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

SATURDAY, JANUARY 18, 1947

Farm Production Program

At the 1946 Dominion-Provincial agricultural conference the following important decisions were reached with regard to food requirements: Canada wants more of all these crops and products this year: Cheddar cheese 31 per cent more, hogs 19 per cent, barley 19 per cent, eggs 10 per cent, creamery butter 9 per cent, oats 9 per cent, all milk combined 6 per cent, evaporated whole milk 4 per cent. Canada is asking for the same amount as last year of these: Hay, clover and alfalfa, cattle, calves, condensed whole milk, whole and skimmilk powders, poultry. Canada wants less of these: **Wheat 7 per cent, rye 6 per cent,** summerfallow 1 per cent; and expects 10 per cent fewer sheep and lambs to be marketed.

Why, it may be asked, the decrease in wheat and increase in barley production this year? The answer is that Canada is faced with a dangerous shortage of feed grain, and barley is the grain that counts most. Something had to be done to increase the returns per acre for barley and make this crop more nearly comparable with wheat. If, however, the price of barley was raised, it would be necessary to break the Wartime Prices and Trade Board price ceiling. Also, if the barley acreage is increased, the additional acreage will have to come out of either summerfallow or wheat. There was not much difficulty in agreeing that it should come out of wheat, since it might prove dangerous to make more than a limited reduction in summerfallow acreage; and it was not difficult to agree on a wheat acreage figure of 24 million, once this was understood. A figure of eight million acres for barley, or 1.3 million more than last year, was finally accepted on this basis. It was also agreed that a flat acreage payment on western seed barley would offer more security to the grower and would avoid any early increase in feed prices.

Along with this, it was understood that the troublesome equalization payment should be eliminated, and the free freight on western feed grains to eastern Canada continued, partly as compensation to the eastern grain grower who would not receive the acreage payment on barley.

Beef cattle are still high in number and not being rapidly reduced. Sheep and lambs will probably show a ten per cent reduction in marketings during the year, which was not of vital importance. The dairy industry had already made its representation to the Cabinet for higher returns, especially for butterfat, though our British cheese contract had been greatly undersupplied and fluid milk producers were clamoring for higher prices all over the country. Hogs were different. Actually, it was necessary to increase the barley acreage in order that more hogs might be marketed and fed, but under present conditions a sufficient increase in the number marketed to raise our annual marketings to a minimum of five million hogs, could not be secured unless the price were increased, so that something had to be done about hogs. Moreover, it was even then rumored that Britain might be willing to pay more than she is presently paying, in order to protect her consumers from a still further decrease in bacon supplies from Canada.

Summarizing the results of the agricultural conference, *The Country Guide*, a western publication, points out that these decisions do not necessarily mean that they will be confined and implemented by the Dominion Government, any more than they mean that farmers will produce exactly the quantities the conference deemed most desirable. Some of the decisions, as in the case of barley, hogs, dairy produce and flax, will require additional money and payments from the Dominion Treasury at a time when nearly everyone would like to see the subsidies eliminated and markets returned to a more normal basis. Certainly, however, those present at the conference were convinced that the decisions arrived at were sound and in the best interests of the world food situation and of the Canadian farm economy.

Privy Council Issue

This week's judgments confirming the right of the Canadian Parliament to make the Supreme Court our final court of appeal, is being welcomed by some as a necessary adjunct of full nationhood, and criticised by others as a further threat to Commonwealth unity.

Both those views, suggests the *Financial Post*, fail to deal with the basic question at issue: What will provide Canadians the best possible approximation to justice and to impartial interpretation of our laws? Maximum objectivity might be had from a panel of men from Mars or from Indonesia. But law has been defined as "the expression of the social experience of a people." Our highest court must, therefore, have high expertness not only in our law and the manner in which it developed. It must have deep understanding of the character and aspirations of our society. For this obviously we would choose Canadians. For the full development of our nationhood and its essential institutions, it is, of course, desirable and in the logic of events that final responsibility should sometime be placed upon our Supreme Court; that Privy Council appeals be abolished. It would help put Canadian eyes into proper focus on the established political, economic and social facts. It would help the Supreme Court itself in rising to the full challenge of its responsibility.

