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THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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Dairymen Meet in Annual Conference

Reports of President J. H. Simpson, Secretary J. F. Profitt and Inspector Morrow Submitted. Interesting Discussion by Superintendent J. A. Clark and Others, Evening Addresses on Important Phases of Manufacture.

The annual meeting of the Prince Edward Island Dairymen's Association opened yesterday afternoon in the Prince of Wales College with the president, Mr. J. H. Simpson, Bay View, in the chair and with a large attendance of dairymen from various sections of the province, including the following: Messrs. J. Stewart, Dunstaffnage; C. M. Howatt, Thos. Ramsay, Kensington; A. E. Pyfe, Stanley Bridge; Albert Newman and Howard McFarlane, Tyne Valley; Bedeque; W. B. Trowbridge, Crapaud; W. H. McGreggor, Alfred Simpson, Lot 16; Angus McAulay, Donaldston; M. J. Alberton; Mr. McDonald and; Sampson Phillips, O'Leary; W. H. Dinnis, O'Leary; H. Noble, Grand River; Layton McLean, Hazelbrook; A. C. McAulay, Dunstaffnage; C. E. Gamble, North River; J. J. McDonald, East River; Howard McFarlane, Dank River; D. J. Thompson, W. H. Anderson, Red House; C. S. Millar, Tyne Valley; Dan McLean, Tyne Valley; J. Simmonds, Central Creamery; W. J. Gibson, Dunstaffnage; J. E. Page, New Glasgow; H. A. Reddin, Egmont Bay; Elmer Gamble, Lennox Island. There were also present: G. H. Barr, chief of the Dairy Division, Ottawa, Hon. W. M. Lea, Superintendent J. A. Clark.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and adopted and adopted on the following committees being appointed:

Press Com: J. F. Profitt, W. J. Gibson, J. A. Clark.

Nominating Com: Alfred Simpson, A. E. Pyfe, C. M. Howatt.

Resolution Com.: W. H. McGregor, D. J. Thompson, J. S. Cousins.

President Simpson then read the following address:

PRESIDENTS' ADDRESS

Since we last met in annual convention business enterprises of all kinds almost without exception have been suffering from the continued depression in trade and all industries, to a greater or lesser extent, have had to bear their share of difficulties in the world's disarrangement consequent on the great war. The dairy industry has, in common with others, had no exception and we, as dairymen, have to-day facing problems affecting our industry requiring serious consideration. As producers we have for the past year or two suffered from the same and prolonged drought which materially lessened the supply of milk, while cattle were on hand and will for some time to come affect the production. As manufacturers we have for some time been operating under largely increased overhead expense, but as all the past year the selling price of our products had correspondingly increased this had not so seriously claimed our serious attention. During the past year however, there has been a marked decline in the selling price of our output and manufacturing as we have been, with the supply bill at almost the same inflated amount, our net returns to the producer have been greatly reduced, and operations have been carried on with a very small margin of profit, if any. Are we, as dairymen, doing all that we might to cheapen production? Are we making use of the means, available to everyone at very small expense, of testing our cows for production, and thus enabling us to do away with the unprofitable ones? Are we conducting our breeding operations with the end in view of producing a more profitable animal or in the general haphazard way, which has too long been the rule with the large majority, and have we faith enough in the business, ourselves and the cow so to feed that she will produce to the best of her ability? Are we sowing to grow on our farms such crops that will, as far as possible give us a balanced ration with a minimum of outlay for mill feeds? Are we conducting our manufacturing operations to the best advantage? Have we equipped our factories as they should be so as to give our makers a chance to operate successfully.

Why is it taking mere milk to make a pound of cheese than formerly? As we marketing our product to best advantage? These and many other questions, relative to our industry we might discuss did time permit. While we cannot control the selling price of our products, that being governed by the law of supply and demand in the world's markets, yet it would seem that with grading in sight there might be a possibility of marketing to better advantage. We are met here representing the several factories of our province, which are all operated co-operatively. Would it not be possible to carry the principle further and sell on that basis? In so doing we would secure to the patrons of each factory a uniform price for the same quality of goods and the utmost possible return for their product. One thing in particular today needs to be impressed on the mind of each and every one connected with the industry, whether as producers, maker or instructor and that is the absolute necessity of producing high grade article of uniform quality, if we are to compete successfully in securing the highest price for our goods. The market in the future will, from what one can learn, be more particular than ever as regards quality and with the increasing competition it is up to us to not merely maintain but improve on the quality of our output.

