THE WESTERN GUARDIAN

AGENTS: J. Elmer Murphy, 26 Hanover St., and George Clow, 90 Ottawa St.
SUMMERSIDE and PRINCE COUNTY
News, Subscriptions Advertising

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—CAR BULK WHEAT expected soon. Book orders immediately. Ralph McCaull. 2-22-2i.

—SHUR GAIN Hatching Mash, Canada Packers Limited, Kensington. 2-23-4i.

—RED CROSS AUCTION and Bridge in Town Hall, Thursday, February 24th, 8.15 sharp. 2-23-1i.

—WAITRESSES WANTED for restaurant. Apply immediately, National Selective Service, Summerside. 2-19-6i.

—TODD NORWEGIAN Platinum and Choice Ring Neck Male for service. Lorne Bowness & Sons, Kensington. 2-23-1i.

—FOR SALE farm of the late John Ashton, West Devon, containing 237 acres with buildings and including a considerable quantity of wood and lumber land. Morley M. Bell, solicitor, Summerside. 2-23-1i.

—HOCKEY, Bedeque rink Wednesday Feb. 23 at 8 o'clock sharp, Kinkora vs. Chelton. Burns League. Also Newton vs. Kinkora Bearcats. 2-23-1i.

Personals

Mrs. Linwood Toombs of Halifax is at her old home in Kensington owing to the illness of her mother, Mrs Alene Bowness.

The many friends of Mrs. Alene Bowness of Kensington are pleased to learn that she is doing nicely after a recent operation in the Prince Edward Island Hospital Charlottetown.

Prosecutions Under Wartime Rulings

An Elmsdale man appeared before Magistrate Walter E. Darby Summerside, on a charge of offering to sell potatoes at a price higher than the maximum price allowed and was fined $30 and costs amounting to $2.50, or thirty days. This was the first prosecutions this year for offering to sell at a price higher than the authorized amount.

A Murray River resident appeared before Stipendiary Magistrate Joseph MacDonald at Montague charged with selling canned beef without having first obtained a price authorization and was fined $5 and costs amounting to $5.50 or twenty days.

A third prosecution involved a Summerside man who appeared before John E. Campbell, J.P., charged with accepting invalid coupons from customers (coupons not yet due). He pleaded guilty and was fined $5 and costs or ten days.

Death Monday Of Mr. G. W. Read

The death occurred at his home Read's Corner on Monday, Feb. 21, of Mr. George W. Read, a highly respected farmer of that locality. The late Mr. Read, who was sixty years of age at the time of his death, had been a life-long resident of Read's Corner and had during his long life there made a wide circle of friends who will miss him greatly and deeply regret his passing. He had been ill at his home for the past year and a half and while death was not entirely unexpected the end came as a severe shock to the members of his immediate household.

He is survived by his wife, the former Maude Rattenbury Read, and five sons. They are: David in Charlottetown, Benjamin, Morton and Ernest at home and Allen in the armed services, who is expected to arrive home tonight. One brother, Mr. Bishop Read and four sisters, Mrs. Melvin Bradshaw, Summerside, Mrs. Ernest Mills, Summerside, Mrs. Emelina McKay of New Annan and Mrs. Cassie Beard of Scotsguard, Saskatchewan, also survive. The sympathy of the community is extended to the bereaved family.

The funeral will be held at two o'clock on Thursday afternoon from his late residence to the People's Cemetery, Summerside. S.

National Film Board

FREE SOUND MOVIES

Parkdale — — — — — — Monday.
Tignish — — — — — — Tuesday.
St. Stewart — — — — Wednesday.
P. W. College — Thurs. & Friday.
2-21-3i.

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Churchill

(Continued from page 1.)

European targets.

Meanwhile, the Germans are making preparations on the French coast for a new means of attack on Britain, either by pilotless planes or rockets or both, the Prime Minister warned.

Mr. Churchill summarized the Italian campaign developments, expressing firm confidence in Gen. Sir Harold Alexander, Allied commander-in-chief in Italy and saying the Germans are determined to defend Rome. Eighteen German divisions now are south of Rome, he said. In all Italy there was a total of about 500,000 German troops.

Mr. Churchill made these points:

There has been no cooling off in Anglo-Russian or American-Russian friendship, and "none of the ground made good at Moscow and Teheran has been lost."

Britain is going all-out in support of Marshall Tito in Yugoslavia.