"But is the time for this change now?" asks the *Post*. "How ready for this new status is our Supreme Court? There is much opinion in legal circles that it is not. Others hold that, given the final authority, our Supreme Court would with reasonable speed grow into its new garments of authority.

"In a federal state, inevitably, our final court will frequently be called to adjudicate conflicts between Dominion and provinces. Not by any means are the provinces unanimous in their enthusiasm for vesting final authority in our Supreme Court. It seems to us that the present inflamed state of Dominion-Provincial relations would make now a singularly inappropriate time for effecting any change that might add to the inflammation."

— EDITORIAL NOTES —

George V died tomorrow's date 1936; his widow, Mary, the Queen Mother, is still hale and hearty at the age of eighty.

* * * *

Prince Edward Theatre has been showing an outstanding picture in "Captains Courageous" this week-end, concluding tonight. Both acting and scenic effects are well worth hearing and seeing.

* * * *

Evidently there has been no rush for citizenship certificates at $5 per, and now a reduction is proposed. The regulations may be changed by order-in-council and the cabinet has or soon will be asked to authorize the reduction. It is not known how much the reduction would amount to, but 90% would not entail very much greater demand.

* * * *

Moncton could not inaugurate its new T. B. Hospital the other day, because the City Council discovered that the R. C. A. F. area in which it is situated was consuming far too much water, and it was feared a leak in the main was responsible for an enormous wastage. An investigation was ordered and the opening of the hospital postponed indefinitely.

* * * *

"New Brunswick can hardly congratulate itself (says the *Telegraph-Journal*) on the fact that in 1946, with income at a level we would not have dreamed possible a few years ago, the net debt increased by $4,204,026 to an all-time high of $88,363,659. This is a very large debt for a small province."

* * * *

Rudyard Kipling, English poet and novelist, died this date 1936; was characteristically a British Empire exponent, and never tired singing its praises or denouncing its shortcomings:

"All we have of freedom—all we use or know—
This our fathers bought for us, long and long ago."

"For agony and spoil
Of nations beat to dust,
For poisoned air and tortured soil,
And cold commanded lust,
And every secret woe
The shuddering waters saw—
Willed and fulfilled by high and low—
Let them relearn the Law."

* * * *

Absence of an institution to rehabilitate alcoholics is one of the many shortcomings in Nova Scotia's equipment to treat mental ills, Dr. R. O. Jones, professor of psychiatry at Dalhousie University, declares. Addressing the Nova Scotia Society for Mental Hygiene, Dr. Jones said there was a large group of alcoholics in Nova Scotia which could be rehabilitated if a proper institution were set up. He suggested that establishment of traveling clinics could also make an important contribution to coping with mental ills.

* * * *

The Federal Parliament's Committee on "Free Ports", evidently misunderstand or wilfully ignore the raison d'etre of such an institution. It is for the purpose of encouraging and developing trade by always having on hand and accessible a plentiful supply of foreign foods, for which there is a market, on which duty must be paid. By providing a customs-free port that can be attained, the duty being paid as the goods are let out for distribution or consumption instead of when placed in storage. Manifesting, drawbacks, etc., offer no corresponding advantage to free port facilities.

* * * *

It is mentioned that the Hon. William John McKell, Prime Minister of New South Wales will succeed H. R. H. the Duke of Gloucester, as Governor-General of Australia. This would be a distinct break with precedent, as so far politicians have been barred from gubernatorial positions in the dominions in which they are located. The Prime Minister started as an apprentice boilermaker, and became financial secretary of the Boilermakers' Union. He entered politics, became member of the local legislature; studied law, became a barrister, Minister of Justice, Leader of the Opposition, Prime Minister and Colonial Treasurer, becoming a K.C. in 1945. It may so happen that Prime Minister Mackenzie King will crown his career with a similar appointment here.

* * * *

Agricultural Minister Gardiner wants to avoid in the Prairies and Vancouver what occurred here through the gobbling up of local industries by big interests in Ontario and Quebec. In an interview in Vancouver he said: "Development from here to Winnipeg has to come—and if the industrialists will not do it, the people will take over and see that it is done." The minister declared: "It is my opinion industry should be developed all over western Canada and especially from Vancouver to Calgary." Mr. Gardiner said that often in the past large industries (in Central Canada) bought up smaller, localized industries (in the Maritimes) and closed them up to provide selling fields for their own products instead of opening up and developing new territories. "There would be no use talking of enterprise operating industry if they continued to do it as they had in the past," he said bluntly.

