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AYLMER BEANS with PORK and Tomato Sauce

- NEWSY NOTES -

By Agricola

The Black-Bellied Plover

This handsome bird might be mistaken for the Golden Plover (which it somewhat resembles), but for the fact that it has four toes on each foot. Other plovers have but three. This species, says Dr. Taverner, "is more or less common in migration in suitable habitats throughout eastern Canada," and from enquiries instituted in 1934, it was found to be "not uncommon" in P. E. I. It is a cosmopolitan bird, and circumpolar; but in North America its nesting grounds are along the Arctic Coast northwest of Hudson Bay. It winters in South America, and is found here as a migrant in September and May. The winter plumage differs considerably from the summer plumage, while intermediate stages must be looked for.

The Black-bellied Plover was long noted as a popular game bird, but like other shore birds, it is now protected by law. It is known in some localities as the "Beetlehead" or the "Bullhead." Black-bellied Plover. AOU. 270. Migrant, not uncommon (1934). Summer plumage. Top of head, nape, back and sides of neck, white, except for a few black markings on the crown; face, throat, breast, and fore part of the belly, black. Bill dark colored, short, stout. Back with small brown, white, grayish, and black bars. Wings and tail marked or barred with black and white; axillars black; back part of belly white. Toes 4; hind toe small. Winter plumage: above, brownish black, somewhat mottled; below dull white. Young birds similar to winter adults, but back spotted yellowish white. Length of adult bird 11.5 inches.

Solar Safety-Valves?

Tycho Brahe, eminent Danish astronomer, was greatly surprised when he contemplated the stars on the evening of November the eleventh, 1572. Overhead, where no star, not even the smallest, had been visible to his gaze as far back as he could remember, he now saw a new and unusual star shining almost as brightly as the planet Venus. He could scarcely believe his eyes, but when others confirmed his observation, he could only suppose that he had witnessed a miracle worthy of being classed with those of Holy Writ. This star faded gradually, and ceased to be visible to the eye about 16 months after its discovery. Today, a telescope reveals only faint stars in that region, and it is not possible to point with certainty to Tycho's "Nova," i.e., new Star.

A few years later, in 1604, Kepler found another "Nova," which became almost as bright as Tycho Brahe's, and it too remained visible for about 16 months.

Skipping the centuries, which were never without these new stars, we arrive at the Nova of Dec. 13, 1934. In photographs it was first noticed as a very faint star that suddenly increased its brightness about 400,000-fold. It remained visible for 4 months, and rapidly faded out.

Women's Institutes

(Continued from Page 9)

Mrs. Joe Dingwell and Mrs. George Dixon were appointed to the sick committee.

It was decided to put the nursery mat for sale at Johnson's store for \$15.00. There was some discussion on cleaning the school but it was left till after the annual school meeting. A paper on citizenship was read and discussed.

Mrs. Lewis Higginbotham invited the members for the next meeting. Mrs. Jocelyn Coffin and Mrs. George Dingwell to assist with lunch.

At the close of the meeting lunch was served by Mrs. Johnstone assisted by Mrs. Harvey Aitken and Mrs. Lewis Higginbotham. (Patriot please copy)

AUGUSTINE GOVE WOMEN'S

The June meeting of the Augustine Gove Women's Institute met at the home of Mrs. Lloyd Inman. In the absence of the president, the vice-president took charge. The meeting opened with Institute ode followed by the creed in unison. Roll call was responded to by 17 members, one new member joined. Several visitors were present. Minutes of last meeting were read and approved.

The buying committee reported getting material for aprons, etc., and plans were made for a sewing bee at Mrs. Wendell MacFadyen's. Arrangements were made for a supper to be held early in July. Committees were appointed to look after same.

Plans were made for the different ones who wrote concerning prices on school seats. \$104.71 reported on hand from the card party.

A discussion took place concerning sending old woolens for blankets auto robes, etc.

Two bills were ordered paid. Proceeds from fish pond, \$3.72. Reports of committees were heard and new ones appointed.

Sick program—Mrs. Mike Peters, Mrs. Lorne Carruthers.

Lunch—Mrs. Wilfred Peters, Mrs. Lloyd Inman and Mrs. Eidon Dawson.

Next meeting to be held at Miss Reta Cameron's. A dainty lunch was served by the hostess assisted by the committee in charge. Meeting closed with "The King" collection, \$12.44.

