

PUBLIC NOTICE

The Select Standing Committee of the Legislature on

ELECTORAL REFORM

will hold an initial

PUBLIC HEARING

In the Court House, Charlottetown

on

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 18th,

2:30 P. M.

The Committee will welcome suggestions and recommendations from interested citizens or groups, both orally and by way of written briefs.

J. O. C. CAMPBELL,

Committee Secretary.

BURGESS BEDTIME

(Continued from Page 10)

woodland. If he had luck, and could succeed in breaking his trail, he would come back after dark and get that fat Hen. That Dog was young. Perhaps he didn't know all the ways of Foxes and could be easily fooled. Reddy hoped so, for he was in no condition for a long hard run. If he couldn't fool the Dog, it would be just too bad, unless Mrs. Reddy came to help him. What he alone might not be able to do, he was sure the two of them could do. He wandered where Mrs. Reddy was, and if she would come to help him.

It wasn't long before the Dog was uncomfortably near. Reddy tried one trick after another to break his trail, but the Dog knew every trick, and was never delayed for long.

"Oh dear!" panted Reddy, as another trick failed. "Oh dear! What ever am I going to do? I can't keep running much longer. I just can't. Yet, I must, or that Dog will catch me."

As he ran, Reddy was circling. It was a big circle. He was circling to try to reach an old den he knew of. Suddenly he realized that the sound of that Dog was growing fainter instead of louder. He paused for a moment to listen. Yes, sir, that Dog was going in another direction. What did it mean? Reddy continued to stand there listening. There was no doubt about it that sound was going away instead of coming toward him. That Dog was barking just as joyously and as steadily as ever, but not on Reddy's trail.

"I wonder," said Reddy, "wonder." But he didn't wonder too much. He thought he knew why that Dog was no longer following him.

The grayling, a freshwater fish of northern areas, is distantly related to salmon and trout.

Expansion Foreseen In Entomological Research

Following is the report of the Entomological Laboratory submitted by F. M. Cannon, Dominion Entomologist, at the annual meetings of the Agricultural Council held this week at Birch Court. Mr. Cannon read the paper at the recent Dominion-Provincial Agricultural Council held at Birch Court.

"In December, 1952, we moved into our quarters in the new Science Service building on Malpeque Road. With the excellent equipment and facilities available we are now in a better position to expand our research program, which, of necessity, had to be curtailed since our disastrous fire almost two years ago.

"The weather during the 1952 growing season was somewhat different from the previous year, and since insect populations depend, at least to some extent, on weather conditions, the entomological problems were also different. However, there were no serious outbreaks, in fact, the populations of some of our more important economic pests were lower than usual. Translated plant bugs were quite numerous, and they caused considerable damage to potatoes and some flowering plants such as dahlias. Seed corn maggots were abundant in some areas where they caused serious damage to cucumbers and beans grown commercially. Potato insects were generally abundant, and in some fields heavy infestations of aphids were noted. Root maggots and cutworms were relatively scarce, but the imported cabbage worm caused serious damage to turnips and cabbage in some areas.

"The main investigations being carried on at this laboratory are as follows:

Turnip root maggot biology studies.

Turnip root maggot field surveys.

Potato insect control.

Barley jointworm control.

Barley jointworm biology studies.

Barley jointworm varietal resistance studies.

Pea moth control on field scale.

Preliminary studies on seed corn maggot control in cucumbers and beans.

Turnip Root Maggots

"There are usually three species of root maggots which are associated with turnips, but by far the most important one in this province is the common cabbage root maggot (*Hyemys brassicae*). These three species are very similar and it is difficult to distinguish between them. A good deal of time was spent in working on certain characters which could be used for identifying them. The main damage last season was caused by the first generation in July when the plants were small. During August, when the soil in the upper two inches became very dry, development almost ceased, but during September when more soil moisture was present, the maggots developed more rapidly and caused moderate damage. At harvest time most of the early plants had outgrown, but the later attacks caused serious damage in some areas.

