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That's the way a small girl describes our

Fruit Cakes

They're so very appetising, so delightfully fragrant, so deliciously flavored, that the memory of their goodness will last for a long time.

Make a Nice Gift

PUT UP IN HOLLY PAPER AND BOX

Call, write or phone our store

or ask your grocer to get it for you.

Stewart's Bakery

Kent Street Charlottetown



FANCIES OF FAMOUS MEN.

When the Earl of Derby opened the new marine promenade and park at Blackpool the other day he had to cut a ribbon with a pair of gold scissors. In compliment to him, the ribbon was black and white—the Derby racing colors.

The ceremony over, the earl handed the mayor half-a-crown in exchange for the scissors, saying that there was a superstition in connection with scissors that the only way to prevent trouble was to hand over a coin.

Whether the earl believed in this superstition himself or not, many other famous people have been influenced by similar fancies. Charles Dickens, whose son, Sir H. P. Dickens, has just been celebrating his golden wedding, firmly believed in the luck of Friday. In his House of Commons days the Earl of Balfour has been seen to "touch wood." Lord Rosebery thinks a dead hedgehog an evil omen.

Goethe, the German poet and sage, often held the handle of a scythe over his forehead. Woodrow Wilson found it lucky; Wagner, the great composer, feared and avoided it.

Perhaps the strangest of all superstitions held by living mortals is that of old John D. Rockefeller. He believes that a hunk of eagle stone he possesses has magic properties. When he wishes to confer upon some favored individual a signal mark of high esteem, he gives him a minute fragment—for luck!

PALESTINE'S TRADE.

Palestine and commerce—that is a new association to most of us, long accustomed to think of the country under the heel of Turkey, production paralyzed by grinding taxation and gross injustice. All that, however, is the necessary basis of a healthy trade returns now from part of the trade statistics of the Near East.

Palestine, or the Holy Land, has an area of about 2,000 square miles, that is, it is about one-third the size of our Province of New Brunswick, but it has a population of about 800,000 nearly two-thirds of which consists of Moslems. The next largest element consists of Jews.

LIVING WITHOUT FOOD.

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PLANTS FALL IN LOVE.

According to an eminent plant psychologist of India, Sir Jagadisa Shandra Bose, trees can fall in love. They have heart beat and pulse, and show symptoms of the tender passion just as plainly as do human beings.

Sir Jagadisa is among the first of the modern scientists to consider plants as having hearts, minds, and feelings, and to study the workings of their "brains" as closely as any student of human psychology.

The Hindu scientist says that he has observed trees which seem to select certain other trees near by as objects of their affection and send out slender tendrils to enfold them in a fond embrace.

He has known a love-sick palm which refused to bear fruit for two seasons because its mate's pollen could not reach it, and only when this pollen was scattered over its branches did it begin to bear fruit again.

To prove his contention that plants have an intelligence which approaches that of their affection and send out slender tendrils to enfold them in a fond embrace.

One day I heard of a full-grown palm tree in Bengal," he writes, "which was bent over as if prostrate in prayer, but was raised to an erect position each day when the temple bells rang."

The tree became the centre of pilgrimages from all over India, and many miraculous cures were effected by sheer faith in its sanctity.

We found that this holy tree was affected periodically by warmth. Bent in a bowed position against its natural instincts it attempted to stand upright when the heat stimulation was greatest. The temple bells happened to ring at that particular time.

Sir Jagadisa maintains that the effect of electricity on plants is the same as on animals. At first there is a maudlin depression, then wild excitement. Carbonic acid kills plants, and chloroform and ether kill or stupefy them.

One of his experiments, starting at five o'clock in the afternoon, showed that the plant was fully conscious until after midnight.

In one of his tests he gave a carpenter a drink of water, and by means of a delicate instrument he discovered that it became "intoxicated."

The ancient Druids worshipped trees. The Japanese believe that spirits occupy the trees. Ward off hard luck you knock on wood, it is a relic of old pagan days when people knocked on trees to propitiate the tree spirits who might otherwise bring them ill luck.

LIGHTLESS LIGHTHOUSES.

Experiments are now being carried out by the British Government to test the efficiency of a new wireless "lighthouse" which, if it meets with success anticipated, will not only supersede the form of lighthouses present in use, but will materially add to the safety of seafaring men during fogs and storms.

It consists of a revolving wireless beam which can be picked up within fifty miles radius by any vessel carrying a receiving set. By its aid, after a simple calculation, any navigating officer will be able to find out his ship's bearing.

