

Beer & Weeks



CONGOLEUM Gold Seal ART-RUGS SPECIAL PRICES

Remember these bargain prices end on Saturday, May 12th. Regular prices will then be restored.

- Gold Seal Congoelum Art-Rugs
- 9x6 ft. size \$7.95
Regularly Priced \$9.00
- 9x7 1-2 ft. size \$9.95
Regularly Priced \$11.25
- 9x9 ft. size \$11.95
Regularly Priced \$13.50
- 9x10 1-2 ft. size \$13.95
Regularly Priced \$15.75
- 9x12 ft. size \$15.95
Regularly Priced \$18.00

Attractive reductions in other sizes down to the 18x36 inch Rugs at .45c

If unable to call in person

ORDER BY MAIL

We pay freight on \$10.00 or over.

Beer & Weeks

USEFUL COOKING HINTS

To prevent a bowl from whirling all over the table when you are stirring with one hand and adding some ingredient with the other, lay a towel folded into double thickness under the bowl. This saves time and temper.

If your boiled frosting seems inclined to run, place the bowl of frosting in a basin of hot water and allow water to boil around the bowl for five minutes, stirring constantly.

When stewing prunes add a slice of lemon and a few whole cloves. It is a decided improvement.

To prevent salt becoming damp in the shaker, mix well one teaspoon of cornstarch with one cup

of salt. Put into shakers and you will always have dry salt.

To remove fresh coffee stains from table linen, dampen a cloth with cold water and rub gently. One or two applications will usually be sufficient. This can often be done without leaving the table.

Hold tomatoes over the gas flames for a few seconds and the skin will come off without heating the tomato.

When baking angel cake do not use a cake pan that has ever been greased, and do not remove it from the pan until about two hours after it is done. It can then be taken out very easily.

After peeling onions, rub a little dry mustard on the hands, rinse with cold water and all onion odor will be gone.

"I Now Feel Fine"



Mrs. P. G. Murdoch, Box 433, Portage la Prairie, Man., writes: "I was troubled for years with biliousness, constipation, kidney and liver troubles. I tried many different kinds of medicine, but nothing did me much good until I tried Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. I now feel fine, but am never without these pills in the house. Dr. Chase's Ointment has relieved my husband of piles, from which he used to suffer badly."

DR. CHASE'S KIDNEY-LIVER PILLS

One pill a dose, 25 Cents a box, all dealers, or Edmanston, Bates & Co., Ltd., Toronto.

THE WESTERN GUARDIAN

-SHOP FROM HOMAN'S CATALOG.

-MILK FOR SALE. .08 per quart. J. B. Millman, Kensington.

-AUCTION SALE at Shamrock on May 7th. farm, stock, crop, etc. Edward Gillis. 5-4-21

-NORTH TRYON AND Albany Bran, Middlings, Flour, Oatmeal, Cracked Corn, and Cornmeal, all above now in stock. J. F. Lord, North Tryon. 1-4-21

-WANTED AT ONCE A clerk to work in our store at Borden, must have experience, also a knowledge of book-keeping. Apply in own handwriting stating experience, references if any and salary required. Green Bros. Borden. 1-4-31

-STANDARDIZING RAILWAY. The first steps towards Standardizing the P. E. Island Railway west of Summerside has been started this week. Rails are now being hauled up from Borden and going through west and a crew of workmen began operations at different points this week.

-FRESH HERRING. It is understood that we will soon have some fresh herring now that the ice has completely disappeared from the Summerside Harbor and vicinity. The fishing boats are all prepared for the fishing season and it is understood that some of the fishermen are putting out their nets already. It is hoped that the fresh herring will be plentiful this season.

-GIRLS CLUB. A girls meeting was held at the Britannia Recreation Club on Monday evening at 7 o'clock and was well attended. Tentative plans are under way to furnish the rooms in an up-to-date manner as a club room and gymnasium. The Hon. Pres. Mrs. Graham Rogers was present and gave an interesting address. A letter was also read from Mrs. Joseph Perry, Hon. Vice Pres., thanking the club for the honor conferred on her. The next meeting will be held on Thursday evening at 8 p. m. to decide on a name and colors for the club.

