

**What's how  
crisp!**

So CRISP every delicious bubble crackles when milk or cream is poured on it. Rice Krispies are toasted rice—filled with flavor and crispness—what a breakfast!

Rice Krispies fascinate children. Ideal for bedtime snugglers. Order a red-and-green package from your grocer. Made by Kellogg in London, Ontario.



**VALUABLE NECKLACE IN RUBBISH HEAP**

LONDON, September, 19 (British United Press)—A pearl necklace valued at \$15,000 lies buried in a mountain of rubbish at Rainham, and 60 men are searching for it under circumstances of tremendous difficulty. This huge dumping ground on the banks of the Thames receives daily all the rubbish from the whole City of Westminster. There would be more chance of finding a needle in a good sized haystack than a small rope of pearls among these miles of refuse.

The pearls are the property of a wealthy woman. They were sent to their owner to a jeweller's shop with a pair of earrings for remounting. When the lady received a packet by special messenger she was expecting only the earrings, but after removing them from the box she threw the box in the waste basket.

Six days later she learned that a string of pearls had been sent in the same box with the earrings. She searched for the box, and then remembered it had been thrown out. The contents of the package had been consigned had been collected by the refuse men. A reward of \$1,500 has been offered for the recovery of the pearls.

**YOUR CHILD Not Stupid—Handicapped**

The seeming stupidity of many school children, is directly chargeable to faulty vision.

Correctly fitted glasses often work wonders.

Have your child's eyes examined NOW

**F. HUTCHESON**

Gordon Hutcheson Optometrists—At your service.

**POTATO BASKETS**

We have in stock (newly made) 1200 of the strongest and best made BASKETS we have ever handled. Made from NEW BRUNSWICK LOGGING SH. Double strapped on bottom. Nailed on rim with galvanized nails, heavy stock. These POTATO BASKETS will last twice as long as the ordinary bound ones. We have them made for us on contract by a Master Basket Maker. Please us your order. We pay freight on lots of 50 Baskets and over.

**BARTER & CO. Limited**

**NEWSY NOTES**  
BY AGRICOLA

**Fishery Notes**

The Fisheries News Bulletin, a monthly publication of the Department of Fisheries, devotes some space to lobster fishing in Canadian waters, which are now acknowledged to be the source of the world's greatest supply of the prized crustacean. Probably the U. S. A. held the title at one time, but its waters have been depleted by over-fishing. In 1930 the Dominion's total catch of lobsters was 40,726,000 lbs., valued at \$5,215,000. To this P. E. I. contributed \$1,100,000 pounds.

The lobster of this continent, we are told, is called scientifically *Homarus Americanus*, to distinguish it from *Homarus gammarus*, the European species. I suspect there is more difference in the names than in the creatures. The notes on the habits of our lobsters make good reading. "The sea bottom is the natural abode of the adult lobster, the source of its food, and the scene of all its activities. It never forsakes the water or leaves the bottom of its own accord. Lobsters wander close to the shore and out to depths of 100 fathoms in search of prey. In travelling over the bottom the lobster walks nimbly upon the tips of its slender legs; but when transferred from sea to land it can only crawl in vain attempts to walk. In the water the lobster is agile, wary, pug-nacious, capable of defending itself against its enemies, and sometimes moves at a high rate of speed. The lobster is essentially a creature of nocturnal activity; it is generally far more active at night than by day. Lobsters live chiefly on fish, alive or dead, and on the invertebrates which inhabit the sea bottom and come within their reach. They catch many small live fish, and a few of the more sluggish larger fish. Adult as well as larval lobsters are cannibalistic."

Our P. E. I. macherel and herring fishing for July, 1931, showed greater total catches than in July of the previous year, but there was a decrease in the catch of cod, hake and cusk.

The Maritimes produce a number of by-products, such as medicinal cod-liver oil (which is shipped elsewhere to undergo the final refining), cod oil, herring oil and meal and scales. (The latter for use in making artificial pearls.) Hair seal oil, a little porpoise oil, glue, and oil and meal from gray-fish, and a considerable quantity of fertilizer. Prince Edward Island has so far produced cod oil only.

On the Pacific Coast is produced a great quantity of pilchard oil: 378,197 gallons in 1931. In some countries this oil is made into a high grade shortening, and steps are being taken to bring about its use in Canada.

On the Pacific Coast, too, the sea-lion—some species of long-eared seal, plays havoc with the salmon, wherefore, the Department of Fisheries sends out, annually, a vessel to the "rookeries" at the Virgin and the Pearl Rocks, to reduce the numbers of these animals. Seven landings were made this year, during the course of which 1,387 lions were shot. Those at the Pearl Rocks were savage and in two instances, charged the landing parties, but the members escaped injury.

