

And teas from finest gardens make the blend.

# "SALADA" TEA

'Fresh from the gardens'

### Fire Loss Record

Fire losses in Canada during the week ended April 24, 1929, are estimated by The Monetary Times at \$30,800 as compared with \$187,000 for the previous week, and with \$322,650 for the corresponding week of last year.

From Jan. 1, 1928, to April 25, 1928 fire losses totalled \$6,487,550 and from Jan. 1, 1929, to April 24, 1929, they were \$7,626,100.

## BUY THE HOME MADE PRODUCTS

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### STEWART'S BAKERY

Kent Street.

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- Rolls ..... 25c doz.
- German Buns ... 15c doz.
- Stollen ..... 30c each
- Lemon Squares ... 30c doz.
- Mocha Cakes ... 40c doz.
- Unicorns Chews 30c doz.
- Turnovers ..... 40c doz.
- Scotch Cake ... 35c lb.
- Hermits ..... 20c doz.
- Peanut Cookies ... 15c doz.
- Patties ..... 15c doz.
- Found Cake ..... 35c lb.
- Fruit Cake ..... 40c lb.
- Sheet Cake ..... 35c lb.
- Raisin Buns .... 20c doz.
- Biscuits ..... 12c doz.
- Date Squares ... 30c doz.
- Raisin Squares ... 30c doz.
- Macaroons ..... 25c doz.
- Jelly Tarts .... 30c doz.
- Bran Muffins ... 20c doz.
- Ginger Snaps ... 35c lb.
- Sugar Cookies ... 15c doz.
- Orange Cookies ... 20c doz.
- Oat Cake ..... 20c lb.
- Sultana Cake ... 35c lb.
- Lemon Sponge Cake 60c each.
- Layer Cake ..... 40c lb.

- Apple, Raisin, Mince, Lemon and Washington Pies 25c each.
- Date Cakes .... 20c each
- Delicious Downyflake Doughnuts ..... 30c doz.
- White Bread 12. per loaf.
- Wholewheat Loaves 10 per loaf.
- Sun Ray Raisin Loaves 15c per loaf.
- Tea Cakes ..... 20c each

All wrapped in sanitary wax papers, and full weight. Learn as others have done to choose by Quality Comparison. Stewart's products will serve as a tempting embellishment to your table, and add a refreshing touch of Delight and Distinction to your Menus.

Call and be convinced. Phone orders promptly attended to.

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Only the highest quality of leaf tobacco, combined with the best ingredients are used in the manufacture of our chewing tobacco. Result "THE BEST CHEW"

HICKEY & NICHOLSON  
"BLACK TWIST" CHEWING

### 500 Year Old Picture

(By British United Press) LONDON, May 1.—A remarkable series of ancient mural paintings is slowly being conjured, as it were, into sight from under the grime of centuries that has gathered on the walls of the Chapter House at Westminster Abbey.

The Chapter House, which was one of the earliest monastic buildings to be completed in the rebuilding of the abbey during the reign of Henry III, was finished about 1253. From 1256 until the death of Henry VIII in 1547 it was used as the meeting-place of Parliament, the members of which sat on the stone seats that run round the octagonal walls. On many occasions Cardinal Wolsey held court as Papal Legate there.

The Pictures which are now being retrieved from oblivion were painted some of them in the early part of the fifteenth century and others about 1460. The latter were the work of John of Northampton, a monk, but there is some doubt about the identity of the painter of those that belong to the earlier date.

All the paintings, for which panels are formed by the beautifully carved sectional divisions of the octagon, are of scenes from the Revelation of St. John the Divine.

### "HANGING CURTAINS IN THE SKY"

(By British United Press) LONDON, May 1.—One of the most fascinating of all air researches now in hand concerns the formation of smoke-screens high in the air.

No sight in the world is more impressive than the formation of one of these great artificial clouds, or fogs, intended either to blind an enemy temporarily or to screen an attack upon battleships by fast-flying torpedo-planes.

It is a new science that is being developed that of "hanging curtains in the sky."

The other day an aircraft equipped with the latest smoke-forming appliances hung an aerial "curtain" 600 feet high, and more than a mile long, in less than a minute.

Impregnated with poisonous gases, such artificial clouds would have appalling powers, apart from their role of blinding ships and ground defences.

