

FOR SALE

Double tenement house, good repair, reasonable terms for quick sale. Apply 304 Richmond Street.

L6130-7-16-41

Notice of Mortgage Sale

front of the Law Courts Building in Charlottetown on Friday the 31st day of July A.D. 1936, at the hour of twelve o'clock noon, ALL that tract of land situate, lying and being on Township Number Fifty-one in King's County bounded and described as follows: COMMENCING on the North side of the Georgetown Road at the South-western corner of a farm now or formerly owned or occupied by Robert Dewar, thence north along the West Boundary line of said farm one hundred chains to land now or formerly owned or occupied by James Moor, thence west along said James Moor's land ten chains, thence South along the East line of land now or formerly owned or occupied by George McDonald one hundred chains to the Georgetown Road aforesaid, thence East along said Road to the place of commencement, containing one hundred acres of land a little more or less. The above sale is made under and by virtue of a power of sale contained in an indenture of mortgage dated 27th March 1926, made between J. Milton Kennedy of New Perth in King's County, farmer, and Elizabeth J. McNeill his wife, of the first part, and Margaret A. McLeod of the second part, and which mortgage by diverse means assignments and acts in the land has become vested in the undersigned, default having been made in payment of the moneys secured by the said mortgage.

For particulars apply to McLeod & Bentley, Solicitors, Charlottetown. Dated this 20th day of June 1936. WILLIAM E. BENTLEY and GEORGE W. WAKEFIELD, Soliciting Executors of the Estate of the late Sarah J. Stamper. L5992-7-9-16-23

FOR SALE

HOTEL LEXINGTON

North Rustico Harbour. Latest improvements. Ready for Tourists. Real bargain to right party. Write MRS. JOHN J. HEALEY, Hotel Lexington. L-6076-7-14-16-18

NOTICE

In the past quantities of gravel have been taken from the Humphreys & Mills gravel pits at Springton.

In future anyone taking Gravel without having made arrangements with the owners will be prosecuted. L-6141-7-16-11

NOTICE

By order of the Trustees of St. Ignace's Mayfield School, all School Tax Arrears will be handed to the Court for collection after September 1st, 1936. JEREMIAH PETERS, L-6126-7-16-18

NOTICE

Dr. J. D. MacGulgan's office, 196 Richmond Street, will be closed till about Sept. 10th. During this time his patients may consult any of the doctors on the staffs of the Charlottetown and Prince Edward Island Hospitals, and any patients desirous of making payments may do so at the office of MacGulgan and Trainer, 162 Richmond St., Charlottetown. L-6094

FOR SALE

15 ACRES OF LAND IN THE ROYALTY OF CHARLOTTETOWN

The undersigned offers for sale the above property situated 3/4 miles from Charlottetown and Twelve chains west of the permanent highway on the Malpeque Road. House contains eight rooms with water system installed in the cellar. The land is in a splendid state of cultivation and has a stream of running water suitable for raising ducks and geese. Contains also a fox ranch. The above including three head of cattle, farming implements and crop must be sold, as the owner is in ill health and unable to attend to farming operations.

For further particulars apply to Fidele Gallant on the premises or to S. DESROCHES, Solicitor, Canadian Bank of Commerce Bldg., Charlottetown. L6083-7-15-16-22-23

Annual Meeting

The Annual Meeting of the Prince Edward Island Potato Growers' Association, for the transaction of general business, will be held in Queen Square School Hall, (Entrance Sydney St.) on Saturday, July 18th at 2 P.M. Representative attendance of the membership is requested.

KING OF THE RIVER

By C. T. STONEHAM

George Taylor was washing for dust at the Lupa Goldfields when news was brought to him of the disappearance of his father.

Old Jem had bought a farm on the Peel, hundreds of miles away, father and son had quarrelled years before; George was filled with remorse when he heard of his loss. He trekked for the peel at once, but it was two weeks before he could arrive there. Then he was apprised of the meagre details of the unfortunate affair. Old Jem had gone out to shoot guineafowl in the evening; he had never returned. First his boys, and later the police, had searched for him. Eventually it was concluded that a wild beast had killed him in some inaccessible spot; the police returned to their duties of chasing stock-thieves; the boys awaited phlegmatically the arrival of their new master.