Although Britain is sympathetic to the Poles, she recognizes Russia's right of reassurance against future attacks from the west and is "going all the way" with Russia to see that she gets it. Britain has not guaranteed "any particular frontier line" to Poland.

Summary Of Picture

Mr. Churchill covered a wide range of both military and political affairs around the world. Here is a summary of the picture he drew:—

Military

1. He declared he had "certainly given no guarantee or even held out any expectation that the year 1944 will see the end of the European war."

2. During this spring and summer there will be "a vast increase in the force of the Anglo-American air attack directed upon all objectives in Germany and German-occupied countries."

3. "The whole of this air offensive constitutes the foundation on which our plans for overseas invasion stand in the scales, and the degrees of attack will reach far beyond the dimensions of anything yet employed or indeed imagined."

4. The progress of Allied forces in Italy has been affected by "extremely bad weather" and by the fact that the Germans "bit by bit have been drawn into Italy and have decided to make extreme exertions for retention of the city of Rome," but the Allies welcome the opportunity to engage the divisions the Germans have sent there. Mr. Churchill said " I trust and believe" that the Allies will "succeed in the present battle and enter Rome."

5. British and American forces will be "approximately equal" at the outset of the invasion of Europe from the west, but if "its duration is prolonged the continuous inflow of Americans, built up at an enormous rate, will naturally give them superiority in numbers."

Political

1. Discussing the question of whether recent Soviet press articles "imply a cooling off in Anglo-Russian or American-Russian friendship," Mr. Churchill declared he could reassure the House that "none of the ground made good at Moscow and Teheran has been lost."

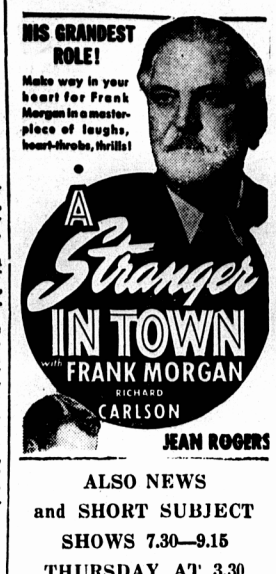
2. Stalin is "resolved upon the creation and maintenance of a strong, integral independent Poland as one of the leading powers in Europe" and the British government, while not guaranteeing "any particular frontier line" to Poland, favors that "all questions of territorial settlement and readjustment should stand over until the end of the war."

3. Britain co-operated with Marshal Tito's Partisans in Yugoslavia after Gen. Mihailovic "drifted gradually into a position where some of his commanders made accommodations with Italian and German troops, which resulted in doing nothing or very little against the enemy."

4. Mr. Churchill said he found it "hard to bear with christian patience" a feeling "in some quarters" at home "that the way to win the war is to knock the government about, keep them up to collar and harry them from every side."

"Looking further abroad," he continued, "it is also election year in the United States, and that is a time when naturally a lot of rough things have to be said about Great Britain and when popularity is to be gained in that vast community in demonstrating Americanism in its highest forms.

"We are ourselves accustomed to the process of elections and I think we should not allow ourselves to be unduly concerned by anything that may be said or written there in the course of the great constitutional process which is taking place."



ALSO NEWS
and SHORT SUBJECT
SHOWS 7.30—9.15
THURSDAY AT 3.30

CAPITOL
SUMMERSIDE

Borden

Miss Lucille Grant of Peakes Station is visiting in Borden, guest of her brother Ernest and Mrs Grant.

Mrs. John Murray of Summerside spent Thursday in Borden, guest of Mrs. Charles MacDonald.

Friends here are sorry to learn of the illness of Mr. Myrick MacKenzie and all hope to see him out again soon.

Miss Marion Larter of Charlottetown spent the weekend with her friend Miss Anita Lynds of Borden.

Mrs. Albert Jay of Borden is visiting her sons Norman and Gordon, R. C. N. V. R. at Halifax.

Mr. Dan Edmonds, of the S. S. Prince Edward Island suffered a broken shoulder while at work on Sunday and has left for his home at Charlottetown.

Mr. Arthur Jay of Borden has enlisted in the Navy and is now stationed at Charlottetown. He is the fourth son of Capt. and Mrs. A. G. Jay to give his services for King and Country. Two brothers Gordon and Norman are serving in the Navy and another brother John is serving in the Air Force somewhere in India.

