

# For school day lunches



One of the Clark Family

### RECIPE:

Fry some bacon, then put it through mincer until minced fine. Then work it into one-half cup of Clark's Pork and Beans (Heated). Stir together very smoothly and spread between slices of brown bread.

It's the very thing to build husky little bodies!



Let the Clark Kitchens help you for quicker and better meals.



## CLARK'S PORK and BEANS

(With Tomato, Chili or Plain Sauce)

W. CLARK, LIMITED

Establishments at Montreal, P.Q., St. Remi, P.Q., and Harrow, Ont.



## IMPERIAL PUPPY FOOD

The success, following the use of this popular "Imperial" product during past seasons, has clearly proven its merits to our experienced ranchers, who are planning on feeding liberally this year.

Our formula is specially suited to the needs of the young and growing foxes, is rich in vitamins, and a sure preventative of rickets.

Puppy Food may be ordered either "Fine" or "Coarse" to suit the rancher's requirements.

Order early so as to be sure of receiving your supply in good time as a heavy demand is anticipated.

## Imperial Biscuit Company, Ltd.

Box 446 Charlottetown, P. E. I. Phone 721

# the chew for You

Trusty as an old friend--it never fails to please with its lasting flavour.

## "BLACK TWIST" CHEWING HICKEY & NICHOLSON

## NEWSY NOTES

BY AGRICOLA

### A Discussion On "Ow"

I read some time ago in a U. S. magazine—which was apparently very despondent over the future of the "King's English"—that the Prince of Wales says "I howp when he means 'I hope.' This manner of sounding the vowel 'o' is very characteristic of the native of southern England and is of high antiquity. For example, the noble French family of D'ow reappears as D'ow in a grant of English lands by one of the Norman Kings. In the good old times the nobility left writing to those of the baser sort, and the "clericus" who engrossed the deed was thrown upon his own resources and spelt the name as it sounded—its owner could give him no help.

But we may go much beyond feudal times to trace the "ow." When the Romans invaded Britain they found the island occupied by tribes or "nations" each speaking a different dialect of the Celtic tongue—as indeed the Romans themselves did. Barbarians though they considered the Britons, the legionaries frequently intermarried with the natives. A well-executed sepulchral inscription found during excavations in the Roman camp at South Shields, near the mouth of the Tyne, reads: "D. M. Regina Liberta et Coniuge Barates Palmyrenus Natone Catvallauna An. xxx." This is translated "To the gods of the shades (i.e., spirits, ghosts). To Regina, a freedwoman and (his) wife, Barates, a Palmyrene (erected this monument. She was) by nation a Catvallaunan. (and lived) thirty years." Then follows a line in the Palmyrene language and character which has been translated thus: "Regina, freedwoman of Barates, alas!" The upper part of this tombstone is occupied by an elegantly carved figure of a woman seated under a pedimented arch. With her right hand she is opening an upright chest (it has a lock on it) into which she is about to place a ball of wool held in her left. At her feet is a bag ornamented with a diamond pattern and filled with sewing. From the ornamented character of the stone we may judge that Barates was a wealthy man. Several funeral inscriptions from other parts of England tell of marriage between the Romans and Britons.

At last the Roman power came to an end and the legions were withdrawn. But there is evidence that many of the warriors remained in the country they had defended so long. Not in the north, for the climate of that region was very trying to these soldiers from southern Europe; in Northumberland the inscriptions show that they rarely lived beyond thirty years. There are in the South, however, funeral inscriptions still extant, which are considered to belong to the period following the departure of the Roman legions. One of the earliest and best preserved stands in the parish of St. Columb Minor, in Cornwall. It is five feet high and twenty inches wide; the inscription is particularly curious since it gives to the person it commemorates the Roman title of tribune:—"Homonimor. Tribun."—"Homonimorus the tribune." There stones (of which ten or twelve have been found) differ from the earlier Roman monuments, in that the inscription runs the lengthway of the stone instead of being read across. I quote another (believed to have been erected in the sixth century) to show the corrupt character of the Latin. "Hic iacet Cantusus pater Pavinus"—"Here lies Cantusus the father of Pavinus." From these considerations we are led to expect that the old Cornish language approximated more closely to the Latin than did the Welsh or the Gaelic, though all were cognate.

