Changes in the "Economy Shop"

There's just been a sort of Winter house cleaning in the popular new "ECONOMY SHOP." Scrubbing . . . painting . . . whitening . . . new Furniture and better than all, there's a lot of

New BARGAINS!

Silknit Bloomers lace trimmed	39c	Silknit Panties lace trimmed	35c
Silknit Bloomers plain, tailored ...	29c	Cotton Hose in 5 new colors, pr. ...	19c
Ladies' medium weight silk stripe under Vests	39c	Ladies' medium weight, silk stripe bloomers	39c
Girl's medium weight silk stripe Vests & Bloomers	29c	"Jolly Molly" Overcloths no more burnt hands	20c
Ladies' Handkerchiefs, plain or colored border	5c	"Crofter" twin ounce balls, 10 colors (3 for 25c)	10c

BASEMENT OPPORTUNITY

The basement is really a shop full of attractive, reliable goods, of the lower prices for MEN and BOYS.

Full of bargains . . . we mention a few:

Stout, striped Cottonade Pants	$1.	Close Knit, all wool Coat sweater	$2.59
New Tweed Caps look like a dollar	79c	Soft collar Shirts stripe percale ...	69c
Crewneck Sweater, black with red and white trim ...	$1.29	Boy's, Molleton Bath Robes, slightly soiled	$1.
Boy's "first longs" Tweed Pants. Sizes 28 36	$1.35	Boys' Fancy Zipper Sweater. Sizes 26 to 32	89c

Moore & McLeod Limited

What You Should Know About Houses

By Mr. B. Evan Parry, F.R.A.I.C.

FINANCING

Financing plays a large and important part in the building of a home, as relatively few of us are able to pay "spot cash" for the whole transaction. The same is true in purchasing a home "ready built," for many homes are bought with comparatively small initial payment and the balance in time or deferred payments through mortgages.

Assuming that you already have your building lot clear, or have available one-fifth to one-fourth the estimated cost, several methods of financing may be considered.

How Much Can You Pay?

The question of how much you can afford to pay for your home comes first, and is usually answered by another question: How much rent can you pay? For, generally speaking, the total cost of the house should equal about 100 months' rent. For example, $50 per month in rent will buy a $6,000 house; $75 rent, a $9,000 to $11,000 home, etc.

The first mortgage loan is the most common method of borrowing money to build a home. This is usually available through mortgage, trust and loan companies, mortgage brokers and insurance companies. The usual amount loaned on first mortgage is from 50 to 60 per cent. of the total value.

Location

So much of a home's satisfaction depends on its location that careful consideration should be given this important point before making final decision.

A car line within reasonable walking distance is a decided asset; its convenient and reliable service is an important minor note in the harmony of home comfort, whether or not an automobile is always at the disposal of all members of the family.

The surrounding homes give the character of the locality, but nevertheless the matter of restriction should be investigated to ensure that the erection of poor houses, or nearby stores or apartments, will not be permitted to lessen the residential attractiveness.

The desirability of a school in the vicinity will, of course, depend upon the needs of the family.

Each site has its individual problems. A picturesque wooded lot that is lower than surrounding property may have to be filled in, with consideration given to sewer depth, basement level, preservation of trees, etc., whereas if we have chosen a site higher than adjacent property it may be necessary to remove considerable soil.

Minard's Liniment for Colds, Etc.

SUMMERSIDE GUARDIAN
and Prince County Chronicle

—This column is reserved for news of local interest but advertising of a newsy nature may be inserted at 2 cents a word strictly payable in ad

—SILVER FOX PELTS are being brought daily at the office of R. Graham Rogers, Summerside. L-57.

—BUILD that extra fox pen now. "Brayco" special English for netting distributed by Brace's.

—MEAT contains quantities of water; R-M. fox cubes, biscuit and vita-crumbla are bone dry. Feed more R-M. feeds and save money. Distributed by Brace's. L-653.