What is now envisaged is the creation of great areas of poison gas, with a view of barring the progress of air raiders.

Plans exist also for enveloping in some colossal, artificially-formed fog any great city or densely-populated area which may be in peril of aerial bombardment.

### New Incorporations

New companies to the number of 162 with an authorized capital of \$54,919,700 were reported to The Montey Times during the week ended April 20, 1929, as compared with 113 with \$52,445,189 of capital for the previous week, and with 108 with a capitalization of \$46,687,250 for the corresponding week of last year. From week ended Jan. 7, 1928 to week ended April 21, 1928, new companies totalled \$1,846 with a capital of \$940,500,018 and from week ended April 6, 1929 to week ended April 20, 1929 there were 1,676 with \$605,995,716 of capital. A comparative summary of provinces is as follows:

	Week ended Apr. 20, 1929	Week ended Apr. 21, 1928
No. Companies	162	108
Capital	\$54,919,700	\$46,687,250
Dominion	39 \$35,448,850	21 \$7,239,750
Alberta	22 1,085,000	17 481,000
Br. Col.	41 8,004,000	20 10,085,000
Manitoba	9 1,100,000	1 50,000
N. B.	4 95,000	6 486,200
Ontario	30 8,589,400	29 25,777,000
Quebec	10 408,450	5 327,000
Sask.	7 189,000	9 2,241,300
Totals	162 \$54,919,700	108 \$46,687,250

### MELOTTE SEPARATORS

None better, if as good.

It has a record for clean skimming, few repairs, and long life.

FARM ENGINES—Large and small.

PUMP JACKS for deep or shallow wells.

Second hand machines in stock.

Get prices, they will interest you.

Everything fully guaranteed.

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## IMPERIAL BISCUIT CO.

Limited

Wish to notify many patrons that they have a sufficient quantity of Imperial Biscuit in storage at Carter's Warehouse to fill customers orders until Plant is in operation again.

### Royal Grain Probe

#### Will Require A Year

(BY COL. G. C. PORTER CANADIAN PRESS STAFF CORRESPONDENT)

REGINA, SASK., April 29.—What promises to be one of the most elaborate and painstaking studies of grain production, shipment and merchandising ever undertaken was commenced three months ago by the Saskatchewan Royal Grain Commission. Before the investigation is concluded in the United Kingdom it is expected that more than a year will have elapsed.

Chief Justice James T. Brown of the Saskatchewan Court of King's Bench, is the chairman, and the two other commissioners are Dean W. J. Rutherford of the University of Saskatchewan and John A. Stoneham, past president of the United Farmers of Canada, Saskatchewan Section. All three were reared on farms and are familiar from long experience with the problems of western producers.

The commission was appointed on a recommendation of Hon. C. M. Hamilton, minister of agriculture for Saskatchewan, because of what he described as "widespread dissatisfaction throughout the province among wheat growers with the present method and system of handling, mixing and grading."

The commissioners were asked to inquire into and report upon the whole subject and to endeavor to ascertain whether or not advantage would result to growers if the present system of grading wheat was altered or replaced by some other method which would more accurately indicate its value for milling purposes.

They were to determine the effect which the present system of mixing and grading had upon condition, quality and price of such grain on domestic and other markets; the spreads of prices between wheat of the different grades and whether such spread indicated correctly the comparative value for milling purposes of the different grades of wheat; the moisture content; of wheat and the effect thereof on its storage, milling and marketing.

The interim report, which has already been published, has covered certain phases of the inquiry. A number of important matters however, including the interesting and intricate problem of mixing remains to be dealt with in the final report.

The probe mixing within grades, the commission resumed hearings in British Columbia on April 27 following an adjournment of three weeks during which the interim report was prepared. After the Pacific coast hearings, Alberta will be visited. Then the commissioners will return to Manitoba, and end their western tour at the Head of the Lakes, where a preliminary session was held in November.

No definite itinerary has been drawn up for eastern sessions. Tentative plans call for visits to Montreal, Toronto, Ottawa, Quebec, Halifax, New York, Buffalo, Chicago, Kansas City, Minneapolis and Duluth. The commissioners will then take passage on a grain vessel bound from Vancouver to Liverpool through the Panama Canal.

