

A WEEKLY EDITOR LOOKS AT Ottawa

By Jim Greenleaf

Ottawa: The City of Ottawa is studying a post-war program involving \$200,000 worth of new sewers and 25% miles of new pavement and sidewalk costing another \$200,000. Construction is starting on a new 80,000 square foot annex to house Ottawa's largest cafeteria which will feed 7,000 civil servants. In such a demand for conventional housing a class is being started by the High School of Commerce. A staff of 400 at national registration headquarters keeps busy, making some 133,000 changes a month in the records of about nine million Canadians.

The Commerce Branch of the W.P.T.B. in Ottawa under the direction of Byrnes Hope Saunders, is asking Canadian women to familiarize themselves with the working of retail meat charts. Initiated into the ways of charts through the beef order of the W.P.T.B., the job of shopping for meat is now further simplified by the addition of a lamb chart, which will show the retail price for any cut of lamb. Any woman who doesn't know her cuts, can learn to distinguish between loin rib roast, leg or breast of lamb by studying the cutting chart, accompanying all price charts. Featuring slightly lower prices than those which have prevailed, the lamb seems a break for the nation's biggest caterer, the housewife.

The order by the department of labor declaring the meat packing industry essential to the war and the national interest, has a background. It has been estimated that meat packing plants in Canada will produce the astounding volume of 1,577,000,000 pounds of meat products during 1943. Of this an estimate is that nearly 50 per cent. will go directly into distribution for war purposes. Obligations to Great Britain will take care of between ten and fifteen million pounds of bacon alone, while the Canadian Armed Forces will be fed with 102,686,000 pounds of meat products.

The Swedish liner Ripsalholm which is expected to arrive in New York early in December, will bring a good-sized Canadian party, repatriated in an exchange with Japanese. The majority of the Canadians are missionaries, members of religious orders, business men and their wives and children. More than half come from occupied China and Hong Kong; some from Japan, Manchukuo and Korea, and some from the Philippines and French Indo-China. The voyage orient-ward carried medical supplies and vitamins from Canada, sufficient to serve 5,000 people six months. With other relief stores, these will be made available to Canadians and other Allied prisoners and internees still in Jap hands.

The vegetable oil industry in Canada gains in importance as the war goes on. Gross sales last year hit the \$9,481,450 mark. Of ten active plants, four are in the Montreal area, two in Ontario, a couple in Manitoba, one each in Alberta and British Columbia. Lined oil was tops in production, gross sales in 1942 being \$5,252,605 for 7,390,240 gallons. Soy beans are coming along, too. Production in Essex County, Ontario, last year was 173,305 bushels selling for a total of \$229,339. Saskatchewan is now experimenting with large scale growing of sunflower.

The return to Canada of a proportion of the Canadian Forestry Corps from lumbering operations in the United Kingdom is announced by National Defence H. Q. The British Government has agreed that the output of timber for the war effort of the United Nations can be increased by using these stout fellows in the forests throughout Canada where the resources and quality of timber are better than those now available in Great Britain. Lumber is one of the "musts" for the United Kingdom now as always.

A few highlights of the Joint Agriculture Committee meeting recently completed in Washington: Conclusion was reached that an expansion in output of certain products is possible but increase in overall production is limited by acreage, manpower, equipment, fertilizer. Particular attention was paid to suggested increase in U. S. wheat acreage from 24 million acres in 1943 to 68 million next year, made imperative by abnormal disappearance of wheat currently for feed and industrial alcohol. Maintenance of dairy production by using grain and protein feeds was stressed.

with preservation of total food value in milk best accomplished by concentrating as much as possible into cream, milk, etc. Canadian members pointed out needed expansion in this country included special crops as oil crops. Feas and beans were considered well suited for relief-feeding in liberated areas.

