

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

Morning Daily (Founded in 1887) President: Lieut. Col. W. Chester S. McLary Vice-President: J. E. Barnett, P. J. E. Secretary: Lieut. Col. D. A. MacKinnon, D.S.O. Editor and Managing Director: J. E. Barnett, F.J.I. Associate Editors: Frank Walker and Lieut. Ian A. Barnett, R.C.N.V.R. (On Active Service)

"The Strongest Memory is Weaker Than the Weakest Ink."

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 14, 1945

Election Act Changes

Two important changes in the Election Act coming into effect in the next general election as a result of amendments made last session, are noted by Canadian Press. There will be four weeks between nomination and polling day and the results of the election will not be declared official in any riding until a week after polling day.

In previous elections the space between nomination and polling day was two weeks in 76 constituencies which covered large areas. In the other constituencies the space was one week. The election committee of the Commons decided the procedure should be uniform in all ridings and more time allowed.

In the past the result of a poll might be officially declared the day following the vote but the space of one week now has been provided to get in the overseas vote before the declaration. Election officials said it was expected the overseas vote would be received early enough for the declaration.

War Veterans Protest

The Canadian Corps Association (Ontario) a non-partisan organization of war veterans, is asking, in an open letter in the Ontario press, that General McNaughton be dismissed from his post as Minister of National Defence and that a Minister more sympathetic to the principles of fair and impartial conscription for overseas service be appointed.

The Corps Association states that "twice since the outbreak of the war the Canadian people have been given opportunities formally to register their opinion on the question of conscription for overseas service. In 1942 by the plebiscite they gave an overwhelming majority in favor of that principle. Again in the Grey North election, in a riding carefully selected by the Government, the verdict has been the same. This by-election not only endorsed the principle of overseas conscription, but quite definitely disapproved the half-hearted policy with respect to mobilization of our military forces which has characterized the Government's efforts from the beginning."

The Association urges specifically: 1. That all NRMA personnel be made immediately available for overseas service. 2. That voluntary enlistments for army service be discontinued.

3. That the remustering of men from other branches of the service to the infantry be reduced to the fullest extent possible. 4. That a policy of returning to Canada men of long service for discharge or absorption into the home establishment be extended and accelerated as the necessities of the military situation will permit.

These demands, says the Association letter, are based on the following considerations: 1. That the immediate reinforcements situation, despite official pronouncements, is unsatisfactory, and provisions, in the long-term view, are chaotic and inadequate. That the only available pool of reinforcements, on a considerable scale, is in the NRMA establishment. That these men represent a great investment of public funds which will be entirely wasted if they are not employed in a more realistic manner.

2. That under the present system of recruitment volunteers will continue to be drawn from the youngest eligible group; boys will be sent to do men's work. That to the extent volunteers are secured the NRMA men will continue to evade overseas service. That it is not in the national interest that the willing and patriotic element in our population shall continue to bear the brunt of our defense. That the voluntary system, under the present critical situation overseas, will continue to result in untrained and unconditioned men being sent into the line of battle.

3. That the widespread remustering policy is a short-term policy which in the event of protracted military operations will seriously affect the efficiency of all the overseas forces.

4. That it is not in the national interest to have the most patriotic citizens of Canada wiped out by retaining them indefinitely in active theatres of war. That the long-service men are to a very great extent the sons of veterans, who in the First Great War manfully did their duty. That the continuing service of their sons will mean the virtual extinction of many of the best of Canadian families. That protracted absence from their homes is having a very detrimental influence in promoting disturbed family relations and juvenile delinquency. That the process of reproduction is to a great extent restricted to the less fit and least patriotic part of our population. That it is unfair to require soldiers to serve on a different basis from sailors and air force personnel. That it is unfair and unnecessary to require such long periods of service from certain men when thousands of fit men are being retained in Canada.

