

**Ladies' Beautiful Chiffon HOSE**

Silk from toe to top, in all the new shades \$1.50 per pair.

Another special line medium service weight, in all the new spring shades. Prices \$1.00 and \$1.25.

Still another special Ladies Full Fashioned Semi Service, cotton top and toe, extra good value, at the new shades. Price 89c.

The popular new shades are, Wineblush, Cocobark and Honeycomb.

**Prowse Bros.**  
LIM TED

**INVEST IN VICTORY BONDS FOR SECURITY**

**CENTRAL GUARDIAN**

**SPRING HILL SCHOOL**  
Report of Spring Hill School for the month of January:  
Grade IX—1, Ellis Ramsay; 2, Carl Woods.  
Grade VII—1, Emma Ramsay; 2, Ve'da Cann.  
Grade VI—1, Vernon Dymont; 2, Joyce Estlin.  
Grade IV—1, Sterling Cotton; 2, Owen Dymont; 3, Jun'kr Enman.  
Grade III—1, Stanley Murray; 2, Dolly Enman; 3, Arthur Enman.  
Grade II—1, Bud Enman; 2, Wendell Dymont; 3, Charlene Frost; Grade I—No tests.  
—Teacher, Etta M. Stewart.

**INVOCATION**  
God send us Champions! Men, with souls afire—  
With quenchless courage for this fateful time!  
Men, with that touch of genius to inspire  
Our common tasks with dignity sub-  
limed!  
Men, who will speak in clarion tones, and rouse  
Complacent sluggards from their selfish ease;  
Men, who the cause of Freedom will espouse,  
Nor count the cost! God send us Men like these!

(This is no time to argue, and delay;  
We each have vital duties to per-  
form!  
Much suffering to endure; nigh  
costs to pay—  
Ere dawn the valley ends in Vic-  
tor's Dawn.

Is not our Empire worthy of de-  
fence?  
Are not our Liberties—a Sacred Trust?  
We strove for Peace—in truth—and  
not pretence;  
And now we fight, and fight because  
we must!

God send us Champions! Men of noble heart;  
Their sole desire—the safety of the State;  
Men, who will urge, in Parliament  
and in the street,  
Our utmost efforts—ere it be too late!

Men, who will face the dangers, un-  
dismayed;  
Nor hide the truth, in order to ap-  
pear safe!  
Men, who will cheer, and abide us, un-  
afraid,  
Until we win! God send us Men like these!

—Norman R. Colq  
Ottawa, 1941.

*Head First into Spring—  
Smartly Hatted?*

**CLEVER CASUALS**

They go so perfectly with the new suits and the casual coats. As illustrated, in Black, Rose, Blue, Navy Brown

**\$2.25 \$2.75 \$4.95**



Here's a POMPADOUR, a really charming "off-the-face" creation that will please you at sight.

**\$2.25 and \$4.95**

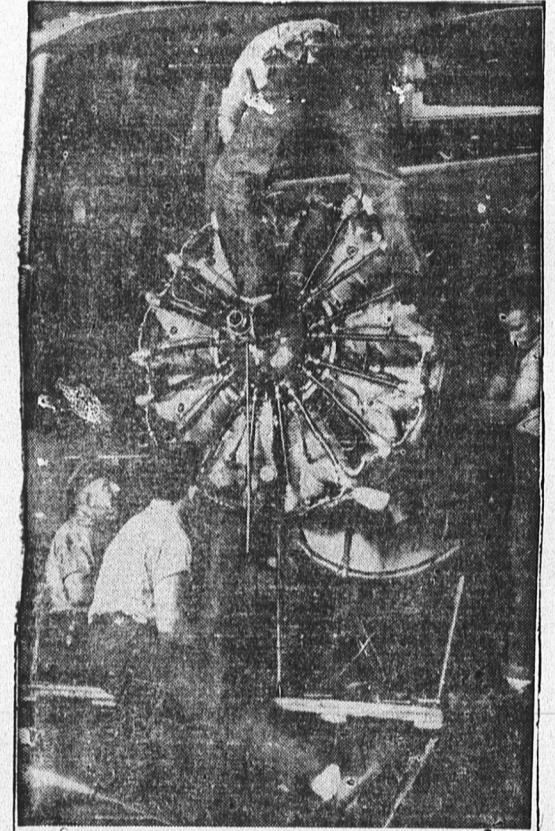


SPRING . . . will go to your head with this gay little HALO TYPE. We're showing them in Black, Rose and Blue in several price ranges offer you a charm at your own price.