-BUSINESS CHANGES. Mr. Andrew Bowness, fruit confectionery and temperate drinks dealer and undertaker as well, and all in Kensington, is instituting some alterations in his plant. He has removed the main entrance from the front to the west corner, has divided the store by a partition through the centre, so that both departments may be reached from Broadway. These changes will more conveniently serve the public as well as render the service more expeditious, but, what he would not encourage people to do—Y.

-BASKETBALL. On Saturday two games of Basketball were played at the Summerside Y. M. C. A. between teams from Kensington and Summerside. The first between the Kensington school team and the Summerside Taxis team was particularly close, resulting in a win for Summerside, with the score 28-27. The second game between the Kensington Triangles and the Summerside Presbyterian Trail Rangers gave Kensington a victory, score 31-26. Both games were a good exhibition of Basketball the play being fast and clean from the outset, each game was refereed half time by Mr. Lowry, principal of Kensington High School and Mr. Simpson County Y. M. C. A. Secretary.

-DAM BUSTS—Owing to Sunday nights heavy rain and consequent severe freshets the dam at the Wellington Mills burst on Monday morning and rendered the bridge below unsafe for traffic. There was over two feet of water running over it causing considerable damage to the structure and to the approaches. Teams coming to Summerside now have to go round by the Quagmire Bridge, a detour of over four miles.

WESTERN PERSONALS

—Mr. Lem McLeod is spending a few days with his sister Mrs. G. W. Profit.

—Messrs Bruce, All and Will Clark left on Monday and Mr. Charles Clark left on Tuesday for their home in Cleveland, Ohio, after a visit home on the sad mission of attending the funeral of their mother, the late Mrs. Hall Clark.

HOTBEDS AND COLD-FRAMES.

Every farmer can grow his own tomato, cabbage and other vegetable plants, if he wishes to, and they will be of better quality than he can buy. The way to do it is to start a hotbed, and the sooner it is started the better.

Hotbeds and cold-frames enable the farmer or gardener to lengthen the growing season for his crops. With them, operations may be started a few weeks in advance of the time that it is possible to plant out of doors. Throughout the spring and summer these beds may be utilized, and after the first fall frost they furnish protection for vegetables. They are inexpensive and easily operated.

The hotbed is usually covered with standard hotbed sash three feet wide and six feet long, and having three rows of 10x12 glass. Old window sash of any size can be utilized for the purpose, if the frame of the hotbed is built to fit, or cloth may be used as a substitute for glass, but after April 15 is fairly satisfactory.

Hotbeds already started this cold spring require careful attention. Have a piece of old carpet or a burlap mat to throw over the sash for protection on extremely cold nights. Loose straw will serve the same purpose, but must be weighted down to keep it from blowing.

Hotbeds must be watched during bright weather to prevent their becoming too warm, as the sun shining on the glass soon brings the temperature above that suitable for the growing of plants. Ventilation is provided by propping up the sash at one side or the other, according to the direction of the wind. Have the wind blow over the opening and not directly into the bed. The bed should be closed toward evening so that it will keep warm during the night. As the season advances more ventilation is necessary.

Cold-frames are hotbeds minus artificial heat, and are covered with frames with no manure under them, but banded up on the outside to keep out the cold. They are useful for growing plants that have been started in hotbeds, and for hardening plants to get them in condition to plant in the garden.

REGARDING THE APPLE SUCKER QUARANTINE IN NOVA SCOTIA

On February 26th, 1923, an Order in Council, known as Regulation No. 1 (Domestic) 1st Revision, was passed dealing with the movement of nursery stock from that area in Nova Scotia, quarantined on account of the apple sucker.

The apple sucker is a native of the old world and is a serious apple pest, particularly in England. It was first discovered on this continent in Kings County, Nova Scotia, in 1919 and has now spread into Kings, Hants, Colchester, Cumberland, Halifax and Lunenburg counties. This insect is not known to occur in any other province in Canada or in the United States.

The revised quarantine prohibits the removal of all nursery stock including trees, scions, cuttings and buds from any point with Quarantined areas to points outside, unless the same is accompanied by a certificate of inspection. All nursery stock moved within the quarantined area must be accompanied by a permit. In addition, no regulation prohibits the removal of apple, pear, quince, and European mountain ash stock from the area actually infested to any point outside, but it is permissible to ship such stock with an infested area providing a permit is obtained.