George was not satisfied. He sought out Legara, the Masal chief, who had been his father's friend. Legara sat taking snuff from his spear-blade, listening attentively to the white man's plaint. "A man a'ter guineafowl in the evening does not wander far," said George. "Dad was too old a hand to get lost within a few miles of his home. If a snake had struck him, he would have had time to get out in the open and seek help; even a mamba does not kill that quick. I believe it was a lion."

Legara shook his head slowly. "The only lion here is Nanga'a." George knew this name to mean, "the wound made by a club thrown from a distance." He enquired the reason of it.

"He was an old lion who came here many years ago," the Chief told him. "He had a pack, they attacked the grazing herds. Gonyot, who was herding, climbed into a tree and he threw his runga so hard that it destroyed one of the big lion's eyes."

"Sounds a dangerous beast," said George. "Why shouldn't it have killed my father?"

"Because its body is now inhabited by the spirit of Konyek, the great chief," replied Legara simply. George banged his pipe against his palm angrily. "What nonsense is this?" he cried.

"It is not nonsense," said Legara with dignity. "We took our spears against the lions, but the big one escaped. From that day he never attacked the cattle, nor did he molest man. The Lybon has said that the spirit of Konyek has come to live in the beast's body, and thus he watches over his people. Since Nanga'a has lived amongst us there have been good years, the rains have been good, the cattle have increased. Moreover, he does not seek the company of other lions; he chases them away. None can withstand him, and therefore we know he is Konyek, for Konyek gave up wives and friends, and none could overcome him in war. Konyek's other name was Nanga'a; he was wounded by a man who hid in a tree and threw a club at him."

"Hum!" grunted George, perceiving his predicament. "Then the lion is under your protection?"

"It has been prophesied that if he killed the worst drought in the memory of man will come upon us."

George took an ungracious farewell of the chief and walked home to think things over. He was determined to discover his father's fate, and now he was beginning to suspect that this old lion knew the secret. Like most of his breed, he was superstitious, but he scoffed at the tales of departed spirits possessing wild animals. Still, he must walk warily, for to incur the enmity of the Masal would be dangerous; he was isolated among them. He resolved to search every foot of the country round about the farm. Skeletons were enduring, and his time unlimited; one day he would come on the remains of his unfortunate father and learn the manner of his end.

It was difficult terrain: rocky kopjes, dense thickets, winding

dongas filled with bush. In such a wilderness a body might lie concealed forever. But George mapped it out for diligent investigation, he persevered every evening, after the day's work was done.

One day an old Derobo m'ganga visited the farm to tell fortunes. The Wanderer is skilled in the arts of divination; George applied to this man for information, promising a fat goat in payment.

The seer resorted to the usual practice of throwing bones on the ground and reading the life of them. He had often been consulted about missing people, and in such cases he ascribed the loss to either a crocodile, a lion, or an enemy. "There were no crocodiles this far up the river; to accuse anyone of the murder of a white man would make considerable trouble for the accuser; the m'ganga fell back upon the remaining explanation. "The Bwana went out to shoot birds. He was attacked by a lion, and eaten."

"What sort of a lion?" enquired George eagerly.

"Man-eaters are usually past their prime. An old, solitary lion," said the m'ganga, and congratulated himself on so easily earning his fee.

George did not press for further details; his suspicions were confirmed.

A few evenings later, he came on Nanga'a. The lion had just finished his drink; he stood at the drift, looking round him with a contented air, unaware of the man watching him from behind a bush.

George was surprised at the size of the beast. He was a trifle bony in his old age, his hide grizzled and without the gloss of youth, but he had the frame of a giant and the bearing of a hero. A thick yellow mane clothed him to beyond the shoulders, his head was huge as a bolster with this hirsute adornment, and his single eye looked out with the glare of leonine royalty.