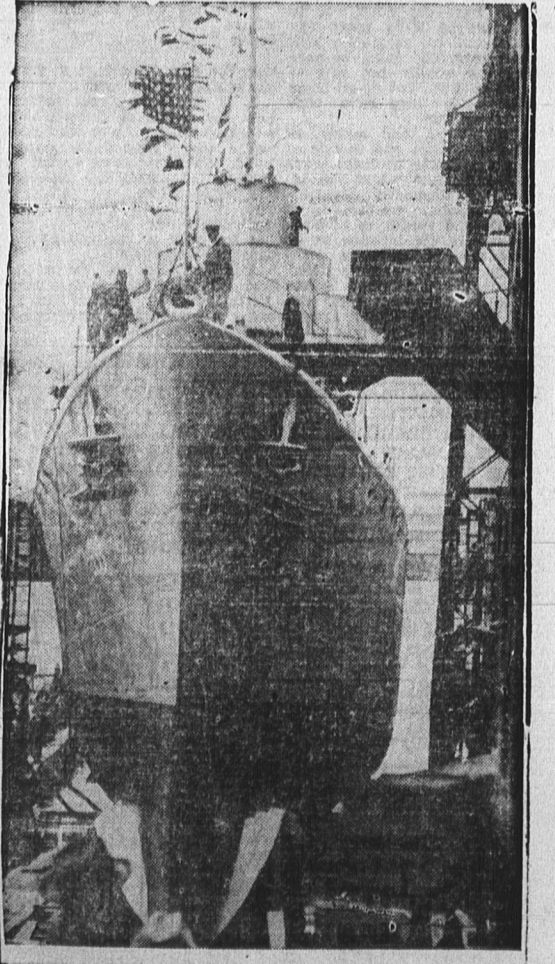
**\$2.50 \$2.98 \$5.95**



**CHARLOTTETOWN**  
*Moore & McLeod Limited*  
Phone 49  
Private Branch Exchange.



**REPAIRS AT SEA**—The motor of a cruiser-borne warplane gets a going-over after hours of patrol duty aloft. Scene is typical of navy activities as U. S. ships and planes scour Pacific for Japs.



**RECORD CONSTRUCTION**—The United States destroyer Herndon goes down the ways at Norfolk, Va., just five months and nine days after keel was laid. Speedy completion set a record for destroyers.

**When The Invaders Go Home**

(From An Agricultural Correspondent)

On the day when the last Nazi soldier is driven out of reconquered Europe what will be the most urgent need of the peoples left behind? There is no doubt about the answer to that question. Food. As the Germans fall back on their own borders, they will leave behind them a trail of devastation beside which the Russian "scorched earth" policy will seem mild.

The first problem for the armies of liberation will be to feed the millions of Frenchmen, Belgians, Dutch, Poles, Czechs, Yugoslavs and others left in areas where transport, industry and agriculture have come to a standstill.

But the swift dispatch of supplies of foodstuffs can only be a stop-gap. Before these people can take up their normal lives again, there must be given the means of producing their own food. Whatever season of the year is when victory comes, the cycle of agriculture must be started again so that the mill-wheels may grind corn once more, the milking herds fill the household jugs, the vegetables appear again in the grocer's shops.

How these problems are to be carried out is one of the problems now being worked out in London.

**World Co-operation**

In his recent address to the International Labour Organization Conference at Washington President Roosevelt made it clear that the final translation of present plans of the United Nations for reconstruction will be the concern not only of the present Allies but of the whole freedom-loving world. "We are already engaged," he said, "in surveying the immediate post-war requirements of a world whose economies have been disrupted by the war. We are planning, not to provide temporary remedies for the ills of a stricken world, but are planning to achieve permanent cures to help establish a sounder life. To attain these goals will be no easy task. Their fulfillment requires the fullest co-operation of all nations in the economic field."

