THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1945

In Furious Combat

Canadian forces under General Crerar are again in furious action on the northern fringe of the western front, where they, along with British forces are endeavoring to turn the German flank and smash their way into the industrial Ruhr valley, an objective of the most vital strategic importance. They have broadened their front and deepened their penetration, but the terrain is a wretched one, marked by flat lands and flood waters similar to the conditions that presented such difficult barriers on and near Walcheran Island and in the Scheldt Estuary late last year.

For all Canadians living at home in comfortable safety it should be a sobering thought that for long, weary days gallant men, drawn from every Province of Canada, have been continuously braving death by shells, bombs, bullets and mines to fulfil their appointed task. And when they have not been engaged in actual combat they have been enduring great hardships and continuous discomfort, getting little sleep and mostly bivouacking on the wet ground in rain-soaked clothes. The sternness of their ordeal should make any Canadian who has imagination ashamed to complain about any minor trials and discomforts he or she may be experiencing.

We can be confident that no lack of valor or fortitude will prevent the Canadian soldiers from attaining their objective, and great will be their glory if they can drive their German opponents back over the Rhine. It is an honor to the Canadian Army, a proof of the fine repute which it enjoys with the Allied High Command, that it has been selected for this difficult and critical operation. Inevitably, however, its execution will involve a heavy toll in casualties, and in the days ahead there will be anxious hearts in hundreds of Canadian households whose fathers, sons and brothers are in the fighting line.

U. S. Short Of Spuds

Canada's potato crop last year, in contrast to that of the United States, was the largest in thirteen years. Shipments from Canada to the United States are expected to be in excess of 1,500,000 bushels.

In the United States a shortage was predicted in December, when crop records showed a drop of 18 per cent in last year's output from that of 1943. Both the War Food Administration and the O. P. A. early in January warned wholesalers in the vegetable trade that the spring shortage of potatoes might be worse than that of a year ago. But that warning came before the snow and sleet storm of January 15, and before the freight embargoes which since have delayed the movement of food to markets. Last week the W. F. A. announced that, except by permit, no shipments of potatoes out of Aroostook county, Maine, would be made other than those consigned to Federal agencies for military supplies.

The Farm Situation

The actual number of new industrial jobs in Canada as a result of the war is 759,000, reports *Canadian Business*. Here the main job of post-war employment will have to be tackled. These jobs exist at present chiefly in Ontario and Quebec. But while industry will seek a new level of employment, agriculture will also witness a trend towards a new level, though probably in the opposite direction. The effect of the war on Canadian agriculture has been to impel workers to leave the farm, and the drift away from agriculture has been one of the main developments in population changes. The Department of Labour estimates that 210,000 men and 25,000 women have left the farms since 1939, but the Department of Agriculture places the figures much higher, at 410,000 men and 100,000 women. There is no doubt that many openings on the farms will exist when the troops return, for older people who have carried on wish to retire and the labour situation has been consistently and sometimes disastrously short in agriculture for three years past.

Saskatchewan Bonds

The very slow progress of Saskatchewan Industrial Development Bond sales seems to indicate that socialists would prefer to have Utopia built with somebody else's money, says the *Financial Post*.

C. C. F. party machinery has been harnessed for the job of persuading the citizenry, with the various and powerful means at the command of the reigning political party, into buying these bonds. But despite these vigorous sales efforts over three weeks and a vast amount of propaganda over a much longer period, only about half the target sum of $1 million had been raised by the end of January.

About 500 people are trying to sell the bonds. The drive was to have ended Feb. 3, but the response has been so poor the closing date has been extended to Feb. 28.

In view of the unparalleled prosperity of Saskatchewan and the fact that its people promptly raised $50 millions for Victory Bonds, this record is scarcely a triumph.

Though 208,891 Saskatchewans voted C. C. F., there are only about 900 applications in for the Industrial Development Bonds so far.

To the end of January sales to individuals totalled $214,600, to other than individuals, 108,-150. Among the latter were 11 co-operatives. Of more than 300 rural municipalities two subscribed for a total of $2,000. Of more than 5,000 school districts, one had subscribed $200. Merchants and private companies, totalling 15, had subscribed $73,700.

On the basis of current prices for presently outstanding Saskatchewan bonds, a normal market value for these Industrial Development Bonds would be between 77 and 85, which is a long way from the $100 which the citizens are being asked to pay.

