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

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1945

Reconstruction Committee

Premier Jones and his government colleagues are to be commended on the manner in which they have implemented one of the chief planks in their pre-election platform, namely, the appointment of a non-partisan advisory committee on Reconstruction. The personnel of the main committee and sub-committees, as given in yesterday's Guardian, could scarcely be improved upon. It is widely representative of the agricultural, fishery, business, educational and other interests of the Province, it cuts fairly across party lines, and it comprises some of our ablest and most forward-looking citizens. The committee's terms of reference are clear and comprehensive, giving full scope for investigation into every phase of our post-war reconstruction problems.

There is no doubt that the work of this important body will be followed with keen public interest and support. It remains only for the Government to see that the machinery set up is utilized to the very best purpose—that the recommendations of the committee are not pigeonholed and forgotten as has too often been the case—and that the essential principle of democratic government is meanwhile retained. This means that the Government, while assuming the obligation of giving every consideration to the committee's reports, must never forget that its own responsibility to the electors for the policies it puts into effect remains absolutely unchanged.

Federal Cabinet Shakeup

Many pre-election cabinet changes are forecast at Ottawa. Secretary of State McLarty is the latest Minister to announce his intention of quitting the House of Commons at the end of the present Parliament. Navy Minister Macdonald and Transport Minister Michaud are said to be slated for judgeships. The *Ottawa Journal* thus sums up the situation:

"At least two of the outgoing Ministers—McLarty and Crerar—will find harborage in the Senate, admirably suited to the philosophic detachment of their engaging temperaments. Nor will those who know them rail at their good fortune, with its rescue from threatening storm. Years ago, at the approach of a general election with ominous signs for the Ministry of Mr. Meighen, the *Toronto Globe,* in a great cartoon, depicted Sir George Foster, just become a Senator, standing in the Senate doorway, lantern in hand, watching an oncoming storm. Across the awesome skies lightning flashed, and Sir George, his long beard streaming in the gale, mused with melancholy: "God pity the poor souls who are without a roof tonight." We can imagine Messrs. Crerar and McLarty, kindly souls that they are, and they knowing in their hearts what is coming, voicing the same thought. There will be harborage for so few.

"Where Mr. King is to find recruits to fill gaps in his cabinet is a question. With Mr. Power and Mr. Macdonald gone he will have only General McNaughton at the Defence Department, a thing for bleak reflection after Grey North. In Quebec he will have only two Ministers, Mr. St. Laurent and Mr. LaFleche (we are speaking of French Ministers), and in the Maritimes only Mr. Ilsley. In Ontario he has no one who comes to mind easily to take the place of Mr. McLarty, and few men in Manitoba with the prestige of Mr. Crerar. More, his English-speaking Minister from Quebec, Mr. Brooke Claxton, a sort of 'boy-stood-on-the-burning-deck' recruit of recent months, will almost certainly go down with the ship when the electors of Montreal start shooting."

The Night Air

Mr. Howard W. Blakeslee, science editor of the *Associated Press,* gives some timely counsel on how to sleep properly during winter nights. Should one leave bedroom windows open or closed? Mr. Blakeslee advises people to do whatever proves most agreeable to them. They can open their bedroom windows wide, just an inch or two, or not at all. Everything should depend on what temperature gives a sleeper the best night's rest. A slightly cool room, with an inflow of fresh air and a moderate radiation of heat, appears to prove about right for most persons.

Some householders prefer to give their bedrooms a thorough airing before retiring, by opening wide the windows, then closing them all but an inch or two before turning out the lights. In cold weather there is a risk in this process of getting the walls and ceilings of a room too cold, as plaster is absorbent. The cold walls and ceilings thus tend to rob a sleeper of the body heat he should retain for his own comfort and which is usually sufficient to safeguard him from chills. It is important not to become chilled when one is asleep.

