FREE BACON FREE

Wheatley's Meat & Fish Market
We are giving to our customers
THURS. — FRI. — SATURDAY
Free — **ONE POUND of CHOICE**
Sliced Smoked BACON *Free*
with each $1.50 Purchase of
MEAT — FISH and VEGETABLE.
or with each 75 cent Purchase
HALF POUND of BACON
PHONE 1218 — 38 ELM AVE.
Please Order Early — Free Delivery.

Executors' Notice

The undersigned executors of the last Will and Testament of Cook Howatt, late of Carleton Siding in Prince County, Prince Edward Island, Section Man, deceased, testate, hereby notify all persons indebted to the said Estate to make immediate payment to them at the office of Morley M. Bell, Solicitor, Summerside, and all persons having any claims against the said Estate are hereby required to present the same, duly attested, at the office aforesaid, within six months from this date.

Dated this fifth day of April, A.D., 1934.

JAMES H. BELL,
NATHAN M. BELL,
Executors.

L-1744.

Clearance Sale

APRIL 25th, 1934, 1.30 P. M.

Farm, Stock, Crop and Implements as follows:

Farm of 50 acres, 45 acres clear, 5 acres under Hard and Soft Wood. All modern conveniences.

Implements — Hay Mower, Hay Rake, Disk Harrow, Spring Tooth and Smoothing Harrow, Scuffler, Grain Drill, Cart, Truck Wagon, Box Sleigh, Wood Sleigh, Cream Separator "Mellottie", Gas Engine De Laval 3½ H. P.

Stock—2 Horses, 1 Work Horse and Mare 4 year old, weighing 1300 lbs., 6 Milk Cows, 3 newly freshened Registered Guernseys, 1 Guernsey Heifer 2 years old, 1 Bull 1 year old, 6 fat Pigs, 1 Brood Sow and litter, 60 hens.

Crop—Quantity of Hay, Oats and Straw, 100 bus. Mangles, 25 bus. small Potatoes. Other articles too numerous to mention.

Terms—All sums under $10.00 cash, over that amount 7 months credit on approval Joint Notes. 6% per annum off for cash.

If day proves stormy sale will be held day following.

ALEX. McRAE,
Auctioneer.

BENJ. RODD,
Owner.
Brackley Pt. Road.

FARM FOR SALE

Farm consisting of 75 acres, ¾ mile from North Wiltshire Village and Railway Station. Close to school, two stores, blacksmith shop and best butter factory on the Island. Shipping Club and good shipping of all products. House practically new and barns in good repair. 60 acres clear, the balance covered with hardwood and lumber, only short distance from saw mill. If not sold by private sale before May 3rd will be sold on that date by public auction with household effects.

For further particulars apply to
L. L. JENKINS,
202 Prince Street,
Charlottetown.

L12033.

AUCTION SALE

There will be sold by public auction on the premises on Friday, April 27th, 1934, at 12 o'clock noon, the tenement house and lot numbers 210 and 212 King Street, Charlottetown, and at 1.30 P. M. of the same day the cottage and lot number 12 Alley Street, Charlottetown.

J. A. MacDONALD,
Auctioneer.

L-3043.

TENDERS FOR COAL AND COKE

SEALED Tenders addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tenders for Coal" will be received until 12 o'clock noon (daylight saving), Tuesday, May 8, 1934, for the supply of coal and coke for the Dominion Buildings in the Provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island.

Specifications and forms of tender can be obtained from the Purchasing Agent, Department of Public Works, Ottawa; the Resident Architect, Halifax, N. S., and the Resident Architect, St. John, N. B.

Tenders will not be considered unless made on the forms supplied by the Department and in accordance with departmental specifications and conditions.

The right to demand from the successful tenderer a deposit, not exceeding 10 per cent of the amount of the tender, to secure the proper fulfilment of the contract, is reserved.

By order,
N. DESJARDINS,
Secretary.

Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, April 16, 1934.