—EDITORIAL NOTES—

Great preparations are being made for the celebration of Boy Scout and Girl Guide Week from the 18th to the 24th.

* * * *

The Baby Bonus officials are anticipating their first meeting with their chief, Hon. Brooke Claxton, K.C., D.C.M., M.P., this weekend when he plans to visit the city.

* * * *

According to an Ottawa correspondent, Col. Colin Gibson is to be transferred to the Ministry for Air, and Mr. Lionel Chevrier, Cornwall, Ont., given the portfolio of National Revenue.

* * * *

General regret will be felt in the Maritimes at the resignation of President Carleton Stanley of Dalhousie University. During his term of fourteen years in that office he has made a lasting impression, not only on the youth passing through the portals, but upon higher education generally.

* * *

The Crimean Conference lasted from February 4 to 11, and was held in Czar Nicholas' summer palace, Livadiz, about two miles southwest of Yalta, a popular Crimean watering place and summer resort. Almost every interest concerned is jubilant over the Crimea Conference agreements except Nazi Germany and the Arciszewski Polish Government—the two initially involved in the outbreak of World War II. And they are a weighty minority, though with diametrically opposing objectives.

* * * *

Alberta's public debt at December 31, 1944, was $146,324,016, a decrease of $988,309 from December 31, 1943, an interim financial statement released by the government showed. Net funded debt was $139,129,020 and unfunded debt $8,204,995. The over-all cash surplus of the province for the first nine months of the current fiscal year was $2,370,919 a decrease of $77,606. Expenses of the August 8, 1944, provincial general election totalled $212,847 while net profits on sale of liquor totalled $4,647,373 an increase of $364,319 over the corresponding 1943-44 period.

* * * *

Edward Viscount Cardwell, British statesman, died this date 1886; was outstandingly one of the most advanced and effective political reformers of his time, though he received comparatively little publicity for his efforts; as Secretary of State for War, he instituted the short term system of enlistment, three, seven and twenty-one years at the applicant's choice, with the right of extension if so desired; as Secretary of State for the Colonies he abolished transportation overseas, which served the double purpose of keeping ne'er-do-wells at home and popularizing the Colonies for ambitious and honorable citizens who desired to emigrate to new lands of promise.

* * * *

Canada, in a formal declaration appearing in the *Canada Gazette*, has served notice that all possible measures will be taken to block the sale through neutral countries of gold looted by the Axis powers from occupied territory. The declaration said Canada would refuse to recognize the transference of title to looted gold. In line with this policy the Dominion will refuse to buy gold from any country which has not broken relations with the Axis or from any country which in the future buys gold from a country which maintains relations with the Axis, unless it is definitely proven that it is not looted gold.

* * * *

From a Rhonda valley coalpit to the Covent Garden Opera stage is a far cry even in these days of swift romance and "meteoric" careers. Francis Russell's voice reached that far. At the age of twelve he was working in a coal mine? Born at Tonyrefail, he started down the pit as an engineer, and was an engine-driver there when, twelve years later, Lewys James heard him sing. The celebrated Welsh operatic baritone immediately offered the young miner a three years' contract with the Carl Rosa Opera Company. At the end of his contract, Russell was able to realize his ambition to go to Italy for further study. He studied under the famous baritone Ernesto Caronna, Leoncavallo's favourite singer of the part of Tonio in "Pagliacci."

* * * *

On one of the Saturday night sing-songs at an English local inn Jack Judge entertaining his friends at the piano, was challenged. Could he compose an original tune within twenty-four hours. He took on the wager, and wrote the tune. A crippled friend of his, Harry Williams, put the words to it. Finding a publisher wasn't anything like so quick a business. After weeks of trudging up and down the stairs of music publishers, Jack Judge at last sold "Tipperary" to a well-known London firm. Later that year, a music hall star, Florrie Forde, sang the song, and within a week or two it was being hummed and whistled all over the country. Fame didn't change Jack Judge in any way. He still entertained his friends on Saturday nights with impromptu compositions. As late as 1934, "the only mark that fame had left was on the sign that hung in the window of his house." Beside "Musician and Composer" were the words—"Composer of 'Tipperary'."

Notes By The Way

War workers should go lightning one better and not strike even once in the same place.—(Saskatoon Star-Phoenix).

The British are definitely on the Road to Mandalay, although they probably haven't much time to sing about it.—(Montreal Gazette).

