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## Cooking And Cleaning

SUNRISE AND SMOKE

Have you ever taken a long drive in the country very early in the morning? Then you must have noticed that from the chimney of each house there rose a little plume of smoke. That meant that some early riser was beginning the new day with the little sacrament of lighting the household fire.

As soon as we arise for the day, we think of breakfast, for we have a fast to break, but we are too civilized to eat our breakfast raw; a fire must be kindled to cook it. Therefore, all over the world the rising sun is greeted by smoke from the chimneys of millions of homes.

In times past, this fire was kindled on the floor or outside the door on the bare ground, but we, being wiser, put our fire in that iron box which we call a stove. There it would be safe enough, no doubt, if we did not use it with that reckless carelessness of which you have read in all these lessons.

Early in the morning the cook, or someone else, comes into the kitchen with the sleep scarcely out of her eyes. She puts newspapers and kindlings into the stove and lights them, then adds a little coal. Soon there is heat enough for the breakfast to be cooked.

Up to this point everything has been safe enough, but it never seems to occur to some cooks that great care is required in frying and broiling, because fat is brought close to the flame, and fat will most readily take fire. If this should happen, there may be no danger unless the cook becomes excited and allows the burning fat to fall upon the floor. It is well to remember not to use water upon burning fat because it may spread the flames. The best way to smother these flames is with a metal cover. When fat takes fire, it does so with a sudden leap of flame; therefore, neither paper nor cloth should ever be kept near to the stove.

### Red-hot Stoves? Never!

In the course of the day the stove is filled with coal again and again. There is food to be baked and roasted, water to be boiled, preserves to be put on, and no end of other things to be done. It is a common fault with many cooks to let the stove get red hot, which is about the worst possible thing that can be done to a stove. There is no excuse for a red-hot stove, none whatever! Fuel is wasted; the stove becomes warped and dangerous lurks for all who are in the house.

Some people place papers below the burners of gas- or kerosene-ranges in order to catch the drippings. Of course, these persons would realize that they know better if they would only stop to think.

Precautions in the disposal of ashes have already been explained, but the cleaning of the stove is also a fire peril. Many kinds of stove-polish contain gasoline or benzine, both of which are highly inflammable substances. They are used for cleaning purposes because they are what are called "good solvents," which means that they dissolve dirt as hot water dissolves sugar. We all know that if a little sugar is caked on a plate, it can be dissolved by hot water and then easily wiped away, leaving the plate perfectly clean. For the same reason, the dirt on the stove can be wiped away after it has been dissolved, but benzine is too dangerous for use about a stove.

There are safe polishes, and these should be asked for, since hundreds of serious accidents have come from using benzine stove polishes. Even then it is a good rule never to bring polish near to a hot stove; it is a good safety-habit.

Look Out For Cleaning Compounds! Many other cleaning compounds are quite as dangerous as these stove polishes, because they contain the same inflammable ingredients. It

is always wise to be suspicious of every cleaning or polishing preparation until you are absolutely sure about its character. There are, for example, "sweeping-compounds" to be sprinkled on the floor before the room is swept. These are fire perils if they contain animal or vegetable oils, because the oil-stained sweepings may ignite by spontaneous combustion. This is discussed in the next lesson. We shall have a separate lesson upon gasoline, which causes thousands of fires every year.

It is a common practice to use oil or wax upon wooden floors and upon furniture, and this, if proper care be used, need not be a source of danger. Such care would consist in using only small quantities of oil or wax at a time, leaving no free oil upon the rubbed surface, and also in being careful not to approach too close to a fire while working with oil or wax. The danger of storing oily rags will be especially referred to in the next lesson.

### Safety Rules for Cooking and Cleaning

- 1.—Don't leave the stove while broiling is being done.
- 2.—Don't pour water on burning fat; use earth, sand, flour, salt or a metal cover.
- 3.—Never let a stove get red hot.
- 4.—Be careful not to use stove-polish on a hot stove; wait until it is cold.
- 5.—Don't use any kind of stove-polish or other cleaning mixture unless you know what is in it; buy the safe kinds.
- 6.—Don't leave sweepings in a piece of paper; put them in the stove.
- 7.—In handling oil or wax, use only small quantities at a time; wipe thoroughly the surfaces you have rubbed with rags, and then burn the rags.