Signals of varied lengths and of different colors are sent out as the loop aerial revolves on its mast, and from these those within range can judge whether it is pointing in a northerly, southerly, westerly, or easterly direction. The receiving set gets the full strength of the signal when the aerial is pointing straight towards it and the minimum when the frame is sideways to it.

The advantages of this wireless "lighthouse" over the type with which we are familiar are obvious. Foremost among them is the matter of distance. No light, however powerful, could be seen for a distance of fifty miles at sea, even under fair conditions, whereas the wireless "beam" will not only cover this long distance, but will be just as effective whatever the weather conditions may happen to be.

Experiments with the new apparatus are taking place at Gosport, near Portsmouth, and are under the direction of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research. Should they be fruitful, it is possible that we may see many of these lighthouses springing up around our coasts in the near future.

WHAT HAPPENED TO THE BOY WHO DROPPED A LIGHT INTO A TIN OF BENZINE?

—He hasn't benzine since.

MULCH BEDS AND SAVE THE MULCH.

All plants are benefited by a mulch of straw or other organic leaves. It takes the place in our climate where there do not remain long on the ground, of the natural cover most plants enjoy in their native haunts. The object of mulch is not to keep the plants warm but to keep them cool and maintain the ground in a frozen condition once the frost has gone into it.

It is best not to put on the mulch until the ground is slightly frozen. The purpose of the mulch is to keep the plants dormant until the frost leaves permanently in the spring. It is not the cold that does the damage but the thawing and freezing, starting at the surface and working down, which plant into growth only to be suddenly checked. The strain on the roots by the heaving due to the thawing and freezing sometimes breaks the roots, and throws the plant out of the ground. Buds sometimes are forced to the surface by this heaving. A mulch prevents it.

Heavy mulch is not necessary except where it is necessary to keep the soil from penetrating too deeply. Its main purpose is to protect the frozen soil and plants in it from the rays of the winter sun. It is in reality merely a shade. The just enough mulch upon the beds to cover the soil slightly but concealing the leaves of the plants.

In the spring the mulch should be saved as it now has means at hand to convert it in the course of a few weeks into well-rotted manure or to be spread into the garden through the new chemical compound devised by Rothamsted and commercialized for distribution by an English nobleman, Lord Elveston. It has proved to be as efficient in decomposing dry vegetable refuse as the English scientists claim.

The proceeds from the commercial sale of the preparation are devoted to further experiments in fertilizers at the English station. It solves the problem of getting stable manure to the farmer by the garden which has been a troublesome one for some time.

BITUMINOUS SANDS.

Sands which have become saturated with a heavy asphaltic oil or a semiliquid bitumen are known to underlie an area in excess of 2,000 square miles in northern Alberta, in the vicinity of Fort McMurray on the Athabasca River. These deposits are usually named the Bituminous sands of Northern Alberta.

This interesting area has been surveyed in great detail by Mr. S. C. Bill of the Mines Branch, during the past ten years, numerous samples of these saturated sands have been subjected to analysis, and much experimental work has been undertaken to discover commercial uses for the materials present in these beds.

While the deposits themselves are very extensive, the actual area that is readily accessible for commercial operation is probably not more than three square miles. The rest of the deposits lie beneath a heavy overburden and will be relatively expensive to operate commercially. The bitumen content of the beds varies from 12 to above 15 per cent, with higher percentages in limited areas.

Mr. Ellis' report on these deposits, entitled "Bituminous Sands of Northern Alberta," describes the results of his investigations to the end of 1925. It contains brief and concise descriptive statements concerning the general character of the deposits, and gives the results of numerous laboratory determinations and analyses; the subject of development is considered and references are given to conditions, and other factors which may be considered in connection with commercial operations. The report also carefully reviews the various processes that have been designed either to utilize the bituminous sands in their natural condition or to recover the oils and asphalt from the crude sands.

This report (No. 632) is a comprehensive volume of 244 pages, fully illustrated with photographs and diagrams. It is accompanied by eight detailed maps and four cross sections, the latter showing the relative position of the bituminous sands with respect to the overlying strata and the present topography. Copies may be obtained by application to the Director, Mines Branch, Department of Mines, Ottawa, Canada.

SANDY OR CLAY LOAMS ADAPTED TO SOY BEANS.

