The Guardian
"Covers Prince Edward Island Like The Dew"
SECOND SECTION Charlottetown, Wed., April 27, 1966. PAGE 9

$30 Million Facelift Planned For Halifax

By DON ANGUS

HALIFAX (CP) — The staid face of downtown Halifax will get a $30,000,000 beauty treatment in the near future, transforming a barren eyesore in the heart of the business district into 17 acres of urban sophistication.

The project is Scotia Square, an ambitious scheme proposed by Halifax Developments Ltd. and approved by city council after eight years of considering various redevelopment plans. Two earlier projects died on the drawing board.

The initial structure will be a semi-permanent "project building" costing $50,000, which a developments executive says will have to disappear eventually to make room for the final phase of the square.

Fit into a triangular area cleared of slum dwellings two years ago, Scotia Square will spread its high-rise architecture along Barrington Street, the city's main thoroughfare, between Citadel Hill and the waterfront. The area extends north from Duke Street, bounded on the west by Brunswick Street and on the east by Barrington.

It will contain three apartment blocks, with a total of 444 units, three office towers, a department store, shopping arcade and theatre, a 200-room hotel and a huge trade mart for wholesale businesses.

One office building will tower 18 storeys and another 13. Total area of the two project phases will be close to 900,000 square feet. Underground parking will provide space for an estimated 2350 automobiles.

PROVIDE SPACE

One of the major selling points of the scheme is the provision for open spaces within a high density business area and the developers' emphasis on attractive surroundings.

The heart of the shopping arcade is a two-level mall with an enclosed court. Walkways to the shopping area and hotel from the adjacent parking areas are intended to put everything within easy reach.

Scotia Square will not be as elaborate as the Cornwallis Centre development proposed by a British group in 1964 after the city adopted a draft plan for downtown reconstruction. The original proposal, including a 40-storey office building, was deemed too rich for Halifax blood.

The city again called tenders and last month received three bids—one from Halifax Developments Ltd. and two from local developer Ralph Medjuck on behalf of Centennial Properties Ltd.

The only thing now delaying the jackhammers and power shovels, says Russell Harrington, president of Nova Scotia Light and Power Co. Ltd. and chairman of Nova Scotia's voluntary planning board, is formal approval by Central Mortgage and Housing Corp., which assisted the city in clearing the area for redevelopment.

But this is not expected to be a hurdle, he says.

Defects In Cars To Be Repaired

OTTAWA (CP) — General Motors Corp. will fix sticking accelerators in its Canadian-made 1964 and 1965 Chevrolets and Chevelles, Industry Minister Drury said Tuesday in the Commons.

He said no defects have been found in Canadian-made Ford and Chrysler cars.

He was replying to Heward Grafftey (PC — Brome - Missisquoi).

Mr. Drury also told Reid Scott (NDP—Toronto Danforth) that drafting of an auto safety code now is in progress.

ANNOUNCE DEAL

OTTAWA (CP)—Canada is to provide radio equipment for the Norwegian Army under a contract announced Tuesday in Ottawa and Oslo. Value is estimated at about $3,000,000. An announcement by the department of defence production said the equipment was developed by the Canadian Marconi Co. It is described as an advanced state of the art radio relay system designed for use as a general purpose tactical field communication system.

FACTS FOR FARMERS

Soil Management Plan Encourages Crop Yields

By A. W. HUMPHERY
Provincial Soil Analyst
P.E.I. Dept. of Agriculture

By A.W. HUMPHREY
Provincial Soil Analyst
P.E.I. Dept. of Agriculture

The first and foremost farm problem is to adopt into our farming system a soil management program which will encourage high crop yields. All phases of agriculture depend primarily on the productiveness of the soil and agriculture to a large extent supports most of the other important industries. As the fertility of the soil goes, so goes industry, government and civilization.

FACTORS EFFECTING SOIL MANAGEMENT

The success of any management program can be related to the foundation and supporting factors upon which it is built. Soil management is no different and it must have a solid foundation if high productivity is to be realized from our soils.

The steps involved in the establishment and maintenance of a permanent soil fertility program include the following:

1. Establish and maintain good drainage—if necessary, use supporting practices such as tiles, grassed ditches, etc., to keep soil, water and plant food in place.

2. Obtain a record of the soil acidity (pH) and plant food (fertilizer) requirements by making use of soil tests.

3. Correct soil acidity, supply calcium and magnesium by the use of agricultural limestone.

4. Supply nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium through fertilizers in quantities sufficient to replace all losses by crop removal or otherwise at maximum production levels.

5. Adopt cropping systems that suit the specific soil conditions and that provide flexibility in the cropping program.

6. Maintain a desirable level of organic matter in the soil to ensure good soil texture and maximum water-holding capacity.

