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"The Strongest Memory is Weaker Than the Weakest Ink."

FRIDAY, MARCH 1, 1946

Britain's Achievement

Britain's war production record is the subject of a special issue of the London Times, running to 32 newspaper pages. In a foreword the Rt. Hon. Oliver Lyttelton, Minister of Production in the British Government from March, 1942 to July, 1945, notes some features of this truly magnificent achievement. He points out that of all the munitions used by the eight and three-quarter men comprising the armed forces of the British Commonwealth and Empire since the beginning of the war, no less than 70 per cent was produced in the United Kingdom. In addition, substantial supplies were produced and sent to other Allies—the United States forces in Britain, the U.S.S.R., China and others of the United Nations.

"All this," writes Mr. Lyttelton, "we had to do under conditions of almost unbelievable difficulty. We were bombed from the air; against this we had to disperse our production, to black-out our cities, our railways, our roads, our factories. U-boats sank our ships bringing in our life-blood, food and raw materials. Yet, with our imports of raw materials cut by 50 per cent, we achieve the highest industrial output ever attained in the history of our country."

Such a prodigious effort was made possible only by great labours and heavy sacrifices. All men up to age 64 and all women to age 59 were mobilized; food, clothes, petrol were severely rationed, and supplies of other everyday things drastically limited. Exports had to be deliberately curtailed, so that in 1943 and 1944 they were less than one-third in volume of the 1938 level. This released over 1,000,000 men and women hitherto engaged in making exports for direct war work.

The British during this time were pioneers in radar and jet propulsion; in penicillin; in the invention and design of the Bailey bridge; in the design and construction of the Mulberry harbours, and the prefabricated harbours which made the invasion of France possible. British aircraft proved themselves second to none in the world; British scientists collaborated with American and Canadian scientists to develop and produce the atomic bomb.

Ending on a note of optimism, Mr. Lyttelton says the inventiveness and ingenuity of British scientists and engineers, and the high standard of quality production, "point the way to the future and show that we shall conquer too the problems which peace is bringing." Not forgotten in this fine edition of The Times is the achievement of other Commonwealth nations, including Canada, about which there are several columns from the Times' Ottawa correspondent.

Wheat Versus Coarse Grains

The Monthly Review of the Bank of Nova Scotia says:

In the light of the situation, one of the main problems before the Dominion-Provincial Agriculture Conference was the allocation of land resources between food and feed grains. It is obvious that there is some justification in the present statistical position for an expansion in wheat acreage — if wheat alone were to be considered. On the other hand, the importance to our livestock and dairy program of maintaining or even increasing feed-grain acreages is equally obvious. On the basis, finally, of the inadvisability of reducing either coarse-grain acreages or summerfallow and the probability that bread-grain crops would be emphasized in Continental Europe in the coming season, thus somewhat lessening the demand for wheat, the decision was taken to recommend holding Prairie wheat acreage at last year's figure of 22.6 million acres.

It seems inevitable, however, in view of the good price for wheat and the strong feeling in the West that the present demand justifies increased acreage, that there will be some transfer of land from coarse grains to wheat. Whether the shift out of coarse grains, and livestock and dairy production will continue on a large scale remains to be seen. Though there is an enormous demand for all products, wheat at \$1.55 a bu., with an apparently unlimited market, is for the present, decidedly attractive, particularly with labour short. Hog production has already shown marked contraction: as grain prices have risen and as farm income in the West has regained a prosperous level, hog raising, with its all-year-round labour, has become less attractive. Milk production, too, has shown a marked falling off in the Prairie Provinces during the past year.

Over the war years a remarkable diversification took place in the West, as the figures of cash income from the sale of farm products indicate. In 1939 nearly two-thirds of Prairie farm cash income was from wheat, and only a little over a quarter from livestock and dairy products. In 1944, of the much expanded total, less than half was from wheat and more than a third from livestock and dairy products.