2405

CHANCERY SALE

OF LANDS AT SOUTHPORT LOT 48

Notice is hereby given that under and by virtue of two several Orders of the Court of Chancery of this Province made in two certain causes therein appertaining to the estates of Ewen W. Martin and Reginald Wallace Martin, both late of Southport in Queen's County, Farmers, deceased intestate, Rolls Court Nos. D 267 and D 275.

I will set up and sell by public auction on the premises on Saturday, the 21st day of April, A. D. 1934, at two o'clock in the afternoon, the lands whereof the said Ewen W. Martin died seized, being all those tracts or parcels of land on Township 48 in Queen's County, bounded and described as follows:

(1) Commencing on the west side of the Georgetown Road at a point 7 1-2 chains from the northeast angle of land in possession of John Stewart, thence west parallel with the northern boundary of said John Stewart's farm 59 chains and 20 links or to land conveyed to Finlay McPhail, thence north along the existing line to land formerly conveyed to Catherine F. Cullin, an heir of John Flood, thence southeast along the same and land conveyed to Ellen Flood about the distance of 51 chains to the southeast corner of John Flood's land, thence northwardly following the eastern boundary line of the same and the burying ground to the intersection of the Old Georgetown Road and the Georgetown Road, thence southwardly along the last mentioned road to the place of commencement, containing fifty acres of land a little more or less.

(2) Commencing at the northeast angle of said land of John Stewart on the west side of the Georgetown Road, thence west along John Stewart's north boundary line a distance of 59 chains and 20 links or to land conveyed by said Ewen W. Martin to Finlay McPhail, thence north along the same 7 1-2 chains to land above described thence east along the same to the Georgetown Road, thence southwardly along said Road to the place of commencement, containing forty-seven acres of land a little more or less and being land of which the said Reginald Wallace Martin was seized at the time of his death.

Such sale to be free from encumbrances and under the direction and subject to the approval of the said Court of Chancery.

Conditions at sale.

For further particulars apply to Messrs McLean & McKinnon or H. F. MacPhee, Esquire, Complainents' Solicitors, or to the undersigned

D. EDGAR SHAW,
Master In Chancery.

L-1724.

FARM FOR SALE

Farm situated at North River, consisting of fifty acres choice land. House and outbuildings in good condition. Brook running through farm. Centrally located being near school, church, store and station. Electric lights and telephone available. Apply

FULTON SANDERSON,

L1979.

FOR SALE

FARM AT MEADOW BANK

Near Cornwall, consisting of 100 acres, 75 clear and the rest in wood. Good house and out buildings. Also 2 springs. For further particulars apply

JOHN SCOTT,
Clyde River.

L-2009.

Sale of Household Furniture

AT 255 FITZROY STREET
ON TUESDAY, APRIL 24th
AT 1.30 P. M.

Parlor, Dining Room, Bedroom and Kitchen Furniture, Carpets, Linoleum, Dishes, etc.

Terms Cash.

J. A. McDONALD,
Auctioneer.

What You Should Know About Houses

By Mr. B. Evan Parry, F.R.A.I.C.

A weekly feature service supplied to the Canadian Press by Home Builders' Service Bureau, 177 Jarvis St., Toronto 2.

(Continued)
CARPENTRY

Perhaps Some Panelling

In libraries, dining-rooms and living-rooms, panel work is appropriate. If a walnut finish is specified, but found to be too expensive, red figuered gumwood is an excellent substitute, as when stained and finished it is almost identical. To avoid shrinkage, it should be purchased in three-ply woods.

Oak for Flooring

Oak is the accepted wood for finished flooring. The various grades are classed as first, second and third. Widths usually range from one and one half inches to three and one quarter inches, with thickness from three-eighths to one and one quarter inch.

Wide oak board flooring demands a greater monetary outlay but its attractiveness is an asset, especially in hallways and living rooms of English type homes. The effect of a pegged floor is achieved with these 4 to 8 in. boards by countersinking the screws and driving wooden pegs or dowels into the holes left above.

Maple flooring is not used in residences except where an owner, not wishing to lay linoleum or floor covering, specifies its use in the kitchen. In such a case, edge-grain pine flooring, which costs approximately 20 per cent. more than the flat grain, is less liable to splinter as it exposes an edge grain to the wearing surface.