But George did not admire him; he resolved to kill the beast by some means and avenge his father. I must be done with the utmost secrecy, and it is not easy to kill secretly in a land where the report of a rifle is marked by attentive ears, and the earth displays messages as clear as print to practised eyes.

George withdrew silently and walked home cogitating. He would have recourse to the trap. By careful tracking he would find a recent kill, and there he would set his big steel gin. When Nanga'a should be caught, there would not lack means for killing him without advertisement. The carcass could be buried, and all traces of the affair concealed. His father should be avenged, even at the cost of a ruinous drought and a feud with the Masal.

Nanga'a went his way, ignorant of the fate preparing for him. The old lion's powers were at last beginning to fail him; his senses were losing their keenness, his limbs were stiff, and his spirits low. Hunting was becoming very difficult, for so quick is the fugitive's alarm, so cautious his safeguards, that only the most efficient killer may outwit him. And Nanga'a's efficiency was a thing of the past.

He had outlived his natural span; life had grown wearisome. His mind was bemused with memories of the past, so that at times it seemed difficult to determine in what stage he existed. As he trod the hunting trail he thought of the great days of his youth, when with eager, frolicsome companions he followed the leadership of a big lion of the plains; he remembered old friends and the happy communal life of the pack which, he thought, he had never known.

George stepped into the bushes and began to approach the lion from the flank, hoping to get in his spear-blow while the beast was still unacquainted with the presence of a man and stood there posing the weapon, with which he was not expert.

Nanga'a read the message of death in the man's eyes. He made a desperate leap to reach the enemy before he could strike. His old bone gave under the terrific strain; Nanga'a was free, minus his toes.

In a flurry of alarm George ran backwards. He dropped the spear, and fled to the Peal at times it seemed as if he were being caught in a cul-de-sac among the kopjes. It was a little ravine in the rough hills, so masked and tortuous that only by chance would one discover it. But it held a fat bushbuck who had come there to graze in a little clearing among the clustering thorns.

In making a mad rush to escape by the only exit, the buck passed near the lion, and Nanga'a retained sufficient of his old speed to intercept and strike it down. He fed full from the welcome meat. Then he dragged the carcass into thick cover out of the way of vultures and hyenas, and went off to the river to drink.

At early dawn came George Taylor, painstakingly following the spoor of the lion. He found the kill and rejoiced to see that it was fresh. Looking round at the bastions of rock which enclosed the little amphitheatre, and the dense ranks of thorns packed on every side, he congratulated himself on having found the most suitable place for his venture. It was unlikely that

TO LET

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So Pure You can eat it



natives would come here, except perchance to search for a missing cow; but, for the matter of that, he doubted if the spot were known to any but himself. In his exploration of these hills he had never suspected it.

He returned to the farm to get his lion trap which, set with his skill where Nanga'a would be most likely to tread in it when he came to drag his kill into the open. The chain he fastened to a strong tree. Then he concealed his tracks, and left the place, satisfied with his chance of making a capture.

At dusk Nanga'a roused himself in his lair by the river and set out in search of his supper. He was in a disgruntled mood. Once more he had dreamt of days past, had felt the joyful companionship of Orora, his favourite mate, and experienced again the rage and sorrow when the Kamaal warriors killed her. He had taken wounds that night, and dealt them; he should have died then on the spears of his enemies, instead of living to be a useless hulk, waiting for starvation to make a miserable end of him.

But he was thankful there was meat for tonight, at least he would have to urge his stiff limbs along the trail, confirming by every failure the decline of his strength and swiftness.

He came to the kill in the midst of the bush where he had concealed it, took it up by the neck, and began to drag it out into the starlight where he could feed at his ease. There he lay, gradually becoming something gaw under his paw and it was gripped tight in iron jaws.

In pain and surprise Nanga'a dropped the kill and leapt wildly for freedom. He heard the clash of a club, was tripped, and thrown heavily. There he lay, gradually comprehending what had happened to him. In his young days he had seen both lions and hyenas caught in traps, he knew they were man devices for the capture of his foes.