Alberta became the largest hog-producing province, and in the peak year of 1944 the Prairie Provinces slaughtered for some 62% of a total of 3.6 million head. Of the record Canadian cattle population of 10.8 million head at June 1, 1945, the Prairie Provinces held 45%, against less than 40% of the smaller population of 1939. Butter production rose 44% between 1939 and 1944, the major part of the increase taking place in Saskatchewan, and in the latter year the three provinces contributed 40% of Canada's creamery butter output compared with only 30% in 1939. Under the influence of good weather and the pressures of war, livestock raising was perhaps over-developed in areas not normally devoted to it. To some extent, therefore, the re-division that is taking place is natural and desirable. With present price incentives, however, it may easily proceed a long way towards re-establishing that extreme dependence on wheat which marked the past experience of the West.

What the composition of Prairie agriculture should depend on a considerable extent on export markets. It is quite true that the present market for wheat is very large. On the other hand, the need for meat of our best customer, the United Kingdom, is extremely urgent, and this need is not likely to be met fully for some time to come. Moreover, failure to make the largest feasible contribution toward meeting this urgent need might well reduce our chances of obtaining an adequate permanent market for bacon in the United Kingdom.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Reader interest in daily newspaper editorials has jumped 12 per cent since pre-war, according to a scientific survey by the Advertising Research Foundation.

Premier Jones is now of the opinion that his Government must practice economy. According to the following that will not be before time:
Total Liabilities as at March 31, 1945 \$9,676,428.61
Total Liabilities as at March 31, 1944 9,123,613.98
Increase \$552,814.63

During the war good people were accustomed to moralize that the outcome all depended on the British Empire, and the British Empire depended on Divine Providence. Similarly it may be confessed that the future of the Jones Government, and this province, depends on the outcome of the Dominion-Provincial Conference, but the Conference depends on Ontario and Quebec.

Festival of St. David, patron Saint of Wales; presided at the Synod of Victoria at Carleton-on-Usk; removed the episcopal centre of Wales to St. Davids, where there is now a 12th Century Cathedral, ruined Bishop's palace, episcopal college of St. Mary's, founded by John of Gaunt, and a mediaeval shrine, still visited by hundreds of tourists annually; St. David was canonized in the 12th century.

At Ottawa, Mr. Mackenzie King is accustomed to blame his failures by attributing them to the various "crown" companies he has organized for the discharge of government business. Premier Jones is taking a leaf out of his predecessor's book by charging the Sanatorium Commission with negligence in failure to provide nurses for the recently constructed addition to the building. A sacrificial "goat" is very convenient, but not surely a nanny goat, as in this instance.

Chilton is the name of a tiny English village that has a good chance of becoming world famous, says London Calling. It is to be the home of a big research station for studying atomic power, and, as may be imagined, the decision to carry on experiments there has set the uninitiated arguing all round the neighbourhood. Those in favour say the project is sure to put Chilton on the map. Pessimists say that it is far more likely to blow the place off the map. The more practical-minded wonder how it will affect the local industry of race-horse breeding, which is carried on extensively in the surrounding Berkshire countryside. But all this pother has failed to perturb the inhabitants of Chilton. In fact, they are all in favour of the scheme. As one of them said in an interview with a BBC reporter: "I think it is all very fine. It will bring a lot of fresh faces and plenty of work to the village." And another chimed in, "It hasn't gone off yet, and, if it does, well, we shan't have to worry!"

Quebec seems to be among the favoured in more ways than one. As of May 1 next the system of purchase by permit at the shops of the Quebec Liquor Commission will terminate. Premier Duplessis asked as to the cessation of the permit system, said that he understood that the intention is to end that system. It will be recalled that the commission introduced the system of purchase by permits at a time when liquor stocks were very scarce, and it was deemed wise to ration what stocks were available. Other provinces followed the same procedure, but in the Province of Quebec the ration was considerably more generous than in the other provinces, the Quebec commission having had more ample stocks on hand. The ration system was inaugurated in Quebec with the issue of permit books for which no charge was made, but later on a charge of \$1 per book. As stocks of gin and rum became more plentiful in the fall of 1945, rationing was abandoned on those two commodities, but maintained for Scotch and rye. It has now been decided to give up rationing on rye and Scotch. The supply of rye has been becoming more abundant of late, and a better situation is obtaining as to Scotch. There was never any rationing on wine.