Double Floor Reduces Noise

A double floor is customary in every first class house, the underfloor (laid as the framework) usually being 7-8 inch boards approximately six inches wide. The elimination of a sub-floor would, of course, lessen expense, but it leaves the problems of sound deadening, sifting dirt, etc., unsolved. Before the finished floor is laid the underfloor is covered with paper.

Where the question of sound transmission is important, a deadening felt (made of hair, flax, fibres or seaweed), is spread over the rough floor and held by wooden strips. On these rest the ends of the boards of the finished floor. It is possible, of course, with care in leveling the sub-floor, to realize a true and even surface without strips. The cost of noise deadening runs from 3 to 6 cents a square foot installed, and on the second floor, where the general use of rugs and carpets considerably reduces sound, the process, as a rule, is unnecessary.

Patented Floors Are Distinctive

The various types of patented wood floors on the market are composed of short lengths, tongued, grooved, and treated with a preservative against dampness; laid in a mastic material 1-8 inch thick, a bond is formed between the sub and finished floor. In a herringbone or basket pattern they are very attractive and well worth the additional cost.

If a floor other than wood is required, the owner would be well advised to confer with the architect or builder regarding the merits of the various compositions on the market.

Plenty of Cupboard Space

Cupboards in the serving pantry and kitchen are usually of pine, with either glass or wood panel doors.

With careful management a considerable saving may be possible in the construction of cupboards generally; built-in bedroom wardrobes requiring special doors may be waived in favor of ordinary doors and shelves with pole. Aromatic red cedar closets are a splendid feature of the perfectly equipped home, and if lined at the time the house is built the cost is little more than for the usual lath and plaster finish.

The architectural style of a house governs, of course, the type of window. If casement windows are the choice they should swing outward to ensure weather tightness, and if used in conjunction with roll-top screens the difficulty of opening screen before unfastening window will be overcome.

Where leaded glass windows are called for, the frames may be of wood or steel, and care should be exercised that the leaded cams are sufficiently reinforced. With steel casements an important detail is to make certain the frames fit snugly into the walls and are well caulked. Usually, during the early stages of construction, and before any interior trim is installed, the steel frames are built into a house. The cost is higher than for wooden casements.

In Memoriam

HORACE BIGGAR

The funeral of the late Horace Biggar, child of Mr. and Mrs. Clifford Biggar of Tyne Valley was held on Easter Sunday afternoon from his late home. Rev. J. A. Nicholson, minister of the Tyne Valley United Church conducted a short service at the house. Service was also held in the United Church (the Blue Church) at McNeill's Mills and the little one was laid tenderly to rest in the cemetery there. The sympathy of the community is with Mr. and Mrs. Biggar in their hour of sorrow.

JOHN MCARTHUR

The funeral of the late John McArthur was held on Tuesday, April 17th from the home of Benjamin Bridges of McNeill's Mills. After a short service at the house the funeral cortege proceeded to Freeland where service was held in the Presbyterian Church and was conducted by Rev. J. A. Nicholson, minister of Bideford and Tyne Valley United Churches. Interment was then in the Presbyterian cemetery of Lot 11. Mr. McArthur was an aged man, and had been in poor health for some time. Despite the condition of the roads a fair number were present at the services.

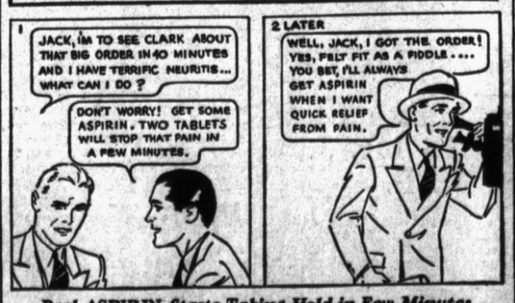
ROBERT MURRAY

The funeral of the late Robert Murray was held from Springhill on April 9th, 1934. Services were conducted by Rev. J. A. Nicholson, minister of Bideford United Church and Rev. A. Brown. After a service at the house, conducted by Mr. Brown the funeral proceeded to the Presbyterian Church at Tyne Valley where service was conducted by Rev. Mr. Nicholson, assisted by Rev. Mr. Brown. Mr. Nicholson preached on the texts. "The Lord is my Shepherd I shall not want. Yea though I walk through the valley of the shadow of death—I will fear no evil". The remains of the late Mr. Murray were laid to rest in the Presbyterian cemetery at Tyne Valley.