### ACCEPTANCE

We the "Not Afraids" do hereby accept the challenge of the "Spartans" to a bowling game to be played off the Charlottetown Alleys this Tuesday evening.

## West Prince Exhibition

West Prince Exhibition Prize List.

- Class 1. Carriage horses. Stallion. 1. Jas W. O'Brien, Emsdale
- Brood Mare—1, Howard Clark 2, Jas. W. O'Brien
- Roadster—1, W. T. Horne; 2, Russ Bonnyman; 3, A. D. O'Brien.
- Filly or gelding under 3—1, Ken McKendrick; 2, Jos Rourke; 3, Henry Oliver.
- Filly or gelding under 3 years—1, Jas W. O'Brien; 2, Jas W. O'Brien; 3, Ramsey Hardy.
- Foal of 1929—1, Jas W. O'Brien; 2, J. W. Forsythe.
- Class 2. Draft horses Stallion Mare or gelding—1, Harry Adams, over 3 1/2 W. T. Horne; 2, Fred Rennie; 3, Kimball Bowness.
- Filly or gelding under 3—1, Fred Rennie.
- Class 3. General purpose Stallion—1, Peter Gavin;
- Brood mare—1, W. M. Rayner; 2, Herman Cahill.
- Mare or gelding over 3—1, C. Pridham and Son; 2, L. B. Leard; 3, Erskine Clark.
- Filly or gelding under 3—1, Carl Weeks; 2, Wallace Donald.
- Foal of 1929—1, W. M. Rayner.
- Class 4. Cattle Holstein Bull 1, Par-nell Cahill; 2, Howard Bowness.
- Ayrshire Cow 1, Ralph Hardy; 2, Lloyd Dunbar; 3, Herb Matthews.
- Group cattle 1, Herb Matthews; 2, Heifer under 3 1, Herb Matthews; 2, H. Dymont; 3, Harry Pridham.
- Heifer under 2—1, Herb Clark; 2, Ralph Hardy; 3, Frank Barbour.
- Heifer calf—1, Herb Matthews; 2, Wallace Donald; 3, Clair Weeks.
- Bull calf—1, Will Broderick 2, W. M. Rayner; 3, Fred Rennie.
- Class 5. Ayrshire Bull—1, C. H. Johnston Jr; 2, C. G. Dunn; 3, J. P. Wallace.
- Cow—1, C. H. Johnston Jr; 2, Len-



