PRINCE EDWARD TODAY.

ADDED . . .
NEWS and
Revue in Color
"SPECTACLE MAKER"

MATINEE
3.15 — 16c. 26c.
EVE: 7 & 8.45.
26c. 32c. 37c.

Spring Treatment Of Lawns

(Experimental Farms Note)

Lawns generally require spring treatment and results on lawn plots maintained by the Division of Forage Plats, Dominion Experimental Farms, prove conclusively that the necessary spring treatments should be given early. The first thing that may be necessary is rolling, which should be done as soon as the frost is out of the ground and before the surface has thoroughly dried out. This rolling will put down any frost-heave and do much to level up the whole surface. As soon as the surface is dry the lawn should be given a thorough raking. The raking should be thorough enough to remove all dead material, particularly annual grasses from the previous year, and loosen up the ground surface of the lawn. If possible, and it is generally necessary, a light top dressing of good soil should be put on and raked in. An ordinary lawn after rolling should require from 5 to 10 cubic feet of earth per 1000 square feet of lawn surface and the quantity put on should be sufficient to level up the ground surface but not to bury the grass.

If a good stand of grass is already present no re-seeding may be necessary but, if after raking, the grass looks thin, and bare places are evident, re-seeding should be done. For ordinary good hard wearing turf production a seeding of Kentucky Blue Colonial Bent and White Dutch clover is recommended. The mixture is made up of four parts Blue grass, one part bent by weight and for every three pounds of the mixture one-quarter ounce. White Dutch clover is added. This mixture for a new seeding should be sown at three pounds per 1000 square feet. For thickening up an established lawn less may be used. In determining the necessity for re-seeding it should be realized that the thicker and stronger the stand of grass the less trouble will be experienced with weeds, and the earlier in the spring this thick dense turf can be established the greater the chance the grass has to smother out any new weed growth.

Grass, like every other living thing, must have food and when starting growth in the spring the presence of necessary food is essential. There are on the market a number of already mixed plant-foods which can be used at small cost and great advantages as soon as growth starts. All lawns require fertilizing, and particularly lawn areas there trees are present in many cases where it may be thought that shade from trees is preventing the growth of grass, the trouble is not shade but starvation. Where grass must exist in competition with trees, regular applications of fertilizer will make it possible to grow the grass successfully.

All lawns require some special work and the earlier it can be done the better will be the result throughout the whole season.

R. R. Hamilton
Central Experimental Farm
Ottawa.

INDIA'S MOTHER MORTALITY

BOMBAY—(C. P.)—One million mothers die every year in India so that the next generation may be born it was declared at a meeting here in support of birth control.

OPENING THURSDAY
MATINEE STARTS . . . 3.15 P. M.
SPECIAL ACCOUSTICAL TREATMENT,
RE-DECORATED and ELECTRICAL FIXTURES

3 SHOWS DAILY — CAPITOL — 3 SHOWS DAILY

A STREAK OF SILVERED LIGHTNING

MAT. 3.15 11c — 26c
EVE. 7 — 8.45 26c — 32c

Sally With BLANE
Charles STARRETT
Hardie ALBRIGHT
William FARNUM

ALSO:
CHARLIE MURRAY—
GEORGE SIDNEY
COMEDY

YOUR CARTOON HEROES COME TO LIFE!

"Bright Eyes" Has Fine Human Story, Universal In Appeal At Prince Edward

One of the finest, most human, most heart-warming films in a decade began an engagement of three days at the Prince Edward Theatre, and this department loses no time in recommending it eagerly to every filmgoer, of whatever age.

The picture so heartily endorsed is "Bright Eyes," Fox Film's newest and best vehicle for the amazing talents of Shirley Temple, child star extraordinary. No such sensational performance as Shirley's, no such dramatic and persuasive film story has been seen on a local screen in recent months. There can be no doubt whatever of the tremendous reception which will be accorded this delightful drama of Christmas-time wherever it is shown.

