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

THURSDAY, AUGUST 29, 1946

Provincial Liquor Sales

An interesting question as to the per capita sales of liquor by Provinces for the last fiscal year was raised the other day in the House of Commons. The answer given is so hedged with ifs and buts that it is of little practical value.

Table with 2 columns: Province, Sales per Head of Population. Rows include Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, British Columbia.

It is curious to note that for Quebec, where liquor sales are and have always been freer than in any other part of Canada, the per capita figure is well below the average. It is pointed out, however, that:

- 1. The consumption of liquor by tourists is considerable and is heavier in some provinces than others.
2. The figures for certain provinces, e.g., Nova Scotia and British Columbia are inflated because of the accumulation of service personnel in these provinces in 1945.
3. The methods of accounting are not uniform as between the various provincial liquor boards.

Now that the Jones Government is in the liquor business in a bigger way, should they not revert to the commission method of handling sales, as is done in other Provinces? Then we would have a more detailed report for the information of the public, and for comparison with other Provinces.

That seems to have been in the mind of Mr. A. M. Nicholson, M. P. for Mackenzie, when he called the Trade Minister's attention to the omission of Prince Edward Island from the figures tabled, and asked why the file had been thus denuded.

"I am sorry," the Minister replied, "if there is no figure for Prince Edward Island, I shall check it."
Mr. Nicholson: "Does it mean that they do not consume liquor there?"
Hon. Mr. MacKinnon: "I do not think that is correct, no."

Which indicates that Mr. MacKinnon (whose wife is an Islander) has at least a hearsay knowledge of what is going on down here.

Britain Forges Ahead

The speed and smoothness with which Britain has switched over from war to peace production are underlined by the official manpower statistics a few days ago.

These statistics show that within twelve months of V-E Day—a year in which more people changed their jobs than ever before in the country's history—more men and women were working in industries manufacturing for home and export than before the war. In mid-1939 the figure was 5,670,000; in June, 1945, 3,041,000, and in June, 1946, 5,941,000. Thus during these twelve months more than three million people have taken up work in these industries alone.

The re-absorption of men and women from the Forces and war factories into civilian employment has been carefully linked with the national export drives: factories manufacturing for overseas markets are now employing no less than 1,326,000 workers, compared with only 417,000 twelve months ago and 990,000 in mid-1939.

In all some 6-4 million men and women have, during these past twelve months, been released from the Forces and war factories. The herculean task of transferring this vast number to civilian work as well as of re-adjusting millions of other workers to normal peacetime economy might, with justice, be expected to entail considerable unemployment. Yet during the first year, the number of registered unemployed—including those temporarily out of work while changing their occupations—had by June risen by only 273,000. The statistics for June to July are still more favourable. They show a decline in unemployment of some 17,000, the first appreciable fall since the end of the war.

The country's total working population, although still well above the mid-1939 figure,

has fallen by 1,337,000 since June, 1945. This decline is due to a considerable extent to the exodus of married women from factory work and to the retirement of large numbers of older men who would normally have left industry during the course of the years 1939 to 1945. There is a large reserve, however, which will help appreciably to bridge the gap: The 700,000 ex-members of the Forces who are still on paid leave.

The manpower shortage during the first months of peace has been one of the main handicaps to British industrial reconversion. Today this problem is well on the way to a final solution. Moreover the method by which it has been handled, the skilful adjustment of new labour resources to prior industrial needs, has ensured that Britain, in its peace-time production drive, is reaping the greatest benefit from its greatest asset, its man and woman power.

EDITORIAL NOTES

The draft dodgers go free, but 8,749 persons were convicted during the 1945-46 fiscal year of failing to purchase a radio license.

The United States Congressional Commission visited here this date 1868 to investigate and report on the relations existing between us.

In pre-war days, yesterday would have been the last shopkeepers' half-holiday for the year. Now the stores can close practically one day all the year round, and sometimes two, which was the case this week and will be again next when Labour Day is celebrated.

Saskatchewan is slipping in its butter production. For the first seven months of 1946 a total of 23,536,817 pounds of butter were manufactured as compared with 26,041,921 for the same period of 1945, a decrease of 2,528,074 pounds, or 9.6 per cent for the current year.

Veterans Minister Ian MacKenzie, is off on a jaunt to Europe. Soon every portfolio holder will have visited London and the continent at the taxpayers' expense, and to what good? Evidently they expect it will be the last chance they will have of gallivanting abroad as Government representatives, and are making the most of it. Who will be their successors, Progressive Conservatives or C. C. F.'s?

In Saskatchewan the Public Health Department has assumed a diametrically opposite policy on polio to that being followed by Premier Jones, who never even consulted the Board of Health. We direct attention to Director Henry S. Doyle's supposedly authoritative pronouncement printed on this page.