By this time astronomers had come to some conclusions regarding Novas. First the spectrum of the star gives no evidence of an abnormally high temperature during the outburst. Therefore, they reason, the brightening must be due in the main to a rapid and extensive increase in area; that is to say the star swells and gives off more light. Then it throws off its outer shell of atmosphere and probably becomes a small dense star.

At one time it was supposed that the outburst was brought about by the collision of two stars; it is now believed to be a stage in the history of all stars, in fact a kind of detour to which all are subject, to quote an authority on this matter.

Now here's the rub: our own sun has not passed through the Nova Stage, but some astronomers think it is showing incipient signs! "A sudden death by heat is one possible end of our Earth," writes the Astronomer Royal; and this is also predicted in the Second Epistle General of Peter, 3rd chapter, 10th verse.

This column has usually referred to the spots on the Sun in unkindly fashion, but it seems they have their good points. An astronomer, the David Dunlap Observatory, writes: "We can be thankful that the Sun has these spots, for it is thought that otherwise it might become a "Nova" and increase its radiation suddenly to such an extent that the vegetation and all life on the Earth would perish." So we see that sunspots act as safety-valves, releasing energy that would otherwise collect and blow up!

A Bright Star

In the western sky, after sundown, shines a brilliant star, of a yellowish-white tint. That is the planet Venus. Being a planet and not a "fixed star," it travels round the Sun as the Earth does; furthermore its orbit (or path) round the Sun lies inside of the Earth's orbit. It takes Venus, therefore, only 225 days to complete one revolution as against the Earth's 365.25 days.

By July Venus will have become a morning star, rising on the 18th of that month, about two hours before the Sun. The ancient Greeks (who named many of the stars) did not know of the planet's double role, and believed that two stars were concerned: when it appeared as an evening star they called it "Hesperus," and as a morning star, "Phosphorus." (The latter term may be translated as "the light-bringer," ushering in the dawn.) Phosphorus, a famous Greek philosopher, is believed to have been the first to identify the two stars as one and the same.

As Venus pursues its path round the Sun, a good telescope reveals that it exhibits "phases," exactly like those of the moon: it has full face, half-face, quarters, and is blacked out, just like our satellite.

The telescope, however, can tell us nothing further, for whatever natural features the planet possesses, are hidden by a layer of cloud, which by the way reflects about 60 per cent of the sunlight that falls upon it. When tested by modern methods the clouds seem to have a very low content of oxygen and water-vapour, and a surprisingly large amount of carbon dioxide. This is so unlike the composition of the Earth's atmosphere that it has given rise to many suppositions which, however, need not be discussed here.

A Laburnum Tree

Sheltered from northerly winds by a robust lilac bush, there grows in my garden a small Laburnum tree. Dwellers on the Pacific coast may know this deciduous flowering tree under the name of Golden Rain or Golden Chain, an allusion to the strings of pendant, yellow, pea-like flowers which in early summer clothe the tree from top to bottom. The Laburnum is a favorite in the Old Country too, and in the parks of the "Metropolis of the North" (Newcastle) there were glorious hedges of this plant, up to 20 ft. high. The true name as I learned from the markers (tags), is *Cytisus Laburnum*.

The Laburnum in my garden, will never I think, attain that height for year after year the young shoots of the previous summer have been frozen and killed. These were the shoots which, in the following summer, would have borne the "golden chains." Strange to say, after so many years of disappointment, the branches have survived a long hard winter, and are going to sport two golden chains, just to show what can be done! Each flower is followed by a little bean-like pod, containing 4 or 5 seeds. If the two "chains" produce seeds will the latter carry the factor of hardiness into the next generation? It is a big "if," but worth watching! In any case this seems to be the first Laburnum bloom in P.E.I.!

A Reminder

During the past year I have had several letters of enquiry about our Floral Emblem, the Snowy Lady's Slipper, *Cypripedium hirsutum*. Now the time is fast approaching when this gem of a plant will display its pink and white blooms. For many reasons orchids, such as our Lady's Slipper, are difficult to propagate, especially in the wild state. The seed is as fine as dust, and for one that grows, perhaps one hundred perish without finding suitable soil. So give the plant a chance: don't pick the flower and discourage others from doing so. Teachers have a great opportunity to help in this regard.

