



A Weekly Editor Looks at Ottawa

With special

for the weekly newspaper of Canada

Well-used by the Benth and Bar when the press was over the Supreme Court for the first time on February 1st, Chief Justice Benthert with the more future "bright things" more trials, the individual and the state which would call for development of new concepts of jurisprudence by the Bench and Bar".... The Swedish Minister to Canada still has no headquarters in Ottawa other than rooms at the Chateau Laurier.... Still in the "idea stage," consideration for which was recommended by the reconstruction committee is a national geological garden for Ottawa.... Because they were fed up last session on the difficult eating problem in the capital, Clem Johnson and Robert Flair, Social Credit members from Alberta, brought their wives along this time.... A standing committee of the House will work on simplifying and speeding up business.... The Munitions Department is placing 350 houses in the United States for resale to essential transportation services, with factories likely for 1948.... The families after getting in more 104,000,000,000 miles away, though reported by some home keepers, can't be seen by the Dominion Observatory in Ottawa, with its telescopes less only 15-inch.

The new death rate of less than 25 per 1000 Canadian soldiers during the medical malaria season in the Mediterranean can now be traced, Canadian army officials say, to Mepacrine tablets. Over two million of the little yellow tablets were issued. These are among the "little" things you don't hear much about in the flurry of war.

Recently massive bin-sweep were in Ottawa to prevent "Madame Curie" for Dean C. J. MacKenzie, Acting President, National Research Council, and staff at the National Research Building. Plans are short ready for the great premiere of the great film in Ottawa this month. Stars are, of course, Greta Garbo and the Canadian Walter Pidgeon. Canada is now the world's largest producer of radium, so we are especially grateful to the Curies. The government is lending its name to the premiere. Walter Pidgeon will be remembered for his help in putting over Canadian Victory Loans.

This should help for the post-war. Under order-in-council the Department of Labor now has authority to extend assistance to provincial governments to pop up apprenticeship training. This is designed to relieve in any way the responsibility, primarily, of industry and trade unions. An apprentice is defined as: "a person at least 16 years who enters into a written agreement with an employer to learn a skilled trade requiring a minimum of 4000 hours continuous employment and which provides a program of practical experience and related technical instruction for such person." For the fiscal year 1947-48 the Dominion fund available for provinces is not to go higher than \$250,000, but for later fiscal years is to be raised to a million dollars a year. Suitable trade training for

Nazis Twice Sentenced Him to Death



Theodor Broch, the Mayor of Narvik, now serving as a Lieutenant in the Norwegian Army, talking at the British Broadcasting Corporation microphone to overseas listeners. When the Germans invaded Norway, Broch was arrested and sentenced to be shot. But they reprieved him when they found he spoke German, because they hoped to make use of him. After the Allied campaign at Narvik, the Germans again sentenced the Mayor to death, for suspected collaboration with the British. But he managed to escape, and got to Britain.

young folk, is the idea behind it all. You help me and I'll help you. Municipalities and Supply reveals that the temporary restrictions on the delivery of mail have been suspended in the four western provinces. It has become possible to ship greater amounts for western domestic mail to advantage, except western states to receive pressure on the mines. But in view of our still heavy requirements in western Canada for coal from the United States, this resource movement in western Canada is a quite pleasing development.

New Uses Found For Cornstalks and Nut Shells

U. S. Department of Agriculture Discovers How to Make Use of Many Farm Products and Products "Ice Cream" and "Creme"

By FRANK CAREY
Associated Press Writer

WASHINGTON (CP)—Battle cups made from cornstalks and peanut shells... automobile parts from wheat straw... and ice cream made from the remains of the dead.

These are among the accomplishments of the past year by scientists of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, described in their annual report.

The researchers engaged in investigations that sped up commercial production of the wonder drug penicillin; the means of preventing insects from devastating part of the army's camouflage programs.

The scientists said battle cups already were being made commercially from a plastic material they developed called "Noreplast," which contains major portion of such agricultural materials, peanut shells and flax shives.