Notes By The Way

A Queensland soldier of the AIF on Tarakan (Borneo) has been admitted to hospital with minor leg trouble and a heavy infection of the foot. He is satisfied with his heart action, but unable to find an active symptom of heart trouble. A doctor ordered an X-ray, which disclosed two hearts beating alternately. A Brisbane heart specialist says the man will probably live to a ripe old age. "His chance of dying with a broken heart, is two to one against, and that's important these days," he added. —Australian News Letter.

Reports based on a survey of hospital needs in Scotland have been issued and show that even in those cities in which our most valued hospitals are placed much remains to be done to make the service adequate to requirements. All kinds of hospital accommodation in separate blocks on central sites are needed, and the district and county hospitals are required, and under regional control. —Edinburgh Scotsman.

A bachelor friend of ours has a muddled head who likes to work about his house and garden. He has a lot of shoes, and he has a lot of socks. If I work in shoes, my feet go to hurt. My pay got to be \$5 more. —The New Yorker.

Whether or not the British privy council should be the final arbiter in the Dominion, rather than the supreme court, has been a controversial subject for many years. Some see in such an arrangement a restriction on the complete autonomy of this country; others as a valuable tie with Great Britain, which should be retained. It is evident, however, that the provinces which oppose its dissolution view it strictly from a utilitarian standpoint. —Victoria Colonist.

"I would like to be an optimist," Sidney G. Sims, treasurer of the Optimist Club of Hamilton, said today, "but business is better when it is pessimistic. Mr. Sims also is official receiver in bankruptcy for seven counties, including Wentworth, and when business is good, it is good for him. "There hasn't been a bankruptcy in Wentworth, Halton, Lincoln, Welland, or Hamilton since Brant so far this year," he mourned. "There were seven last year." Mr. Sims also is deputy registrar of the Supreme Court and deputy clerk of the county court in Wentworth. —Hamilton Spectator.

There is something very appropriate in the fact that William P. Eno was born in New York City, for it was here in 1907 that the metropolitan police chief achieved his success and fame as the "father of traffic regulations." Once, in 1900, Mr. Eno became exasperated by a traffic jam; at that time no street laws existed, and the combined traffic of horse-drawn vehicles and early automobiles was a chaotic scene. By 1903 his rules—less than 500 words in length—were adopted as a guiding principle for the New York police. Later in London, while his ideas were followed in other American and foreign cities. His three principal contributions were: the one-way street, first in Paris in 1906; safety islands and rotary traffic lights, first in Columbus Circle in 1905, at the Arc de Triomphe in 1907 in Piccadilly Circus in 1926 and at the Round Point in the Avenue of the Champs-Élysées in 1927. —New York Herald Tribune.

With the Canadian butter ration cut again and with no certainty that it will not be reduced still further, the government has authorized advance sound reasons why there should not be, at least for the present, an emergency resort to oleomargarine. There may be such reasons, but if they exist, they are not, to say the least, the ones that the government is putting forward. The latter is in no mood to be satisfied with academic, sentimental or purely economic arguments purporting to show why the butter ration should not be permitted. The commonly advanced plea, to date, has been to the effect that the re-introduction of oleomargarine would be detrimental to the Canadian dairy industry. It is between claiming that the production of margarine is a logical, then, than to permit the return of oleomargarine—the modern, improved, good-tasting stuff—at least until such time as domestic and world conditions gratify the government's normal. Or can the authorities at least be sure that the ingredients necessary to the production of margarine are also in short supply? —Stratford Expositor.

This newspaper has received from a group of readers in Boston and nine adjacent cities and towns the following letter, which, though only two lines long, speaks volumes: "May we appeal to you for a movement toward producing fiction that is free from the mention of cigars and cocktails? Realizing fully the surefire of references to smoking and drinking when the subject of a story is somewhat left on certain native Americans by the first white man they had seen, his inseparability from the ever-present 'spirits' had led the natives to believe such to be his god, and, appropriately enough, after his demise they placed a whisky bottle on his grave as a headstone. Today, people unacquainted with Americans but with access to their fiction might well conclude that a chief American occupation is 'passing to light air' or 'dropping in for a cocktail,' not dropping from one. Authors contend they will stop portraying such things when the prototypes on which their characters are based stop doing them. But there we come against the question, as to whether the 'first' question, as to whether the prototypes influence readers or the other way around. Certainly, and appeals such as the above show there is considerable reason to believe that does not place out of all perspective the undesirable habits of that society. —The Boston Herald.

