The SUMMERSIDE GUARDIAN
AND PRINCE COUNTY CHRONICLE

THE WESTERN GUARDIAN

AGENTS: Mrs. John Pond, 31 Church Street—Phone 289
SUMMERSIDE and PRINCE COUNTY

News, Subscriptions Advertising should be left with Mrs. Pond.

e Guardian may be bought daily at any of the following stores in Summerside:
l Bookstore, Water Street. Gourlies Drugstore, Water Street, Toronto Bakery, Water Street. Mark Gaudet, 67 Granville Street.

The Guardian will be delivered to any home in Summerside by rrier Boy at 2c per day or 10c per week. Phone 289 for this service or e your order to the boy responsible for deliveries on your route.

e column is reserved for news of l interest, but advertising of a y nature may be inserted at 2 s a word, strictly payable in nce.

—FORMALIN, Ceresan, Semesan at Taylor Drug Co., Kensington.

—FOR SALE at a bargain, 1937 r, coach in good condition. Six d tires. Apply Ralph MacCaull, th Bedeque. 5-15-2i

—HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO T, 110 Harvard Street. May be ected by arrangement with oc- nt. H. K. S. Hemming, Char- town. 5-15-3i.

—GET READY for seeding. Treat grain and potatoes with For- n and Ceresin or Semesan Bel- y's Drug Store. 5-15-2i

—TRANSFERRED — Constable ald S. Davis of the Summer- Detachment of the R. C. M. has been transferred to Alber- Constable T. A. Carter of Al- n will come to Summerside.

—RETURNED TO HALIFAX— Ernest Gorrill has returned to lifax after a short visit with family at St. Eleanors.—S.

—IN HOSPITAL — The many nds of Mrs. Herbert MacAus- d of Tyne Valley will regret to rn that she has been obliged nter the Prince County Hos- l for treatment.—S.

—S'SIDE BAPTIST CHURCH day, Service of Dedication in morning. Rev. E. A. Kinley be the guest speaker morning evening. Mr. George Little of Maritime Academy of Music be the organist for the day. ular afternoon service at Bel- t, Lot 16. Rev. E. A. Kinley, acher. 5-16-1i.

—PRETTY WEDDING — St. y's Convent was the scene of a ty wedding at seven o'clock on rsday morning, when Miss Mary hleen Martin of St. Louis be- me the bride of Joseph Fidele renault of Egmont Bay. Rev. J. C. cDonald performed the cere- ny, and celebrated the Nuptial ss. The bride was very attractive a navy blue costume with match- g hat and white accessories. Their ny friends wish them every hap- ess and success through life.—S

—ENTERTAINED RED CROSS MBERS — Mrs. Irving Tred- ick was hostess for the Read's rner Red Cross at their May eting. The president, Mrs. ry Heckbert presided over the siness meeting. Five dollars was ed for the Red Cross Cam- gn. The third lesson in First d was given by Mrs. S. S. Bea- R.N. Mrs. Harry Heckbert d Mrs. Woodington will enter- n the unit at the next meeting ich will be May 28th at the me of Mrs. Heckbret. Refresh- nts were served and a social e enjoyed before the meeting ed.—S.

—85 YEARS BUT DOES HER T—Mrs. Mary MacCaull who s in the vicinity of Ellerslie s not allow her advancing rs to interfere with her work the service men. Mrs. Mac- ull recently attained the age of years, and has to her credit 22 irs of perfectly made socks for soldiers. Mrs. MacCaull de- rves high praise for her effort doing her bit for victory. It is well known fact that a soldier st have comfortable socks.—S.

—MADE FIRST COMMUNION — he beautiful and sacred service of "First Communion" will always be emembered by those taking part. esterday morning at the 8 o'clock lass at St. Paul's Church, Sum- erside, 79 children took part in his beautiful service and received heir first Communion from the ands of Rt. Rev. Mgr. G. J. Mac- ellan, V.G., who was the celebrant f the Mass. Parents and friends ttended. The Communion class onsisted of 36 boys and 43 girls. he children made an impressive cene, the girls in white with their ommunion veils, and the boys in ark suits as they approached the ltar. The Convent choir sang very weetly beautiful hymns during the lass and in honour of the Pope. ang the Jubilee Mass in three arts. This is the first time the little irls have attempted such a diffi- ult piece and it was well and eautifully rendered.—S

Personals

—His friends and customers will e sorry to learn of the continued llness of Mr. J. F. Lord, at his ome in Albany. It is hoped he will oon recover as he is greatly missed this busy season.