Remarkable interest in the hearing of the commission has been displayed by the farming communities. Despite bad weather conditions at some points producers have traveled many miles to attend. Most of the 538 witnesses examined thus far have been Saskatchewan farmers; but one member of the Board of Grain Commissioners, Mathew Snow; and millers, railwaymen, agriculture experts, employees of government inspection grading and sampling departments and members of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange have recorded their testimony.

Interesting evidence was given by numerous producers concerning the theory of a one hundred per cent. marketing organization. Compulsion along Wheat Pool lines has NOT been generally advocated even by the most ardent Pool supporters. Many of the co-operative leaders, however, have urged some measure of government coercion to have grain outside the Pool marketed through the consolidated organization, though not necessarily forcing those opposed to the Pool to become members thereof. Just how this could be brought about, has not been clearly explained, but Pool officials declared something should be done in this direction because enough wheat was being mixed by sources outside organization to lower the effectiveness of the co-operative project.

On the other hand, many grain producers testified that they would not like to see the Pool become more of a monopoly than at present; that a measure of competition was good for the farmers. Considerable time up to date has been given to evidence on the old problem of mixing, and the commission will give more attention to this question from now on. For the most part, the producers in a general way have opposed all mixing, except for the benefit of the producer; or, at least, for the owner of the grain. Some farmer witnesses advocated the confining of mixing to the government agencies; others urged that it should be strictly limited to certain grades. Evidence on behalf of overseas millers expressed hostility to mixing except in the mills. Benefits from mixing in Wheat Pool terminals, it was disclosed, go to the actual producers of the grain.

All producers appearing were a unit in rejecting the idea that an agency which has not interest in the grain industry other than mixing should perform such service with legal protection. Their testimony was to the effect that the private elevator, or mixing house, had nearly crowded out the public terminals at the lakehead and on the west coast. Witnesses declared that the farmer would rather pay a fee of five cents a bushel instead of the prevailing two cents rate for elevator handling and eliminate "mixing and kindred evils of concealed profits."

In the matter of grades evidence has accumulated in favor of No. 1, 2 and 3 being "split." Wheat not quite good enough for No. 1 classification and too good for No. 2 should be named, for instance, "No. 1 B" and so on, it was suggested. It was stated that the spread between No. 1 and 2 might be ten or fifteen cents, which was too high a penalty to impose upon a grower just because his grain barely missed a grade. It was claimed by some that this "splitting" system would very nearly eliminate mixing.

Much evidence has been listed in favor of federal inspectors of country elevators with functions similar to those of bank examiners, and a recommendation has been given in the commission's interim report on this point. It was argued that elevator operators should be licensed by the Board of Grain Commissioners and that there should be a staff of inspectors travelling over the prairies and inspecting elevators unexpectedly. The belief was expressed that this would prevent under and over grading and switching of special binned grain.

Complaints against the Board of Grain Commissioners made by witnesses were based chiefly on the failure of the board to hold meetings at different western points to hear the farmers' grievances. Many expressed the opinion that the board got only the viewpoint of the trade. While the commission was initiated by the Saskatchewan government, full authority to conduct their investigation has been given by Ontario, Manitoba, Alberta and British Columbia. Quebec authorities have signified their intention to grant similar powers when the enquiry commences in that province.

In a perforce to their interim report, the commissioners referred to the vastness and importance of the whole problem which confronted them. To indicate to some extent the national importance involved in the producing and marketing of the wheat of the prairie provinces, they submitted figures showing that for the year 1917 the total world production of wheat was 4,293,225,000

bushels, of which Canada's share was 479,665,000 bushels. The total exportable surplus of wheat from all countries in the world during the period from Aug. 1, 1927 to July 31, 1928, was 682,812,000 bushels; and of flour 36,983,000 barrels. Canada's share of this exportable surplus was 288,567,000 bushels of wheat and 9,799,000 barrels of flour, the equivalent of 44,396,000 bushels of wheat, making a total of 332,936,000 bushels of wheat. Thus Canada was responsible for two-fifths of the total world exportable surplus of wheat and for over one quarter of the exportable flour. Of the total production of wheat in Canada during 1927 the prairie provinces produced 454,599,000 bushels and the province of Saskatchewan alone produced 252,500,000 bushels.

