THE WESTERN GUARDIAN

—SHOP from Holman's Catalog.

—COME TO THE DANCE IN Emerald Hall on Friday, Feby 9th. Lunch served free Ladies kindly bring cakes. Tickets; gentlemen 75 cents.

—BEDEQUE METHODIST CIRCUIT.— Sunday, Feb. 11, 1923, Rev P. A. Fitzpatrick will conduct services at Centreville 11 a. m; Cape Traverse 3 p. m. and Searletown 7 p. m. Subject— "What the Uplifted Face Reflects".

—AND THE TRAIN GOT THROUGH—Saturday was a day of interest in Summerside for it brought, around midday, the first train from Tignish and the west that had been able to reach the town since Thursday, ten days before. The western train, equipped with snow plow and two locomotives, wrecking car, two passenger coaches and a caboose, bore many evidences of its fight with the road bed and the weather, all the cars being coated with ice and snow and the leading engine being partially disabled through her efforts in bucking the heavy drifts.

—HOCKEY—The first game of hockey of the season on Carleton Rink was played by the married men of Carleton, viz:— Carleton Clydes vs the Married Men of Augustine Cove, viz Cove Clowns, on Thursday night. Although the game could not be called fast, it was well played for men who were on skates for the first time this season, as many of the Carleton team were. The Cove Clowns, having had a few good work-outs before the game, had the advantage over the Carleton Clydes, with the result that at the end of the third period the score stood 9—1 in favor of the Cove Clowns. C.

—SNOW FIGHTERS WELL TREATED—The snow fighters who have been working on the Island railway between Summerside and Emerald Junction returned to their homes in Summerside and vicinity on Saturday, after being more than a week fighting the snow, wind and frost which combined to tie the railway line for over eight days. The men speak in the highest terms of Mr. J. J. Bethune, trackmaster of the Island branch, who did everything in his power to keep them comfortable and contented during their fight with the elements. Many of the men suffered frost bite and quite a number had fingers, toes and ears frozen while shovelling a pathway for the eastern bound train.

—ROYALS WIN—The Cape Traverse Royals defeated the Borden Nationals 7—0 in a fast game of hockey on Carle ton rink Friday night. The game was fast from the start, both teams making a fine showing in speed and stick handling. There were two regular players missing from the Nationals and one from the Royals, these men being employed on the carferry which did not reach Borden till a late hour. As the game progressed it was to be plainly seen that the Royals had the upper hand, and during the first period they scored two goals. In the second period the Nationals put up a hard fight and played a good game, but failed to score, while the Royals scored three more goals, and at the end of the period the score stood 5—0. The third period brought out the fastest playing of the game when the Nationals made some furious rushes in attempting to reach the Royals' net, but failed to break through their defense. The Royals kept the Nationals' defence in active service during most of the game, and about the middle of the period the rubber sank into their net for the sixth time. The Royals scored their final goal shortly before the bell rang, leaving the score standing 7—0. The Nationals showed true sportsmanship in their playing and worked hard, putting up a stiff fight for the victory, but were unable to quell the tide of purple and gold that was constantly surging toward their net. We hope the next game may be played with the regular line up when the two teams will be more evenly met. C.

Cream Will Clear A Stuffed-Up Head

Instantly Opens Every Air Passage—Clears Throat Too

If your nostrils are clogged and your head is stuffed because of nasty catarrh or a cold, apply a little pure, antiseptic cream into your nostrils. It penetrates through every air passage, soothing and healing swollen, inflamed membranes and you get instant relief.

Try this. Get a small bottle of Ely's Cream Balm at any drug store Your clogged nostrils open right up; your head is clear; no more hawking or snuffling. Count fifty. All the stuffiness, dryness, struggling for breath is gone. You feel fine.

Nothing conveys Thoughtfulness and Cheer Like Your Portrait Taken by BAYER

—ANOTHER STORM SATURDAY—Though the Western train arrived in Summerside safely on Saturday it was not sent out again that day until 1.30, being held through the report that a severe storm was raging in the western section of Prince County. A part of this storm passed over Summerside and vicinity on Saturday afternoon, resulting in an additional snow fall of about two inches on the level, light flakes which the weather-wise hoped would not be there if a strong wind blew up.

—THE MEETING of shareholders of the Magic Silver Black Fox Company called for January 31st, has been adjourned to meet in St. Paul's Hall, Summerside, at 10.30 p.m. Wednesday, February 14th, 1923.

