

MORE AND MORE PEOPLE ARE Changing TO



DUNLOP FORT tire

THE WORLD'S FINEST

Miss Rheta Gay, who has been visiting in New York, arrived in Charlottetown Saturday afternoon, making the trip by aeroplane from Moncton.

Pair of Eyeglasses

When you need them it is one of the best investments you could make.

Many who procure satisfactory glasses from us will back up this statement.

E. W. TAYLOR
J. S. TAYLOR

Optometrists
Charlottetown and Alberton

All Entitled To Comfortable Vision

Every reader is entitled to comfortable vision and clear vision. Of course some enjoy this blessing without aid. But please note—many who believe they see as they should—DON'T. This uncertainty will cause the thoughtful person to have the doubt removed. A modern eye service replaces uncertainty with facts.

G. F. Hutcheson
OPTOMETRIST

COAL For Every Purpose

We are well supplied with a nice assortment of coal suitable for kitchen range or grates. Notify:

OLD SYDNEY SCREENED
SPRINGHILL SCREENED
INVENESS SCREENED
BRAS D'OR TREATED NUT OR EGG.

Try us for your next order.

Prompt deliveries. Lowest prices.

W. D. GILLIS & CO.
PHONE 176

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Chas. E. Black, Chairman,
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John Simpson, Hamilton.
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SUMMERSIDE and Prince County

—This column is reserved for news of local interest but advertising of a new way nature may be inserted as it is a most strictly payable in advance.

—GLIDDEN'S pure shellac, Johnson's Old English and Glidden's Wax sold at Bruce's. L-1924.

—SILVER FOX FELTS and other furs bought daily at office of B. Graham Rogers, Summerside. L-1685.

—48 LB. 12 plate heavy duty auto storage battery, guaranteed for 3 years, regular \$11.00; special \$9.46 at Bruce's. L-1787.

—The many friends of Mrs. D. M. MacLeod will regret to learn of her serious illness in the P. E. Island Hospital. Her daughter, Miss Bea MacLeod, R. N., has been summoned home from Pittsburg to be with her mother.

EASTERN GUARDIAN

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*SUBSCRIPTIONS to The Charlottetown Guardian may be handed to their Rept. Archie Hume, phone 47, or left at H. J. Mabon, Drug Store, Montague. L-78.

VAGABOND CRUISE

(Special To The Guardian)

HALIFAX, N. S. April 21—The Canadian National steamship freighter "Coburn" sailed from Halifax Saturday with vagabond cruise passengers and cargo, calling at Bermuda, Islands of the West Indies and Demerara (British Guiana).

Included among the passengers are H. A. Clarke, Sherbrooke, Que., Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Macoun, Ottawa, and A. Begg of Toronto.

The 200 vagabond cruise trips have proved very popular throughout the winter season and they also make a most delightful summer vacation trip. They port about a month in the islands of the Caribbean and the intriguing British colony in the northern part of South America, British Guiana. Vagabonding is an apt term as the schedule is not definitely fixed. Ports of call vary as freight offers.

Straw flower, Statice, Arocelinium, Rhodanthe and many others.

SOV PEAS EARLY

The old gardener was right in planting peas early. Like the flowering kind it does not seem as if the garden variety could be put in too early and invariably the biggest crops are produced from these. On this account it is best to plant all the peas about the same time, and that is just as soon as the soil is fit to work. To be on the safe side, in those parts of the Dominion where late and very frosts are liable to occur it might be well to put half the peas in the "first" sowing, and the remainder about ten days later. Where the climate is mild and the growing season goes into late September sometimes a fall crop can be harvested from July or August sowing. To ensure a long harvest period and with vegetables like this season cannot be too extended it is advisable to sow early, medium and late varieties. The first crops are ready in about 50 days while some of the later ones do not start coming on until a fortnight later. The taller, large podded sorts are generally considered the sweetest and best, but they take up more of the soil's fit results they should be provided with brush or straws for support or can be sown broadcast. Peas, like corn, have a flavor all their own when cooked within an hour of picking.

