

For a **Real Thirst**

Nothing exceeds

Sussex
RED OVAL
GINGER ALE

Stimulating
Invigorating
Tonic.

Product of Sussex Mineral Springs Ltd. Sussex, N.B.
CARVELL BROS.
Distributors
Charlottetown R.E.I.

NEW FASHION FOR MISS 1929

(British United Press)
LONDON, May 31.—A fashion innovation which is likely to be popular with Miss 1929 is the multiple umbrella. By a patent device she is able to change the cover of her umbrella to watch her dress. The material is simply made to fit over the

skeleton frame, which is so constructed that coverings may be clipped on when the handle unscrews from the shaft.

Coverings may be made, or they be purchased separately in any desired shade. A variety of handles may also be fitted. The quick-change umbrella may also be used as a parasol in the most fashionable coversings.

Motoring With Mary

By MARY JANE MOORE
Every revolution of the engine grinds out wisdom for the woman who drives a car, one of these has discovered.

CARBON STILL AT IT

"Well, the carbon ought to be cleaned and the valves ground for one thing," began the foreman of the service station when we came back from our test drive.

"Clean carbon," I cut in. "Why there's no knock in the engine. I thought that had gone out of style a long while ago."

"Oh, no," replied the foreman. "Having the carbon cleaned and the valves ground has not gone out of style. A lot of motorists think it has, but that does not change the situation. The old familiar pinging noise when a car was struggling up a hill may have passed out to a large extent with the coming of anti-knock fuels and high compression engines. But that does not mean that there is no more carbon."

I did not quite get the situation. Several years ago I remembered hearing father talk about getting the carbon cleaned and the valves ground, but I was not paying so much attention to automobiles then. Another thing I remembered was that he made this remark usually when we were climbing hills and the engine was knocking at a great rate.

Carbon, dimly, became a matter of knocking. No knocking meant no carbon. The diagnostician of my car's trouble must have noticed my puzzlement for he resumed the conversation.

"You see, the motorist is not entirely wrong about carbon. New engines and better gasolines have reduced the rate at which it collects in the combustion chamber and

around the valves. They are wrong in thinking it has been eliminated entirely, however. The job may be necessary less often, but it still is necessary at times. It always will be until we get perfect combustion in the automobile engine."

"What happens when the car owner, hearing no knocking in the engine and assuming carbon to have become passe, never takes the car to the service station to have it removed?" I asked.

"Sooner or later he always comes to the service station, just as you have. However, like you, the nearly always are surprised to learn that instead of coming merely because the engine is not pulling and running as it once did, they have been brought in because carbon has ruined valve efficiency."

"Sometimes they wait for a long time, putting up with poor performance and entirely mystified by it. If they delay too long the valve and valve seats of the engine may have been so badly burnt that they have to be replaced. The exhaust valves of an engine are subjected to tremendous heat. They have been changed a lot in materials of which they are made to allow for this heating. But let a little carbon collect around the valve or the valve seats and the hot exhaust gases give a chance to rot will instead of being perfectly controlled may do considerable burning."

"What do you think you will find when you clean the carbon and grind the valves of this car?" I interrupted.

"I'm not sure" was the reply. "If I had to replace one or two exhaust valves, I should not be surprised. We have to do that in a majority of cars brought in here because the owner has not realized, as you did not, that carbon still has to be removed from time to time."

The diagnosis was correct. I could tell that the minute I took the car out of the shop with its carbon-free engine and its two new exhaust val-

ves. It had all the performance and snap which was enough to make me fully satisfied. Had it not been enough, I still had the lesson about carbon for further compensation.

THE USE OF CANDY FROM THE DENTAL STAND-POINT

Candy belongs to that class of food substances called carbohydrates, which very easily ferment when allowed to accumulate in the mouth. This fermentation produces an acid and if allowed to act sufficiently long about the teeth will dissolve the very hardest enamel.