PUBLIC FORUM

This column is open to the discussion by correspondents of questions of interest. The Charlottetown Guardian does not necessarily endorse the opinion of correspondents.

S.S. EARL GREY'S CAPTAIN

Sir,—In your issue of Feb. 18th, 1946, there is a news item concerning the retirement of Capt. Archibald J. Campbell of the C. G. S. Brant in which there is a misstatement of fact.

The facts are that my father, the late Capt. J. J. Murchison was Captain or Master of the Earl Grey service in 1914, his first berth being aboard the C. G. S. Minio, shortly afterwards was transferred to the Earl Grey, Capt. John Read, a. went to Archangel as a member of the Earl Grey's crew when the ship was purchased by Russia for use as an icebreaker. Capt. Campbell must have gone to Russia with the "Minio" and not the Earl Grey. Read was never captain or master of the Earl Grey at any time to take him any place.

I am Sir, etc.

A. G. MURCHISON, New York City, N. Y. THE U. N. O.

Sir,—When a man says black is black we are inclined to let it go without question but when he says black is white we expect to hear a long and detailed explanation. My I quote from a contribution to your column by G. A. C.: "His conception of the U.N.O. was undemocratic and undemocratic was born in conceit and stupidity with boosters of the Coldwell and Laski types from every angle. Not only is your correspondent living in either ignorance or a state of 'unchristianity' the U. N. O. was conceived, but his thinking, even along such general lines, is influenced by exaggerated views toward the principles of Mr. Coldwell, of which I might add, he also seems to be in total ignorance of the U.N.O. 'undemocratic' conceit, 'stupidity.' He shows his ignorance of Mr. Laski's position in the realm of politics by the latter's beliefs certainly not synonymous with those of Mr. Coldwell. The U. N. O. is for nations, not only of the Coldwell type but also of the Roosevelt, Eden, King, and Churchill type. These people, with the probable exception of King, are statesmen. His conception was undemocratic, undemocratic principles are in evidence in all its decisions. The fact that the member nations quarrel does not mean an abandonment of the principles of democracy. Every member nation of the U. N. O. has a vote in all major decisions, which is a far better system than deals with many of the lesser problems without reference to the Assembly, but the Council is selected by the ranks of the representatives of all the member nations, by those representatives. Is that undemocratic? Was the U.N.O. born in conceit and stupidity? (Why conceit?) It is stupid to let the Council be elected for the propagation of brotherhood and the insurance of peace? If it is—can G. A. C. or anyone else, be a man of such intelligence? A.C. takes objection to the word government, I object to the term, being of war nations with the word, being of money and the loudest cry. Would he give nations like Turkey, Chile, Mexico and Switzerland, equal say with the U.S.A., Great Britain, Russia and China? Is it not right that those nations winning the war should have sufficient say to insure that their efforts shall not have been in vain? Those nations who speak in boast of their victory in the war, should be to act against another great depression if they are given a vote in the U. N. O. What does G.A.C. want? May I say, in closing, that the latter part of your article is a caricature of the attack on Coldwell. He advocates the U.N.O. as a means of controlling influence in our lives. Excellent! But that is what is advocated by the U.N.O. private enterprise, attendant upon Capitalism is deserving only of the opposition of every one of us. I am, Sir, etc. J. E. G.

Treating A Cold

(London Times) For the last week or two the whole country has reverbated with sneezes and the blowing of noses. Everybody has a cold, some the victims of some virus, some a vicious form of influenza, but the rest of the world "has a cold." In the ordinary way, a cold is a minor ailment, but its sequence of events; it is an individual possession, and every one is proud of his own particular brand. It is a disease of some virus, some a vicious form of influenza, but the rest of the world "has a cold." In the ordinary way, a cold is a minor ailment, but its sequence of events; it is an individual possession, and every one is proud of his own particular brand. It is a disease of some virus, some a vicious form of influenza, but the rest of the world "has a cold." In the ordinary way, a cold is a minor ailment, but its sequence of events; it is an individual possession, and every one is proud of his own particular brand. 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