SUSAN MORRISON

The funeral of the late Susan Morrison a graduate nurse of Prince County Hospital was held on March 30, 1934 at Conway. After service at the house the cortege proceeded to the Presbyterian Church at Lot 11 where another service was conducted. Rev. J. A. Nicholson minister of the Bideford and Tyne Valley United Churches was the officiating minister. In the church he preached a sermon from the text: "Now we see through a glass darkly". The late Miss Morrison was laid peacefully to rest in the Presbyterian cemetery at Lot 11. A large congregation that filled the church to capacity gave evidence of the high esteem in which she was regarded in the community.

Quick Relief Now From Neuralgia



Real ASPIRIN *Starts Taking Hold in Few Minutes*

Now comes *amazingly quick* relief from headaches, rheumatism, neuritis, neuralgia . . . the *fastest safe relief, it is said, yet discovered.*

Those results are due to a scientific discovery by which an Aspirin Tablet begins to dissolve, or disintegrate, in the amazing space of two seconds after touching moisture. And hence to start "taking hold" of pain a few minutes after taking.

The illustration of the glass, here, tells the story. An Aspirin Tablet starts to disintegrate almost instantly you swallow it. *And thus is ready to go to work almost instantly.*

When you buy, though, be on guard against substitutes. To be sure you get ASPIRIN'S *quick relief*, be sure the name Bayer in the form of a cross is on every tablet of Aspirin.

WHY ASPIRIN WORKS SO FAST

Drop an Aspirin Tablet in a glass of water. Note that BEFORE it touches bottom, it has started to disintegrate.

What it does in this glass it does in your stomach. Hence its fast action.

MADE IN CANADA

Does Not Harm the Heart

W. C. T. U. Notes

He stood, the carpenter, within his shop
With cedar sweet, with shavings strewn
"Come, neighbor, view my finished work," said He,
"And share my rest at noon."

Cradle and chair, a crutch and staff, and lo
In the deep shade a coffin stood.
"I work for all," He saith, "what each one needs
I fashion out of wood."

I mused upon His work, how He had formed
A cradle that a child might rest;
That board, low chair—a mother's humble throne
Since womanhood was blest.

That staff for yonder old man's faltering step,
For a lame lad that crutch just done,
This coffin—quiet bed for pilgrim worn
Whose quest of life was won.

"But for the men! What make you for strong men?
The fragrant shop I scanned at loss
Until He's eyes met mine—"For men, strong men,
I make a cross."

ALCOHOL AND WORLD'S UNREST

"There are over 700,000,000 people in the world whose religion is aggressively for total abstinence: 600, 000,000 Moslems 215,000,000 Hindus, 150,000,000 Buddhists, and the Sikhs, Animists, and others more than make up the difference. Christian nations have gone among these people with ships and cannons compelling them to submit to the introduction and encouragement of drink. And after having conquered these races and introduced the drink traffic into every corner of the world, they credit this accomplishment to the Christian civilization!"

It is a powerful indictment and the truth of it is the dreadful sting.

WHAT TURKEY IS DOING

One of the first things that Turkey did when she became free four years ago was to enact a prohibition law. This she put into effect at once in that part of Turkey that she controlled. She put it into effect in Cilica when the French evacuated that section, into Smyrna when the Greeks left there, and into Constantinople when the Allied troops left for Bosphorus. Then came trouble for Turkey, Outside Christian" powers controlled the trusteeship the Turkish liquor revenue was pledge. These outside powers thereupon raised trouble and compelled Turkey to restore the drink traffic. Since them, the Turks have been seeking to rearrange their public debt so as to be able to re-enact the prohibition law.

How about Morocco and Algeria? It was the so-called Christian French Government that forced the drink upon these people and turned the littoral of these countries into a vast vineyard, over the protests of the people to whom the drink was so inherently hateful.