This is particularly true in cases where other fermentable materials, such as the sticky, starchy foods are allowed to accumulate about the teeth and thus help retain the acid formed. Often this sticky material is supplied by ingredients of the candy itself, and it is largely for this reason that most candies are more injurious than the pure unrefined sugars such as brown sugar, honey and maple syrup, or those derived from ripe fruit.

But apart from these considerations, when candy or other sweets are eaten between meals, the child's appetite for the more wholesome and nourishing foods is greatly diminished. The child will then invariably insist on eating only those which have a similar strong appeal. These only add to the accumulated fermentable material and then decay of the teeth goes on apace.

These foods too are usually of a nature which does not supply a sufficient amount of the bone and tooth forming elements needed and the tooth, therefore, is less resistant to the attacks of the enemy. Good teeth, like good houses, cannot be built from poor materials.

Winnard's Liniment for Coughs & Colds.

\$3,750,000 FOR WHALING

(British United Press)

SYDNEY, New South Wales, May 31.—With a capital of \$3,750,000, the Australian Whaling Development Syndicate has been formed in Sydney. The company will be engaged in whaling in the Antarctic in competition with Norway, and along the Australian coast. Negotiations are well advanced for the purchase abroad of a steamer of 12,000 tons for conversion into a mother-ship. Five whaling gunboats or chasers, which will operate with the mother vessel, are to be built in England.

It is expected to fleet will be commissioned in an Australian port in June next year, and that in the following October the first cruise will be made to the Antarctic. The "key" men in the industry will be experienced Norwegians, but a majority of the crew and the factory hands will be Australians.

The seas abound in whales, it is stated, and only the fringes of Antarctic waters has yet been touched. One Norwegian whaler has "taken" more than \$5,000,000 worth of oil in three cruises. The wealth to the south of Australia is regarded as a national responsibility.

IT IS EASIER TO PREVENT TOOTH DECAY THAN CHECK IT

The prevention of decay rests to a great extent in our own hands. A clean mouth is very much more impervious to caries, which is another name for decay, than a dirty mouth, and cleanliness can be accomplished very easily.

It is not hard to brush the teeth thoroughly on rising and retiring, and after each meal if possible, and it certainly brings its own reward if the various organs of the body are kept functioning regularly. To say nothing of the fact that this keeps the teeth bathed in a healthy

McClary
Electric Ranges

With just a touch of color to keep in perfect harmony with the smart color vogue of the day.

A GENERAL STEEL WARES Product

The Rogers Hardware Co, Ltd
Sole Agents for Prince Edward Island

saliva, rather than saliva loaded with debris.

All that is necessary is to give your mouth and teeth the same care as you would your face. Would you go on the street with a dirty face? Certainly not! Why be any less particular about your mouth, the "gateway" to your body?

On the other hand, neglect of the teeth means toothache.

CATTLE EATING MOUNTAIN

(British United Press)

JOHANNESBURG, May 31.—Oxen have eaten away 10,000 tons of earth from the side of a mountain in the Magaliesberg district, near Pretoria. Natural salt deposits, which cattle

are fond of licking, are common all over the world, but in this case the animals have apparently been making whole and satisfying meals from the earth itself. So far they have consumed a cave 10 feet high and 50 feet across deep into the mountain—and they are still eating. They have almost entirely given up eating grass, but they have the appearance of being thoroughly well fed.

Samples of the earth from the cave have been sent to Johannesburg analysts. It is easily crumbled into fine dust and is practically tasteless to the human tongue. Though a de-made, experts state it appears to be a clay containing polish and mineral salts, which would make it attractive to cattle with an abnormal appetite.

Farming and Agriculture :-: Special Features :-: Interesting Observations

The Great Axworthy

NO. 3371
ENROLLMENT NO. 15

Will make the season of 1929 at Lawndale Farm, East Royalty, one mile from Charlottetown. His sire is Burt Axworthy 2084, dam Baroness Peter, trial 2.17 was a two year old. His breeding forms the Golden Cross, Peter the Great, and Axworthy. He is a real show horse has been shown at the leading shows for eight years and has never been beaten. He is square gaited and sound, weight 1125 lbs. His breeding in full and his colts can be seen at the farm.