### RINGWOOD INSTITUTE

Ringwood Womens' Institute met at the home of Mrs. Joseph Dolron for their March meeting. President Mrs. Nelson Currie presided. Roll call responded to by each member paying ten cents. Regular business bills presented, namely \$1.50 for necessities for school lunch, \$5.00 for flowers, same ordered to be paid. Secretary gave some information regarding erection and maintenance of Sanitorium.

Also a reading on the reason for our Institutes having their origin in Stoney Creek, Ontario.

Plans were made regarding sewing and fancy work on hand. A social hour was spent over a dainty luncheon by hostess.

The April meeting took place at the schoolhouse, where the regular business was carried out by President, officers and members (9).

As the time for Annual Convention is drawing nigh, the following Delegates were appointed, viz: Mrs. Ernest Currie and Mrs. Joseph Dolron. Alternatives, Mrs. John McDougall and Mrs. Nelson Currie. As questioners will also soon be arriving the following conveners were appointed: Mrs. Nelson Currie, on Agriculture; Mrs. Augustus McMahon, National Events; Mrs. John McDougall, Home Economics; Miss Irene Connolly, Education and better schools; Mrs. Wm. Mutch, Legislation; Mrs. Joseph Dolron, Canadian Industries; Misses Irene Connolly, Norma Currie and Austina Mutch were appointed on program for next meeting. A spelling match is also to take place, conducted by the teacher, Miss Connolly.

Fancy work was then indulged in by some of the members, while others prepared a nice cup of tea and served dainties brought by members. Mrs. Augustus McMahon kindly invited members for the May meeting.

## FERTILIZER

We can now quote you prices on best quality of

ACID PHOSPHATE—MURIATE OF POTASH SULPHATE OF AMMONIA—NITRATE OF SODA and MIXED FORMULAS specially adapted for POTATOES and GRAIN.

We can make immediate delivery of a limited quantity or can book your orders for delivery ex steamer on opening of navigation.

Book your orders with us now and we will guarantee delivery on date required.

When sending us your orders please note particularly size of bags and order accordingly, as we cannot book part bags. The weights of bags are as follows:

ACID PHOSPHATE	125 lbs. each
MURIATE OF POTASH	200 lbs. each
SULPHATE OF AMMONIA	200 lbs. each
NITRATE OF SODA	200 lbs. each
MIXED GOODS	125 lbs. each

Book your orders at once as we have ordered only a limited supply this year and will not have any more after our present order is sold out.

### A. HORNE & CO.

3417-4-26-May 3-6th.

### THE IDEAL WAY TO BRUSH THE TEETH

(By The Canadian Dental Association)

If one were going to clean a comb with a tooth brush, how would one proceed? Certainly some effort would be made to get the bristles in between the teeth of the comb. In none of the usual methods of brushing the human teeth, do the bristles of the brush pass in between the teeth and under the gum margin, and this is necessary, if the most vital parts are to be cleaned and the gums properly stimulated.

Secure a brush of medium size not too large and not too small, with fairly stiff bristles which are arranged in tufts, so that the bristles can press between the teeth.

Remember that there are three surfaces to brush, the biting surfaces and the outer and inner surfaces. First brush the biting surfaces of all the teeth using a rotary motion. Then start and brush the outer surfaces, but do not scrub back and forth, as this procedure wears the teeth and causes the gums to recede. Place the brush partly on the enamel and partly on the gum margin, with the bristles inclining at an angle of 45

degrees and pointing towards the root ends of the teeth, upwards on the upper teeth and downward on the lower teeth. Now press firmly but carefully, at the same time slightly rotating or vibrating the brush, so as to cause friction without allowing the bristles to move appreciably from where you place them. When this is done, lift the brush and move it to another area, until all the outer surfaces have been treated in this way. Then brush the inner or tongue side surfaces in similar manner.

As this process is repeated from day to day the pink color of health becomes more apparent and eventually becomes a permanent part of the mouth picture.

### YARDLEY'S BUY SITE

Confirmation of the intention of Yardley and Co., English soap manufacturers and perfumers, to build a branch in Toronto, was noted at the city registry office to-day when a deed was recorded whereby the firm secured the southwest corner of Fleet and York Sts. with a Fleet St. frontage of 80 feet and a York St. frontage of 133 feet. The vendors were the Toronto Harbor Commission and the price of the site was \$34,000.



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