THEN, IN REGARD TO EGYPT

Four years ago, nearly, the Egyptian Government adopted the policy of refusing to renew any old licenses except in the "Christian" quarters of the four principal cities —Alexandria, Cairo, Port Said and Suez. Already half of these licenses have been extinguished. Soon there will be no liquor licenses in Egypt except in the distinctly "Christian" quarters of these four municipalities. The drink sellers feel secure under the protection of the "capitulations" with foreign powers, but the Moslems are now preparing to contest this "Christian" privilege when the issue can be raided.

OTHER NEAR-EAST COUNTRIES

In palestine, under the limited control of the Turkish Government, only 26 liquor licenses existed for the "benefit of the Christian pilgrims." But under the mandate of the British power, exactly 300 licenses are now in force and of these 299 are held by Christian or Jews, only one license being held by a Moslem. And the Pan-Arabic federation is now trying to force this lone Moslem to change his ways.

The League of nations gave the mandate of Mesopotamia to Britian. One of the very first things that Britain did was to set up an experimental distillery at Basra, seeking ways to manufacture rum arrack whiskey, creme de menthe, wine and every from of intoxicating drink out of dates!

Spite of thy churches and thy preachers,
Thy books, thy schools, thy many teachers,
Thus doest thou charter death and sin,
Thus of God's laws art thou the scorner.

THE W. C. T. U. UP-TO-DATE

Cancer of the mouth is a serious ailment and it has been all too common. Last June when the Dauphin Country Medical Society convened at Harrisburg, Pa., Dr. Joseph Colt Bloodgood of the famous Johns Hopkins Institution, had something to say concerning the use of tobacco that fortunately, was widely reported by the press, and should arrest the attention of every smoker. He said: "There is no question that the most common cause of the mouth today is the long continued use of tobacco." And he did not fail to call attention to the fact that women rarely have cancer of the mouth.

Why take such a deplorable chance by learning to smoke?

Through its Anti-Narcotic Department the W. C. T. U. has kept up an educational campaign, thus proving its modern viewpoint.

This authoritative pronouncement as to the detrimental effect of the use of tobacco should be even widely disseminated, and this can be accomplished by our organization, as every province of the Dominion has an Anti-Narcotic Superintendent.

There Is Still Time To Share In The Perseverance Prizes

In connection with The Business Bulletin Page which appears in The Charlottetown Guardian every Saturday, we wish to draw particular attention to the three perseverance prizes which will be awarded at the end of the contest, (July 7th.)

The three perseverance prizes are to be awarded to the three persons who have sent in, during the twenty-six weeks' run of the feature, the greatest number of receipts from the merchants represented on the Page, along with correct solutions. From the large number of replies received each week, many are no doubt intent on winning one of the awards.

As well as the three final prizes, totalling $40.00, there are four weekly prizes totalling $10.00, all worthwhile and everyone has a chance of winning.

TURN NOW TO
THE BUSINESS BULLETIN PAGE

Jack Miner And The Birds

By Jack Miner Himself—A His tory of this notable Bird Lover's Life

This operation may look cruel to some, yet while birds are young, before they can fly, their wings are apparently numb and they do not mind the operation at all. If birds are to be kept in captivity it is the proper thing to do.

But remember, one bird in the bush is worth ten in the hand; so do not let us figure on keeping them in captivity more than we can possibly help; for that is cruel.

13—How long do birds live?

This of course depends largely upon the variety of bird. Wild geese will undoubtedly live to be as old as a human being. I have two breeding pairs with their wings pinioned; three of these birds were originally wild, but Tom Johnson (Jack Johnson's son) was hatched here on May 17th, 1907. He paired off in 1911 with a goose that was wing-tipped in 1909, and old David and his sweetheart were both wing-tipped in 1911. So you see the youngest one of these four birds is at least thirteen, as they would be not less than a year old when they came here, but I have absolute proof that Tom Johnson is now over sixteen. And none of these pets shows any sign of old age. In fact, they play and frolic about the premises with their families as if they were the biggest boys and girls of the bunch.

