

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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Amherst, N. S.

The Strongest Memory is Weaker than the
Weakest Ink.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1941.

Farm Mortgages

At the recent annual meeting of the Queen's
County Conservative Association a resolution
was presented by Mr. James G. MacLeod, urging
the passing of legislation forbidding the
foreclosure of any farm mortgage during the
continuance of the present war and for a term
not to exceed three years thereafter, unless
both parties, the mortgagee and the mortgagor,
came to an agreeable understanding consenting
to said foreclosure. In the discussion which
followed there was general agreement as to the
serious predicament in which many of our
farmers are placed financially, and the need for
remedial action. There was, however, some
doubt as to whether such action lay within the
power of the federal or the provincial authorities.
The resolution was finally referred back
to the executive, of which Mr. MacLeod is a
member.

The point taken in this resolution, namely,
the need for some kind of a moratorium on
foreclosures of farm mortgages, is well taken
and deserves very serious consideration. The
plight of our farmers in this Province, with
increasing overhead costs, labor shortage and other
handicaps accentuated by the war, is becoming
tragic. The Provincial Government's policy of
farm rehabilitation on which it last went to the
country has been held up on the plea of wartime
economy. Nothing has been substituted in its
place. Western farmers have continued to
receive federal bonuses and other assistance;
but in this section of Canada our farmers have
been left to shift for themselves. They have no
spokesman competent to speak for them in the
House of Commons. The millions of dollars
expended in war industries in other provinces have
brought them no increased home market, no relief
of any kind from the onerous debts accumulated
during and since the depression years. The
consequence is that many of them today are
without credit facilities, with heavily mortgaged
farms and without the means of meeting their
most pressing obligations. Foreclosure of farm
mortgages means ruin to the individual farmers,
and if continued on a large scale, to this Province
as well. What are we, after all, but one
large farming community? How can our merchants,
our lawyers, our banks and business
community expect to prosper at the farmers'
expense? Some remedial measure is, in the
circumstances, absolutely necessary.

Stranger Than Fiction.

The other issues raised in the Nova Scotia
provincial election are inconsequential compared
with the two following points made in the
manifesto issued by the Opposition leader, Mr. L.
W. Fraser:
"We deplore, as I believe the great majority
of Nova Scotians—regardless of party
affiliations—also deplore, this unnecessary wartime
election which involves a very large expenditure
of money and results in a division of the people
and inevitable distraction from the war effort.
All this cost and distraction could have been
avoided if the present Government had accepted
our proposal to extend the term of the Provincial
Legislature.
"If the Government, for reasons known only
to its own members, felt an election was necessary,
it is inconceivable and most undemocratic
that it failed to make adequate provisions for
the casting of ballots by those thousands of
Nova Scotians now serving in the fighting
forces of the Empire who are stationed outside
the borders of this Province. The result is that
these members of the active service forces will
have no voice in deciding what Government
shall direct the affairs of this Province during
the next five years."
One is reminded of the Reconsecration Week
broadcast made by Prime Minister Mackenzie
King, just after his return from England. "I
would say to every one in our own and in other
lands," he said, "who has not yet found his true
place in the war effort of his country:—
"Rise! for the day is passing,
And you lie dreaming on;
The others have buckled their armour,
And forth to the fight have gone.
A place in the ranks awaits you,
Each man has some part to play;
The Past and the Future are nothing
In the face of the stern To-day."

Potato Research In Canada

Potato research has been carried on in Canada
for several years. A report has now been
issued by the National Research Council on the
progress made. An apparent surplus of several
million bushels of potatoes on the Canadian
market a few years ago was the principal
reason for undertaking the investigations. A
conference was called in Ottawa for the purpose
of considering problems associated with potato
production and distribution, and subsequently a
committee was established to organize and direct
work in this field.

The committee studied industrial uses of
potatoes, such as the substitution of potato starch
for corn starch; the use of potatoes in stock
feeding; preservation and canning of potatoes;
breeding of improved types of potatoes; food
value of potatoes.