—SYMPATHY EXPRESSED — Much sympathy is felt for Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth Leckie of Lot 16 in the death on Thursday of their infant son, Kenneth Vincent, aged two months. The little one was laid to rest in the Roman Catholic Cemetery at Grand River on Friday. Rev. John A. McDonald, P.P., officiated at the Church and grave.—S.

—WILL LECTURE IN HIGH SCHOOL—Dr. H. L. Stewart, Professor of Philosophy at Dalhousie University and editor of the Dalhousie Review will address the students at the Summerside High School on March 6th. The public are cordially invited to attend. Dr. Stewart will speak on the International Crisis.—S.

—S'SIDE BADMINTON — In a League game between St. Mary's and Presbyterian Badminton Clubs at the High School Court on Thursday evening, St. Mary's beat the Presbyterians to the tune of 11-1. Some of the games were very closely contested. Referees were G. S. Lockhart and Elmer Harris. The next game is between Trinity and The School Clubs at the C. Y. M. L. Court on Monday. There were a large number of spectators at Thursday's game.—S.

PERSONALS

—Mr. Robert Hogg and Mr. Ralph McMurdo, of Kelvin, were visitors to Summerside this week.—S.

—Mr. Bruce Crozier, of Summerside, is visiting friends in Burlington.—S.

—Mr. and Mrs. James Murphy, of Granville, were recent visitors to Wilmot and Kelvin.—S.

—Mr. Ira Murphy, Kelvin, was a week end visitor to Charlottetown. —S.

—Mr. Charles MacFarlane, Bedeque, was a recent visitor to Burlington.—S.

—Mrs. T. H. Inman, of North St. Eleanors, had as her guest recently, Miss Velma McQuarrie, of Wilmot. —S.

—Mr. Wilbur Wright, Bedeque, was a recent visitor to Kensington. —S.

—Friends are delighted to see Mr. Gordon Dawson out and about again after his recent operation in Charlottetown.—S.

—Mr. Rex L. Dawson, of North Tryon, is visiting Summerside and is registered at the Fernwood Hotel—S.

—Mr. Isaac Walker, of Kelvin, was a visitor to Summerside this week.—S.

—Messrs. Lloyd and Major Inman of North Tryon were recent visitors to Summerside.—S.

—Friends are pleased to hear that Mrs. E. H. Monkley is able to be out again, after being confined to the house for three weeks with a severe cold.—S.

—Mr. George McCallum, Secretary of the Canadian National Silver Fox Breeders' Association, has returned from a business trip to Ottawa.—S.

—Messrs. Robert Hogg, Lorne Crozier, Ralph McInnis, Nelson Bowness, and L. Caseley, of Kelvin, attended the hockey match in Charlottetown last Friday.—S.

These Points Should Be Settled

The condition of the title is of first importance and should be thoroughly investigated, also the accuracy of the lot survey.

In a new section where all public conveniences have not yet been installed it would be well to have a clear understanding regarding sidewalks, gas, light, sewers, water, telephone, garbage collection, protection against fire etc.

Where temporary measures must be entered into, a definite arrangement should be made for the provision of these necessities as inexpensively as possible. In any district where some such items constitute improvement taxes, one should learn full details of the promised developments and how long payment will continue.

—HOCKEY STICKS, special value, at Brace's. L-463.

—SUMMERSIDE MARKETS — Potatoes: Mountains, 60; Cobblers, 55; Blues, 50. Oats, 34 and 38; Wheat, 65 and 75; Buckwheat, 50; Barley, 44; Turnips, 26c. per bushel. Pork, 11c. per lb. Hay, pressed, $10; Hay, loose, $9 per ton.—S.

—RED INDIAN FILLING STATION UNDER NEW MANAGEMENT.—Mr. John Taylor, who for the past ten years was connected with the firm of Taylor and McNiell has taken over the management of the Red Indian Filling Station at the east end railway crossing, Summerside, and solicits the patronage of all motorists. Their needs will be carefully looked after by Mr. Taylor, who has had a long experience in this business. Batteries charged and repaired; besides washing, oils and gasoline, greasing and other requirements. Best attention always. L-652.