It is now, I believe, illegal to kill walrus—which were the sea-cows of former days in P. E. I. The last walrus, a chance visitor, was killed here in 1928, a short-sighted and barbarous act.

**Mushrooms and Toadstools**

This year the woods and road-sides are full of toadstools, there were very few last year. It would seem that a dry spring followed by a wet period in late summer is favorable to their propagation. It is noteworthy that the Influenza years, 1918, and 1927, were also "toadstool years."

Despite the common and perhaps justifiable prejudice against toadstools, it is a fact that a great many are edible, though very few indeed equal the meadow mushroom in flavor. Possibly the "Edible Boletus" ranks next. In Britain, besides the meadow and horse mushrooms, the more is often found on the market, particularly in the North. But it is in continental Europe that the edible fungi are most appreciated. In Italy, for example, it is possible to buy a score of different kinds, but strange to say, our meadow mushroom is looked upon with suspicion and condemned by the market inspectors. Our distrust of the esculent toadstools is based upon the fear of two very dangerous species, the Fly Agaric (*Amanita muscaria*) and the "Death Angel" (*Amanita phalloides*), both of which are members of the Island fungus-flora.

There is, however, a growing interest in these plants and this has led to the publication of a fully illustrated work, giving close descriptions and pictures of about 180 species, with few exceptions, edible. The book is "Mushrooms and Toadstools", by Dr. Gussow and Prof. Odell. A copy may be consulted at the Public Library.

**Who Invented Electric Lighting**

At the time when our cousins across the border were celebrating the jubilee of the invention of electric lighting by T. A. Edison, I ventured to assert that a Northumbrian was the first to employ this method of illumination, though I had no dates to give point to my assertion. A well-known and deservedly popular magazine, supplies the necessary data thus: "It was a Northumbrian Englishman, Sir Joseph Wilson Swan, F.R.S., a native of Sunderland, who first invented electric light. More than 20 years before Thomas Alva Edison took out his patent, Swan had demonstrated in the presence of the great scientist, Michael Faraday, the possibility of illuminating the South Foreland Lighthouse by electricity; and in 1868, lighting by carbon filaments was officially installed in the lighthouse at Dungeness. Swan left to his country and to the world, three great bequests—electric lighting, artificial silk, and bromide printing."

Sunderland, however, is not in Northumberland, it is a town half-way down the Durham coast. Swan established his factory at Newcastle upon Tyne, as being a larger and more progressive place, and there he manufactured the incandescent "bulbs"—as the lamps were then called.—He also produced the "Castle" brand of sensitized photographic plate, which was said to be the best made. Mr. Swan—became associated with two other inventors, in the firm of Mawson, Swan and Morgan, whose great store was the first shop in Newcastle to be lighted with electricity. (1880).

Mr. Morgan was said to have made his fortune by adding some chemical to table salt to overcome its hygroscopic properties, and to make it run freely in damp weather. This was most likely called magnesium chloride, though popular rumor said it was lime, the product was called "Cerebos Salt" and was supposed to stimulate or feed the brain! By what small means are fortunes sometimes made!

Northumbrians are ever inventors, and seldom shine in a literary sense. I can recall only one orator—Joseph Cowen, of Stella Hall, and M.P. for Newcastle in the time of W. E. Gladstone, whose right hand man he long was. They separated when Gladstone brought in his Home Rule Bill and Mr. Cowan's undoubted talents were turned in full force against his chief. Mr. Cowan was a statesman; he never fell to the level of the mere politician, and his speeches on world affairs were largely listened to. I was rather surprised to find a volume of his orations in our Public Library. A token, I suppose, that the world is only a small place after all!

**Ploughing Early**

"You can't plough too early," says an old farmer of my acquaintance, and it is encouraging to see that many young farmers are beginning to regard it in the same light. Quite a number around here have finished, or are about to finish their ploughing. If this could be done following hay-making our weed problems would be solved, but as a rule the ground is too hard at that time.

It is bad practice to put off ploughing till the ground is cold, as I have known some farmers do. By ploughing early there is still heat enough in the ground to rot the sod.

**Birds of P. E. I.**

**Perching Birds (continued)**

(568). Field Sparrow. S.R. (No data).

(567). Slate-colored Junco, locally "Bluebird." R. Common.

(581). Song Sparrow, S. R. (No data).

(583). Lincoln Sparrow. S.R. Reported 1868. (Macoun).

(584). Swamp Sparrow, S. R. Rare. (MacSwain).

(585). Fox Sparrow, M. (No data).