Some persons require more warmth and heavier bed coverings than others when they are asleep. Those with a high metabolism rate can, on the other hand, tolerate a colder room and be more comfortable and healthy. The old belief that night air is bad for a person has been disproved. It does not bring malaria from swamps, as was once thought; it is the mosquitoes which do that. Medical authorities are in favour of fresh air because it stimulates digestion, aids metabolism and nerves and builds up resistance to germs. Bad air tends to undermine resistance and may cause headaches and heaviness when a sleeper rises in the morning. A bedroom that is too warm is usually more harmful than one that is cold, although both extremes of temperature should be avoided.

The happy medium seems to be found in a comfortable temperature. The sleeper himself knows when conditions "are just right." That can often be obtained by having a window open an inch or two, and shutting off a radiator or warm register. The heat that has flown into the room before retiring is enough, even when closed off, to prevent walls and ceilings from becoming saturated with coldness, and the moderate inflow of fresh air produces just enough coolness to make for a refreshing sleep.

—EDITORIAL NOTES—

There being safety in numbers, hence no doubt the extensive membership of the Provincial Reconstruction Committee.

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A Lucan, Ont., provincial police constable was detailed for duty to search the home of his late chief for his will. He failed to find it, but on leaving the house took with him as a memento an old shotgun. Later, examining it he found the right barrel plugged with 18 $100 bills.

* * * *

For purposes of taking the soldiers' vote, areas in which Canadians are serving are divided into 13 districts, five in Canada and eight overseas. The districts in Canada are the Maritime Provinces, Quebec, Ontario, the Prairie Provinces and Yukon Territory, British Columbia. The overseas districts are the United Kingdom, Italy, France, Holland and Belgium, Middle East, Far East, British West Indies, Newfoundland. Each is in the charge of a special returning officer who will have deputies as necessary where the number of voters in a district exceeds 60,000. To make it possible for the vote to be taken, nominations have been advanced to 28 days before polling day. Normally they take seven days before except in some northern constituencies where they are 14 days before. After nominations a list of all candidates nominated in all constituencies with their party designations will be telegraphed overseas and distributed in all camps.

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A joint Anglo-American statement issued on Feb. 2 declared "German petrol production has been reduced by the British and American air attacks, and the Russian advance, to less than 20 per cent of the rate at which it was running before the air offensive against oil began last April. This has limited German mobility on all fronts, not only in the West, but also on the Italian Front, and in the defence against the Russian offensive." The Crimean Declaration now states that the military efforts of the Allies are more closely coordinated than ever before. "The timing, scope, and coordination of the new and even more powerful blows to be launched by our armies and air forces into the heart of Germany from the East, West, North, and South, have been fully agreed and planned in detail." One aspect of this co-ordination will be the intensified support of the Red Army by the British and American Air Forces, not only by tactical intervention, but also by continued strategic bombing, especially of the oil and rail targets.

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Sir Joshua Reynolds, English portrait painter and essayist, born this date 1723; he was made the first president of the Royal Academy in 1768, and Knighted the following year; was official painter to George III, and had a brilliant career both artistically and socially; in addition to practically being the founder of the Royal Academy of Art, he founded in 1764 the Literary Club which included in its membership Johnson and the galaxy of literary talent of his day; he himself is renowned for the literary quality of his *Discourses,* the series of Presidential addresses given at the Royal Academy; he excelled in painting children, his chief works include *Mrs. Siddons as the Tragic Muse* (sold in 1919 for $220,000); *Duchess of Devonshire and her Baby, The Age of Innocence;* and portraits of Johnson, Sterne, Burke, Goldsmith, Fox, Garrick: "If you have genius, industry will improve it; if you have none industry will supply its place. . . . He who resolves never to ransack any mind but his own will soon be reduced from mere barrenness to the poorest of all imitations; he will be obliged to imitate himself, and to repeat what he has before repeated."

* * * *

Looks like old times. Favorable press comment in leading newspapers in London has followed the declaration of a final dividend of 3 per cent on the ordinary stock of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company for the year 1944. This makes a total dividend payment for the year of 5 per cent and comprises the important news in financial circles there this week. The stock rose to 15 11-16, an advance of 5/8's. Press comment called attention to the company's sound financial position and to the good effect on trade relationships between Canada and Great Britain of this dividend's bearing upon Britain-Canadian dollar balance. The dividend was higher than had been anticipated and the board's consideration for the patience of the shareholders was mentioned apprecitively. *The Daily Telegraph* said "Ordinary stockholders were agreeably surprised at the announcement" and pointed out that the company had no issues of any magnitude maturing before 1949; that its funded debt had been reduced by no less than 126 million dollars and its fixed charges by six million dollars and that "another effect of the higher dividend which may well have weighed with the board in Montreal is that it makes more dollars available in Britain thereby easing trade relationships between Canada and this country."