Notes By The Way

To use a medical term the "mortality" in the nursing profession is shockingly high. In other words nurses do not stay nurses very long after their graduation. They get married or graduate to higher paid jobs in allied professions. One hospital authority estimates the "life" of a trained nurse is about three years; after that she has most likely left for more attractive fields.—Vancouver Province.

There is a class of young Canadians who are becoming embittered over their position in our postwar world. They are the young men rejected by army doctors because of physical unfitness or who were not old enough to go to war. Now, through no fault of their own they find themselves virtual cutcasts from the labor market. When they seek jobs in private industry or governmental service they usually are confronted with the sign — "veterans only need apply." —Vancouver Province.

One of the influences that go to the making of criminals is the haze of glamor and romance which writers tend to throw about crime. Words are used—nouns and adjectives — which suggest that the bad man is a brave and exciting personality.

If the criminal were only described as what he is—a fool, an idiot, a moron, a dunce, a simpleton, a blockhead—one who never reaps anything but grief from his illicit efforts—there would be less tendency on the part of youth to emulate him. Youth does not like to be made an object of ridicule.—Vancouver Province.

The rapid development of living war memorials may be called the triumph of common sense over sentimentalism. But it might be more accurate to say that both sentiment and practical purposes will be served by many of these living memorials. In a recent study the Russell Sage Foundation discovered that few American communities intend to follow the precedent of the past in the matter of statues and groupings of cannon. Coatesville, Pennsylvania, will serve as a representative example of the trend toward living memorials. This community of 15,000 population has raised $52,000 and will build a community centre as a war memorial. In the centre will be included an auditorium, a kitchen and lunchroom, clubrooms, a snack bar, a bowling alley and other facilities for different activities. In Coatesville, as in other places, this living war memorial will be an integral part of the community, with a role to play something like that of the old town hall. In its daily service there will be little danger that the memorial character of the building will be lost upon those who use it. —New York Sun.

The London restaurateur who mixes chrysanthemum leaves with his China tea is not the only person to serve tea in an unorthodox way. The Chinese themselves often mix onions, spices or ginger with their tea leaves before adding boiling water, says The Manchester Guardian. Burmese tea drinkers first soak their leaves in heavy, scented oils, while Russians prefer to flavor it with jam, rum or a slice of lemon. In Mongolia and Tibet the flavorings are odder still, for their tea contains generous quantities of rancid yak butter and oil. Tibetan tea, incidentally, is sold in brick form and is used as currency. Up to the middle of the 18th century tea often had eggs whisked with it, and at various times drinkers were advised to add rice, flour, vinegar, orange peel or onions. Until the reign of George III tea was commonly adulterated with almost every plant that grows in an English hedgerow, and in 1818 Dorset customs officers seized a consignment of 1,000 pounds of dried leaves intended for the adulteration of tea. In one year over 4,000,000 pounds of this tea was sold and the collection of leaves was a recognized industry employing hundreds of people, especially children.

Does your gorge heave? Do you have frequent nausea? Do you ever feel as though your brain had turned into low-grade mushroom soup? asks The Peterborough Examiner. If so, you are probably a victim of hypocorisma. Hypocorisma is not a thing which you have yourself; it is a thing which other people have which makes you suffer the symptoms listed above. Hypocorisma is a university word meaning baby-talk. Dr. Allen Walker Read of Columbia University says that there are six types of hypocorisma. They are (1) wheedling, (2) talking to children, (3) talking to a lover, (4) talking to a dumb animal, (5) talking sarcastically and (6) writing certain sorts of advertisements. We will provide examples of each type herewith: (1) "Is the big bad Papa Bear going to buy his Snuffkins a new hat?" (2) "Of course Mama's Poopsie-Woopsie is going to eat the lovely prune," (3) "Whose Baby Doll is Oo?" (4) "Aw! was it a lovely Doggykins then?" (5) "Does Mama's Boy want the big nasty Sergeant to take away his 'nasty old rifle?" (6) "Golliwog Soups are easy on the tummy. They're vitamin-packed and boy! are they Yummy!" Any or all of these instances of hypocorisma are calculated to make sensitive people cringe. Hypocorisma is incurable; the only way to stop some people from talking baby-talk is to shoot them and put the body in a concrete tomb. It is possible to prevent hypocorisma in the young by proper training, however. Noah Webster said that "a boy of six years of age may be taught to speak as correctly as Cicero did before the Roman Senate." If you have a boy of six in your home you should inoculate him against hypocorisma at once.

