

THE SUMMERSIDE GUARDIAN

and PRINCE COUNTY CHRONICLE

The Western Guardian

This column is reserved for news of local interest but advertising of a newsy nature may be inserted at a special word strictly payable in advance.

SCREEN DOOR HINGES, catches, hooks, sash, etc. in stock at Brace's. L-8517-7-23-21.

CAPITOL GRILL—Special dance Wednesday night. Music by Stan Jamieson's orchestra. Dancing 9 to 1. Admission 35c. L-8580-7-23-21.

GINGER CORDIAL for hay-making at Taylor Drug Co., Kensington.

MOBIL AROTC, A. A. F. BB, and B. instock at Brace's. L-8517-7-23-21.

MR. AND MRS. GEORGE BERNARD, announce the engagement of their daughter, Esther Christine to James Elmer MacLeod, Long River. Marriage to take place August 7th. L-8574-7-24-11.

NOTES MANY CHANGES—After an absence of thirty years Mr. George J. J. Clark, formerly of Montrose, P. E. Island, now President of the National Fireworks, West Haverhill, Mass., has returned to his native land. He was accompanied by his wife and youngest son, Milton. For the past two weeks they have been touring the Province and visiting numerous relatives and friends. Naturally Mr. Clark has noted many changes and especially the development of the fox industry, but he deplored the fact that ninety per cent of the food consumed by fox ranches was imported instead of produced within the Province. He noted, too, the absence of many of the old-time fox hunters and the scarcity of fish and insufficient prices for farm produce he wondered how conditions could be ameliorated. Mr. Clark is one of our successful farmers and has amassed considerable wealth. Hence his observations are worthy of note. On their return to Massachusetts Mr. and Mrs. Clark and son propose to travel via Uppur Canada, where Mr. Clark has mining interests. They are visiting Mr. Clark's sister, Mrs. J. D. Crockett.—S.

FAMILY REUNION—A happy family reunion was held recently at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Clovis Gaudet of Egmont Bay when Mrs. Gaudet's mother, Mrs. Marie Rose Arseneault, celebrated her 82nd birthday. Mrs. Arseneault who enjoys very good health, has been married three times and an interesting story, perhaps unique in the history of Canada, is told in connection with her spouses. When Mr. Arseneault died she married the altar with Stanislaus Arseneault, at the same Nuptial Mass, were married, Placide Arseneault and Arsene Arseneault. The latter two gentlemen became in due time husbands of Mrs. Arseneault. It is not very common that there is a big wedding; but still more unique that there the fact that the bridegrooms should each become in time the husband of one of the brides at their first marriage ceremony. Another interesting fact in connection with this family reunion is that each of the bridegrooms assisted in the church services. Mrs. Arseneault's first husband was the organist of Egmont Bay church; the second was an altar boy and the third choir master. Mrs. Arseneault's living grandchildren and great grandchildren were present at the reunion, besides many other relatives. After a sumptuous supper had been served, Mr. Charles M. Arseneault read an address congratulating Mrs. Arseneault on her 82nd birthday. Mrs. Arseneault also added his congratulations to those of the guests. Mrs. Arseneault had a family of nine children, only one of whom has pre-deceased her. The children are, Mrs. Joseph Arseneault, Quebec; Mrs. Ben LeClair, Somersetville, Mass.; Mr. Felicien Arseneault, Quebec; Edward (deceased); Sister Saint Edmond, Quebec; Mrs. Clovis Gaudet; Mrs. Charles J. Arseneault; Mrs. Emanuel Gallant and Mrs. Denis Arseneault, all of Egmont Bay. There are 46 grandchildren and 14 great-grandchildren, all living. Visiting Mrs. Arseneault at the present time are Sister Saint Edmond, her daughter and Sister Saint Roseline, daughter of Mr. Sylvain Gallant, of Quebec. A most enjoyable time was had, and when the guests took their leave they wished Mrs. Arseneault many happy returns of the day, to which the gracious old lady (three times married) made suitable acknowledgements.—S.