The founder of Mother's Day has been found penniless in Philadelphia. The florists should take up a collection.—Port Arthur News-Chronicle.

Marching song for the Russian to the tune of Irving Berlin's song in that other world war—"Oder there! Oder there! Oder there!"—London Free Press.

As an epigram puts it: "Peace is fulfilment, not fillfulment." Judging by the way they talk, some people think peace is when they can start grabbing for everything in sight.—(Edmonton Journal).

A Washington man claims to have perfected a device which will make a whisper audible at 3 1-2 miles. But for years the movie theatres have been plentifully sprinkled with people who have no need of it. (Peterborough Examiner).

London Sunday papers published the news about the absenteeism of the 6,300 Canadian home defence troops but refrained from editorial comment. Their forbearance was commendable. It is not claimed however, that Canadian troops overseas made no remarks.—Detroit Free Press.

A French orphan, Marie Labou-chere, aged one year, has been adopted by Mr. and Mrs. K. C. Jones, 63 Sholtus avenue, Prestwick. In an interview with Mrs. Jones I was informed that she and her husband intend learning French, so that they will be able to talk to the baby when it grows up.—Ayr (Scotland) Advertiser.

Is Canada to have one national post-war program designed to meet the needs and provide for the orderly progress of the nations as a whole? Or is this country to have ten post-war programs—one Dominion and nine provincial—unrelated, uncoordinated and inevitably parochial in outlook?—Winnipeg Tribune.

Leading tallow renderers report 20 buyers for every tank of the cattle-fat the have to sell, says The Financial Post. Meanwhile, the recent rise in lard and vegetable oil prices makes it unprofitable for soapers to use thes materials. Cattle now coming to market are lean, cutting down on the amount and quality of tallow available.

There is always something to prevent newspaper editors from becoming conceited. The Cincinnati-Times-Star recently received and printed this letter: "I have a complaint to make. My father has been making me copy the first editorial every night, to help me with my writing. Sometimes your editorials are too long, so could you please make the first editorial the shortest one?"

There were 92 little candles round a two-deck birthday cake on Tuesday at 1 Hyde Park Gardens. General Sir Ian Hamilton was celebrating his 92nd birthday and entertaining some 70 boys from the Gordon Home. The boys danced the Highland fling and the sword dance. Sir Ian was in high spirits and made a gay speech in which his old regiment, the 92nd, figured. A telegram from Mr. and Mrs. Churchill was read. A few days ago Sir Ian went by motorcar to Sussex to see a bull of his that had won a prize. Field Marshal Lord Milne, who is now 78, was one of the guests at the birthday party.—Manchester Guardian.

One gets a little tired, in this business, of hearing people who have talked themselves into a box laying the blame on a newspaper. Men have, of course, been misquoted at times, but the occasions are so rare that they are scarcely worth considering. The probabilities are all against such mistakes being made. What almost invariably happens is that someone says something foolish or unwise in public, and then finds that it does not look well in cold print. The only alibi he can think of is to claim that he was "misquoted". It appeals to him as the easy way out, but it is usually only the squirming of a fool or a coward.—Windsor Star.

The "Iron Horse" is being dehy-drated. The railroads installed 932 locomotives last year, an increase of 165 over the year before. But only 325 were steamers. There were 608 Diesels and one electric locomotive in the 1944 freshman class. There were 429 steamers and 329 Diesels installed the year before. But the old teakettle may come back. The Chicago News believes. The Pennsylvania recently exhibited a giant steam turbine locomotive which has all the advantages of continuous power that any sort of turbine has over a reciprocating motor—steam or internal combustion. The New York Central will shortly unveil a new steam giant with something new in the way of boilers, probably a water-tube boiler modeled on the type installed in the Nazi battleships Bismarck and Von Tirpitz.

Japan literally converted Man-churia into a gigantic narcotics warehouse. Japanese banking firms like Mitsui provided the capital for the construction of narcotic chemical factories and also imported fantastic quantities of higher grade opium from Persia aboard military transports flying the Japanese flag, Dr. J.B. Levitch writes in The American Druggist. As a result of these shipments addiction grew in China. For example, in 1940 in the city of Shanghai there were 32 wholesale establishments, 370 opium smoking dens, 120 hotels licensed to sell drugs in the city of Nanking. It was interesting to learn that the tax revenue on opium alone from three small provinces of China, occupied by the Japs at that time, netted their government the neat sum of $3,000,000 monthly.