"Bright Eyes" has universal appeal, in every sense of the word. Swift, human, at times pathetic, at times enormously funny, it is a story which will hold you in its spell from opening sequence to smashing finish.

David Butler, director of the picture, conceived the original idea of the story. With Edwin Burke, whose script of "Bad Girl" won the Academy Award in 1931, he wrote it. Then William Conselman, another gifted Hollywoodite, adapted it to the screen. The efforts of everyone associated with "Bright Eyes" have met with the highest degree of success.

The action of "Bright Eyes" takes place at a large commercial airport near Los Angeles and in a wealthy Pasadena home nearby.

James Dunn is once again cast "opposite" Shirley, and delivers one of the ablest performances of his notable Hollywood career. Jane Darwell, who registered so emphatically in "The White Parade" of recent memory, contributes splendid work, and other members of a fine cast are Lois Wilson, Judith Allen, Charles Sellon, Dorothy Christy, Jane Withers.

SUCCESS WOMEN'S INSTITUTE

The regular monthly meeting of "Success" W.I. met at the home of Mrs. Ray MacLeod Wednesday evening, April 17th, he vice-pres. Mrs. J. M. Campbell occupied the chair. Meeting opened with "Ode" followed by repeating "Club Creed" in unison. Eleven members answered roll call with A Famous Canadian Woman. There were three visitors present. Minutes of previous meeting were read and approved.

The business of the meeting was then taken up. The flower and fruit committee presented a bill of $1.50 for fruit and 25 cents for telegram. Correspondence was read and discussed. It was moved and seconded motion carried that the sum of $5.00 be sent to the Cancer Fund. Four questionnaires were discussed. The program for the evening consisted of an interesting contest by Mrs. Fred Campbell. Program committee for May meeting, Mrs. Francis Murray and Miss Jennie MacKinnon. Roll call to be answered with "A Canadian Poet or Author." A five cent collection was taken.

A dainty luncheon was served by the hostess assisted by Miss Helen Wigmore.

Minard's the great White Liniment

Honor Appointments Canadian Airforce

OTTAWA, April 22—(C.P.)—An honorary group captain may be appointed to each wing of the Royal Canadian air force and an honorary wing commander to each squadron under a change in air force regulations published in Saturday's issue of the Canada Gazette.

The system is much the same as that permitting appointment of honorary colonels to infantry and other units.

for COLDS
Head Colds: Heat Minard's and inhale it. Chest Colds and Sore Throat: Heat, then rub well into affected parts.
Real relief . . . quickly!
MINARD'S "KING OF PAIN" LINIMENT

The Provincial Treasury As A Savings Bank

(John T. Croteau, Professor of Economics and Sociology at Prince of Wales College and St. Dunstan's University in the St. Dunstan's "Red and White")

It hardly seems possible that a governmental financial bureau, handling thousands of dollars annually, could continue in existence for more than forty years without attracting any notice outside of the immediate locality concerned. Yet such seems to be the case with the savings bank function of the Provincial Treasury of Prince Edward Island. Neither The Canada Year Book, nor the Report of the Royal Commission on Banking and Currency in Canada in 1933, nor a standard work on the Canadian banking system give the slightest reference to this activity of the Provincial Treasury. Even within the Province, if one can judge from casual conversations, the fact that the Provincial Treasury receives short term loans from individuals does not seem to be very generally known. Moreover, on December 31, 1934, only two hundred and forty-four depositors were availing themselves of this service of the Treasury. The amount held on deposit, however, was relatively large, amounting to about $400,000, or an average holding of around $1600. This lack of knowledge is strange because the amount held by the Provincial Treasury in this account is published annually in the Public Accounts of the Province.