GARDENING

(By Gordon Lindsay Smith)

SOMETHING NEW

Half the joy of flower gardening will be in trying something new. Of course it is not advisable to make over the whole garden each spring nor should one abandon completely all those old favorites which have done well in the past, but without something entirely new each season, some interest will be lost. In a special part of every seed catalogue will be listed the very latest and the vegetables kingdom. Certain flowers which were always double before now appear in a single type, or perhaps a new distinct color has been added. Giants have been dwarfed, like the new tiny zinnias, or very much increased height, added to something which a few years ago could only be secured in medium size. Practically all the leading flowers may now be secured in both doubles and singles and some of the latter, particularly in the Aster, are very desirable.

SPECIAL FLOWERS

Annual flowers are classified under various heads and in making up the list for the 1934 garden such factors should be considered. Attention must be paid of course, to time of blooming and color. Height should also be noted as a medium sized plant hidden by some bushy stocks or tall cosmos, will be "born to blush unseen". But these are only the most elemental points which every gardener of a few years experience now notes automatically. There are other and finer distinctions. Certain shades blend together and often a whole bed will be selected with this blending in mind. Of course for this sort of thing, all the plants must bloom during the same period. Fragrance should be taken into account, as there are some spicy things like Sweetly Scented Stock, Nicotiana glauca, Sweet Sultan and Verbena, which while rather plain as plants, fill the whole garden with a delightful odor, more especially in the evening. In selected quarters, Tuberosus rooted Begonias, Parrot, and will flowers will do well. In fact, they prefer this location to any other. In partial shade, Clarkia, Annual Larkspur, Lupine, Nicotiana glauca, and Verbena should be planted on poor soil, portulaca is a favorite as well as Alyssum, Sweet-scented Stocks, Linum, Calendula, Calliopsis, sunflowers, Schizanthus, and many others. These will also successfully resist dry weather. For cutting purposes, there is a long list to choose from but it should include Gypsophila (Baby's Breath) useful for making up bouquets. There are several hardy annuals which can be planted with long stems just before the bloom opens and dried for winter bouquets. These include the

VEGETABLES

For best results the soil in the vegetable garden should be made to good till early. To increase the fertility well rotted manure should be dug in with a digging fork. The following seeds may be sown early in the open: spinach, beets, carrots, radish, lettuce, onions, parsnips and peas; seeds to be sown in the open after danger from frost is over: beans, corn, melons, and cucumbers, potatoes, punk'n and squash; seeds to be started in hot-beds; cabbage, cauliflower, celery, tomatoes, peppers and egg plants.

BRINGING UP FATHER

BY JOVE-I JUST HEARD A GOOD ONE AND I JUST BOUGHT IN TO TELL YOU.

YOU'RE TELLING ME THAT COMES IN HERE.

NOW LISTEN- WHY DO GEORGE WASHINGTON AND GENERAL GRANT LOOK ALIKE?

WELL- WHAT'S THE ANSWER?

BECAUSE THEY BOTH HAVE BEARDS- EXCEPT GEORGE WASHINGTON- GET IT? CLEVER- WHAT? GEORGE?

IF HE COMES IN HERE AGAIN WITH ANOTHER ONE LIKE THAT- THE POLICE WILL BE LOOKIN' FOR ME.

A swift, luxurious passage precludes the pleasures of BOSTON via EASTERN STEAMSHIP LINES

Weekdays and Saturdays, 7:00 P. M. from New York, 11:00 P. M. from Halifax, 11:00 P. M. from St. John, 11:00 P. M. from Sydney, 11:00 P. M. from Miramichi, 11:00 P. M. from Moncton, 11:00 P. M. from Charlottetown, 11:00 P. M. from St. John's.

How Legislature Once Censured Lieut. Governor

HALIFAX, April 22—(Canadian Press)—During Nova Scotia Legislature once passed vote of censure against the province's Lieutenant-Governor, only to be persuaded to expunge it from the records, has been discovered by Professor D. C. Harvey, Provincial Archivist. He came across the story while searching through the writings of Harry Moody, advisor in 1881, to Major General Hastings Doyle, Lieutenant-Governor, and told of it in a lecture before the Constructive Mechanical Exchange. Reading actual evidence of the happenings from a paper recently secured for the archives, Professor Harvey told of the vote of censure against Lieutenant-Governor Doyle during a closed meeting of the Legislature, at which Moody was not present. It took place at a time when the Conservative Government was strongly favored by the majority of the members of the legislature under the leadership of Attorney General Martin I. Wilkins. Only one man was in opposition. News of the Legislature's action reached Moody, however.

