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## Around Pownal Bay

The Pownal Young People's League met at the home of the president, Mr. Harold Smith on Friday, February 18th. About twenty members were present. Rev. G. A. D. Elliott led the devotional service. Mr. Wilfred Lawton read the Scripture lesson. Mr. Elliott gave a very interesting talk on Disarmament. Charades were played and piano selections were given by Miss Charlotte Drake and Mrs. Harold Smith, followed by a solo by Mrs. MacKinnon, after which Mrs. Smith served a dainty luncheon. Meeting closed with Mir'ph Benediction.

A fancy dress carnival was held at the new rink Mount Herbert, on Saturday night, Feb. 19th and was a decided success; some seventy-five skaters with fifty in costume many worthy of note and gave the judges quite a task to decide impartially. The first prize for ladies went to Miss Freda Powell as Aunt Dinah; first gentleman's, Mr. Geo. Lawton, Pownal, as Filt. Worthy of special mention were Mr. Kent Jones, Hazelbrook who impersonated Grandpa very realistically. Mrs. Leslie Mutch as My Lady of the Snows; Mr. Leslie Mutch as Purna Chow was very original; Mrs. Ray Atherton as a Dusky Belle of 1896 kept the crowd guessing as to identity; Bride and Groom, Red Riding Hood, Miss Canada, Spring, Equilmo Lady, Satan and the Ghost, were a few outstanding features. The judges were Miss Beers, Mr. Boswell Carver, Hazelbrook and Mr. Roy Cameron, Tryon.

Mrs. Frederick L. Nelson is visiting her mother, Mrs. Beaton of Iris, who, we regret to hear is not very well.

Mr. and Mrs. Colum Bruce and Mr. and Mrs. Malcolm MacRae spent Sunday afternoon in Pownal the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Nathaniel Gay.

Mr. J. P. Irving and Mr. Lew Young were visitors to Waterside on Sunday.

Mr. Richard MacRae, Jr., Point Prim, is visiting his aunt and uncle Mr. and Mrs. John R. MacRae, Cherry Valley.

Rug making is the order of the day in this vicinity; one lady finished nine beauties since Christmas.—P.

Clerk: "I have received a letter from a firm asking for a reference for that man Brown who used to work here."

Manager: "Tell them that he is a rogue and a thief, and that anything he knows he learnt from us."

**ECZEMA**  
Chafing and Skin Irritations  
quickly relieved by  
**Dr. CHASE'S**  
OINTMENT

OUR THREE SPECIALTIES  
**WATCHES, RINGS, EYE GLASSES**  
Established 1870  
**E. W. TAYLOR**  
142 Richmond Street

## COAL MINERS WILL RETURN TO WORK

(Canadian Press)

RIVER HERBERT, N. S., Feb. 27.—Striking miners at River Hebert will return to work tomorrow under the terms of an agreement reached between the men and officials of the Victoria Coal Company last night. Co-operative operation of No. 2 colliery is now in prospect.

The men agreed to abandon demands for the installation of scales at the bankhead, and in return the company promised to absorb 25 men from No. 2 into No. 4, and to lease No. 2 with its equipment to a co-operative company at a small rental. It was further agreed that men working at the pan-face will get \$5.00 a day in wages.

A mass meeting of citizens will be called to organize the new No. 2 Company and devise means of raising the \$10,000 initial capital which is necessary. In the meantime, about 60 miners will be withdrawn, and the union is making arrangements to provide relief.

The dispute started nearly a month ago when the men claimed that work was being distributed unfairly as between the two mines. The company's position was that No. 2 coal was difficult to market.

## Roosevelt's Cabinet

(By Francis M. Stephenson, Associated Press Staff Writer)

HYDE PARK, N. Y., Feb. 27.—President-elect Franklin Roosevelt formally announced today that Henry A. Wallace of Iowa, and James A. Farley of New York—two of Democracy's youngest leaders—would be Secretary of Agriculture and Postmaster General respectively in the incoming United States Government.

Wallace, publisher of a farm periodical, follows in the footsteps of his father, the late Henry C. Wallace, who was Secretary of Agriculture in the Republican Cabinets of Presidents Harding and Coolidge.

The tall, genial Farley, 44 years old, managed the Roosevelt campaigns for the nomination and for election. He will continue as chairman of the Democratic national committee and as state party chairman.

Seated in his library after returning from church, Mr. Roosevelt made the announcements to newspapermen without comment. Later, the President-elect received Homer Cummings of Connecticut, and Mrs. Cummings, another of the Roosevelt leaders, is regarded as the likely next Governor-General of the Philippines.

Mr. Roosevelt has now named five of his 10 cabinet members. The others are Senator Hull, of Tennessee, Secretary of State; William H. Woodin of Pennsylvania and New York, Secretary of the Treasury; and George H. Dern of Utah, Secretary of War.

## SUMMERSIDE and Prince County

—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.