- ord Williams; 3, John L. Profit.
- Ayrshire Group—1, L. Williams; 2, C. H. Johnston Jr.
- Heifer under 3—1, C. H. Johnston, Jr; 2, L. Williams; 3, Alf Moreshead, O'Leary.
- Heifer under 2—1, L. Williams; 2, C. H. Johnston Jr; 3, Carl Weeks.
- Heifer calf—1, C. H. Johnston Jr; 2, Erskine Clark 3, L. Williams.
- Bull calf—1, L. Williams; 2, Jamie Gard; 3, C. H. Johnston Jr.
- Dairy cattle Guernsey Bull—1, Geo A. Clark; 2, Geo A. Clark; 3, J. R. Oliver.
- Cow 1, Geo A. Clark; 2, Geo A. Clark; 3, Geo A. Clark.
- Group—1, Geo A. Clark; 2, Geo A. Clark; 3, Geo A. Clark.
- Heifer 2—1, Geo A. Clark; 2, Geo A. Clark.
- Heifer calf—1, Geo A. Clark; 2, Geo A. Clark; 3, Geo A. Clark.
- Jersey Bull—1, Avarad Harris, Jersey Cow—1, Avarad Harris; 2, Herb Matthews 3, W. T. Horne.
- Heifer calf—1, Herb Matthews 2, Art Clark.
- Beef Cattle Bull—1, R. H. Gordon. Bull under 2—1, Ray McNeill.
- Cow—1, R. H. Rayner 2, R. H. Gordon; 3, Don Campbell.
- Heifer under 3—1, Ray Shea; 2, R. H. Rayner.
- Heifer calf—1, R. H. Gordon.
- Sheep 2 market lambs—1, Bruce Currie; 2, F. Hodgson; 3, Jos McMillan; 4, Ray Shea; 5, Heber Hardy; Emsdale; 6, Lester Wallace; 7, A. D. O'Brien.
- Sheep 2, Market lambs—1, L. B. Leard 2, Jno Wallace 3, Irv. Hardy 4, C. G. Dunn; 5, Frank Hodgson; 6, A. D. O'Brien; 7, J. P. Wallace.
- Registered Ram—1, C. G. Dunn 2, Heber Hardy; 3, Lest. Wallace 4, Irv. Hardy; 5, J. A. Dunbar; 6, J. W. O'Brien.
- Flock—1, W. McMurdo; 2, C. G. Dunn; 3, J. W. O'Brien.
- Pigs Boar, Yorkshire—1, H. Pridham 2, J. P. Wallace.
- Brood sow—1, C. Pridham and Son; 2, H. Hardy; 3, A. D. O'Brien.
- Market or bacon hog—1, E. C. Arthur; 2, Ray Hardy; 3, Ed Leonard.
- Poultry Turkeys—1, John Ashley 2, Alvin Ashley.
- Geese—2, Alvin Ashley 3, Em Currie.
- Ducks—1, Carl Weeks.
- Plym Rocks Cook—1, Carl weeks 2, Mrs. Ray Shea; 3, Eric Gass.
- Hen—1, Mrs. Carl Weeks; 2, W. Hardy; 3, D. Campbell.
- Cockerel—1, Herb Matthews; 2, Mrs. Fraser Wells; 3, Mrs. C. Weeks.
- Pullet—1, R. H. Gordon 2, Mrs. Fraser Wells; 3, Herb Matthews.
- Rhode Isld Reds Cook—1, F. J. Wells; 2, Hen—1, F. J. Wells; Cockerel 1, F. J. Wells. Pullet 2, F. J. Wells.
- Leghorns—1, Mrs. A. Weeks; Cockerel 1, Don Campbell; 2, Mrs. A. Weeks.
- Cockerel 1, Mrs. A. Weeks; Pullet 1, Mrs. A. Weeks.
- Adult pens Plym Rocks—1, Don Campbell; 2, H. Pridham.
- Pens Plym Rocks—1, Herb Matthews 2, Mrs. Fraser Wells.
- R. L. Reds—1, F. J. Wells 1, and three in this section will be given later.
- Foxes L. S. Male—1, R. H. Gordon; 2, Fred Clark 3, J. A. Callaghan.
- L. S. Female—2, Fred Clark; 4, R. H. Gordon.
- Med. S. Male—1, Art Smallman; 2, Mrs. Jess Matthews; 3, Harry Pridham 4, Fred Clark.
- Female—1, Mrs. Jess Matthews; 3, Jas Hodgson.
- Dark S. Male 1, Jas Hodgson; 2, Jas Hodgson; 3, R. H. Gordon; 4, G. R. McInnis.
- S. Female 2, G. R. McInnis; Patch Female—1, Lowell Matthews

