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JARDINE, FRANK, farmer; b. 18 November 1905 in Wilmot Valley, son of Benjamin Jardine and Jessie Cairns; m. Jennie Adelaide Muttart, and they had one child, Beulah Joan; United; d. 19 August 1981 in Summerside.

Jardine, a Liberal, was first elected to the Legislative Assembly in the general election of 1962 for 4th Prince. He was re-elected in the general elections of 1966, 1970, and 1974.

Jardine received his education at Wilmot Valley Rural School. He was a farmer and a director of Amalgamated Dairies Limited. He served as president of the Prince Edward Island Federation of Agriculture and president of the Prince Edward Island Dairymen's Association. Jardine served as a member of both the Board of Trade and the Potato Producers Association. He took an active part in community organizations and was a member of the Prince Edward Island Sons of Temperance and the Orange Lodge. Jardine was an elder at North Bedeque United Church and a member of the Church Men's Association. Frank Jardine died 19 August 1981 at Summerside Manor.

Jenny Jardine was the daughter of Hedley Muttart.

References

CPG 1978; Jardine p. 129; *Guardian* 21 August 1981.

JENKINS, M.D., JOHN THEOPHILUS, physician, surgeon, coroner, and druggist; b. 12 October 1829 in Charlottetown, son of Reverend L. C. Jenkins and Penelope Desbrisay; m. 14 August 1856 Jesse Esther Carson Rice, and they had six children, Stephen Rice*, Louis Leoline*, Alice Penelope, Henry Herbert, Mary Johnstone, and Francis; Anglican; d. 17 January 1919 in Charlottetown.

Jenkins, a Conservative, was first elected to the House of Assembly in the general election of 1867 for Charlottetown Royalty. Though defeated in the federal election of 1873 for Queen's County, he was re-elected to the House of Assembly in a

by-election held in September of the same year. In the 1882 federal election, Jenkins was elected to the House of Commons for Queen's County by two votes over Frederick Brecken*. On a later recount, Jenkins' victory was confirmed. This decision was overturned by the Supreme Court of Prince Edward Island, which awarded the seat to Brecken. When Brecken resigned in 1884, Jenkins was re-elected to the House of Commons in a by-election. In 1891 Jenkins returned to provincial politics, but was defeated in a bid to represent the Charlottetown riding as an independent.

Jenkins was educated at local schools, at Central Academy in Charlottetown, and then at St. Bartholomew's Hospital in London, England. In his early medical career, Jenkins served in the Crimean War as a surgeon for the British and Turkish armies. After the war, he returned to the Island and settled in Upton, just outside Charlottetown. Along with his medical practice, Jenkins was a breeder of horses. He was also engaged in ranching in Western Canada. John Jenkins died 17 January 1919.

Jesse Jenkins of Newfoundland was the daughter of a Captain Rice. Stephen* and Louis Jenkins* both served in the Legislative Assembly.

References

CPG 1874, 1877; *DCB XIII*, p. 110; *Islander* 15 August 1856 p. 7; *Patriot* 17 January 1919 pp. 1-2; *Guardian* 12 April 1919 p. 14; MNI-Hutchinson's p. 98; MNI-Mercantile Agency Reference Book 1876; MNI-Census 1881, 1891.

JENKINS, LOUIS LEOLINE, farmer; b. 3 September 1860 in Charlottetown, son of John Theophilus Jenkins* and Jessie Esther Carson Rice; m. 7 September 1892 Hannah Sarah Holroyd, and there were no children; Anglican; d. 24 August 1939 in Charlottetown.

Jenkins, a Conservative, was first elected to the Legislative Assembly in the general election of 1912 for 2nd Queens. He was re-elected in the general election of 1923. He was defeated in the general elections of 1915, 1919, 1927, and 1931. Jenkins was a Minister without Portfolio from 1912 to 1915 in the John Mathieson* Administration, and was Speaker from 1923 until 1927.

Jenkins' brother Stephen*, and their father John Theophilus*, were Members of the Legislative Assembly.

Jenkins was educated at local schools in Charlottetown and then at Guelph Agricultural

College in Ontario. After completing Agricultural College, he went to Pincher Creek, Alberta, for a year to manage his father's ranch. When he returned to the Island, he established a farm in North Wiltshire. Louis Jenkins died 24 August 1939 in the Charlottetown Hospital.

Hannah Jenkins was the daughter of Joseph Holroyd of Yorkshire, England.

References

CPG 1916, 1921, 1927, 1928, 1932; Elections PEI; *Patriot* 24 August 1939; PARO: Milton Anglican Church Records.

JENKINS, M.D., STEPHEN RICE, physician and surgeon; b. 12 November 1858 in Charlottetown, son of John Theophilus Jenkins* and Jessie Esther Carson Rice; m. 7 October 1886 Ellen Josephine Sweeney, and they had nine children, John Stephen, Mary E., Frances, Harry, Helen, Nora I., Margaret, Hilda, and Joseph; Roman Catholic; d. 15 September 1929 in Charlottetown.

