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We have a place for a few good Agents.
 J. A. MOORE, Div. Manager, Charlottetown, P. E. I.

FARM FOR SALE

Situated at Brackley Beach consisting of 120 acres of land in good state of cultivation, especially adapted for growing Seed Potatoes. Buildings all in good repair, large 12 room dwelling equipped with modern water system. Suitable for accommodating summer tourists. This property will be sold cheap, as the owner is away.

C. A. SEAMAN,
 Brackley Beach
 3-23-fmw31.

That Car Of Yours

By WILLIAM UELMAN
 Heart-to-Heart Talks With Automobile Owners and Drivers on How to Get the Most Out of Their Cars at the Least Expense.

THESE DECEPTIVE DAYS

March has a way, at times, of coming in like a lamb and through the course of the first week depicting itself as if it never could change in character. Such an illusion of Spring's arrival is created that motor car owners drain the radiator and engine of the protective anti-freeze. This is a task that should not be hurried. The anti-freeze should be retained in the cooling system until the last of the cold weather definitely is past. Such a practice forestalls the grief of a broken cylinder block or some other serious trouble due to freezing.

Shore Farm For Sale

1/2 mile from the town of Souris, containing 90 acres, 20 acres plowed for seed potatoes and with first class buildings, ideal farm for seed potatoes. Reason for selling, I am retiring. For further particulars write or call

P. A. ROONEY,
 Souris.

Farm and Machinery For Sale

I offer by Private Sale my farm at Lower Newtown, until April 16th. If not sold by that date other arrangements will be made. The land and buildings are in A-1 condition. Also a full line of potato machinery, truck wagon and other articles. Anybody desiring a good farm of 50 acres or more, all newly fenced with wire and cedar post, would do well to communicate with or call on me before date mentioned.

ARTHUR H. MacDOUGALL,
 195 GRAFTON STREET,
 Ch'town, P. E. I.
 3342-3-23-fmw.

NORTH LAKE SCHOOL

Inonor Roll:—
 Grade X—1, Elva Morrow; 2, Annie F. McDonald; 3, Grace Dingwell. Grade VIII—1, Jennie McDonald; 2, Myrtle Fraser; 3, Mabel McDonald. Grade VI—1, Earl Jarvis; 2, Daniel Jarvis. Grade V—1, Helen McDonald; 2, Annie M. McDonald; 3, James McDonald. Grade IV—1, Gertrude McDonald; 2, Margaret Jarvis. Grade III—1, Rita McDonald; 2, Josephine McDonald; 3, Josephine McDonald. Grade II—1, Stanley Dingwell; 2, Wesley Fraser. Grade I—1, Kenneth Fraser; 2, Dorothy Jarvis.

Perfect attendance: Violet McLaren, Margaret Jarvis, Elva Morrow, Ernest Morrow, Helen McDonald, Kathleen Jarvis, Earl Jarvis, Leah Davidson, teacher.

DE SABLE NOTES

Miss Marion Sherren, Crapaud, has returned to her home after visiting with her sister, Mrs. Basil Holm.

The stork paid a visit to De Sable recently and left a bonny baby boy with Mrs. Basil Holm.

We are pleased to learn that Mr. Donald MacLean is recovering from a serious attack of pneumonia.

Mr. and Mrs. John D. MacFarlane have returned from a visit to their daughter Mrs. Roland Easter, Wiltshire.

Our school is progressing favourably under the capable management of Miss Rose MacDougall.

It is with very deep regret that we learn of the sudden death of our genial, hospitable neighbor Mr. Geo. Bell.

Mr. and Mrs. David S. Sherren and Mr. and Mrs. Clark Fall were recent visitors to De Sable, the guests of Mrs. Basil Holm.

Some of our Stanchel friends are purchasing seed potatoes from Mr. Hector MacKay.

Mr. Malone, of New Wiltshire, has purchased some seed potatoes from Mrs. Donald MacLean.

Mr. George MacLean is assisting Mr. Harold Sherren, Crapaud, in hauling away his potatoes.

Recent visitors to the city from De Sable were Mr. Ernest Holm and Mr. Basil C. Holm.

The ladies of Melville L. O. B. A. met at the home of Mrs. Alfred Cameron, March 13th, to see for the orphanage. The next meeting will be at the home of Mrs. Donald MacLean.