All parties having proxies are requested to present them to the Secretary, Jno. A. Lea, for certification, previous to the opening of meeting.

JOHN A STUART,
President.

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Western Personals.

—Mr. E. W. Manson, Summerside, left for Montreal on Saturday.

Mr. J. B. Myrick, Tignish, was in Summersile on Saturday.

—Senator P. C. Murphy, Tignish was in Summerside on Saturday, passing through on his way to Ottawa.

—Miss Pearl Simmonds, has returned to Summerside, after an extended visit to Amherst, where she had been visiting her parents.

—Mrs. Herbert Champion, of Alberton, who recently underwent a successful operation in the Prince County Hospital at Summerside, returned to her home on Saturday, accompanied by Mr. Champion.

—Mr. John J. McNally, Summerside, arrived home on Thursday, after an extended trip through the Upper Provinces in the interests of the Canadian Live Stock Branch of the Department of Agriculture.

—Mr. R. C. Howatt of Cape Traverse, who has been engaged for the past four years with Bauld Bros., Halifax Mr. Howatt resigned from business trip to that city. While in Halifax Mr. Howatt resigne dfrom his position with Bauld Bros. who are going out of business, and accepted a position as travelling salesman with John Toban and Co., and intends starting on the road for this firm at once. C.

THE FAME OF DAMASCUS

On the Damascus hand looms which are still worked in the primitive fashion by the weaver and his draw boy, are made the beautiful damasks, called after the city woven in silks of brilliant colors that were known throughout Europe add Asia as early as the time of the Crusades. Damascus was also famous for its Damascus blades in the Middle Ages but few have been forged since 1399, when Tamerlane the terrible Tartar conqueror, raided the city and carried off all the great armorers to his own capitals. These blades were said to have been so keen that they would cut floating gossamar; so hard that they would shear an iron spear in two as if it were a reed; and so elastic that they would bend to a right angle and then spring back as straight as ever. The twisting and welding of two grades of iron and steel gave them their cutting properties, and also contributed a beautiful water mark pattern. To make them still more beautiful the Damascenes inlaid them with marvelous designs done in gold and silver. Damascus today is still famous for this exquisite inlay wark in metals.

Variations Between Milkings

It has been shown in many experiments that there is a natural variation in the test between the night and morning milkings. Even when the period between milkings is equal, the evening milking will test higher than the morning milking. One investigator reports the following results from the analysis of 18,519 samples of milk. The average per cent. of fat in the morning milk was 3.53 and in the evening 3.94. Where the per cent. of fat is larger the variation between night and morning is generally greater. The more active metabolism in the body of the animal during the day time is assigned as the cause of this variation by one investigator while another believes the high test at night is nature's provision to supply the calf with more energy during the night when it is somewhat colder than during the daytime

The suburaban night was being made hideous by the howling of a dog whose soul was lonely and the strolling police officer passed to speak to the citizen, who, standing at his gate, was evidently listening tt the canine wails.

"Awful racket!,, the officer observed.

"Fierce!" the citizen agreed.

"Want to make a complaint?" the officer suggested zealously.

"Why—er—not until I am sure," the citizen responded.

"Sure of what?"

"Why, whether that is my dog or Brown's. If it is my dog—oh, well, we have to put up with a few little annoyances in this life, you know; but if it is Brown's, why, by George, I don't propose to have my life made miserable by a nuisance like that."

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Queen Back From Exile Says Burma Is Still Divided

RANGOON, Feb 7—Supayalat, aged ex-Queen of Burma, has said to a representative of the Associated Press that, in her opinion, the Burmans are not yet ready for complete home rule. Her Majesty is now sixty-three years old and is living in seclusion in Rangoon.

When asked for her opinion on the political question in Burma, Queen Supayalat replied: "The Burmans are not yet ready for complete home rule. They are divided among themselves, and need a strong Government to hold them together. They say they are united, but it is only a unity of words. I hope that some day there will be a real unity of the Burmese people."

Her Majesty spoke of her affection for America, and high regard for the American citizens with whom she had come in contact. She said that while she was exiled in India, American friends had offered to take her to the United States, and when she was returning to Burma in 1917, an American missionary had made arrangements for her comfort on the journey.

Britain Had to Intervene.