PERSONALS

—Mr. Louis and George Darrach, spent the week-end visiting friends in Wilmet.—S.

—Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Pope, of Ottawa, and their two interesting sons are visiting Mr. and Mrs. Reginald Pope, Summerside.—S.

—Miss Mary White, R. N., is visiting her parents, Ven Archambault, O. De W. White, D. D. and Mrs. White of Summerside.—S.

—Miss Elizabeth Adams and Miss Hazel Arling, spent to Moncton, after spending a week's vacation with friends and relatives.—S.

—Miss Vivian Bernard, Free-town, was operated on in the Prince County Hospital on Tuesday last. For many friends hope for her speedy recovery.

—Mr. and Mrs. Robert Dewar, and little daughter, spent the week-end in Montague.—S.

—Recent arrivals at the Stavert Cottages, North Bedouque, include Mr. and Mrs. William B. Jarrett, Englishwood, N. J. Mr. and Mrs. George Callbeck and family, Summerside; Mr. and Mrs. Lester Simmons and family, Free-town; Mr. and Mrs. Donald Stewart and family, Summerside; Doctor and Mrs. Stimpson, Summerside at the house are Miss Madelin L. Cluff, Perth N. B.; Miss Jean Brown and Miss Marion Brown both of Salisbury, N. B.—S.

—Senator D. E. Riley, Alberta, has been in the province for two weeks visiting his native home in Montague. He has renewed friendships there were most intimate in youth, being warmly received by many former associates. On Friday he and his nephew, Bruce Riley, enjoyed the pleasure of a fishing trip, having hooked 500 lbs. of choice codfish. He will have something to boast about when he returns West.

ALBERTON AND VICINITY

Haying is now in full swing and everyone reports a good crop.

The C.G.I.T. girls attending camp at Canoe Cove are Ruth Campbell, Mabel Hardy, Ruth Gordon and Helen Hardy.

Rev. Mr. Christie and family, York, are spending a few months at their summer cottage, Montrose.

Among those attending the moonlight sail at Borden Wednesday were: Margaret Matthews, Jennie Johnson, Heber Matthews and Don Campbell of Alberton and Edith Bernard, Ann Marie LeClair, Carl Coonan and Eugene Perry of Tignish.

Miss Irene Hardy, R.N., Summerside, is spending her vacation with her parents Mr. and Mrs. Robt. Hardy, Montrose.

Mrs. H. Champion and Mrs. (Rev.) W. J. Phillips, Alberton, are camping at Ramsay Hardy's cottage, Montrose.

Miss Beatrice Bowness, Ottawa, is spending her vacation with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Reuben Bowness, Montrose.

Mrs. Marjorie Russel and Miss Elizabeth Ross are spending a few days with their parents, Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Ross, Alberton.

Mrs. Gordon Ramsey and children, Summerside, are spending a pleasant vacation in Montrose the guests of Mrs. Ramsey's mother, Mrs. H. B. Bowness.

Mr. Donald Ross was in Summerside Friday on business.

Miss Blanche McQuaid, Bedford, spent two weeks vacation in Alberton the guest of Mrs. John McQuaid. She was accompanied home by Miss Laura McQuaid.

Mr. O. H. Rudderham is relieving Mr. J. J. McQuaid here. Mr. McQuaid is enjoying a pleasant fishing trip in the Maritimes.—A.

SCIENCE TO JUDGE BY ROOTS

SASKATON, July 23.—The scientist, wishing to speed up improvement of crop plants, will in future judge them underground.

What is found in the root system is reflected later in the upper part of the plant, experiments on the field husbandry plots of the University of Saskatchewan indicate.

Dr. J. B. Harrington, in charge of the department yesterday said that with a little more definite data, the root system would give a clue to the yielding ability of parent plants for cross breeding, a month after planting. This, he said, will save years of testing and painstaking investigation.