On Tuesday last a carnival was held in Borden with a goodly crowd in attendance. Many of the youngsters were in costume and all enjoyed a real good time. Prizes for the best costumes were awarded as follows. Ladies first, Betty Lynds as Miss Sunbonnet; Gents first, Percy Steele as Borden Flapper; Girls under 16 years: Gloria Gaudet as Minnie Mouse; Boys under 16 years Ivan Gaudet as Mickey Mouse; Boys under 12 years Vern Gallant as Chinaman Special prizes were given to Anita Lynds as Wren and Marjorie Irving as Sailor boy.

The regular auction party of the Borden Women's Institute was held on Thursday evening with seven tables playing. Ladies prize was won by Mrs. Cecil Stewart, gents by Mr. Jarvis Trainor with consolation prizes going to Mrs MacLaughlan and Mr Allie Oatway. The freezeout prize was won by Mr Aloysius Croken. Grand prizes for this series were given to Mrs. Cecil Stewart and Mr. Reginald Rodgers.

BIRTHS

MACLEOD—At the King's County Hospital, Montague P. E. I., on Feb. 20, 1944 to Mr. and Mrs. Colin MacLeod, Victoria Cross, P. E. I. a daughter.

WELLNER — At Halifax, N. S., on February 20th, 1944, to Staff Sgt. Arthur Wellner and Mrs. Wellner, a daughter.

THOMSON — In the Prince Edward Island Hospital, Feb. 19, 1944, to Mr. and Mrs. David Thomson, a daughter.

DEATHS

READ—At his home at Read's Corner on Monday Feb. 21, 1944, George W. Read, aged 60 years. Funeral Thursday at 2 p.m. from his late residence to the People's Cemetery Summerside.

MacEWEN — At the P. E. I. Hospital, Feb. 22, 1944, Angus Emmanuel MacEwen, of Greenwich, aged 56 years. Remains will be forwarded from the Cutcliffe Funeral Home to Dundas this afternoon. Funeral notice later.

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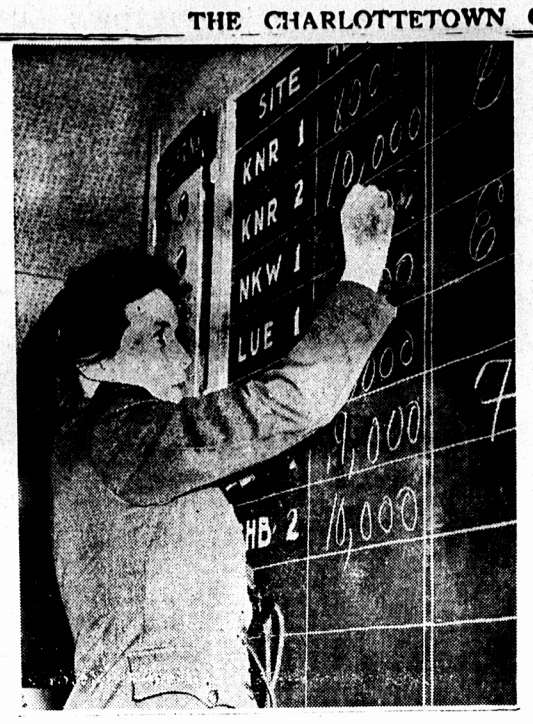

The modern defences of Atlantic Command include Anti-Aircraft Operations Rooms which are the nerve ventres of the Ack-Ack gun sites. It is from these rooms that the hail of fire would be directed at enemy planes. CWAC's have an important role in this work and pictured here is Gnr. G. R. Buchanan of Bradalbane, P.E.I., posting information on the Indicator Board.

Dairy Inspector Gives Review Of 1943 Activities

The following report was submitted at the annual meeting of the Dairymen's Association yesterday by Mr. H. J. McDonald, Dairy Inspector:

In the month of May 1943, due to the continued illness of Mr. W. L. Brenton, Dairy Superintendent I received the appointment of dairy inspector for the province. Having received notice shortly afterwards, I immediately took up my duties in that capacity.

Not having much previous knowledge about the location of the different factories throughout the Island, and not being fully acquainted with a number of our factory managers, Mr. Fraser T. Morrow, who was then on cheese factory inspection work very kindly accompanied me for about two weeks. We visited nearly all the creameries and cheese factories during this time, getting well acquainted with the managers and the condition of the different factories as they then existed. All creameries were then ready for the summer's work.

