PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND SALUTES
The HON. ROBERT J. MANION

The Leader of the National Conservative Party Will Address a Public Meeting on His Political Policy and the Formation of a National Government.

THE STRAND THEATRE, Charlottetown
FRIDAY, MARCH 8th. at 8 P. M.

The Queen's County Candidates Messrs W. Chester S. McLure and John O. Hyndman Will Also Deliver Brief Addresses.

National Conservative Association
QUEEN'S COUNTY.

Audited And Correct

SALVATION ARMY ISSUES BALANCE SHEET FOR YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 1939

The governing council of the Salvation Army in Canada has just issued its 57th Annual Balance sheet covering the financial year ending September, 1939. It gives a concise view of the Dominion-wide activities of the organization and shows the Salvation Army to be one of the best-managed philanthropic organizations in the country.

A most business-like procedure is followed. In addition to a very exacting internal audit of all accounts by their own travelling auditor, the books and accounts are audited regularly by a leading firm of chartered accountants. All records of income, and vouchers covering expenditures and carefully scrutinized, and checked.

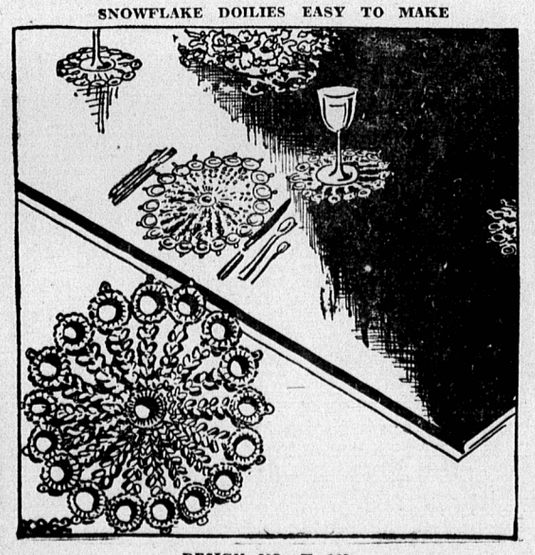
The report shows that accommodation for 4,000 men, women and children is being provided through their various activities, which include:

3 Children's Homes
36 Homes and Hospitals for Women
17 Hostels and Food Depots for Homeless Men.
6 Homes for Aged Men and Women.

This balance sheet, covering the Army's financial year which ends in September, does not, of course, record the extensive war-time operations since that date among the Canadian troops throughout the Dominion, nor with the overseas forces now in England.

Copies of the latest audited statement will be sent to those interested who address their requests to Commissioner Orames, 20 Albert Street, Toronto.

SNOWFLAKE DOILIES EASY TO MAKE



DESIGN NO. X 962

The crocheted doilies for plates and glasses are done in the dainty "Snowflake" design. Pattern No. X 962 contains list of materials needed, illustration of stitches and complete instructions.

To order this design write your name and address on a piece of paper and send with 15 cents in coin or stamps to Needlework Department Charlottetown Guardian.

To Charlottetown Guardian
Needlework Department.

Design No. X 962

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RIVERDALE SCHOOL

Honor Roll for the month of February:—

Grade X:
1. Hilda MacKinnon.
Grade VIII:
1. Dorothy MacDonald.
2. Lloyd MacKinnon.
Grade VII:
1. Shirley MacQuaid.
2. Florence MacKinnon.
Grade V:
1. Chester MacFadyen.
2. Oliver MacDonald.
3. Catherine MacFadyen.
Grade IV:
1. Shirley MacFadyen.
2. Hazel MacDonald.
3. David Lamont.
Grade III:
1. Ralph McQuaid.
2. Velda MacKinnon.
3. Kelsie Buchanan.
Grade I (Sr.)
1. Shirley MacDonald.
Grade I (Jr.):
1. Gerald McQuaid.
2. Leo Osborne.

Teacher, Erma A. Bain.

AUGUSTINE COVE SCHOOL

Honor Roll of Augustine Cove School for month of January.

Senior Department:
Grade X:
1. Eileen MacFadyen.
2. Frances Murphy.
3. Eldon McWilliams.
Grade IX:
1. Alice Sherren.
Grade VIII:
1. Lorna MacFadyen.
2. Frances Sherren.
3. Georgena Dawson.
Grade VII:
1. Mervin Murray.
Grade VI:
1. Margaret Murphy.
2. Annie Sherren.
3. Arnold Murray.

Perfect attendance: Eileen MacFadyen, Frances Murphy, Alice Sherren, Georgena Dawson, Gordon MacFarlane, Lloyd Murphy, Annie Sherren, Margaret Murphy.

Primary Department:

Grade V:
1. Errol Carruthers.
2. Aletha MacFadyen.
3. Sheldon Campbell.
Grade IV:
1. Dorothy Campbell.
Grade III:
1. Terrance Peters.
2. Betty Murray.
Grade II (a):
1. Kathryn MacFarlane.
2. Margaret Carruthers.
Grade II (b):
1. Charles Peters.
2. Clarence Peters.
Grade I (a):
1. Ruth Murray.
2. Lowell Campbell.
3. Phyllis Murphy.
Grade I (b):
1. Bessie Burke.
2. George Murphy.
3. Vernie Robinson.

Perfect Attendance: Eleanor Campbell, Jack Murray, Dorothy Campbell, Betty Murray, Kathryn MacFarlane, Charles Peters, Lowell Campbell, Phyllis Murphy, Ruth Murray, George Murphy, Vernon Campbell, Vernie Robinson.