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.

PRICE OF MILK

Sir,—In a very ineffective attempt to misconstrue and criticise my last letter on milk prices one J. A. Gillies, becomes sadly entangled. Regarding butter fat tests in his first letter he says: "Butter fat test from one factory was 13.7 per cent higher than that received from the other." In his next letter he states, "I still maintain that I was correct when stating that in a given quanity of milk the butter fat content may be 13 per cent higher than that contained in another lot, and still not necessary that either show a 13 per cent butter fat test." These are two entirely distinct and separate statements. His further elaboration on the latter is correct, but that does not free him from the fact that he was entirely wrong in his first letter covering this point.

As to the St. John milk strike, he again shows that he is totally ignorant of the true situation. The contest is not between the producer and the consumer as he contends, but between the producer and the N. B. Daily Products Commission who have absolutely refused to grant the demanded increase, being supported in their decision by Mr. Taylor, Minister of Agriculture. The Commission has won its victory by opening up other markets, one of them being outside the Province, in Yarmouth, N. S.

Regarding the health promoting qualities of regular cow's milk we all agree, but I still contend that cheese, condensed and powdered milk are good substitutes when it is necessary to teach the greedy producer a lesson. And is he learning his lesson? Thousands of pounds of surplus milk are now on their hands at half price which should remind them of the fact that they were duly warned by the distributors that this situation would ensue. Let the consumers keep up this effective work and they be not misguided by an armchair critic who has demonstrated his lack of knowledge of milk in all its phases and particulars.

And now, Sir, I come to the last paragraph of his letter—and this is really funny. The writer endeavors to give himself a wee pat on the back by trying to take the credit for raising the hog price levels in this Province. May I impress upon him the fact that hog and bacon prices were raised to their present heights through the untiring efforts of a great Canadian statesman, now Viscount Bennett.

In 1930 Mr. R. B. Bennett presented proposals, which were afterwards known as the Ottawa Trade Agreements with Britain at London. These were termed "humbug" by J. H. Thomas, the then Colonial Secretary, but were afterwards accepted at Ottawa in 1932 by the said Thomas and the then Premier Baldwin. These agreements opened up a tremendous market in Britain for 285,000,000 lbs. of bacon which Canada could not supply for five years. Bennett also opened up a market for lumber to the extent that British Columbia, the great exporting lumber Province, in 1934 sold more lumber than in any other year in its history. Furthermore, Sir, and please pardon this digression, the Annapolis Valley apple market received such a boost that Mr. Ilsley, who represented and still represents that area, had the courage to vote for the said agreements on the floor of the House of Commons, when all the other Liberals Mr. King leading, voted against them. However, this same chameleon —like Premier King and all his political consanguinity voted to retain them in 1937. All this happened in the "trying" thirties.

What a travesty on justice! Mr. Gillies taking credit for Island hog prices when he and his Marketing Board are seldom heard tell of outside the confines of P. E. I. If any credit is deserved for hog grading and better prices on P. E. I. I would page Mr. Harold W. Clay and tell him so. Again, Sir, the writer has failed to show us that very lucrative channel he spoke of in his last letter— that channel in which the producer may divert his secondary milk I challenge him to do so. I hope that he will now understand who made the hog and bacon market for our farmers, and that he will recant gracefully.

I am, Sir, etc.,
ANOTHER CONSUMER

MID-DAY MEAL IMPORTANT

The mid-day meal is as important as a substantial breakfast, and helps make for best returns in work and enjoyment.

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An Incident

(By Judith Robinson)

Let us all hope the press services of Canada will do better by Canadian unity this year. Let us pray they may resolve to provide us English-speakers with adequate reports of what is happening in French-speaking Canada. Else how shall goodwill flourish? Where two-thirds of a country doesn't know how the other third is acting, or why, can understanding be built? No.