Wild ducks will live to be over fifteen. Old Susan, the mother of the Mulberry family, was hatched here in May, 1909. I pinioned her. She raised a family every season until this year, but I have noticed that the last two winters affected her very much; in fact, now, when I go out to them, she acts as if she would like me to give her a cane to help herself up the bank. Another fact about her is that 1921 she laid only seven eggs and raised six young, five of them drakes; the last year she dropped one lower and laid only six eggs; all hatched, but very very weak; one died in the nest but the other five lived to migrate. But all were drakes. Therefore, ten out of the last eleven ducks old Susan raised were drakes.

Another old black duck hatched in 1905 was killed by a great horned owl in January, 1918; she was fat and healthy when killed. I got the owl.

A greenhead drake came here in 1907. One wing was badly shot so I took it off. This drake died in 1917.

But in every case they show signs of weakness first during the winter; therefore it is plain to me that if they have the use of both wings and can migrate to a warm climate, wild ducks will live for fifteen and possibly twenty years.

However, this is a point that I dont think we hunters need worry a second about, as I am sure not one per cent. of our game birds die of old age. Out of the four hundred and forty ducks I have tagged, only three lived to carry the tag six years, to my knowledge, seventy-five per cent. of the tags being returned in less than three years.

14—How shall I build a martin house?

A Martin house can be built almost any style desired, say on a miniature scale of your own house; supposing your house is thirty feet square, build your bird house on the inch scale, which will be thirty inch square; or of you want to build a smaller house, build it on the half-inch scale.

By all means have a system to build on. I once heard a colored man say he didn't fear the average human family near as much as he did a yellowjackets' nest, "cos de hohneta am so doggone well organized."

The rooms in a martin house should be not less than six, and not over eight, inches square. The door should be level with the floor, same as our dwellings, the doorstep or verandah one-half inch lower than the floor or door. Door should be one and one half-inches wide, made in any style desired.

White is the best color to paint, trimmed to suit your own taste.

To set house up, first put in two ordinary fenceposts, about four to six inches apart, four feet in the ground and four out. Now put the martin house pole between the two poste, with pole about three inches from the ground. Bore half-inch holes right through all three, one hole about three inches from the top of fence-posts, another abuot six inches from the ground, and bolt all three together through these holes. This leaves the pole high and dry, and by taking out the top bolt and loosening the bottom one, it permits you to raise and lower the house very easily when you want to clean it out or paint it in the fall. If left up, stop the door to keep out the "flying rats."

Now don't think it is a difficult job to build a martin house. It is a sunny pastime.

Some years ago I happened to be in Brantford, Ontario, when a telephone call requested me to come over to the School for the Blind and give them a talk on birds. A second thought caused me to answer, Yes, and the accompanying plate will prove that these dear children listened to me, and I can assure you I listened to them, as several of these smart lads told me how and where they had "seen" different things. At the close, a vote of thanks was moved; the seconder, a youth of about sixteen, used some words I shall never forget. He said, "It is a pleasure to me to second this motion, but coupled with it I just wish to say, dear Uncle Jack Miner, that although we have never seen the sun, we are not blind; we can plainly see all you have been telling us. People often speak of the night being dark. With us there is no darkness. It is all light."

In a few months the boys sent me the accompanying photograph of a martin house constructed by their own hand.

This last June I visited a few towns on the Canadian side of the St. Lawrence River. I took particular notice of the beautiful little parks, the neat way in which they were kept, etc. Really, fifty dollars put into a nice, neat martin house would add thousands of dollars to the attractiveness of these grounds, for I never saw more purple martins in my life where there were no bird houses than there were around those quaint, ancient Canadian town, but not a bird house. The martins appeared to be building in the eavetroughs and the cornices of some of the old buildings.

15—How fast do birds fly?

This a question hard to answer and prove, and one upon which we may differ. I have heard men say that geese migrate at the rate of one hundred and twenty miles an hour. While this may be true, I have no earthly reason to believe it.

My home is three miles north of the lake; these geese go to the lake to roost and in the morning they rise, high and as they reach the shore there is always some one with a high-power rifle to greet them; these volleys of shot on a still morning will tell you the very second the geese have reached shore and are coming our way; and in every case, it will be over three minutes before the geese get to my home.