Principal, Geraldine Darby.

Assistant Teacher, Kathleen MacFarlane.

Sanitation and Plant Disease

(Science Service News)

Sanitation is as important to the farmer as it is to public health authorities, states J. E. Bosher, Laboratory of Plant Pathology, Saanichton, B. C.

Plant enemies include many fungi, bacteria, and viruses. They must all be carried to the plant by some means. Fungi and bacteria may be borne by insects and other animals, rain, wind, and cultivating tools; or with seeds, cuttings, and other plant parts. They may also grow through the soil for some distance. Viruses are carried by insects human beings, or other natural carriers' by contast, or by propagation of infected plants. Many disease organisms pass the winter in plant refuse, and some may live for several years in the soil. These facts show the type of sanitation that is needed.

Simple sanitary measures include routine removal and burning of all diseased plant material, and thorough composting of healthy refuse to prevent its becoming a breeding place for disease. A good composting method is to stack the refuse in alternate layers with soil or with previously rotted humus, sprinkling each layer with a mixture of two parts by weight of sulphate of ammonia, two parts of finely ground limestone, and one part of superphosphate, at the rate of 150 pounds to one ton of organic refuse. Well moistened and frequently turned, such a compost will develop into an excellent manure.

Soil for greenhouses, seed flats, frames, or seed beds should be sterilized by steam-heating to a temperature of 200 F. for 30 minutes, to prevent damping-off and root-rot. Seed treatment with one of the dusts made for the purpose will also keep down many such troubles. Seeds, stock plants, and cuttings should be obtained only from reputable sources. They should not be accepted without careful examination, and should be kept separate from main plantings until proved healthy. Insects should be kept under control by routine sprays, fumigations, or baits, for they may carry disease in addition to injuring the plants.

Following harvest, a thorough clean-up fo the greenhouse is recommended. This should include a complete removal of all the crop residues, a thorough cleansing of all the glass, frames and benches followed by a fumigation. A cheap and effective fumigation may be obtained by burning sulphur at the rate of half a pound per 1000 cubic feet of space. The sulphur should be placed on hot coals in suitable containers one to every 5000 cubic feet, and the house closed for 24 hours at least. The fumes from sulphur not only destroy disease spores but insect pests and parasites as well.

Low lying areas often need special attention. Many root diseases can be eliminated by improving soil conditions through drainage, subsoiling, manuring with both organic and mineral fertilizers, and crop rotation. Poor circulation over low-lying ground and in certain parts of greenhouses may result in a localized high humidity, which in turn, may cause disease outbreaks. It is not often possible to improve the air drainage out of doors, but adequate ventilation may stop the trouble in greenhouses.

A knowledge of the diseases to which his crops are subject must be the grower's first step in their control. The publications available from the Dominion and Provincial Governments will form the nucleus of a library on this subject.

Growing Ducks For Market

(Experimental Farm News)

Growing ducks for market is a specialized side line in poultry keeping and is becoming popular with many poultrymen and farmers, especially those near large towns and cities. Profits received for money invested are very attractive and the turnover is rapid.

Considerable experimental work with different varieties of ducks, and the use of different feeds fed in different ways have been carried on at the Experimental Farm in Ottawa, states A. G. Taylor, Poultry Division. A brief summary of results obtained would indicate that ducklings of the Pekin breed make the best gains with the least amount of feed. When properly handled, ducklings of this breed make one pound gain in weight on 3.5 to 4 pounds of feed consumed. They can be developed to market age in about ten weeks time when fed on a mixture of equal parts cornmeal, shorts and bran, with ten per cent beef meal added. It is a good plan to add about one per cent fine salt to the mash. Mix thoroughly in its dry state before using.

Frequent feeding promotes rapid growth. Feed six times daily from the start until the ducklings are three weeks old, and five times daily until they are ready for market.

Duck mashes should be moistened with water before feeding. It is a good plan to moisten the mixture about two to three hours before feeding, so that the mash may become swollen and more easily digested. Add sufficient water to make the mash quite moist and let it stand for a few hours. When ready to feed it should not be sloppy but just wet enough that it will stick together. Sprinkle coarse sand over the mash before feeding. The sand serves as grit, and aids in the process of digestion. Chick size oyster shell should be provided so that the ducklings can help themselves. Feed only what the ducklings will eat up clean at each feeding.

Finely chopped green feed should be added to the mash after the ducklings are four to five days old. Fresh cut clover or alfalfa which has been chopped fine makes excellent green feed. Start with only a very small amount and increase the green feed gradually until it represents about one fifth of the ration.

When the ducklings are about seven weeks old, the green feed should be gradually eliminated, and at the commencement of the eighth week the mash should be changed to 50 pounds cornmeal, 35 pounds shorts and 15 pound beef meal with a sprinkling of coarse sand.

By the end of the tenth week the ducklings should be in excellent flesh and have developed their first coat of feathers. At this time there should be no delay in marketing them. If kept longer they will change their feathers, which will slow up development and reduce profit. The profit made in the raising of ducks for market is directly dependent on the successful marketing of the product at the proper time.

ANCIENT CENTRAL HEATING

LLANTWIT MAJOR, Wales — (CP) —A central heating plant, rare in Britain's modern days has been found in an excavated Roman villa here. Skeletons in the villa are evidence of a murderous raid, possibly by Irish tribes.

If you stand while ironing, a rather thick, soft rug, or spongy rubber mat placed beside the ironing board will prevent fatigue.

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