Notes By The Way

The great literary artists of our day do not want to amuse their readers. They want to instruct them, or remake them, or impose strange notions upon them, or bamboozle them in some way; they want to write in private languages and with private meanings. Art has become tendentious, exclusive and arcane. The gulf between the great literary artists of our time and the large and hungry public grows wider with each passing decade. And as a result, the hungry public gives its love and its money to the people who will tell it of love, war and honor.—Peterborough Examiner.

A successful tourist business is built up on the satisfied visitor who comes back and, between visits, tells his friends. The best and most efficient tourist bureau in the world cannot make sure of that unless the multitude of people on the "home front", those who stand to gain most from tourist contributions, back it up by providing the right accommodation and unless governments, federal and provincial, do their share in seeing that roads, hotels, cabins, campsites and game and fish supplies for those who want them are not merely adequate, but are really what they are advertised to be.—Montreal Star.

The United States is so often pictured, especially abroad, as a land of extremely comfortable living that results of a current rural living survey may well shock some Americans, says the Providence Journal. The American Farm Bureau Federation, through its Associated Women branch, has just told a Congressional Postwar Economic Policy Committee that 89 per cent of American farm homes are still without bath-tubs. Nor is that all. Only 15 per cent of such homes have refrigerators. Not less than 82 per cent of them have no running water. In 69 per cent of them there are no electric lights. Two-fifths of them, strange as it may seem to urban dwellers, are still without the common convenience of a radio.

It cannot be too often pointed out that such statistics (of strikes in the U.S.) are essentially meaningless, not only because they fail to take into consideration the amount of indirect idleness that a strike involves but because they ignore how vital the particular production may be that is brought to a halt. The value of the product of the entire soft coal industry of the United States, to cite but one example, amounts to only one per cent of the national income. If a strike stopped it for an entire year the statistics might show that there were no strikes in 99 per cent of industry. But everyone knows that such a strike would bring practically our entire war production to a halt in a few months.—New York Times.

The flying pasture is coming into its own, for airports are the origin and destination of every flight, and as such are passports to the air age, says the New York Herald Tribune. Within the next ten years the United States will need at least 7,000 airports to accommodate the anticipated maximum potential of 10,000 commercial planes and 500,000 private planes. To meet this need a national airport program which will put American communities on the air map recently has been announced by the Civil Aeronautics Administration, the National Aeronautic Association and the Aeronautical Chamber of Commerce. Prior to the outbreak of war, the United States had less than 2,500 landing areas, of which only 192 were suitable for commercial transport operations. With the exception of a handful of military and naval air bases, the remainder were literally flying pastures.

We would have said that the telephone system held no further surprises for an experienced journalist, but no. Now we discover that when you dial a number and hear, or think you hear, the other party's telephone start to ring, you're the victim of an innocent deception practised by the telephone company's engineers. What you hear is a sound effect. The idea, as expounded to us by a company spokesman, is that normally, after dialling a number, you would hear nothing at all until the person you called finally said hello. Consequently, you would not be sure you had dialled the number right, and might even get the impression of being suspended in space, like a seagull. What actually happens, however, is that as soon as you have dailled and the machinery has been set in motion, you are automatically cut in on a circuit which is perpetually giving out with a rhythmic buzzing that sounds the way an old-fashioned, pre-dial telephone bell sounded when the operator rang your number. As soon as the person you're calling picks up the receiver, the buzzer circuit is automatically switched off. Incidentally, the chances are something like a hundred thousand to one that when you hear the sound-effect ringing, the telephone you're calling is also ringing.—The New Yorker.