With this same plastic, they produced experimentally such articles as pencil and pin trays, drinking cups and flower pots. They developed another plastic called "Norosene" from peanut shell pitch and other farm products, designed as a substitute for cork in the thin disks that line the crown wall bottle caps.

Gum From Peathers

The researchers developed an effective glue from usually-wasted poultry feathers, then found it also could be used effectively as a protective inside coating for fiber containers making them a satisfactory substitute for hard to get metal cans.

Buckets of various types were made of "battle-like fibers from straw, a constituent of milk."

In the department of after-dinner delicacies, the researchers developed satisfactory formulas for a new all-round frozen dessert which has the texture of ice cream and requires no dairy products for its preparation.

Other developments on the food front:

Recipes have been developed for using soy flour and grits in everything from soup to dessert.

Many vegetables that usually are canned may be preserved by salting and brining—thus offering wartime emergency methods for saving vegetables that might otherwise be wasted due to lack of suitable containers or equipment for canning. Potatoes lose twice as much Vitamin C and three times as much Vitamin B-1 when baked as when boiled in their skins.

In the field of medical research, it was found that pectin, substance in the rind of citrus fruits, could be used in preparation of medicated ointments and jellies as a substitute for imported gums.

An improved cotton bandage was developed—one that has special elastic properties to make it stay in place more readily than ordinary, gauge bandages. It was made by pre-shrinking the loosely woven cheesecloth by chemical means, and the elasticity results from the shrinkage.

Experts on insects showed the army how to deal with bark beetles and borers which had threatened the trees in the camouflage program of some camps.

Rock Paintings Evoke Interest

South African Find Causes Speculation Over Movements of Pre-Historic Peoples

JOHANNESBURG (CP)—Prehistoric rock paintings of dolphins or porpoises, and sharks have been discovered at Ladybrand, Orange Free State, 200 miles from the coast, by Prof. C. van Riet Lowe and party from the Archaeological Survey.

Besides numbers of ancient implements which have yet to be classified, the party brought back a rock painting of a school of porpoises, which, together with other paintings, Abbe Henri Breuil, noted archaeologist, believes opens up new fields for speculation as to the migrations of the pre-historic peoples of Southern Africa. These paintings must have been done from actual observations.

In an interview, the Abbe Breuil said that South African rock paintings appear to be closely related to those of Spain.

Sites at Vereeniging which have yielded the earliest relics of human habitation yet found in South Africa have also been visited by members of the Survey on several occasions this year.

a year in the next five years, and a Domini Financial Act to extend forest research and management. Widened its creation of a National Development Board to co-ordinate construction projects. These and many other things give us a fleeting glimpse of what may be after this war. Some of the features may not be implemented, but we're making a start now by planning and thinking as people in the communities—in the smaller spheres of things—are doing.

Sheep and Dogs

One of the problems which confronts the township councils is the damage done to livestock, particularly sheep, by wandering dogs. Looking over the West Canadian Financial Statement, we see that the bill for sheep injured and killed in the township in 1943 was \$625.50. In some townships it goes even higher than that. And that isn't the whole story. Some farmers, after seeing their sheep turn to pieces, decide that they will not keep sheep any longer.

The money received from the dog tax is supposed to cover the damages paid out to sheep owners. What went wrong? Look in from that source but it's known as the dog taxes are not shown as a separate item but it would hardly be as much as \$600 a year.

Most township pay a bounty to farmers who shoot dogs caught in the act of molesting sheep, and in some cases, it is possible to recover damages from the owner of the dogs, particularly if the dogs can be identified after being shot.

It has long been complained by some of the speakers at rural meetings that all the damage is done by mostly dogs that come out from town and don't know that sheep shouldn't be eaten. The way the damage is spread over Garfield makes that unlikely, but undoubtedly some of the damage is done by town dogs. The town and village councils do not have to pay out of their dog tax revenue for sheep that are killed, because town dwellers do not keep sheep. We can't recall any such claims in England. Here the dog tax is a gain financially for the municipality, though always at sacrifice for the clerk to collect. The theory of dog taxes in the towns seems to be that it tends to keep down the number of canines, though that might be hard to prove. It would seem that the townships should have a valid claim if they asked for a change in the law so that a portion of dog taxes levied in every urban municipality should be distributed to the townships around.