The letter concludes: "In order that this program may be energetically pursued, it is in the opinion of the Canadian Corps Association (Ontario), essential that a Minister sympathetic to the principles involved be appointed in the Department of National Defence. The present holder of that office has been repudiated by the electors. He has lost the confidence of the troops serving overseas. He has expressed himself as being opposed to conscription as a method of reinforcing our overseas formations, and he has demonstrated that he is temperamentally un-

suited for a position where cool judgment and energetic action are required. It is therefore the opinion of this association that Gen. McNaughton, who was employed to carry out a half-hearted policy, in which he has proved a failure, should be dismissed and that he should be replaced by the former Minister of National Defence, Col. J. L. Ralston, who, admittedly at a late date, was prepared to institute more realistic measures and who might be expected to accept and promote the foregoing demands."

EDITORIAL NOTES

Valentine's Day. . . . . Ash Wednesday, Lent begins.

Captain James Cook, English navigator and explorer, killed this date 1779 at Hawaii, on the last voyage of the Resolution, of which he was commander; known as the Circumnavigator.

A new method of putting in windows is now being used to reglaze bomb-damaged London. Instead of putty, a pressed steel bar, inexpensive and efficient, is used. It enables the work to be done in a fraction of the time needed for the old method of glazing. It is the idea of an official of the U. K. Plumbers' Union. A number of borough councils are now using large quantities of the pressed steel bar with great success.

Expenditure of a maximum of 30 million dollars during a period of not more than four years for the improvement of the road system of the province, especially rural roads, is the subject matter of a bill for which Hon. Antonio Talbot, Minister of Roads, secured first reading in the Quebec Legislative Assembly. The money will be secured from revenue and loans, if the latter should be necessary.

General MacNaughton says we must now concentrate on the war, and forget about everything else. On the other hand, Liberal headquarters says we must concentrate on having Prime Minister King at the Peace Conference. So between them they must wish to convey that we need not worry about a wartime, or any other, election, till Mr. King attains his ambition of hobnobbing with the great and near-great in London or Paris, when the Nazis cease from troubling and our troops have got a rest.

The British Government demobilization schemes ensure a smooth re-absorption of the returning fighting forces into civil life, with full opportunities for those who have through the war, missed their normal chances of advancement. But these schemes by no means imply a weakening of the forces themselves. Sir James Grigg, Secretary of State for War, stated on the 2nd of March, 1944, "for many years we shall be forced in our own interests and in the interest of the world peace to maintain considerable armed forces" and it is expected these forces will themselves offer attractive careers to many of the best elements in the community.

"Congratulations are due Commander J. J. Connelly on his appointment to the command of H. M. C. S. Avalon at St. John's, Newfoundland, the most important station today in the Atlantic, controlling the convoys to and from Europe and South America. Commander Connelly is a born naval officer, having joined the R. C. N. V. R. long before there was any expectation of war, and while he was an official in the Charlottetown Post Office. After commanding H. M. C. S. Queen Charlotte, he was promoted to H. M. C. S. York, Toronto, from which he goes to his new position.

Canadian delegates have arrived in London for the third British Commonwealth Relations Conference which will discuss the place of Commonwealth relations in making an effective international system from the point of view of the individual Dominions to the world. The conference, first to be held in Britain and the first in wartime, will open February 17. It is completely unofficial. Delegates are chosen by the institutes of international affairs of the Dominions, the United Kingdom and India. They are not necessarily members of the institutes and represent a cross-section of their country's life. Their views are their personal views only. The Canadian delegates are Messrs. E. J. Tarr and Victor Sifton of Winnipeg, B. K. Sandwell and D. R. Michener of Toronto, R. G. Trotter of Kingston, L. B. Unwin of Montreal and Lionel Roy of Quebec.