The grading of our finished product is considered by many the best means of obtaining that end but might not a great deal be done towards securing that by the grading of the milk and cream on arrival at the factory, which with thorough inspection at regular periods should go far towards eliminating the loss which has resulted all too frequently, consequent on the production of an inferior quality of goods.

The outlook for the dairy industry today, notwithstanding the reduced selling price is favorable when compared with other lines of farming operations. Recently acquired knowledge respecting the nutritive value of different foods has resulted in placing milk and its products in a much higher position than they formerly held. This information is being freely disseminated and becoming impressed on the mind of the consuming public, and will eventually result in increased consumption when the fact of its relative cheapness becomes fully known.

In this fair province the nature of the soil is such that farming operations to be successful necessitate the keeping of some line of stock. This being the case and the returns from dairy farming comparing favorably with other lines the future gives good promise of material progress in this, which should be the main branch in our basic industry—farming.

The reports of the Secretary, Mr. J. F. Profitt and of Inspector F. T. Morrow, given elsewhere in the Guardian, were then read and adopted.

Some discussion took place in regard to the president's reference in his report to the fact that more milk at the present time is required to make a pound of cheese than formerly. It was evident that the quality of milk supplied is the reason for this and this has been in turn affected by the very hot season last year. The discussion was taken part in by Messrs. R. Andrews, Inspector Morrow, Mr. McGregor, Mr. Keefe, J. S. Cousins and others. Mr. Cousins believed that the cheese makers did very well considering the conditions. Mr. Chas. Stevenson maintained that the cows were unable to get the proper feed. Mr. G. H. Barr, of the Dairy Department, said the same conditions prevailed last year in Ontario and were due largely to the dry weather. Something, however can be done to enable the factories to work economically. He know by the taste of some Island cheese that the people here were sending over ripe milk to the factories. The speaker was himself familiar with factory management and know that during the past few years it was hard to get good milk.

It is necessary to impress upon the dairymen that it does not pay to send poor milk to the factories and the manufacturers should demand of their patrons the best quality for butter and cheese making.

Mr. J. A. Clark, superintendent of the Experimental Farm Station, was then called upon. He complimented the chairman upon his excellent address and only wished that the meeting had had time to discuss it clause by clause. The total amount of milk produced last year has fallen considerably below the previous year and this is attributed to weather conditions largely. He regretted also that the total value of milk products was less than half of what had been produced last year. There should be more enthusiasm for the industry and more determination to increase output. The speaker believed that dairying is the best phase of farm operations in this province.

Taking up the subject of farm management Mr. Clark said the farmer should have method in his work and should use some simple daily accounting system. It is necessary to have a daily record of the farm work. What is needed is a note book that can be carried in the pocket. This should be used and entries made every day from it into a larger journal. Every dairyman should weigh his milk and then would be an opportune time to figure up the accounts. Work should be planned ahead and the farm machinery should be kept in good workable condition. In regard especially to the dairy business there are available record forms for registering the performance of cows. Our records should include the whole herd so that every dairymen would know not only his record cows but the ones he should eliminate. The Association should try to induce every dairyman to keep these records.

