

Prince Edward Today

SONGS LAUGHTER

SUNNY SIDES UP

LAST DAY COME EARLY

CAPITOL TODAY

GLEN TRYON

In a rollicking Entertainment of Fun - Mystery - Romance

"GATE CRASHER" Also Colored Subject

Central Guardian

THE FUNERAL OF THE LATE Mrs. Vernon McEachern takes place from his late residence Thursday afternoon at 1.45 to St. Dunstan's Basilica, thence to R. C. Cemetery.

The Effect Of Grading On Canada's Food Products

(Continued from page 4)

THE FUNERAL OF THE LATE Mrs. William Agnew, Wilnot Valley, will take place Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN WAR VETERANS will meet tonight at 8 p. m. in the Canadian Legion rooms to complete final arrangements for their annual banquet which is to be held Monday, February 24th. Important.

THE ISLAND'S AUTHORESS—L. M. Montgomery's latest book "Magic for Marigold" has been translated into the Dutch language. In the story the following reference was made to one of the characters. "She was a W. C. T. U. and an I. O. D. E. and most of the other letters of the alphabet." The translator thought it well to put a foot-note to enlighten his readers. He got the W. C. T. U. correctly explained but evolved this original and enlightening explanation for I. O. D. E. "The Independent Daughters of Prince Edward Island."

ADDITIONAL DAMAGE—Reports of damage in Sunday's storm continue to come from the country. Mr. Ed. Bulpiot of Roseneath had two barns unroofed and chimney in house demolished. A roof was blown off the barn of John Moreside at North River. A barn belonging to Mrs. MacMillan at Corraville was unroofed. The smoke stack of the plant owned by the Cardigan Milling Company was blown over. A barn belonging to Unsworth Guernsey, Charlottetown, Royalty had its roof blown off. A portion of the roof of Love's Tannery on St. Peter's Road was carried away and one of the Saunders barns on Orlebar Street was also damaged.

WELL KNOWN HERE—Many friends in P. E. Island especially among the sheep breeders will regret to learn of the death at his home in Okatawa of Mr. James D. Thompson for many years connected with the Live Stock branch of the Department of Agriculture as wool grader. He was a familiar figure at the Farmers Week meetings in Charlottetown some years ago. He had been in ill health for the past four months and his death came suddenly as the result of a heart attack last Thursday. Earlier in the day Mr. Thompson had several teeth extracted under an anaesthetic, and he was thought to be recovering nicely when he suffered the fatal seizure. He was 60 years of age and a native of Scotland.

THE ASPARAGUS SEED PLOT

(Experimental Farms' Note)
Asparagus seed germinates very slowly. It is usually two to six weeks from time of planting until the plants appear above ground. As a result it is often difficult to control weeds. For this reason and also because there is quite a variation in the young crowns it is advisable to sow the seed in a small plot and transplant the crowns when one year old into the permanent location.

The seedbed should be worked early in the spring to germinate as many weed seeds as possible. These will be killed in the final preparation of the plot for seeding. Asparagus germinates very slowly at 68 degrees. Best germination is secured by delaying planting until the temperature is between 75 and 85 degrees. The seed should be sown in rows 24 to 30 inches apart. In light soils seed 1 1/2 to 2 inches deep. In peat soils 2 1/2 to 3 inches deep. There is little advantage in deep planting except to keep the seed in contact with a permanent moisture supply and thereby insure germination.

The seeds should be soaked in water for 3 1/2 to 4 days at a temperature of 86 to 95 degrees F. When removed from the water they should be spread thinly on a canvas until the surface is dry. They should then be planted immediately in moist soil. The advantage of soaking is lost if seeds are planted in dry soil or are exposed to dry air for a considerable time. Soaking seed for short periods is of little value.

In planting the seeds a special effort should be made to drop the seeds one in a place. If dropped in groups the fleshy roots become interwoven and it is difficult to separate them at sorting time. At the same time some quickly germinating seeds such as radish should be sown with the asparagus. These soon appear above ground and mark the rows. The plot may then be cultivated between the rows. Throughout the first season the seed plot should be irrigated frequently and the seedlings never allowed to dry out. One ounce of seed will sow 40 to 50 feet. Four to five pounds will seed an acre.—W. M. Fleming, Dominion Experimental Station, Sumnerland, B. C.

beyond childhood age does not remember when an egg was an egg when he bought it whether it was laid yesterday or last June and whether it was a real delicacy or a highly scented disgusting mess when the shell was cracked. It seemed reasonable then to think that if the farmer who produced good butter was paid, say forty cents a pound and he who put up a bad article was paid only twenty cents a pound then soon there would be something doing in the way of improvement in certain dairies. It seemed only right too that the person who put fresh new laid eggs on the market should be better paid, much better paid, than he who saved his eggs in times of heavy production and put them on the market in time of scarcity, high smelling or half hatched as was often done.

It was felt too that this same principle should maintain right down the line.

It should be stated that this principle was really accepted or put into practice many years ago so far as wheat and grains were concerned but it was not until comparatively recently that any one seemed to think it might and should be applied to other products.