—HOCKEY AT Kensington Tuesday, Feb. 28, at 7.30 p. m. Cape Traverse Sisters vs. Granite Sisters. Hour and half skate after match. Admission 10 and 20 cents. 8168-2-27-21

—THE FINEST horse shoe nails, at a right price, at Brace's. 8173-2-28-21.

—BUYING SILVER FOX BELTS—Good cash prices being paid at office of B. Graham Rogers, Summerside. 8165-2-27-61

—SPRING SLEIGH SHOE steel, in stock at Brace's. 8173-2-28-21.

—ASH WEDNESDAY—There will be a celebration of Holy Communion at nine o'clock on Ash Wednesday at St. Mary's Church, Summerside, and the usual service in the evening.—S.

—PAYS TRIBUTE—Ven. Archdeacon White, D. D., rector of St. Mary's Church, Summerside, paid high tribute to the late Dean of Nova Scotia, the Very Rev. J. P. Liwyd, who died on Wednesday last. Rev. Doctor White said that the Diocese had lost a man who could not easily be replaced.—S.

—OLEARY SCHOOL TEAM VISIT SUMMERSIDE—The O'Leary hockey boys, who played Kensington High School Friday and got a beating to the tune of 7-1, met the Junior Summerside High School team on Saturday in a friendly game. S'ide won with a 4-2 score.—S.

—LENTEN SEASON OPENS—Tomorrow is Ash Wednesday, the beginning of Lent. There will be High Mass at 8 o'clock in St. Paul's Church, Summerside, and every Wednesday and Friday evening during Lent services will be held on Wednesday a sermon and on Friday "The Way of the Cross". On Sunday the pastoral letter of His Excellency, Bishop O'Sullivan, was read at all the Masses.—S.

### PERSONALS

—Miss Edith Doyle of Charlottetown is spending a few days in Summerside.—S.

—Friends will regret to learn of the serious illness of Mr. Major Schurman of Summerside.—S.

—Miss Jean K. Smith of Wilmot Valley, was a week end visitor to Summerside the guest of her aunt, Mrs. J. W. Hogg.—S.

—Mr. J. Melvor of Kinkora who was very seriously hurt last week when he was thrown from a load of hay, was reported on Monday as resting a little easier.—S.

—Mr. and Mrs. Hampton McLean of Summerside motored across the ice to Sealton on Sunday to visit Mrs. McLean's mother Mrs. Sobey.—S.

—Miss Louise Mease of New Annan is visiting Mrs. Maxwell Robertson of Summerside. Mrs. Robertson also had her sister, Mrs. Robert A. Stavert of Wilmot as her guest for the week end.—S.

## Results of Experiments in Renovation of Old Pastures Presented by M. F. McKenzie

Assistant to Superintendent at Fredericton Experimental Station Delivered Instructive Paper, Before New Brunswick Farmers' and Dairymen's Association

Mr. J. M. F. McKenzie, Assistant to the Superintendent of the Dominion Experimental Station in Fredericton, N. B. opened the discussion before the Farmers' and Dairymen's Association upon the subject "Renovation of Old Pastures." His paper was delivered at the Experimental Station and included some valuable suggestions as well as reviewing experimental work.

Mr. McKenzie spoke as follows: I propose to review briefly the various pasture fertilizer experiments conducted at the Fredericton Experimental Station and make a few general recommendations from the results obtained in these experiments.

### Experimental Work

Pasture fertilizer experiments have been conducted at this station for 10 years. On page 59 of the 1923 report, there is the following statement: "An experiment was begun in 1923 to ascertain the most feasible means of improving New Brunswick pastures by means of fertilizer." This quotation refers to twenty one 1-100 acre plots, eighteen of which were given a top dressing of either basic slag, superphosphate, ground limestone, nitrate of soda, or a mixture of superphosphate and ground limestone.

This experiment was carried on for 7 years and while the various fertilizer treatments increase yields, the increases were not sufficient to justify recommending any of the treatments. These plots were all mowed with either a hand scythe or lawn mower, therefore, the results are not absolutely comparable with results obtained under grazing conditions. Practically the same results, however, were obtained in an experiment begun the same year to test the relative gains made by sheep on slaggd versus unslaggd pasture. In this experiment, two similar fields were taken

one field was top dressed with 750 pounds Bessemer slag (16 per cent.) per acre every three years, the other field was unfertilized. Both fields were pastured with ewes and lambs. This experiment was carried on for 6 years and while the results indicated that eventually the increased gains on the slaggd areas would pay for the fertilizer, the returns were too slow to justify recommending the treatment.

### Hohenheim Practice

In these early experiments while lime was used in combination with superphosphate in two instances the general plans was to apply one fertilizer to each plot. In 1928 the first attempt was made to apply a complete fertilizer and the system of pasture management known as the Hohenheim system was adopted. In case anybody present is not clear as to what the Hohenheim system means, it may be stated briefly, that it is a combination of four practices, (1) top dressing with mineral fertilizer either in the fall or early spring and stimulating growth during the growing season with successive applications of nitrogenous fertilizer; (2) rotational grazing of stock; (3) pasturing aftermath; (4) harrowing to spread droppings.

This system was developed in Germany during the great war but it is really a combination of practices which have been in use either on pastures or for other crops for a long time. The first practice is merely applying to pastures a plan followed by many of our best truck gardeners when they apply one or more side dressings of a nitrogenous fertilizer to either cabbage or tomatoes. Rotational grazing means dividing the pasture area in two or more fields, in our case four. When the cows have grazed one field they are moved to the next field and that field rested. After they

have grazed all four fields, they are returned to the first field and so on.

### Subsequent Experiment

The pasture experiment begun under the Hohenheim system in 1928 has been revised and expanded a number of times, but generally speaking, the procedure has not changed. Mineral fertilizer, in our case, either 350 pounds 16 per cent superphosphate or 260 pounds 20 per cent superphosphate and 100 pounds muriate of potash per acre were applied either in the fall or in April before the grazing season of 1928, 1929, 1931 and again last fall for the grazing season of 1933. The nitrogenous fertilizer, in our case either nitrate of soda or nitro-chalk, is applied after the commencement of growth. The first year of the experiment more nitrogenous fertilizer was used but the last four years the practice has been to apply 150 pounds of nitrogenous fertilizer during the growing season. In 1929, 1930 and 1931, 100 pounds of nitrogenous fertilizer was applied at commencement of growth and 50 pounds was applied approximately one month later. Making two applications of nitrogenous fertilizer increased labor costs, therefore, in 1932 the 150 pounds were applied in one application at commencement of growth and we plan to follow the same procedure in 1933.

In 1928 four fields were used and they were rotationally grazed. In 1929 the experiment was enlarged and revised to include one continuously grazed unfertilized field and one continuously grazed unfertilized field—making a total of six fields of 2 1-2 acres each. In 1931 two additional fields of the same area were added. These fields were fertilized in the same manner as the other fertilized fields but were allowed to grow hay. This hay was cut about the 20th of June and when the aftermath was four to five inches high they were pastured in the same manner as the rotationally grazed fields.

These two fields were added because it was found that while fertilizing pastures had greatly increased the carrying capacity, it had not made much difference in the ratio of the carrying capacity for the different months. Thus in 1930 ten acres of rotationally grazed pasture had an average of 64 cow days in June, as compared with 42 cow days in August and 35 cow days in September. Therefore, if the same number of cows were to be carried throughout the season, at least 1-3 more pasture acreage was necessary in August and September.

## 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 handled to their Rep. Archie Hume, or left at H. J. Mabon's Drug Store, Montague. 12-13-dtf.

There is a tremendous incentive to quality production, with resultant price benefit to producers.

Grading has not only served to create price differentials for quality products but has, also, brought about a substantial increase in consumption. As a result of the hog grading regulations, for example, the general quality in bacon and pork products has been so improved that a substantial increase in consumption has resulted. The grading of hogs has laid the foundation for a steadily expanding industry, making available, in increasing quantities, good quality bacon for export.

Wool grading, also, has stimulated the consumption of Canadian wool in Canada and has at the same time provided a steady outlet in the United Kingdom and other foreign markets. The grading and inspection of live stock products as they enter into foreign trade is, in fact, an essential adjunct to the maintenance of export markets.

Successful men do the best they can with conditions as they find them and seldom wait for a better turn.

An Aberdeen lassie sent her little brother to the chemist's for some toilet powder.

"I want a box o' poother for ma sister, please," he said.

"Some that goes off with a bang?" asked the chemist jokingly.

"Naw," answered the youngster, "the kind that gangs on wi' a puff."

## Objects Of Grading

Administration of the regulations for the grading of farm products offered for sale in so far as such regulations have been established to date, is vested in the several divisions of the Dominion Live Stock Branch. The grading of farm products in Canada was brought about essentially on the voluntary basis, and it has done much to stimulate demand and to extend products by reason of the confidence the known quality secures.

The securing of price differentials as an incentive to improved production in live stock and live stock products requires, as a fundamental principle, that these products should be segregated on a basis of quality into grades nationally known and nationally used. The administration of policies and legislation covering such standardized grading is a natural function of the Federal Department and a major activity of the Live Stock Branch.

Grading is based on the principle that it is sound business to classify live stock and live stock products in such a way that the consumer will be able to recognize and purchase quality products, and that the price premium which the consumer will pay for the better grades should be returned to the producer of them.

Practice has proved the value of the theory involved in the grading principle. The identification of top quality beef under red and blue ribbon brands, the grading of poultry, the segregation of eggs into quality grades which are known to practically every Canadian consumer, these and other grading activities

bad complexion?  
Act at once!  
Only a clean inside can give you a clear skin.  
You need Eno's every morning.  
TAKE **ENO'S** FRUIT SALT

## BRINGING UP FATHER



**CUTICURA SOAP**  
Used in Every Country in the World for More than Three Generations  
FROZEN NORTH TO SUNNY SOUTH