### Colds wont spread If Nostrils are Cleansed. How to Avoid Coughs, Colds

Most cold troubles have their beginning in the delicate lining of the nose. Stop your cold at its beginning — with the first sniffle or sneeze use Catarrhzone Inhaler. It releases a healing vapor that destroys the bacteria which causes colds and other winter ailments. Catarrhzone cleans and disinfects the nostrils, clears away nasty discharges, relieves that stuffed-up feeling in the forehead.

#### How To Stop Colds

Catarrhzone — has successfully restored cases that resisted other remedies. "No one can know better than I the benefit one gets from the very first day's use of Catarrhzone," writes T. T. Hopkins of Westvale. "I Bronchial Catarrh, ear noises, headache, sore eyes, stopped-up nose and throat. It affected my appetite and made my breath rank. Catarrhzone restored me quickly and now keeps me free from colds."

Large one dollar size Catarrhzone with hard rubber inhaler lasts two months and is "Hospital-Certified." Smaller sizes 25c and 50c.

### Catarrhzone Brings Relief Quickly

It is generally understood that one Dolly Pentreath, a fisherwoman of Mousehole, Cornwall, was the last person who spoke Cornish fluently. She died in 1777, and Prince Luclen Bonaparte, who was interested in languages, picked up the story, and erected a monument to her memory in that capacity. The Prince was mistaken, for Cornish was still spoken by many up to the end of the nineteenth century and even now lingers in a multitude of words commonly used in the home life of the people. Cornish literature is very scanty as compared with the Celtic literature of Wales, Ireland and Scotland; it consists of less than a dozen compositions and these are mostly of a religious character, the "Paseon Agan Arluth" (The Passion of Our Lord) being the earliest and best known. But there is to be had here, in Canada, a collection of Cornish folk-songs entitled "Lover Canow Kernewek"—A book of Cornish Songs. The "song of the Cornish fisherman" is "Can an PPecejar Kernewek." The Latinity of these titles is easy to trace. The Romans-Britons, like all the Celtic natives, clipped, altered and used ungrammatically the Latin words which they adopted, and the verb cano—I sing—became in Cornish the substantive canow, songs. Here we have the earliest use of the "ow," a sound which has survived the centuries in the language of the southern people. It is instructive to find that in Italy itself the "o" becomes diphthongal in some of the dialects. In the territorial division of the Abruzzo, just east of Rome, the peasant says alaura for allora and cräume for corono.

In the north the "o" assumes all sounds excepting "ow." The Scot, when he say no (adverbially) calls it na and pronounces it almost as nar; but no-notary—he calls nae and sounds it like nay. The Northumbrian makes a fair attempt at "No!" but when he, dryly ironical, says "Ne doot!" (no doubt), he pronounces it as knee. When he says "I know"—sometimes he says I ken—it sounds "Aa knaa;" the a's both short, as in at, but drawled into one vowel. The Cumbrian and the Yorkshireman both say it in a mellow tone—cantabile—the latter employs a dull flat timbre. Verily "English as she is spoke" is a fearsome language!

### The Snow Flea

The Cornish Miracle Plays, just mentioned, are said by an old writer to have been performed in earthen amphitheatres, up to the end of the sixteenth century. Such amphitheatres are Roman in origin. I saw a fine, though small, example at Burouvicus on the Roman Wall; it is a cup-shaped depression dug in the top of a hill, about 100 feet across and 10 feet deep in the centre.

As the snow was disappearing from the banking round the house in early April, my attention was called to a thick soot-like deposit on the surface of the clay. On examining it closely I was surprised to find a mass of small black insects, in some places a quarter of an inch in depth. Now and again one would give a skip, like a flea, and land two or three inches away. As each individual was about a millimetre in length they must have been present in thousands.

Under the microscope the creature looked like the larval stage of some winged insect. A very ugly little black fellow. Its segmented body was oblong-ovate in shape and covered sparsely with very short curved hairs, like imperfect hooks. Being intrigued with this visitation I captured a few of the creatures and mailed them to the Dominion Entomologist, who kindly informed me that these were "snow fleas," scientifically known as Achoretta socialis Uzel.