The following are the causes of death here in the last quarter of 1945: Diphtheria 2, tuberculosis 9, influenza 7, cancer 29, intracranial 19, heart disease 50, diseases of the arteries 4, pneumonia 5, diarrhoea 8, nephritis 18, puerperal 1, suicide 2, motor accidents 3, other accidents 11, other specified causes 52, ill-defined 4.

Tax agitation may seem to have died down for the moment, but it is only sleeping. It will continue, and become more violent, until the next Budget, which will unquestionably promise drastic tax reductions in 1948, says a Toronto contemporary.

We are having a succession of important visitors. Field Marshal Lord Montgomery is to be followed next month by Field Marshal Lord Alexander, Governor-General, and Lord Alexander; while in October World Chief Scout, Lord Rowallan and Mr. A. W. Hurl, General Secretary of the Boy Scouts Association, London, will honour us with a visit. The more the merrier.

United Kingdom's most famous perfume, lavender—is now being gathered in the chief growing centre, Norfolk East England. The harvest is exceptionally good and the industry expects to produce a very good quantity of its high quality fragrant oil. The bulk of the season's perfume is scheduled for export to territories where "Old English Lavender" still holds an unrivalled reputation. Perfumery exports from the United Kingdom have shown an exceedingly rapid rise in the last year. Their value for the first six months of 1946 was £115,000 compared with only £4,000 for the corresponding period of 1945.

Of Edmund Hoyle, celebrated writer of treatises on games of chance, including among others whist, pique, quadrille, and backgammon, and whose name is so familiar as to be immortalized in the well-known proverb "According to Hoyle," little more is known than that he appears to have been born in 1672, and died in Cavendish Square, London, this date 1769, at the advanced age of ninety-seven. In the Gentleman's Magazine of December 1742, is found among the list of promotions "Edmund Hoyle" Esq., made by the Primate of Ireland, register of the Prerogative Court, there worth £600 per annum. From another source, it is learned that he was a barrister by profession. His treatise on Whist, for which he received from the publisher the sum of £1,000, was first published in 1743, and attained such a popularity that it ran through five editions in a year, besides being extensively pirated. He has even been called the inventor of the game of Whist, but this is certainly a mistake, though there can be no doubt that it was indebted to him for being first treated of, and introduced to the public in a scientific manner. It first began to be popular in England about 1730, when it was particularly studied by a party of gentlemen, who used to assemble in the Crown Coffee House, in Bedford Row. Hoyle is said to have given instructions in the game, for which his charge was a guinea a lesson. Now Bridge has to a great extent supplanted it.

Notes By The Way

That new 'loopproof' voting machine just brought out in the States is probably unconstitutional. After all, fools have a right to vote as well as anyone else. —Edmonton Journal.

Probably no mechanical device, says Collier's, operates on as little energy as a lady's small wrist watch which requires, for example only about 1-38,000,000th of a much power as a 25-watt electric light bulb.

About 2,000 years ago in a Roman market place on a pillar which is still in existence, the following advertisement was written: The Gladiators will fight at noon; there will be awnings against the sun; advertising is a very old craft" comments J. R. M. Brumwell, talking in the BBC Overseas Service on Art and Advertising.

"Remember that you are an actor in a drama of such sort as the Author chooses. It is short, and a poor one; if you are then in a long one, if it be His pleasure that you act a poor man, see that you act being" or "supreme authority, but that teach player, as he enters the batter's box, lifts his cap and bows politely in the umpire's direction.

The promptitude of Yugoslavia's compliance with the demands of the American ultimatum is prominently significant. It indicates pretty clearly that when the civilized democracies show they mean business, Europe's dictators are promptly stand ready to throw in their hands. The point is worth noting for future reference. "Empire" comments "divine" of diplomacy like Moscow's, is that it is a game of international poker. The idea is not new. It originated in the late Adolf Hitler's reptilian consciousness. Sydney Post-Record.