What is "slum clearance?" In Canada there are few who could supply a comprehensive answer or relate the difficulties involved. One thing is certain. It is that slum clearance means careful planning and a new technique in housing in this country if it is to be the boom most people hope it will. Ottawa City Council has approved a recommendation that the corporation borrow half a million dollars for slum clearance. It is a hopeful beginning. But what will half a million, or twice that sum, do in the way of providing adequate homes for poorly-paid people? The whole thing has to be thought out—and planned. Before slum clearance can begin you have to have houses or apartments to put the people who live in the areas to be cleared in. Will the new dwellings be according to approved plan? They should be. And they will have to be constructed under the local authority. The locations of new dwellings will have to be chosen with a view to lessening congestion and offering suitable space for healthy family life. It is a big problem and much depends upon the plans and enabling legislation by province and Dominion. No doubt experts are working on these now. In the meantime it is well to keep in mind that if slum clearance is to be a genuine advance in social stopgap, some earnest study needs to be given to all phases of the problem.—Ottawa

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

By Dr. J. E. Lattimer
Professor of Agriculture Economics, MacDonald College

Abandoned Farms

Naturally they do not all stay in the business. There were 434 vacant or bandoned farms on the Island in 1941. The proportion of vacant to occupied farms at that time was one to twenty-eight. For the Dominion it was one to 23 being 1 to 12 in Nova Scotia; 1 to 15 in British Columbia; 1 to 18 in New Brunswick, Manitoba and Saskatchewan; 1 to 25 in Alberta; 1 to 2[illegible] in Quebec and 1 to 32 in Ontario.

The average improved area of the vacant as contrasted with the occupied farms is a very important point. The average improved area of occupied farms in the Dominion in 1941 was 126 while the average improved area of the vacant farms was 44 acres. The occupied farms were, in improved area, almost precisely three times as large as those that were vacant. The Island comparison was 27 to 63 acres. The occupied farms had 2 1-3 times as large an improved area as had those vacant.

The type of farm vacant or abandoned is revealed to some degree by its value. The value of land and buildings of occupied farms in the Dominion in 1941 was $4,101 while the value was $685 of [illegible] vacant. The occupied farms were 6 times as valuable as those vacant.

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For the Island the value of occupied farms in 1941 was $2,829 and $608 for those vacant. The occupied were nearly five times as valuable as those that were vacant.

Within the province there was naturally some variation. For the province the proportion vacant was 1 to 28, in Kings County 1 to 18; Prince 1 to 31 and in Queens 1 to 41. The improved area of the vacant farms was for Kings 24, Prince 26 and Queens 33 acres. The value of land and buildings of the vacant farms was $429 in Kings County, $724 in Prince and $750 in Queens. The value of buildings on the vacant farms was $139 in Kings county, $215 in Prince and $212 in Queens.

The number of farms in operation in 1931 and in 1941 by town ships reveals the local situation of these vacant farms. In Kings county 6 lots had more occupied farms in 1941 than in 1931, 16 lots had fewer and one had the same number. Prince had 7 lots with more and 15 with fewer and one remained the same. Queens had 9 lots with more farms, 13 with fewer and two with the same number.

* * *

The vacant farms were somewhat localized, that is they were bunched in certain areas. In general they were less than half as large as the occupied farms and less than quarter as valuable.

The size and the value of these vacant farms indicates to some degree what should be done with them. In many cases these so-called vacant farms are those that have failed to furnished a living for a family over a considerable time of experimental effort. This may have been due to poor soil or not enough of it or poor husbandry. If and when it was due to lack of size the solution is easy. They must be absorbed in other holdings. This is what is going on continually. Seldom are the farms really abandoned. In most cases only the buildings are vacant while the land—if it is worth working—is usually being farmed or pastured.

* * *

The question of abandonment is not the important question. The important point is to what is the land abandoned? In some cases spruce is growing with such regularity that the observer would think it had been planted. The reforesting is natural. In one case the farm was abandoned to cranberries with increased profit.