—Freight News Record.

New Lamb Prices Set by W.P.T.B.

New wholesale prices on spring lamb, effective January 3rd, have been announced by the Wartime Price Board. Spring lamb is defined as fresh meat obtained from lambs born in the period from December 1 to April 30, and sold in the period from January 3 to July 15. The new wholesale prices will be 34 cents lb. carcass weight, basic six, which includes southern Ontario, between January 3 and April 30, and 30 cents lb. from May 1 to July 15. The customary differentials will prevail as between the various meat zones. Retail prices on spring lamb are set on the basis of a maximum mark-up for the retailer of 25 per cent of his selling price. Another order issued currently by the Board establishes fixed retail ceilings for lamb of other classifications than spring lamb. Retailers must now keep posted in their stores the new charts on retail prices to be provided them.

Wholesale ceiling prices on lamb meat other than spring lamb, remain as provided in Order 196, issued last year, and in effect till June 30 next. On July 1st a new policy will go into effect respecting wholesale ceilings, when an overall ceiling price of 26 cents lb. carcass weight, basic six, will be adopted as a year-round policy on all classifications of lamb except spring lamb. The usual differentials at between zones will continue to apply under the policy as existed in Order 196.

COUNTRY FOLK IN TORONTO

Country visitors to the city have a hard time getting on to the antics of the city people, who keep their doors locked 24 hours of the day. Call at any home you wish, and, after ringing the bell, you will finally see a curtain stir and part of a face staring out at you with an expression that says they are not sure if they should or should not open the door and give you the glad hand. If your looks suit the lady behind the door, you get in, if they do not, you are just where you were when you rang the bell—on the outside looking in. The mystery of this procedure will no longer be a mystery to one Durham lady, Mrs. Nelson Clarke, who paid a visit to Toronto friends recently. Mrs. Clarke laid her purse on an article of furniture in the hall, and when she went back to get it, it was gone. The front door had been left unlocked for some reason still unexplained, and a sneak thief had entered and lifted the "leather" as they used to say in the circus when a pocket was picked. A few days ago Mrs. Clarke received word that her purse had been found in one of the city's churches. Whether the thief had gone to church to pray for forgiveness of his sins, or to thank Providence for having placed the purse in his way will never be known, but anyway it was there. Everything was intact except the money. And there must be a moral in this thing somewhere. Don't take any money with you when you go to Toronto; if the shopkeepers don't get it, some sneak thief will, with the net result that you invariably come home in a "broken" condition in any event. —Durham Chronicle.

Maybe Noah Laughed at These

Creeping downstairs in his bare feet, the householder surprised a intruder packing the family silver into a bag. "By jove, a real burglar! I say wait a minute with you!"

"An' you'll call a cop," snarled the burglar.

"Oh, no, only while I call my wife. She's bound you every night for 20 years, and I am sure it will be a real pleasure to her to meet you at last."

Doctor to his daughter: "Did you tell that young man that I think he's absolutely too good?"

Daughter: "Yes, Dad, but that didn't scare him. He said it wasn't the first burglar he'd seen."

Dad: "When I was a boy... Well, I didn't tell him."

Son: "How odd were you when you started?"

Burglar: "How would you characterize this residence? The wind blows a ten-dollar bill around the corner."

Son: "I would make a hole after the bill."

Sheriff: "Did you give the burglar the third degree?"

Daughter: "We beat him and asked him every question we could think of."

Sheriff: "And what did he do?"

Daughter: "He merely closed off to sleep and said: 'You dear, you are perfectly right!'"