- 2, Cecil Gray.
- Patch Female—1, Cecil Gray 2, Lowell Matthews.
- Red Female—2, Ken. Matthews.
- Special prize for best male Jas Hodgson Best female Art Smallman.
- Grains Wheat Russian—1, Herb Matthews.
- Fife 1, L. Fitzpatrick; 2, H. Pridham; 3, B. I. Rayner.
- Any Kind—1, C. Pridham and son; 2, Willard Inman.
- Sheaf—1, Herb Matthews; 2, C. Pridham and son 3, Mrs. Bruce Currie.
- Oats White Banner—1, A. Rayner; 2, Don Campbell.
- Any Kind—1, C. Pridham and son; 2, Willard Inman.
- Oats white sheaf—1, C. Pridham and son; 2, Frank Hodgson; 3, Em Currie.
- oate old island black none
- Oates black sheaf—1, Jno W. Rayner; Barley—1, Allen Clark.
- Buckwheat—1, Wm McMurdo.
- Timothy seed—1, Allen Clark; 2, Thos Silliker; 3, Geo Woodside.
- Clover seed—1, Harry Pridham.
- Turnip seed—1, Jno W. Rayner; 2, Allan Rayner.
- White beans—1, Mrs. Annie Weeks 2, Mrs. Annie Weeks 3, Mrs. Gordon Hardy.
- Colored beans—1, Mrs. Annie Weeks; 2, Mrs. Annie Weeks 3, Mrs. Annie Weeks.
- Potatoes Irish Cobbler—1, J. W. Rayner; 2, H. Pridham; 3, Ray Hardy.
- Green Mountain—1, Bren Ramsay; 2, Thos Silliker; 3, Bruce Currie.
- McIntyre 1, W. Inman; 2, L. B. Leard; 3, Bertha Wilkie.
- Any variety—1, H. Pridham; 2, W. Inman; 3, Geo A. Clark.
- Turnips Swede—1, W. B. McLellan; 2, J. P. Wallace 3, Jno W. Rayner.
- Mangles—1, H. Pridham 2, Ray Hardy 3, W. B. McLellan.
- Field carrots—1, Herb Matthews.
- Corn, fodder—1, Ray McNeill 3, Thos Silliker.
- Beets, Sugar—1, H. Pridham; 2, C. H. Johnston Jr.
- Vegetables Cabbage—1, Mrs. J. Inman.
- Onions—1, Mrs. Gordon Hardy; 2, Herb Matthews 3, Mrs. David Williams
- Sachalots—1, Mrs. R. M. Mosher; 2, Geo Woodside; 3, Herb Matthews.
- Tomatoes—1, Ray Hardy; 2, C. H. Johnston Jr; 3, Mrs. Bruce Currie.
- Parsnips—1, Herb Matthews 2, Mrs. Gordon Hardy 3, J. P. Wallace.
- Cucumbers—1, Geinn Johnston 2, Geinn Johnston; 3, Herb Matthews.
- Pumpkins—1, Mrs. Bruce Currie; 2, Mrs. John Murphy; 3, Geo Woodside.
- Squash—1, Herb Matthews; 2, Mrs. Annie Weeks; 3, Mrs. R. M. Mosher.
- Corn, table—1, Alvin Ashley; 2, Mrs. Ramsey Hardy; 3, Herb Matthews.
- Beets, table 1, Heath Profit; 2, Mrs. David Williams; 3, Mrs. Hudson Pridham.
- Carrots table—1, Mrs. Jess Matthews 2, Ray Hardy; 3, Mrs. Geo. D. Ramsay.
- Fruit Apples Alexander—1, Em Currie 2, Ray Hardy.
- Astrachan—1, Mrs. Ramsay Hardy; 2, Geo Woodside 3, Mrs. Lloyd Leard.
- Wealthy—1, Isaac Dunbar 2, J. F. Birch.
- Duchess—1, Miss vera Williams; 2, Em Currie; 3, Isaac Dunbar.
- Transparent—1, Frank Hodgson; 2, B. I. Rayner Jr; 3, J. F. Bierch.
- Collection—1, Mrs. Hudson Pridham; 2, Mrs. Gordon Hardy; 3, J. E. Birch.
- Large crab—1, Mrs. Hudson Pridham 2, Mrs. Gordon Hardy; 3, Glenn Johnston.
- Small crab—1, George Woodside; Plums—1, R. T. Bowness; 2, Mrs. Gordon Hardy; 3, Geo Woodside.
- Pears—1, J. F. Birch; 2, Mrs. H. B. Dunbar.