Prime Minister Churchill on "Unconditional Surrender": "I read somewhere that when the ancient Athenians on one occasion overpowered a tribe in the Peloponnese which had wrought them great injury by base, treacherous means, and when they had the hostile army herded on a beach naked for slaughter, they forgave them and set them free, and they said: 'This was not done because they were men; it was done because of the nature of Man.' Similarly, in this temper we may say to our foes: 'We demand unconditional surrender, but you will know how strict are the moral limits within which our action is confined. We are not extirpaters of nations, or butchers of peoples. We make no bargain with you. We accord you nothing as a right. Abandon your resistance unconditionally. We remain bound by our customs and our nature.' There is another reason why any abrogation of the principles of unconditional surrender would be most imprudent at the present time, and it is a reason by no means inconsistent with, or contradictory to, that which I have just given. We should have to discuss with the enemy, while they still remained with arms in their hands, all the painful details of the settlement which their indefensible crimes have made necessary for the future safety of Europe and of the world, and these, when recited in detail, might well become a greater obstacle to the end of the struggle than the broad generalization which the term 'unconditional surrender' implies."

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

Notes By The Way

"Zombies" had become the common name for some defence army—and 6,800 members of the army proceeded to demonstrate that the word wasn't entirely misused.—Ottawa Journal.

Staff students of calendarial oddities have discovered that sennographers who abbreviate dates will have an opportunity January 23 to write it in numerical sequence, 1-2-3-4-5, and that the same opportunity will come again next Dec. 3, when it can be written 12-3-4-5. This happens every century, but is hardly worth waiting for.—New York Herald Tribune.

Daniel Lambert is said to have been the heaviest man who ever lived. He tipped the scales at 739 pounds. He had a heart which long maintained under excessive obesity. Exercise is difficult and the thoracic and abdominal organs are embarrassed in their functions, says the Encyclopaedia Britannica, reporting that Daniel Lambert died at the age of 40 years in 1799.

Older people will have little difficulty in getting their tinne tomatoes, except for that which was drained from tomatoes, says the Encyclopaedia Britannica, reporting that the total Canadian production of tomatoes in 1944 was 6,828 cases with 24 20-ounce tins to the case. If we compare this with the 1943 pack of 4,000,000 cases, an increase of production of 70 per cent can be seen. It is interesting to note how much more expensive tomato consumption tomato juice has become and what this has meant to the farmers and canners in dollars and cents.—Brookville Recorder and Times.

If the British counted their home-front bombing victims, their wounded seamen and their slightly injured troops, these casualty lists would be more impressive. As they stand, they show that the more than a million casualties which that the United Kingdom alone has lost (850,000) or almost two-thirds of the total. When you fully consider that Canada employed in farming and other three-quarter of the people dependent on purchased food almost entirely this idea is not surprising. It is also unlikely to expect that the majority will not get the only way to secure proper food and cheap food at the same time is to have only a few well equipped and efficient farmers producing the required amount.

The soil of the island was described by historians as adaptable to many crops and easily worked. The soil was classified as a clay loam, some earlier termed a clay loam, some a heavy loam. The soil is rich in phosphorus and potassium, and the change in the classification of the soil brought about by erosion which has washed away the silt.

A reconnaissance soil survey of the island has just recently been completed. The soil has been graded from this survey. It is classified as a fine sandy loam varying to a sandy clay loam in the subsoil. The best grade of soil is similar to that around Tormentine and Amherst on the mainland. The second grade is sander. The third grade is a coarser sand that does not hold the moisture so well. The fourth grade is a coarse sandy and gravelly soil. These grades make up the bulk of the soils of the island.

About 55 per cent of the land now utilized is classed as good farm land; about 2 per cent now in use is called land unfit for agriculture. Over 40 per cent consisting of classes 3 and 4 is considered in the doubtful class for mixed farming. This proportion is doubtful due to soil topography or poor drainage. This is considered more suitable to forestry than mixed farming.

The predominant soil type in Queens and Prince counties is class one. In Kings County the predominant type is class two. There is greater variation in the Prince County soils than in the other counties. There are found the Bideford peat—2 square miles in one section as well as other smaller areas—and also some shaly soils that are not thick above the "shell rock" as the underlying sandstone is locally called.