There are a great many varieties of soy beans listed on American seed catalogues, but only a limited number of these are suitable for Canadian farms. During the past three years about twenty of the most promising varieties of soy beans for Canadian conditions have been tested for yield and maturity at the Dominion Experimental Station at Harrow, Ont. These varieties have been ground into four classes, determined by the length of time which they have taken to mature. The various maturity groups, with the outstanding varieties in the group are as follows:

Very early varieties, maturing in 105 to 112 days, make the first group, the best of which are Early Brown No. 2, Annes No. 92. In the second maturity group which class as the early varieties, and which take from 113 to 130 days to mature, the best representatives have been Yellow No. 17 and Summerland.

Of the medium varieties which constitute the third group and which take 121 and 128 days to mature, Early Kewan, Manchester, Black Eyebrow, O.A.C. 211 and Brown have given the best results at Harrow. In the fourth group, requiring 129 to 136 days to mature, the varieties A. K. Hooper and Ebony have shown up the best under conditions at Harrow. As these varieties differ widely in maturity, care must be taken in choosing one that is suitable for the district in which it is to be grown.

Soy beans can be grown for hay, silage or seed. Under favorable conditions, the earlier varieties will yield from one to one and a half tons of hay or 12 to 20 bushels of seed per acre.

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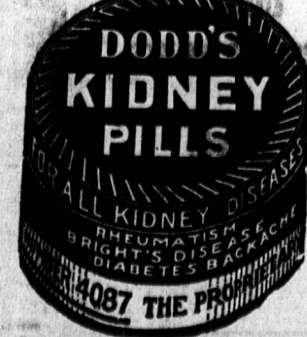
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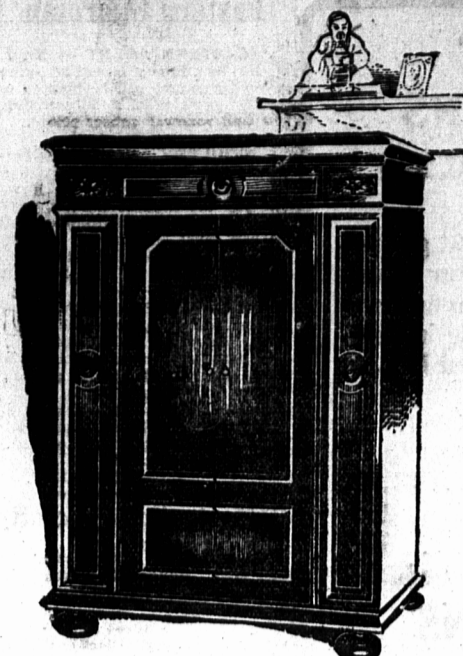
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BRINGING UP FATHER.

GET UP YOU GOOD FOR NOTHING LOAFER—HOW DO YOU EVER EXPECT TO BE ELECTED ALDERMAN? GET UP AND GET YOUR BUTTERS!



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new Orthophonic Victrola. It satisfies completely the musical sense. It has ever-new surprises in store for you.

Command! . . . and it performs, beautifully, . . . untiringly. Choose, . . . and it never disappoints your choice!

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Made only by Victor

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MUSIC FROM ACORNS

Following the introduction of the musical saw, which is played between the knees and either tapped with a wooden hammer or vibrated by means of a bow, comes the announcement that Mr. J. P. Farrington, who has been making research among the older making members of Indian tribes in Southern California, has discovered a musical instrument made of acorns.

The acorns are tuned according to their size, and strung together in the order of the musical scale. To play the instrument the Indian musician takes one end of the string in his hand and holds each

and prevent it from cracking. Then the wall of the flute was scraped thin in four places and holes were bored by forcing in a glowing twig of the particular size required. Only four holes were made in each flute, and these were placed at various distances so that each instrument had a different scale.

The velvet dresses are being retired more and more extensively for trimmings. These are made of the flat felt type such as broadcloth, caracul, antelope and mole, while a score of furs have been developed from the skins of rabbits, cats, goats and rats are shaved, dyed or palated to harmonize with the costume they

A favorite instrument among them was the elderwood flute. A green stick would be cut from the tree and left to dry with the leaves attached in order to draw the sap

acorn in turn between his teeth. Then using the other hand, he swings the string and pulls it taut, causing the acorn to vibrate between his teeth and produce a perfectly clear note.

These Indians are rapidly losing their ancient customs and beliefs through contact with modern civilization. There are among them, however, some who remember the days when the elder three was worshipped as a kind of "god of music."

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—By George McManus