Service fee \$15.00. Five at time of service, balance when mare proves in foal.

Mares at owner's risk.
FRANK MCKAY,
East Royalty.

NOTICE

Owing to the presence of another Percheron Stallion at Little Pond, of which we were unaware when we advertised

Marshall Joffre

This horse will stand at Joseph Cheverie's Sours, on the dates advertised for Little Pond throughout the season.

C. E. PRATT & SON,
St. Peter's.
5136-6-1-31.

GAY'S PLANTS

Flowers have been so much improved of late that old time flowers can hardly now be recognized.

Time for planting—Annuals—do not plant before June. Perennials and Biennials are hardy, plant when ground is fit—now! Early cabbage and Cauliflower from May 25th to June 31st. Tomatoes and Celery not before June to July 15th. Late Cabbage, Cauliflower and Celery from June 20th to July 31st.

Please take notice that we will not accept an order by mail, express, or freight for less than two dollars; this can be arranged by having a neighbor or two join in the order, when requiring small quantities—Our terms are cash with order.

Annual bedding flower plants, Aster, Phlox, Stocks, Petunias, Verbena, Zinnia, Balsam, Salpiglossis, Snapdragon, Cosmos, Marigold, Alyssum, Golden Feather, Lobelia. Above 25c doz. prepaid by mail. Seeding Pansy, Sweet William, Carnation Pinks, Daisy, Kochia, Columbine, at 50c doz. Hollyhocks, winter killed none. Wintered over Perennials and Biennials, Pansy, Daisy, Sweet William, and Perennial Poppy at \$1.20 per doz. Digitalis or Fox Glove, Canterbury Bell at 15c each, \$1.50 per doz. Perennial Larkspur two year old plants 35c each.

Vegetable Plants—Extra early Cabbage, Cauliflower and Celery 25c doz. \$1.50 per 100. Extra early Tomato 60c doz. second early 40c 50c doz. Late Tomato 30c doz. include 5c doz. for postage.

Late Cabbage for planting from June 20 to July 31st at 40c per 100, 50c prepaid by mail. Wintered over Perennials and Biennials by mail postage must be included 25c per doz. Early Cabbage, Cauliflower and Celery 20c per 100 for postage. Carter's Seed Store, 72-74 Queen St. and W. F. Burks in our old stand, east end of market, handle our plants and fresh plants are delivered to them daily.

We will be pleased to have customers call at our gardens head of Prince Street and personally select plants. Bring baskets or boxes to hold plants.

If ripe Tomatoes required, order the extra early plants they produce more Tomatoes, and lots of ripe ones. If you are a fox farmer, feed ripe tomatoes to your foxes, and one way to save money is to grow them yourself.

Do not forget to sign name and address. Write plainly. Remember postage.

J. J. GAY & SON,
Head of Prince St.
Charlottetown, P. E. I.
5132-4-3-mw/imo.

NEWSY FARM NOTES

By Agricola

A BEAUTIFUL HOME.

These plants are perennial, give less trouble than anything in the garden, and are among the most useful. Every farm garden should include the Tree Onion.

WHY IMPORT SO MUCH?

Among the Nations of the British Empire, a consciousness that there is another unity, besides that of sentiment, is rapidly awakening: the unity of economic progress is more and more apparent. Hence arises such ideas as that of Empire Shopping Week, with a first preference to all Canadian products; and this again brings to mind many things that Canada could easily produce, but mistakenly prefers to import.

For example, the total value of fruits and canned vegetables imported into Canada from the U. S. A. in 1928, was \$3,050,747; the value of the Canned fruits and preserves imported was \$1,959,589, making a total of \$5,010,333.

All of these products could have been produced within the Dominion, providing employment for thousands of Canadian workers, not only in the actual canning processes, but also in many subsidiary industries, such as can making, shook manufacturing, label printing, etc.