Odds and Ends: Good for catches for the Eskimos have made them look over the income tax; Mounted Police fill out forms, make the necessary arrangements. . . . Make it's greater purchasing power, but Canadians are biting into plenty of meat, with a moderate increase in 1942 over 1941. The estimated per capita consumption of all meats (including offals) in 1942 was 135.2 pounds, an up of two pounds over the previous year. . . . Ban against Sebech's Witnesses, Technocracy, Inc., and Ukrainian Labor-Farmer Temple lifted. . . . Canada's rehabilitation plan for men and women of the armed forces, including financial aid and vocational training for all veterans, is ahead of all other parts of the British Commonwealth and Empire, being used as a S. A. says Major H. M. Bell, Veterans' Welfare Officer, Pensions and Health, Ottawa. . . . The Canadian Red Cross Society has undertaken to provide 100,000 parcels of food for French prisoners of war in Germany, as well as medical supplies and vitamins for children and nursing mothers in Poland. . . . The new synthetic rubber tires are very apt to go "boom" if they should be underinflated, is warning from rubber controller. Big truck kind is most liable to give trouble if used improperly.

One side of war is a huge business, an announcement from Munitions and Supply shows. Total value of contracts awarded and commitments made on Canadian, United Kingdom and other account has exceeded the \$10,000,000,000 mark, end of September. Just count the zeros. Contracts placed on Canadian account alone totalled over four and a half billion dollars, including contracts executed for plants, plants extension and general purchases.

Consolidation by the Prices Board on three previous orders clarified maximum price regulations for used stoves, ranges, or other heating or cooking appliances range from 90 per cent. of listed retail price when new or rebuilt, or equivalent appliances a year or under in age, to 60 per cent. for those more than four years old. This applies in like extent to coal and wood appliances. Ranges and stoves are about as valuable these days as horses in the good old boss tradin' days.

A Royal Commission has been established to investigate wage rates paid to persons in operation of coal mines in Alberta and British Columbia.

In tests re best quality dark tobacco growing conducted at Experimental Station, Harrow, Ont., crop sequence showing best results was tobacco, corn, oats, wheat and alfalfa. While barnyard manure and commercial fertilizers proved highly beneficial, proper crop rotation was necessary also.

Accidents Reach New High Record

Casualties in British War Factories Very Heavy in 1942

LONDON (CP)—Accidents in Britain's war factories reached a new high level in 1942, with particularly heavy casualties among the hundreds of thousands of women drafted to industry. Indications are, however, that the peak of such losses has been passed.

The 1942 report of Sir Wilfred Garrett, chief inspector of factories, showed reportable accidents of adult males were 203,865, of adult females 71,244, of male youths 29,028, and of female youths, 10,493. Compared with 1938 figures, adult female casualties increased 389 per cent. and adult male casualties 51 per cent.

Ministry of Labor inspectors listed these seven main causes:

1. Increased employment of women and girls in accident-producing industries.
2. Rapid acceleration of production combined with increased weariness.
3. Increased demands on overworked supervisory staffs.
4. The patriotic idea that speed of production comes before everything.
5. Evidence that older men are taking their full share in the war effort and are not always willing to admit they have in some ways lost their sprightliness.
6. Losses of maintenance staff.
7. The close connection between sickness and accident rates, and the need for more adequate supervision.

RECORD PRICE FOR HELPER

READING (CP)—Highest price in England for the purchase of an in-milk helper was paid by Lord Beaverbrook for 2 1/2 year-old Rowden Courtless III. The helper, which cost £50 guineas (\$3,070) has been sent to the peer's Leatherdale farm.

Night Vision Mighty Factor In Modern War

Army Research Bureau Plans to Establish Facilities for Dark Room Tests in Military Districts

WINNIPEG, (CP)—Ours' eyes for commanders are being sought in new tests for night vision to be conducted in Military District No. 10, Col. P. C. Ball, district medical officer announced.

The most daring operations of the war to date have been conducted either in the dead of night or in the darkest hour before dawn. Keys and keys would therefore be a priceless asset to the group of command and paratroops who at any time may set foot on the ramparts of Hitler's European fortress.

A newly-developed dark-room test devised by the army research bureau at Ottawa to establish a soldier's ability to see in dim light will be set up at Winnipeg shortly with specially trained members of the Canadian Women's Army Corps in charge. Eventually all military districts will conduct night vision tests.