(587). Towhee or Chewink. S.R. Very rare (MacSwain). I have seen this handsome and active bird but once.—"Agricola."

(598). Rose-breasted Grosbeak. S.R. Uncommon (MacSwain).

(604). Dickcissel.—? Very rare. "Chipping Sparrow."

the Georgia and was afterwards re-named the Dahlia in honor of a Swedish professor named Dahl (pronounced Dah-l) who conducted experiments on its ability to supersede the potato as an article of food. I do not think he introduced the plant; that honor being claimed by three explorers of whom Humboldt is one.

**Spreaders For Bordeaux**

(Experimental Farms Note)

Bordeaux has reigned the king of sprays ever since Millardet in 1885, demonstrated that this copper sulphate lime complex would control downy mildew of grapes. The investigations of the Dominion Laboratory of Plant Pathology at Saanichton, B. C., have shown that the addition of resin soap and other suitable spreaders markedly improve the efficiency of Bordeaux in the control of downy mildew of hop, anthracnose of apple and other important diseases.

Bordeaux, like most sprays, is applied to furnish a protective barrier against disease spores carried by air currents and insects. It is a protection from disease, rather than a cure. On certain types of foliage the Bordeaux protective barrier is not continuous due to the tendency of the spray mist to collect and dry as small droplets, leaving unprotected portions where the disease spores can enter and germinate. The addition of a spreader to Bordeaux is almost always a good investment if it is found that after spraying with Bordeaux alone that the underside of the leaves are not covered with a continuous film of the spray. The underside of the leaves is where the disease spores usually germinate and enter. In the control of diseases that enter through the bark or bud scales like anthracnose, scab of apple and pear, peach leaf curl, and other important diseases, there is a tendency for Bordeaux alone to fall to wet the crevices where the disease spores lodge. The addition of a spreader induces the Bordeaux to wet such crevices and so provides more effective protection.

Of the spreaders investigated, those which contained potassium resin soap were easily the best. Many of the commercial spreaders contained sodium resin soap but comparative tests proved that the sodium soaps are distinctly inferior to potassium resin soaps as spreaders for Bordeaux. A very satisfactory resin soap spreader was prepared by heating together four parts resin, one part fish oil, one part water, and one part caustic potash. When cool this stock spreader sets as a thick grease. It is dissolved in warm water and added to Bordeaux at the rate of two to five pounds per hundred gallons of spray. Some people prefer to add more water in the preparation of the stock spreader, so that it can be added directly without first dissolving in warm water.

Of the other spreaders tested, glue (gelatin) markedly improved the spread and adhesive powder of Bordeaux. One and one half to two pounds dissolved in warm water to one hundred gallons of spray appeared to be sufficient. Although the actual spread of the Bordeaux with glue was poorer than with the resin spreader, this spreader seemed to make the spray film adhere more tenaciously. In other words, the effectiveness of the film spray was reduced to a lesser degree by rains.

Cassinate spreaders have always been popular. Our experiments indicated that calcium cassinate improved the spread of Bordeaux but not to the same extent as the resin and glue spreaders.

Sodium silicate (waterglass), fresh skim milk, wheat flour and a number of other spreaders were tested, but no beneficial effects upon Bordeaux were detected. The potassium resin soap and glue spreaders gave the best results in the control of plant diseases through the use of Bordeaux. W. Newton, Dom. Laboratory of Plant Pathology, Saanichton, B. C.

**Step-in-drive Truck**

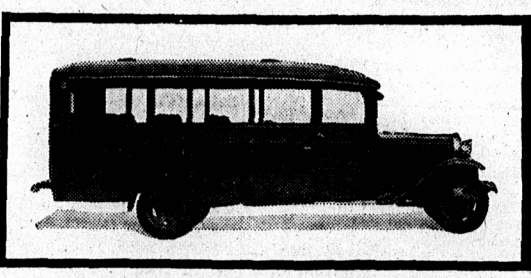
**Canopy-top Delivery**

**De Luxe Delivery Car**

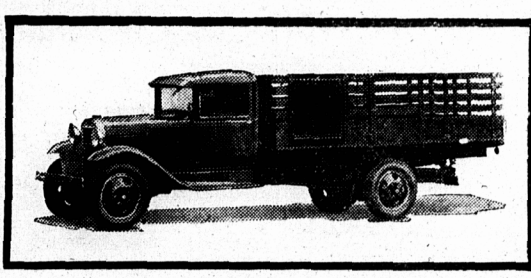
**Dump Body with High Sides and End-gates**