CHURCH WINDOW

Tribute of Prime Minister R. B. Bennett to the memory of his sister, Mrs. Evelyn Reed Coates, a stained-glass window will be placed in St. Andrew's Wesley Church in Vancouver. Mrs. Coates died six years ago. While in England for the King's Jubilee Premier Bennett commissioned experts in London. Artists are now at work on it. Cost is estimated at \$10,000.

HISTORIC ALTAR

SYDNEY, N. S., July 23.—In the Church of the Sacred Heart at Red Islands, a few miles from Sydney, is a storied altar that was brought from France in 1891. It was placed in the old French fort at St. Peters, Port Toulouse as it was then called. When the English captured the fort the altar was carried off by the French to the woods where it was hidden.

Later it was found by the Indians who jealously guarded it until a priest stationed at Red Islands finally persuaded them to allow him to move it to the Roman Catholic Church.

It seems preferable to use rye in a mixed ration with oats and oil cake. This might be composed of 50 lbs. oats, 50 lbs. rye and 10 lbs. of oil cake, and towards the end of the feeding period the rye might be slightly increased. In some cases rye has been fed alone with good results, but a mixed ration is usually more satisfactory. The variety of such a mixture adds to its palatability, digestibility, and fattening qualities.

COMPTON'S FUNERAL PARLOURS

FUNERAL DIRECTOR AND EMBALMER

Latest Ambulance Service. Central Street, Summerside.

Without cost, for Paps and adults at your nearest Dealer.

SUNGLO

Summer Fox Baiting with and without meat, for Paps and adults at your nearest Dealer.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

(Continued)

Sheep like to live on hills and will move about and find feed on very poor pasture. They will thrive better if abundance of grass is available, but breeding flocks can be pastured on poor and inexpensive land, to the profit of their owner.

Low wet land is not desirable for sheep raising and will often develop foot rot. If there is a hill in the sheep pasture the flock will usually be found on the top of it at night.

On many of the hill pastures in Scotland, sheep are driven to the bottom of the hill in the morning and they graze on their way up to sleep on the top at night. High land, with light or gravelly soil, makes a desirable kind of sheep farm. Sheep should not be raised on low, wet land, nor on very sandy soil.

Taking one year with another, over a considerable period of time, there are few farm animals that will pay better profits than sheep. The wool is an extra crop, and though the price may vary a great deal, the amount of the clip is reasonably certain.

In the early pioneer days in Canada, before carding and spinning by hand was a lost art, the sheep furnished clothing for the farmer and his family right at home.

The supply of mutton and wool afforded by sheep was of very substantial value to early settlers, particularly to those from Scotland and Ireland, whose women had an expert knowledge of carding, spinning, knitting and weaving. Sheep are still one of the sheet anchors of farming in this country and will, it is hoped, increase in popularity with our agriculturists as time goes on.

It is very easy for a caretaker of sheep to become fond of his charges. Sheep have attractive and intelligent faces, and while to the casual observer they all look alike, in reality each one has a distinct personality, and the man who is feeding them soon learns to know his sheep, one from another, and to form attachments for them that makes his business a most interesting one.

The shepherd on the hills, with his dogs and his sheep, has at times a life of toil, but the intelligence of his dogs, and the trusting helplessness of his sheep, or the courageous defensive attitude of some old ram, make his life a most interesting one.

A large drop in total tonnage for June, 1935, was shown from the same month last year. The past month saw only 108,315 tons handled, while last year the amount was 142,231 tons.

Mall traffic for the first six months of this year dropped off from that for 1934 when 74,369 bags were handled, compared with 66,469 bags this year.

CANADA'S FLORAL REGIONS

As the Dominion of Canada covers such a large territory, there may be considerable differences of opinion as to the various floral regions which may be recognized. Taking into account the topography, climate, and present distribution of plants, there are, at any rate, six well-defined floral areas, namely, Arctic, Northern, Eastern, Southern, Prairie and Western, or Cordilleran.