Take for year-end example, the late federal by-election in Richelieu-Vercheres, P. Q., the seat occupied for years and years by Quebec Liberalism's elder statesman, Hon. P. J. Arthur Cardin. Press services gave us anglophones the results of the by-election plus Ottawa comments on the results, plus a passing reference to abductors who kidnapped and beat up the provincial director and organizer of the Quebec Social Credit party, the Union of Electors, during the by-election. No more.

No English word, then or since concerning the identity of the kidnappers who held pre-Christmas revel in Richelieu-Vercheres December 23. No English word at all of that which the French-language press reported at length and with delicacy, as "l'Incident Corbeil." Yet its interest is fully bilingual.

L'Incident Corbeil occurred, as the French-language press reports, when by-election day had ended in Richelieu-Vercheres. It occurred in Station CJSO, the local broadcasting studio at Sorel, industrial centre of the constituency. It occurred shortly after 10 o'clock of a cold by-election evening in presence of the victorious Liberal candidate and the defeated candidate of the Union of Electors. Each had come by invitation of the management of Station CJSO to broadcast a message to the voters of Richelieu-Vercheres. The defeated Progressive Conservative candidat had also been invited to come, but he hadn't. He had preferred to go home to Contrecoeur.

The successful Liberal candidate, M. Gerard Cournoyer had first broadcast. Leaving his supporters in the antercom to listen he entered the inner room and spoke to the microphone. He expressed his happiness at the result of the day's voting in Richelieu-Vercheres. He expressed his admiration of and his gratitude to the Brothers Simard. "These industrialists of Sorel and their children," he said "aided me from the commencement to the end of my political campaign." He expressed at length and eloquently, his determination to follow in all things the true Liberal tradition of "the great departed." Hon. P. J. Arthur Cardin. "It was to his political school that I went," M. Courroyer concluded with emotion, "and I wish to follow in his footsteps."

Then it was the turn of M. Roland Corbeil to talk in the inner room of Station CJSO. He took it. M. Corbeil, of the Union of Electors, was runner-up in Richelieu-Vercheres. He was defeated with the aid, from the commencement to the end, of the Brothers Simard, who run Sorel, always in the true Liberal tradition of the great departed. Candidate Corbeil's party leader had been slugged with a blackjack in his hotel room in Sorel that morning, his election organizer had been abducted and held prisoner by practical pupils of the political school which graduated Canadidate Cournoyer. Alone with the microphone, Candidate Corbeil recalled these minor events of a traditional election day in Richelieu-Vercheres. He recalled them with indignation. He protested with violence "the scandalous political methods of the Liberal party." He accused the Liberals of Sorel of having had recourse to acts of banditry and of having bought up the constituency en bloc with drink and bribery.

"I felicitate", Mr. Corbeil said, "all those electors who resisted the corruptors and bandits of the Liberal Party." All the world, he said, knew the dirty work accomplished in Richelieu-Vercheres by cutthroats in the pay of the Liberal Party. With an unqualifiable baseness, he said, they had set upon the leader of Quebec's Union of Electors and had locked up its organizer-in-chief during several hours of election day.

At this point in the remarks of Canadidate Corbeil the management of Station CJSO recognized an incident and reached a decision. With delicacy surpassed only by the report of it in the French-language press, the decision was acted upon. The management "interrupted M. Corbeil's discourse unknown to him."

One had, it seems, made a disk of music to turn at Station CJSO in Sorel drowning unobtrusively the voice of Roland, and one had not restored M. Corbeil to the waves save at intervals when he was making declarations less violent. Such as:

"We will recoil neither before garcettes nor before menaces Armed with prayer we will continue the battle; for to save our country we have less need of deputies than of saints."

Amid encroaching harmonies, M. Corbeil was heard declaring one thing more; that to win the by-elsction of Richelieu-Vercheres Liberals had distributed drink in fleets. . .

The rest was disks of music made to turn.

The assistant manager of Station CJSO explained later to a reporter from Le Devoir of Montreal why the major part of Candidate Corbeil's speech remained unheard because of the interruption of disks of music. The decision to disk out the Corbeil discourse, he said delicately was taken because of its allure.