At that time we were entering one of the heaviest seasons from the standpoint of production in the history of the province. Conditions favorable to the growth of good pastures prevailed throughout the whole summer. The dairy herds came to pasture in good condition. The abundant rainfall supplied sufficient moisture and the temperature, while not excessively hot, was suitable for rapid growth. In the early summer, cream began coming into the creameries in ever increasing volume, and while not much increase was noticeable dring the early part of the summer over the production of 1942, yet the continued good season together with the eight cents per pound subsidy for butter-fat, and a change on the part of some cheese factory patrons to cream production forced the total manufacture of creamery butter over the top for a record year.

Certain Reaction

A certain reaction took place after the cattle were stabled for the winter. Due to the abundant rainfall of the past summer, great difficulty was experienced in haymaking, and the hay crop in many sections in the country was not housed in good condition. The difficulty also in getting protein supplements, and the fact that turnips were selling at a price which made it impossible to get the same amount out of them for feed, had a retarding influence on the production of milk. The result was a decrease in the manufacture of butter for the month of December of 32,227 lbs., or 16.1 per cent, compared with December 1942.

One of the first difficulties to encounter was a shortage of cheese-makers. Two factories were needing a maker, and much time was involved trying to get the necessary men.

There was also some equipment needed for cheese factories, which was rather difficult to obtain at that particular time. One of the vats of East River had to be replaced, and another was needed at Bridgetown. Both were purchased from the New Glasgow company.

As there was no plan of action to follow, and being satisfied that those cheese factories needing necessary equipment to handle the season's make, were at least temporarily equipped, attention was then given to grading cream at the creameries. We have a cream grading law in this province established for the purpose of improving the quality of our cream and butter, and it is my belief that unless the cream is graded in accordance with this Act in every creamery in our province, the purpose for which the law was made will be defeated. The majority of our creamery men realize this, and from results obtained by grading during the past few years, they readily admit improvement in the quality of cream since grading was started in their own creamery. This work was carried on in the warm summer months, and to the credit of the managers may it be said that wonderful co-operation was received. There are a few yet, though, who have not taken up the work as seriously as they should, and the results are more keenly felt than admitted. With stricter attention being given to grading generally, and by churning the second grade cream separately, considerable improvement should be noticeable in the quality of our butter.

In the midsummer months, owing to the heavy production of butter in our province, and also to other causes, some difficulty was experienced in marketing. The Wartime Prices and Trade Board setting the minimum price for solids in the Maritime Provinces made it one cent per pound higher than Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia and three cents higher than Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. The result of this action was that butter could be bought in provinces outside the Maritimes brought to these markets and undersell our floor price for solids. Almost all our creameries were making print butter, and had difficulty in selling unless they sold for a price lower than the minimum for solids.

The Dairy Products Board would then buy first grade butter in solids at the prevailing minimum price. A decision was made to buy the necessary solid boxes, and liners to supply some of the creameries that decided to sell their butter in this way, but those who did, received the desired price and payment satisfactorily, but disappointing consequences followed. Some of the butter showed mould in storage sometime after it was purchased.

This is rather a serious evil in present day creamery operation. It is a self evident proof that the sanitation of our creameries is not what it should be, and since mould spores can come from a great many sources, the Department decided that some action should be taken to determine the cause as rapidly as possible. In this work, the services of Mr. W.C. Cameron, Associate Chief, Dairy Products, Grading and Inspection Services, Ottawa, were procured. Mr. Cameron accompanied for a time by Mr. William Davies, Dominion Dairy Produce Grader, and the writer made a complete survey of almost all the creameries in the province. A very complete and accurate report of Mr. Cameron's survey is now in the office of the Department of Agriculture and Dairy Superintendent, Charlottetown. Two copies of the report of each factory have been sent to their respective Manager and Secretary. It is my belief that great improvement in the sanitation equipment of our factories, and the quality of our butter in future will result from Mr. Cameron's intensive survey.

Butter

The number of pounds of creamery butter manufactured according to the reports totalled from each factory was 4,313,122, an increase over 1942 of 843,712 pounds 24.3 per cent. Only 8,821 boxes were graded. Total pounds graded were 493,976 or 11.1 per cent, 84.08 per cent first grade, 13.03 per cent second grade, and 2.89 per cent below third grade. This is not a very good showing as far as quality is concerned, and no excuse will be set forth except to say that one reason for the percentage of first grade to be below that of 1942 was because one creamery was not getting its neutralizing done accurately and when the butter was graded out of 425 boxes, 314 of them went second. An improper tube placed in the acidmeter was one cause of this low condition.