New V... — Cafe

Smart — Modern — Distinctive

OPENING TODAY in DALTON BUILDING

Good food prepared in clean up-to-date kitchen. Reasonable prices — Varied menu. Meals served at all hours.

Give us a call.

—STRAWBERRY PLANTS for Sale. Three varieties. Louis Moase, New Annan. 5-12-1i.

—VISITING OLD HOME — Mrs. W. A. Trenholm of Montreal is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Oulton at the Brae.—S

—PRODUCE FETCH HIGH PRICES—Produce is slow coming into Summerside although potatoes are quoted at $1.50 a bushel and oats seed 70c and feed oats 60c.—S.

—INJURED IN COLLISION WITH BICYCLE — Miss Gertrude MacNevin, Tyne Valley, met with a nasty accident while on her way home from the post office. The night was rather dark and Miss MacNevin did not notice a boy on a bicycle and ran into it. She was thrown to the ground and had her spectacles broken. The broken lens caused a deep cut over her eye which required three stitches to close it. She was badly bruised and is suffering from shock. Her many friends trust she will soon be quite recovered.—S

Ottawa Cuts Use of Vital Metals

OTTAWA, May 15 — (CP) — Prohibition of the use of vital war metals in the manufacture, processing or assembling of about 90 commercial articles, household equipment, novelties and containers has been announced by the Wartime Prices and Trade Board.

The board said the list of prohibitions is comprised primarily of goods regarded as non-essential, over which the metal requirements of the war program must take priority.

Tourists from the United States will not be able to buy in Canada any articles for which the use of war metals is prohibited at home.

The order issued by D. P. Cruikshank, co-ordinator of the metals administration, said no manufacturer, processor or assembler may hereafter use "any metal other than gold or silver" in production of the articles listed, except as may be required for fittings joining hardware, reinforcing strips and struts.

Following is the list of articles for manufacture of which the use of any metal other than gold or silver is prohibited: Advertising novelties, asparagus tongs, beer kegs (except hoop and fittings for wooden kegs), beer mugs, beer stands, beer steins, bird houses, cages and feeders; boot scrapers, boxes and trays for jewelry, cutlery, combs and toilet sets; bread racks and toast racks, cages, beds and dishes for pets; cake tongs, calender pad bases, candy display dishes.

Cans or containers for: Artist supplies, bolts, boullon cubes, candy, caviar, chalk and crayons, cotter pins, gloves, incense, lawn seed, nails, nuts, pencils, phonograph needles, playing cards, razor blades, screws, sponges, staples, tennis balls, toilet water, yarn;

Carpet rods, cash boxes, chicken crates, Christmas tree stands, cigar and cigarette holders and cases, cigar clippers, cigarette lighters, coat hangers except wire hooks for wooden hangers, cocktail glasses, cocktail sets, cocktail shakers, crumb trays, curtain rods;

Wide Range Affected

Dictaphone and ediphone cylinder racks, dinner bells, dishwashng machines — household, dish drying racks, door chimes, drain boards (individual), fishing tackle and bait boxes (sportsmen), fireplace equipment except fire screens, flagpoles, fountains, frames and supports for awnings, canopies and marquees;

Golf bag supports, hair dryers, hose reels except for fire fighting equipment, household scales, ink stands, jewellery cases, lawn sprinklers, metal mats and rugs, milk bottle cases except wooden cases, with metal fittings, music stands, musical instruments cases, necktie racks, newspaper boxes or holders;

Park and rereation benches, perfume atomizers, picture frames, pipe cases, pipe-cleaner knives and reamers, pipe posts, portable bath tubs, push carts other than for industrial use, push plates and kick plates for doors, shoe horns and shoe trees, soap dishes, spittoons, tooth brush holders, trays for household use, and coin-operated weighing machines.

Stocks of steel, copper, and the like, which are already processed to such a stage that they cannot be used for anything else may be utilized, up to June 30, for completion of any of the articles listed, but after that date it will be necessary to apply for a special permit from the administrator of the metal concerned.

"There are about 90 articles in the list which forms a schedule to the order," the board said.

"This compared with about 400 covered by a somewhat similar order issued in the United States May 5 and including many articles not manufactured in Canada.

"The Canadian list is comprised primarily of goods regarded as non-essential, over which the metal requirements of the war program must take priority.