The Act permitting the government of Prince Edward Island to receive temporary loans was passed in 1894. The provisions of this act merely authorized the government to make loans "on all, or upon such other short time not exceeding three years as the Governor in Council may from time to time determine." A limit of $100,000 was placed upon the total amount that could be received under the terms of this act and the interest rate was not to exceed four per cent per annum. An influx of funds, however, necessitated an amendment, passed in 1896, extending the maximum limit to $175,000. As shown in the table, loans fluctuated around this limit for a number of years.

Savings Deposits in the Provincial Treasury of Prince Edward Island, 1894-1933 (*)

Year	Amount	Year	Amount
1894	37,133	1914	89,959
1895	116,622	1915	112,052
1896	177,283	1916	80,504
1897	174,102	1917	73,622
1898	159,886	1918	91,340
1899	160,465	1919	135,367
1900	172,539	1920	171,223
1901	176,998	1921	172,662
1902	174,247	1922	358,761
1903	187,858	1923	479,077
1904	175,406	1924	349,034
1905	256,950	1925	316,560
1906	465,984	1926	343,953
1907	474,069	1927	398,360
1908	463,016	1928	442,149
1909	75,814	1929	344,642
1910	70,135	1930	363,745
1911	83,906	1931	308,484
1912	73,829	1932	302,460
1913	99,280	1933	370,783

From 1905 to 1907, the amount held in this account rose sharply, and in 1906 the law was again amended, raising the maximum limit which might be accepted to $500,000.

The wild speculation in foxes, however, seriously affected this department. In 1908 there was a drop of about $13,000, and in 1909, all but $75,800 was withdrawn from the Treasury. Thereafter until the end of the War, these deposits fluctuated between $70,000 and $100,000, rising above that sum only in 1915. In 1918, to attract deposits, the act was again amended, permitting an interest rate as high as five per cent to be paid on these loans. After the passage of this amendment, funds began to flow into the Treasury, and in 1923 it looked as if the $500,000 maximum would soon be reached. Accordingly, in 1924, the last revision of this act was made. This repealed all of the former acts, but made no change other than to raise to $750,000 the maximum limit which could be received in this type of loan. This limit was never approached, however, as during the decade after 1924, total deposits fluctuated between $300,000 and $400,000, reaching a high of $442,000 in 1928. Due to the method of keeping accounts, it is impossible to secure statistics of depositors for other than the current year.

It is my understanding that the government does not actively seek these deposits. It merely accepts those which are offered. The Province does not wish to get into the banking business on a large scale, for that would necessitate a larger clerical force and involve an increase in other expenses. Under the present arrangement all of this business can easily be handled with the regular force. Such deposits have effected a considerable saving to the Province since the rate paid upon them has been from one to two per cent lower than the interest charged the Province upon bank overdrafts.

Upon making a deposit, the Provincial Treasury issues a receipt which states the rate of interest to be paid, (three per cent after April 1, 1935) and the conditions under which the money is accepted. These conditions are: First, that interest will be allowed as from the date of deposit, payable annually, provided that the rate of interest may be determined from time to time by the Lieutenant Governor in Council; second, no interest will be paid unless the money remains in the Treasury ninety days; third, the Provincial Treasurer reserves the right to pay off the loan at any time. These deposit receipts must be returned at the end of the year, when interest is added and a new receipt issued. Failure to return a receipt results in a loss of compound interest. These loans are payable upon demand at the Provincial Treasury.

The local branches of the chartered banks do not look with favor upon this activity of the government. Unfortunately, since the local bank managers decline to divulge the amount of savings deposits held in their institutions, it is impossible to estimate the extent to which the government competes with the banks. It does not seem, however, that the competition can be very great and it seems unlikely that the banks would gain very much if their Province should abandon this activity. Of course, when the Treasury was paying an interest rate of four and one-half per cent and the banks were paying only two and one-half, the threat of competition was greater than at the present when there is only a one per cent differential in interest rates. The many services offered by the banks would seem to more than compensate for this difference and secure for them the bulk of depositors.