A considerable quantity of cream is coming to the creameries in the afternoon on trucks that are not covered. The hot sun, wind and road dust do a great amount of damage when it is anywhere from two to six hours on the road.

General Conditions

A few of our creameries are very well equipped even to the smallest detail, while the majority need a number of requirements for successful operation. Several pasteurizers need retinning, and this work should be done before another season's work begins. The packing glands on pasteurizers are not always kept properly adjusted. The sanitary piping where it is used has become tinless in some creameries, and should be renewed. Cream pumps are used which are impossible to clean properly, because they are taken apart only with difficulty. Puncheon tubs and casks which as a general rule become greasy on the interior and difficult to clean and keep clean, are used to hold the water supply for washing all equipment in factory instead of a steel tank suitably constructed and easily cleaned. Rubber hose and iron piping are used instead of sanitary piping conveying cream to churn. A special wash water tank for churn is only in a few creameries. Steam and water valve leaks are prevalent; water supply tanks are generally uncovered, buttermilk and cream passing through the same piping and cream pump. Some well heads are not sufficiently protected from surface water and other contamination. The interior of make-room, office and test room in a few creameries have not been receiving their proper amount of washing and painting. The ice storages have been found with mould on walls and ceiling. The drainage is not running freely at two or three creameries. There are rusty cans used which should now be replaced with new ones. The exterior surroundings need attention in the manner of making them attractive and the exterior of buildings need paint or whitewash. Moisture scales, cream scales, and print scales should be in proper closet. They would last longer and give better service being free from dampness and dust. Some of our creameries have been already notified about their individual requirements, and the remainder will be in the near future. Satisfactory co-operation would be greatly appreciated with prompt replacements and corrections.

New Purchases

A new De Laval churn was placed in the O'Leary dairy. A new Success rolless churn was purchased by the Morell Co-operative Association Limited, and a new Success rolless churn was purchased by the Federal creamery, Elcon. A cold storage was built by the New Perth Dairying Company. All three are wonderful improvements in these plants.

It is to be hoped that creamery companies throughout the Province in need of equipment will purchase their requirements now, while prices are good, and production high, otherwise they will not be able to carry on under adverse price and marketing conditions.

It is difficult at present for the individual factory to get the necessary tin to repair pasteurizers and vats, but arrangements have been made to get it under an order of the Department of Munitions and Supply. We trust that we will not be disappointed in this assistance.

For a number of years a considerable quantity of our cheese was graded. The summer of 1943 seemed to be an exception. The cheese was sold officially ungraded. The procedure worked well for the past summer because the market was strong and a good demand prevailed. From the standpoint of improving quality, the selling of cheese ungraded is not to be recommended.

It is difficult because the grading was not done to state definitely whether there was an improvement in quality. Not having seen the cheese from the province in former years, I am not prepared to say, but the greatest percentage of what I saw in the factories and storages during the summer was of very fair quality and finish was generally good. During the warm weather there was some slightly open in texture at two or three factories. A tendency toward acid prevailed in a couple of other factories in the same period, but these conditions did not prevail for the summer. If strict attention were paid generally to proper cooling methods on the farm and the selection of milk on the weigh stand, some of our troubles would be eliminated. Improperly cleaned and sterilized cans together with rusty cans are also a great evil. Whey tanks are a source of trouble, also the pipes and spouts leading to and from them. Too many bacteria carried into the milk by dirt at milking time. Milk sometimes too ripe at setting; dipping with too much acid in warm weather; improper drying after dipping and not enough turning and maturing after milling; the press not kept tight, and cheese not long enough in it. These are some of our principal defects and are very important. Almost all the cheese were made in triplet form.

Low Price of Cheese

Owing to the low price of cheese prevailing in the early spring and summer months, there was great uncertainty among cheese factory companies whether or not to operate. This discouragement was increased greatly by the eight cents per pound subsidy on butter-fat paid to cream patrons by the Federal Government, an increase of two cents over the previous year. Notwithstanding this, ten of our cheese factories opened and although the production was considerably below the previous year, it may be said that on the whole the cheese factories had a financially successful year.