- July 24.
- I got up at half-past seven feeling O.K. this morning, and the steward assured me I had got my sea legs and would have no more trouble. I had breakfast at 8.15, and afterwards marched the deck, and had some fun. A moderate gale was blowing and the sea was rough, but it did not interfere with our comfort. It was great fun keeping balanced when the ship rolled. There was a fair turnout at luncheon, and at dinner there was almost a full parade, everybody looking fine after their seasickness. Tonight the Canadian Scouts gave a concert and entertainment for the other passengers who seemed to thoroughly enjoy the program.
- July 25.
- We are beginning to have enough of the sea; it is a little monotonous the same round and nothing to see but water. It has been wet for over two days, and we miss the glorious sun we are accustomed to at home. We had some fun on deck, did some reading, but time hung heavier than usual on my hands. I spent the afternoons writing letters to my aunts in London, Aberdeen and Inverurie which will be ready to mail immediately we reach Greenock, our first stop. After dinner as there was nothing particular doing, I got to bed at 8 p.m.
- July 26.
- I was the only one from our cabin who had breakfast this morning, the others preferring to lie in bed till nine o'clock. The officials, seeing we were getting a bit "seedy," started physical drill, and for an hour and a half we were kept busy at it. I felt very much better for it, and thoroughly enjoyed luncheon. In the afternoon we "jazzed" about, keeping a look-out for the first sight of the Emerald Isle which would indicate we were "getting there." At seven o'clock the captain provided a banquet in our honor to take the place of the one that fell through for unavoidable reasons on the 22nd. The saloon was gaily decorated, and we had a glorious time, with all the good things you could think of to eat. After supper the American Scouts put on an entertainment which went great. It was late before I turned in. The steward told me we would be within sight of land tomorrow, good news, which I hoped would be true.
- July 27.
- Just about half-past six I got up

## A Boy Scout's Diary Of The Great Jamboree

By Scout Will R. Burnett.

and dressed and hurried on deck. The prophecy of the steward was fulfilled and I had my first glimpse of land since last Monday. We were passing the shores of Ireland which appeared green and lovely in the distance. We were told it would not be long before we reached the Firth of Clyde, and we kept on the look-out. Sure enough we were soon in the Firth and on our way to Greenock to land passenger and mail. The scenery was great, and although it was wet, everything looked splendid. We did not delay an time, but headed for Belfast, where we arrived about 9 p.m., landing passengers and then resumed our way to Birkenhead.

July 23.

We were roused at half-past six and told breakfast would be served at six o'clock. We scurried into our clothes and on deck discovered we were proceeding along the Mersey. We were told to prepare for landing and after what seemed considerable delay were called down to the dining saloon; and then up to "A" deck thence to a ship's tender, which took us to Birkenhead. After all, we were sorry to leave the Antonia where the captain, officers and crew had been so kind to us. Landing in Birkenhead we had to march about a block and were then taken in buses to Arrow Park. At the entrance gate we were met by a band and marched to our camp site. It was raining the time, but notwithstanding we were all in the best of spirits and excited as could be at getting to the Jamboree quarters. We were welcomed by the Overseas Commissioner, Alfred Pickford, a big jolly man, who immediately made us at home by telling us not to address him as "Alfred," but "Pickie," as that was his Scout name. He was very genial and shook our hands in hearty welcome. We liked him. We then began to prepare our camp for the night. Ground was away at the back of the park and higher than the rest, so spite of the rain we were able to have comparatively dry tents. Doc Anderson, who is our financial as well as medical adviser, asked any of us who expected letters to enquire at the Camp Post Office. I got one from Aunty Grace, Aberdeen, welcome to the Mother Country, and enclosing a postal order for 10s., which she was sure, I could find a use for. I went to bed very tired, and very happy.

(To be continued.)

July 28.

Contra to general belief a very small minority of "toadstools" are harmful.

The large "Horse Mushroom" Psalliota Arvensis, furnished me with a delicious stew on several occasions. This fungus seems to delight in old decayed straw round the buildings, and resembles the field mushroom (P. campestris) in flavor, but is much larger, and the gills are whitish at first, then pink, and finally blackish-brown. I also found Boletus edulis, with a leather-colored cap (pileus), with greenish-yellow tubes instead of gills, and a thick, beautifully reticulated stem. Its flesh is white, faintly tinged pink under the cuticle, and its flavor mellow and nut-like. The most abundant of all was the Honey Agaric, Armillaria mellea, growing in clusters and on decaying coniferous stumps, and readily known by the collar or ring round the stem. It is said to be edible, but I imagine it would be tough.

REMEDY FOR WARBLES

In an old report of the Newcastle Hide Protection Society, the statement is made that the hides dealt with in that town alone in 1862 had been damaged by warbles to the extent of £14,000 (about \$70,000). This was in a little corner of Britain; what must be the damage in a great stock-raising country like Canada? Besides the damage to the leather the fly causes great loss by unsettling the cattle and preventing them thriving properly. A written footnote gives the information that a farmer in Nova Scotia had cleared his herd of this pest by feeding two teaspoonfuls of sulphur per head once a day in the fall or early winter, until each had consumed a pound of the mineral. Calves require a smaller amount. The remedy is said to have no unusual effect if given to cows in calf. After two years' treatment it was not necessary to continue with it since there were no flies matured.