An inch-thick steak, if desired rare, should be broiled seven to eight minutes, medium ten to twelve minutes, and well done fifteen minutes. Let the steak cook half the required time, then turn. And remember, a good steak should never be turned more than once.

Here is a new shortcake stunt: Add half a cup of chopped cooked ham, chicken or pork to regular biscuit dough, using 2 cups of flour. Serve hot with cheese sauce.

TODAY
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Now on the screen!

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SHOWS at 3—7—9.15

CAPITOL

SUMMERSIDE

NEWSY NATURE NOTES

By Stuart I. Thompson

SEEDLINGS

I recall one day, while on an outdoor ramble noticing that the whole ground had a greenish cast, in one place. When I examined this spot more closely I found that this color was caused by a great many almost microscopic plants. There were perhaps thousands of them, some a mere shoot, others a tiny green leaf or perhaps two leaves. But all were clearly "baby" plants in the first stages of growth, each adding its touch of color to the ground helping to make the whole appear as though covered with a green mantle. Seedlings they all were, each born of one of the mature plants all about. Some day later in the season the little plant, so tiny now, would be a tall goldenrod, a spreading aster, a stout burdock, a thickset thistle, a clover, a buttercup or even a grass of some kind; all of which were growing in profusion nearby. But not all the minute seedlings I found were destined to become a mature plant. Nature does not do things that way. If all the seeds sown by any plant were to germinate and mature we would find the world so overcrowded that life would be impossible. Of all this vast host only the strongest, those best favored by circumstances, will survive, and that number is surprisingly few.

We can see this same state of affairs in progress on a much grander scale in any woodlot or forest area left to grow in a natural state. The tall mature trees of the forest over-arch the whole scene as a canopy. Below, in their shade, the entire forest floor is covered with a dense mass of seedlings in all stages of growth, from one or two inches to several feet in height, bearing one leaf or many. Little maples, birches, beeches, oaks and elms are there, all reaching upward in their growth, striving for the light above, each with the aim becoming a mature tree. But this is not to be. No land could support such a forest. It would be a solid mass of tree trunks. So, as with the little seedlings which mat the ground, Nature, in the case of the forest also, is continually weeding out the weaklings. Season after season this process goes on, leaving only the strong, the healty, and best adapted to live and replace those above which must eventually pass away.

But does this not seem a deplorable waste of life? Thousands of seeds shed every year, germinating into thousands of seedling trees, which last but one, two or several seasons, only to drop by the wayside and perish. At first glance it would seem so. But Nature is as provident as she is exacting. The immature plant which, whatever the reason, cannot measure up to her requirements falls to the ground and in due time becomes the material which we call humus, or leaf-mould. Year after year is this rich soil thus formed, serving as a bed which grows more seedlings as well as the many flowering plants in which we delight in our woodland rambles.

What a difference between a woodland growing at Nature would have it and many of another type which we see throughout our country! In one we find all stages of growth of trees, the high canopy above all, its ample covering of leaves shielding the delicate plants below from the sun's overpowering rays, and from the direct force of the downpour of rain. Under this kindly protection the saplings, the seedlings and even the tenderest shoots find shelter and everywhere is sprinkled with a profuse growth of forest wild flowers. And in the other type, the full grown trees, above, and below the bare brown earth, devoid of any seedling growth, trodden into a shapeless barren mass by pasturing cattle, or burned barren by heedless fires.

BIRD TRAVELLERS

The tourist season is now on. Already some of our summer guests have arrived from the south. They have not waited for good motoring, nor for the tourist camps to open. On their own power, they have come and are making the best of conditions at this early date with summer as yet months away.

Who are these hardy tourists? One is the horned lark. A drably-colored dweller of the open fields, in March his home may seem to us bleak indeed. Everywhere is mud and barren earth with perhaps the soiled remains of a snow-drift in sight. There may even be a March snow-squall flying, yet the brave little horned lark braces himself against the gale and tinkles out a sweet subdued song worthy of better days. If there be enough brown earth in sight the meadow lark will be here also, whistling a clear call from the same fields. In the city we may hear any day now the notes of the robin, and in the thicket in some sheltered nook the carol of a song sparrow rings out. How sweet these bird-songs sound after the long barren months of songless winter!

But these are only a few of our returning birds. From now on, every week, in fact almost every day, will see fresh arrivals. The bright days of later March will find the phoebe, the bluebird and the grackle the fields and the red-wings in the in full swing. In the woods one can about our dwellings, the killdeer in marshes. By April the migration is uncoes in numbers, the fox and carcely help seeing the kinglets and chipping sparrows, the purple finch, the mourning dove, the hermit thrush, the sapsucker, the brown creeper. In the fields we now find the vesper and the savanna sparrows. And the water is now free enough of ice for the many ducks, the kingfisher and the fish hawk.

