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

FRIDAY, APRIL 12, 1946

Better Late Than Never

The Charlottetown Board of Trade is to be commended on its decision to make an industrial survey of the City, and to make it as speedily as possible with a view to encouraging the development of much-needed industries. This is something which should have been undertaken long ago, not only in Charlottetown but throughout the whole Province, in connection with our post-war reconstruction planning. It is tragic to reflect, that with over a thousand unemployed war veterans in our midst, we should only now be beginning to survey what possibilities there are for industrial development.

There is also another important survey which should long ago be past the blueprint stage, and that is with regard to our natural resources. This matter was brought to the attention of the Legislature recently by the Federation of Agriculture, which recalled that this was the third successive year in which the organization had been pressing for "more aggressive direction and development of our natural resources." The Federation is particularly concerned with the necessity for control of our forestry preserves and protection of our water ways. Many other activities, such as cranberry production, exploitation of peat bogs and processing of Irish moss, are outlined in the Federation brief. "Our recommendation in connection with all these natural resources," it says, "is to the effect that the Department of Agriculture be enlarged to provide for the development of these important resources, and that expert services be initiated at the earliest opportunity to direct a program of extension and improvement in this field."

Our Boards of Trade and farm organizations are both evidently awake to the urgent need for developing our Island resources, natural and industrial. It might be advantageous for them to get together on a common policy, (for there is no doubt that they are inter-dependent) and press forward unitedly in the interests of all concerned.

Where Did It Go?

Alfred Miller, editor of the *Interior Dairy Guide*, declares that a vast amount of butter is disappearing into the black market. The editor reckons this at 120 million pounds per year.

The *Vancouver Sun's* news follow up on this charge said: "One large distributor pointed out that the commentator had left out butter used for ice cream, canned soups, cakes. . . . There is also regular export to the West Indies."

Mr. Miller replies: "This explanation only tends to make the situation worse. In 1938, 266 million pounds of creamery butter was enough to give the Canadian people all they wanted to eat, to give restaurants and ship stores all they wanted. An unrestricted amount was used in Canada in ice cream, and about 5 million pounds was exported to the West Indies. On top of this there was a surplus of several million pounds to carry over into 1939. Contrast this with 1944 when there was 320 million pounds of creamery butter plus the regular amount of farm butter. Practically no butter was used in baking, ice cream and candy. Still there was only 21 pounds of rationed butter per person."

Horse-Meat For Europe

An important debate has been taking place among food experts inside the United Nations Administration regarding the use of horse meat for feeding Europe.

Horse meat is a type of food which Canadians and Americans know little about. Within Europe it is standard diet and certain countries, especially France and Belgium, have repeatedly informed the United States that they would like to buy more horse meat. If two and a half billion pounds of horse meat could be sold to Europe—which is the amount available in the U. S. A.—it would take care of most of Europe's feeding problems and eliminate any need for rationing on this continent.

Such a program has been urged by UNRRA officials and also by some experts in the Army and Navy. However, the plan has run up against several snags, chiefly that of U. S. meat packers.

The big packers don't want the public to get the idea that horse meat is processed in their plants. They fear that the suspicion would linger in the consumers' minds even after the emergency that horse meat might be mixed with beef and pork. To get around this, the U. S. Agriculture Department has been buying small amounts of horse meat from smaller meat packers, many of them state-licensed. However, Harry Reed, who does most of the meat procurement for UNRRA in the Department of Agriculture leans toward the big meat packers and they never have wanted small state packers to get into the inter-state business.

Another source of opposition is expected to come from the many horse lovers throughout the country, who probably would claim that the United States was being denuded of horses.

Officials point out, however, that several hundred horses are slaughtered weekly all over the United States to feed the zoos of the nation. Furthermore, the United States today has a larger surplus of horses than ever before in history. Agriculture Department estimates are that 3,000,000 surplus horses are now on the ranges and farms of the country. The grain which they alone consume would go a long way towards feeding Europe.

Officials estimate that these 3,000,000 surplus horses would supply a total of two and a half million pounds of meat, also give fats for soap, together with hides to ease the scarcity of leather.

While prices of almost everything tended upward during the war, the price of horses did not. Government buyers purchasing draft animals for UNRRA report that the country has thousands of four to six-year-old horses which have never been harnessed. Farmers haven't had time to break them in, would like to sell them if prices were right.