With regard to the Arctic region, while the growing season is short and the lower strata of the soil remains frozen, it is a mistake to suppose that this area is devoid of plant life. As a matter of fact, the colours of the Arctic flowers, such as the beautiful blue lupins, azaleas, rhododendrons, and Arctic primroses, are deeper than elsewhere. Like the other floral areas, the Arctic has plants that are not found outside its own district, just as in the Southern area there are 47 kinds of plants which do not occur in any other part of Canada. Although only three species of trees appear to be confined to the prairies, the large-leaved cottonwood, narrow-leaved cottonwood, and prairie ash, the prairie region can boast of 267 species of characteristic plants which do not grow outside the great plains, while in the eastern region the species of plants found in that area alone are too numerous to enumerate. As there is a certain amount of overlapping of the floras of any two adjacent areas, the boundaries of the various regions are not to be defined too rigidly.

THE VEGETABLE GARDEN

The value of vegetables in reducing the food costs in the farm home is not fully realized, and because of this there are comparatively few good vegetable gardens around the average farm home. A crop value of \$30 for one-quarter of an acre of land in different vegetables is certainly not excessive, and taking for example one province alone, namely Nova Scotia, where there are 50,000 farms and garden holdings capable of producing crops worth this amount for household use only, the total amount would be equivalent to \$1,500,000. There are, of course, many essential details to which close attention must be given if success in vegetable growing is to be achieved but the management of these details is not beyond anyone who can form reasonable judgments in his undertakings. Further, in location, preparatory tillage, maintenance tillage, commercial fertilization, cool and warm-season vegetables, good seed, plan of garden, plan of planting, vegetables recommended, and other important items, full information is given in the publication "The Vegetable Garden" by W. S. Blair, superintendent of the Dominion Experimental Farm at Kentville, issued by the Dominion Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

War-Time Premier Talks Peace



David Lloyd George, war-time prime minister of Great Britain, came out of his political retirement recently, to address 3,000 delegates to a convention of members of the Free Churches and Social Service organizations of England and plead for peace of the world. Here the venerable statesman is pictured during his address in London. The convention was the means of starting a new movement for peace and reconstruction of the old world.

HALIFAX SHIPPING RECORDS INCREASE

(By The Canadian Press)

HALIFAX, July 23.—A total of 1,199,007 tons of cargo were handled through the port of Halifax during the first six months of 1935, according to the Halifax Harbor Commissioners' monthly report. This figure represents a substantial gain over 1934 when the total was 1,129,068 tons.

The number of vessels arriving and departing from Halifax shows a similar increase, 2,753 having been recorded during the past half year, compared with 2,493 during the same period of 1934.

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Death Rate From Auto Accidents Increasing In U.S.

MONCTON, N. B., July 23.—The death rate from automobiles in the United States is growing to serious proportions, 36,000 being killed last year, stated John E. Long, president of the National Safety Council and Superintendent of Safety, Delaware and Hudson Railroad, who was a visitor to Moncton today with Mrs. Long, and family.

"The greatest menace is the care-driver," Mr. Long said. "The National Safety Council is carrying on a programme of educational work with the idea of reducing the number of accidents. Already good results have been shown in the case of school children."

The greatest number of accidents is to children under fifteen years of age and by means of lectures and other educational work in the schools the number is being reduced although it is still far too high. Pedestrians constitute the greatest casualty class in automobile accidents.

Speaking with regard to accidents involving collisions between motor vehicles and trains, Mr. Long stated statistics revealed almost one third of these are caused by the careless running into trains. In commenting upon methods in accident prevention, Mr. Long said continuity of education is one of the greatest factors. On the Delaware and Hudson, he stated, in 1918 there were 180 employees killed and 1,615 injured, whereas last year there were only 2 employees killed and 204 injured.

Mr. Long previous to his joining the Delaware and Hudson Railroad, was safety engineer for the Canadian Government Railways in the Maritime Provinces. With his family and Mrs. Long he is on a vacation trip to the Maritime Provinces and left here this afternoon for Halifax from where he will proceed to Saint John via Digby enroute back to Albany.