The attention of the public is called to the fact that the regulation applies to the movement of the infested products by mail as well as by freight, express or other means of transportation.

For the convenience of the growers concerned inspectors will be stationed in the various districts and anyone interested who is unfamiliar with the inspection arrangements should communicate with the Dominion Entomologist, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

-FRENCH ACADIAN SOCIETY.

On Sunday evening a largely attended meeting, held in St. Paul's Hall, Summerside, was addressed by Mr. A. Y. Landry of Caraquet, N. B., General Organizer of La Societe L'Assommoir. Mr. Landry spoke for about two hours, which he so ably represents and which is the national society of the French Acadians. The object is to unite those people and one of its principle features is in so doing La Caisse Ecouter which furnishes at the present time 50 students to the different colleges. La Societe L'Assommoir has to its credit six priests, eleven theological students, five doctors, eight agricultural college professors, four graduates in butter making, 125 holding good positions in banks and various offices. Mr. Landry is one of the best speakers among the French Acadians and his eloquent address was listened to with much interest. Before the close of the meeting a vote of thanks was tendered the lecturer and gratefully acknowledged by him. The meeting resulted in quite a few members joining the society.

-MRS (DR) JARDINE'S DEATH

The sad news was received on Monday at Summerside of the death at Scott, Sask., of Mrs. (Dr.) John Jardine. The deceased lady resided at Summerside with her husband for many years who had an extensive practice here which he gave up a few years ago to go West and was highly esteemed by all. There are left to mourn besides her sorrowing husband three children, the Misses Rhelda, Marjory, and Miriam to whom our sincere sympathy is extended. Mrs. G. W. Warren and Miss Libbie Clark of Summerside are aunts of the deceased who was formerly Miss Inez Sturdy of Victoria. The body, accompanied by Dr. Jardine is expected to arrive at Summerside on Thursday evening for burial, the funeral to take place to the Presbyterian Church at 1 p. m. on Friday.

Loss of Appetite—That Tired Feeling

Thousands take Hood's Sarsaparilla as their tonic medicine for that tired feeling, nervous weakness, impure blood, and testify that it makes them feel better, eat and sleep better. Hood's Sarsaparilla has given entire satisfaction to three generations in the treatment of general debility. It restores the appetite, relieves that tired feeling, enables the system to resist infectious diseases. The blood is purified, aids digestion and makes food taste good. A good cathartic is Hood's Pills.

Improvement

C. E. MacKenzie.

Those of us who are engaged in daily farming have many duties to perform, and to my mind the most important duty is "herd improvement." If we are to make a success of our calling we have to be up and doing. Taking our province as a whole, at the last census the average yield from our milk cow was less than four thousand pounds. This, then, is an actual loss, as one cannot feed an animal on the proceeds of four thousand pounds of milk. While we have many wide-awake farmers whose cows are yielding an average of from eight to twelve thousand pounds milk yearly, we have far too many who are not making ends meet in dairying. In fact, if they are not "going in the hole" they are robbing some other department of the farm—keep these boarders. Then we must get out of the rut, or fall. We cannot afford to fail; then it is up to us to find ways by which we may bring the average yield up to a paying proposition.

As the poet has said: "There is no royal road to learning." We may say there is only one road to success in dairying, namely, higher producing cows. To secure these there is only one thing to do, that is to find out the capabilities of our present herds. This can only be done by keeping individual records of each and every cow in the herd; use the scales, the sample dipper, and the Babcock test. I have found that when you induce a man to keep records of his herd, that besides finding out his individual cows he is almost sure to feed better. In nine cases out of ten he studies rations and after the first year his average yield improves on his original herd. They generally find that the poorest cows are sent to the block and the best cows are kept.

So far, so good, but the greatest improvement is the pure bred sire, with "something behind." Do not be penny wise and pound foolish. Get the good individual with the backing; then even if the price is large it will pay in the long run. Experiments have proved that over a period of say nine years, during which time three improved sires were used that the average production of the stock was actually one hundred per cent. better than that of the original cows. Then, just stop and figure out the results to the dairyman—an average yield of eight thousand pounds per cow out of all our farms at present prices would make our business look good; and besides the added interest taken in feeding and rations would result over the same period of years, almost another one hundred per cent. production. It is the common experience of all dairymen who have used a really good improved dairy sire that the investment has made more returns than the cost price looks "too big" only to the narrow vision that cannot see the natural improvement of the herd certain to follow. Many a dairyman might have reason to say that he cannot afford to pay a big price for a fine cow, but the same argument does not apply to the purchase of an improved bull, because the sire's influence spreads so much further and faster than that of the cow.