In his memoirs, Moody wrote that he approached members of the Legislature before the vote of censure became generally known, and bluntness told them that the ministry was responsible for the actions of the Lieutenant-Governor, therefore he said the vote was also a vote of censure against the Ministers of the Government themselves. Mr. Moody then secured the Lieutenant-Governor's signature on a memorandum, which in the event of the government's resignation would empower the advisor to take over the administration himself. The opposition number but one, he had decided that this was the best way out of the situation. In the meantime the Legislature had reconsidered the vote and it was expunged from the records, solving his problem.

In conclusion the narrative said: "Probably all political parties in Canada thought that no other province in Canada had been blessed with a Lieutenant-Governor who showed such tact and ability in dealing with political questions, and so retired and made Major General Sir Hastings Doyle, K. C. M. G., be returned to England full of honors."

As evidence of the happenings, Professor Harvey read the memorandum, now the property of the Archives, which the Lieutenant-Governor had signed for Moody.

Hot Formaldehyde Treatment For Seed Potatoes

(Plant Pathological Laboratory, Experimental Station, Charlottetown, P. E. I.)

Formaldehyde was introduced as a seed potato disinfectant in 1895 and during the past twenty years it has been in popular use against certain diseases of the potato. The original system entailing the lengthy soak and the possibility of injuring the seed tubers were disadvantages engaging the attention of many investigators who looked about for improved methods. Carefully conducted tests showed that by warming the formaldehyde solution and by shortening the treatment period the organisms causing such diseases as Rhizoctonia and common scab were satisfactorily controlled on the seed tubers. While there has been no perfect disinfectant devised for the control of powdery scab, nevertheless the hot formaldehyde method has proven reasonably satisfactory in this respect.

Inexpensiveness, simplicity of operation, high disinfecting quality, low cost and rapidity of treatment make the hot formaldehyde method popular, especially to those farmers accustomed to treating large quantities of seed potatoes. The solution is made up by adding two pints of formalin to 25 gallons of water. This must be heated to not more than 120 degrees Fahrenheit, nor less than 100 degrees Fahrenheit. The duration of treatment is three minutes. Using wire baskets or wooden crates the seed tubers are immersed in this hot solution for the time specified and at the completion of this operation the treated tubers should be placed in a heap and covered for one hour using tarpaulins or burlap. This precaution ensures thorough disinfection by confining the formaldehyde gas around the potatoes. Upon removal of the covering they are allowed to dry for 24 hours before being sown. The hot formaldehyde method costs from 50 to 75 cents per acre.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

(Continued)

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We all know that Jersey cows give milk comparatively rich in fat, while Holsteins give milk low in fat. No kind of feed or care will cause the Jersey to give milk like that of the Holstein or cause the Holstein to give milk like that of the Jersey. It is not the body of the cow or the digestive tract, but the glands of the udder which determine the characteristics of the milk given by an individual cow. This is but what we should expect, for if milk varied in composition with every change in feed, the life of the young dependent upon such milk would constantly be in danger.

Some experimenters have tried to change the composition of milk by feeding fat. Pure cottonseed seed, pure corn oil, coconut oil, and allow have all been tried, but with no useful results.

Moderate exercise tends to increase the yield of milk and the richness of all constituents except casein, while too much exercise reduces both yield and quality. In some cases grooming increased the yield of milk but this is probably only the case when cows are allowed to become very dirty or infested with lice. Grooming increases the value of milk by reducing the dirt that falls into the pail at milking time.

Milking machines have been brought to a high state of perfection and the best makes are now quite efficient. Cows may be milked without being injured or the yield decreased. In some cases machines have increased the yield by taking the place of careless milkers, but they are not better than a careful, competent hand milker. The machines must be kept clean and should be handled and washed by careful workmen. Owing to their cost and the work necessary to keep them clean they are not economical for herds with less than 10 or 15 cows.