Interesting Test
The normal eye adapts itself to dim light in about half-an-hour to three-quarters of an hour. In the interval immediately after the subject enters a darkened room he is almost blind as the mechanism of the eye has not yet begun to generate the optic purple. The purpose of present experiments is to reduce this interval to a minimum. Anyone who has stumbled into a theatre without the guidance of the usher's flashlight is acquainted with this interval of blindness.

The test is simple. The subject is placed in a dark room on one wall of which is a shaded landscape, projected by a motion picture machine. This landscape represents what the normal eye would see at some 200 yards in dim light. Adaptability is calculated from the length of time it takes the subject to see progressively the rough outline of the landscape and then, as his optic purple functions, the details which gradually become visible.

Some scientists maintain that the generation of optic purple is directly connected with vitamin activity and therefore largely dependent on diet. At one time the R.C.A.F. fed its fliers large quantities of carrots in the belief that the vitamin content of that vegetable reduced the interval of night blindness. Although this theory has been virtually exploded, research authorities say that special diets for night fighting men are a possibility.

The men are taught a few simple tricks to improve their night vision. For instance, if they have to use a flashlight to study a map or for any other purpose, they are advised to cover one eye in order to retain its power of night vision. The glare of the light will momentarily destroy the night visibility of the eye exposed. Red glasses are also advised to cut down glare and help preserve the optic fluid necessary to night vision.

Wings for Our Town

Be careful of that back pasture and guard zealously some of those vacant lots outside your town. Both may have a place in Canada's post-war aviation picture.

Already a rough outline of the shape of things to come in Canadian air routes when peace returns is being scratched out but the visionaries predicting most things for the big cities are missing a point or two. They forget that the small towns and, yes, the farms have a place. Keep in mind the future of the helicopter.

Just as the branch lines helped the railways prosper so in the post-war world "feeder" air lines will help consolidate the Dominion's place in civil aviation. Of course there are many branch lines now but the greater field has yet to be tapped.

It is all very well to say Montreal, Halifax and Saint John have a place in future trans-atlantic flying, that Edmonton will be at the cross-roads of routes across the top of the world. But think also of the prosperous towns of the Maritimes, Ontario and Quebec and western centres. They will be important points for holiday or commercial agricultural traffic.

All of which brings us back to that back pasture or vacant lot. They may be airports for helicopters—and the helicopter surely has a place in post-war aviation because of the small landing space required. It won't cost much to fit up these helicopter airports — and thus will be overcome the big landing ground expense that marred the pre-war aviation picture for smaller centres.

To transform into reality this prospect we need only a practical imagination, co-operation of public-spirited bodies in the planning and the will to carry the plans through.

HELP YOUTH OF BRITAIN

BIRMINGHAM (CP)—Every county or county borough in Britain now has a youth committee to promote social and recreative work for young people. The government pays a 50 per cent. grant to local authorities for operation of these committees.

WAR 25 Years Ago

First Great War Armistice Declared November 11, 1918—Canadian at Mons When the Fighting Ended

Fighting between the Allies and Germany in the First Great War came to an end 25 years ago—Nov. 11, 1918—and the world learned that an armistice had been declared in what was the greatest of wars up to that time.

One by one, Kaiser Wilhelm's allies—Bulgaria, Turkey and Austria-Hungary—had folded up, leaving only the Germans to face the growing Allied might. On Nov. 1st the Allies began their final drive on the war's major front across France and Belgium. On Nov. 8th, German emissaries first arrived at Reims, France—where the armistice finally was signed—to sue for peace. They asked for an immediate cessation of hostilities which was refused by Marshal Ferdinand Foch, Allied Commander-in-Chief. He presented to the enemy terms which would have to be accepted.

Finally, acting on instructions from German Army headquarters in Spa, Belgium, the enemy agents at Reims made unqualified acceptance of the Allied terms at 5 a.m. on Nov. 11 and orders were issued to the armies

on both sides to cease firing six hours later.