Mr. Basil Holm, proprietor of Holm's mills, with his assistant John MacLean, are doing a rushing business these fine days.

PAZO OINTMENT

BELLS—COMMONLY KNOWN IN THE EARLIEST AGES

Short Story On Some Famous Bells—Impossible To Trace To Their Origin.—Bells Have Been Known In America Before Its Discovery By Europeans.

Now that Prince Edward Island enjoys the distinction of having one of the finest sets of Carillon bells in North America, that is the set recently purchased for Saint Dunstan's Cathedral and at present being installed, it may perhaps be timely, for the benefit of its readers, to publish a short story on bells and their history.

The following is of exceptional interest: It is impossible to trace bells to their origin; they were commonly known in the earliest ages, and are thus referred to by the most ancient writers. Doubtless bells so called, were at first little more than concave pieces of metal, the natural sounds of which suggested their use for certain purposes, and in this form they are, quite possibly, said to date from the discovery of the sonorous qualities of metals. As to the antiquity of bells, an old painting of King David represents him as playing with a hammer upon a number of bells hung up before him, while one old writer gravely asserts that every artificer in brass and iron "formed the sounding metal into a kind of rude bell, and that Noah employed a similar instrument to summon his ship carpenters to their work. The thorough knowledge possessed by the ancients in the working of metals renders such statements not altogether absurd.

It may be added that bells appear to have been almost universally, as well as anciently known. Rude tribes inhabiting the remotest islands in the midst of the sea, have been found in the possession of bells. Those taken from the tombs of the Peruvians, and some small ones brought by the trading canoes of Indians to Columbus, at Cape Honduras, show that they were known in America before its discovery by Europeans. The caldrons of Dodona, which closely resemble the Indian gong, are known to have been of very ancient origin. Possibly the oldest bells in the world, of which there is any mention, may be some Assyrian bells, of which Mr. Layard in the palace of Nimrod.

The word bell is derived from the Anglo-Saxon bellan—the roar. Burder, in his writings of the East, says that bells derived their name from the Sun, which was called Baal, or Bel, from his supposed dominion over all things; that he was considered the author of every rotary motion and the source of musical sound, and that such instruments as produced sound by percussion were called bell.

Bells of small size were first in use. They are referred to by Moses in the book of Exodus as attached to the vestment of the high priest in the sanctuary; by the prophet Isaiah, as worn at the feet of the women, and by the prophet Zachariah, as hung on the necks of horses. The ancient Persians had bells attached to their royal costumes, as in latter days the chief men and civil officers of the Germans had them suspended from their garments. In Egypt and other Eastern countries girls were also hung on the necks of male-factors on their way to execution, and from this Greek custom, it is said, was derived the Roman one of hanging a bell and a scourge to the Emperor's chariot, that, in the height of his prosperity, he might be admonished against pride, and be mindful of human misery.

The Romans used bells to announce the hours of bathing and public business, and to assemble families. A silver bell was the prize run for at races, hence the expression, "Bearing away the bell." The ancient shepherds attached bells to their sheep, by the sound of which, it was thought, they grew fat. Bells were also hung about the necks of horses, by both the Greeks and the Romans, to accustom them to noise and prevent them from being startled.

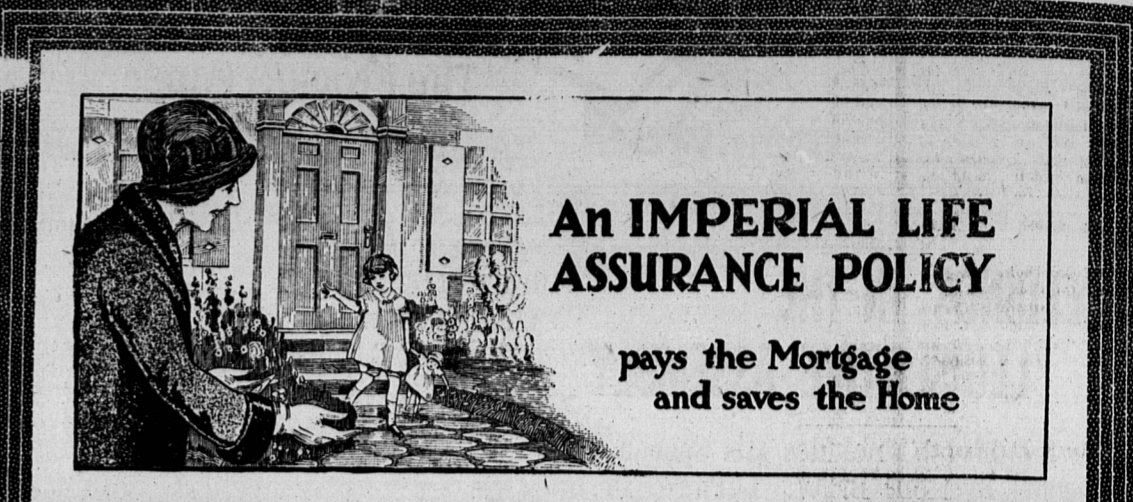
These uses of the bell are still fully observed in the Roman Catholic Church.