The value of potatoes as an ensilage and the
use of potatoes in combination with other feeds
as a poultry and stock feed were studied. Studies
of the feeding value of raw and cooked potato
silage for hogs and of silage mixtures of
potatoes with grass, hay or straw for cattle were
carried out, and a report was prepared on the
digestibility and feeding value of potato chips.

The widest scope for the utilization of potatoes
appeared to be in the industrial field as
potato starch and potato starch products, but it
was found that much research work would
have to be done in order to find out how far
these products could be placed in competition
with other starches already used in industry, for
example, corn starch. This branch of work was
undertaken by the National Research Council.

The Dominion Department of Agriculture
undertook the work of potato breeding on the
basis of disease resistance, chemical treatment
for hastening and retarding sprouting of tubers
(dormancy), the control of insects, the problem
of the discoloration of potatoes in cooking, analyses
of tubers to determine the starch content
of different varieties, and a study of seed and
soil treatments.

Part One, Potato Research in Canada, consists
of 54 pages mimeographed, and is obtainable
from the National Research Council, Ottawa.
Part Two, Bibliography and Abstracts, is
in preparation and will be published shortly.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Fox ranches, whether they be part of a farm
or not, are classed as agriculture, and are excepted
from Unemployment Contributions either on
the part of the employer or employee.

Ontario's corporation and personal income tax
revenue has been estimated as around \$30,000,000,
nearly half of the total amount the federal
Treasury estimates it will cost to reimburse all
the provinces.

A serious shortage of beer in Britain at the
time it was most needed is explained by The
London Daily Mail: Double Summer time; the
hot spell in June; the scarcity of wines and
spirits; the higher cost of soft drinks, plus the
increasing thirst which women acquire when
doing men's jobs.

Canada's first fighter plane to be equipped
with an engine before being sent overseas will
shortly be in production here. The plane, manufactured
by the de Havilland Aircraft Co., will
be powered by a Rolls-Royce engine manufactured
at Detroit. The new plane will be known
as the "Mosquito," and a large order has been
given to the company.

Ladies willing to wear girdles, copper stockings
and batteries need have no fear of mice. A
contraption exhibited at the inventors' congress,
Los Angeles, is rigged up so the mouse gets a
shock if he brushes against the copper-mesh
hose. Wires run from miniature batteries in the
shoes through stockings and garters to a coil in
the girdles. No danger to the wearer, the inventor
asserts.

A machine which picks clover tops as fast as
2,400 hand pickers has been invented by Professor
E. N. Gathercoal and Professor P. D. Carpenter
of the University of Illinois College
of Pharmacy, who believe it will lead to the
development of special apparatus for harvesting
more than 200 other medicinal plants. They report
that it gathered four tons of blossoms in a
day, while nine hand pickers got only six pounds.
The machine does not damage the clover for
subsequent cutting as hay.

The Deputy Minister of Justice, Mr. W.
Stewart Edwards, has been superannuated on
account of ill health, and Mr. Frederick P.
Varcoe, assistant deputy has been appointed in
his place. Born in Toronto in 1889, Mr. Varcoe
was called to the Bar in 1916. He entered the
Department of Justice two years later as junior
counsel, being made a K.C. for Ontario in
1931, and of Canada in the present year. Mr.
Varcoe was appointed Assistant Deputy Minister
of Justice in 1940 on the appointment of C.
P. Plaxton to the Ontario Supreme Court.

Sir William Cleaver Francis Robinson, British
Civil Servant, arrived this date, 1870, on his
appointment as Governor of Prince Edward
Island. He was the fifth son of Admiral Hercules
Robinson. He entered the service of the
Colonial Office in 1858 as private secretary to
his elder brother, Sir Hercules Robinson, afterward
first Baron Rosmead, who was lieutenant-governor
of St. Kitts. In 1866 he himself
was appointed governor of the Falkland Islands,
from which he was transferred as governor of
this then colony. It was during his administration,
and partly due to his strategy and resourcefulness,
that the inclusion of Prince Edward Island
in the Canadian Confederation took place in
1873. As a reward, he was promoted to the
important post of Governor of Western Australia,
becoming successively governor of Straits Settlements,
South Australia and Victoria, retiring
from the service in 1895. His hobby was music;
he was a musical composer of some note, and
the author of a number of well-known songs.

NOTES BY THE-WAY

A hay fever note that must delight
any traveler is that golden-rod
is associated of all guinea in connection
with the hay fever. The golden-rod
is that it got its bad name
merely because it breaks into
bright bloom at the time the dull
looking ragweed is spreading
trouble. The golden-rod's pollen is
heavy and sticky and cannot travel
far on any ordinary breeze whereas
the ragweed's goes miles in
search of victims. This may
account for the decorative autumn
blossom in the rheumy eyes of the
hay fever sufferer, it probably will
not clear it in the practical eyes of
the farmer whose fields it has
invaded. — Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Speaking with the authority of a
man who has learned them beautiful,
Hollywood beauty "expert" told
the American Cosmetics Association,
assembled in Chicago,
that national beauty contests
should be held in the
American female to rely on the
charms Providence gave her.
The exigencies of the emergency
most women are "pasty-
while complexion." Over-all, "tomorrow's
beauty will be smart, not
cute." She will be smartly
tailored; her eyebrows will be
well-defined. That cry of joy you
hear is thoroughly male. Husbands
hereafter will know what their
wives really look like. Never more
will they wonder the handi-
cap of not being sure whether
they're pitching woo at their
sweeties or at assorted clays and
p-wders from the cosmetics
pot. — Detroit Free Press.

"Believe it or not" there is a
school in the Republic of Panama
called by the name of the
Republic of Panama. This
school is in accordance
with a decree issued by the
Panamanian Government to the
effect that each of the public schools
of the Republic will be named after
one of the American or European
countries. The school, "Dominio
del Canada", is situated in
Santiago, which is one of the largest
towns in the Republic of Panama.
Santiago is in the interior about
180 miles from Panama City and
is one of the oldest, if not the
oldest settlement in the Latin
America. The school was named
after the old Spanish families
in Santiago originally came from
Santiago Spain. Columbus was
Duke of Veraguas, Veraguas being
the province of the Republic of
Panama. On the occasion of the
naming of this school in 1930, a
fiesta was declared and elaborate
preparations were made to
celebrate the event. What is more,
H. W. Britton, Canadian Trade
Commissioner at Panama City, has
been informed by His Majesty's
Minister in Panama that the
school proposes to celebrate
Dominion Day, July 1, next year
—which is more than a number of
Canadians will do, we regret to
say. — Quebec Chronicle-Tele-
graph.

The Ottawa Bible Society reveals
that sales of Bibles in Germany
dropped from 250,000 in 1939 to 68,000
in 1940. Berlin and Vienna are
the only cities where the distribution
of Bibles is now permitted.
This is hardly surprising. How
could one expect the Germans to
disparage any inconsistency in their
policies of pillage and rapine: in
their godless acts of murder and
destruction. The only surprising
thing about it is that Bibles still
can be distributed in Berlin and
Vienna, although no doubt this is
in diminishing numbers. Perhaps
those who receive the Bibles are
at once placed under suspicion in
the Bible there always is to be
found something to solace the
soul at heart, to give strength to the
hand, and to give the real
meaning to life on earth. The
Nazis would not want too many
Bibles in Germany because it might
lead to greater enlightenment in the
minds of Germans who are still
not convinced that the Nazi creed
is the only one. — Ottawa Journal.

It would be a ghastly — perhaps
a fatal blunder to assume that
maybe the enemies of Hitler
whom we are helping can "go
over" with the materials that are
already "on order". The need for
tools to be used against Hitler will
continue to increase with the opportunity
to use them until the
job of ending Hitlerism has been
done beyond any possibility of
failure. We need more tools and
we need to put many, many more
of them in the hands of those
willing to grasp and use them, before
we can have any certainty that
the job is done. So far it has
seemed to be all right, but it is
possible for Russia to fall, for Britain
to be invaded and conquered, for
Africa to be added to Hitler's
Empire and made a base for penetration
of the Western Hemisphere,
and for us to find Hitler "looking
down our throats" before we have
even started to throw our real
productive might into the arena
and overthrow of Nazism. — Minneapolis Star Journal.

"Crimea Cut Off by Nazi
Forces," London Headlines, Sunday
headline and that eastern battle
front by the same token suddenly
grown more vivid. Crimea is a
place name rich with associations
for all English-speaking men. But
Crimea — that sounds different.
Out tribal kindred fought over all
the Crimea less than a century
ago, and the fourth century of
the reign of Victoria's day, one of
the two great ages for men who speak
English. The tight little Isle then
was literally over-populated with
great thinkers, great poets, great
above all, great artists of the pen.
The Crimea — why, we still wear
Lord Raglan's overcoat, invented
for that campaign by the show-off
general and the Pionnee Nightingale
lives forever. Then there's
"The Song of the Camp", which
no one seems to remember by its
title, but which everybody recalls
when some singer starts off: "Give
us a song, the soldiers cried!"
"The Charge of the Light Brigade"
— well, the kiddies at school recited
that for full half a century on
Friday afternoons. And one great
snatch of "deathless song" sired
another — by Kipling in one of his
sombre and terrible moods — "The
Last of the Light Brigade".
In which the old colored sergeant
forty years after says that Tennyson
was almost right about the
"mouth of hell", as we, are all
high upon the workhouse! There
was a poet who knew that peace
hath her horrors, although less
renowned than those of war. — Chicago Daily News.

The United States has already
moved by establishing government
policy which assures its farmers a
minimum price equal to 85 percent
of parity (the base period being
the years 1909-14) and proposing
that no ceiling shall be placed on

PUBLIC FORUM

This column is open for the
discussion of the opinions of
readers on questions of interest. The
Charlottetown Guardian does not
necessarily endorse the opinions
of correspondents.

FARM SHIPMENTS TO BRITAIN

Sir—I was much interested in
that Ottawa story in today's
Guardian, issue of Sept. 27, detailing
"farm shipments to Great Britain"
and pointing out that "in the first
two years of war, Canada shipped
more than 1,830,000,000 pounds of
food to Britain, apart from wheat
and flour."

Now that I am, so to speak, in
the statistical stratosphere, perhaps
the average urban Canadian would
be curious to know the poundage
involved in Jack Canuck's "wheat
and flour" shipments to valiant
Britain? According to the best figures
I am obtainable, 19,400,000,000
pounds!

In this latter connection, I found
the following statement by the
Federal Agriculture Minister (Hon. J.
G. Gardiner) in the course of a
recent address, thought-provoking:
"I am not yet searching round for a
black-out throw the looms what may
turn out to be the greatest peace
producing asset of this country. One
pound of wheat will keep a man
from starvation as long as one
pound of pork, and it takes four
pounds of wheat to produce one
pound of pork."

The assertion certainly spotlights
the immense services rendered to
the valiant Motherland and, therefore,
to the whole future of the race
by the wheat farmer! Unfortunately
it is also true that there are still
large supplies of this vital raw
material "in the bin" as a result of
black-out warlike across Europe!
Despite the fact that these same
supplies insulate our war effort
from the threat of weather hazards
and breadgrain shortage, I regret
to note that the price of wheat has
been pressed back to the production
cost level, while United States
wheat is worth more than double
our miserable 50 cents per bushel
(to the farmer) on the Canadian
prairies. This looks like a pretty
mean deal to me.

So far as that little ad. in your
editorial notes goes, "Wanted—
Single man to help milk and 'fix
up' a farm, and be able to fill
both bills—though not at the same
time! When I drew his attention to
the opening, he pointed out that he
was at work in a factory 'earning
me cash in a week than for any
five weeks last year, as a farm
worker."

I would like to see the stream of
youth moving in the opposite direction.

I am, Sir etc.,
ETERAN (VIMV)
Toronto, Oct. 3

Peat Fuel

(FRED WILLIAMS in the Globe
and Mail.)
Recent despatches from Ottawa
told of the possibility that Canada
might have to make use of peat for
fuel, in view of a possible coal
shortage. Most people reading such
statements would think that "peat"
in this country and that it was a war
measure only. Now I can testify to
the contrary. Early in the century
Dr. Eugene Haanel, Superintendent
of Mines at Ottawa, persuaded Clifford
Sifton to let him prove that
peat could be used as household fuel

the price of a farm product until it
goes higher than 10 percent above
parity. In view of the experiences
we have had to date and the
uncertainty which surrounds price
control operations of the future,
some such principle as that mentioned
above is urgently needed in
this country. The Rural Co-
operators, Toronto.

DOCTORS CHECK
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remove from the blood the waste matter
—the excess acids and poisons, formed
by the ever-changing human body as it
decays and rebuilds itself. But if the
kidneys fail, illness surely follows. Back-
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Lack of Energy, Too Frequent Urination,
Sleeplessness, Headaches—all may result
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kidneys frequently with Dodd's Kidney
Pills—for over fifty years the favorite
Kidney remedy—non-habit forming. 108
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pounds. A real tonic for coughs,
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Mail Orders Given Prompt
Attention.

WORDS OF
CHALLENGE

A THOUGHT A DAY
FOR A PEOPLE AT WAR

'So long as that island re-
mains unconquered, Hitler
can never dominate the world.
How imperative, then, is the
duty upon us here in this
country to assist Britain, not
only with men, but with snips
and planes and guns and
tanks and all forms of munitions
of war.' Angus Macdonald,
Minister of National Defence
for Naval Affairs.

A plant was erected somewhere in
the County of Prescott, where peat
brickets were made and
taken to Ottawa, where they were
sold to such people as would experiment
with them in their furnaces.
I was one of those who were lucky
enough to obtain peat briquettes at,
I think, \$8 a ton, whereas anthracite
was \$14 or thereabouts.

For two winters I used peat
exclusively in my furnace and never
had better or more consistent heat.
Of course, a ton of peat bricks took
up more room in the cellar than a
ton of coal, but the advantage was
that there were no ashes, no clinkers,
no black dust; just a greyish
residue, easy to sweep up and dis-
pose of. It was the cleanest fuel I
ever used, and the few non-civil
servants who were on the list re-
gretted when the order went forth
that the supply could be given
only to members of the civil service
who had paid for their supply in
advance.

This peat supply continued from
1908 until 1911. Then the plant was
shut down, and when the civil ser-
vants had to go back to hard coal
they regretted the loss of the peat.
Such of them as survive will agree
with me that "it is to laugh" when
we are told by Ottawa that it
"never has been claimed that peat
was as good as coal." We know
better, and we have often won-
dered why Dr. Haanel's project
was not made nation-wide. It was
not a wartime measure; it was an
attempt to solve a peacetime prob-
lem in an economic manner, but,
like so many other things in this
country, it is blocked by politics.

I am, Sir etc.,
ETERAN (VIMV)
Toronto, Oct. 3

The Poet's Corner

FROM "LAST POEMS"

We'll to the woods no more,
The laurels all are cut,
The bowers are bare of bay
That once the Muses wore;
The year draws in the day
And soon will evening shut;
The laurels all are cut,
We'll to the woods no more,
Oh we'll no more, no more
To the leafy woods away,
To the high wild woods of laurel
And the bowers of bay no more.
—A. E. Housman.

SYNTHETIC MATERIALS

The same care should be employ-
ed in laundering washable nylons
and other synthetic fabrics as is
used in washing any other sheer
or delicate material. Generally
speaking, use only very mild soap-
suds, lukewarm water, gentle
handling, and careful rinsing. Hard
rubbing and strenuous wringing
are unnecessary. After rinsing,
wrap garment or hose in a thick
Turkish towel to blot up the ex-
cess moisture. If ironing is neces-
sary, use only a moderately warm
iron.

COAL

We now have a supply
of Old Sydney
Screen Coal arriving
daily and can supply
any quantity required.
Also Dominion House-
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Hard Cobble and Hard
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London, England New York Boston
Correspondents Elsewhere

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You will enjoy its superior
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