"There were three experiments set up on control investigations in addition to some field scale spraying with DDT (1) Aldrin as a spray applied at different times throughout the season. (2) Different concentrations of Aldrin and Lindane mixed with fertilizer and applied to the soil just previous to seeding and (3) Different concentrations of Aldrin and Lindane applied to the tops of the drills just previous to seeding.

Field Surveys

"Extensive field surveys were carried out for the purpose of studying farm practices, types of soil and other conditions in and around turnip fields to determine the factors responsible for the great variation in root-maggot damage.

"Observations made during the past season indicate that root maggot development depends mainly on the moisture content and moisture-holding capacity of the soil, also the proximity to turnip storages or to fields infected the previous season. The texture and organic matter content have a direct bearing on the moisture-holding capacity of the soil. In the different soil areas of this province, there appears to be a marked difference in the stages of development of root maggots.

"Turnip root maggot damage was generally much lighter last season than for several years, which was due mainly to the warm, dry season. Early planted turnips in the light soil areas last season were more severely damaged by maggots than any of the others. This may be explained by the fact that adult flies emerge much earlier in these areas

and much of the maggot damage was done during the latter part of June and early July when there was a normal amount of moisture in the soil. In the heavy soil areas the adults do not emerge until three to five weeks later, and about this time last season it was very dry, and they did not develop. From these observations it would appear that the whole province will have to be zoned according to the type of soil and recommendations made as to time of planting for each one.

"Along with these observations, certain turnip fields in the province were sprayed with DDT to determine its effect on a field scale. All the sprayed fields were relatively free of maggot damage at the time of harvest. Whether this was a coincidence or not, it is difficult to say at the present time. It is possible that by proper timing of the sprays good results may be obtained.

Barley Jointworm

"This insect is causing serious loss to farmers in certain areas of the province growing pure stands of barley and mixed feed. The infested areas seem to be mainly along the north side of the province from East Point to Kensington. Lighter infestations have been found further inland. Last year the most heavily infested area was around New London, while the previous year it was worse around Milton and Winsloe. The infestation seems to be working westward following closely along the north side.

"Detailed studies were carried out last season on the biology and control, also a co-operative project was carried out with the Experimental Station on varietal resistance to the barley jointworm. In the biology studies another insect very similar in appearance and life history was found associated with the jointworm, and it was later found to be predatory on the larval stage of the barley jointworm. These predators are quite numerous, and it is possible that they will increase to the point where they will effectively keep this insect under control. In fact, in the eastern part of the province where the jointworm was a very serious pest a few years ago, the damage now is only slight, probably due to the work of predators.

"In co-operation with the Experimental Station, 318 varieties of barley were tested for resistance to jointworm attacks. Some of the varieties showed promise and they will be further tested next season.

Pea Moth Control

"Peas grown commercially in the Montague area as an experiment were sprayed with parathion twice during the season. Although it rained while the first application was being made, good results were obtained.

Seed Corn Maggot

"Some small scale experiments were conducted last year in an attempt to control the seed corn maggot on cucumbers by seed and soil treatments. Rather heavy applications of Aldrin or Lindane were made to the seed in one series and to the soil in another series of tests. The Aldrin treatments both to the seed and to the soil gave excellent results. Not only did it control the seed corn maggot, but also flea beetles, and it stimulated the growth of the plants considerably. Lindane also gave good control of the seed corn maggot, but at the amounts used, many of the plants wilted and died when they were above ground about two inches. This work will be conducted on a larger scale next season, and possibly beans will be included in the tests."

Would Have Princess Open 22nd Parliament

OTTAWA, (CP)—Gordon Graydon, external affairs spokesman for the Progressive Conservative party, said Thursday that Princess Margaret should be invited to Canada to open the 22nd Parliament in 1954.

He said in the Commons that "officialdom" probably would look askance at his suggestion and that it would require a lot of undercutting of red tape, but "where there's a will there's a way."

There was much to be said for having a member of the Royal Family in Canada from time to time to open Parliament.

