

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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Feedstuff Controls

In his address on "Quality Control in Feeding Stuffs", to the recent annual convention of Canadian Feed Manufacturers' Association, W. R. White, Associate Chief, Plant Products Division, Dominion Department of Agriculture, gave a review of live stock feeding stuffs control measures in peace and war, with a glimpse into the future.

Wartime controls were emergency measures to conserve labour, materials, transportation and other factors for essential needs. Order so-and-so respecting commercial mixed feeds and Order so-and-so respecting mineral feeds were ineffective quality control measures.

Minimum standards of quality for mixed feeds and mineral feeds such as were outlined in wartime Orders should be maintained. These standards were a valuable guide in handling registrations under the Feeding Stuffs Act. Some modification would no doubt be warranted. For example, the present limitation on phosphorus in hog mineral might be raised.

Continuation of some of the controls on the number of brands of feed that any manufacturer might produce for any given purpose merited careful consideration. In pre-war times there was unnecessary duplication arising from price competition rather than feeding needs.

U. S. Potato Acreage

Potato acreage planted for harvest in New England in 1944 is slightly more than the relatively large acreage of potatoes actually harvested in 1943 but about 2 per cent less than the acreage planted for harvest a year ago.

Shortages of machinery and labor for planting were offset by weather conditions, in most parts of New England, exceptionally favorable to planting. Somewhat smaller acreages of potatoes than last year have been planted in Vermont and New Hampshire while in the commercial areas of Maine and southern New England the acreage planted is practically equal to that of last season.

Prospective potato production in New England based on conditions prevailing to July 1 is forecast at 69,659,000 bushels compared with 84,432,000 bushels harvested in 1943 and 52,187,000 bushels the ten year, (1933-1942) average production. Except for 1943, indicated production in Maine, due to the large acreage planted, is larger than for any other previous season.

New Brunswick Election

In the last of four provincial elections that had to be held some time this year, New Brunswick will go to the polls on August 28, according to an announcement made by Premier J. B. McNair. Saskatchewan has already voted; Quebec and Alberta will do so on August 8.

Although the main fight is expected to be between the Liberals, who have been in office since 1935, and the Progressive Conservatives, who are reportedly strong in the province, the election will also show whether the Cooperative Commonwealth Federation has made any headway in the Maritime Provinces.

Premier McNair has recently reorganized his cabinet, creating three new departments of labor, health and social service, and industry and reconstruction. Thus reconstituted, the Liberals will go out to do battle with the Progressive Conservatives under Mr. Hugh MacKay. The Conservative party, under Baxter, Richards and Tilley, ruled New Brunswick from 1925 to 1935, and is still a strong force in the province.

vacant. The two main parties also divide N. B.'s representation in the Federal House, each having five members.

EDITORIAL NOTES

With two Vendors on duty in the city there should now be no delay in delivering the goods.

Canada is able to produce only 15 per cent of the petroleum she uses.

More than 200,000,000 gallons of gasoline, enough to run every "AA" car in Canada for more than five years on the basis of the present ration, were consumed during the 54 days of pre-invasion bombing.

The Ballot Act came into force in England this date 1872, but the idea, or practice, was by no means new or untried; the Romans adopted a similar system in the 2nd Century, B.C., but voted on pieces of wood instead of paper; the ballot was used in the New England States from 1775. France adopted it in 1852, Italy in 1861, Australia in 1856; names of candidates are printed in alphabetical order on a stamped paper; the voter puts an X against the name he approves, folds the paper, and drops it into a locked, sealed ballot box.

The Boy Scouts have returned from Camp Buchan to be replaced by the Royal Sea Cadets. The "Y" Boys Camp has also opened at Rocky Point. Hope the weather proves favourable. It should be borne in mind that so far as the Sea Cadets are concerned they are not picnicing through plenty healthy recreation and fun are provided. They are on duty as they would be on board ship, and all facilities for the discharge of such duties are available. Theirs is a training camp, and they must be provided with the necessary "tools."

Another link with the early life of Cecil Rhodes has just been found. It's a money box that he's said to have used as a boy in England. Some years ago this box was put up for sale with other items that belonged to Miss Edith Rhodes, a sister of Cecil Rhodes. It was bought by a collector who lives at St. Leonards-on-Sea. Quite recently he took it to Rhodesia House and presented it to Mr. Lanigan O'Keefe, the High Commissioner. An examination of the history of the box has confirmed that it probably was used by Rhodes for his early savings. It is being sent to the national museum in Salisbury to be added to the Rhodes collection.