Why had man turned against him? For years he had lived unmolested. Still, he was caught; remained now to cope with a dangerous situation.

The trap held his front paw by the toes. At one time he would have pulled free with a jerk of flesh and sinew, but now he shrank from such drastic methods; age had weakened his resolve and made him tender. He lay licking his imprisoned paw, waiting for what dawn would bring.

It brought George Taylor, scaling warily into the ravine, heavy spear in one hand, rifle in the other. He came within view of the trap; man and lion glared at each other. "Look you," said George, with soft satisfaction.

Nanga'a growled threateningly. This was a white man, who might not treat him with the respect he had come to consider his due. He noticed the weapons and mistook the manner in which they were handled. It seemed folly to busy there like a tethered sheep.

George stepped into the bushes and began to approach the lion from the flank, hoping to get in his spear-blow while the beast was still unacquainted with the presence of a man and stood there posing the weapon, with which he was not expert.

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Active Year For Women's Institutes

Following were among the reports submitted on Thursday at the annual convention of the Women's Institutes:

SUPERVISOR'S REPORT

To the Honourable William H. Dennis, Minister of Agriculture, and delegates to this twenty-third Annual Women's Institutes Convention. It is my privilege to submit a report on the admirable work carried on by Miss Elizabeth MacMillan who resigned her position April 30, 1936 to supervise the organization of Jubilee Guilds in Newfoundland.

This year has been an eventful one in that for the first time our Island entertained the delegates and officers of the Federated Women's Institutes of Canada when the Ninth Biennial Convention convened here in June in conjunction with our Annual Convention.

During the year ten new branches were organized namely Darnley, Pisquid West, Glenfanning, Toronto Road, Spring Valley, New Haven, Mt. Herbert, Bredaebane, North Rustico and South Milton; two were reorganized, Bear River and three given and seven disbanded.

The members of the older organizations welcome the new members and will always be ready to give of their experience in solving any problems which may arise. The Institute to date number two hundred and fifty-one (251) branches. Six have failed to send in any reports and consequently did not receive the government grant. Let me, at this point, impress upon the secretaries the need for full reports sent in within the limited time given. If you wish to receive this grant, the lack of interest in these which are not very active at the present time is due no doubt to the fact that they have lost sight of the real object of the Women's Institute and are not living up to the motto.

From July 19 to October 10 thirty district conventions were held, only one group failing to organize. In the month of June Miss Hazard and I attended ten (10) conventions embracing ninety (90) branches. This month six (6) conventions were held comprising fifty-three (53) branches. Mrs. Allison MacMillan, our President, attended four (4) of these conventions and gave an account of the conference of the Associated Country Women of the World. These were held together so much to promote interest in the work but we have reached the place where our work must be recognized if we are to satisfactorily supervise the girls' clubs which are already organized and the increasing number which are requesting organization.

Early in the year Miss MacMillan and Miss Hazard visited the sewing clubs and coached the girls on the different phases of clothing appreciation. During the month of May twenty (20) second and third year clubs, of the Women's Institutes, were organized. I found them all without exception doing excellent work which is a credit to both the leaders and the girls. A number of the clubs have presented plays at the District Conventions, and several have exhibited their work.

Achievement Days were held at the club centres during August and September where the work was judged. Three awards were made in each class and an Achievement Certificate presented to each girl who had satisfactorily completed the first year course.

At the Central School Fair the final competitions were conducted when three prize winners from two classes of each club exhibited their work. Twelve prizes were awarded in each class. Practically all the members participated in Dress Judging and Patching Competitions.

Stress is laid, not on the project itself but also on the training of the club member in the conducting and every one of the various projects: cooking, sewing, health, operation, nutrition, clinics, handicraft, buying, decorating, home-making, donations, etc.

The thought that strikes one most forcibly is that these years of depression have surely been a blessing in disguise. Everywhere among the members of the individual branches one sees self-sacrificing, courageous women grasping the situation, practicing economy, reviving home industries and restoring to the home its original and rightful place as a centre of social activity.

