

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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The Strongest Memory is Weaker Than the Weakest Ink.
TUESDAY, AUGUST 19, 1947

British Farmer's Profits

An enquiry conducted by the National Farmers Union of the United Kingdom, based on a small but general sample involving 3,000 to 4,000 enquiries, shows the average profit per acre earned by the British farmer.

The dairy farm, 51 to 150 acres earned \$18 per acre profit, compared with \$14.80 for the farm of 151 to 300 acres and \$7.60 for the 300 acre farm.

The least profitable farm—livestock and mixed—produced \$12 per acre profit in the 51 to 150 acres class; \$9.60 in the 151 to 300 acre group and \$10 for the 300 acre and above.

Fields are in production today which had not felt a plough since the Napoleonic wars. Land has been drained and fenced which had not been worked for a generation.

Where in 1939 tillage was 28 per cent. of the cultivated area, today it stands at about 47 per cent. Wheat acreage, though it has dropped this year, at its peak was 82 per cent. above 1939; the potato acreage was up 100 per cent.; sugar beet, 25 per cent.; vegetable crops, 60 per cent.; feed, 40 per cent.; dairy stock, 7 1/2 per cent.; and so on.

Against this the British farmer before the war earned 70 per cent. of his income from livestock and of the remaining 30 per cent. approximately half came from fruit, vegetables and flowers.

With the outbreak of war the entire industry was mobilized. Money was poured into it. Equipment was supplied on a vast scale.

Before 1939 some 9,000,000 tons of animal feed were imported every year. This was cut drastically because it was more economical to import meat, dried eggs and powdered milk, than to bring in the feed to produce these at home while at the same time the land which would have been occupied in raising this production could be utilized for other things.

Under the new Agriculture bill a series of guaranteed prices will be paid to farmers but with this guarantee which will inevitably cost the British consumer considerably large sums has also come a measure of control.

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Retroactive Pensions

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The Bureau established 917 claims to pension, the majority of which had been given up as lost cases. More than 85 per cent of the claimants were not members of the Legion and availed themselves of this free service.

These disability pensioners will also be entitled to free medical treatment and hospitalization for the rest of their lives. Ex-servicemen and women are urged by the Legion to lose no time in checking up on any type of minor illnesses they had during service, which were not serious enough for them to be admitted to hospital; yet often prove to be symptoms of a disease which later manifests itself, becoming chronic and disabling.

Disability pensioners, when being examined are advised they should always give the fullest information to the examiner regarding any physical impairment or history of illness, even if they think this is not related to their pensionable condition. Complaints are recorded and often prove the strongest evidence later when it is attributed to a disease which later manifests itself, becoming chronic and disabling.

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polygonaceous plant of the genus Rheum. Rhabarb's status was definitely uncertain until some hapless wight got himself pulled up before the Court for failure to contribute sufficiently to the national treasury.

EDITORIAL NOTES

First rail of Prince Edward Island Railway laid this date 1872.

We can understand the latest walk-outs in Detroit. It was just too hot to work at any price.

John Flamsteed, first Astronomer Royal of England, born this date 1646; was appointed by Charles II "Astronomical Observer" to the King in 1675; he formed the first trustworthy catalogue of fixed stars, and supplied lunar observations by means of which Newton verified his lunar theory; his principal work is, Historia Coelestis Britannica.

Mr. L. M. MacGillivray of Toronto Star staff has been appointed editor and manager of The Caskeet, Antigonish weekly. He has had experience in Saskatchewan, on the Canadian Press staff, and is secretary of the Toronto Press Club.

Western Universities are cooperating in a study of means to improve housing conditions. Perhaps they will find how to make the much publicised post-war dreamhouse economically feasible for the average family.

A general exodus from the city and country is expected Wednesday to take in the Alberton Exhibition, one of the outstanding shows of the Province. A splendid programme has been provided, and patrons are assured of a good time.

Field Marshal Smuts states that the veto is the rock which will wreck the U. N. He hopes, however, that Europe will be salvaged by the Marshall Plan and other plans to which it will lead.

In Java, time seems to be on the side of the Indonesians. The Dutch are in no position to stand the cost of even maintaining their forces at full strength, and also are badly in need of the country's natural products.

Unhappy Lahore is geographically part of Pakistan but as its population is chiefly Hindu the boundary commission may assign it to India. Meanwhile elements of both sects are giving vent to their hopes and fears by riot and bloodshed.

Our Air Cadets, including young Rogers, are having the time of their lives overseas. Two of them want to join the R. A. F. The Secretary of State, the Hon. Philip Noel-Baker told them in an address that he had a particular interest in Canada because his father was born in a log hut at Trenton, Ont. "I hope you have seen that we in Britain are not so down and out as some people would have us believe," concluded the statesman.