The consumer seldom realizes, says Ottawa Journal, that without subsidies, and other price controls, the cost-of-living would be sky-high and our entire system of wartime controls shot to pieces. Almost all subsidies paid to farmers are reflected in the retail prices paid by consumers. The various subsidies on milk have resulted in retail butter prices being ten cents lower than they might otherwise be, enables city dairies to sell bottled milk at pre-war prices, or less. Without these subsidies farmers would either have had to charge more—their costs were rising like those of every other manufacturer—or they would have produced less. In either case the result would have been the same—scarcity and higher consumer prices.

Premier T. C. Douglas, Saskatchewan, announces that mortgage and lending institutions now "are becoming almost ruthless in an attempt to seize all they can before we can pass legislation for the protection of the debtors" and indicated an early session of the legislature will be called to deal with debt problems. "Let me warn the mortgage companies here and now that unless they stop their campaign we shall be forced to take steps to protect those whose farms they are trying to seize. We have no wish to take any precipitate action but we have a mandate to place human rights before property rights and if these corporations insist upon their pound of flesh we will not hesitate to use all the constitutional powers we possess to protect the debtors of Saskatchewan."

Leonard Ingrams, economic expert, who has made a special study of Germany's wartime industrial problems, explained in a BBC News Reel the other day, the importance of wolfram. In the course of his talk he told the story of a Portuguese whose little property in Northern Portugal was burdened by a mortgage. He was greatly surprised one day when a stranger offered him a thousand pounds for his kitchen garden. "A thousand?" he questioned in some amazement. "Well, make it two, three—four," the stranger answered. And when this produced no reply, he added: "Then five thousand pounds." "Done!" exclaimed the owner, finding his voice at last. And that was the end of the mortgage. It transpired that the wall was made of blocks of wolfram, the ore from which tungsten metal is derived. Tungsten is the whole secret of the modern machine tool. It's so hard that it goes through soft steel as though through butter. Most important of all, perhaps, a shell with a core of tungsten carbide will penetrate the armour-plate of a tank, even if it strikes it at an angle, whereas an ordinary shell projectile would glance off.

It is not safe to vote in either Legislature or Town Council unless one is fully, legally qualified. Herve Ferland, a former mayor and alderman of the city of Verdun, was condemned by judgment of the Quebec Superior Court rendered by Mr. Justice O. S. Tyndale, to pay a fine of \$225 for votes he recorded as an alderman at nine meetings of the Verdun City Council. These meetings were held subsequent to a ruling by Chief Justice Bond, July 27, 1943, that Ferland, being an undischarged bankrupt at the time of his election in April, 1943, was ipso facto disqualified to serve as an alderman. The Court ordered that one half the fine be paid to Paul Thibault, a Verdun elector, who took action against Ferland for illegally recording votes at Verdun City Council meetings, and the other half to the city of Verdun.

"Beware The Greeks Bearing Gifts"

(Halifax Chronicle, Liberal)

When it was learned a few days ago that an invitation had been sent from Charlottetown to the premiers of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick asking them to meet with the premier of Prince Edward Island, it was not unnatural to suppose—as this newspaper suggested—that such a conference at such a time and in such a place, might have more than a passing significance. It was at Charlottetown, therefore, that the proposed meeting of premiers at Charlottetown, should be held, either a Maritime Bill of Rights or a Declaration of Independence. In fact, that the place at all, it is unlikely that it would be held there. The existing regimes in the three provinces, political revolt, if and when it comes, will originate in other channels and will originate in other parts of the Maritime region than that suggested by the aforementioned gesture of a three-cornered conference in the island capital.

It is, therefore, not a little amusing to find the Globe and Mail of Toronto shaming crooked politicians over the unfortunate plight of these three Maritime Provinces and suggesting that the Federal Government seriously consider our oft-repeated demand for a reasonable share of the industrial expansion which the war has brought to Central Canada, lest the traditional loyalty of the Maritimes to Liberal policies be unduly alienated.

Such solicitude from such a source and for such a cause would be amusing if it were not so ridiculous. If the Maritimes have suffered from the high concentration of industry in Central Canada—and heaven knows they have—then the circumstance is due as much to the entrenched selfishness of the Globe and Mail as to any shortcomings of the Government itself. Now, when every sensible person knows that the era of expansion for wartime industry is at its end, and that the equipment for the manufacture of war materials is being curtailed and the factories in Toronto's morning mouthpiece blossoms forth with the pious admonition to the Federal Government that it had better look to its laurels and do something about the Maritimes!