—INTERESTING DEBATE — Much interest was taken in the debate in the C. Y. M. L. hall on Thursday evening on the question, "Are the youth of today superior to those of thirty years ago." The pro side won. Mr. Elmer Murphy captained this team, and with him were F. Doiron, Osmond Dalton and Joseph L. Gaudet. All spoke on the many advantages the youth of today have in education, good libraries and also better attention to health, which enable them to have a higher and better outlook on life. The con side, captained by Gordon Sullivan, with J. P. McInnis, Harold Arsenault and Roland Arsenault, brought out some good arguments to show that cheap literature, and other attractions were a disadvantage to the youth of today and made him disinclined to take advantage of the better educational facilities at his disposal. Each speaker showed that he had taken a great deal of pains to bring out his side of the argument. Rev. Bennett McDonald acted as chairman. The judges were Hon. A. F. Arsenault and Mr. Elmer Pineau. Mr. Fidele Perry and Mr. Donald Baker addressed the meeting at the conclusion of the debate. A large number of ladies and gentlemen were present.—S.

Minard's Liniment cuts Grease.

EASTERN GUARDIAN

..*This column is reserved for news of local interest but advertising of a newsy nature may be inserted at 2 cents a word strictly payable in advance.

..*SUBSCRIPTIONS to The Charlottetown Guardian may be handed to their Rept. Archie Hume, or left at H. J. Mabon's Drug Store, Montague. L-78.

7 Percent Fixed As Maximum Interest Rates

(C.P. By Guardian's Special Wire)

OTTAWA, Feb. 23—Seven percent will be the maximum rate of interest allowed in the amendments to the Bank Act, Hon. E. N. Rhodes, Minister of Finance, announced in the House of Commons yesterday. Banks charging a higher interest rate would be penalized.

For infraction of this interest provision, banks would be liable to a fine not exceeding $500. Every officer of a bank who violated the maximum interests fixing clause, would be guilty of an offence and liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding $100. the Minister said.

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NEWSY NOTES

BY AGRICOLA

THE ORDER OF INSECTS (11)

Moths, on the contrary, are creatures of the twilight, and even of the darker hours, but are strongly attracted by artificial light. Hence a good many species can be captured by simply placing a lamp in an uncurtained window, and approaching the insects from the rear as they flutter against the panes. Still, warm, nights should be selected for this method of capture. A variant is to set out a light trap, in the open woods or in the garden: such a trap consists of a box with a lighted lamp inside, and a sheet of glass for a floor. A reflector adds to its effectiveness, and the trap should be elevated 3 or 4 feet above the ground. The "trapper" stands in the shadow, with the net as described in the last "Notes" and bags the moths as they fly to the light. I have read somewhere that on the first introduction of electric light into a district hundreds of moths beat themselves to death against the lamps, and after a time some species became extinct from this cause.

Certain night-flowering plants, such as night-scented Stock, and the white tobacco (Nicotiana affinis) attract moths by their powerful perfume. The hawk-moths are fond of apple blossoms and honey-suckle, and a visit to these blossoms by lantern light should add to one's collections.

In the Old Country naturalists often capture moths by a method known as "sugaring". This is done by painting trees (or any other suitable surfaces) with a specially aromatic mixture known to have a decided attraction for the insects. A small amount of this mixture is made as follows. One lb. of brown sugar, one pint of treacle (or molasses) and half a pint of beer are heated together for a few minutes, till the sugar dissolves, stirring constantly the while. This bait may be preserved in a well corked jar and just before using, a tablespoonful of rum is added. If the mixture is too thick it may be thinned with water before using. A poisoned mixture is sometimes used. This is made by boiling together 1-2 pint of water, 1-2 an ounce of sodium bicarbonate and 1-2 an oz. of arsenic. This mixture is put into a properly labelled bottle, and a tablespoonful added to the sugaring mixture as above, just before using. There is anadvantage, of course, in that the insects will be found dead near the sugaring station, but owing to the danger, naturalists are rather chary in using the poison. When using poison examine the ground frequently, as many things will eat the moths.