Now Old And Ill Swindler Ponzi Tells His Story

BY BOYT WARR

RIO DE JANEIRO, June 11 — (AP) — Charles (Get Rich Quick) Ponzi, the Wizard of scrambled finance who hoaxed Americans out of millions of dollars in 1920, is now a charity patient in a Brazilian hospital.

Ponzi is 70 or thereabouts (accounts of his birthdate differ, but most agree he was born in Italy in 1878) and semi-paralyzed. He cannot move his left leg or left arm and he has a cataract on his right eye. But he caters with a chuckle the days when he had millions.

Ponzi is not penniless. He receives unemployment compensation under Brazil's liberal social security laws and has managed to make a living teaching English in a modest suburb of Rio.

Ponzi came to Brazil from Italy before the Second World War and opened the Airline Lati (Linha Aerea Transcontinental Italiana) here. He had lived in Italy for several years after his deportation from the United States in 1934.

"Well, how much do you know about me?" was the way the bald smiling little man on the hospital bed began the conversation. Here is his story, told without a trace of bitterness.

"I was Number One in those days before Al Capone. I guess the only news about me that most people want to hear is my death. Once I had \$15,000,000. I used to carry a couple of million in my pockets, in certified checks and cash. Look at me now. I guess a lot of people would say I got what I deserved."

Plenty Of Clients

"Well, that was 26 years ago. A lot of water has gone under the bridge since. But I hit the American people where it hurts — in the pocketbook. I had so many people coming to my office that the other tenants in the building couldn't get in the elevator. They tried to throw me out, but I wouldn't leave my well known address, 27 School Street, Boston, next door to city hall."

"My business was simple. It was the old game of robbing Peter to pay Paul. You would give me \$100 and I would give you a note to pay you \$150 in three months. Usually I would redeem my note in 45 days. My notes became more valuable than American money."

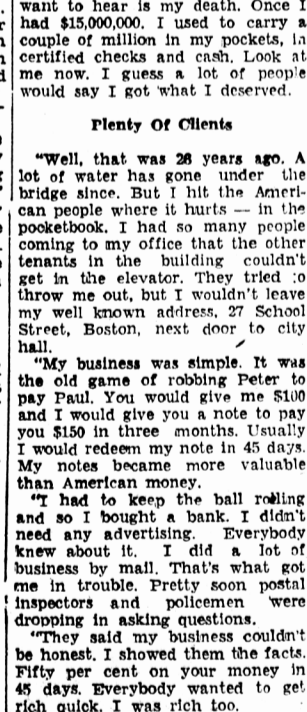
"I had to keep the ball rolling and so I bought a bank. I didn't need any advertising. Everybody knew about it. I did a lot of business by mail. That's what got me in trouble. Pretty soon postal inspectors and policemen were dropping in asking questions."

"They said my business couldn't be honest. I showed them the facts. Fifty per cent on your money in 45 days. Everybody wanted to get rich quick. I was rich too."

"Then came trouble. The whole thing was broken. They closed my bank to investigate and a lot of money was lost. They indicted me on I don't know how many charges. Both the federal government and the state wanted me. I went to Plymouth and served for the state. When I came out I did a

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number" in vaudeville for \$1,000 a week. Pretty soon they handed me another indictment. I went to Atlanta as a guest of the federal government. That was the mail charge.

BODY RECOVERED

PENNINGTON, B. C. June 14 — (CP) — The body of Robert D. Mutch, 52-year-old fruit rancher, charred with the iron-bar slaying

of his wife and two sons, was recovered from Skaha Lake Thursday night.

The bodies of 46-year-old Jim Mutch and her two sons, Robert, 18 years old, and Grant, 14, were found in their ranch home near Kaledien Corner, near here, Wednesday. The rooms were bloody spattered and bed mattresses after



UPPER HEYFORD, OXFORDSHIRE, ENGLAND — (CP) — The R. A. F. parachute school here made 500,000 jumps since 1940. Up to the end of 1945 there was a fatal accident in every 8,800 jumps, but since then 80,000 jumps have been made without death.

Debate On Atomic Energy Postponed

LAKE SUCCESS, N. Y., June 11 — (CP) — The expected Security Council showdown on the Atomic Energy Commission's suggestion that an atomic control system be set up, did not materialize today.

But despite the lengthy tributes paid to the United States proposal by Canada and Britain, Russia warned that she would have something to say at the next Council meeting on the atom question Wednesday.