During the month of May bird migration reaches its height. The woods and fields are now alive with bird-life. All the sparrows, the many different species of warblers, vireos, thrushes, flycatchers are here. We hear a perfect chorus of bird-song and catch a glimpse of the gay plumage of the oriole, the grosbeak and the tanager amid the green foliage. The shore line is dotted with the different plovers and sandpipers and the marshes are again populated with the rails and bitterns, the coots and gallinules, while the many swallows fly overhead.

And when the sultry days of June are here we can consider that the birds are all with us and the cares of nesting are taking up their attention.

The spring migration of our birds is common knowledge. But there is another migration which goes on every year as general and on as grand a scale as that of spring, but so silently and unobtrusively that few but bird students are aware of its happening. This is the great southward movement of the birds all over our land in the fall. Clad for the most part in the duller plumages of autumn, and often in silence, the entire bird population which arrived in spring announcing its presence in full song, slips away along the by-ways unnoticed and are in another clime before we miss them.

Birds are the greatest travellers in the world. Man may make long journeys in far less time but many of our commonest birds travel hundreds of miles in a few days, twice a year, and some extend their journeys for thousands of miles. And the marvel of bird migration is that not only is all this travelling done unaided, by wing-power alone, but in many cases through trackless space with an unerring knowledge of direction and the appointed destination.

LT. GENERAL K. STUART
Chief of Staff, Canadian Army, Ottawa.

INSURANCE
ALL LINES
RALPH MUTTART
Summerside

CONSERVATION

A WEEKLY COLUMN OF PRACTICAL OPINIONS OF THE VITAL ISSUES AFFECTING THE USES AND ABUSES OF NATURAL RESOURCES BY MR. LUDLOW JENKINS, MARSHFIELD.

FAD FOR FEATHERS

We wish to give all possible publicity to the fact that most of the feathers now being used in the millinery trade are by no means the plumage of the barnyard. Women have contented themselves with the thought that wings and breasts and the innumerable small feathers that go to make up a hat have been produced from poultry and domesticated birds by skilled fingers to simulate the real thing. This is not the case. If doubt has arisen in the minds of women it has been quieted by the assurance that the feather trade is above reproach. Yet we have today the spectacle of the same rape that took place a generation ago when the National Audubon Association, bird clubs, individuals and prominent publications took up the fight to save our plumage birds. In the meantime a new generation of women has grown up and while it must be educated all over again there can never be the same difficulties to convince them that faced their predecessors. The world has grown conservation minded. To know the facts will be persuasion enough for them to save the birds.

Richard H. Pough, writing for the National Audubon Society, has issued a bulletin called "Massacred for Millinery," which can be obtained by writing to that Society, Fifth Avenue, New York City. In it Mr. Pough says in part:

"A systematic and thorough survey of millinery shops, millinery departments and wholesale establishments dealing with the millinery trade in New York and Philadelphia has revealed a large variety of feathers of wild birds being offered for sale, some openly some covertly. More than two hundred different feather samples were purchased, and subsequent classification and study of them by specialists at the American Museum of Natural History shows unmistakably that more than forty species of wild birds are represented among the purchases made.

"Twenty-four different firms were discovered offering condor feathers for sale, either to the public on hats or to the millinery trade in the form of 'raw,' undyed feathers. Golden eagle feathers were on sale at thirty places, and bald eagle feathers at a dozen different establishments. Among the other native American birds — all supposed to be on the completely protected list in both states — whose plumage is being offered for sale are the feathers of the whistling swan, osprey and great blue heron."

"The successful evasion of laws forbidding importation of wild bird plumage has made much more bold the attacks upon our domestic birds, says Mr. Pough. "The eastern demand for the feathers of bald and golden eagles has already stimulated their commercialization. Word has been spread in a number of western states that the eagle feathers can readily be sold."

The old law, which has always been inadequate, allowed the continued use of prohibited feathers which were already in this country prior to the law's enactment. Recently,it is said, old invoices have appeared to be used with new feathers. The law provided the importation of feathers for fishing flies. Today this importation has increased beyond a reasonable amount with no increase in the sale of flies. The law allows entry of feathers if accompanied by an affidavit that they came from domesticated birds—a provision easy to evade, as may be seen in the instance of the South American rhea which are appearing in numbers in this country. Dr. T Gilbert Pearson's recent studies in South America resulted in the observation that rheas were not being raised domestically but that they were being killed in the wild because of their commercial value.