Good prices were paid for milk. The highest net value to patrons was $2.10 per hundred and the lowest being $1.70. Two factories did not operate, Mr. Russell Champion's, Kensington and Murray Harbor North. The total amount of cheese made, 780,209 pounds, a decrease of 326,441 pounds or 29.4 per cent. Average price per lb. cheese 24.75 cts.

The subsidy of thirty cents per hundred on milk for cheese given by the Government and applied October 1st, increased the production for cheese over 1942, 38,753 pounds for October and November of 1943.

The cheese factories operating were Tignish, Tyne Valley, Abraham's Village, Grand River, Kinkora, Charlottetown, East River, Dundas, Gowan Brae and Dunstaffnage.

The maximum cheese prices were amended by an order of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board on June 2nd, 1943. The circular re the amendment caused considerable confusion when distributed among our cheese factory managers and the consequence was that great uncertainty prevailed about the price of cheese at the factories for some time.

There was some difficulty experienced getting supplies for cheese factories. If a wholesale firm were consulted with reference to this, it might result in the elimination of this trouble.

Testing and Check Testing

The testing and check testing of milk and cream were done as in previous years. The testing was done monthly at two cheese factories by Mr. Morrow, in addition to his other duties as instructor. Some check testing was also done at the fluid milk plants by Mr. Morrow and Mr. S. C. Wright.

The writer also did some check testing at some of our creameries and the results were very satisfactory. If this work is to be carried out in future, a properly organized "set up" with permanency in its establishment would be recommended.

Owing to the ever increasing shortage of help, and the difficulty in getting well trained and experienced men to manage our factories a decision was made to send a number of boys who have anywhere from two to three years experience to Guelph Dairy School to attend the course in cheese and buttermaking given there regularly each year.

Mr. H.H. Kerr, regional director of the war emergency youth training program was consulted and applications were made for six students. I am pleased to state that the six applicants were accepted although there was some difficulty getting them into the school due to the increased number of students applying for admission. Those students are now at Guelph.

Pasteurizing Plants

The same plants were in operation as in 1942. The fluid milk and cream trade seems to be always on the increase. The quality of both milk and cream has been well maintained. Considerable difficulty is experienced getting good men for city street delivery. Young men about sixteen or seventeen years have to be employed and they do not give the satisfaction of older and more experienced men.

See attached report for individual plants business.

Ice Cream

The amount of ice cream manufactured compared favorably with other years. Three plants made the total output for the province, namely, Central Creameries Ltd., Garden City Dairy, and the Olympia Ice Cream Company. Total number of quarts—322,283 —Gross value — $114,905.74.

See attached report of individual plants business.

It is a pleasure to inform you that Mr. Brenton is back again at his desk, having recovered from his illness sufficiently to take up his duties in his official capacity. Mr. Brenton has worked hard for the dairying industry of our Province during the past fifteen years and it is gratifying indeed to have him with us again.

In conclusion I wish to express my sincere thanks and appreciation to Hon. Minister of Agriculture, to Mr. W. R. Shaw, deputy minister and to S.C. Wright, Mr. Morrow, Mr. Brenton and the office staff; to the president and officers of the Dairymen's Association; to the managers and assistants of the cheese, butter and dairy plants of the Province.

Respectfully submitted,
H. J. McDonald,
Dairy Inspector.

Rural Electrification Problem Discussed By Member For 4th Prince

MR. HEATH STRONG, K.C.

"Rural electrification has got to come in Prince Edward Island, the same as the railroad and the paved roads have come," declared Mr. Heath Strong, K.C., Conservative member for the Fourth District of Prince, in speaking on the Draft Address in the Legislature Tuesday afternoon

Recalling Premier J. Walter Jones' reference to the possibilities of benefiting from the Petitcodiac power development scheme in New Brunswick, Mr. Strong expressed the hope that this was "not like the Ocean Wave Power Company scheme that was going to harness the waters of the Bay of Fundy. They came here and sold stock."

"Did you take any? asked Premier Jones.

"No," replied Mr. Strong, "but a client of mine put $10,000 in it and lost every cent. I know another man in Alberton who did the same thing."

"We have rural telephone companies in Prince Edward Island," he continued. "Why not have rural electric light companies all over the Island? The big cost to the farmers would be the putting in of the poles and the running of the lines. Let the Government subsidize these companies and let them buy the light from the switchboard."

He instanced what had been done by the town of Summerside, which made a revenue of $34,742 last year out of their electric light plant.