It is with much pride that I place before you the report of our Institutes on Home Economics. We were very fortunate in having such willing workers in this committee. Although the Questionnaires sent out have not been promptly answered, we have received many suggestions for future work.

Home Economics has a very broad and satisfactory definition, and we can all agree that no one can exist without realizing that many aspects of Home Economics touch our lives, since it might be applied to each and every one of the following subjects: cooking, sewing, health, operation, nutrition, clinics, handicraft, buying, decorating, home-making, donations, etc.

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and girls is indeed a valuable one fully appreciated by those who attend. We would like to draw the attention of would-be club leaders.

The Carnegie Library System which was first established June 1, 1933 has now twenty-two (22) branches. Boxes of books were also sent to sixty-eight (68) institutes which are more than five (5) miles from a branch library. It is the earnest desire of every member of the Institute that some means be found to retain this service which has been of an inestimable benefit to the people of our province.

Six meetings of the Provincial Executive were held during the year to confer on matters of Institute business. Much of the success of the year's work has been due to the untiring efforts of the Convenors of the various districts, and to the co-operation of the Institute members. We solicit the continued support of the executive and members in all our endeavors.

During September the judging at Georgetown, Alberton, Souris and Eganville occurred. This time both the Supervisor and her assistants.

The "Institute News", the quarterly periodical continues to give information on institute work and to print articles by a number of members. This little paper is sent to you and keeps the branches in touch with each other and those working for home and country in other provinces. Had we a larger subscription list a greater benefit would be derived from this publication.

The total receipts for the year ending November 30, 1935 were twenty-one thousand and one dollars and thirty-one cents (\$21,001.31). Four thousand five hundred and fifty-one dollars and ninety-two cents (\$4,551.92) was spent on schools, two thousand eight hundred and twenty-six dollars and fifty-three cents (\$2,826.53) on communities, two hundred and ten dollars and seventy cents (\$210.70) on school fairs and one thousand nine hundred and fifty-eight dollars and twenty-two cents (\$1,958.22) of the Sanatorium, hospitals and orphanages. We do not desire to measure the worth of the Women's Institutes to our Island in dollars and cents yet these figures appear to be a general idea of what the Institutes are doing but having heard the report from the Convenor of "Canadian Institutes" each of our other Convenors will give you a detailed report of her work.

Edgar A. Guest has said that "All that we need to secure the most nourishment for the money that they have to expend. We can nearly all buy the cheapest food, knowing that they furnish as much food value as the others. Many examples of this can be shown. If we have to choose between meat and fish, we should choose the fish, for more nearly a perfect food than meat.

In the line of clothing and home furnishings many branches have suggested that the cheapest article is not necessarily the most economical. Remember that cheapness in itself is not always the best. Consider suitability and durability as well as price. Women must learn that low quality merchandise is extravagance, that produce priced ridiculously low will not give quality service regardless of how cleverly the genuine article has been simulated.

Many means of further promoting home economics, education for rural women have been suggested by the different branches, such as the reading of papers and magazines, discussion on the topics of home economics, radio talks, short courses, study clubs in each district, use of the library books, demonstrations and addresses on the subject.

Nearly all branches have endeavored and many have organized a Girls' Sewing Club in their districts; active clubs are found in Middleton, Freeland, Victoria, Mount Royal, Mount Stewart, Cornwall, Lekeview, Rose Valley, St. Felix and others. The last mentioned had one last year who went to Charlottetown Central School Fair and won first prize in a judging contest.

Coming to the last number of my report, I will endeavor to give to you a list of some of the home economics demonstrations, papers and talks which the different branches have had during the year. Many excellent papers were read on such subjects as: Child Welfare, How to Make House Cleaning Easy, Economy, Points on Buying, Foods for

Home Economics F. JEAN RODD, Supervisor.

HOME ECONOMICS

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Regular prices at other hours, viz.—Shampoo, Finger-wave, Marcel or Facial 50c each. