

HOGS

Due to present heavy run of Hogs, we will not accept Sows until further notice.

DAVIS & FRASER

Simple Technique Saves Loss in Transplanting



Setting Out Tomato Plants.

Transplanting is a task which Victory Gardeners must perform throughout the garden year. So vigorous are the young plants which we remove, so often do they survive excessiveness, we are apt to neglect even the simple technique which will greatly reduce the proportion of failures.

But failures do occur and not all result in dead plants which can be removed and replaced. Often careful transplanting will result in an ailing plant, or one which fails to produce flowers or fruit of good quality. The following points, if carefully observed, will insure that your young plants have a reasonable chance of survival.

Dig a hole large enough to spread the roots without crowding. In the case of seedlings which have a long tap root, it will help promote healthy growth if this tap root is shortened. Avoid permitting air pockets to be formed around the roots. See that soil is filled in properly to cover the roots, and then firm the soil, so that contact is close, since without this contact the roots cannot absorb water from the soil. Seedlings should usually be set a little deeper than they stood in the flat. In the case of cut-grown plants, it may be wise to lay the stem horizontally under the soil for several inches, rather than let it project above the surface; this is especially the case with tomatoes.

The soil should be soaked after the transplanting operation is finished. A little dry soil sprinkled over the surface will check evaporation. Small seedlings may be planted in holes made by a dibber. This is a steel, wood or iron tool with a round blunt point which is stabbed into the ground and twisted, a much faster operation than using a trowel.

Observe distances carefully in transplanting. The little plants may seem lonely when set two or three feet apart, but remember the size they will attain at maturity and see that they have room enough to develop their best.

Vigorous growth in seedlings will be assured if plant food is applied while they are small. It will enable them to develop a good root system, which will feed them well. In transplanting vegetables mix thoroughly one level tablespoonful of complete plant food with the soil in the bottom of the hole before setting the plant. Then apply plant food over a radius two feet from the plant at the rate of one rounded teaspoonful to each square foot of ground.

Four to six weeks later another application of plant food at the rate of two pounds per 100 square feet may be made. This is equivalent to a rounded teaspoonful for two square feet. Apply evenly over the soil surface except that immediately adjacent to the plant.

GOES A LONG WAY

There have been only about 2,500 milligrams of radium—less than the world's least fertile, because three pounds—produced in the world since the Curies' experiments.

TROPICS NOT FERTILE

Tropical soils in general are among the world's least fertile, because they are subject to erosion by prevailing torrential rains.

Finding Derelict In No. Atlantic Is Tough Job

AN EAST COAST PORT.—April 25. Finding that famed needle in the haystack is child's play compared with locating a derelict in the North Atlantic and bringing her back to port, officers and men of the new Royal Canadian Navy frigate H.M.C.S. Saint John have agreed. At least the needle wouldn't drift around.

Saint John, in company with an ocean-going salvage tug, recently spent nearly 17 days at sea seeking, finding and bringing back the stern half of a liberty ship which had been shattered in one of the Atlantic's worst gales. The freighter had split in two, and the crew had been rescued by other convoy ships and naval escort vessels. The stern portion of the freighter, containing the machinery and tons of cargo, remained afloat.

The successful completion of Saint John's salvage search was a story of co-operation between the navy, R.C.A.F. aircraft and merchant ships. Recurring snow squalls and fog hampered the search, and constant guard against German submarines known to be in the vicinity had to be maintained. Two days out of port the frigate and tug spotted a drifting life-boat, and with R.C.A.F. planes combed the area for three days with no success. The search was abandoned and the ships were ordered to return to port. But four hours later signals reports indicated the wreck had been sighted again by a merchant ship, and course was altered to the new position 130 miles away.

After noon on the ninth day at sea, luck changed. A giant R.C.A. patrol plane passed over. She had seen the wreck, and reported it 45 miles away. Guided by the plane, Saint John and the salvage tug steamed toward the derelict and found her after dark, marked by a flare dropped by the aircraft.

A boarding party from Saint John went over to the freighter hulk immediately in the middle of the night to inspect her. In charge were the frigate's executive officer, Lieut. C. G. McIntosh, R.C.N.R., Victoria, and the investigating officer, Lieut. H. B. Blanchard, R.C.N. V. R. Thru and Saint John's Officer in Charge, Lieut. J. G. O'Hara, R.C.N.R. Toronto, and the frigate's Chief Engineer, Lieut. J. G. O'Hara, R.C.N.R. Toronto, and the frigate's Chief Engineer, Lieut. J. G. O'Hara, R.C.N.R. Toronto.

The weather had moderated, and the boarding party had no difficulty in getting a boat across to the half-sunken wreck. The tug's crew also was able to get the tow lines in place without trouble, and the 400-ton hulk was towed to port before dawn of the tenth day at sea.

Then the weather closed in again. With the wind and sea rising, the tug reported the tow increasingly difficult to handle. She was towing the hulk stern first. The tug's crew finally asked to have a second tug sent to her assistance. For the first 48 hours the labouring little convoy managed to average a bare two and a half knots. And Saint John had detected an enemy submarine apparently trying to find them.

On the thirteenth day, the second ocean-going tug arrived, and things went more easily. They had to heave-to once while the first tug took on provisions after exhausting her stores. Then on the fifteenth day the first tug had to proceed alone to port, refuel, and join the next day to assist in approaching harbour. At daybreak, just a few hours short of 17 days at sea, Saint John escorted the salvage prize into an east coast harbour.

Minard's Kills Pain

- THE THINGS OF TOMORROW
- THE NEW SHAPE OF FREEDOM
- THE NEW PATTERN OF SECURITY
- THE NEW PROJECTS FOR A BETTER WORLD
- THESE WILL FOLLOW WHEN VICTORY COMES



RESOLVE

TO PUT VICTORY FIRST

TO RESOLVE is easy, but without planned retrenchment few of us can swing from overburdened incomes the increased savings this crucial year demands. To cut corners, trim spending, and eliminate every item of waste and extravagance—these are imperative. To some these ways to victory may be of little significance, unless beyond victory they foresee the future security that thrift will mean to each of us in the post-war world.

Shape for yourself a new pattern of security after the war by spending less now. Until victory is won none of us can feel secure.

A Message from the Life Insurance Companies in Canada.

BUY VICTORY BONDS

Court Action Follows Press

(Continued from page 6)

A Federal Cabinet meeting called for today to consider the entire censorship problem was postponed because Government leaders said it would be improper to discuss the question while it was before the High Court.

Immediate cause of the struggle was the conflict between Information Minister Arthur Calwell, who has charge of censorship, and Rupert Henderson, President of the Newspaper Proprietors' Association.

The Information Minister on Friday replied to criticisms of his department with complaints about the press generally and Henderson's reply on behalf of the newspapers. Calwell's statements were published fully but Henderson's reply, when submitted to censorship, was cut substantially.

All the chief daily newspapers in Australia today decided to defy the censorship by publishing all matter ordered deleted during the week-end. They published an explanation that the deletions ordered did not concern security but dealt with internal problems.

The censorship, however, took the view that by defying it the newspapers broke the law. In strongly worded editorials, the newspapers asserted the whole question of freedom of the press was involved.

During the afternoon crowds gathered around the Sun and Mirror offices and police tried to prevent trucks from leaving the buildings. The newspapers got thousands of copies out periodically during the afternoon.

(Note: The following story on the Australian newspaper censorship controversy was written for The Canadian Press.)

By FRANK ASHTON (Editor of The Sydney Sun) SYDNEY, Australia, April 18.—(CP)—The battle of Australian newspapers with Government censorship culminated yesterday in suppression of Sydney's four leading dailies and suppression of

Peak Points

It is easy to follow events with chronological clarity. Here are the peak points:

April 12. Calwell, replying to criticism, said Forde's statement was "torn from its context by Australian correspondents and cabled abroad". He blamed some Australian newspapers for a large share of the responsibility for American misunderstanding.

April 13. R. G. Henderson, chairman of the Australian Newspaper Proprietors' Association, accused Calwell of making baseless charges and alleged political censorship.

April 14. Calwell accused Henderson of untruthfulness.

April 15. Henderson replied, quoting a number of instances which he declared were political

late editions of the Melbourne Herald and the Adelaide News actually had its origin in America though the roots of discontent have been deeply implanted in a tangle of Australian conflict extending over 12 months.

Sharp criticism by a few United States Senators and newspapers of Commonwealth Army Minister Francis E. Forde's statement of April 8 that Australia's army strength would be reduced by 90,000, caused some hurt and bewilderment.

Those Australian newspapers which were critical directed resentment not against United States critics who, it was realized, were inadequately informed, but with blistering emphasis against Forde and Information Minister Arthur Calwell against the former for what the newspapers considered the misleading inadequacy of his statement (on the army reduction) and the latter for not preparing his United States office in advance with comprehensive information to correctly condition American reaction.

From then on, with fast quickening tempo, events moved to their climax when Sydney, a city of 1,750,000 people was confronted with the suppression of its newspapers.

All were deleted from his statement by censorship, but the Telegraph published un-censored portions passed by the censor with 23 inches of blank space indicating censorship excisions.