Supayalat was the wife and chief adviser of King Tibaw, the last Burmese ruler. Mandalay was then the national capital. Thibaw was not a strong ruler, and allowed most of the affairs of state to fall into the hands of his wife. Queen Supayalat was largely responsible for the repeated atrocities which brought on British intervention and the end of Burmese rule. The Burmese were dissatisfied under a system of heavy taxation, and rebelled in several parts of the kingdom. In 1886, after failing to obtain redress for alleged wrongs the British inaugurated the third Anglo-Burmese war by sending an army to occupy Mandalay.

Upon the approach of this armed force Thibaw and Supayalat fled. They were soon overtaken, however, and were exiled to the western coast of India, where Thibaw died in 1917. After her husband's death, Queen Supayalat was allowed to return to her own country and is now living in retirement in Rangoon with one of her daughters.

The ex-Queen now clothes herself in simple white cotton, after the manner of Indian women. She is active and energetic for her age, displays a keen sense of humor, and smokes daily a large number of imported cigars.

EGLINGTON SCHOOL.

Class standing of Eglington School Bay Fortune for the month of January:

Grade X.—1. Orrin Dingwell, 2. Myrtie Dingwell. Grade VIII.—1. Fulton Underkay, 2. Floyde MacKenzie. Grade VII.—1. Ernest Underkay, 2. Ellen Stead, 3. Brent Stead. Grade VI.—1. Loretta Fisher, 2. Alice MacKenzie, 3. Florence Coffin and Clementene Fisher equal. Grade III.—1. George Dingwell. Grade II. (Sr.)—1. Ray MacKenzie, 2. Reta Coffin, 3. Helen Fisher and Lila Dingwell equal. Grade II. (Jr.)—1. Muriel Coffin, 2. Irving Coffin, 3. Mabel Underkay. Grade I. (Sr.)—1. Alex Fisher. Perfect attendance: Reta Coffin, Ray MacKenzie.

FIRES 1,200 YEARS OLD

There are fires in the Zoroastrian churches of Bombay that have not been allowed to go out for since they were brought from Persia 1,200 years ago.

Inefficient cows are in the majority; they complete with one another, and all are unprofitable some or most of the time. They are a drag on the best cows, but the latter, despite that fact, are money-makers most of the time.

Happier, Healthier Women

by thousands are knoyn to exist in this country because they have been relieved from pain and suffering by taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Science in surgery and electricity have advanced greatly during the past fifty years, but treatment of disease by old-fashioned root and herb medicines has never been improved upon. The leader of them all is Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound which after fifty years of success is today recognized as the standard remedy for female ills and sold everywhere for that purpose. Replies to a questionnaire recently sent out to 50,000 women by the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. of Cobourg Ont., proved that is benefits 98 out of every 100 women who try it. Isn't this a marvelous record for any medicine to hold?

Duke Too Busy To Serve Executive

LONDON, Feb 7—It is learned that the report on the enquiry into the British Empire Exhibition management which has been conducted by Sir William Joynson-Hicks, secretary for overseas trade will be issued next Monday. The executive of the exhibition will meet on Tuesday.

It is reported that the Duke of Devonshire, Secretary of State for the Colonies, who is chairman of the exhibition executive will resign the chairmanship but that his resignation will have no connection with Sir W. Joynson-Hicks report. It is said the Duke finds it difficult to continue in his office since his appointment to the Colonial Secretaryship in the Bonar Law Govern ment.

The Yorkshire Evening News, which says that the Joynson-Hicks report will be published next week and that the Duke of Devonshire is resigning the chairmanship of the exhibition, states that Sir Robert Horne, former Chancellor of the Exchequer, has been invited to succeed the Duke of Devonshire in the chairmanship, but has declined.

ARE GOOD BACON HOGS

An interesting experiment in cross-breeding of swine is being conducted at the Dominion Experimental farm at Scott in Northwestern Saskatchewan. A feeding test is being carried on at the same time. While the superintendent says in his report for 1921 that the experiment has not gone far enough to justify final conclusions, he supplies particulars of results of crossing Yorkshire sires on Berkshire sows and Berkshire sires on Yorkshire dams. The Yorkshires were about two weeks older than the other lots; hence they ate more and made greater gains, but the others made cheaper gains. The sires are named first in the hyphenated terms. The Yorkshire-Berkshires gained more and the Berkshire-Yorkshires gained less than the pure-breds of each type. When the cost of feed is deducted from the selling price of each lot, the Yorkshire-Berkshire cross gave the greatest profit and the pure-breds came second. The difference in type of the cross-breds was quite marked, and become more noticeable as the pigs approached maturity. The Berkshire-Yorkshire resembled the thicker Berkshire type of the sire while the Yorkshire-Berkshire was longer in body and smoother in outline, thus conforming to the Yorkshire sire or the select bacon type.