The Passing Bell was so named from being tolled when any one was passing out of life, that those who heard it might pray for the soul that was leaving this world.

From this custom, doubtless, sprang that of slowly tolling the bells at deaths, or while funerals are being conducted.

The Curfew Bell (couvres-fer) was rung as a signal for the inhabitants, who lived in wooden houses, to put out their fires and retire for the night, and though, for ages, its only use has been to "toll the knell of parting day," the practice in many countries is still continued.

The Tocsin, or alarm bell, was in early use, and was generally suspended in castles and fortresses to announce the approach of the enemy. Upon peals of bells the alarm was given by ringing the bells in the reverse manner—that is from the lowest in tone to the highest. Bells are still commonly employed for alarm purposes, and in case of fire their use has



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been greatly systematized by signaling the exact location of danger. Bells were at first, as has been stated, of a form quite unlike that seen at the present time. The Chinese formerly made their bells nearly square in shape. At one time it was the custom to make bells of several pieces of metal welded together, but these lacked vibration and were useless. The metals employed in the manufacture of the oldest bells of which we have any record were, however, the same as those now in use, namely, copper and tin, the proportions, alone, being different. And here it might be stated that the long experience of the ancients, as well as the careful tests of later years, has clearly proven that these are the only metals capable of producing a proper ringing alloy.

Iron and steel, and even silver and gold, frequently entered into the composition of bell-metal, in whole or in part, but always to the injury of the tone. The first two named metals have been found the best adapted for use in this manner, owing to the harsh and disagreeable sounds which they are capable of producing, while on the other hand, silver and gold, being in the nature of lead as compared with copper and tin, are incapable of producing the full, clear tone requisite in a bell. "Persons," says an English writer, "speak as familiarly of sweetening the tone of a bell, by the introduction of a little silver; as they would of sweetening a cup of tea with a lump of sugar. This is a mistake. Quite as great a mistake more than we do, in the manufacture of bells, except that it was customary to cast a few tributary coins into the furnace during the process of melting. It is unnecessary perhaps, to add that the quality of a bell depends not only upon the nature of its composition, but quite as much upon its shape and the proper proportions of its height, width and thickness.

The tone of a bell is the result of vibrations. When struck, a bell changes shape, and these repeated changes constitute its vibrations. At one moment a bell is an oval, with its longest diameter at exact right angles to the position of its longest diameter at the preceding instant. The number of vibrations produced in a bell in a given time varies, directly, as the square of the thickness, and inversely, as the cube root of its weight. By this knowledge the production of any given tone in a bell is readily secured. In a number of bells forming a complete octave the diameters would appear in the following proportions: C, 1 D 8-9, E 4-5, F 3-4, G 2-3, A 3-5, B 8-15, C 1-2.

In fact the diameters of bells correspond to the lengths of musical strings. In proof of this principle some instruments of bells, to which violin bows were attached, were produced in Italy many years since. It might be stated that the tone of a bell, as it reaches the ear, is made up of different tones blended. Like other sounds, bell tones are readily reflected. There is, also, a force in the sound waves of a bell, which is readily perceived by any one standing near one of considerable size, when ringing. Even the Swiss milk-teers are said to tie up their little bells, at certain places, lest their tinkle should shake the delicately poised snow and bring an avalanche down. The distance to which the sound of bells, under peculiar atmospheric conditions, is sometimes heard, is very remarkable, and this fact has frequently given credence to the pleasing illusions of sailors at sea and travelers upon the desert, thousands of miles from home, listening, in trembling wonder, to the sounds of their own village bells.