Canada has the fruit, both wild and cultivated, and vegetables can be grown in this favored land as successfully as elsewhere. Moreover Canada is well equipped to deal with whatever is grown: in 1928, \$21,755,537 was the amount invested as capital in the canning factories, and \$3,971,851 was paid as salaries and wages to produce \$30234,532 worth of canned goods. There is still that \$5,000,000 of imports, to reduce however, and we ought to help by expanding our fruit canning industry.

THE TREE ONION

Growing in my garden is a row, fifteen yards long of the Tree Onion, (Allium Cepa, var. proferum).

A cepa is the common onion; this is the proliferous variety, bearing bulbils instead of seeds. The bulbils may be used as flavoring, or taken off in the fall and planted to increase the stock. They are planted in rows two inches apart and one inch deep, and in the second-year come to maturity. It is customary in the early spring—they are the first thing in the garden—to allow the leaves to grow about a foot high and then cut them off four inches above the ground and use for gravy etc. A few stalks should always be left uncut to provide bulbils for future plantings. The roots also—if one has a good long row—may be dug and used as onions. Chile for its commercial supplies of

nitrate. Wholly within the past three decades and particularly within five years that situation has been changed. The natural nitrates now supply but a quarter of the world market—three-quarters is provided for by manufactured nitrogen products. This development is in fact progressing so rapidly that it may raise serious problems of oversupply, despite steady increases in nitrogen consumption.

"For commercial supplies there are three main sources—the Chilean nitrate beds, ammonia products recovered as by-products chiefly in the coking of coal, and the various synthetic nitrogen compounds produced by the direct manufacture.

"By-product ammonium sulphate has secured an underlying position in the nitrate market from which it could hardly be displaced. The costs of recovery are well below levels at which natural or synthetic nitrates can be produced. The United States is naturally the largest maker of by-product ammonia; the British and German outputs are each in the neighborhood of 100,000 tons in terms of nitrogen; while a number of other countries make contributions to the world total estimated at 437,000 tons of nitrogen for 1928. This is an amount equal to the normal contribution from the natural Chilean nitrate supplies.

"It is in the direct fixation of nitrogen products that expansion has been proceeding most actively in recent years. The first of the synthetic methods was the arc process, which, however, requires enormous amounts of electrical energy.

"The cyanamide process, next developed, has marked advantages over the older arc method, and it has been applied in many different countries. Substantial quantities—the equivalent of about 200,000 tons of pure nitrogen are manufactured by it. This process, however, has not made nearly as much headway as has the direct synthetic ammonia process.

"It was the Haber process which was put into commercial operation in Germany just before the war. Since the war the German synthetic-ammonia industry has progressed with great rapidity; it now produces considerably more nitrogen than does Chile and accounts for about a third of the world's entire nitrogen output.

"Nitrogen synthesis, though on a much smaller scale, has also been organized in a number of other European countries, usually with a view to military independence of outside sources in time of war. The United States has moved more slowly in nitrogen manufacture. For this there are a variety of reasons. Agricultural conditions have not favored a rapid expansion of the demand for the fertilizer. There has not been the same nationalistic pressure here as in Europe for military self-sufficiency in nitrogen supplies. By-product ammonia increased rapidly, while Chilean nitrate, losing markets

in Europe was plentiful and cheap.

"So far production of synthetic ammonia in the United States has not exceeded 25,000 tons of nitrogen. This situation, however, will be greatly changed by the construction which two of the largest American Chemical companies have in progress, and production in the near future.

which will perhaps triple the domestic capacity for synthetic nitrogen.

"The world situation is one of swift growth in the output of manufactured nitrogen. The manufacturing capacity of plants already installed is probably in the neighborhood of 1,600,000 tons—the equivalent of the world's current consumption of nitrogen."

"Moreover there are under construction or planned in nearly all of the major producing countries further additions to plants which will increase the potential capacity in the next few years to a total of perhaps 2,200,000 tons of nitrogen.