A little over a year ago, when the Globe and Mail's industrial plums to be had for the grabbing in Ontario, this newspaper's suggestion that the secessionist sentiment of the Maritimes was a good counter-irritant to Federal indifference, was met by the Globe and Mail with an article of hysterical gibberish labelled "The Chronicle Runs Amok."

Such instability of policy and political control is a fair measure of the Globe and Mail's usefulness in helping to mould an enlightened public opinion in Canada. Under such circumstances it is not hard to understand why many "World Canadians" think that the Globe and Mail is a "chronicle" in its own right for an unconscionably long time.

Notes By The Way

Among the latest things in men's clothes are young women — Edmonton Journal.

An Irishman named O'Shea, in New York, wanted his name changed to "O'Shea" because "Finco, Faith, now what gets into you people?" — Hamilton Spectator.

Detroit News advise that when the war ends "we had better get rid of the whole bureaucratic set-up quickly before it gets out of hand. The intention is good, if these anyone left who hasn't gone nuts." — Ottawa Citizen.

Some 88 per cent of Chicago husbands help their wives with the dishes according to a survey. However it's ten to one the husbands are not within hailing distance in house-cleaning time. — Chatham Daily News.

British sausages, under a new ruling, are to be one pound. Even so they won't win any prizes, but the improvement should be noticeable. The standard sausage is a stock joke among British people. — Niagara Falls Review.

Apparently the more worldly-wise, cunning and suspicious a society grows, the more its officials resent having simple, direct questions put to them. You even see signs of such resentment in Washington and London these days. — Providence Journal.

Automobiles which will fly are predicted for about ten years after the war, and there will be few, suggest such a thing is impossible. We have automobiles which can take to the water and it is unlikely any serious difficulty will be experienced in getting them into the air as well. — Niagara Falls Review.

Fear and "being afraid" are topics of combat personnel, often talk about and freely admit. About the only persons who deny fear of combat are those who repress all emotions, develop psychosomatic symptoms and have to be removed from combat status because of those symptoms. — Col. Walter S. Jensen, deputy air surgeon.

The Nazis are saying that Chopin was not a Pole, as everybody heretofore believed, but a member of the "master race." This will be especially amusing to anybody old enough to remember how Kaiser's drug boys made Germans out of all the great figures of history, including a fellow named Columbus, who discovered America. — Los Angeles Times.

The air no longer is free as it was in the old days when only the birds traveled its highways. There must be national regulations and control. Our skies are not free to all comers. There must be international arrangements. Long ago men found that land was not free and that even after it had been purchased and paid for there still would be national taxes. Those who live in cities and towns or wherever there are all kinds of municipal services learned long ago that water is not always free. Now we are learning that even the air is not free. — Fort William Times, Journal.

Potential Danger To P.E.I. Farmers

The Japanese Beetle

By A. M. Bell, M. D.

(Continued from yesterday's Guardian)

The eggs that the female beetle burrows the ground, deposit at some depth are elliptical, translucent and white or cream in color. When first laid, they are about 1-16 inch in diameter, but after being in the ground for about a week, they swell to double this size and assume a more nearly spherical shape. The newly hatched larva or grub is about 1-16 inch long, has three pairs of legs and has the general shape of a blunt-ended crescent. By the time it is full grown, it is about one inch long and resembles in general appearance the larva of the June beetle, commonly known as "white grubs" from which it may be distinguished by the arrangement of hairs and spines on the underside of the last body segment of the larva. The Japanese beetle, the V-shaped arrangement of the last two rows of spines is characteristic of the larva of this beetle. When mature the larva get rid of the accumulated excrement, takes on a pale bluish-green color and changes to an almost inactive condition in which it is called a prepupa and in which internal changes occur in preparation for transformation to the pupal stage. The pupa resembles somewhat the mature prepupa, but the legs, antennae and wings are closely folded to the body. It is pale cream color, soon becoming a pronounced yellowish color, and is one-half inch long and one-quarter inch wide. The change to the adult stage occurs when the outer skin enclosing the pupa ruptures, permitting the mature beetle to emerge.

Both sexes feed voraciously throughout the summer, especially on warm sunny days, the peak of the feeding season being usually the last of July or early part of August. The normal life of a beetle in its adult form is from 30 to 40 days, but since some of the beetles emerge later than others, they are found flying in diminishing numbers as late as October.