A young trapper in New York State wrote that he had sold about "seventy-five dollars' worth of hawks and owls" trapped by him while on his trap-line. Most hawks and owls have an economic value which far offsets their feather value. A ready market for their feathers stimulates both trapping and gunning for them. Eagles, for which naturalists seek protection because of their comparative scarcity and inconsiderable depredations, have been killed more and more — one young trapper in the west boasted that he got "25 cents for every feather."

As in 1910, the duty of women is plain before them. There would be no such slaughter if it were not for them. Let us stop the carnage while there is yet time to save our plumage birds.

Wait For Warm Soil Before You Sow Beans

Beans, one of the Victory Garden's most important crops, should not be planted until the ground is warm. They are very tender to frost or to cold cutting winds in their younger stages. Gardens with light, warm, sandy soil can get an earlier bean start than those with heavy colder soil.

The first crop, in which we take a gamble with the weather, should be given the warmest, mellowest, and best drained patch in the garden. Later on when the frost danger is past it will make little difference, as the bean is the most obliging of vegetables and will even produce a fair crop in positions much more shaded than some other vegetables will tolerate.

The choice of varieties is first of all whether you want to grow green beans or wax beans. Both have their advocates as to superiority of flavor. Then you may choose whether you want a round podded or a flat podded bean. Some claim the round pods are more tender than the flat, although these seems no sound basis for the argument.

There are numerous excellent varieties from which to choose and almost any sort offered by a reliable seed house will give excellent results.

The one warning concerning their cultivation is not to work the patch while the leaves of the beans are wet, either with dew or from rain. Rust seems to follow. A rust spotted pod ruins it for culinary use and this is about the only disaster likely to happend to a pod bean.

Pole beans are the heaviest yielders of the family, and in the small garden will give more food for the space occupied than any other crop.

They are later in season and more tender than bush beans. They should not be planted until the weather is settled and the ground warm. Plant six to eight seeds in a hill, and thin out to the four strongest. The hills should be two feet apart.

The secret of quality and abundant yield in pole beans is to pick them when half mature and keep the vines picked clean. Kentucky Wonder is a favorite pole variety. It will produce pods ten inches long, if you wish, but these pods will have strings. If they are picked half grown the strings will not bother and the quality will be much better.

Gen. Roberto, Fierro, Mexican air chief, in New York to purchase airplane motors, declared his nation is making great strides in military aviation.

Apparently over the strain which has been evident the winter, the Prime Minister poses with Richard Casey, now British Minister of State in Cairo, following a Downing street conference. Casey was Australian Minister to Washington before joining the British Government.

S'Side Gives $9,000 To Red Cross Drive

Summerside has contributed $9,000 to date to the Red Cross drive it was announced at a meeting held last evening when the captains of the various teams brought in their returns. Mr. W. A. Currie, Town chairman presided. Mr. Peter G. Clark and Mr. L. R. Allen were also present.

After the supper, provided by the ladies of the Red Cross, had been enjoyed, Mr. Currie called on the different captains to give their reports. From every section of the Town the response had been excellent and up to date a total of $9,000 had been received with more to come as the drive is not yet completed.

Mr. Currie expressed his pleasure at the splendid results of the drive and felt quite sure the people were behind the drive to the fullest extent of their means.

Mr. Peter G. Clark also expressed his pleasure at the gratifying results of the drive in so short a time. He also spoke very highly of the reception he and his fellow workers are receiving throughout the county. The people are right behind the Red Cross 100 per cent.

Mr. L. R. Allen also spoke and fully endorsed all that Mr. Clark had stated.

Other speakers were: J. F. Arnett, Donald Baker, A. R. Brennan, and W. P. Noonan.

