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Agents Wanted SELL HOUSEHOLD NECESSITIES; greatest imaginable demand; have business of your own; make five dollars up daily; capital or experience unnecessary. Garretson Company, Brantford, Ont. 8-121.

FOR SALE 72 acres land in East Royalty, 12 miles from Charlottetown, formerly owned by Brent McMillan, and all clear, in good state of cultivation, good house, barn and outbuildings almost new concrete floor in barn, also good water system in house and barn. Immediate possession. HIRAM HOWATT, 247 Prince St. St.

FOR SALE Timothy No. 1 Nickel. Clover No. 1 Red Mammoth. Alsike No. 1 Rose. Sweet Clover No. 1 White Bloss. Barley Two Rowed, Duck-Bill. Buckwheat Silver Hull. Field Peas Golden Vine. Corn Longtellow. Fitches, Rape, Mangel, Giant Car Beet, Carrot, Parsnip, Turnips, Beans, Peas, Onion Sets, Eschschol. Big variety Field, Garden and Flower Seeds. Government standard. Best prices. W. A. JOHNSTONE, Montague, P. E. I. 963-6-181.

Eastern Guardian SHOP from Holman's Catalog. THE ANNUAL MATINEE Races will be held on Silver Side Park Vernon, July 2nd.

DARKNESS REVIVES INSTINCT OF CHASE IN CAGED ANIMALS

LONDON, May 7.—Wild animals in captivity live at night an imaginative life entirely different from their dull day hours when the curious file by in front of their cages, according to R. T. Pocock, superintendent of the Zoological Gardens of London who is about to retire after many years of service. At night the inborn habits of the jungle show themselves in striking fashion and the beasts throw off the sleepy veneer of indifference they seem to adopt when humans stand in front of their enclosures and speculate upon what might happen were the animals suddenly given their liberty.

Speaking of the differences he has noticed in the behavior of wild beasts by day and night, Mr. Pocock says: "If you go into the lion's house during the day you are nearly always impressed by the peaceful way in which the animals regard you. But visit them in the darkness and instantly you are aware of the change. 'As if by magic their instincts to hunt and to kill have returned. Nothing is more weird than to walk past the cage of a lion or a tiger and then to turn around. To your astonishment you see that the animal, as you went by, has been staring you, just as if he were still living in natural surroundings. Or the instant you turn your head he drops flat on the floor of the cage. His great, lithe body remains perfectly still as he lies there intently watching you. I do not think wild animals like these ever lose their instincts, no matter how long they are kept in captivity. And at night, when all is still and there are none of the distractions of the daylight, they can live again in the world from which we have brought them."

"In a climate like that of London," says Mr. Pocock, "animals in captivity must always be a source of anxiety, and the wonder to me is that they live so healthily. Most people, for some reason, appear to think that animals should never be ill, but that of course is absurd. My experience is that the weather affects them to precisely the same extent that it does human beings. Fog proves most depressing to all the Zoo inhabitants, while dry, sunny weather cheers them up and their happiness is undoubted. 'When you see a big lot of deaths recorded in the newspapers, you will note precisely the same mortality rate at the Zoo. Oer birds with a covering of feathers, are, on the whole, very much able to withstand cold and exposure than beasts protected by hair. You can keep tropical parrots in the open all the year round with comparative ease, and although you can do the same with a good many tropical animals covered with hair, you are never sure that what applies to one member of the species will apply equally well to others.' Mr. Pocock does not believe that wild animals ever make good pets. 'No wild animals, in my opinion,' he says, 'can be relied on as a pet. Man already has domesticated practically all that can be domesticated.'"

Male Help Wanted WANTED—TWO OR THREE acetylene cutters, good pay for right men. Apply B. Benjamin, Cardigan. 5-4-61

Female Help Wanted MAID WANTED—BY MAY 30TH. Apply to Mrs. H. W. Weeks, 129 Fitzroy St. 4-4-11

STENOGRAPHER WANTED.—State experience and salary required. Apply to Stanfield Ltd. Turo, N. S. 1-5-31

WANTED—A MAID FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK. One who understands plain cooking. Apply Mrs. G. J. McCormack, 70 Sydeney St. 4-13-12

HOWATT HAS BEEN REFUSED ADMISSION OTTAWA, May 7.—Alexander Howatt, former president of the Kansas district of the United Mine Workers of America, has been refused admission to Canada by the immigration officer at McAdam Junction, Hon. Charles Stewart, Acting Minister of Immigration, told the House of Commons this afternoon. His associate named Mysersgouch has been admitted to the country temporarily. "I have received no notice of an appeal by Howatt from the decision," the Minister said.

This information was given in answer to a question by J. S. Woodsworth, Labor member for Centre Winnipeg.