Here in this province it would be a great thing if dairymen could eradicate tuberculosis from the cattle, and the speaker believed this possible in time if the right precautionary steps are taken. In Jersey Island they have practically succeeded in doing this. No cattle once shipped abroad are allowed to come back, and the strictest tests are made. The offer of the Federal Government in regard to accredited tests was explained by the speaker. These tests are made on pure bred cattle and proportionally on other cattle. Three temperature tests are first taken under as favorable conditions as possible. The three systems of testing for tuberculosis are the subcutaneous test, the introdermal and the opthalmic tests. In the subcutaneous test injection is made under the skin and in the introdermal it is made in the folds of the skin and the reaction, instead of being spread throughout the body, is confined to a little swelling. The opthalmic test is made upon the eye. It requires greater skill and should never be made in a dusty stable. This test has caught many diseased cattle which got through on the other tests. Diseased animals when discovered by the tests are slaughtered and two-thirds of their appraised value is paid back by the government. The speaker suggested that it would be a good thing to have all the herds treated for tuberculosis. It is most important at any rate in the case of the pure bred herds. The question has been asked: "Do the calves inherit tuberculosis from their dames and sires?" The answer, Mr. Clark said, is: No. He explained the tests carried out for the purpose of establishing this fact.

In other provinces sunflowers are being grown largely for feed. The nearest silage station is at Nappan, but in this province the cattle have been fed successfully from the field without a silo. One man wrote to the Experimental Station, after having followed directions in regard to feeding sunflowers, that his milk per cow had increased in quantity an average of five pounds.

Mr. Clark concluded his remarks with a reference to the feeding of grasses and the results that might be expected from proper methods.

Mr. J. S. Cousins reported on his visit to the Dairy Graders' Convention at Toronto which he made with Inspector Morrow in November last. There were representatives present from all over the Dominion and butter samples were exhibited from every province. The purpose of the convention was to get a uniform product for each province and the delegates were given an opportunity of visiting different creameries and sampling the products. After the conference Inspector Morrow and the speaker visited the Guelph Agricultural College and met Prof. Dean, who very kindly showed them through the various establishments. On their way home the delegates spent two days in Montreal where they visited two large butter and cheese warehouses and saw the products kept under proper conditions. The manager of one of the largest dairying houses in Canada said to them on this visit that P. E. Island made as good a quality of cheese as any province in Canada. The products of the past two years have been particularly good.

Mr. Cousins asked him: "Well, if we make the right cheese why is it we do not get the price?" and the manager replied: "You don't give us the size we want. You make from 60 to 75 pounds cheeses, but the cheese we want is 80 pounds and over up to 110 pounds. We want none less than 85 pounds. If you send us the cheeses we want, we will guarantee you a cent a pound more for them." This gentleman showed the visitors that his firm was shipping from Montreal two carloads of cheese to Sydney. This, the speaker pointed out, could easily be supplied by P. E. Island if we had in this province the proper system of storing our products. He advocated getting together and establishing a warehouse, either at Emerald or Borden where the Island product could be accumulated for shipment. It could there be graded and shipped anywhere at the best prevailing prices.

Mr. Wesley Keef, cheese maker at Stanley Bridge, referred to the work of the National Dairy Council, a conference of which he had recently attended. Mr. Albert Schurman and others took up the discussion as to whether the National Dairy tax is of any benefit. Mr. Scharman maintaining it was not. Mr. Barr said that at the time of the passing of the oleomargarine bill there was no National Council, had there been it might not have carried. To this Mr. Howard McFarlane replied that the oleomargarine did not effect the butter market, so what would be the reason of porhibiting it?

Hon. W. M. Lea said that in the United States the Dairy Council had recently put on a campaign for a greater use of milk and the speaker had been amazed at the time to see the direct results of this campaign. Nothing has been done in Canada like this yet, but it is well known that it would be a good thing for the people if they could be induced to use more milk. He agreed with Mr. Barr that the sale of oliomargarine had a bad effect upon butter prices.

Upon the invitation of Mr. Lea the meeting adjourned at 5 o'clock to visit the Agricultural and Technical High School.

DAIRY INSTRUCTORS' REPORT

At the afternoon session Inspector Morrow read the following report:—

During January and February I visited the creameries that were operating and attended the annual meetings of the dairy companies. We discussed the possibilities of increased milk productions by better breeding and feeding and keeping of dairy records. The storing of ice for cooling milk and cream was also recommended.

I also spent some time at the Technical School with the regular students. I gave them instruction in milk and cream testing and general dairy work on the farm. At the close of the course the students wrote a very creditable examination.