A Winnipeg truck driver, win-ning a $9,500 Calgary bungalow, declares he has bought enough "tickets" since he was young to have paid for the house. Many more of us could almost say the same if we made honest confession, but of course we haven't anything to show for our optimistic speculations.—Edmonton Journal.

HAD ENGLISH DESIGNER

The Capitol of Washington was designed by an English architect.

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

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

Climate

One of the most important factors affecting farming is the climate. The severity and length of the winter limits the variety of crops that may be grown. The amount and distribution of the rainfall during the growing season makes the Island a good hay and pasture country. The shortness of the growing season limits the period of grazing and increases the importance of winter feed.

The Island has a longer growing season, that is a longer frost-free period than either Nappan, Nova Scotia or Fredericton, New Brunswick. Over a twenty-year period this difference was 18 days longer than Fredericton, N. B., and 36 days longer than Nappan, Nova Scotia.

The danger from frost is less than in the mainland due to two reasons. One is the influence of the water which modifies the climate particularly in the late part of the season. The other is the lateness of the spring generally which makes growth later in the season. Crops come fast on the Island. Grain sown on May 26, 1944 was ripe well before August 24th at Red Point, Kings County. This is rapid growth.

The records from 1907 to 1924 at the Experimental Farm, Charlottetown are given in the Appendix. From this record we see that the last spring frosts come in May usually and sometimes toward the end of that month. The latest record was May 24th which was registered in two years 1925 and 1927. The last spring frost was recorded in April in three years out of the 36. These years were 1910, 1928 and 1940. The dates of these frosts were respectively the 30, 28 and 29th.

* * *

The late spring is more than made up for at the other end of the season. During the period only once was there a frost recorded in September and that was on the 29th of the month. For 35 of the 36 years the first frost occurred in October through one year (1913) it was the last day of the month.

The frost free period varied during the period from 131 days (1912) to 177 days (1941). The average for the 36 years period was 152. This is a comparatively long frost free period for any part of the Dominion east of the Rockies. The reason is the influence of the surrounding water and need not be elaborated on.

May is the month for seeding and August that of the beginning of the grain harvest that stretches into September. At longest, however, this is a short growing season. From first sowing to first grain harvest over the 36 year period the average number was 93 days. The necessity for early maturing varieties is illustrated by this. Also the difficulty of having to arrange the years work for such a short growing season.

There are other crops such as potatoes and roots that have a much longer growing season. Some of these will be discussed in more detail later

Crops Grown

Prince Edward Island practices crop rotation. This is because it is by soil, topography and climate suitable to a variety of crops. There are only three provinces of Canada that do practice any great degree of crop rotation. This is because some devote over half of the area devoted to field crops to one particular crop. Where this takes place no great degree of crop rotation is possible.

In 1941 only three provinces devoted less than half of the total area of field crops to the leading crop. These provinces were Prince Edward Island, Ontario and Manitoba. These are the general or mixed farming provinces. Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec and British Columbia had in that year over half of their field crop area in hay; Saskatchewan and Alberta had over half of their field crop in wheat.

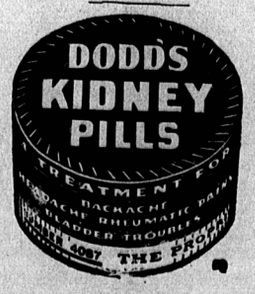
The acid soil of the Island is suitable to potatoes and roots. The topography makes cultivation possible. The climate favours hay and pasture. Though a mixed farming area the major portion of the field crop area is hay. This is not a crop that requires much labour per acre. What is required where hay is the leading crop is a large area. Extensive cultivation of small areas leads to low returns per farm and per worker in farming wherever it is found.

The remedy is not higher prices. Prices may and indeed often have been too low to ensure a profit under the most efficient organization of carrying on the business. Yet a general advance in the level of prices will help the efficient producer more than those who have less to sell. The difference between those who produce the greatest volume and those who have little to sell will remain whatever the price may be. The remedy is a reorganization of farming that makes possible increased output per farm and per man. In this way and in this way only is it possible to ensure prosperity to the farms and at the same time prices of food that are too high.

(To Be Continued)

PRE-WAR CAPITAL

Medan was the pre-war capital of Sumatra.