LEAVES FOR WORLD EDUCATIONAL MEET

(By The Canadian Press)

WOLFVILLE, N. S., July 23.—Miss Rosamond deWolfe Archibald of Wolfville has left for England to act as Canada's representative on the International Relations Committee at the Congress of Education which convenes at Oxford Aug. 10-17.

An authority on English, Miss Archibald has been asked to deliver an address outlining her own methods of teaching at Horton Academy here. She also has been called upon to confer in the matter of inaugurating a world-wide contest for Good-will Day in 1936.

Miss Archibald represented Canada last fall at the annual convention of the National Council of Teachers of English at Washington.

HOME CURING OF PORK

In the home curing of pork either the "dry salt" or the "brine" method may be employed, but whichever process is adopted common salt is the curing agent. Such other ingredients as sugar, salt-petre, and baking soda are also used. As a rule, the old-fashioned brown granulated is preferred to the white granulated which is believed to give a slightly better flavour to the meat.

A small quantity of salt-petre has a preservative effect and gives a reddish colour to the meat. Baking soda is used principally with the brine cure.

Pork for curing should be cut up into convenient sizes, and it is important, on the one hand, that all animal heat has been cooled out of the meat, and on the other hand, that the meat is not frozen when the curing is commenced. A cool, well-ventilated cellar is a desirable place for both brine and dry curing. The curing is more easily completed in cold, or at least cool, weather, so that thick pieces may not have a chance to spoil before the salt has penetrated. For beginners the brine cure is preferred because there is less likelihood of failure, but full information as to the home curing of pork, the storing of meat, and how to make sausages and head cheese is contained in the booklet "The Home Curing of Pork" just issued by the Dominion Department of Agriculture.

QUITE CLEAR

Here are extracts from letters to the ministry of Pensions:

In accordance with instructions on form—I have given birth to twins in the enclosed envelope. I am forwarding my marriage certificate and my two children, one of which is a mistake as you will see.

of roots has ranged from 1,531 pounds to 6,997 pounds per acre. This weight is equal to that of a very heavy crop of hay and helps to explain why it is so difficult to remove or kill all the roots. A booklet on the subject has been prepared by Dr. E. S. Hopkins, Dominion Field Husbandman and is issued by the Dominion Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, to those who desire it. In it the eradication of couch grass is thoroughly dealt with, the principles underlying the methods of attack and the methods of eradication themselves being explained in detail, as for example (1) removing the roots from the soil by cultivation and drawing off the field, (2) starving the plant by removal of top growth, (3) smothering the growth of the weed by a smother crop, (4) tying the roots on the surface of the soil, and (5) using chemicals to kill the plant. Ineffective methods are also described.

COUCH GRASS ERADICATION

Couch grass is probably the most prevalent and most pernicious weed in Eastern Canada. It is a perennial, propagated to some extent, but more especially by underground root stalks, and is consequently extremely difficult to eradicate. Few people realize the enormous quantity of couch grass root stalks which may be found in the soil. According to investigations conducted at the Central Experimental Farm at Ottawa, the weight

New Nanking Cafe

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UPSTAIRS PRIVATE DINING ROOM
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Cafe Open Day and Night
QUICK SERVICE — EXCELLENT CUISINE
DINNER AND SUPPER—25c to 35c.
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Dominant Plant Growth

(By Wildwood in Vancouver Province)

When the soil is robbed of its greenery, by fire, landslide, flood or work of man, various plants rush in to claim the vacancy.

Over the blackened scars of the western woods the willow-herb has always been so prompt in staking the bare inches that it has earned the name of fireweed. Its great stems, magenta crowned, rise rapidly, becoming grey leaded with seed of silvery down that floats over many enquiring miles, seeking new lodgment. Two years later, the magenta has diminished, overtaken by bracken, thistle, berry and minor weeds, while underneath are seeding trees, alder and birchery, with numbers of evergreens, if the "burn" has not gone very deep in the ground.