Immigration

The debate on immigration in the House of Commons indicated that were the Government to liberalize its immigration policy it would command support from all sides of the House. Conservatives, C.C.F.-ers, and Liberals all urged a more aggressive immigration policy.

Lt.-Col. Cecil Merrit, V. C., Conservative member for Vancouver-Burrard, described Canada's present immigration policy as an embargo on human beings, and called upon the Government to remove this worst of tariffs. He urged a programme under which at least 200,000 immigrants a year could come to Canada over a long period of years.

Australia has already announced its immigration policy for the immediate future. It is curious that Canada, with its greater resources, its greater industrial and agricultural capacity, its greater ability to absorb immigrants, has failed to make any such announcement when it knows how concerned the nation is over this matter.

The Cost of Bureaucracy

An article by Hilton Lund in the *London Graphic* reveals some very thought-provoking situations. Lund states that the British Civil Service now equals a fifth of the total manpower of the nation; that one ticket in three issued by the railways is being paid for by the government; that one guest in five at every hotel is paying his bill from a government expense account; that ninety-seven seats out of every hundred occupied by British civilians on aircraft leaving the country are paid for by government funds; ninety-eight per cent of the gasoline consumed in the United Kingdom is paid for by government voucher; that each civilian factory having fifty employees has an average of one official visitor from a government department every day.

—EDITORIAL NOTES—

A Russian stamp worth only a few pennies was sold for 80 pounds ($360) at Harmers, Bond Street. The reason? Centre of the stamp was printed upside down.

* * * *

Henry Chichelery, English prelate and diplomatist, died this date 1443; famed chiefly for his educational endowments, St. John's College and All Souls College, Oxford; is also credited with having inspired the foundation of Eton's and King's.

* * * *

Cattle on Canadian farms, which rose to a peak of 10,258,000,000 at December 1st, 1944, fell to 9,961,000 at December 1st, 1945. Sheep, 2,822,000 at December 1st, 1944, fell to 2,456,000 at December 1st, 1945. These figures are recommended to Mr. King, as throwing a light on present Government policies for increasing agricultural production.

* * * *

Delegates to the international food conference in London last week have made it abundantly plain that the harvests of 1946 will not enable the war-devastated countries of Europe and Asia to restore their agriculture and industry to the point where they can feed themselves. The earliest date at which this event can be safely anticipated is the fall of 1947, some 18 months hence.

* * * *

Ninety per cent of France's stolen art treasures have been discovered in the American zone of occupied Germany where they had been stored in 500 warehouses. This special commission entrusted with the recovery of stolen valuables was assisted by American military authorities who gathered all the loot carried out of invaded countries by the Nazis at Munich. The eighth trainload of such treasures recently reached Paris where the Musee du Jeu de Paume plans to hold a June exhibit of the most valuable ones, including paintings by Goya, Chardin, Rubens, Picasso and Matissee.

* * * *

A cost of living study for the U. S. shows that between January, 1941, and December, 1945, food prices have risen 46.0%; clothing prices 30.0%; housing 3.9%. That is, rentals have been rigidly controlled; clothing prices not as rigidly; food prices the least rigidly controlled. As a result, the production of food has expanded more than the production of clothing, and there is a greater shortage of housing than of either food or clothing. "It is just as simple as that," remarks the *Letter-Review*. "The more rigidly prices are controlled, the more successfully will production be limited. Those things which may not rise in price will not increase in production."

Notes By The Way

"We must quit running into debt; we must balance the budget," says a parliamentarian. What's the matter, mister? Is posterity running out of money to lend us? —Kitchener Record.

The annual prize of a gold-plated water jug for understatement goes to the Winnipeg Free Press, which opens an editorial thus: "Another vital change in our national characteristics is the trend towards female domination."—Hamilton Spectator.

Ontario's Minister of Agriculture thinks farmers should take their wives to conventions. The Minister is wrong. The wives should attend the conventions while the men look after things at home. The men can always "get to go" to auction sales. —Farmer's Advocate.

The back-seat driver has come into his own at last. An American court of appeals has thrown out a woman's appeal for damages in an automobile accident because she, riding in the family auto while her husband was driving, did not warn her husband of the approach of another car. Thus, evidently, back-seat driving is not only a right but a duty. —Chatham News.