The Provincial Treasury appeals rather to those individuals who desire a safe, relatively liquid investment at a fairly attractive rate of interest. In offering such the Provincial Treasury seems to fill a need in the Province, as well as to effect certain economies in its fiscal arrangements. It involves no extra expense to the Province and enables it to secure funds at a lower rate than would be otherwise possible. Possibly the fact that so few depositors hold relatively large sums in the Treasury may contain an element of weakness in the plan, in that attractive opportunities for investment elsewhere, such as appeared in 1908, might induce some of them to withdraw their funds. The logical remedy, therefore, would be for the Treasury to seek to increase the number of depositors and to approach more closely to the $750,000 limit. A wide circle of depositors would minimize any inconvenience caused by a number of withdrawals. Its long history, however, points to the essential soundness of the plan. It has successfully passed through booms, wars and periods of depression. Its forty years of service show that it fills a need in the community and that it is economically advantageous to Prince Edward Island.

Egg Laying Contest

Report of the Prince Edward Island egg laying contest for the week ending April 17, 1935:

Pen	Owner's Name	Pts.
1	Exp. St'n, Ch'town	832.3
2	Mrs. Roland Easter, New Wiltshire	814.2
3	Mrs. J. H. McPhail, New Haven	806.3
4	S. R. Pendleton, Kensington	664.8
5	Mrs. J. D. McFarlane, DeSable	722.3
6	Wm. R. Brown, Wood Islands	917.2
7	Exp. St'n, Ch'town	801.1
	Total	5638.2

Weekly production 77.7 percent.

Leading hens to date:

Pen	Hen	Eggs	Points
7	2	119	133.9
2	7	100	117.9
3	5	116	116.9
4	3	119	111.5
6	9	93	110.7

F. A. Driscoll, Manager of Contest, J. A. Clark, Superintendent.

WEST ROYALTY W.I.

The West Royalty W.I. held their monthly meeting at the home of Mrs. E. C. Robertson with twelve members and seven visitors present. Meeting opened with Creed. Reports were given by the Committees. Sick committee decided to send flowers to member instead of customary fruit. There was no correspondence for month. During the evening a sing-song was enjoyed led by Mrs. Andy MacEachern with Mrs. Fred Gates at the piano, also a number of solos by Mrs. MacEachern which were very much enjoyed by all. A contest "What would you if" caused much merriment. A delicious lunch was served by the hostess assisted by Mrs. Warren. A vote of thanks was tendered Mrs. Robertson for an enjoyable evening and the hope that she would be able to attend future meetings. Meeting closed with "The King," to meet again at Mrs. Stuart MacKinnon's on May 22nd. Roll call to be answered with "Gardening hints."

Visualizes Next Hundred Years

NEW YORK, April 22—(AP)—Complete defence for women and children in war, no more growing old but living a whole life at 22 or 35, and giving Mars some water and Venus some oxygen in her atmosphere were forecast tonight by Thomas Midgley, vice-president of the Ethyl Gasoline Corporation.

These forcasts for the next 100 years were released by the American Chemical Society celebrating the Tercentenary of Chemistry in America.

Dr. Midgley said the forecasts probably do not overstep the boundaries of accepted natural laws. Some of them are certain, others may be delayed and it is not possible to predict which. But it is certain, he thought, that there will be an end of colds, flu, tuberculosis, possibly cancer and many other ills.

In the synthetic home in the next century, he said, you will throw off the bed clothes by snapping your fingers, warm the room instantly by pushing a button, then throw your pajamas into the waste basket for then cellulose goods will be so inexpensive it will be cheaper to throw them away than to launder them.

"Indigestion will be unknown," he said, "for with discovery of certain hormones in the stomach of the boa-constrictor, it will no longer be necessary to stay up after eating to digest one's dinner—just a boa pill and right to bed."

Sleep will be undisturbed and bad dreams banished." There will be 'dream tablets", chemicals inducing only pleasant dreams, or other tablets stopping all dreams.