Martian's Specific For Pain & Sore No Operation GALL STONES KIDNEY STONES BLADDER STONES APPENDICITIS \$5.00 a Treatment For Sale by Mr. E. A. Foster, Druggist, Charlottetown, P. E. I. J. W. MARLATT & CO. 211 Gerrard St. E., Toronto

In your PLAYER Piano insist on a PLAOLA ACTION RELIABLE PERMANENT SERVICE Perfect Expression from Pedalling only

Selling The Golden Fleece

The price of wool has now very considerably recovered from the distressingly low prices of 1922. The clip of 1922 sold reasonably well so that we are now inclined to look upon the woolly of our flock as something worthy of the consideration. How much will the 1923 wool clip bring to the wool-growers? It is a question not easily answered in a very direct manner. The price of wool is determined not by conditions prevailing in any one locality nor in any one province. It is, however, governed by the market of the whole wool-consuming world. The law of supply and demand from a universal standpoint is therefore the governing factor in determining the wool market. An unlimited demand from 1914-1918 for war purposes, with a gradual increase in production, sent wool prices soaring to abnormally high levels. The close of the war placed those engaged in the wool business in a rather embarrassing position. War demands for woolen goods ceased; larger stocks of hosiery and knitted goods were on hand than could be consumed and farmers were still producing to capacity; the supply far exceeded the demand and prices dropped. By the time the 1922 clip was ready to sell the situation had somewhat righted itself, low prices had driven many farmers out of the sheep business. The result of this was that the supply and demand soon reached a common level.

The wool situation at the present time is indeed favorable from the reports from countries which deal freely in wool indicate that the present supply is unequal to the demand. This shortage amounts to many millions of pounds. With these facts in mind we have reason to be optimistic and even enthusiastic of the wool business at the present time. During 1914-1918, the bulk of the world's wool was purchased to be manufactured into army clothing and for this finished product one grade of wool was as suitable as another. After the war the woolen mills resumed their postponed work of manufacturing fine cloths for civilian wear. For the purpose of the fine grades of wool necessary, was sold in bulk lots of all grades in one lot, these cloth mills could not obtain the grade they required without purchasing a large quantity of coarse wool; that is to obtain a grade they required they were compelled to accept a large quantity of a grade that they did not want. It necessarily followed that for the mixed article under these conditions, in fact, this mixing of grades left an article that could not be used for the manufacturing of the finer products, and thus such wool found its way to the mills, where the coarser and cheaper products were made. This fact also tended to keep the price of wool low.

In this fault of mixing grades Canada was perhaps the most blameable. It had been and still is in many cases, the practice of our farmers to wash their wool at home. By following this method the grades become so intermingled that no machinery could separate them. Such wool could be used only for the cheapest finished products and thus the wool producers received a lower price as a result of their own practice of washing wool in the individual place in the manufacturing of clothing. The finer grades are used for fine serge, blankets and the like. It may be readily seen that mixtures of grades in one lot limits the uses to which that lot may be used. There is a growing demand for graded wool. To meet this demand the Canadian Co-operative Wool Growers' Association was formed for the purpose of handling the farmers' wool. This Association acts as a Selling Agency and returns to the farmer the final selling price minus selling expenses. The wool is graded by an official of the Dominion Department of Agriculture and each grade is baled for shipment by itself. This Association is the only one of its kind in Canada, and it has established connection with buyers who specialize in certain grades and who thus pay a special price. In other words, the Association has not only developed a new outlet for Canadian wool, but holds the key to the door. By taking advantage of this special market the Association has been able to return to the farmer a price for their wool much higher than that received by those farmers who sold their wool to local buyers.

It is never safe to definitely predict future prices on any agricultural commodity, but by parading the existing market conditions and by studying the relation of these conditions to the conditions of past years a reasonable idea can be developed as to the possible future outlook.

The price of wool is set by international or world market conditions. The Canadian wool grower competes with the wool growers of New Zealand, Australia, South Africa and the United States. We meet these countries on the British and United States markets, being an universal grower, commodity wool ranges in price as the world's supply varies with the world's demand. Thus it may be seen that the Canadian supply of wool, being a small percentage of the total world's supply has little effect on

Contractor Gives It Thorough Test And Says It's Fine

Montreal Citizen Declares Taniac Restored Self, Wife and Father Gains 17 Lbs.

"Taniac has been of such great use in my home I can't speak too highly of it," said Jas. Desjarlais, well-known contractor, living at 235 Boyer St., Montreal, P. Q., a few days ago. "For eight months my health was so wretched I could hardly keep on the job. I could scarcely eat anything, lost about thirteen pounds in weight, and felt exhausted all the time. 'My wife was also in a weak, run-down condition, extremely nervous and unable to sleep well. 'A friend got her to try Taniac and the treatment has strengthened her until her nerves are perfectly calm. 'I began taking the treatment at the same time, and for my part, I eat more than I ever did and have gained seventeen pounds. I feel better and work better. 'My father has taken several bottles of Taniac also and is just as highly pleased with it as I am. 'Taniac is for sale by all good druggists. Accept no substitute. Over 37-million bottles sold.