Indicative of the way the war was going at the time was the telegram sent on Nov. 9 to the Allied commanders-in-chief. It read: "The enemy disorganized by our repeated attacks, yields on the entire front. I appeal to the energy and initiative of the commanders-in-chief and of their armies to render decisive the results gained."

Costly War
The armistice brought to an end fighting which cost the lives of 8,538,315 of the world's fighting men, 1,059,919 of them from the British Empire. Canada lost approximately 60,000 while 250,000 Canadians suffered wounds.

The evening of Nov. 10 found the 7th Canadian Infantry Brigade encircling Mons—scene of the war's first clash between British and German troops in 1914. Just before midnight the Dominion's troops entered the silent city but the Germans had fled. Dawn of Nov. 11 saw the Canadians cautiously pursuing the retreating enemy beyond the eastern outskirts of the Belgian town but they hadn't advanced far before they received news that the war was to end that day.

The last known Canadian battle casualty occurred only three minutes before the cease fire order when a German sniper east of Mons killed Pte. G. L. Price of Fort Williams, N.S., a member of the 25th Battalion.

Deliverance of Mons was the last notable act of the Canadian Corps which had begun an advance east of Arras on Aug. 26 and had fought

some of the costliest battles of the war on its way to the French-Belgian frontier. Landmarks in this drive were Arras, the Drocourt-Queant switch, Canal du Nord and Cambrai.

RUSH PLEASE
A railroad agent in Africa had been "bawled out" for doing things without orders from headquarters. One day his boss was startled to receive the following telegram: "Tiger on platform eating conductor. Wire instructions."

FRUIT TREES FOR EUROPE

LONDON (CP)—Large stores of young British fruit trees are being grown for the restocking of Europe's devastated orchards. C. J. Fraitt, master of the Fruiterers Company, told a Lord Mayor's luncheon.

Canada's Doing A Job

Here are a few of the things that Canada is doing for the war effort every week. It is easy to see where you fit into the picture:

- Producing 4,000 motor vehicles and 450 fighting vehicles.
- Making 940 heavy guns and 13,000 small arms.
- Turning out 322,000 rounds of heavy ammunition and 25,000,000 rounds of small arms ammunition.
- Putting out 10,000 tons of chemicals and explosives from plants that cover an area equal to that of the City of Montreal.
- Turning out 80 planes.
- Producing \$4,000,000 worth of instruments and communications equipment.
- Launching six or more vessels, cargo, escort or patrol.

These days, when tea must yield the utmost in flavour, quality is of supreme importance. Ask for . . .

"SALADA" TEA

The
HEART of HYDRO

Hydro is a living thing. It takes people . . . their hands and brains and hearts . . . to keep Ontario supplied with power in uninterrupted flow.

Producing power for Ontario's needs is Hydro's number one job. A veritable army of men is required to keep this power flowing at peak efficiency. For Hydro is much more than mighty power plants . . . much more than the transmission lines you see striding through the countryside.

Hydro is the employees who keep the power plants producing, who guide and co-ordinate the constant flow of energy through the transformer stations. It is the employees who patrol the lines that carry power to far-off mills and mines, to roaring industrial plants, busy stores and offices, comfortable homes, peaceful farms.

Hydro is the families of those employees who have set up their homes in city and town and country . . . and, perchance, deep in the isolation of wilderness and forest.

It is these . . . and all the other co-operative men and women employees . . . who have put life into Hydro, made it a living organization devoted to the benefit and service of Ontario.

Just now their efforts are directed mainly to producing power for victory and essential uses, but, after the war, they will be ready again to provide the full peace-time service so essential to the development and progress of this province.

Yes! The heart of Hydro is people . . . employees and consumers alike . . . both necessary . . . both partners in a great public enterprise. For today . . . as in the past, and in the future . . . the success of Hydro is dependent on both the faithful service of the employee and the wholehearted support of the consumer.

ELECTRICITY IS A WAR WEAPON Save it!

THE HYDRO-ELECTRIC POWER COMMISSION OF ONTARIO