Russia has fought the American proposal for scrapping of existing atomic bombs only after a control system has been set up, for the last two years. But with no veto effective in the Commission,

Russia has not been able to kill the plan.

HARTSVILLE SCHOOL

Report for May: Grade X—1. Christine MacInnis, Margaret MacLeod (equal); 2. Wendell Nicholson; 3. Robert MacKenzie.

Grade VIII—Malcolm MacInnis, Grade VII—Joan MacLeod.

Grade VI—1. Shirley Nicholson; 2. Donald MacInnis.

Grade V—1. Orville MacLeod. Grade IV—1. Marjorie MacLennan; 2. Betty MacLeod.

Grade III—1. Roddy MacLeod; 2. Lloyd Jewell.

Grade II (Jr.)—Lois Jewell. Grade I—1. Marilyn MacLeod; 2. Anna MacLennan.

Perfect attendance: Betty MacLeod, Roddy MacLeod, Lois Jewell. Teacher: Amos Curley.

THE GREAT CANCER SEARCH

The Search for the Cause—It Probes the Private Life of Body Cells

By PAT McGRADY
Written for NEA Service

NEW YORK — (NEA) — The private life of the body cell isn't private any more.

In all parts of the country, scores of scientists are prying into the life of the cell. They want to know what makes a cell become cancerous. The American Cancer Society is financing their work.

The mighty eye of the electron microscope has been turned on the tiny cell, magnifying it 100,000 or more times and transforming it into a vast new world for scientific exploration. Infinite details, such as viruses, have been photographed at Columbia University.

To open the cell without destroying important detail, scientists at Washington State College are splitting it with sound waves.

The cell is whirled at the amazing speed of 1000 miles an hour in a small disc which makes 1000 revolutions a second in ultracentrifuges. The speed of this spin rips out the nucleus and tears asunder the cell's molecules.

At the University of Tennessee and other laboratories, radioactive chemicals — carbon, phosphorus and others — indelibly label the cell so that its chemical processes can be recorded by instruments sensitive to radioactivity.

Powerful x-rays are turned upon the cell at Indiana University, flaring its inner units of heredity—the genes—and transforming the entire character of the cell and all the cells that issue from it.

At Lankenau Hospital, Philadelphia, the cell's nucleus is removed and sometimes others are implanted.

At Michael Reese Hospital, Chicago, foods are added and others are taken away to test the cell's reaction to dietary factors.

Egg cells are fertilized in test tubes at Harvard, and animal life meant to develop in the darkness of the womb starts in the bright light of the laboratory.

At Tulane electric current is passed through the cell in solution and by the speed of its movement

to the positive or negative pole it discloses its chemical identity. The minute energy it stores up and expends is measured by delicate instruments at Princeton.

By shades and colors of the cell in solution, scientists in Oklahoma City determine the amount of starch in it.

In Denver the cell's nervous stimulation is shut off; in Galveston, it is being starved; in Washington, D.C., it is tested against molds; in Oakland, Calif., strange substances are fed to it in addition to the normal tube diet of a witch's brew of embryo juice, chicken blood and placental serum; and at nearby Berkeley it is treated with viruses and bacteria.

The cell is being fractionated at the University of Minnesota to isolate the minute but mighty mass in mouse's milk which causes cancer.

Several frequencies of ultraviolet and visible light are played upon it at Washington University, St. Louis, to detect the chemical compounds which constantly are being formed and reformed within the cell.

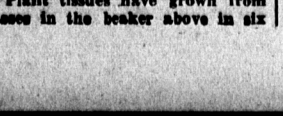
Movies are made of the cell—at the University of Virginia of its inner life, at Stanford of its migrations.

The sloughed-off cells of organs such as the stomach, uterus and lung is stained with bright colors for study at Massachusetts General Hospital in Boston.

At Bar Harbor, Me., it is transplanted in mice from host to host, immortalizing it over many generations; and at Yale it is transferred to the eye of a guinea pig where its growth is studied.

The American Cancer Society has subsidized the work of 260 scientists in 28 states and given large grants for research in more than a score of great universities and hospitals in its efforts to determine what causes cancer.

When the cause is known, cancer can be cured—or prevented. And the nation will be rid of the cruellest killer of them all.



Even the lovely marigold is not immune to cancer, and science finds it similar enough to animal cancer to be worthy of the endless laboratory search for cancer's cause. Plant tissues have grown from a few cells to form the cancerous masses in the beaker above in six days.

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