The class for cheese and butter makers held at the Technical School in March was also well attended. In this case the rail fare of the students was paid by the Department of Agriculture. A longer course would have given more beneficial results.

Mr. Pippy and Mr. Cooke assisted in milk testing and Mr. Bird of the Nova Scotia Department assisted in butter making and gave some lectures in Dairy Bacteria. Mr. Barr of the Dominion Staff discussed the Dairy situation and judged the cheese that were held over from the fall fair. The awards were made on a prorated basis and also on the general work for the entire season.

The gold watch donated by the Wyandotte people was won by Mr. Keefe of Stanley Bridge, $85.00 in cash was divided between the other nine entries. This money was donated by the different dealers in dairy equipment and dairy produce in the province. For the further extension of dairy education we have this year fitted up permanently a more up-to-date equipment and will put on a full course along dairy lines. At the conslusion of this we will hold a dairy exhibit and a general dairy conference of manufacturers and any others who wish to attend. We expect to have some of the Dominion staff present to discuss the standardizing of dairy products.

The season of 1921 was the most difficult in my experience. The hot dry season affected the milk supply considerably. The quality of the milk furnished in most places affected the flavor and texture of our cheese and as a result our cheese were not as good as in other years. The quantity of milk required to make a pound of cheese was over one pound higher than twenty years ago. This is a serious matter and something will need

(Continued on Page 3.)

U.S. Will Reduce Her Army and Navy to Pre-war Strength

(Special to The Guardian.)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—The army and navy will be cut to their prewar strength with a saving of approximately $275,000,000 in the next fiscal year under plans that were maturing rapidly among House leaders today.

A standing army of 100,00 and a navy with an enlisted personnel of 60,000 have been practically agreed on, according to chairm Madden of the House Appropriations Committee and chairm Butler of the Naval Affairs Committee.

Coal Strike Threatened

(Special to The Guardian.)

CHICAGO, Feb. 23.—A strike of bituminous coal miners on April 1st seemed inevitable today. Only governmental intervention or a split in the ranks of the union and acceptance of a lower scale can avert the walkout, it is believed.

CLEVELAND, Feb. 23. — The meeting called for between mine workers and operators to attempt to reach an agreement will not be held according to general opinion.

Rotarians Entertain At Victoria Hotel

The Rotarians, with their wives lady friends and guests, held a most enjoyable supper at the Victoria Hotel last night. President J. A. Clark, genially presided and a splendid programme was carried out. There were present besides the Rotarians and the "Rotary-Annes:" Mr. and Mrs. Caesman of Newfoundland, Mr. Lewin of St. John, Mr. Hill of the Can. Fairbank's Morse Company, Mr. and Mrs. Seth Henderson, and Mr. and Mrs. Graham Jardine.

The programme opened with a quartette by Rotarian Tingley, Yeo, Hutcheson and Gorbell. Then followed the introduction of guests. Secretary D. W. Turner read a birth-day message from the district Governor of Rotary and Rotarian J. A. Webster reported in connection with the transportation committee. A "Musical Romance" was a fun making specialty put on by Rotarian Gorbell, and heartily enjoyed. A solo "Bonnie Sweet Bessie" by Master Maurice Reardon, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Reardon, was splendidly rendered and elicited warm applause. Next came a fine duet by Rotarians Malcom and Fletcher, followed by Rotary Roll Call. A solo by Mrs. Seth Henderson and another quartette by Rotarian Tingley, Yeo, Hutcheson and Gorbell concluded the musical features. A vote of thanks was rendered banquet committee, Rotarian Jas. McKie, Ed.

Cabinet to Meet Manufacturers' Asso'n On Trade Discussion

OTTAWA, Feb. 23.—Capital and Labor will both interview the Dominion Government during the resent week. Today the executive of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association with a number of leading members from all over the Dominion are in Ottawa and will see the cabinet tomorrow. Their representations are in Ottawa and will not be properly defined till this increase of trade. Although their program will not be properly defined till this afternoon, when the executive of the C. M. A. meets the manufacturers, they will it is understood deal primarily with (1) preference with Australia; (2) marking of goods act; (3) trade treaty with France; (4) Canadian trade with France.