The nature of the soil and underlying formation accounts for the plentiful and easily secured supply of water—sometimes from springs—that is such an asset to any farming country. The nature of the soil makes erosion a more important problem than the general topography of the country would in itself indicate. In other words the soil part is washed away if and where erosion is allowed to occur. Proper cultivation will lessen erosion. In some cases the topography may require a grass cover and in some cases revision to forest may be necessary. This question may be referred to later.

By Ken Reynolds

QUICKIES

By Ken Reynolds

By Ken Reynolds

By Ken Reynolds

By Ken Reynolds

By Ken Reynolds

By Ken Reynolds

By Ken Reynolds

By Ken Reynolds

By Ken Reynolds

By Ken Reynolds

Excerpts From "An Economic Survey of P. E. Island"

By Dr. J. E. Laitinen Professor of Agriculture Economics, Macdonald College The Isle Of Farms

The peak year in total improved land of the island was 1911. Since then the area farmed has declined. Yet the improved area per farm has increased at the same time. This has come about by:

In 1911 the number of farms was 14,113. Ten years later it was 13,705, in 1931 it was 12,905 and in 1941 the number was 12,240. The reduction in number of farms was 42 from 1911 to 1921. In the decade it was 866 and in the decade 1911 to 1941 it was 895. There was ample reason for the decline during the period 1911 as we shall later see. In the meantime it is important to note just what type of farms passed out.

The table shows the size of farm that has survived in the last 30 years. Those of 10 acres and less declined in number over 29 per cent of their number. Those from 50 to 100 acres in size decreased in number almost exactly half as much. Those from 200 to 300 acres increased in number over 2 per cent.

This trend reveals the ingenuity of the farmer in increased output per man and per farm is only alternative to higher prices for his products. Now the world in general does not desire high prices. There is ample evidence at the moment that Canada does not view with favor high prices of farm products. This policy is not being elaborated on at this time. It is a fact that one quarter of the gainfully employed in Canada employed in farming and other three-quarter of the people dependent on purchased food almost entirely this idea is not surprising. It is also unlikely to expect that the majority will not get the only way to secure proper food and cheap food at the same time is to have only a few well equipped and efficient farmers producing the required amount.

The soil of the island was described by historians as adaptable to many crops and easily worked. The soil was classified as a clay loam, some earlier termed a clay loam, some a heavy loam. The soil is rich in phosphorus and potassium, and the change in the classification of the soil brought about by erosion which has washed away the silt.

A reconnaissance soil survey of the island has just recently been completed. The soil has been graded from this survey. It is classified as a fine sandy loam varying to a sandy clay loam in the subsoil. The best grade of soil is similar to that around Tormentine and Amherst on the mainland. The second grade is sander. The third grade is a coarser sand that does not hold the moisture so well. The fourth grade is a coarse sandy and gravelly soil. These grades make up the bulk of the soils of the island.

About 55 per cent of the land now utilized is classed as good farm land; about 2 per cent now in use is called land unfit for agriculture. Over 40 per cent consisting of classes 3 and 4 is considered in the doubtful class for mixed farming. This proportion is doubtful due to soil topography or poor drainage. This is considered more suitable to forestry than mixed farming.

The predominant soil type in Queens and Prince counties is class one. In Kings County the predominant type is class two. There is greater variation in the Prince County soils than in the other counties. There are found the Bideford peat—2 square miles in one section as well as other smaller areas—and also some shaly soils that are not thick above the "shell rock" as the underlying sandstone is locally called.

The nature of the soil and underlying formation accounts for the plentiful and easily secured supply of water—sometimes from springs—that is such an asset to any farming country. The nature of the soil makes erosion a more important problem than the general topography of the country would in itself indicate. In other words the soil part is washed away if and where erosion is allowed to occur. Proper cultivation will lessen erosion. In some cases the topography may require a grass cover and in some cases revision to forest may be necessary. This question may be referred to later.