The vacant farms are a positive proof that the business is fairly efficiently carried on. It is proof that the competition is keen and by no means all are able to continue in the business. In fact if and when there are no vacant or abandoned farms the inference might well be that the business was neither efficient nor competitive. True prices of farm products might be high enough or farm products might be scarce enough to require all these farms, but neither of these conditions appear on the horizon at the moment. In the meantime it may be observed that both for size and value the farms that have been given up, have not amounted to much. Perhaps a better description of the vacant or abandoned farms might be vacant or abandoned country homesteads that failed to develop into farms.

As country homes they might well furnish a refuge—as they are doing—for successful business men who after acquiring much of this world's goods in some other occupation may desire to teach farming by example. This may improve temporarily at least the appearance of the countryside and there is no opposition to such a movement. On the contrary to settle an unsuspecting newcomer who has to make his living on a farm that has proven through years of experience unable to furnish a living for a family should be avoided as far as possible. Many of these abandoned homesteads should be allowed to be reforested which comes about so naturally on the Island. Nature cures what men destroy. This takes time. !

* * *

This naturally leads to the subject of conservation now so much in the lime-light. What does conservation denote? What do we proposed to conserve? We do indeed become alarmed about conserving the forests—after they are sadly depleted and we also become alarmed about the soil being washed or blown away after much of the virgin fertility has been exhausted by one way traffic that is taking everything off and putting nothing back. Yet how many think of broadening the term conservation to include the people? The conservation of the people is the first concern, surprising as this may sound.

(To be continued)

HUGE WATER GUSHER

One gusher in Queensland, Australia, produces more than 250,000 gallons of water daily.

PUBLIC FORUM

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

A JUVENILE RELIQUENT WRITES

Sir,—There is a problem that has been on my mind for the past few weeks. That is Juvenile Delinquency and I have come to the conclusion that the words themselves "juvenile delinquency" should have never been thought of or invented. I have been called a juvenile delinquent at school several times just for trifling little things that the teacher scolded me for. Well it got so bad that I just hate to go to school anymore.

I was never considered to be a very bad boy. But I am a boy of 15 and I get grown up ideas very often.

We are still too young to go out on our own, depending entirely on our parents. My father's away in the army and my mother is working and very soldom home, so I have been my own boss and get most of my meals which are cold in the morning and cold every meal. Which makes my home very uncomfortable, with the result that I have stayed out late. I got into some more serious trouble. Now that I am in jail and am probably waiting to go to a reformatory, I have asked myself several times, "what could I have done to be a better boy". It is no use for me to seek companionship with other boys that are well looked after by their mothers as they would not want them to be with a boy that has a jail record.

But I have thought of a way that might help some boys that might be trying to follow in my footsteps. I don't see why the juvenile problems should be left entirely to the policemen in the city. I believe that everyone should help, that is especially the boys that are passed the bad age and have grown up to be real men.

The servicemen could help a great deal, by showing us a little companionship and giving us a few minutes of their time in their off hours. Most of us just love the serviceman, the recreational services that are given to the airmen can be given to us as well. We should have a free show in town to go to if we happen to find ourselves broke and it should be run full time so that we can go whenever we can. At least when we are there we are out of mischief, and maybe some of our school problems can be taught us by using the army method, moving pictures to show better ideas on things. Other things should be set up for us such as slides, swimming pools, roller rink, toboggan slides, etc., and they all should be free just like the servicemen get, money must be wasted on worse things than that.

I am, Sir, etc.,
ROBERT.

Charlottetown,
Feb. 20.

TEACHERS' FEDERATION IGNORED?

Sir,— In your paper of the 22nd. inst., we read the following headlines: "Reconstruction committee appointed as advisers to the provincial government. Province widely represented in personnel of advisory body."

Glancing over the list of appointments, we find "main committee" and "technical committees." Each of the latter is represented by those who are directly concerned with that branch of technical study. There is one glaring omission, however, from this list. Where is the representative of the P.E.I. Teachers' Federation? Does our Government know there is such a body? If so, such body has surely been totally and contemptibly ignored. Not a voice qualified to speak for that body?

What an undignified omission. Surely, Dr. Steele and Major Court are not members of our Federation. Or are Major MacNutt and Mrs. Gordon MacDonald?