**The Ford Truck**

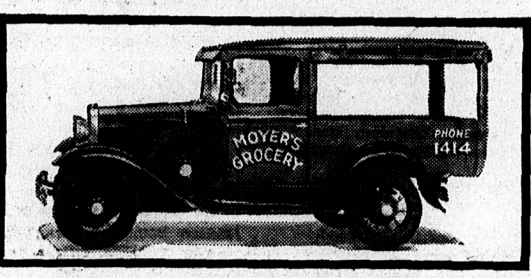
*increases its leadership*



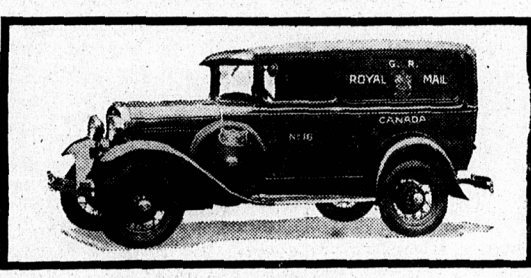
The Bus, seating 21 passengers



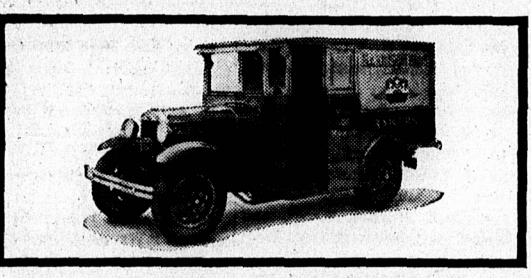
Stake Truck; wheelbase 157 inches



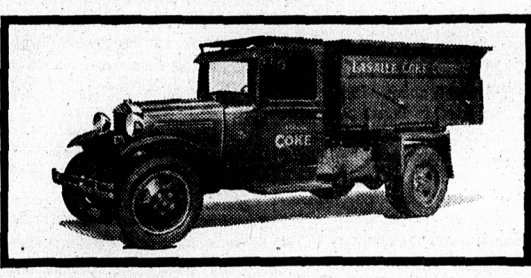
Canopy-top Delivery



De Luxe Delivery Car



Step-in-drive Truck



Dump Body with High Sides and End-gates

**F**OR many years the Ford truck has served a large majority of Canadian businesses. This leadership is growing steadily each year and government registration figures show that in 1931 to date over 40 per cent of all commercial vehicles sold in Canada were Fords.

Such growth in sales is evidence of the increasing appreciation of Ford values by business men throughout the Dominion. Canadian enterprises of all types are being served by Ford commercial units. You will find Fords giving their marked transportation economies to fleet operators, and to owners of but a single machine. You will find Fords hauling goods in bulk, and transporting small packages. They move livestock, and carry passengers. There is a Ford to fit every transportation need of every Canadian enterprise.

To meet the requirements of different businesses, the Ford truck is available with many standard and custom bodies. There are also two lengths of wheelbase, 131½ and 157 inches; two rear-axle gear-ratios, 6.6 and 5.14, and the choice of either single or dual rear wheels. Thus any requirement in a 1½-ton truck can be met with complete Ford economy in purchase and operation.

And in addition to the truck, there is the Ford light commercial car, offered in four Ford-built bodies mounted on the Model A chassis, for light hauling and package carrying.

Probably other firms in your line of business are making profitable use of the dependability and economy of Ford commercial units. Your Ford dealer will be glad to demonstrate exactly the type of commercial model best suited to your needs.



"THE CANADIAN TRUCK"

**CANADIANS TO WORK WITH BANTU NATIVES**

MONTREAL, Canada, Sept. 18.—Ten Roman Catholic missionaries have sailed for South Africa to assist in the education of Bantu natives in the Crown colony of Basutoland and another ten will follow them shortly. They are members of the Oblate Fathers and Sisters of the Order of the Holy Name of Jesus and Mary, of Quebec, and have received special training for their work. In the first party taken by the Edder Dempster liner Calumet to Cape Town were two priests, two brothers and six sisters. The second sails by the liner Calgary of the same company and is due in Cape Town late in October.

The Canadian missionaries will proceed from Cape Town by rail to Maseru, a mission station in Basutoland, and then another fifty miles by car or horse to Roma, where a Roman Catholic mission already has been established. Roma is beautifully situated on a ridge called the "Mountain of the Night" and has been the scene of stirring events in the history of Basutoland.

Basutoland still remains outside the Union of South Africa. It has nearly 750,000 natives, the great majority of whom are Bantus and already a large part of the native population belongs to the Christian churches. The present is the first serious effort made among them by Canadians.

Traveller: I must congratulate you that the train is up to time to the second.

Stationmaster: Yes, sir, but it is yesterday's train.