The first article other than cereals to receive serious attention was eggs. Action looking to the improvement of our eggs by this means dates back to about 1918. The struggle has been long and the task difficult but the results have justified the effort. Where, as already suggested, eggs were anything but a dependable article of diet twelve or fifteen years ago, today Canadian eggs of the higher grades are looked upon as quite safe to offer any one for breakfast and need not be broken before coming on the table. The result of this improvement are astonishing. Canadian egg production has more than doubled in a little over a decade. Canadian eggs have made a name for themselves in quality, and consumption of eggs in Canada has increased enormously. Each person in Canada used to eat about fifteen or sixteen dozen eggs in the year, now each person eats over thirty dozen in the same time. When one takes into consideration then the increased population of the Dominion and the immense tourist traffic from the South one can understand what has happened to our export trade in this article. It has practically disappeared. This is regrettable from one standpoint—we need the export trade—but it is highly satisfactory from another—it shows what quality in any article does. Local sales increase immensely. With a good reputation at home and abroad and a people more interested in poultry and better capable of handling them we should, it seems to me, soon be able to export eggs once more. Resumption of export business should not and would not affect prices for our higher grades at least.

Probably the next most striking example of what grading will do is what has happened to Canadian Bacon. Some thirty years ago some people in Canada decided that Canada's only chance of doing much to build up a good swine industry was to go in for the production of Wiltshire bacon. For this article there was a good market in England, while for pork such as was then being produced in this country the foreign and even the domestic market was very uncertain. After a long struggle a fairly high percentage of hogs suitable for conversion into this product began to come on the market. Quality was very uncertain, however, and prices even more unstable. Our reputation abroad may be best indicated by the statement that Canadian bacon was commonly quoted at from six to eight dollars a hundredweight less than the Danish article. After much effort and endless discussion our present system of hog grading (approximately) was gotten underway. Today Canadian bacon not infrequently commands as high a price as the Danish and occasionally higher, while the spread is never more than a dollar or so per cwt. in favor of the Danish and this in spite of the fact that our exports have fallen off to such an extent that the supply is very uncertain and therefore prices which result from demand are perforce falling off. The British consumer likes what he is used to, and so if not assured of a steady supply of the Canadian article takes the next best, Danish, which is always available equal to the demand.

Here again as in the case of eggs improvement of quality has led to increase domestic demand with the result indicated, there is less and less being left for export to Great Britain, although production has, generally speaking, been gradually increasing. The market in Britain is there. It is ours for the supplying. It seems too bad we should lose it especially as our product still continues to improve

our possibilities for production are practically unlimited and returns to the producer are now and practically always have been fairly profitable.

Another very striking example of what grading will do is seen in its effect on our common Canadian cheese. In the fall of 1922 when I happened to be in England I could not help but be chagrined to note the poor reputation, shall I say "enjoyed", by our Canadian cheese as against the New Zealand article. All of us interested in the Dairy Industry felt that something must be done. Something was done, a law was passed authorizing the grading of cheese and butter and after considerable discussion among the interests concerned regulations were passed and grading of cheese and butter for export went into effect in 1923. The effect has been quite all that was hoped for in improving the quality of our produce and in improving the reputation of our cheese at least on the British market. So far as butter is concerned it has not affected our foreign trade, for we sell but little abroad.

Our cheese in 1922 and for some time previously had been selling from one to two cents a pound less than New Zealand. The situation changed almost immediately and now Canadian cheese uniformly sells at a higher figure than the New Zealand. Here are the premiums year by year for the past five seasons. In 1925, 52 cents per lb. in 1926, 56 cents per lb. in 1929, 2.01 cents per lb.

Grading did it. The makers did better because they knew their product was to be graded and when they made a poor article every one concerned knew about it and the maker got busy and did better. He had to or lose his job.

Another article that has been graded for some time now is apples. Unfortunately for the producer this article while graded is commercially inspected for truthness to grade only in those provinces where the growers as a whole ask for it. This is the case in British Columbia, Ontario and Quebec. Nova Scotia, one of our principal apple producing provinces, has not yet asked to come under the commercial inspection scheme. Here again the effect of grading under inspection is establishing a reputation and improving the quality of the output has been quite remarkable. Apples from British Columbia and Ontario now are commonly accepted on the British or American markets for what they purport to be, and are found to be such. The effects on prices are good. Apples from Nova Scotia, however, where grading under inspection is not in effect, are looked upon with suspicion and sell on sample or on local inspection very much to the disadvantage of the growers in that province. The inference seems obvious, get your apples inspected for truthness to grade.

Many other articles are graded and results have been uniformly encouraging. Some of these, are potatoes, turnips, wool, and poultry.

The product most recently to come in for attention is beef. Two grades have been established, Choice and Good. A red stripe down the side of beef from hook to neck means choice a blue line means Good. We are hopeful that much good may result from the putting of this system into effect. Just what will happen, however remains to be seen since the policy is but just getting under way.

What we want now is more of these products. We have quality; we need quantity, and we need continuity or regularity of output.