"The foregoing will have indicated the train of events by which the natural nitrate industry which once had perhaps the strongest monopoly known, is now involved in an earnest struggle for its very existence. The industry at first failed to comprehend the nature of the competitive situation, and attempted to maintain its position by control of output and prices. The result was a ruinous decline in sales. In the face of this situation restriction was abandoned in favor of free selling. Prices were lowered, and exports responded quickly to the new policy.

"An underlying difficulty is that the cost of production of Chilean nitrate is relatively high, partly because of the many physical difficulties in mining and partly because of inefficiencies. One of the most important producing companies has, however, been putting its operations on a mass-production and highly scientific basis. It would seem that a natural nitrate industry can be accomplished only by some such application of technology and capital to its production problems.

"While nitrogen-producing facilities may tend to outrun requirements in the next several years, with prices at a relatively low level, it doth not follow that a period of demoralizing competition is in view. By far the greater part of the synthetic manufacture is in a few strong hands, and low prices may well serve to elimin-

ate some of the small unit and uneconomical production. The by-product branch appears to have reached a state of stable rather than of expanding output. In the natural nitrate field, concentration of output in the hands of a comparatively few strong and efficient producers will continue. It should be possible, therefore, to rationalize the position, adjusting production to needs and avoiding ruinous competition."

Bud Axworthy

REGISTERED U. S. A. 66185

Sired by Guy Axworthy 2084, fee \$200.00. The leading two minute sire and full brother to Lee Axworthy, Champion trotting Stallion of the world 1924. Bud leaves Summerside Monday, May 27th to Kensington at 4073-5-24-28-June 4-8.

noon to Mr. Yee the Rawley man. Through Margate to Stanley Bridge at Mr. Bullmans over night. Tuesday May 28th through Hope River New Glasgow to Wheatley River at noon at Mr. Lings. Then to Charlottetown Farquharson's livery till Thursday morning May 30th, then to Bonshaw at noon. Victoria at night to Mr. Proffits. Friday May 31st Tryon at noon at or near Wilfred Innans. Then to Capt Traverser to Gordon Dawson over night. Saturday, June 1st John Davidsons, Bedeque at noon then to Summerside till Monday morning, June 3rd. This route will be continued every second week till end of season July 1st health and weather permitting. Fee \$15.00 for season, \$25.00 to insure \$50.00 at time of service, balance note November 1st. Mares at owners risk. Bud has been halved in one minute flat on clay track and quarters in 28 1/2 seconds on ice this past winter. He is a bright Bay sound and kind. Call and see him.

JAMES T. WAITE, Owner.
Summerside, P. E. I.

FARM SEEDS

We still have some splendid BANNER and other varieties of Imported and Island Black and White

Seed Oats

Imported and Island 2 and 6 rowed

Barley

Island and Imported SILVER HULL

Buckwheat

A small quantity of

Seed Wheat

MAMMOTH LATE RED and ALSIKE CLOVER, TIMOTHY SEED (No. 2 grade only), FIELD PEAS, VETCHES, FODDER CORN, GARDEN VEGETABLE and FLOWER SEEDS.

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SIX TIMES
STRONGER
FOX NETTING

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With 46,000 meshes in a single roll of fox netting, you will realize the security and protection that is given by PRINCE EDWARD fox Netting, with EVERY MESH SIX TIMES STRONGER THAN THE ORDINARY—every mesh solder-sealed into an immovable, time and weather resisting safeguard for your foxes.

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Ranchers have dug up PRINCE EDWARD wire, in use 18 years, and found it good as the first day it was used. PRINCE EDWARD is specially made for the salt-laden atmosphere of the Maritime Provinces, and is superior to the ordinary as safety is superior to risk. USE PRINCE EDWARD and save future regrets.

Prince Edward Fox Netting is Sold by

- R. T. Holman Ltd, Charlottetown
- Russel Champion, Kensington.
- Wm. Callbeck, Bedeque.
- R. T. Holman, Ltd., Summerside.
- Hayes, McKay & Sharp, Tyne Valley.
- J. H. Myrick & Co., Alberton.

LIVE HOGS

We are taking live hogs daily, excepting Saturday, paying highest market prices.

Davis & Fraser