That was about all of l'Incident Corbeil, but not quite. A postlude was played at the exit of station CJSO. There the Group Liberal which included a couple of the children of the Brothers Simard, and the Group Creditist, met as they left. For a time there was fear that a battle in form might begin. A partisan somewhat enthusiast brandished an empty bottle, but his friends convinced him not to employ it. Happily the municipal police of Sorel mounted a good guard and all were dispersed before the occurrence of a regrettable incident.

For the Incident Corbeil itself, it would seem no more regrettable than reportable. Canadian press services please note.

London Letter

By Stuart Underhill,
(Canadian Press Staff Writer)

Londoners are receiving many reminders nowadays of the part their churches play in the City's rich history.

Dean W.R. Matthews of St. Paul's Cathedral has written a book describing efforts to preserve the cathedral during the blitz, the Bishop of London is appealing for funds to rebuild many damaged City churches, and plate from bombed-out churches, much of it older than the great fire of 1666, is on display at the Victoria and Albert Museum.

Less than 100 yards from where this is being written, the fire blackened spire of St. Bride's soars past the window. It is Fleet Street's church, and because of its old associations, it is to be rebuilt, along with 10 other churches built about the same time.

A quarter of a mile farther on, up Ludgate Hill, the great dome of St. Paul's remains a serene landmark, largely thanks to the work of volunteer fire-watchers which Dean Matthews describes in "St. Paul's Cathedral in Wartime."

The cathedral was hit twice by 500-pound high explosive bombs and by about 50 incendiaries.

Reconstruction and repair of the cathedral undertaken in the '20's helped it withstand the shocks of war. More direct safety precautions were begun in 1939. On advice of the London fire brigade, water tanks were built at various levels, with trap doors in the main roofs through which hoses could be worked, and they were often used.

The damage here probably will be repaired long before the reconstruction of the smaller city churches, of which were designed by Wren to replace those destroyed in the great fire.

But sooner or later they will come to life again, and take their quiet place in the march of history once more.

MARJORIE LAWRENCE AWARDED LEGION OF HONOUR IN DIAMONDS

At a quiet ceremony in the Foyer of the Paris Opera, Marjorie Lawrence, the great Australian soprano, was presented with a medal of the Legion of Honour in diamonds on behalf of French artists.

The Poet's Corner

COME IN

As I came to the edge of the woods
Thrush music—hark!
Now if it was dusk outside,
Inside it was dark.

Too dark in the woods for a bird
By sleight of wing
To better its perch for the night,
Though it still could sing.

The last of the light of the sun
That had died in the west
Still lived for one song more
In a thrush's breast.

Far in the pillared dark
Thrush music went—
Almost like a call to come in
To the dark and lament.

But no, I was out for stars;
I would not come in.
I meant not even if asked,
And I hadn't been.

—Robert Frost.

Old Charlottetown (And P.E.I.)

TRIALS IN COLONIAL BUILDING

During the quarter of a century that the Supreme Court held its sittings in the Colonial Building (1847-1878) many noted suits were tried. Among them may be mentioned the Tenant League trials, which were held in January, 1866. Three members of the League, arrested for interfering with the Sheriff in the discharge of his duty in enforcing the payment of rent, were put upon their trial. They were all found guilty, and Judge Peters, the presiding Judge, sentenced them to imprisonment for two years, eighteen months, and one year respectively with a fine of fifty pounds in one case, and twenty pounds in the other cases.

Another important suit also conducted by Judge Peters was the trial in January 1869, of George Dowye for the murder of John Cullan. The Crown was represented by the Hon Joseph Hensley, Attorney General, Denis O'Meara Reddin, Solicitor General, and the Hon. Edward Palmer. The prisoner was defended by Charles Palmer, Malcolm MacLeod and Frederick de St. Croix Brecken. After a lengthy trial the prisoner was convicted of wilful murder and sentenced to be hanged, on the 30th of March, 1869, on Pownal Square. The sentence was afterwards suspended for one week to give time for a reply from the Home authorities for commutation of the sentence. This Her Majesty refused, and Dowye was executed on the 7th of April in the presence of many hundreds of persons. This was the last public execution in the Province. —From "The Old Provincial Building" by the late Mr. Henry Smith.

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