The fireweed falls before the deadly "brush" wherein alder and maples become dominant later following these upward come fir and cedar, tolerant of shade, because able to hold their narrow leaves when the others have shed theirs, and then half a century after, rising above the leaf-shedding trees, slowly starving them of sunlight and establishing the evergreen forest again. Whenever the evergreens take hold they gradually claim the ground from all other weeds and their position that can not sustain their position beneath the shade. Seen through the centuries, fire and slide are but temporary breaks in the forest continuity.

In cutting and fillings humanly wrought, the subsoil exposed weeds come the all seeds of alder and cedar, tolerant of shade, because able to hold their narrow leaves when the others have shed theirs, and then half a century after, rising above the leaf-shedding trees, slowly starving them of sunlight and establishing the evergreen forest again. Whenever the evergreens take hold they gradually claim the ground from all other weeds and their position that can not sustain their position beneath the shade. Seen through the centuries, fire and slide are but temporary breaks in the forest continuity.

Where the land has been cleared for crops, some plants fight eagerly for dominance, one of the worst being "anada" thistle, progressing by adventitious underground roots, encouraged by the cutting of the roots into pieces by plow and harrow. This pest fiercely claims every inch, and takes all its life in a few years of the particular food the thistle requires. Acres once covered with the thistle eventually change over to other weeds. If trees do not smother it, grass will. Mare's tail is a most persistent weed in damp fields and gardens, wherever the dominant grass has been removed and only constant cutting of every green shoot can kill it.

Gardeners know that some

PULORUM CONTROL STAND-ARD

Owing to the fact that pulorum disease of domestic fowls is beset with vagaries, much misunderstanding has persisted regarding the ailment. Formerly known as bacillary white diarrhoea when affecting chicks, it has long been recognized as the most destructive cause of young chick life but the control and eradication of the disease is no longer a matter of doubt. The latter fact has been amply demonstrated by the Poultry Division on the flocks of the Dominion Experimental Farms. Since the infection is transmitted through the egg, effective disease control must be based on the detection and removal of the diseased hens in the breeding flock. Because infected hen's blood reacts differently from the normal, the use of this standard which is the sure means for pulorum disease detection was approved in 1934 by Hon. Robert Weir, Dominion Minister of Agriculture.

MARKETING RESEARCH

Many farmers who formerly were interested primarily in the production are beginning to realize that the demand for the product which they have to sell is as important in determining the price as the supply of the product. One of the chief objects of agricultural marketing research is to obtain the necessary facts concerning the demand which will lead to increased returns to producers of agricultural commodities.

A comprehensive study of the marketing of any particular commodity involves the gathering of information of the whole process of distribution of that product from the producer to the consumer. Such a study includes investigation with respect to the methods and practices of those engaged in marketing, the costs of preparation and transportation, the facilities for handling at the farm, at the country point and at the terminal, auction or public market, wholesaling and retailing costs and the many aspects of the demand or preference of the ultimate consumer. Such a comprehensive investigation might also include a study of the relations of quality or grade to the price obtained by the wholesaler and the retailer. In the nature of definite marketing research, very little study, according to the "Economic Annalist," has been devoted to the obtaining of facts on consumer preferences and their relation to the marketing of overseas markets with a view to expanding the sale of Canadian export products in countries which now use but small quantities of these commodities.

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MARKETING RESEARCH

Many farmers who formerly were interested primarily in the production are beginning to realize that the demand for the product which they have to sell is as important in determining the price as the supply of the product. One of the chief objects of agricultural marketing research is to obtain the necessary facts concerning the demand which will lead to increased returns to producers of agricultural commodities.

A comprehensive study of the marketing of any particular commodity involves the gathering of information of the whole process of distribution of that product from the producer to the consumer. Such a study includes investigation with respect to the methods and practices of those engaged in marketing, the costs of preparation and transportation, the facilities for handling at the farm, at the country point and at the terminal, auction or public market, wholesaling and retailing costs and the many aspects of the demand or preference of the ultimate consumer. Such a comprehensive investigation might also include a study of the relations of quality or grade to the price obtained by the wholesaler and the retailer. In the nature of definite marketing research, very little study, according to the