Chubby girls are preferred as hostesses at veterans' luncheons because, as has been determined scientifically, their friendly personalities and positions do the most good to ill GIs. It should be added that they do not do any actual harm to anybody. Slender girls are not so popular. They are not so friendly. They are not so stout. They are not so plump. They are not so fat. They are not so heavy. They are not so big. They are not so large. They are not so tall. They are not so short. They are not so thin. They are not so thick. They are not so wide. They are not so narrow. They are not so deep. They are not so shallow. They are not so bright. They are not so dull. They are not so smart. They are not so stupid. They are not so wise. They are not so foolish. They are not so kind. They are not so unkind. They are not so gentle. They are not so rough. They are not so soft. They are not so hard. They are not so sweet. They are not so sour. They are not so salty. They are not so spicy. They are not so bland. They are not so hot. They are not so cold. They are not so warm. They are not so cool. They are not so dry. They are not so wet. They are not so clean. They are not so dirty. They are not so neat. They are not so messy. They are not so organized. They are not so disorganized. They are not so planned. They are not so unplanned. They are not so prepared. They are not so unprepared. They are not so ready. They are not so unready. They are not so quick. They are not so slow. They are not so fast. They are not so slow. They are not so accurate. They are not so inaccurate. They are not so precise. They are not so imprecise. They are not so exact. They are not so inexact. They are not so correct. They are not so incorrect. They are not so right. They are not so wrong. They are not so good. They are not so bad. They are not so beautiful. They are not so ugly. They are not so handsome. They are not so plain. They are not so interesting. They are not so boring. They are not so exciting. They are not so dull. They are not so entertaining. They are not so unentertaining. They are not so amusing. They are not so unamusing. They are not so funny. They are not so serious. They are not so happy. They are not so sad. They are not so cheerful. They are not so gloomy. They are not so optimistic. They are not so pessimistic. They are not so confident. They are not so unconfident. They are not so brave. They are not so cowardly. They are not so brave. They are not so cowardly. They are not so brave. They are not so cowardly.

To the child, minor disappointments and fears assume proportions far greater than the same disturbing factors in later life. Rain on the day of a birthday party, which is shrugged off philosophically by a man of 40, brings the rebuke to the young. The fear of punishment, which is trivial to the adult, evokes the most acute suffering. Childhood is, in fact, seldom a happy time, and the child's world is a world of grief and pain. When we grow up, we do not assume heavier burdens, only different ones, and of a more varied nature. So let us take advantage of this preventative and have our babies immunized against it. The United Kingdom Government is opposed to the French plan of political separation of the Rhineland and the Ruhr from the Reich as likely to create the most intense German irredentism, to say nothing of the difficulties which would almost certainly arise between the Allies responsible for the government of those areas. On the other hand, the United Kingdom Government stands firm by its opinion that the industries of the Rhineland and Ruhr should be placed under international control.

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The Bells Of St. Mary's

(Coming Events) The film, The Bells of St. Mary's, which Bill Crosby and Iggy Bergman appear, and which is now being shown in Great Britain, has brought back to popularity the song which has given title to the film.

The Rev. Canon R. P. Jolly, Rector of Kidderminster, England recalls that when he was Rector of St. Mary's Church, Southampton, the composer visited him and showed him the original manuscript of the song he had St. Mary's Southampton, in mind, the reason being that they were the last bells he heard when he left England for America, and they seemed to him to be typical of all bells. He also felt something interesting in the very name of St. Mary's.

It is believed that in A. D. 495, the Saxons made their first landing in Britain and established their first settlement in the neighborhood of the site of St. Mary's Church. The first church was built during the 11th century. The 16th century the complete edifice was pulled down because it formed a target for the French boats sailing up the river. The church, another Church of Southampton, was rebuilt in 1711 and this structure was pulled down 160 years later to make way for a modern edifice in Early English style with notably fine windows and an altar screen, which was dedicated to the memory of Bishop Samuel Wilberforce, and completed in 1884.

The tower of ten bells was added by the generosity of Mary Winifred and Baron Bell. During the war, incendiary bombs were scattered on the Church. Owing to the large extent of damage, it was decided to prevent fires establishing a hold, and the Church was completely gutted.

The tower in which the bells were fixed did not collapse but the fire damaged the bells. These were sent to the United States and ready to be fitted in the new Church of St. Mary which is planned for the reconstructed Southampton.

Polio Alarm Unwarranted

By Henry S. Doyle, Director of Communicable Diseases, Public Health, Saskatchewan. There is probably no disease more feared by parents than poliomyelitis. I should like to inform these parents that polio need not be feared as much as we are told, and that there is no immediate cause for alarm.

In 1937, our worst infantile paralysis year on record, there were 1,000 cases of poliomyelitis reported from whomoping cough than from polio.

This outbreak caused great alarm because parents feared their children would be attacked by this disease and left crippled. The fact is that poliomyelitis is a disease which is not nearly as fearsome a disease as they think.

The public's fear of polio and its relative uncertainty about whooping cough are inconsistent. In that same year, 1937, when four and one-half per cent of parents, when there was much newspaper publicity and we had 22 deaths out of 904 reported cases. Now I am sure that parents do not fear whooping cough as much as they do polio.

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Conditions In The British Zone In Germany

The review of conditions in the British Zone of Germany given in London recently by Mr. Hynd, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster and the Minister responsible for the administration of the British Zone, illuminates the progressive measures being taken by the British authorities. Mr. Hynd's statement gives ground for the hope that the tide of economic disaster which reacted a low ebb last Spring has at last definitely turned.

The trend of British and U. S. A. policy is more and more to entrust the management of economic matters to the Germans. A German administration for food and agriculture has been set up, and this will be followed by German administration for trade, industry and communications. The German administration will of course operate under Allied supervision.