The Department of National Defense, he explained, owns the lines that have been run from Summerside to the Mount Pleasant airport, a distance of over twenty miles. They have a big turbine engine at Mt. Pleasant. "When the war is over, is there any reason why the Provincial Government should not be able to take over that line?" he asked.

The Summerside commercial rates, he said, were 30 cents for the first 100 watts for first 2 k.w connected load; 20 cents per 100 for the next 3 k.w., and 15 cents per 100 for over 5 k.w. The power rates were: 0 to 99 k.w.h. 8 cts.; 100 to 199 k.w.h. 7.5 cts.: 200 to 299 k. w. h. 7 cts.; 300 to 499 k. w. h. 6.5 cents; 500 to 999 k.w.h. 6 cts.; 1000 to 1499 k.w.h. 3.5 cts.; 1500 k.w.h 4 cts.; all over 1500 k.w.h. 3 cts.

Premier Jones: "Terrible."

Mr. Strong: "I know it is high, but so far as Summerside is concerned it is more or less a form of taxation. They have not raised their taxation rate which remains at $17.00 per $1000.

Power at the Summerside plant is derived from five deisel crude oil engines, he said. This fuel might be cut off at any time. An engineer had advised putting in a turbine engine. If this were done it could use cheap Nova Scotia coal. After the war this coal could be shipped here in wooden boats. It would be no trouble, he believed, for Summerside to light up the whole lower end of Prince County.

He noted that the Maritime Electric Company had bought out the Montague plant. "They have a grip on things in Queen's and King's Counties," he said, "but the Government knows what to do. They can buy them out if they want to."

Other Subjects

On a population basis, Mr. Strong argued, Fourth Prince should have four representatives in the Legislature instead of two. It has farmers who specialize in as many as 140 acres of potatoes; fox farmers, one of whom marketed 1200 pelts last year; also three dairy factories and many magnificent farms.

The Liberals had campaigned on the strength of having a "farmer Premier.." Mr Strong noted, however, that they had a Summerside lawyer as Clerk of the House. Under three Conservative governments a farmer occupied that position.

The Premier had spoken enthusiastically about the Farmers' Federation. In Third Queens the provincial president of this organization along with another first class farmer, ran as Conservatives and were defeated by a Liberal lawyer and Liberal merchant.

The Liberals had other lawyers in the field, who were defeated. They have several merchants on their side of the House. "I think it is time to drop this effort to pit class against class," said Mr Strong "The prosperity of all our classes is bound up with agriculture, and we are all trying to do our best for the farmers."

"Mr. Prowse suggests that he will shortly be out of here," he continued. "It is evidently to Government House that he refers. We will be very pleased to see him take up his residence there."

Charlottetown must have had "some election" judging by the statements made in the House, Mr. Strong said. He was surprised at the Premier complaining about Prince County getting two new doctors. These districts needed them.

He objected to the Premier referring to the "bottle-neck" at Borden. The car ferry service, given by the Borden Government was the greatest boon this province ever received from Ottawa. Last year 14,705 railway cars were ferried to and from Borden.

The Premier is now trying to substitute a bus service for the late evening train. "If that can be done it will be a great thing," Mr. Strong said. "I understand there are no more light engines available and the heavy engines do not suit our bridges. What is holding up the change? They say the cost of fixing the ramps at Borden to accommodate the buses is too great. I don't think the Premier has told us all the story. I understand that Mr. Pringle, the head of the Maritime Region, C. N. R. who has just been transferred, was entirely favorable; but the Montreal C. N. R. office has vetoed the whole scheme. The Premier should protest that. The ramps and ferry are not owned by the railway but by the Government of Canada. All the C.N.R. has to do is operate the service, and this should be emphasized at Ottawa."

Mr. Strong expressed the hope that the Minister of Public Works (Mr. Barbour) when he became Senator, would urge transportation matters in a more vigorous manner than our elected representatives are doing at Ottawa. He commended Premier Jones for having "stirred them up occasionally."

(To be continued)

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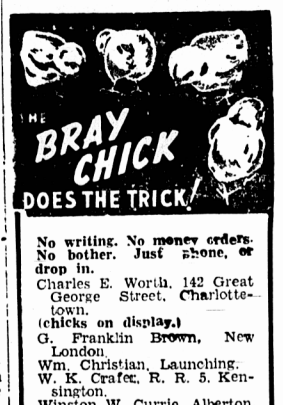

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