"Sugaring" works best in warm dark weather, when there is a little breeze blowing to carry the odor; and July is probably the best month to try it in this country. The "sugar" should be painted on the trees, etc., just before dark, and at a convenient height. Then after a while quietly revisit the spot with a lantern and killing-bottle, and flick the insects into the latter, with the free hand. The lantern may, for convenience, be hung on a string round the neck. Also look on the ground, for some moths may have got "tipsy" and fallen.

The Catocalas—big moths often known as "Underwings" from their red or orange colored hind wings, with black bars—may frequently be found sheltering below the thick ends of shingles on the walls. I have taken C. bianca, and C. relicta, two of the rarer species, in these situations.

This article and the last (No. 10) have been devoted to capturing the adult moths and butterflies, a process which must be carried out very carefully if the insect is not to be damaged. There is another method of securing perfect specimens and one which in some ways is more interesting: I refer to "breeding" them. The method which gives the most immediate results is that of rearing the insects from the cocoon or the pupal stage. Cocoons may be looked for from early winter to late spring. The cocoons of the great silkworm moths (Samia cecropia and Telea Polyphemus) are frequently found on trees in the orchard, on the ends of the small twigs. Other cocoons will be found in crevices of trees or indeed in any place where rain will not reach the inmates. The caterpillars of a great many Lepidoptera use the earth as a place to pupate, and the pupae may be dug up with a trowel, from such places as the angles of buildings or near the trunks of trees and shrubs. The pupa-hunter should carry a box filled with damp moss for their reception. At home they should be changed into a deep box half filled with sand and earth (mixed), the pupae being laid on top and a little moss laid on as a final layer. A sheet of wire screening, as a lid, will keep out mice—which are very fond of a good juicy pupa. The box must be kept in a cool dry place, and in the spring the imagoes will emerge, to be dealt with by means of the cyanide jar. Pupa-hunting of this description is best carried out in mild weather in the fall, though it sometimes happens that there are a few days in early spring—before nature wakes up—when it may be successfully done.

A teacher once told me that she intended to bring an insect which she had mounted, for me to examine; but a mouse had in some way entered the desk where she kept it and left nothing but the wings. I suggested that if she wished to protect any future "captures", a good way was to place two or three "moth-balls" in the desk. Mice are very sensitive to odors and dislike that of naphthaline.

The next Notes will treat of rearing the larvae, or caterpillars.

THE RUBY-CROWNED KINGLET

I have received an interesting letter from Kinross, which reads as follows: "Dear Mr. Agricola—A few days ago a neighbor brought a dead bird to me for identification. It was found at his door and had evidently perished with cold. It proved to be a male Ruby-crowned Kinglet. I have Taverner's Birds of Western Canada and this bird tallied with his description:—"The Kinglets are next in size to the rare Bush Tit and the humming birds, the smallest of Canadian birds. They are wren-like in their short, round bodies but move like Chickadees in their habits and actions. Their colors are dull olive green, lighter below, and they have small brilliantly colored crown-spots of red, orange, or yellow. The bill is small and straight, similar to, but not as stout as that of the Chickadee."

I have never seen these birds here and wonder whether they are rare, or do they winter here? Taverner gives the distribution across Canada, north to the tree limit. Your knowledge of bird life in P. E. I. warrants me to enquire if you have seen them here.

It is with pleasure that I mention that your page in The Guardian is interesting people in bird-life; to me it has always been a sad fact that the majority of people do not know our birds, even those that frequent our orchards from year to year—so your contribution to knowledge of this kind is educative. Your article on snakes in a recent issue was of particular interest for the reason that our people regard them as poisonous and heedlessly kill them. I shall be glad of any information about the Kinglets, through the medium of your Notes. Very truly yours, (Mrs.) W. D. Ross."