The world price of this commodity. The world supply of wool for 1922 was not sufficient to meet the demand of that year. Some months ago this supply became exhausted; yet there is still a demand for wool. The low prices of wool during 1921 drove many producers out of the sheep business. The immediate future is likely to show the short-sightedness of those farmers and to prove that the man who sticks is the man who profits. When we note a shortage in supply of a commodity, such as wool, in any year as compared with the demand of that year, we may reasonably expect enhanced prices in the future for that product. In the condition we have in the wool situation we have no reason to believe that there will be any material increase in the world's wool supply during 1923 and with an unsatisfied demand hanging over

from 1922 we may look forward to higher prices for the 1923 clip. If economic conditions improve in Europe, we may hope for even a further increase in the demand and consequently a further advance in prices. (Coming to the marketing of the 1923 wool clip of P. E. I., we have a subject that demands more immediate thought. For the last four or five years the P. E. I. Sheep Breeders' Association has handled the clip co-operatively by acting as a local branch of the Canadian Co-operative Wool Growers' Association. Every year the farmers who sold their wool through this Association received many cents a pound more than if they had sold to local buyers. For the top grades, such as we find in the Shropshire, Southdown, Suffolk and Hampshire, the spread between local price and the Association price has been as much as 10 or more cents, while the lower grades as found in Cotswold, Lincoln and Leicester, obtained a price up to 5c or more above local prices. To be more specific let us review the 1922 prices. The local price for wool as paid by the Wool Growers' Association was 28c for wool from the finest mentioned breeds, while the lower grades sold for about 23c. These prices are for unworked wool. This 26c would be equivalent to 32-33c per lb. for washed wool. Taking the average price paid by the Association for the 1922 clip, it would be about 24c unwashed. This price would equal about 31c washed, as our shrinkage is about 22%. Now the prices paid by local dealers during 1922 ranged from 20 to 25 cents per lb. and no doubt 25c is nearer the price paid than 26c. Thus it will be readily seen that the farmers who sold their wool through Grading Stations to the Association received from 6 to 11c per lb. more than they would have received had they sold their wool to a local dealer.

What must the Island farmers do with their 1923 clip in order to get the most out of their wool? Marketing through the Grading Station has been proven satisfactory during the past years, and if the Island farmers were fully aware of its advantages, not one pound of wool would be sold other than to the Association. What must a farmer do in preparing his wool for shipment to the Association. 1. Keep his fleeces comparative-

ly free from chaff and burrs. 2. When shearing, keep the fleece as intact as possible. 3. Roll the fleece with skin side out, and tie with paper twine. This twine is supplied by the Secretary of the Sheep Breeders' Association, Charlottetown. An immediate advance will be paid by the Secretary and the remainder of the price will be forwarded to the farmer when the wool is sold. Practically all farmers who have once sold their wool through the Association have continued doing so. That is sufficient reason to prove that it is the best method. With a shortage of wool during 1922, an increasing demand and a

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THE MOST BELOVED PLAY OF A GENERATION "Peg O' My Heart" STARRING Laurette Taylor THE ACTRESS WHO MADE PEG FAMOUS AT THE Prince Edward TOMORROW & THURSDAY

Your Personal Appearance is something that you do not neglect. Rather, you devote considerable time and attention to the various articles of wearing apparel which go to make up your wardrobe. Why, then, should you not be as particular in regard to the wearing of glasses. Suitable glasses, properly fitted, add distinction to the wearer. With a prescription furnished by us, in one of our many varieties of frames, you are assured of the utmost in comfort and style. G. F. Hutcheson Optometrist

POST'S BRAN FLAKES With Other Parts of Wheat A Laxative Food

If you knew the value of bran to your health you'd eat Post's Bran Flakes with Other Parts of Wheat every morning. Bran insures fitness—eliminates poisons—keeps the whole system tingling and clean. But not the old-fashioned bran—harsh, unpalatable, dry. Here's a new, truly delicious, bran food. Made by a special process which gives you thin, delicate flakes with a wonderful toasted wheat flavor—with other valuable food elements of wheat—with practically all the vitamins—appetizing—delicious with milk or cream. Yet laxative in its effect on your system. Eat Post's Bran Flakes with Other Parts of Wheat. You'll enjoy them. And you'll welcome the difference in your regularity. A generous package for 18 cents—2 for 35 cents.

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