Removing horns from cows may cause a small temporary reduction in yield. The final gain, however, is often considerable, because of greater comfort and quietness in the herd, as well as because of lack of injury from hooking.

The flavor and odor of milk and its products is of the greatest importance. Some feeds, onions, garlic, turnips and rape give an unpleasant flavor to milk, especially if fed just before milking time. This is due to small quantities of volatile oils contained in these feeds. Such feeds should be given just after milking so that the volatile oils may have a chance to work out of the system before milk is produced for the next milking.

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25c a can.

O' Cedar Polishing and Dusting Mops

75c to \$2.00.

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25c and 50c.

Old English Wax

4 FLOORS WOODWORK, FURNITURE, LINOLEUM

"OLD ENGLISH" WAX

the ideal polish for your floors, furniture, etc.

1 lb. 75c.

ALABASTINE

makes a beautiful economical finish for your walls.

5 lb. package 75c

Financial Help When Money is Most Needed

An Insurance Pension guaranteed by the Confederation Life Association will, in the event of your death, take care of your family until children become self-supporting. If you live, it will provide you with a pension when you reach age 60.

Send the coupon below for particulars of a Confederation Life policy to pay you \$50, \$75 or \$100 a month at age 60. You will be well repaid for your immediate interest in this matter.

CONFEDERATION LIFE ASSOCIATION, Toronto.

I want to be sure of a pension of \$..... per month when I reach sixty. How can I do it? I am now years of age (nearest birthday).

Name.....

Address.....

Confederation Life Association

Sometimes when a cow is far along in lactation her milk becomes bitter and distasteful. This occurs generally with cows that are far advanced in pregnancy, and rarely happens when green feed is supplied. Sometimes flavors and odors in the milk are due to contamination of the milk in the stable after it is drawn from the cow, hence milk should always be removed to a clean, cool place as soon as possible after being drawn from the cow.

Milk is secreted by special organs called the mammary glands, which in turn are known as the udder. The blood, rich in digested nutrients derived from the digested food, is conveyed to the udder and there by a mysterious process is changed into milk. The fat and casein and other constituents of the milk are not found as such in the blood. There is an actual change of substances in the udder which in some marvelous way builds up the constituents of milk and of the blood.

Most of the milk yielded at one milking is secreted during the milking process, for in the udder there is room for storage of but a small part of what is secreted at any one time. Often when milking a cow a small quantity is drawn and then no more can be obtained for a few minutes, and the cow is said to be holding up her milk. What has happened is that the small amount in the udder has been removed and then the secretion of more does not take place quickly, sometimes not at all.

The secretion of milk is involuntary, that is, the cow has no actual control over the process. She cannot consciously stop giving milk any more than she can stop the circulation of her blood. The flow of milk may be stopped, however, by fright or nervousness just as the flow of saliva in a person's mouth may be stopped for the same reason. Often a person getting up to make a speech is so nervous that their mouth becomes so dry it is almost impossible to pronounce words. It was not done consciously as the speaker has no power to stop or increase the flow from the salivary glands. In some such way anything that makes the cow uncomfortable may interfere with the action of the mammary glands.

Examination of winter varieties of apples by inspectors in the Nova Scotia have revealed practically no maggot infestations, says the Dominion Entomological Branch News Letter.

Cheese imports into Canada during the past year were 967,513 pounds as compared with 1,166,500 pounds in 1932. These imports are made up largely of types and varieties that are not produced in Canada.

Sheep's Linnæus for Colds.

DR. CODY TO RECEIVE SIXTH L.D. DEGREE

When the University of Glasgow confers the degree Doctor of Laws (honoris causa) on President H. J. Cody, of the University of Toronto, on June 20, he will hold six L.L.D.'s. It will be the first time he has been so honored outside the Dominion, however. In Canada the degree has been conferred on him by Queen's, McGill, Western, King's College and the University of Toronto. Dr. Cody will leave on June 8 for Glasgow.

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