Two crucial problems remain. One is the question of how to raise the food level of the British Zone to a standard of 1500 calories daily. The other is the question of how to raise the food level of the British Zone to a standard of 1500 calories daily.

The question of the level of production of coal and its distribution is being discussed by the Four Big Powers in Berlin. It is essential to increase production and to that end miners' rations have been increased to 8000 calories. The Four Big Powers Commission decides, the present export level of coal of just under 1,000,000 tons monthly will be maintained in 1946. Additional manpower for the mines is being recruited at a rate of 1500 monthly, but this is offset by losses due to sickness and desertions. More food and better living conditions hold the real clue to increased production in the mines.

Mr. Hynd also emphasized the United Kingdom Government's decision to increase the responsibility for Nazi crimes all Germans under 30 years of age unless they are shown to be guilty of specific offences. This generous gesture, Mr. Hynd said, had been approved unanimously by all anti-Nazi Germans whose opinion had been consulted.

It was outside the scope of Mr. Hynd's statement yesterday to deal with the Government's proposal for the future political structure of Germany. Three ideas have been officially in circulation in the main lines. They are based on the Potsdam principle of political decentralization and are: 1. A four-power trusteeship for four years. 2. A four-power trusteeship for four years. 3. A four-power trusteeship for four years.

The result of bread rationing and other measures has been unexpectedly good. Mr. Strachey, who has recently announced that in three weeks Britain has saved 100,000 tons of flour—slightly more than the saving in the first half of this year. This, said Mr. Strachey, "represents a tremendous effort and a sacrifice which the people of this country have made at a critical point in the interest of fighting world famine."

But Mr. Strachey warned that though Britain's bread supply has thus been assured for the immediate future, the saving on a similar scale cannot be expected to go on. There are, in fact, several factors which may reduce the saving in the weeks from July 21st exceptionally large. For one thing Britain's housewives had in some forewarned of bread rationing and so "stocked up" from the flour supplies available in the shops. In the first three weeks of July the weekly flour consumption was actually 9,000 tons above the average of 104,000 for the first half of the year. When domestic stocks are exhausted consumption will naturally rise again.

Furthermore, impressed by the Government's anti-waste campaign, housewives have been unduly sparing in the use of bread and flour. The surplus of bread coupons—estimated at an average of 1.1 per person out of the 36 available in four weeks. Although the surplus coupons can be exchanged for "points" to buy a variety of foodstuffs ranging from oatmeal to canned meat, there is no extra supply of "points" goods available and in future it is anticipated that housewives will, in the main, use all their coupons for bread, flour and cakes. Again it must be remembered that the tendency is to eat less during the hotter mid-summer weather.

Thus the figures announced by Mr. Strachey represent the success of the temporary measures to meet the immediate food crisis but not the permanent possibility of any further reduction in the United Kingdom's cereal imports.

MIDDLEBOROUGH, Eng.—(CP)—Work has started on Imperial Chemical Industries' £10,000,000 (\$40,000,000) chemical factory scheme at nearby Wilton.

It was said by William Wordsworth that he got the best of his critics simply by outliving them. At the age of 90, George Bernard Shaw seems to be well in line for the same achievement. He finds that people are softening up toward him, even to the extent of wanting to celebrate his birthdays with a lot of hulloaballs. Watch is heard on Mr. Shaw he admits, it does seem that when a man has reached 90 the celebrations should be eased up, although they may be partly the work of former critics. There ought to be a law, Mr. Shaw says, that would prohibit any birthday observations after the age of 89. —London Daily Mail.

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British Austerity Pays Dividends

In these weeks before the gathering of the new harvest, Britain's food situation reaches a most critical phase. Estimated food stocks for the end of August will be some 2 million tons below the 84 million tons of July last year. At the same time, Britain will only have about 8 weeks supply of wheat and flour in the "pipeline". This is the direct result of the fact that up to last June Britain had sent out more than 2 million tons of foodstuffs to Continental Europe.

Simultaneously Britain has had to reduce demands on world food stocks. The wheat flour ration was cut from 80 per cent to 60 per cent, the weight of the standard loaf was cut from 8 ounces to 6 ounces and the allocation of sugar and fats for cake-making were both cut by 14. Bread rationing was introduced for the first time in Britain. A public information campaign has been run to encourage the maximum economy in the use of bread and flour.

Food Consumption Cut by One Third The result of bread rationing and other measures has been unexpectedly good. Mr. Strachey, who has recently announced that in three weeks Britain has saved 100,000 tons of flour—slightly more than the saving in the first half of this year. This, said Mr. Strachey, "represents a tremendous effort and a sacrifice which the people of this country have made at a critical point in the interest of fighting world famine."

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