In the same pamphlet is another note concerning the bot fly: "Dry the young leaves of the English Walnut in the oven, but don't scorch them; pulverize and keep the powder in an air-tight jar. Give the horse one full teaspoonful once a day only, in the morning's grain feed. In a few days the bots pass out in clumps and the horse gets the good of its feed." The well worded and illustrated that anyone can recognize the different ap-

sylvania, I am told; but it is probable that other species of the genus jugla (as for instance the black walnut which thrives here, but is not native), possess similar properties.

SOMETHING ABOUT RAIN.

As I write a torrential rainstorm passing over, accompanied by a driving wind, the heaviest fall this year. It lasted rather less than an hour; the rain-gauge showed that 1.31 inches to the acre had fallen in the time. Let us see what this means. One acre is 6,272,640 square inches and if it were submerged under an inch of rainfall, then 6,272,640 cubic inches of rain would overlie it. Scientists tell us that a gallon of water occupies 277.27 cubic inches and weighs 10 lbs. Dividing the 277,274 into 277.27 the quotient will give the number of gallons to the acre which is 2,295.76. At 10 lbs. to the gallon, we have the fact that one inch of rainfall represents the astonishing weight of 113 American or 101 British tons to the acre. So that the shower deposited 142 tons of water to the acre in less than an hour. And now it is raining again!

Not all districts in a country have the same average annual rainfall. In the hilly north of England the average is 49 to 50 inches, and so does the folk in the west; while in the south and east they got along with 30 to 34 inches. On the Island during the past summer there were several rainstorms in the west, while in the central North Shore were parched; and this perhaps explains why there is such a variety of reports as to the quality and quantity of our crops.

A home-made rain-gauge is easily constructed, and fairly accurate. Pour into a cylindrical glass vessel (a candy bottle will do) twenty-nine and one-half fluid ounces of water and mark its height, with a glass cutter, on the outside of the bottle. This represents one inch of rainfall. Pour in a similar amount to represent the second inch and mark again. Sub-divide each "inch" carefully into tenths. Now make a funnel of tin or copper exactly eight inches in diameter and insert in the vessel. Means must be used to prevent the gauge from blowing over or the funnel from blowing off. It is well to establish a habit of taking the reading of the gauge at a fixed time, say 6 p.m. This will be enough for a busy farmer.

## NEWSY FARM NOTES

By Agricola

OLLA PODRIDA.

The latter half of September was in general fine but cool. There were no frosts and the dahlias, tomatoes, and potatoes are still flourishing, though this is a cold district. The earliest frost of which I have record was Sept. 5, 1916. There was no equinoctial gale if we except the strong wind of the 22nd, which did no damage. On the 18th and 19th a heavy rainfall totalled 1.72 inches, another shower on the 29th read 12 inches, then the month went out clear and cool.

There is to be a conjunction of the planet Venus with the moon on Oct. 20. Does this foreshow a weather disturbance about the 22nd? Evidence is accumulating to show that planetary influence disturbs the sun and contributes its share to the vagaries of the earth's atmosphere.

The webs of the gossamer spiders were abundant on the grass on the morning of the 22nd. Referring to my previous records, the days have always been fine after the appearance of this phenomenon, and the weather was agreeable in this case also.

The fleshy fungi were very scarce this summer, but became very plentiful in the last week of September. It would be hard to estimate the quantity of good edible fungi that go to waste every year in the province. This is, of course, through lack of knowledge, but there is not much excuse now, since the Dominion Botanist published his book on "Mushrooms and Toadstools," which is a well worded and illustrated that anyone can recognize the different ap-

## "An Ounce of Prevention is Worth A Pound of Cure"

—Be Careful—

Not Only This Week but Always

W. G. HOGG General Agent  
NATIONAL-LIVERPOOL UNDERWRITERS AGENCY  
Bank of Nova Scotia Building  
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