In all Canada at June 30, there were 60,424 veterans undergoing training, 22,327 in vocational and 38,097 in university classes. D.V.A. officials point out that these figures indicate the Maritimes have only 3 1-2 per cent of the total Canadian personnel in training compared to 4 1-2 per cent of enlistments. At present, 85 per cent of graduate veterans are working at their trade or kindred employment. Twelve per cent are unemployed.

The name of Franklin D. Roosevelt always will be on the lips of many political enemies, the one person who has done most to smear that name is Elliott Roosevelt. A bustling and energetic man, he has gotten into camp scraper after scraper. His war-time escapades—driving a soldier to send his dog on an army plane; his three-plane wedding party; his irritating the country. Since that time his twisted interpretations of his father's actions have been of the greatest assistance to the record of the greatest disaster in the world.

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Notes By The Way

Evertime we pick up the paper it becomes increasingly apparent that the weaker sex is often the stronger, sex because of the weakness of the stronger sex for the weaker sex.—Windsor Star.

A visiting Egyptian tells New York that nobody can "give like a gentleman" in the United States for less than \$76 or \$80 a day. By reducing himself practically to destitution, however, he might barely get along on fifty.—O'cewa Journal.

If we are to have tipping—and there is no sign whatever of its disappearance—by all means let it be on the original and equitable basis with one major tip to cover all the services that have been rendered in an hotel or other establishment. Instead of half a dozen or more tips, large and small, which are anything but satisfactory.—Brookville Recorder and Times.

Why not give the Royal couple a handsome cabinet of silverware, made from our own silver? Why not give them a mink motoring robe? Either of those things would be a real wedding gift. But to give the Princess a present which is of no earthly use to her husband is typically North American. After all there can be no wedding without a bridegroom, and he should be treated in a manner befitting his importance to the occasion and the future of the dynasty.—Peterborough Examiner.

Following one particularly busy day at a comparatively small Great-er Britain beach recently, caretakers removed from the sands a barrel of broken glass. Almost every fragment held the potentiality of severe injury, even look-alike for some "murder", unaware that beach authorities everywhere are continually striving to acquaint the public with this danger but warning signs are not so effective.

It is not yet mid-August, but Summer is already on its way out. In the Toronto area the chestnuts have begun to turn, the leaves of the poplars are losing their foliage. Summer is so short; hardly here when it begins to fade. August is the favored month at Ontario resorts, but soon the tourists will be coming home "for the Exhibitor" or to get the children ready for school. What a difference it would make to the tourists if they could count upon four good months of business instead of—in most cases—bare two.—Toronto Star.

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On Racial Criminals

(New York Times) Genocide—the word coined by the Polish scholar and Nuremberg trials adviser, Prof. Rafael Lemkin, to identify the crime of annihilating national, racial or religious groups—goes to the heart of the United Nations Charter. It affirms the Charter, which reaffirms "faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person," means anything, it means that genocide, once and for all, must be recognized as an international crime. To many Americans, genocide like shortages and the war, has already slipped into some vague limbo of history. To Europeans, its terrifying results are all too evident—the common graves of the massacred millions of former German-occupied countries, the emaciated faces of systematically unperfected children, the sterilized men and women of "inferior" races, the D.P.'s in their miserable centers, the looted museums and national treasures.

The United Nations now has a singular opportunity to show the world that it intends to back up its devotion to the "worth of the human person" even in the human person. The Social and Economic Council has just finished considering an international treaty, drafted with the assistance of Professor Lemkin, defining genocide as "a criminal act," empowering the U.N. to intervene to stop it, providing punishment for offenders, establishing an international court to try the criminals. Member governments have been asked for their comments. What is paramount is that there be no obstacles in bringing this treaty to the immediate attention of the General Assembly when it convenes in the next few weeks. President Truman has endorsed it in principle, and the American delegates are expected to press for prompt action. The prestige of the United Nations as a force devoted to good depends upon unanimous and speedy adoption of the genocide treaty.

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Rev. R. J. Berlis of the Church of St. Andrew and St. Paul, Montreal, leaves on return today after an enjoyable and much appreciated holiday in our midst, renewing old friendships of his college and other days. As a Chaplain overseas from the outbreak of the war, Mr. Berlis had intimate association with our military forces and is held in high esteem by those veterans who have been spared to return, including many Islanders. He has come here frequently for rest and recuperation, and considers there is nothing to equal the Island as a resort to give new life and vigor to jaded mind and body.

It is most important, in the interests of both the mailers and their friends, that the following points should be clearly understood by people sending food parcels to friends overseas: 1. The Yellow Label is to be affixed only to parcels containing food exclusively. 2. Clothing and other articles are to be put up separately and excluded from food parcels. 3. Customs declarations, fully and accurately completed are to be affixed to all parcels. 4. The customs authorities overseas have reserved the right to confiscate any gift parcel which does not comply with these regulations.

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