The deductions to be drawn are that in proportion to the feed consumed the Yorkshire-Berkshires were the most profitable; that the pure-bred Yorkshires were more profitable than the Berkshire-Yorkshires; and that of the cross bred lots, the Yorkshire-Berkshire is the more profitable type of the two to feed.

In methods of feeding it was found that the self-feeder gave greater profits than the trough even with more feed consumed. One of the lots had recourse to a self-feeder and rape pasture, and it was found that this method reduced the cost of the production of pork by sixty cents per hundred pounds, or about forty-four pounds of chop was saved per pig for the feeding period.

A further experiment was conducted as to the value of barley and rye as feeds for fattening . Two lots of six pigs each were fed a ration composed of three parts of oat chop, lot one receiving in addition one part rye chop and lot two one part barley chop. The chop mixture was accompanied with a liberal supply of water each day, the rye chop requiring the most, as it was inclined to be somewhat sticky. The meal mixture required per pound gain was 4.9 pounds of rye as compared with 5.4 pounds of barley mixture. The conclusion is that at reasonable prices rye is a profitable feed for fattening pigs.

CAN USE POTATOES AS A POULTRY FEED.

Potatoes should be boiled or steamed before being fed to fowls, and are fed to best advantage when mixed with mash. Since potatoes are quite fattening, they should be fed in limited quantities, preferably to laying hens or growing chickens, and should be used in connection with other feeds. One hundred hens will consume about ten pounds of cooked potatoes daily, and these potatoes can be used to replace corn meal in the poultry mash. If so used, an equal weight of potatoes and mash may be mixed together. A laying mash for this purpose may be made of: 1 part meat scraps, 1 part middlings, 2 parts bran, and 4 parts potatoes, by weight.

TRUE

Biologists say that man is the only land animal that can sing. And most of him can't.

W. G. Y. Program

WGY, the General Electric Company radio broadcasting station, will give a program appropriate to Lincoln's birthday, February 12, when the entire Americanization exercises conducted in Schenectady in welcoming 500 new citizens will be sent out into the air lanes. The program is prepared by the city of Schenectady and patriotic organizations under the leadership of Schenectady Post, American Legion.

Miss Cato Meyer, a Dutch prima donna who recently came to the United States from Holland, will be heard in a specil program Thursday night, February 15.

Charles Klein's well known production, "The Third Degree" will be presented by the WGY Players Friday, February 16th.

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 11

WGY (Schenectady, N. Y.)

11:00 a. m.—Service of First Presbyterian church, sermon by the Rev. Robert W. Anthony.

4:30 p. m.— Vesper service with sermon by the Rev. James M. Cass of Union Street Methodist Church.

7.30 p. m.—Service of First Presbyterian church, sermon by the Rev. Robert W. Anthony.

SILENCE GIVES CONSENT

Perkins (sympathizing with Henpeck): "But why did you propose to her?"

Henpeck: "I didn't; she proposed to me."

Perkins: "But you could have refused her!"

Henpeck: "I couldn't. She said, 'Will you marry me? Have you any objection?' So whether I said 'yes' or 'no' she had me either way.

Perkins: "Well, you shouldn't have answered her!"

Henpeck: "I didn't, so she said, 'Silence gives consent,' and that settled it."—Tit-Bits.

Man Eating Crocodiles

The largest reptile is the man eating salt water crocodile of southern Asia and Australia. It measures thirty feet in length from end of nose to tip of tail.

GOOD TEMPER IN FARM LIVESTOCK IS VALUABLE.

We can not do as much work with a mean horse as we can with one that is easily managed.

It takes more time to milk an excitable, kicking cow than it does to milk one that is quite and gentle.

It costs in time and money to keep a mean animal on the farm.

A mean temper, in most cases is the result of improper handling. The habits farm animals have are generally the result of their training. The natives vicious animal is rare, according to Alfred Westfall of the Colorado Agricultural College.

Patience and gentleness are the prime required to the proper training of farm animals. It will pay in time and trouble to give the young animal the right care. It is much easier to give a young horse the right kind of attention than it is to cure an old one of a bad habit. It never pays to lose your temper and beat the animals.