Mr. Sumner Welles has also expressed the view that planning for the post-war period cannot be left until after the war.

**What Will Be Needed**

What conditions are likely to be met with on Europe's farms and small holdings when the Nazis have been driven out?

First, it is important to remember that in Western Europe, at any rate, there is no sufficient land for the inhabitants to produce both their own bread and all the fodder for their livestock. One can safely prophesy, therefore, that by the end of the war there

will have been a very severe reduction in the livestock population of such countries as Denmark and Holland, where, in normal times, cattle, pigs and poultry are maintained in numbers possible only by the importation of animal feeding stuffs from overseas.

In the last war the Allied blockade let through to countries around Germany only sufficient quantities to maintain a livestock population adequate to the country's own needs. As soon as any of them showed signs of using this material to export food to Germany the supplies were slowed down. Compared with to-day's total blockade, this was comparatively liberal treatment, but even so, Denmark, to take an example, had to reduce its pig population by 75 per cent, and its more drastic reductions in this respect were even more drastic.

Proportionately the livestock in these countries has already been slaughtered, either by direct action of the German household, since the last winter, however, the countries have built up their herds to even higher levels than before 1914, which has meant a corresponding increase in their dependence on imported feeding stuffs and, therefore, aggravated the present plight of their agricultural industries.

Denmark, for example, sells abroad as much foodstuffs again as the highly organized food-producing industries in the invaded territories completely without raw materials, if only for the prestige value of their exports or through reduced supplies of feeding stuffs.

**Dependence Upon Imported Fodder**

On the other hand, it is unlikely that the Germans will have left behind them any surplus of foodstuffs. They will earn among their own people by selling butter, cheese, eggs, bacon and other commodities for the German household. Since the last winter, however, the countries have built up their herds to even higher levels than before 1914, which has meant a corresponding increase in their dependence on imported feeding stuffs and, therefore, aggravated the present plight of their agricultural industries.

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**Exporting Countries**

Sweden, Poland and Russia have been taken from the United Kingdom. The Large White or Yorkshire breed being especially popular. Founded entirely on purchases from England and Scotland, and Pony stallions, on the average, a few hundred specimens of this breed are exported from Britain every year, to all parts of the world.

**British Breeds Popular in Europe**

There are many other British breeds of livestock which have been extensively imported by European countries—the surest index of their usefulness in post-war reconstruction schemes. In horses, Clevelandes and Thoroughbreds, with possibly Welsh Cobs, are wanted. The cosmopolitan Short-horn cattle, which thrive anywhere and cross satisfactorily with most other breeds, are as popular in Europe as they are elsewhere. Herds of Ayrshires, the Scottish breed which shares with the Kerry the credit of yielding a great return of dairy produce on poor land and inferior food, have been successfully established in Finland and Sweden.

British sheep may be classified into three groups, the long-wooled, Down and Mountain breeds. In the first the Kent or Romney Marsh breed is especially suitable to European conditions, and large purchases have been sent to 40 different countries in the last 40 years. Among Down breeds, the Hampshire Down has enjoyed a steady demand from all foreign countries in recent years, as has the Kerry Hill, a Welsh breed bred in the Cotswolds, and proved successful in Europe. In fact, besides the Large White, the Large Black, sold to almost every European territory, and the Gloucester Old Spot, which has been sent to Yugoslavia, Italy, France, Denmark and Sweden.

**Small Domestic Livestock**

In fact, at one time or another, almost all British breeds of horses, cattle, sheep and pigs have found their way into European countries, and there is little doubt that thanks to the wide diversity of types something may be found among them to satisfy every local need. Nor must we forget the quantities of British bred hens kept all along the North Sea coast and other domestic livestock, as well as working dogs, all of which will be urgently needed by little farms all over Europe.

Britain herself, of course, has not escaped the shortage of im-

**Livestock the Basis of European Farming**

When, therefore, essential needs such as seeds, fertilizers and supplies where they are lacking, the keystone of agricultural reconstruction in Europe will be livestock. Where is Europe to get this livestock?