"A bell have any sides the clapper will find 'em," said Ben Johnson, and yet the proper ringing of bells is a matter requiring a great deal of experience and skill. In some parts of the world this practice has been entered into with much spirit, especially in England, where it has become truly national, and has secured for that country, the title of the "Ringing Isle." The same feeling pervades the literature of English bell ringing, which, from the simple nursery rhyme of "Gyng up, and gayng down, to ring the bells of London town," becomes quite startling in the plain bob triples, bob majors, bob majors reversed, double bob majors, and grandiose bob caters of

The "Great Bell of China," in Peking, weighs 120,000 lbs., and is fourteen feet in height and twelve feet in diameter. In Nankin there is a bell, now fallen to the ground, which weighs 50,000 lbs.

In Japan, bells are very commonly used. They are much the same in form and composition as the bells of China, and are found in every size and number. They are suspended in low towers, near the temples, and are sounded by means of wooden beams, swinging from the roof, to which strap ropes are attached. In entering a temple in Japan, or at the commencement of worship, it is the custom to sound the bell in order to arouse the deity, and have him wide awake to the calls of the devout. The bell of the Buddhist monastery Chion, in Kioto, Japan, was cast in 1633, and weighs 165,760 lbs.

The bells of Holland and neighboring countries are also remarkable for their size and number; frequently a single tower will contain from ten to fifty bells. Herewith are given the weights of several of the large bells of the world: A bell in Vienna weighs 40,000 lbs. In Olmutz there is one of equal weight. A bell in Rouen, France, subsequently cast into another form, weighed 36,000 lbs. The largest Westminster Hall bell weighs about 30,000 lbs. There is a celebrated bell of the same weight in Erfurt, Germany. A Kolokol (Emperor of Bells), discovered first notice. This is, by far, the largest bell in America, weighs about 28,550 lbs. The great "Bourdon de Notre Dame," in the Cathedral in Paris, is of the same weight, the clapper alone weighing nearly half a ton. St. Peter's, of Rome, weighs 17,500 lbs. "Great Tom," Christ Church College, Oxford, weighs 17,000 lbs. At Rennes, France, there is a well-known clock bell which weighs 16,000 lbs. The bell "Jacqueline," of Paris, cast in 1400, weighed 15,000 lbs. "Great Tom," at Lincoln, weighs 12,000 lbs. St. Paul's, of London, weighs 37,400 lbs. The "Savoysard" in the Basilique de Savoie-Coeur, Montmartre, Paris, weighs 41,500 lbs.

The Messrs. Peter Peters, and Richie Cameron, Augustine Cove, has the contract of cutting Mr. James Chisholm's fire wood, North Tryon, and reports the business good.

Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Mullins, Albany, were visitors to Augustine Cove, Saturday evening.

The neighbours of this vicinity are glad to see Miss Bertha Thomson out after her recent illness.

The neighbours of this vicinity are sorry to hear of Miss Maggie Milligan's illness and hope for her recovery soon.

Mrs. N. Murray, Albany, returned to her home Wednesday, after a short visit in Augustine Cove, the guest of her daughter, Mrs. Frank Murphy.

Mr. Fraser Thomson, Augustine Cove was a visitor Sunday, the guest of Mr. Steward Boulter, Albany.

Mrs. Richie Cameron, Augustine Cove, was confined to her home for a couple of days with a bad cold, but we are glad to see her around now.

Mr. James E. Murphy, Augustine Cove, made a business trip to Borden, Monday morning.

Mr. and Mrs. Dave Mullins and charming little daughter, Melinda, Maple Plains, were visitors Sunday, the guests of Mr. Mullins' parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Mullins, Albany.

Mrs. Gus Peters, Cape Traverse, passed through Augustine Cove, Monday morning.

Mr. James E. Murphy, our up-to-date farmer, was doing a rushing business in spud hauling before the roads broke up.

Mr. Richard E. Cameron, Augustine Cove, P. E. I., made a business trip to North Tryon Monday morning. "Soft roads Richie."