Now I began to understand; these are what Bain in his Natural History of P. E. I. calls "Springtails" and refers them to the first order of insects called the Aptera. "Small black Spring-tails sometimes appear in great numbers on the snow in winter, particularly under the shade of spruce groves."

The simple structure of the Aptera (which includes the Springtails and lice) has led to the belief that they are the primitive form of insect life. This is by no means certain, for it may be that they are but debased or degraded examples of some higher form of insect. They have no wings and undergo no metamorphosis—Bain. Although very abundant they appear to have been very little studied, and little is known of their habits. The snow-fleas are very tolerant of cold, and are found in the Arctic regions on melting snow-fields and on glaciers, where they are sometimes known as "snow-worms." Other forms, closely related, are found in caves, and in the celebrated Mammoth Cave in Kentucky, they are notably abundant. They are

### BIRTHPLACE OF TELEPHONE BEING DEMOLISHED

BOSTON, April 28—The birthplace of the telephone is being demolished here. In its later years the four-story building, on Court street near Scollay Square, was known as the Old Palace Theatre, but in 1875 it housed the attic laboratory where Alexander Graham Bell invented the telephone. It was there that Bell made the first telephone call in history, with his partner, Thomas A. Edison, on the other end of the wire in another part of the building.

### RADIO AND LANGUAGE DISCUSSED

PARIS, April 28—The first international congress of professors of living language has convened in Paris. Six hundred professors heard the opening address by Dean Brunot followed by a paper by M. Fouret. The general topic of the congress was the effect of the talking movie and the radio on present-day languages. Among the countries represented were: England, America, Czechoslovakia, Mexico and Uruguay.

### FAMED FORT McHENRY BEING RESTORED

BALTIMORE, Md., April 28—Active work now is under way here on restoration of Fort McHenry, scene of Francis Scott Key's "Star Spangled Banner," as a national shrine. The restoration work was made possible by a congressional appropriation of \$80,000 for improving and parking the grounds. Approximately 100 red oak trees will be planted. Various patriotic societies have signified their intention of aiding by posting markers and tablets.

It was the final race of the day, and as the jockey came in on the last horse, he was met by an enraged owner.

"You're a fine one!" exclaimed the latter. "Why didn't you follow my instructions? I told you distinctly to come away with a rush from the corner."

"Yes, I know, sir," replied the jockey sadly. "I tried my best, but I didn't like to come away without your horse."

Mindard's Liniment for Pimples.

### CALLISTHENICS STUDENTS

PARIS, April 28—Callisthenics have been prescribed for students living in lycées, or state colleges by the central school authorities of France. The order is seen as a revolutionary step heralding awakened interests in sports throughout France. The early morning period of gymnastic exercises started just after Easter vacation.

All judicial humor, fortunately, is not retrospective. While some judges dig it up from the past, others are busy extracting it from the present. A little while ago it was stated before a well-known judge that a company was to run a revue named "King Tut-Tut."

His honor rubbed his brow. "What does 'Tut-Tut' mean?" he enquired.

"It is an expression," replied counsel, "used on the golf links when a man misses his drive."

"You mean, when the clergy are present," suggested the judge, "laughter—Birmingham (England) Weekly Post."

### RELATIONS INSTITUTE TO MEET

CHAPEL HILL, N. C., April 24—(U.P.)—The second quadrennial Human Relations Institute will be held at the University of North Carolina here during the week of May 3-9.

## Match your tasteful rooms with tasteful Rugs and save useful dollars

This is "SPRING" Congoleum Gold Seal Rug No. 613

A smart new CONGOLEUM Gold Seal Rug, with its harmonious colouring, will give your room a festive air you will be proud of. For CONGOLEUM Gold Seal Rugs come in such splendid colour combinations, such attractive, authentic patterns. And, what is more, they retain these distinctive qualities even under the hardest every-day service. Inexpensive too—priced well within the range of every purse—and easy to keep clean and bright. No sweeping or shaking. A simple rub-over with a damp mop is all you need to keep them spotlessly clean. See the new patterns. Look for the Gold Seal. Your floor covering problems are then at an end.

# CONGOLEUM GOLD SEAL RUGS

The World's Best Value in Home Furnishings

CONGOLEUM CANADA LIMITED - MONTREAL