Jenkins, a Conservative, was first elected to the Legislative Assembly in the general election of 1912 for 5th Queens. He was re-elected in the general election of 1915. He was defeated in the general election of 1900. Jenkins was appointed as a Minister without Portfolio in 1915. He also served as Chief Aide-de-Camp to three Lieutenant-Governors.

Jenkins' brother Louis Leoline* and their father John Theophilus* were Members of the Legislative Assembly.

Jenkins was educated at St. Peter's School in Charlottetown and at King's College in Windsor, Nova Scotia. He received his preliminary medical training with his father, who was a successful doctor. Later Jenkins attended the University of Pennsylvania, from which he graduated in 1884. After that he served as the house surgeon at Brockley Hospital in Philadelphia. Jenkins returned to the province in 1885 and established a practice, first in Cardigan and then in Charlottetown. During the 1885 smallpox epidemic, he was in charge of the Emergency Hospital, where he rendered valuable service in fighting the disease.

In February 1886, Jenkins, a surgeon, was commissioned to the 4th Prince Edward Island Regiment of Artillery, and was eventually promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. He also served as registrar of the Medical Council of Prince Edward Island and as a president of the Maritime Medical Association and the Canadian Medical Association.

He was a member of the first Dominion Medical Council and a Fellow of the American College of Surgeons. Jenkins served on numerous medical committees such as Cancer Research and Social Hygiene. He was the secretary of the Prince Edward Island Branch of the Red Cross and president of the Anti-tuberculosis Association. He founded the Free Dispensary for the Poor in Charlottetown. Stephen Jenkins died 15 September 1929 at his home.

Ellen Jenkins, the daughter of Patrick and Joanna Sweeney of Ireland, was born 3 September 1862 and died 23 September 1949.

References

CPG 1917; *Past and Present* pp. 478-79; *Maple Leaf Magazine* December 1929; *Patriot* 16 September 1929; PARO: Census 1901.

JOHNSTON, K.C., JAMES J., lawyer; b. 2 May 1868 in Charlottetown, son of John Johnston and Catherine Connolly; m. 9 July 1894 Mary Elizabeth Dorsey, and they had nine children, Raymond, James Blaise, Richard B., John, Gerald, Eileen, Mary E., Olive, and Helen; Roman Catholic; d. 8 September 1948 in Charlottetown.

Johnston, a Liberal, was first elected to the Legislative Assembly in the general election of 1915 for 3rd Kings. He was re-elected in the general election of 1919. He was defeated in the general election of 1908. From 1919 to 1923, he served as Attorney-General in the John H. Bell* Administration. He was defeated in the federal elections of 1925 and 1926 for King's.

Johnston's dislike of Bell was well-known. While Attorney-General, Johnston went to Ottawa without the premier's knowledge to authorize the appointment of an extra judge to the province's Supreme Court. He also reduced the three county judges to two. Premier Bell moved a motion in Cabinet to censure Johnston for this action.

Johnston was educated in Charlottetown, at St. Patrick's School and St. Dunstan's College. After graduating from St. Dunstan's in 1887, he entered law studies with W. W. Sullivan*, and with Sullivan's elevation to the position of Chief Justice, Johnston practised law with Malcolm MacLeod. He was admitted to the Bar in 1892 and designated King's Counsel in 1908. In 1911 George Inman* partnered with Johnston, who carried on his law career continuously until just before his death, when he was forced to retire due to illness. He was regarded as one of the most capable law-

yers in the province. Along with his legal and political obligations, Johnston was a member of many community organizations, including the Knights of Columbus and the International Order of Foresters. He also served on the Charlottetown School Board. James Johnston died 8 September 1948.

Mary Johnston, the daughter of James Dorsey and Annie Murphy of Charlottetown, was born 6 August 1869 and died in 1950.

References

CPG 1916, 1923; *Past and Present* p. 259; *Guardian* 9 September 1948; PARO: St. Dunstan's Basilica Book 3 p. 232; Census 1901; Charlottetown Roman Catholic Cemetery Records.

JOHNSTON, LOWELL STERLING, farmer, fisher, carpenter, salesperson, and merchant; b. 3 July 1926 in Murray Harbour North, son of Frederick George Johnston of Peters Road and Elsie Mayburne MacKinnon of Sturgeon; m. 3 January 1948 Mary Eileen VanInderstine, and they had four children, Paulette Jean, Frederick Edgar, Judith Alma, and Roger Lowell; Presbyterian.

Johnston, a Conservative, was first elected to the Legislative Assembly in the general election of 1978 for 5th Kings. He was re-elected in the general elections of 1979 and 1982. He was defeated in the general election of 1974.

Johnston received his education at the Murray Harbour North Community School. In the early 1950s, and for most of the 1960s, he fished and was co-owner of a lobster-packing operation. He then travelled throughout the province selling farm equipment. Johnston also operated a cattle and grain operation on the family farm in his home community, and was a carpenter. In 1965 he purchased a small country store, which he operated with his wife and children, and two years later he opened Johnston's Centennial Tent and Trailer park. Johnston was a member of the Southern Kings Tourist Association and an elected member of the Southern Kings Regional Advisory Board. He was chair of the property committee of the Murray Harbour North Presbyterian Church and a member of the board of managers for the church and the cemetery committees. Lowell Johnston was a board member of the Hillsborough Home for Special Care.

Eileen Johnston is the daughter of Edgar and Alma VanInderstine.

References

CPG 1986; *WWPEI* p. 66.

JOHNSTONE, RALPH WARREN, farmer and fox rancher; b. 5 May 1914 in Long River, son of Oscar Johnstone and Annie G. Warren; m. 14 February 1945 Marion Hazel Howard of Margate, and they had two children, Ronald Dale and Barry Gordon; United.

Johnstone, a Liberal, was first elected to the Legislative Assembly in the general election of 1970 for 1st Queens. He was re-elected in the general elections of 1974 and 1978. He was defeated in the general election of 1979. Johnstone served on the Agriculture Committee, chaired the Rules, Orders and Privileges Committee, and served on the Special Committee on Government Regulations.

Johnstone received his early education in Long River. As a farmer, he operated Loch View Farm and Western Silver Fox Ranch. He was an active member of the Federation of Agriculture, and served as a director of the Kensington Co-operative. From 1956 until his retirement in 1984, he served as president, director, and Claims Adjustor of the Prince Edward Island Mutual Fire Insurance Company. Johnstone is a charter member of the New London Lions Club and a member of the Masonic Lodge and Scottish Rite Lodge and a 32nd Degree Mason. He served for several terms as a trustee of the Long River School and has served as an elder, and as a member of the boards of Trustees and Stewards of Long River United Church.

Marion Johnstone was born 28 September 1922. She is the daughter of Chester Howard and Elsie (née Mayhew) Howard of Margate.

References

CPG 1978, 1980; Elections PEI; *Guardian* 16 April 1979.

JONES, LL.D., D.C.L., M.A., HONOURABLE JOHN WALTER, farmer, scientist, and teacher; b. 14 April 1878 in Pownal, son of James Benjamin Jones and Maria Isabel Stewart; m. 23 December 1909 Katherine Francis Bovyer of Bunbury, and they had five children, Lois, Vimy, Helen, Bovyer, Bernard ("Bus"), and another son who died in infancy; Baptist; d. 31 March 1954 in Ottawa.

Jones, first a Farmer-Progressive, and later a Liberal, was first elected to the Legislative Assembly in the general election of 1935 for 4th Queens. He was re-elected in the general elections of 1939, 1943, 1947, and 1951. On 11 May 1943, he became premier, when Thane A. Campbell* resigned to become Chief Justice of Prince Edward Island. He

continued in the position until 25 May 1953. In 1943 Jones served as Minister of Public Welfare and Minister in Charge of Air Raid Precautions. On 31 January 1944, he assumed the portfolio of Minister of Agriculture, which he held until 28 February 1945. He was also Minister of Education until February 1950. At that time, Jones served in the capacity of Minister of Reconstruction from 28 February 1945 to January 1949, at which time he became Provincial Secretary-Treasurer. He served in this office until February 1950. From February to December of that year, he held the Ministry of Public Works and Highways. In December 1951 he commenced his second term as Minister of Education and continued in the office until his appointment to the Senate on 19 May 1953. In 1920, before joining the Liberals, he was elected secretary-treasurer of the United Farmers of Prince Edward Island. He was nominated as a Farmer-Progressive candidate for Queen's for the 1921 federal election, but was defeated.

Jones was only the second farmer to become premier, and his unceasing commitment to the value of agriculture and rural life in the province made him popular with rural voters. He was known for his flamboyant style, snap decisions, and sometimes autocratic manner. In 1948 Jones, who opposed Prohibition, shifted control of the Island's liquor supplies into the hands of government.

Although Jones became premier when North America was enjoying the post-war economic boom based on industrialization and modernization, he did not get elected expounding the virtues of industrial development in the province. He was a champion of the agricultural community and this was best demonstrated in his determined tactics during the 1947 packinghouse strike at Davis and Fraser, which later became Canada Packers. When workers walked off the job in a dispute, it left farmers without means to market their hogs. Jones took over the plant and hired non-union workers to get production going again. He even had his government approve a short-lived anti-union bill. He felt that the heart of the province was in its agricultural areas and he was capable of diminishing the importance of urban areas. In one of his most often quoted statements on the important role rural Islanders played, he stated that "...If the farmers all go foolish like the people in the towns, good-bye Prince Edward Island." Jones' commitment to dairy

farmers was best demonstrated when he banned the sale of margarine, despite the fact that it was cheaper for the consumer than butter.