Mr. W. R. Tinney, speaking of the splendid response to the appeal by the airmen at the air force said that they all responded most handsomely and told Mr. Tinney that they were right behind the Red Cross as they had friends in Libya who say they are getting parcels regularly from the Red Cross. The sergeants mess is giving $50 from their canteen fund as well as individual subscriptions. The men had contributed over $350 as well as many of them with homes in Summerside contributing to the Town canvass. Group Capt. E. G. Fullerton welcomed the canvassers and helped them out in every way. A hearty vote of thanks was extended to the ladies for their generosity in putting on such a splendid supper for the workers in the campaign.—S

Aged S'Side Woman Dies

There passed away on Friday morning at the home of her niece, Mrs. Mattie Gordon, Harvard St, Summerside, Miss Lavenia J. Muttart in her 90th year. Miss Muttart was born in Tryon where she spent her childhood, removing with the family to Alberton when she was about fifteen. She resided for some years at Alberton and afterwards at Taunton, Mass. Some ten years ago she came home to her native province to live with her brother, the late A.C. Muttart at Summerside. After his death five years ago. Miss Muttart remained in the home with her niece.

Miss Muttart was a woman of estimable qualities and although not in the best of health the past year was always cheerful and bright and had many friends who delighted to call and see her. Much sympathy is extended to her niece who cared for her Aunt in her declining years, also to Messrs. H. G. Muttart and G.M. Muttart of the firm of Sinclair and Stewart who are nephews of the deceased.

The funeral will be held on Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock from the residence of Mrs. Mattie Gordon Following the service there the remains will be taken to the United Church at Cascumpec where a short service will be held. Interment will be in the family plot in the cemetery adjoining the church. S

Fleece Weights And Sheep Selection

(Experimental Farms News)

No one knows the ultimate limit to which sheep can go in producing wool. It is known that sheep of unimproved breeds in certain parts of the world produce fleeces weighing only a couple of pounds. On the other hand fleeces weighing around thirty pounds have been produced by individuals of some of the best wool producing breeds. Thus there is a wide range in the wool producing ability of sheep. This can be seen even within single flocks where differences as high as ten pounds of grease wool may exist between individuals of the same breed, age, and sex, says K. Rasmussen, Dominion Experimental Station, Lethbridge, Alta.

It is this variability that gives he sheep breeder the chance to improve the average fleece weight in his flock. If all sheep produced the same amount of wool selection would be of no benefit but where differences do exist the removal of the poorer individuals will result in an increase in the average weight of fleeces produced by the remainder of the flock. Investigations at the Lethbridge Station and at other institutions have shown that the production in one year is a fair indication of what it will be in succeeding years when compared to the average of the flock. This does not mean that the ranking of each individual will be exactly the same year after but it does mean that the poorest in one year will continue to rank in the lowest group year after year and selection will have a permanent effect on the group in which it is practiced.

On the average ewes with heavy fleeces will produce daughters that have fleeces heavier than those produced by daughters from light fleece dams This means that selecting breeding animals for heavier fleeces will improve the average yield of the next generation.

Shearing time is at hand and that is the most opportune time to check on the wool producing ability of the sheep in your flock. A small spring scale is all the equipment required for getting the desired information. After a few fleeces have been weighed an estimate can be made of the minimum weight that should be retained in the flock and the sheep producing fleeces below this weight should be marked for culling. If this practice is followed for several years a marked improvement in fleece weight in the flock may be expected.

In connection with fleece weights it should be remembered that shearling sheep will usually average less in fleece weight than mature sheep and consequently culling should be done on the basis of weights within age classes. All classes above two-shear may be combined without serious error.

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Admission 25 and 15

5-16-3i.

Legume Inoculation And Nitrogen Supply

For many centuries it has been recognized that plants belonging to the legume family — beans, peas, clovers, vetches, alfalfa and others— differ in a striking way from other cultivated plants in the effect of the growth of crops on the state of fertility of the soil. Whereas all non-legumes are dependent upon the supply of nitrogen in the soil, the legumes are able to draw on the unlimited quantity of this element in the air.

In order to make use of the nitrogen in the air, legumes require the co-operation of bacteria, and that without the proper bacteria they are forced, like non-legumes, to depend upon the nitrogen in the soil. These useful nitrogen gathering bacteria, if present in the soil, enter the roots of the legumes, where they grow and multiply, stimulating the root to grow a small knot or tubercle, commonly called a nodule, at the point at which they enter.

Just how this inoculation with its beneficial effects is effected is fully explained in the War Time Production Series Pamphlet No. 32, "Legume Inoculation", which may be obtained free by writing to the Publicity and Extension Division, Dominion Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

A dish of fresh fruit on the table, and a bit of cheese with crackers, served in attractive dishes, will soon wean your family away from too rich desserts all the time.

Frank Nuniz leaves Norfolk, Va. rest station to go down to the sea again despite fact that subs have torpedoed five ships from under him.

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L-5-S-W-6i.