Cavalry Sent To Valley to Quell Riots

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 22.—Following a day marked by rioting in Pawtucket and the the Pawtuxet Valley, incident to the strike in the textile mills of the state, Governor Sonsouci tonight ordered two troops of cavalry into the Pawtuxet Valley, where the more serious trouble occurred, and at the same time summonses were sent out for Battery B members to hasten to the Providence armory. The cavalry, mounted and heavily armed, left the armory for mounted commands at 7 o'clock tonight, and going over the road, arrived at Pontiac, the principal centre of trouble, three hours later.

Later tonight a part of Battery B was sent to the valley as machine gun detachments; the remainder of the battery will be sent to the strike zone tomorrow.

Approximately 5,000 textile workers are out on strike in the Pawtuxet Valley, which is made up of a string of villages, including Pontiac, Natick, Crompton, etc., all of these villages are included in the town of West Warwick.

The strike which is being conducted by the Amalgamated Textile Workers of America is directed mainly against the chain of mills of the B.B. and R. Knight Company, Inc., of which Frederick Kelsey Rupprecht, of New York, is president, Mr. Rupprecht is president of Convers and Company, and of the Consolidated Textile Company.

In connection with ordering out the troops, Governor Sonsouci tonight issued a proclamation calling upon the people to preserve the law.

Cavalry troops have been held at the armory in this city for more than a week in expectation that they might be needed, and with a report of today's outbreak, Governor Sansouci acted promptly.

1,000 Women Rioted.

Trouble started at Natick this morning, when about 1,000 women and young boys tore pickets from a fence about the mill of B.B. and R. Knight Company, crowded through the opening and attacked two truck loads of stevedors with sticks, clubs and stones until the men were forced to make a hasty getaway. Then, with the trucks scuttling away a crowd of about 5,000 men took up the work where the women left off, and pelted the machines and their occupants from the village with volleys of stones.

At the same time about 2,000 strikers from the Pontiac mill of the Knight Company were holding up another truck load of stevedors, and with a fusillade of bricks and clubs, forcing them to take refuge in the mill office. The crowd here would not disperse until Deputy Sheriff Lewell M. Whitman took a committee of the strikers through the plant to prove to them that it was being operated. Later in the day another attempt was made by the mill owners to move goods in the Pontiac mill. A big crowd of strikers assembled outside the building, and more or less stone-throwing followed until at 5 o'clock tonight 500 strikers and sympathizers made a determined attack on the Pontiac mill offices. Two deputy sheriffs and three mill superintendents were seated in the office, when a shower of rocks smashed in through the windows, narrowly missing the occupants. Superintendent Murray Bulford of the Pointiac bleachery; Superintendent Johnson, of the Pontiac mill, and Superintendent Sweet, of the Natick mill, together with the sheriffs beat a hasty retreat, going out through the back door of the mill yard, and then into the mill building. The strikers then pushed into the mill offices and ransacked the place before turning attention o the mill proper.

News of the fact that the troops were on their way began to filter into the valley about this time, and the crowd dispersed. Tomorrow an additional company of coast artillery will be sent to support the cavalry and machine-gun squads.

Conferences Held.

MANCHESTER, N. H., Feb. 22.—Two commissioners of conciliation from the Federal Department of Labor, Charles Bendizman and John S. Rodgers, visited this city today and held several conferences with union leaders and other persons interested in the strike at the Amoskeag and Stark mills against a wage erduction and an increase in working hours. They planned to return tomorrow to Providence, where they have been assisting in efforts to settle the tetilxe strike in Rhode Island.

DEARER BREAD IN TORONTO

TORONTO, February 22.— Toronto housewives were surprised this morning to find that the price of bread had been boosted over the week end. The new price is nine cents for the small loaf— a pound and a half— and is a cent higher than the price that prevailed during the past two months. Bakers claim that the recent advance in wheat and flour prices is responsible for the dearer bread.