The use of Miller's Worm Powders insures healthy children so far as the ailments attributable to worms are concerned. A high mortality among children is traceable to worms. These sap the strength of infants so that they are unable to maintain the battle for life and succumb to weakness. This preparation gives promise of health and keeps it.

ALBERTON

On Tuesday Feb. 11th, in the last league game of the season between the Maroons of O'Leary and the Regals, one saw the second period end three-three but the goal scored in the last period brought the victory to the Regals.

An interesting game was also witnessed in the Kensington rink when the Granite Sisters and Regal Sisters crossed sticks. The game was close and exciting to the end and the only goal scored which gave the victory to the visiting team was put in by Mae Millman who deserves much credit for her splendid stick-handling, this being her first year in the hockey field.

Rev. W. J. Phillips, rector of St.



Speaking of Depreciation how much have you written off Yourself this year?

"THAT'S a queer question—what do you mean?"

"Well, think of it this way. Your mind and body constitute a plant or factory good for a certain lifetime or period of service. But all this time there is a definite and inevitable depreciation going on.

The day is coming when this plant, which is You, will no longer be able to earn the money you need.

Every man should be willing to provide against the risk of living beyond the term of his efficiency—for this world is a cold, dreary place for penniless old age.

The business corporation does this by systematically setting up a reserve against depreciation. You can do it best by means of an Imperial Guaranteed Income Policy which transforms a modest annual deposit into a monthly income for your later years—to give you the comforts and independence you then will want."

Now, while you are insurable, is the time to arrange it. Write for particulars today.

THE IMPERIAL LIFE ASSURANCE CO. OF CANADA

Head Office TORONTO

Branch Office: 75 Queen St., Charlottetown

Peters parish was a visitor to Kensington and Charlottetown recently.

Valentine's birthday was fittingly marked by several social functions during the week when Bridge of fourteen tables was played at the home of Mrs. Alfred Gordon, a Valentine dance on Monday at the home of Miss Jeanette Larkin; and a Bridge of four tables at the residence of Mrs. (Dr.) Lefurgey Saturday.

Friday the Rebeccas held their Valentine social in their lodge room where a large number assembled to participate in the hours of music and games, at the end of which refreshments were served by the sisters.

Dr. A. L. Purdy recently returned from a busy visit to his mother who we are glad to note is recovering from her recent indisposition at her home in Hampton.

The Ladies Aid of the United Church held their Valentine supper Tuesday in the Church Hall. The tables were artistically decorated and laden with delectable food. There was a large attendance, and a profitable sum realized.

Miss Mary Martin's home was the scene of a jolly party on Saturday afternoon for her Sunday School class of junior boys who spent several jolly and happy hours in various games and other amusements and then sat down to a supper which brought the delightful party to a close.

Mrs. George MacBeth has as her welcome guest Mrs. MacLeod of French River who is enjoying a pleasant visit among friends.

Mr. H. F. McKechnie, of the Tip Top Tailors Ltd., Toronto, arrived

yesterday from Moncton on a Fairchild airplane. He has been in St. John, N. B., and leaves today for Halifax, N. S., on company's business.

Mr. Harold W. Gordon, New York is spending a short vacation at his home in Roseneath the guest of his brother Mr. J. B. Gordon.

Mr. Frank Burhoe of Alexandria, was a visitor to the city yesterday.

Colombia has appointed a commission of experts to try to solve its transportation problems.

In the artificial foot of a man who died recently in Vienna, Austria, \$88,000 was found.

Approximately \$5,500,000 will be spent by the Indian government on air service within the next four years.

EDWARD PRINCE TOMORROW

Biggest All-Talking Dramatic Sensation Yet On Screen

WILLIAM FOX presents

BEHIND THAT CURTAIN

LONDON INDIA ASIA'S DESERT SAN FRANCISCO

with WARNER BAXTER LOIS MORAN GILBERT EMERY

A love mystery drama of Scotland Yard

Directed by IRVING CUMMINGS

MURDER UNSOLVED

SHE FLED TO THE DESERT WITH THE MAN SHE LOVED

From the novel by EARL DERR BIGGERS

THE AIR LEGION

Ben LYON and Antonio MORENO

Air Thriller . . . Love . . . Skirling . . . Swooping . . . Teasing . . . Spinning . . . Through Sheeted Flame . . . Looping Death . . . ALSO COMEDY RIOT

A Paris policeman is wearing a new uniform announcing that he speaks English, Spanish, Italian, German and Russian.

Membership in the Irish Aero Club of Belfast is growing rapidly and other clubs may soon be established in other cities of Ireland.

Plans for the restriction of tea production is being discussed in India.

Coal produced in British mines last year weighed 260,000,000 tons, or nearly eight per cent more than in 1928.

The estimated average yield of wheat in Northern Ireland last year was 2100 pounds an acre, compared with 2010 in 1928.

Talkies have proved a great hit in South Africa.

'Hickeys'

The best leaf and the longest cure give you the most lasting and delicious chew when you ask for H & N Black Twist. You'll have the time of your life trying to chew the flavor out of this fine tobacco.

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ALUMINUM SAUCE PAN SET, 1, 2 and 3 quart size, regular value \$1.40 for \$1.00

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