In answer to this kind and appreciative letter, I may say that the Ruby-crowned Kinglet is given in MacSwain's list of Island birds as a resident but "quite rare," while Bain calls it a summer visitor. I have only seen this bird once and that under similar circumstances to yours. On May 6th, 1933 a dead Kinglet was brought in from the creek near my house, and I noted its little crimson-red crown. It is, I think, a resident but not a hardy one! and perhaps this accounts for its rarity.

Dr. Taverner's description of the "crown-spots of red, orange or yellow" is intended to be general and to refer to the Golden-crowned Kinglet as well as its ruby-crowned cousin. The former — the "Goldcrest" of Bain,—is more abundant: I remember seeing several on the top of the verandah, one mild spring morning—they were catching the early flies round the borders of the upstairs window.

With regard to our snakes, as I have said, they are harmless, having no poison glands; and they seem to realize their defenceless condition and scuttle off as fast as they can wriggle. Not so the deadly little reptiles at the London Zoo, which come boldly up to the plate-glass partitions and flicker their forked tongues at the spectators! Our snakes do good in a quiet way; they can glide into mouse holes and get the young mice, though I am inclined to think their general diet consists of the various species of frogs.

.. FLODDEN FIELD (2)

On receiving James's answer, Surrey lost no time in moving his army northward. On the evening of the same day he was in camp at Wooler, a considerable village about eleven or twelve miles north of Bolton, and at the southern edge of the great Millfield plain. The following day (Sept. 7th) was spent in attempting to draw James from his strong position on Flodden Hill, eight miles away, with the object of inducing him to give battle on the plain: but these attempts were not successful.

The standard English histories which I possess, give brief and very inadequate accounts of this great and decisive conflict — the last and most sanguinary battle between the two nations — but fortunately local historians have preserved to us a great many picturesque details of the struggle and its antecedents. The eminent Northumbrian historian, Dr. Hodgkin, records that a knight in full armor, "clothed in scarlet and with his vizor down," presented himself before Surrey in his camp at Wooler, and fell on his knees, praying for the preservation of his life. He was bidden to disclose himself and the crime for which he sought forgiveness. The knight proved to be the "Bastard Heron," brother to Sir William Heron of Ford Castle; and there is no doubt that his intimate knowledge of the district proved of the greatest value to Surrey in the subsequent events.

A like story is told by the Scottish historians. On the eve of the battle the Earl of Caithness, who was under sentence of outlawry, came in, accompanied by three hundred young warriors, and submitted to the King's mercy. James was deeply touched by this mark of attachment and granted immunity to the Earl and all his followers. The parchment on which it was inscribed, was cut out of the head of a drum and still bears the marks of the drum-strings: it is now among the archives of the Earls of Caithness.

By this time James's army of 100,000 men had shrunk to one-third of that number, and was now only a little larger than Surrey's forces. The cause of the wholesale desertions was not cowardice. It had been the custom, in centuries of border warfare, that as soon as a warrior had loaded himself with plunder, he should retreat to his own side of the border as expeditiously as he could. There was never any discipline in the armies of that day as moderns understand it, and the looting of the castles and villages was James's undoing.

Under these circumstances the King was advised by his more experienced counsellors not to risk a battle and here James shows in a different light. He harshly told the Earl of Angus, old "Archibald, Bell-the-Cat," that "if he was afraid he might go home." It is said that Angus shed tears on hearing this derisive reproof, and withdrew, leaving his two sons to perish under the banner of the King who had so unfeelingly insulted him.

After trying in vain to provoke a conflict on Millfield plain, Surrey suddenly broke up his encampment at Wooler, and crossing the Till, proceeded behind the hills around Doddington, to Barmoor Wood where his army bivouacked on Thursday night, Sept. 8th. The Scots would find it difficult to account for this movement, which placed the English army on the other side of the Till and directed its course towards Scotland. No sooner, however, had the fatal day arrived, when the two armies were to meet in accordance with the challenge, than the unexpected manoeuvre was explained. The English vanguard with the artillery and heavy baggage was seen passing over the bridge at Twizell, while the rearguard was re-crossing the Till by means of two fords near the village of Crookham, about two miles from the Scottish position.