Here we come to the fundamental facts of animal husbandry that must be considered by the Western European itself, including the United Kingdom, which breeds the most efficient livestock, whether for the production of meat, wool or milk.

The best British animals the pedigree herds carefully bred for high production over the last 150 years, cannot be matched anywhere in the world as is proved by the constant flow of British breeding stock to overseas countries, which even a great war cannot completely stop.

**Qualities of British Breeding Stock**

One of the greatest qualities of British pedigree stock is its adaptability; it adjusts itself to conditions ranging from the Arctic to the tropics and imparts qualities to its progeny which cannot be secured without this constant infusion of British blood. Probably because of this, the breed is well adapted to the extremely diverse climatic conditions and soil, the country's livestock shows a very wide range of type. There are, for instance, no fewer than 33 recognized pure breeds of sheep, 25 of cattle, 12 of pigs and 20 of horses. Most of these breeds hold their own in commercial farming, and all but a few are in constant demand for freshening the qualities of overseas herds.

Some of them, deriving from or related to Continental breeds will be just what is required to restock the herds across the Channel. In horses, for example, the Percherons exported from France since the last war and now extensively bred in Britain, the United States and Canada, will be eagerly sought by French farmers who, from one cause or another, are losing their working animals. The British Friesian breed of cattle with its gigantic output of milk—over 14 cows of this breed have topped the 3,000 gallon mark—is a near relative and descendant of the black and white animals kept all along the North Sea coast and other domestic livestock, as recently as 1936 a fresh importation of Netherlands blood was made. In pigs, a great deal of the grading-up stock for such breed-

**ing, will not provide them with a reasonable living.**

exporting countries as Denmark, Sweden, Poland and Russia have been taken from the United Kingdom. The Large White or Yorkshire breed being especially popular. Founded entirely on purchases from England and Scotland, and Pony stallions, on the average, a few hundred specimens of this breed are exported from Britain every year, to all parts of the world.

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**ported feeding stuffs, and, although substantial progress has been made in growing additional feeding stuffs in newly-ploughed land and in organising the collection of waste materials, some diminution in the livestock population, particularly in pigs and poultry, has been necessary. But in devising the livestock rationing schemes, care has been taken to provide special facilities for the feeding of pedigree herds and flocks. Moreover, the Livestock Export Group, recently formed to facilitate shipping arrangements during the war, will no doubt be of even more value when peace returns. Thanks to these far sighted moves, the United Kingdom will be able to play a leading part in the restocking of European farms, and, as a consequence, in the rehabilitation of a continent.**

**Minard's relieves aches.**

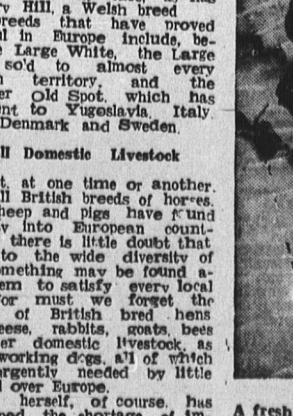


**TORONTO SCHOOL**

Honour Roll for Toronto School:  
Grade IX—Elsie Gallant,  
Grade VII—1, Anita Doiron, 2, Marie Crockett,  
Grade V—1, Inez Doiron, 2, Mona Gallant,  
Grade IV—1, Jenny Doiron, 2, Noreen Gallant,  
Grade III—Raymond Gallant,  
Grade II—Hazel Doiron,  
—Teacher: Adeline Boutin,  
Toronto Rd., Lot 23,  
P. E. Island.

**OLD AS THE U.S.**

BRISTOL, England—(CP)—The Theatre Royal, opened in 1776, believed to be the oldest theatre in Britain, known as the "Old Gaiety" was sold for about \$49,250 to an anonymous bidder at auction.



A fresh batch of 7.2 Howitzer shells is made ready for shipment in one of the numerous Canadian plants now making ammunition of all kinds.

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the greater the lending,  
the quicker the ending—**

**BUY THE NEW  
VICTORY BONDS  
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