PEAT FAR TOO BULKY TO MAKE FERTILIZER

Peat, in recent years widely advertised as a fertilizer, is not to be compared with stable manure, or witr mineral fertilizers as a means of increasing crop production. This is the essence of a statement that has just been made by the United States Department of Agriculture, as a result of many investigations on the subject.

Special processes, such as the "bacterization" of peat, occasionally are alleged to give it unusual fertilizing powers, but tests have not substantiated these claims. An English investigator a few years ago reported good results with the use of "basterized" peat, but experience in the United States has not supported this theory. No laboratory process for the "bacterization" of peat has been discovered which materially improves it for fertilizer.

The peat or "humus" that has been marketed as a fertilizer or plant stimulant, has shown a decided lack of uniformity, but this is to be expected when it is known that peat deposits are the slow accumulations of layers of plant material of different kinds. The rather high percentage of nitrogen occasionally found in peat and muck is due not to the presence of available nitrogen, but the accumulation of nitrogeneous material that is not available for the use of plants, the more soluble substances having been lost. A well decomposed layer of peat has in it verp little available plant food of any kind.

Some kinds of peat are very useful for stable litter and for composting. While peat is too bulky and too poor in available plant food to serve as a substitute for manure or mineral fertilizers, certain kinds of peat appear to be suitable in the growing specialized crops, or as potting soil in greenhouses. In the manufacture of mixed fertilizers the use of peat as a conditioner, as well as a filler, appears to have been satisfactory to the mixer. Several varieties of peat and muck soil are farmed, frequently showing high productivitp for many kinds of truck crops or as grass land. Many peat deposits, however, are agriculturally unsatisfactory, and some peats contain substances distinctly injurious to palnts.

WARBES ON CATTLE

If the grubs which cause the swellings under the skin in the backs of the cattle are allowed to remain, they will complete their growth, drop to the ground and transform to heel flies, which may reinfect the cattle during the spring and summer. The grubs weaken the cattle, cause them to fall off in flesh and milk, and decrease the value of the hide. The beef in the immediate vicinity of a grub becomes slimp and of a greenish color, and is known to the butcher as "licked beef."

When the opening in the top of the swelling appears, the grubs can be squeezed out and destroyed. This is the only sure way to eradicate the evil, and if every farmer would see to this in winter the warble fly pest would be entirely eliminated in one season. It is abvisable to examine the cattle for lumps of swellings over the back every two or three weeks during the late winter and early spring in order to destroy the pest. Various oils and grease are often used, which may be either smeared over the infested regions, or applied to the mouth of the breathing hole of the grub. The grubs injure the hides and beef January to June. If grubs are not systematically destroyed as they appear.

THE USE OF GROUND LIMESTONE

The practice advised in the use of ground or pulverized limestone is to apply two tons per acre when seeding down to clover and timothy. Taking this as a text, a number of experiments have been conducted in the use of quantities of limestone, ranging from one to four tons per acre, and covering a period of five years, at the Dominion Experimental Farm at Kentville, N.S. The results, as tabulated in the annual report of the Superintendent, Mr. Saxby Blair, show an appreciable gain from the use of lime. The conclusion is that the greatest gain from the use of limestone may be expected in the clover crop, and that other crops, namely, corn, turnips, mangels and oats, while showing some grain wrom its use, do not respond to it in the same manner or striking degree. It will be seen by the report that the gain in clover yield over the unlimed area, half acre plots being used was 1,302 pounds for one ton, 1,848 pounds for two tons, 1,848 pounds for four tons. "It is evident," remarks the Superintendent, "that, based on the results from clover crop, the most economical use of limestone in these experiments was where the material was applied at the rate of one ton per acre. It would seem, however, that the rate advised of two tons per acre is the most practicable for application a less amount being difficult to apply evenly." Other experiments conducted at the Farm with fertilizers and lime, nitrapo, basic slag, and malagash salt, and in various other directions, afford instructive reading.—Issued by the Director of Publicity, Dominion Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, December 22, 1922.

PAY IT To-day

Statements for all the "APPROBATION BILLS" on our records have been sent within the last few days. If you received one, will you be good enough to take it up NOW while the matter is fresh in your mind, write a cheque or put the money together and LET US HAVE THE AMOUNT TODAY.

We thank you.

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BRINGING UP FATHER— —BY GEORGE McMANUS