By Ken Reynolds

QUICKIES

By Ken Reynolds

By Ken Reynolds

By Ken Reynolds

By Ken Reynolds

By Ken Reynolds

By Ken Reynolds

By Ken Reynolds

By Ken Reynolds

By Ken Reynolds

By Ken Reynolds

By Ken Reynolds

By Ken Reynolds

By Ken Reynolds

By Ken Reynolds

FARMERS' MEETINGS

to be held at Charlottetown, Feb. 27th to March 1st In QUEEN SQUARE SCHOOL HALL Entrance Sydney Street

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND BACON SHOW—Tuesday afternoon, February 27th, Market Building. This is a new and valuable Educational feature and will provide information on the production of hogs for the export trade. Every hog producer should see this exhibit. Tuesday night—7:30 o'clock—General meeting Hog producers. Open discussion, demonstrations.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND SHEEP BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION—9 o'clock Wednesday forenoon, February 28th. Reports of year's work wool and lamb marketing and production.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND DAIRYMEN'S ASSOCIATION—Afternoon meeting at 1:30 o'clock and night meeting at 7:30. Full discussion on vital problems in the Dairy industry. Large attendance of patrons requested.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND FARMERS' INSTITUTES—Thursday, March 1st, 9 o'clock forenoon and extending until 3 o'clock afternoon. Discussion on Institute problems.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND FEDERATION OF AGRICULTURE—3 o'clock—Thursday afternoon, March 1st, also 7:30 o'clock in evening. Full opportunity to discuss resolutions arising from this and other meetings, also general problems and policies affecting Agriculture.

Rural citizens and all others interested in Rural Life are given a cordial invitation to attend these meetings.

Commissioner of Public Lands

TENDERS are requested for the purchase of a farm of ninety-six acres, situate at East Baltic, Lot 46, in King's County formerly occupied by the late Peter McIntyre and afterwards by the late Matthew Samuel Rose. The property is described as follows:

Commencing on the rear line of 230 acres of land now or formerly in possession of Benjamin McEachern, and in the northwest angle of 30 acres of land sold to Hugh McEachern, thence running south sixty chains, thence west sixteen chains, and twenty-two links, thence north fifty-eight chains and seventy-two links, thence east to the place of commencement, containing ninety-six acres of land a little more or less.

Tenders must be made to the undersigned within thirty days and must be accompanied by a deposit of twenty per centum of the price offered. Dated this 30th day of January, 1945.

W. H. KIGGINS, Commissioner of Public Lands.

E. R. Brow & Son

Fire, Auto, Life, Accident, Sickness and Plate Glass Insurance at Lowest Rate

Agent at Summerside, D. O. Stewart 144 Richmond St. Charlottetown

completed. The soil has been graded from this survey. It is classified as a fine sandy loam varying to a sandy clay loam in the subsoil. The best grade of soil is similar to that around Tormentine and Amherst on the mainland. The second grade is sander. The third grade is a coarser sand that does not hold the moisture so well. The fourth grade is a coarse sandy and gravelly soil. These grades make up the bulk of the soils of the island.

About 55 per cent of the land now utilized is classed as good farm land; about 2 per cent now in use is called land unfit for agriculture. Over 40 per cent consisting of classes 3 and 4 is considered in the doubtful class for mixed farming. This proportion is doubtful due to soil topography or poor drainage. This is considered more suitable to forestry than mixed farming.

The predominant soil type in Queens and Prince counties is class one. In Kings County the predominant type is class two. There is greater variation in the Prince County soils than in the other counties. There are found the Bideford peat—2 square miles in one section as well as other smaller areas—and also some shaly soils that are not thick above the "shell rock" as the underlying sandstone is locally called.