Later the same day the Sunday Telegraph was ordered to submit its page proofs to the censor who eliminated completely a further statement by Henderson, part of which said that although Calwell had issued a statement accusing the newspapers, in effect, of engaging in anti-Australian fifth column activities in the United States, when Henderson sought to answer this as a "vicious and untrue" statement by giving some suppressed. Later the same day the Sun and the Mirror took similar action. They also were suppressed, though a thousand copies managed to reach readers.

Later the same afternoon the High Court granted an injunction restraining the censorship until Friday.

All the papers now are publishing normally.

great American Democrat Thomas Jefferson said when the press is free and every man is able to read all is safe. The spaces between the blocks and the box and below the box to the foot of the column were blank.

The censorship ordered the Sunday Telegraph to closeup (fill in) its blanks. It refused. The Commonwealth police officers confiscated all editions.

The rest of the story is simply told. The Herald and the Telegraph on April 17 printed in full Henderson's censored statement, also a reproduction of the Sunday Telegraph's page one and commented editorially. Both papers were suppressed. Later the same day the Sun and the Mirror took similar action. They also were suppressed, though a thousand copies managed to reach readers.

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Your Help is URGENTLY Needed!

IDLE BOTTLES THREATEN YOUR SUPPLY OF CARBONATED BEVERAGES!

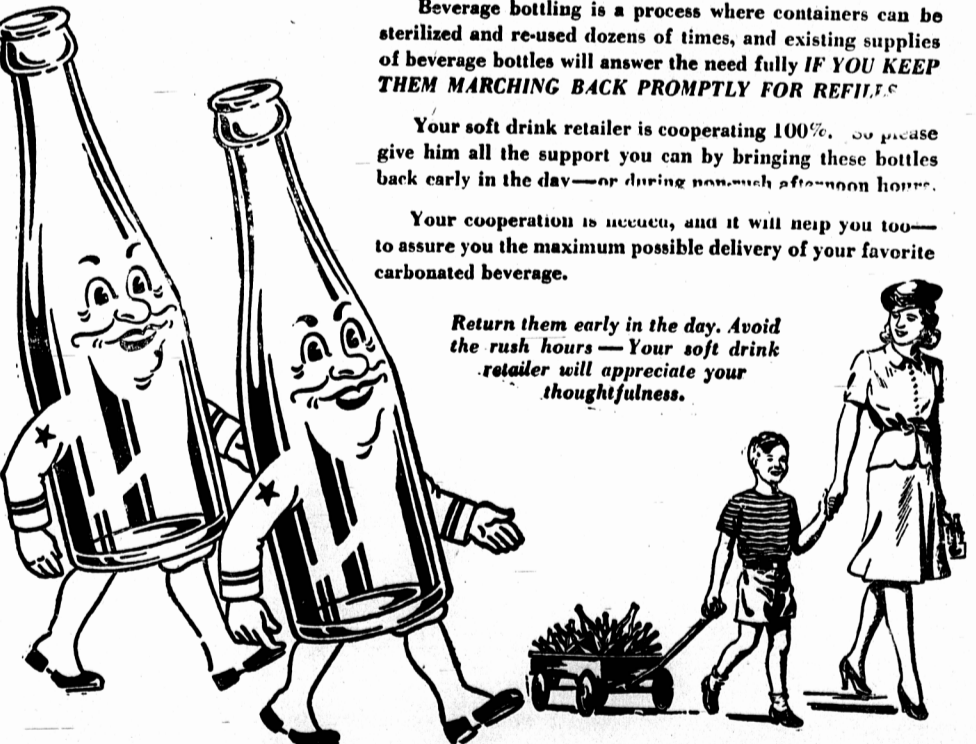
Today's Number One threat to your supply of carbonated beverages is the slow return of empty bottles to our plants.

Beverage bottling is a process where containers can be sterilized and re-used dozens of times, and existing supplies of beverage bottles will answer the need fully IF YOU KEEP THEM MARCHING BACK PROMPTLY FOR REUSE.

Your soft drink retailer is cooperating 100%. So please give him all the support you can by bringing these bottles back early in the day—or during non-rush afternoon hours.

Your cooperation is urgent, and it will help you too—to assure you the maximum possible delivery of your favorite carbonated beverage.

Return them early in the day. Avoid the rush hours—Your soft drink retailer will appreciate your thoughtfulness.



Sussex GINGER ALE



Keep It Up Adolf, You're Bring the House Down

Feeling "as well as could be expected", and "cherishing the privileges of old age," former Chief Justice Charles Evans Hughes is shown during a stroll in Washington on his 82nd birthday.