The above steps should serve as a basis for a sound soil fertility program. Other factors, both physical and chemical are also related to the ultimate productivity of the soil. The physical facts are those of seed, lights, temperature and water. The chemical facts are those related to nutrition or plant food and can be controlled by man through fertilization.

All soils being cropped in P.E.I. need fertilization. The question no longer is— should I use fertilizer? but rather—what kind and how much? The kind and amount depends upon the state of soil fertility and the crop to be grown.

It is now generally recognized that it is possible, by examining a sample of soil in the laboratory, to determine its nutrient deficiencies.

SOIL TESTS

After soil tests have been made and consideration given to the past history of the field, it is then possible to recommend a phosphoric acid and potash in ratios that are suitable to the needs of the soil and crop. These ratios serve as a basis for formulation of mixed commercial fertilizers. The numerals which indicate the formulation of commercial fertilizers (e.g. 6-12- 12) represent the percentages of the available plant foods — nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash respectively. A proper balance of these plant foods must be maintained in the soil, as a deficiency of anyone may effect not only the health, appearance or yield of crops, but also the health of animals living off such crops.

Plants often show symptoms of soil deficiencies. Many of these can be recognized and provide a dependable basis for fertilizer recommendations.

Nitrogeon (N)—gives dark green color to plants, increases yields of leaf, fruit and seed, is necessary for protein production and feeds soil organisms during their decaying of organic matter. Deficiencies of Nitrogen are indicated by pale green or yellowish leaves, slow and dwarfed growth and "firing" of lower leaves.

Nitrogen is taken up by the plant roots as either nitrate or ammonium with some crops showing a preference for nitrate. The ammonia form is not leached as readily from the soil and can be converted to the nitrate form by the bacteria in the soil. Nitrogen may be supplied by a variety of fertilizer chemicals such as ammonium nitrate, 33 per cent Nitrogen; urea 45 per cent Nitrogen; ammonium phosphate, 11 or 18 per cent Nitrogen; and ammonia liquids, 24 to 82 per cent Nitrogen. Animal manures and nitrogen fixing bacteria associated with legumes also supply nitrogen to the soil.

Phosphorus (P)— is extremely important to germinating seedlings. It stimulates early root formation, gives rapid and vigorous start to plants, hastens maturity, aids in seed formation and gives winter hardiness to fallseeded grains and hay crops.

Deficiencies are indicated by purplish leaves, stems and branches, slow growth and maturity, low yields of grain, fruit and seed.

The commonest source of phosophorns, outside of farm manures is rock phosphate from which several fertilizers are made, e.g.— superphosphate (20 percent P205) treble superphosphate (40 to 50 per cent P O) and ammonium phosphate (46 to 48 per cent P205).

Potassium (K)— is essential to the formation of starches, sugars and oils. It imparts increased vigor and disease resistance to plants; produces strong stiff stalks and gives winter hardiness to the legumes and other crops.

Deficiencies are indicated by yellow mottling, spotting, streaking or curling of leaves, starting at the lower levels. This condition begins at leaf tips and margins and in severe cases may invade the entire leaf.

The most popular is muriate of potash (60 per cent K2O) with potassium sulphate (48 per cent K2O), potassium nitrate (46 per cent K2O) and potassium magnesium sulphate "sul- po-mag" (22 per cent K2O) being other available sources.

SECONDARY AND MICRO NUTRIENTS

It is now recognized that poor yields often are due to deficiencies of one or more of the secondary or micro nutrients. Therefore, more attention must be given to these nutrients. Calcium and magnesium are the major constituents of dolomatic limestone and are supplied through liming. Calcium is also present in various shells, phosphate rock, superphosphate and gypsum, while magnesium is found in magnesium sulphate, sulphate of potash - magnesia, megnesium oxide and seed meals. Sources of sulfur are natural sulfur and sulfur obtained from fertilizer materials such as gypsum, ordinary superphosphate, ammonium sulfate and potassium sulfate.

The trace elements of boron, molybdenum, copper, manganese, zinc and iron are also necessary for plant growth, although very small quantities are required. Most of these are sufficiently available in our soil but deficiencies can be corrected by the addition of small amounts of these elements in commercial fertilizers or foliar sprays.

For further information on soil fertility contact Andrew Humphrey, Soils Analyst at the Experimental Farm, Charlottetown.

LIBERAL NOMINATION CONVENTION

District Of Second Kings

You are invited to attend the Liberal Nominating Convention for Second Kings in Morell Community Hall on Thursday, April 28, at 8 p.m. Special Speaker—Alex Campbell. A very special invitation is extended to the ladies and young people of the district.

Attention poll chairmen: Five delegates from each poll will be accredited as the voting delegates by the convention.

(Inserted by Second District Kings Liberal Association)