The nature of the soil and underlying formation accounts for the plentiful and easily secured supply of water—sometimes from springs—that is such an asset to any farming country. The nature of the soil makes erosion a more important problem than the general topography of the country would in itself indicate. In other words the soil part is washed away if and where erosion is allowed to occur. Proper cultivation will lessen erosion. In some cases the topography may require a grass cover and in some cases revision to forest may be necessary. This question may be referred to later.

By Ken Reynolds

QUICKIES

By Ken Reynolds

By Ken Reynolds

By Ken Reynolds

By Ken Reynolds

By Ken Reynolds

By Ken Reynolds

By Ken Reynolds

By Ken Reynolds

ATTENTION TRUSS WEARERS

To those of you who are unfortunate enough to have to wear a truss we ask the question. Are you satisfied with the one you are wearing? Does it fit comfortably or is it an antiquated and its usefulness so to speak, thus causing undue suffering when we can alleviate cause by offering a perfect fitting, modern and up to date one. All these styles at prices to suit every body.

ATTENTION Swine Breeders

Now is the time to guard against FIG-WORM by using the most effective remedy on the market. MAC'S FIG WORM TONIC POWDER. It will thoroughly abolish all traces of worms and improve the health of your herd. PRICE 35c PER LB. Don't delay. Order by phone or mail. All orders promptly attended to.

THE 2 MACS

149 Great George Street.

Professional Cards

McLeod & Bentley W. E. BENTLEY, K. C. J. A. BENTLEY, K. C. Barristers and Attorneys-at-Law 154 Prince Street

H. R. Doane & Co. Chartered Accountants 53 Grafton Street, Charlottetown Phone 2094 Box 241 Randolph W. Manning, C.A.

M. ALBAN FARMER B.A., LL.B. Canadian Bank of Commerce Bldg. MONEY TO LOAN BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, ETC. ALEX W. MATHIESON

Office: 90 Great George Street Money to Loan BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, ETC. MORRELL and Company D. F. ARCHIBALD

Chartered Accountants Eastern Trust Building Charlottetown

J.A. McGUIGAN, B.A. BARRISTER, SOLICITOR NOTARY, ETC. CURRIE BUILDING CHARLOTTETOWN

Charles R. McQuaid B.A. Barrister, Solicitor, Notary Etc. Riley Building, Charlottetown Phone 333

PALMER & HASLAM A. J. HASLAM, B.A., LL.B. BARRISTER, ETC. Bank of Nova Scotia Chambers Charlottetown, P. E. I. MONEY TO LOAN P. O. Box 85

Richard B. Johnston Attorney at Law Commissioner for Deeds, Etc. (as Prices Edward Island (Successor to Late Richard E. Johnston) Office Suite 428, 51 Mill Street, Boston, Mass

EYES EXAMINED AND GLASSES FITTED J. S. TAYLOR OPTOMETRIST

Corner Kent and Queen Sts. Phone Residence 1613 Evenings by Appointment Phone 1556

Frederic A. Largo BARRISTER, ETC. 144 Richmond Street Charlottetown, P. E. I.

BELL & MATHIESON MONEY TO LOAN Cameron Block - Charlottetown

H.F. McPhee B.A., K.C. NOTARY ETC. BARRISTER SOLICITOR Riley Building - Charlottetown



The Poet's Corner

COLIN Here is a night to crack the iron earth And split strong trees apart, A night to check the north, The very silence of the bitter north, To freeze a feather a nd turn breath to smoke. Now rhododendrons droops against their bark, Shrivelled and black as bats' wings; Ice achieves The miracle of stinging in the dark Upon the pewee's pond; a few dry leaves Yet ringing to the oak give forth A tiny paper whisper of despair; Now fresh and tingling nerve and Impertune fire with native prayer.

—Frances Higgins; Savage, in The New York Herald Tribune.

By Ken Reynolds

By Ken Reynolds

By Ken Reynolds

By Ken Reynolds

By Ken Reynolds

"No wonder they didn't return it—Junior sold it to them with a Guardian Want Ad!"