Moreover, when they start for Hudson Bay I have time and again wired ahead of them, and on three different occasions I have got returns, and if they were the same geese I wired ahead of, they were travelling between fifty and sixty miles an hour.

Capt. Eddie Rickenbacker, the aviator, tells me that he has often overtaken geese in the air, and the only way they could travel one hundred miles an hour was by dropping, which they did to avoid him.

Because a goose was killed at Hudson Bay three days after we tagged it here, and because another one was killed at the Belcher Islands, Hudson Bay, four days after being tagged here, at my home, this does not prove anything, as we have no proof how long these birds lingered here after being tagged, nor how long they were there before being shot. But there is one thing I am quite certain of. That the great majority of them make the flight from my home to Hudson Bay without coming down, and I firmly believe they go about fifty miles an hour, and not two miles a minute as some report them to.

16—What became of the Passenger Pigeon?

This bird was about twice the size of the mourning dove, and as much the same in looks, ways and habits, that the mourning dove could be called a miniature pigeon.

In the early '70s these pigeons migrated through Ohio in countless numbers, I might say in clouds. We came to Canada in '78, and I am sure I have not seen five hundred pigeons since.

Some people advance the theory that a storm blew them all into the like. Why, bless your life, there is no lake in America that would hold them all!

I am firm in my belief that they were exterminated by a contagious disease.

The last three pigeons I shot, I shot in the fall of 1884. I was then nineteen years of age, and have a distinct recollection of what they were like. These birds were all three diseased, and were not over two-thirds the actual size of the healthy passenger pigeon. I took them home, but mother said they were not fit for food.

In northern Canada the snowshoe hare, or native rabbit, becomes so numerous about every seven or eight years that a disease sets in and fully ninety-nine out of a hundred—yes, I might say nine-hundred and ninety-nine out of a thousand—of them die off. I have seen the skeletons lie in the swamps by the dozens, and when the snow came I hunted, three weeks later, and only saw the tracks of two rabbits. This same exterminating disease system has controlled the native rabbit in Canada, and they have died off on an average of every seven or eight years, as far back as man has any knowledge of them.

Whether this is a correct explanation of the disappearance of the passenger pigeon or not, I have heeded the warning, and have arranged my ponds on the bathtub system, and during the late summer months the water is all let out, and the ponds allowed to dry up; then I sow wheat and rye extremely thick in the bottom to purify the soil, as the sun, and the cropping of ground, will purify the soil the same as circulation will purify water. The overflow pipe is then closed, and when the fall rains come and raise the spring, the underland drain, which is laid from the pond to the spring, floods it over, and preserves the green food in the bottom of the pond for the birds when they arrive, as this green food in the bottom of the pond will not rot but will keep fresh so long as the water remains icy cold.

17—Whereabouts in Canada is your home? And what can you raise there?

My home is two miles north of Kingsville, Ontario. Kingsville is a neat little beauty spot nestled on the north shore of Lake Erie, due north of Sandusky, Ohio, and twenty-eight miles south-east of Detroit, Michigan. Its population is about two thousand, with three well attended churches, and two first class hotels.

By the way, Kingsville is the most southerly town in the Dominion of Canada.

Now we can raise almost anything here, from a flagpole to a boiling-hot political quarrel, but our chief crop is corn. We condense it into hogs, and ship them just as they run. Then we bank the money to buy more land to grow more corn to feed more hogs, and so forth, and so forth.

AUCTION SALE OF LAND

SATURDAY, APRIL 28, AT 2 O'CLOCK

Valuable farm of 99¼ acres at Tarantum Lot 35, with good barns. Property of the late James F. McAdam. Well watered. More than half the land clear and in high state of cultivation, balance has good growth of wood.

FRED McADAM,
Executor.

J. A. MacDONALD,
Auctioneer.

L-2041

Pair of Eyeglasses

When you need them is one of the best investments you could make.

Many who procured satisfactory Glasses from us will back up this statement.

E. W. TAYLOR
J. S. TAYLOR
Optometrists
Charlottetown and Alberton