ANGLO RUSTICO. A large number of members met at the home of Mrs. James Stevenson when roll call was answered with jokes and riddles. A paper was read on "Canada since confederation" by Miss Irene Wyan. The school committee reported that a new dictionary was needed also a new seat and the blinds needed repairing. The next meeting is to be held at the home of Mrs. Dan Bullman roll call is to be responded to by naming "a favourite flower and how to grow it."

THE DOING'S OF AUGUSTINE COVE AND VICINITY

Mrs. Joe Wadman, and Mrs. Geo. Leard, and little daughter, Retta, Augustine Cove Corner, were visitors Saturday afternoon, the guests of Mrs. May Milligan.

Mr. and Mrs. John Thomson, Augustine Cove, were visitors to Tryon, Saturday afternoon, the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Art Leard.

Mr. Dave Mullins, Maple Plains, made a business trip to Summerside Thursday.

KEEP THE SPARK ON TIME

Overheating not only is possible, but highly probable during winter weather. One of the most common causes of overheating is a late spark. That is why it is worth while to check up on the engine timing at this period. Three factors which affect performance and purse can be prevented in this fashion. They are loss of power, fuel waste and valve deterioration. The latter is a point frequently overlooked in the potential damage which may be traced to a slow spark.

THERE ARE SUBSTITUTES

Jealousy of the neighbor's new car is a universal tendency. Still, it gets nothing and is a time waster. For the car owner who cannot see his financial path clear enough to acquire one of the fine new models, there is an excellent substitute available in the form of a refinishing and renovating job on the present automobile. There still are many motorists who do not realize the remarkable effects which can be attained by submitting the car to one of the high class refinishing shops now to be found on all sides.

NO CHAINS ON DRY DAYS

Winter's decline finds many days that permit dispensing with the chains. However, the driver is tempted to leave them on with the idea that another snowy spell may come and the chains are almost worn out anyhow. Here is an impulse to be resisted. Driving on a dry pavement with chains on the tires is bad for the tires and for the car because it sets up a vibration which often results in the most serious effects. Take off the chains.

AVOID OVERHAULING RUSH

Car owners who recognize the wisdom of the modified form of overhauling which now prevails should know the advantage of getting into the shop early. Usually, just before the opening of good weather, there is a great rush for this type of work and the service and repair shops are crowded. The car taken in early is assured of the type of service which results from giving the mechanic plenty of time. When the open road calls, it is an excellent idea to have the car ready to give a satisfactory answer.

HOW ABOUT UNIVERSALS?

Is there a rattling noise from beneath the car when the clutch is disengaged prior to coming to a stop? If there is, it is a broad hint that the universal joints are calling for attention. During the winter, when the weather is cold, the hardness of the grease may have kept down the evidences of wear in this vital unit. Warmer days may indicate the advantage of repair or replacement.

SET GENERATORS BACK

Longer days, and easier starting have reduced the drain upon the battery or will do so within a few weeks. If the generator is allowed to continue its high rate of output, the result may be an overcharged battery. It is a unit which should be first in the car owner's consideration with the early signs of Spring.

Mrs. Mary A. Inman, Victoria, is visiting with her nephew Mr. Beecher Inman.

Mr. and Mrs. Mack MacPhee, York Point, spent the week-end in their old home De Sable.

Mrs. Hector MacKay, who is nearing the century mark, is enjoying good health, although bed-fast.

Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Holm were visitors to New Wiltshire Sunday and report good roads.

Her Three Boys Had Terrible Colds That Hung On

Chas. G. Ames, 35 St. George Street, Chatham, Ont., writes: "Last winter my three boys had terrible colds and a cough that hung on so long that it began to worry me."

"I went to my druggist and he asked me if I had tried

Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup

"I told him I had not, but that I would, and I must say that after they had finished the third bottle they were entirely rid of the cough."

"I will never be without a bottle of 'Dr. Wood's' on hand."

Price 35c. a bottle, large family size 60c.; put up only by The T. Millburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.



Yardley's Old English Lavender Soap

Established 1770

The Luxury Soap of the World

DEMURE little vendors of lavender offered their wares amid the quaintness of 18th Century architecture, when Yardley's Old English Lavender Soap first began to soothe delicate complexions with its refining purity.

Yardley's of to-day is as delightful to use as it was then. It still preserves and enhances the natural beauty of the complexion, still imparts its lingering lovable fragrance.

\$1 per box of 3 large cakes at all best druggists and department stores.

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