A new synthetic starch for cotton and rayon that lasts the life of the goods whether washed or dry cleaned is being placed on the market. It takes the form of white powder which both impregnates and coats textile fabrics. Garments, curtains and other products are claimed to retain their starchiness under all weather conditions.

Maryland farm leaders say the movement of prewar farm workers back to the farm is less than a trickle. Some statistical support of this statement comes from the monthly reports of the extension farm labor program of the United States Department of Agriculture, quoted by The Baltimore Sun. In September these reports show precisely 66 veterans of the Second World War were placed on farms in the entire Middle Atlantic area From January through September the placements numbered only 329.

The dodo has almost become a myth or symbol. But there was a bird of that name—a large flightless relative of the pigeons, which inhabited the Island of Mauritius until 1690, says The Canadian Churchman. At that time it became totally extinct, due to the attacks of hogs which had been introduced into the island by Europeans. In the Royal Ontario Museum there is a skeleton and portrait of the dodo on view. The latter, painted by Dr. L. S. Russell, is based on the work of a 17th century artist who had seen the dodo in life.

The extent of investments and how money travels is shown by an advertisement in The Times of London, England, advising investors of the notice of redemption of bonds of the Windsor Gas Company. The five percent 40-year mortgage bonds are being redeemed at the fixed rate of $4.86 2-3 to the one pound sterling. The Canadian Bank of Commerce in London is handling the business over there. Investors in Great Britain have put a lot of money into Canadian enterprises, provided the funds for much development and consequent employment. Their money has been at work making work in Canada. —Windsor Star.

There is in this modern era neither time nor practical purpose in cultivating waistlong locks, thinks The Winnipeg Free Press. They belong to a leisurely age when woman gave endless wasted hours in tending a process that necessitated an armory of hairpins, combs and slides. Long tresses will not return. They are out of tempo with the pace of this age. When woman took the first brave step to shorten her hair it must have taken quite a load of her mind. Nevertheless, long hair has advantages. Lady Godiva during an historical occasion in Coventry demonstrated that a wealth of tresses can be put to good use in an emergency. A modern hair-do bunched on top of the head might have been more fashionable, but hardly as practical—under the circumstances.

Complaints of military tailors that they have difficulty in obtaining supplies of suitable material for tartan trews and for the kilt for officers of Scottish regiments have been brought before the president of the Board of Trade, but evidently the deputation received little satisfaction. It is to be feared that the military and other authorities concerned, both here and in Canada, do not appreciate the strength of Scottish attachment to the tartan and the kilt. In Canada a prominent officer, who is not himself a Scot, has declared that the kilt is unsuitable for tank and other military operations, and that "war dress" is to be the rule there in future; but the Scots in Canada are not of the type to remain quiet on the extinction of this essentially Scottish apparel, and it is evident in our own country that the last word has not been said on the subject.—Edinburgh Scotsman.

There is something very deep-seated in the demand for the short week. It is not simply a question of getting more time to play; nor is it specially due to a vague altruism which longs to share the available work with others. It is not, we believe, due to a mysterious increase in old-fashioned idleness, although there are always some who deserve the charge. It goes much deeper than those reasons, and is probably quite undefined in the minds of most of those who seek the shorter hours of work. It would seem to be a fundamental revolt against the machine, a subconscious revulsion against the unsatisfying, uncreative work which is imposed upon human beings by mass production. If this be so, it is clear that it holds a most desperate portent for the future of North American society. The whole structure of capitalism on this continent has been based on the technique of mass production, which is the minute subdividing of labor, to obtain quantities of standardized parts with the minimum of human effort, which parts in turn are assembled by the same system of single-operation labor. The effect of this technique on the workers has been on the whole stultifying. What they do seldom occupies their conscious attention, and there is a slow sense of frustration, since their work never comes to its natural climax of completion. Their only reward is money; never the satisfaction of saying, "I made that!" There are two ways by which this frustration may be dealt with, and thus reverse the basic revolt against machine-minding. One is the totalitarian method, putting the worker in virtual chains, disregarding his human feelings and his inclination toward leisure. This would be an intolerable solution for a country like this. The other would be to find compensating factors which would restore the sense of creation to work, as it existed before the machine age opened. When this has been restored, modern restlessness, nerves, mental disorders and social excesses of all kinds will decline in importance to the place they held before what has aptly been termed "the religion of the god on wheels" became so widely accepted. Men do not hate work, when work brings its natural satisfactions. If these be denied indefinitely, the social consequences will be disastrous.—Toronto Globe and Mail.