It would be no reflection on the Governor-General since he had many other opportunities to open and close Parliament.

Christine Jorgensen Home From Europe

NEW YORK, (AP)—Christine Jorgensen came home Thursday after two lonely years in which she underwent a mysterious sexual change from man to woman.

Blonde, good-looking and smartly-dressed, she stepped shyly from an airliner here from Denmark, where medical scientists had wrought the change.

"I'm happy to be home," she said. "What American woman wouldn't be?"

Christine, 26, saw the world differently from the young man she used to be—George Jorgensen, Jr., who grew up in the Bronx as a carpenter's son and served in the United States Army.

She now is pretty enough to turn men's heads. She wore a loose-fitting nutria coat and a close-fitting nutria hat with charrusse centre. Over one arm she carried a mink cape.

After passing through immigration and customs, she talked with reporters. Then she said: "I'm going home. No more."

Christine's parents, Mr. and Mrs. George Jorgensen of the Bronx, still are in Denmark where they went to visit her, she said.

South Rustico And Vicinity

Mr. and Mrs. Urban Gallant of Charlottetown are spending the winter months at Mrs. Gaallant's home in South Rustico.

Three voting delegates from St. Augustine's Home and School Association attended the organizational meeting of the proposed federation of the Provincial Home and School Association in Charlottetown on Thursday, January 28. The delegates were Mr. Theophile Blanchard, Mrs. Felix Pineau and Rev. S. S. Alcide.

While attending to the cattle in his barn Mr. Felix Pineau, South Rustico, had the misfortune to break his wrist. Mr. Pineau was obliged to enter the Charlottetown Hospital to have his wrist placed in a cast.

Miss Faustina Gallant, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John J. Gallant, Hunter River, is a patient in the Charlottetown Hospital.

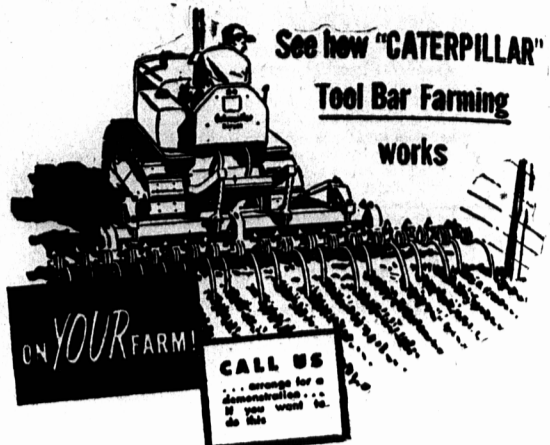
Friends of Mr. Ralph Doucette, North Rustico, regret to learn he has been a patient in the Charlottetown Hospital for some time. —C.A.

BEAUTY AND BRAINS

MONTREAL, (CP)—Candidates for the title of queen of the McGill winter carnival Feb. 19-21 have to be more than pretty. They must be in good scholastic standing, in the second, third or fourth year of their course, and unmarried.

There was no immediate reply from the government.

The life of the 21st Parliament expires in August, 1954. It is expected it will be dissolved and a general election called before that time, probably next October.



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ANNUAL MEETING P. E. I. DIVISION CANADIAN RED CROSS SOCIETY Y. M. C. A. BANQUET ROOM MONDAY, FEBRUARY 16th Supper at 6:00 p.m. Meeting Commences at 7:15 P. M. Tickets—\$1.00 Special Speaker—Mr. S. A. BJARNASON Assistant National Commissioner Canadian Red Cross Society Phone 2880 for reservations for supper by Feb. 14th.

All in an Evening! 1. 'M SO TIRED OF THESE PLAIN WALLS?' 2. 'NEVER MIND I'LL DECORATE WITH WALLPAPER' 8 A.M. 3. 'IT'S EVEN EASIER AND FASTER THAN I THOUGHT' 9 P.M. 4. 'SEEING IS BELIEVING NO MORE PLAIN WALLS FOR US, PAL.' 11 P.M. 6 P.M. READY TO GO

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