James has been accused of military incapacity in throwing away the opportunity of attacking the English during their passage of the Till, but unjustly, since there were many reasons why he should maintain his strong vantage-ground at Flodden. The skilful generalship of Surrey, who had placed his army between the Scots and their line of retreat, now obliged James to abandon this position.

Jack Miner And The Birds

By Jack Miner Himself—A History

Then he seemed to content himself by watching her. And for two and a half years he kept constant guard over her, and never was seen to be over three rods away from her head. On several occasions she broke out, but he followed and was seen over a mile from home. In fact she needed no bell to be located, as his honking answered the purpose. During the summer months he slept at her head in the pasture field, but when winter came and the cow was stabled, he always slept on the doorstep. One morning in March I snapped him there.

He apparently blamed her for his trouble, and paid no attention whatever to any other goose, not even his own family. His sad honking, however, became so dreadfully mournful to one and all that I finally got rid of him.

On another occasion I kept a widowed goose for four years and she still honked for her old love. Now, if anything happens to one of a pair around here, I will give you the other, as I cannot stand to hear their deep, mournful cries, that to me make the whole place gloomy.

I have heard good honest men say that their wild ganders when turned with a flock of tame geese will mate with more than one goose. But here at my home everything is as near the natural state as I can possibly make it, and I haven't seen these geese show any inclination toward acting that way.

Here is a fact hard for you to believe, for it is beyond the human power's control. These wild geese come here from the south-east Atlantic coast, arriving about March the first; if fed and protected they will not leave here for Hudson Bay where they nest, before April the twentieth to May the first, living here under exactly the same conditions as our wing-clipped or pinioned ones do. And ours usually lay the last week in March.

This year six young were hatched on April the 27th, and it takes twenty-eight or twenty-nine days for incubation alone.

Or to give you a better explanation I will say, take a pair of these wild geese, clip their wings and keep them here. In about three years they will nest, but will do so fully a month earlier than if they had their wings and could go to their natural breeding ground. Possibly their reason for nesting earlier when they are compelled to stay here is to get their young well developed before the extremely hot weather sets in, as I have had them die in dry, hot weather. On the other hand, when they are three days old they will toddle around among the white frost on the clover leaves and enjoy their meal as if it were sugar-coated.

Now I am aware that I have been altogether too lengthy; but I have so many of these interesting facts that I can't apparently, ring off.

I know you educated people call it nature, or instinct; and really I have heard such a variety of names for this goose-knowledge that I don't try to look up the meaning of these artificial words; for I am sure if all their meanings were boiled down, and all the man-made artificial names were skimmed off, the real interpretation would be—"GOD."

Last summer, about the first of July, as I went from the factory to the house, Mrs. Miner said to me, "What is the matter with your geese? This old pair and the four young ones have come to the house and honked two or three times. We have driven them back to the north pond, time and again." I said at once, "Were there only four young that came up?" She assured me that was all. But the looks and actions of the geese were enough; I knew there was something wrong, for when the old pair saw me they honked aloud.

I hustled through the shrubbery and these geese followed me. On my arrival at the water's edge the meaning of their mysterious actions was revealed, for I saw the gosling lying dead upon the east shore. I hurried along and picked it up. On examination I found a small head of rye in its wind-pipe. The noise of the machinery where I was working had prevented my hearing the alarmed cries of the parent birds, or I would have gotten there in time to save its life. However, it was then too late; the gosling had been dead at least an hour.

So I took it by one foot and carried it in my hand; and the parents and the four remaining young followed at my heels right back to the house. I buried the gosling beside the rose-path, with the broken family of geese standing within fifteen feet of me. We had to drive them back several times before they would stay and it was fully a week before they would contentthemselves back at their home where they had lived all summer.

(To Be Continued)

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