The entire life cycle of the Japanese beetle normally requires about two weeks. The eggs hatch in about two weeks after they are laid. The larva or grub feeds on the finer plant roots and weeds, reaching maturity pass through three stages or instars. The change from one instar to the next is accompanied by a shedding of the skin. The newly hatched or first instar larvae feed for a length of about 1-4 inch; the second-instar larvae feed for about a length of about 2-2 inch; the final or third instar is generally reached by the latter part of September. The mature larvae have become 3-4 inch in length, the most part the larvae pass the winter in the form of the third instar. While feeding conditions remain mostly in the upper 3 inches of soil, but as winter approaches, they move deeper where their winter resting places. When above ground, they are feeding on the foliage of the plant. At this time the larvae are from 4 to 8 inches or more below the surface of the ground. The greater part of the ground, the Japanese Beetle, which during the larval stage, which this appears to be incorrect, as it is claimed that they will survive a temperature of 16 degrees F. below zero. Dr. Friend of the Experimental Station of Connecticut, that recently two entomologists dug up the ground on a roof course that had been infested the previous summer, and found 200,000 grubs (one

stage of development of the Japanese Beetle), in 2 1/2 hours. This will give some idea of the difficulty of destroying this pest and the cost and labor expended in the endeavour to do so. The amounts spent have been extensive. Since the introduction of the Japanese Beetle into the United States, the Federal Government there some three years ago had spent for research and control work \$1,620,862, of which \$1,223,963 was contributed by the various States where this beetle had been found. In addition to this large amount, quite large sums have been spent by the owner farmers and gardeners in their attempts to protect their crops from damage, which in many cases had been destroyed ultimately. The late Dr. J. H. Worthington of the United States Department of Agriculture issued a report in which it was stated that the damage caused each year was \$1.76 per acre for general farming—\$618 for each golf course—\$7.15 per acre for apple orchards—\$8.00 for peach orchards per acre.

Following year. In the spring the larvae move upward in the ground and feed there from April to August, then, after spending about 10 days in the inactive prepupal condition, they change to the quiescent pupal stage. This stage lasts from 8 to 20 days, depending upon the temperature and other conditions. Final transformation to the mature form then takes place, and the life cycle of the Japanese Beetle takes about one year.

It had been hoped that the extreme cold and frosts of northern latitudes would destroy or at least reduce the number of Japanese Beetles appearing in infested areas during the following summer, but this appears to be incorrect, as it is claimed that they will survive a temperature of 16 degrees F. below zero. Dr. Friend of the Experimental Station of Connecticut, that recently two entomologists dug up the ground on a roof course that had been infested the previous summer, and found 200,000 grubs (one

There are many old Indians in British Columbia. But not so many as the Indians themselves try to make out. The patriarchal instinct is strong amongst our natives. They like to increase the weight of years, instead of trying to get visible evidence of the passing of you may read of the death of a Naas Moody, oldest citizen of the Naas river valley, at the ripe age of about 92. The old boys of 100 or so of the Naas and Skeena valleys in Northern British Columbia enjoy a great distinction lightly bestowed of their prowess in conquering the years. "I was here before that," said one old fellow to a visiting bureau point man at a mountain-top—Vancouver Sun.

At this juncture it is worth recalling that General Sir Harold Alexander, the Allied leader in Italy, is a brother of the Earl of Caledon and belongs to a family that has been associated with County Tyrone and Derry for more than 300 years, says the Belfast News-Letter. His wife, a daughter of the Earl of Lucan, is a niece of the Duchess Abercorn. At Dunkerque, General Alexander, then in command of the British Expeditionary Force, and a naval officer were the last to leave the beach. Lord Leighton, commander-in-chief of the British forces in Burma. In the war of 1914-16 he commanded a battalion at twenty-four, went "over the top" thirty times, and won the D.S.O. and M.C. and five mentions in dispatches. Ultimately he was severely wounded, and on being discharged from hospital, he retired to the family seat at Caledon to recuperate. Although still weak, he insisted on walking to Castleberg—a feat of endurance which few fit men would contemplate—in order to show that he was ready for service again.

POST-WAR RECONSTRUCTION
INTEGRITY, experience and business capacity must be given full opportunity to contribute to post-war reconstruction. These qualities are fully as important to the bank in considering applications for loans as are the material resources of borrowers. Indeed, when possessed in high degree, these personal factors often weigh more with the bank than other considerations. It will be the policy of The Royal Bank of Canada to extend liberal financial assistance to promising business undertakings, whether large or small, new or old, when under reliable management.

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