Jones realized the importance of modern improvements and believed that some modern conveniences would be beneficial to agriculture in the province. Through increased funding from the federal government brought on by the new interventionist economy spawned by the Second World War, he was able to make improvements in the province. Jones instituted rural electrification programs, provincial soil analysis and veterinary services were improved, and a forestry program was established. Under Jones, the Beach Grove Inn was converted into a senior citizens' home. The Trans-Canada Highway was paved from "ferry to ferry," and was paid for largely by the federal government.

"Farmer" Jones received his primary education in Pownal. In 1897 he entered Prince of Wales College and obtained a teaching certificate. Following graduation, Jones taught school for three years. He obtained a Bachelor of Arts at Acadia University in 1904. From 1905 to 1907, he was the first principal of MacDonald Consolidated School. In 1909 he graduated from the University of Toronto with a Bachelor of Science in agriculture. Later, as a result of being awarded a fellowship, Jones studied at Chicago, Clark, Columbia, and Cornell Universities. In 1910 he taught agriculture at the Hampton Agriculture Institute in Hampton, Virginia. From 1911 to 1912, he worked for the United States government in the Department of Agriculture as associate superintendent and, soon after, as superintendent of an experimental farm in Arlington. At this time, the facility was the largest of its kind in the world. Jones specialized in experimental technology.

While in the United States, Jones remained in contact with Island farmers and convinced many that the seed potato market was expanding and that the Island should jump on the bandwagon. He also extolled the virtues of the Island seed potato to American farmers, and as a result was instrumental in the formation of the Island seed potato industry. From 1912 to 1913, Jones was employed by the Federal Commission of Conservation in Canada. While working for the Commission, he wrote a report entitled *Fur Farming in Canada*. Published in 1913, it became a world-wide reference book on fur farming. A year previous, Jones had published another work on fur farming

in cooperation with Island fox rancher B. I. Rayner. This was an educational pamphlet titled *The Domestication of the Fox*. In 1914 Jones graduated from Acadia University with a Master of Arts degree.

Ca. 1914 Jones took over his father-in-law's farm in Bunbury and began mixed farming and fox ranching. He imported cattle and developed the famous Abegweit herd. His dairy cows won many awards and one cow set a world record for butter fat production. In 1931 Jones won the coveted Master Breeder's Award from the Holstein-Friesian Association. He was the first individual ever to win, as previously the award had gone to large companies that specialized in breeding. In 1932 Jones was the highest winner at the Royal Winter Fair in Toronto and second-highest winner at the Canadian National Exhibition. Three years later, he was awarded the King George V Medal for being the best farmer in Prince Edward Island, and the King's Jubilee Medal for his outstanding contribution to farming. Jones received an honorary Doctor of Civil Law degree from Acadia in 1951. In 1962 he was posthumously inducted into the Canadian Agriculture Hall of Fame. He was dubbed the first "Master Breeder of Holsteins in Canada." Jones also played a key role in the fur farming industry in the Province. In 1929 he became the first president and a charter member of the Silver Fox Exhibitor's Association of Prince Edward Island. From 1937 to 1938, he worked for the Dominion Department of Agriculture to ascertain what the department might do to improve the fox industry.

In 1898 Jones joined the Abegweit Amateur Athletic Association and participated in many track and field events. He set a Maritime record for the hammer throw. While at the University of Toronto he tied for the all-round track and field championship and set Canadian college records in the 16-pound hammer throw and the 16-pound shot. At Acadia, Jones was captain of the rugby and track-and-field teams. He became the first Islander picked for a national team when he was selected to an All-Canadian rugby team that was to tour Europe, but he declined the invitation. Jones served on the executive of the Abegweit Club after he retired from competition. He was elected to the Prince Edward Island Sports Hall of Fame in 1986. J. Walter Jones died 31 March 1954 in his office at the Parliament Buildings in Ottawa.

Katherine Jones was the daughter of Franklin Boyver and Theresa Jane Baker.

References

- CDP* p. 297; *CPG* 1944, 1945, 1946, 1947, 1948, 1949, 1950, 1951, 1952; Forester pp. 115-16; MacKinnon J. *Walter Jones: The Farmer Premier* pp. 4, 7-8, 13-14, 18-19, 24; MacKinnon *Life of the Party* pp. 110-16; *Provincial Premiers Birthday Series 1873-1973*; *Who's Who in the Agricultural Institute of Canada* p. 102; *Guardian* 24 December 1909, 1 April 1954, 14 April 1973, 14 May 1986; *Island Magazine* No. 35 Spring/Summer 1994.