Just what is wrong? Is the fault with the Government?, or is the fault with us teachers that we do not make more noise, be more agressive, so that the powers that be will realize our existence? and worth?

Our director of Education, Mr. L.W. Shaw, tells us that those ex-teachers now in the Civil Service at Ottawa would not under any conditions such as we are in at present, return to the teaching job. (I hesitate to call it a profession). Why? Simply because they feel, as they say, that as a teacher, they are no part of a recognized organization.

Teachers have been coldly enough treated, frozen as they have been in their work, without being so grossly ignored by our own educational authorities. We are asked to make citizenship our main aim in the schools, but what kind of citizenship leaves out of consideration the one who is primary in trying to inculcate it within the soul of the child under his charge?

It is possible that thousands of teachers will be required by the armed forces for the classes that will be set up after demobilization; but how can we as teachers do our very best for those who so assuredly need our help when we are so treated and driven into that state of inferiority-complex, for which Prince Edward Islanders have now too long been condemned?

Is the teacher's work important? Need the question be asked? How easily Hitler could answer the question. Are our educationists not beyond the gray matter of that megalomaniac? Why not give us our proper recognition, then, by assuring us of our voice at the Council Table?

Let us, as citizens of P.E.I., teacher and non teacher, work side by side for that state of education of which we may be proud.

I am, Sir, etc.
PRO BONO OMNIUM

BIBLE PLANTS IN CALIFORNIA

Sir,—When I first came to California I was struck with the strangeness of the trees, which I had never seen, yet so many of them were familiar to me through the Scriptures. California has ransacked the ends of the earth, for her wayside trees—China, Japan, Australia, India, Chili, Peru, Brazil, Asia, and Africa. The first to attract my attention was the palm tree. This tree is popularly known as the desert palm; its great spreading leaves look like immense palm leaf fans. The palms seperate into two divisions. One species extensively planted both as a street tree, and for ornaments for private grounds; the other whose leaves are feather shaped.

It was with branches of palm trees, that the people saluted our Saviour, upon His triumphant entry into Jerusalem. People who have travelled through Palestine say that in its physiography California and Palestine are very much alike; so also in climate; and there are many other points of similarity in the vegetation.

Quite as conspicious as the palm in California is the pepper tree, whose graceful evergreen foliage droops somewhat like the weeping willow of the East, with its beautiful clusters of tiny red berries among the foliage through a large part of the year. The pepper tree lines miles of way-sides in country and town. The tops meet overhead, so as to form a tunnel, which remind me of the elm's in New England.

The pepper tree was found in the sub-tropical regions of Peru, and adjacent countries of South America.

Then we have the eucalyptus which have grown from seeds imported from Australia, where they form vast natural forests, with tall spires sweeping gently in the wind like giant grasses.

Also to Australia, California owes her accasia trees which adorns the streets and parks, famous for their beautiful golden flowers, which covers almost all the foliage. They fall into two classes. One with featherlike foliage and the other with leaves that are entire.

Also to Australia, California owes her silk-oak, beautiful at all times, dressed in richly green fern-like foliage. A tree of ancient lineage, which includes the oldest flowering plants on earth.

Here also are the Jacarandas which came from Brazil and are crowned with skyblue flowers in the month of June.

Then we have the camphor tree which came from Fermosa. The opening leaf buds suffuse the whole tree with an exquisite shade of pink and this color lingers in the new foliage for weeks. In California are so many fruit bearing trees that are typical of the scriptures. The fig tree which is one of the most majestic of our ochard trees, and is the earliest named trees in the Bible.

I shall never forget the first fig I plucked from the tree, I pealed back the skin and without further parley, put the rosy seedy fig into my mouth. It has a mild sweet taste, and is very delicious when served with cream and sugar. I was reminded of the verse in the Scriptures which reads thus—"All thy fortresses shall be like fig trees, with the first ripe figs if they be shaken, they fall into the mouth of the eater."

Another typical fruit of the Bible is the pomegranite. It too thrives well in California. It has a seedy pulp surrounded by a refreshing juice, which in taste is somewhat like red currants, which reminds one of that ancient word to Israel. "Jehovah thy God brought thee into a good land of Vines, fig-trees and pomegranites, with precious fruits.