Announcements, Coming Events, Meetings, Etc.

RATES.—10c per line per day, 9c per line per day for 3 days or over 8c a line per day for 6 days or over. Count 5 words to a line. Groups of 5 figures, initial letters count as one word. 10 per cent. discount for cash. Address forms part of ad and must be paid for.

**BASKET SOCIAL, sale of fancy articles will be held at Cornwall Hall, Monday evening, Feb. 27th by Cornwayy-York Women's Institute. Proceeds to establish fund to build and equip kitchen on Hall Ladies with baskets free. Special baskets especially welcome.

Scottish Achievements In Empire Building

Eloquent Lecture Last Night by Rev. J. F. Denny at Caledonian Club Rooms.

The lecture at the Caledonian Club, delivered last night by Rev. J. F. Denny on "The Scotchman as an Empire Builder" was largely attended and highly appreciated. Chief J. R. Burnett, presided and introduced the speaker.

Rev. Mr. Denny, said in part "if ever there was a race of which the saying is true that the members of it are never at home except when they are abroad, that race is the people whose habitat is north of the Tweed. While England has made her borders as wide as the world probably her empire would never have grown to its present proportions were it not for the circumstances which drove Scotsmen in large numbers from their glens and strathS to seek their fortunes farther afield.

After briefly outlining the origin of the Scottish nation and Scottish settlement in Ulster, the lecturer proceeded:

"With King James' same is associated one of the first if not the first of our efforts to colonize Canada. In 1621 he made a grant to Sir William Alexander on the St. Lawrence, to the peninsular portion of which the name of Nova Scotia is attached."

There is no doubt that for many decades the main reason of Scottish emigration was poverty. "What have you got in this old country anyway?" asked a vaunting Englishman of a Scotch school master. "You have nothing here, and less to send away. "Is that so?" retorted the other, "We have a surplus of something you need—we export BRAINS."

"In 1895 a charter was given to the company of Scotsmen to trade with "any lands, islands, countries or places in Africa or America and to here plant colonies, build cities, towns or forts in or upon places not inhabited or in or upon any other place by consent of the natives or inhabitants and not possessed by any European severeign, potentate prince or state." So runs the prospectus drawn up by Walliam Patterson, a Dumfries man and director of the Bank of England and the result was the disastrous expedition sent to the Isthmus of Darien or Panama, described as the Door of the Seas, the Key of the Universe."

One of the events which gave a decided impetus to emigration was what is known in history as the "45's." After Colloden a great number of clansmen found their way to Canada and became the fur traders of the Great Northwest. What visions of peace must have haunted them as they went! In imagination and dreams of the night they saw again the wild beauty of the Grampian mountains. Many of them became identified with the doings of that company whose history is writ large on the country—the Hudson Bay Company. But it was Alexander McKenzie of the Northwest Company the Stanley of the Pacific, who first crossed the Rocky Mountains. In 1789 this intrepid explorer paddled north to Great Slave Lake and reached the Arctic Sea by the river which commemorates his name. In the spring of 1793 he set his face to the west and plunged into the unknown wilderness by way of the Peace and Fraser rivers to the sea. Finally his eye rested on the waters of the Pacific at a place where he wrote the famous inscription on the face of a rock: Alexander MacKenzie, from Canada by land, twenty-second July, One thousand, seven hundred and ninety three."

The speaker eloquently described the achievements of Scottish settlers and explorers in the West Indies, South America, India and Africa; mentioning such names as John G. Paton, Sir George McPherson, Sir Hector Munroe, Mungo Park, Bruce, Clapperton and the prince of explorers, David Livingstone.

He could not forget that the Caledonian Club in this province represents the service of the Scott as an Empire Builder, because the existence of the club is the outcome of that service. And whatever is noble and vital in Scotch ideals, it is the high privilege of the club to spread by every just means. The iron virtue hammered out on the forge of necessity and poverty, gilded and enriched by the national sense of God, is not the least part of the heritage of the Scottish people.

