

the carcasses and which surround the aitch (hip) and pelvic bones. Meat from carcasses having pH values of 6.6 (pH in living animals is 7.1) will be tender and require only four to six days of aging to obtain maximum tenderness. Meat from carcasses having lower pH values will be less tender (a pH value of 5.8 to 6.2, for example, would indicate very tough meat) and will require a longer aging period to achieve acceptable tenderness. Despite evidence that the physiological condition of the animal may affect tenderness, this method had not been previously used or tested in industry nor has there been any patent claiming discovery of the use of pH measurements in this way.

This procedure of grading and selection will help to improve and ensure uniform quality, but it must be accepted by industry. Packing plants can quickly select tender from tough carcasses and determine how long each will take to age. Tough carcasses then would be treated in the conventional manner, i.e., minced for various grades of hamburger, used as second quality meats for animal feed, or treated with enzymes to improve tenderness. Storage and refrigeration costs will be cut. Tender carcasses will require a minimum of four to six days to age instead of two weeks. The incidence of microbiological spoiling from slime formation will be reduced and weight loss as a result of evaporation during longer aging periods will be minimized.

INDIA SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT STUDY

The Canadian Council on Social Development is pioneering a new approach to international cooperation between Canada and India, with an emphasis on partnership. Through this, voluntary agencies in India are going to have a say in how aid for social development in their country is spent.

A workshop to be held in Madras from January 27 to 31, 1973, will discuss the scope of main social development areas, examine the current role of voluntary agencies in these fields, discuss and determine priorities for social development and relate these to India's national development plans. It will also identify the future role of voluntary agencies in social development in India.

"There has been concern over the years that some Canadian aid for social development in India might have been based more on its emotional appeal to Canadians than on what the people of India thought was most important," said Reuben C. Baetz, president of the International Council on Social Welfare and executive director of the Canadian Council Social Development. "This workshop," he stated, "is intended to provide a guide by the people of India themselves."

The assessment by the workshop of priorities in areas of social development — education, agriculture, community development, social welfare and housing —

will be of substantial use to the work of the many national and international voluntary agencies that have projects in India. The Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) itself has contributed almost \$1 million, through Canadian non-government agencies, for non-government projects in India costing \$2.5 million.

The workshop, co-sponsored by the Canadian Council on Social Development and the Indian Council of Social Welfare, is being held with the assistance of CIDA and may be the forerunner for similar ones funded by CIDA in Latin America and Africa.

The Canadian Council on Social Development is a national non-government citizens' organization for social policy development and research.

KRIEGHOFF COMMEMORATIVE STAMP

Cornelius Krieghoff's *The Blacksmith's Shop* has been used as the design for an 8-cent stamp commemorating the hundredth anniversary of this artist's death. Twenty-eight million of the horizontal stamps, which measure 30 mm by 22 mm, produced by the British American Bank Note Company of Ottawa, will be on sale at Canadian post offices on November 29.



Born in Europe in the early 1800s, Krieghoff emigrated to the United States in 1837 and moved to Canada nine years later to become one of the leading artists. His career in Canada began shortly after his arrival in 1846 with the opening of his own studio in Toronto. Two years later Krieghoff moved to the Province of Quebec, where he worked for a time in Longueuil and Montreal painting landscapes and portraits. In 1853 he moved to Quebec City, where he remained for 13 years and did some of his finest work.

Krieghoff enjoyed the rare fortune of becoming a popular and successful painter in his own lifetime. His paintings of habitant life, winter scenes and Indians, reflect the influence of his life in Quebec. *The Blacksmith's Shop*, which was painted by Krieghoff between his return to Quebec in 1871 and his death in 1872, is considered to be one of his best works.