"Engineering," he said "is already waiting for chemistry to give a fuel which will be capable of releasing more energy per pound than it is required to lift that pound out of the earth's gravitational field. Given such a fuel interplanatory travel will be possible."

"I do not want to give the impression that interplantatory transportation will become a commonplace immediately. Considerable preparation of environment will be necessary. Mars will need water, Venus a new atmosphere, all of which will mean work for future chemists and engineers."

The better health he said, would make it possible to develop mentality so that young men could enter scientific laboratories "and solve our most intricate problems overnight."

Chemistry and physics will develop defensive weapons in war to offset any sort of destructive progress.

"The control of the age cycle," he went on, "wil become a fact making it possible for an individual to order long life, except for accident. If I extend this prediction to the year 3035 I shall include the statement that by that time Methuslah's record will have fallen."

Quiet Week-End For Ireland

DUBLIN, April 22,—(CP Cable)—Dublin resembled an armed camp over the Easter weekend, for the two rival armies, the Irish Republican army and the Free State forces were billeted around the captial ready for the celebrations in honor of those who lost their lives in the 1916 uprising. The apprehensions of a clash however proved unfounded and the day passed without incident.

The only stir created was when Michael Towney, chief of staff of the I. R. A. who has been "on the run" from the Free State Police since the recent round-up of I. R. A. leaders, made a brief and dramatic appearance in public. He delivered an oration at the graveside of Republicans in Glasnevin Cemetery, closly protected by a bodyguard. He made his getaway without interference.

In his speech at the unveiling of the statute of Cuchullan, ancient hero, President Eamon De Valera said the time was not yet ripe for a united Republic of Ireland.

Standing bareheaded in a driving rain, massed thousands listened in stony silence today as De Valera declared "the time has not yet come for proclamation of a republic."

"I want an early republic," he said, "but the time to raise the proud monument of the work here begun has not yet come."

In the two-hour march past of military forces 7,000 Free State troops participated, representing every part of the fighting services, and military airplanes droned overhead.

TORONTO, April 22—(C.P.)—Presbyterian church officials expressed concern tonight for the safety of a dozen or more Canadian missionaries whose headquarters are at Taihoku, in the heart of the Formosa Island region devastated by today's earthquake.

Among them are Dr. and Mrs Eugene Stevens of London, Ont. Mary E. MacVey of Fredericton, N. B., Rev. and Mrs. J. D. Wilkie, who are located at Tamsui in the Taikoku field.

Keep GOING with PEP

BETTER BRAN FLAKES

The Right Food for Active Appetites

Kellogg's PEP Bran Flakes have the rich flavor of toasted wheat. Packed with nourishment for healthy, busy people. Oven-crisp and delicious with milk or cream. Always ready to eat. Good any time.

Every bowlful of these better bran flakes has an extra amount of bran. Mildly laxative. Help keep bodies regular and healthy. PEP digests easily. Releases energy quickly.

Enjoy PEP Bran Flakes often. Breakfast. Lunch. Supper. Or as a snack after school and at bedtime. Sold by all grocers. Always fresh in the heat-sealed inner WAXTITE bag —exclusive with Kellogg of London, Ontario.

Kellogg's PEP BRAN FLAKES

POLAR BEAR COLD STORAGE
for
FUR COATS
and
OTHER FURS

The small cost of
2½% of your own fair valuation
Covers . . .
- Summer storage under perfect conditions 30 to 35 degrees faharenheit.
- Constant supervision.
- Insurance against fire, theft, moths and heat deterioration. INSURED TO THE FULL AMOUNT OF YOUR OWN VALUATION.

Manufacturing, remodelling and repairing furs our specialty.
J. D. KENNEDY, Furrier.
EASTERN FURRIERS
SUITE 4 BRACE BUILDING

FOX WIRE

We have just received, direct from England, a large shipment of highest quality Fox Wire. It will pay you to get our prices before purchasing.

FENNELL & CHANDLER

BRINGING UP FATHER —BY GEORGE MCMANUS