Today the Empire is facing troublous times and the call is for the assertion of imperial unity, for in the hands of the Empire still lies the future of the world.

The war has taught that it is not to the Empire's resources, but to her men, great as they are, that we must look and again the call to action is sounding. It is more than the call of empire this time it is the call of humanity. It is ours today to build, not the cause of Empire merely, but to establish broad and deep justice and piety, religion and truth, throughout our generation. To do this wisely we need all the qualities for which the old Scottish pioneer was justly famed. We shall need his vision, his sanity, and shrewdness, his marvellous persistence and unconquarable perserverence. And perhaps more than all we shall need his stern recognition and strict practice of that righteousness which alone exalteth a nation.

On motion of Dr. Ross, seconded by Governor Mackinnon a hearty vote of thanks was accorded the lecturer, those supporting the resolution being Hon. C. W. Crosby, Messrs. John McPhee, Jas. Paton, D. B. McDonald, John McKenna, Rev. Geo. Cameron and John Anderson.

K. of P. Banquet

The Knights of Pythias celebrated the fifty-eight anniversary of their Order by a banquet in their Castle Wednesday evening. After the usual toast to the King was heartily responded to, the Toast Master, Chancellor Commander, H. L. Palmer called upon Knight Prey W. Turner, who gave an interesting address on Dionysious, under whose yrannic reign Syracuse Pythias was put to the test and exemplified that wonderful friendship on which the Order is founded. Damien, the lifelong friend of Pythias was next toasted. And responded to by Knight W. T. Wellner. Knight Harry Gorbell then delighted his hearers by a song, accompanied by Knight W. T. Wellner. This was followed by the toast to the Ladies, to which the respondent Knight C. Leonard McKay did full justice. Then came the toast to Pythagorous, in replying to which, Knight W. P. Doull gave an illuminating address on the life of this great philosopher and mathematician. Knight Williams, who rose to respond to the toast "To our Order," went into the history of the Order. Another song by Knight Harry Gorbell was greatly appreciated, after which Knight Billy Prowse made a response to the toast, "To Our City." After the Committee who had arranged he splendid banquet namely: Knights Ben Conrad, Kenneth M. Martin, Thomas White, Billy Prowse and Dr. J. A. Allan had been tosated and some furher impromptu speeches, and music had been given, the gathering broke up, after singing Auld Lang Syne and the National Anthem.

ANOTHER VICTORY FOR THE ABEGWEITS

* * *

At the Maritime Skating Championships held in Moncton yesterday at Sunny Brae Rink, the victorious Abegweits again distinguished themselves, when four members of their team: Gordon, William, Buntain and Earl Prowse, entered and won the one mile relay race from a large field of speed skaters, by a lap and a half.

The Weather, Temperature, Tide, Moon, Etc.

Winds increasing to gales; east and north easterly, with snow, turning in some localities to rain.

High tide this morning at 9.48 and tonight at 9.09.

Sun sets this afternoon at 5.40 and rises tomorrow morning at 6.45.

New moon Sunday, Feb. 26th 2.48 p. m.

Noozie the Sunshine Kid

CONDENSED SPECIALS

RATES.—10c per line per day, 9c per line per day for 3 days or over, 8c a line per day for 6 days or over. Count 5 words to a line. Groups of figures, initial letters, count as one word. 10 per cent. discount for cash. Address forms part of ad. and must be paid for. Special Rates: Furnished Room ad., 75c for seven days for one week. Situation Wanted, for seven words, 50c per week.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY MAID for general housework. Country girl preferred. Apply Mrs. P. A. Farquharson, 243 Queen st.

WANTED—GIRL TO HELP WITH housework, country girl preferred. Apply 171 Kent St.

LAND SURVEYOR.—JNO. ALFRED McDonald, Hermanville, in Charlottetown, Tuesdays.

WANTED—MAID FOR HOUSEWORK. Apply (Mrs. F. S. Chandler, 75 Euston St.

5 H.P. IMPERIAL MOTOR WITH clutch complete, brass shaft, propeller and fittings, all ready to be installed. Any reasonable offer accepted. Apply Guardian