When your BACK ACHES...

Backache is often caused by lazy kidney action. When kidneys get out of order excess acids and poisons remain in the system. Then backache, headache, rheumatic pain, disturbed rest or that 'tired out' feeling may soon follow. To help keep your kidneys working properly—use Dodd's Kidney Pills. Time-tested, popular, safe, non-habit-forming! Demand Dodd's Kidney Pills, in the blue box with the red band. Sold everywhere. 125

Farm Prices on Prairies Up Sharply

(Globe and Mail)

Farm prices are leaping rapidly on the prairies, with prices boosted to between 30 and 50 per cent over their real value in Manitoba, and doubled in some sections of Saskatchewan.

In Alberta, values have jumped in the better and more settled agricultural areas, showing increases of 25 to 40 per cent over former rates. Land that would have sold at the outbreak of war for $25 and $30 per acre in the Edmonton district now brings $40 and $45 without difficulty.

In Manitoba's Red River Valley and Portage la Prairie sections, experts report land worth $25 an acre is going for $37.50. Heavy land in Saskatchewan, which is hard to get, has sold for as high as $60 an acre, with an average between $20 and $50. Light land has jumped from $10 and $12 to $20. Most Saskatchewan sales are for cash or heavy down payments.

Varied reasons are given for the increased value set on prairie soil. Rising prices of farm products have attracted more persons to the land and increased use of machinery has made farming more popular, causing more bidders to offer for available properties and consequently sending prices upward. Let-up in the labor and machinery shortage resultant from the end of the war has also played a part.

Veterans, purchasing farms through the Veterans' Land Act, have contributed somewhat to price increases. A department official in Edmonton said the Government had purchased about 1,000 farms in the Province for sale under the act and that they were carrying price tags of $1,200 to $1,300 as compared with 1939 and 1940 prices of $1,000.

Tenant farmers in some sectors aided by wartime prosperity, have purchased land they formerly rented, while in Saskatchewan tenants have frequently had to vacate their ranches because they were unable to meet the high down payments or cash deals demanded of purchasers. One Regina agency reported 300 applications on file from tenants who would like to rent farms but no farms with good land were idle. In all parts of the Prairie Provinces demand for farm land far exceeds the supply.

Although farm prices have "boomed," prices have not yet reached the levels which followed the First Great War. Land bought in that period, for $70 an acre in Manitoba later sold for as low as $25 and during the depression years went for $15 or less. Manitoba rents have remained stable but in Alberta rentals have moved upward slightly as demand for farms increased.

The Poet's Corner

AT THE DUNK

Pause here,—and look upon a sight as fair
As ever painter limned of poet's dreams:
Along the forest-tops the sun's last beams
Linger caressingly, where here and there
A purple patch drops through the heated air
On Dunk's clear waters, as, with graceful sweep,
They lave the forest roots or noiseless creep
Beneath the flowers the meadow's margins bear.
A thoughtful stillness reigns: on earth or sky,
No sound to jar, no cloud the blue to dim:
With chirp and croak, the nighthawk hurries by,
And high-perched robin chants his compline hymn;
Far up, the rapids seem to heave a sigh,—
Dunk, mourning meets the tide—a grave to him.

—John Caven: 1900.

PUBLICIZED BEVERAGES

Coffee, chocolate and tea were among the first products advertised in newspapers.

DIETER'S NIGHTMARE

A young blue whale puts on weight at the average of 220 pounds a day.

TENDERS

Tenders addressed to the Board of Governors, St. Dunstan's College, Charlottetown, will be received up to April 25 for the erection of a new dormitory building at St. Dunstan's College, Charlottetown. Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of James E. Harris, architect, Charlottetown, on and after April 12. Lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

4-11-tf.

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TRYON
Saturday, April 13th
Evening 8:00

4-12-2i.

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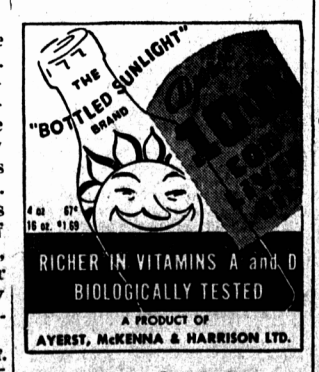

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