With the lover of beauty the pomegranite is a favorite, with its lovely buds, and petals.

We read in Exodes 28:33 that pomegranites were embroidered on the hem of the priests' robe, of blue, purple, and scarlet, and a golden bell between each one.

Here also are the grapevines which was one of the favorite fruits of Palestine. I have been told that the grape-vines of California, are the real grape of history. And the wine mentioned in Scripture was made from the fruit of the Vine. Simply grape fruit juice for when Christ and his deciples ate at the feast of the Passover: He said to them "But I say unto you, I will not drink hence forth of the fruit of the vine until that day when I drink it new, with you in my Fathers Kingdom." Matt. 26:29.

When Christ spoke of the mutual love between himself and his members He said:—"I am the vine ye are the branches: He that abideth in me and I in him, the same bringeth forth much fruit"; for without me ye can do nothing," John 15:5.

May we always realize our utter dependence upon the Almighty God who loved us enough to make so many beautiful trees and fruits and flowers for us to enjoy; but greater than all to give His only begotten Son that whosoever believeth on Him should not perish but have everlasting life."

I am, Sir, etc.
MAY EATON

Pasadena, Calif.

The Poets' Corner

A SOLDIER, HIS PRAYER

(During the bombardment which preceded the British attack at El Aghella a tattered piece of paper blew into a slit trench. A soldier picked it up and found some verses scrawled on it. After the battle the author of the little poem was sought but in vain. Apparently he had been killed just after committing to paper his private thoughts about death. Thus the prayer of the Unknown Soldier of the desert comes to the world nameless and all the more moving because we shall never know its author. It has now been published with other verses by members of Field Marshal Montgomery's Eighth Army in a little book entitled Poems of the Desert. In Canada it is published by the Oxford University Press, Toronto.)

Stay with me, God. The night is dark,
The night is cold: my little spark
Of courage dies. The night is long;
Be with me, God, and make me strong.

I love a game. I love a fight.
I hate the dark; I love the light.
I love my child; I love my wife.
I am no coward. I love Life.

Life with its change of mood and shade.
I want to live. I'm not afraid,
But me and mine are hard to part;
Oh, unknown God, lift up my heart.

You stilled the waters at Dunkirk
And saved Your Servants. All your work
Is wonderful, dear God. You strode
Before us down that dreadful road.

We were alone, and hope had fled;
We loved our country and our dead,
And could not shame them; so we stayed
The course, and were not much afraid.

Dear God, that nightmare road! And then
That sea! We got there—we were men.
My eyes were blind, my feet were torn,
My soul sang like a bird at dawn!

I knew that death is but a door.
I knew what we were fighting for:
Peace for the kids, our brothers freed,
A kinder world, a cleaner breed.

I'm but the son my mother bore,
A simple man, and nothing more.
But—God of strength and gentleness,
Be pleased to make me nothing less.

Help me, O God, when Death is near
To mock the haggard face of fear,
That when I fall—if fall I must—
My soul may triumph in the Dust.

LONDON—The bronze medal of the Royal National Lifeboat Institution has been awarded Coxswain Sidney Cann of Appledore, Devon, for his help in rescuing, during a gale, 15 men from two of the huge concrete caissons used in building the Normandy invasion "Mulberry" ports.

LIFE can Begin AFTER 40, IF...

Around 40 our energy lessens. But, experience has taught us to do our work with less effort. The years ahead should yield the greatest accomplishments, the most enjoyment and happiness. They can, too, if we avoid the kidney and bladder disorders such as Backache, Headache, Rheumatic Pains, Lassitude, Loss of Sleep and Energy which so often attack those around 40. For over half a century Dodd's Kidney Pills have been helping men and women to keep kidneys and bladder in good order. If you are nearing 40, or past it, for the sake of your health and a happier future use Dodd's Kidney Pills today!

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 out of date style—out grown its usefulness so to speak thus causing untold agony, then why continue suffering when we can alleviate the cause by offering you a perfect fitting, modern and up-to date one. All sizes and styles at prices to suit everybody.

ATTENTION Swine Breeders

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