Government Propaganda

(By Norman Marshall, Ottawa)

As events move daily closer to an election, it is more and more difficult to assess the place of the government propaganda agencies in the national scene. Besides the individual information branches and public relations' divisions of the various government departments, there are three main agencies used to influence public thinking: the Wartime Information Board, the National Film Board, and the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation. Fulfilling different functions, these three agencies wield tremendous power over the thinking of all Canadians.

The Wartime Information Board, and to a lesser extent the National Film Board, are primarily concerned with the maintenance of moral among civilian, and the forces during the war. Canada cannot fight at sterength unless her people are wholeheartedly behind the war effort, and they cannot whole-heartedly support that effort unless they know what it is all about, feel the clash of ideologies at the root of this war. Rationing, doing without, the restrictions of civilian life, must be "sold" to the people to gain their support.

* * *

There is, however, a serious danger in government, official propaganda agencies. The border line between propaganda to support the government in the prosecution of the war and to support the government in the forthcoming election is small indeed, and it is a natural tendency upon the part of ardent supporters of the government to consider the two terms synonymous. Thus we see the spectacle of propaganda paid for out of the taxation revenue of the government which more supports the cause of the government's party than the prosecution of the war.

Anything which tells the soldier, for instance, that he is going to be looked after properly when he gets back to civilian life, that the Minister of Veterans' Affairs is determined to see that the returned man is properly looked after, is propaganda not for the maximum war effort but for the return of the present government to power at the next election. As such it should be paid for, not out of taxation, but out of the Liberal party's funds.

Family Allowances are a tough subject, and this column does not think that the present legislation is adequate to cover the operation of such a scheme, but the government is putting out pamphlets in which the difficulties to be encountered are glossed over, and family allowances held up as the shining example of progressive thinking in all modern countries. Will that propaganda not work as much advantage to the government as it does to the Department of National Health and Welfare?

The National Film Board could have a book written about it. Suffice it to say that, in spite of its inefficiency, its false artistic attitudes, it has managed to turn out a very few good pictures. It might fulfil a useful place in our lives if it refrained from pumping out so many films which are only praise of the status quo, if it did not so definitely have to toe the government line.

"The C B C pulled a bad boner (not isolated) when it did not carry on its news the story which was carried by all papers announcing the fact that 6,300 Home Defence Troops were A.W.L. It was the kind of censorship, leaning over backwards, that a government controlled agency falls into, but which a private news broadcaster would not dare to suppress, because of the implications of his action, and because he would not dare to risk his rivals' scooping him.

The best thing that could happen to Canada would be the removal of such powerful agencies as the W.I.B., the C.B.C., and the N.F.B. from government control. The temptations to use them all for partisan purposes is so great that the ordinary citizen would be better off if they did not exist. He would then be freed of the necessity of censoring everything he receives from such agencies in order to make certain that he is not swallowing some government handout.

VERNON RIVER SCHOOL

Report for January.

Grade VIII—1. Marjorie Macdonald; 2. Elizabeth Stewart; 3. Eugene Macdonald.

Grade VII—1. Betty Masters.

Grade V (A)—1. Joan Macdonald; 2. Marie Myers; 3. Louise Enman.

Grade V (B)—1. William Masters.

Grade IV (A)—1. Preston Richards; 2. Earle Aylward; 3. Anita Myers and Alfred MacNeill (equal.)

Grade IV (B)—1. Janet Reardon.

Grade III—1. Joseph Macdonald.

Grade I (A)—1. Jean Richards.

Grade I (B)—1. Michael Reardon.

Grade I (C)—1. Helen MacNeil.

Grade I (D)—1. Ronald Morrissey; 2. Joan MacNeil.

Perfect attendance: Marjorie Macdonald, Eugene Macdonald, Joan Macdonald, Joseph Macdonald, Betty Masters, Alfred MacNeil. Anne Tweedy, teacher.

LOWER MONTAGUE SCHOOL

Honor Roll for Lower Montague School for the month of January:

Grade X: 1, Margaret Poole and George Wright (equal); 2, Freida Aitken; 3, Mary Aitken.

Grade IX: 1, Dorothy Taylor.

Grade VIII: 1, Mary Murphy; 2, Margaret Hicken.

Grade VII: 1, Colin Jackson.

Grade VI: 1, Mary Jackman; 2, Monty Annear; 3, Cecil Hicken.

Grade V: 1, Helen Wright; 2, Shirley Annear; 3, Ray Machon.

Grade IV: 1, Jean Aitken; 2, Doris Wright; 3, George Poole.

Grade II, Sr.: 1, Joyce Annear; 2, Shirley Taylor.

Grade II, Jr.: 1, Valita Marchand; 2, Jean Edmunds.

Grade I: 1, Ralph Annear; 2, Lee Hicken; 3, Freddie Landrigan.

Teacher, R. Wight.

The Poets' Corner

LOOK, STRANGER

Look, stranger, at this island now
The leaping light for your delight discovers,
Stand stable here
And silent be,
That through the channels of the ear
May wander like a river
The swaying sound of the sea.

Here at the small field's ending pause
Where the chalk wall falls to the foam, and its tall ledges
Oppose the pluck
And knock of the tide,
And the shingle scrambles after the sucking
Surf, and the gull lodges
A moment on its sheer side.

Far off the floating seeds the ships
Diverge on urgent voluntary errands;
And the full view
Indeed may enter
And move in memory as now these clouds do,
That pass the harbor mirror
And all the summer through the water saunter. —W. H. Auden.

The 'Nelson Touch' In Canada's Navy

(From the Yorkshire Post of Leeds, England)

Few can have read without a quickening of the pulse the story, told at the week-end, of the tiny corvette Mayflower, of the Royal Canadian Navy—brave name for a brave little ship. Early one morning in 1940 she sighted across the waste of the Atlantic waters, what appeared to be a large and powerful enemy raider. The Mayflower was ill-equipped to do battle with so formidable an adversary, her armament consisting, in those early days, of eight depth-charges, six rifles, one Tommy-gun, one Lewis gun and three revolvers, but what she lacked in weapons she made up for in audacity.

I have a thousand spirits in my breast
To answer twenty thousand such as you.

Twice she signalled a defiant challenge to the leviathan, but no replies were observed, and her captain, Lieut. Commander (now Commander) G. H. Stephens, gave a final order to his signalman: "Tell them we are going to open up if they do not answer." Back came the amazing reply: "Carry on, Canada, with your gallant little ship." The "raider" was H. M. S. Rodney, one of Britain's most powerful battle ships.

There is something to ponder on here. When we think of what might have been, when we match in imagination the pathetic armament of the Mayflower with the mighty guns of the Rodney, and consider that the corvette's crew, most of whom were making their first sea trip, were fully convinced that the giant was an enemy, we begin to realize something of the indomitable spirit which permeates all ranks of His Majesty's Navies, wherever they may be upon the seven seas.

The odd were overwhelming, but the captain of the Mayflower, mindful of Nelson's dictum that no captain can go far wrong if he lays his ship alongside the enemy, flung down his challenge undismayed.

MARTINVALE SCHOOL

January report for Martinvale School:

Grade X A: 1, Flora Martin.

Grade X B: 1, Ernest MacLeod.

Grade VIII: (Absent).

Grade VII: 1, Robert Leard; 2, Martin Myers; 3, Mary Campbell.

Grade IV: 1, George Ployer; 2, Florence Ployer; 3, Myrna MacLeod; 4, Gordon Shaw; 5, Stirling Shaw; 6, Rebecca MacAusland.

Grade III: 1, Muriel Myers; 2, Betty Campbell.

Grade I A: 1, Helen Myers (absent).

Grade I B: 1, Raymond Shaw (absent).

Grade IC: 1, John Campbell (absent).

Perfect attendance: Myrna MacLeod, Robert Leard.

Highest averages: George A. Ployer, Florence Ployer, Muriel Myers.

Sterling MacLeod, Teacher.

ALL-CHINESE PLATOON

MAPLE CREEK, Sask., Feb. 14 — (CP) — An all-Chinese Canadian Army platoon of 48 members has just completed basic training here and the next stop, these soldiers hope, is the Pacific theatre of war—the closer to occupied China the better.

Average age of the platoon is about 21 years and all are volunteers drawn from various parts of Canada.

"Sandy", mascot of a Tank Regiment, Light Aid Detachment, has been with the unit since before Dieppe and wears the 1939-43 Star, and the Canadian Volunteer Service Medal with clasp. He is seen here with Craftsman Harry Davies of Westmount, P. Q. — (Canadian Army Overseas Photo).

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—not given its usefulness so to speak thus causing unsold 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

Now is the time to guard against
PIG-WORM
by using the most effective remedy on the market
MAC'S PIG WORM TONIC POWDER
It will thoroughly abolish all traces of worms and improve the health of your herd.
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