THERMOMETERS

Thermometers are odd creatures. They never seem able to demonstrate unity in their effort to achieve a common goal. On the same suburban street, in a country village, or on adjoining farms, thermometers may vary from one to two or eight degrees. Why?

Theoretically one would assume that all thermometers in a common environment would read similarly. There's nothing technically difficult about their job. A thermometer's confined substance, such as mercury, changes volume with a change of temperature. That's all there is to it. If you happen to own a regular thermometer and wish to reduce it to degrees Fahrenheit, simply multiply by nine-fifth and add 32 degrees. Conversely, if you wish to change Fahrenheit to a regular reading merely subtract 32 degrees, and multiply by nine-fifths.

All that is elemental. The mystery is in another realm. Perhaps the temperature really varies between Neighbors Jones and Smith's houses. Could it be supposed, a subterranean warm spring under the Jones' porch and a prehistoric glacier under Smith's? All we know is that when the bridge game gets started on the 820, and thermometer readings are recounted, there is a surprising difference in the reported recordings. Perhaps temperature itself is temperamental.—Christian Science Monitor.

TRY MARCH BETTER ON TEA

Canadian march better on tea than on water. This fact has been demonstrated by an official test recently carried out in Great Britain. A Canadian battalion was undergoing a 12-day course of battle training. The last six days were devoted mainly to marching, and during the period the foot-sloggers covered more than 250 miles. As an experiment, three out of four platoons were allowed to get all the water they wanted. The whole package contains one pound of tea packed spray process dry milk. One hundred thousand pounds are required every week, or 5,200,000 pounds a year. A like amount of butter is needed for the pound of butter in every parcel each week. These amounts are not large as exports go but they help swell the grand total of dairy products exported by Canada in aid of the Allies, and take precedence of home consumption.

LONDON (CP)—Great Britain is not abandoning any of her services after the war. Harcourt Johnston, secretary of the department of overseas trade, said here: "There may be times from time to time that she is going to capitulate," he said, "but they are unlikely without foundation."

ROOM FOR EVERYBODY...

PRODUCTION MEN—keeping in constant touch with sources of raw material, suppliers of parts, government and military authorities.

THE ARMED FORCES—with responsibility for training and supply, for troops movements for operations on land, air and sea battlefronts.

GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS—in touch with every phase of our production and military programs with foreign governments, with national and international war agencies.

YOU—depending on your telephone for quick, essential communication at work and at home.

Bell telephone lines can carry this wartime load only if we all use existing facilities sparingly, and keep our calls just as short and business-like as we can.

Additional equipment is severely limited by material shortages; co-operation must take the place of construction if essential calls are to go through promptly.



On Action Service Giving Wings to Safety

Mail for the Boys and Girls Overseas

COPIES OF THE DAILY MAIL—Lancaster in the Dominion Government's trans-Atlantic service operated by Trans-Canada Air Lines carried for Canada's active forces overseas over 50,000 pounds of mail—approximately two million letters—between Montreal and Great Britain.

The Canadian Postal Commission estimates that the average Canadian soldier writes three letters in seven days and receives almost four, which gives some indication of the vast number of letters that must be despatched by all forms of transportation each week.

All personnel have small considerate letters of extremely valuable factors in the war effort and their safety and forwardance are treated with just as much care and importance as are ships of planes, tanks, guns and shells. Letters are regarded as an important influence in maintaining the morale of the boys and girls in the armed forces overseas. Transporting mail is only one of the military missions for which the Lancasters in the Dominion Government service are used. They also carry paratroopers, paratroop equipment, medical supplies, as well as tons of critically needed material to our fighting forces.

Upper photo shows the big mail load for one of the flights being placed in the passenger cabin of a Lancaster by a Trans-Canada employee. The mail bags alongside the aircraft were placed in the nose, as well as in the cargo compartment located in that part of the plane formerly used as the

bomb bay. The inset photo shows Miss Lois Davison, a T.C.A. employee, doing her share to beat Hitler by assisting in loading the mail carried by the big Lancasters to the Canadian servicemen and women overseas.