If the heifer calves are to be raised for dairy cows, there is absolutely no business reason on earth for keeping a scrub bull. The dairymen who think there is, pay a heavy price annually for maintaining that idea. The scrub bull is the most expensive and extravagant price of the flesh on the farm. He does not stop at being worthless himself, but being half the herd he stamps his offspring with his own worthless qualities.

By all means, brother dairyman, get a good dairy sire, even if you have to borrow the funds to do so, as he is without question the most economical investment in any dairy herd.

THE NEW "BORSALINO" HATS

For excellence of style—for excellence of wear—you simply have to "hand it to the BORSALINO."

Charlottetown's great stock of new BORSALINOS is ready. New blocks, new colorings, selling at a grand value price.

We have a wonderful line of lower price, too.

TOPCOATS in Tune with Spring

Every man within the reach of this MEN'S STORES service is urged to visit the "MEN'S STORE" at his earliest opportunity and have a look over the smartest assortment of Spring Topcoats that has been shown in Charlottetown for many a season.

You'll say "that's a pretty strong claim"—So it is—and you will agree that the claim is made good when you see the handsome TOPCOATS that we are opening up each day.

- Single breasted Full Belt Gabardine, 1-4 lined \$21
- Fawn Covert cloth Spring Topcoat, Satin lined D.B. Half Belt, detachable \$25
- Grey Tweed Slip-on Fancy Overcheck, 1-4 lined, set in sleeve, \$25
- The new "SEMCO" heavy Gabardine, 3-4 lined, Double breasted, full belt, leather buttons \$40



MOORE & McLEOD LTD "THE MEN'S STORE."

BUSH FRUIT CULTURE

(Experimental Farms Note.)

The gooseberry and currant are probably not grown as extensively now as they once were. New plants have not been set to replace the old ones which, because of lack of vigour, produced only inferior fruit. Attention has not been given to the pruning of the plant, and bushes which produced good fruit when young are no longer fruitful. Grass has taken the place of good culture, and the plants are endeavouring to persist under very unfavourable conditions. Good bush fruit cannot be grown in grass.

Both the currant and gooseberry requires much moisture, and if grass is allowed to grow it will so deplete the soil of moisture that these plants cannot make the necessary growth to give good crops of large fruit. They like a cool soil. The heavier soils of well-drained clay are more suitable than the dry, warm, sandy soils. If only a few plants are being grown, they can be handled best by mulching heavily with manure. This keeps down the grass, and the weeds that do no danger of overfeeding as is the case with some plants. Under a good mulch even the sandy soils are cool and moist, and this condition at the root is necessary for complete success with either currants or gooseberries.

If plants are over ten years old it is better to plant new ones than to try by pruning to reinvigorate the old ones. In fact after this age it is better, in any case, to plan for a new plantation. The best fruit is always produced on wood not more than three years old, so that after the third year some of the old wood should be cut out. The old wood is better with a view to producing young growth to take its place. This young growth will give strong buds from which large fruit can be secured.

Planting should be done in the very early spring before the buds start. When planted the top should be cut back, leaving about one quarter of the buds. The plant should be set about one inch deeper than it was when in the nursery, and the soil tramped well around the roots. The soil should be well prepared, by digging or ploughing in manure, in order to give the necessary vigorous early development. The most convenient distance to plant is in rows six feet apart and five feet apart in the rows, or about 1400 plants per acre. This permit of good cultivation without damage to the roots of the plant in case it is not possible to mulch. In any case shallow cultivation should be practised, particularly in narrow or wide matted rows. For very small areas, plants set in hills close together will no



Ease of handling and ease of riding are two of the striking characteristics of the good Maxwell that make an instant appeal to the owner. The enthusiastic way in which it is spoken of everywhere is a tribute to its really remarkable performance.

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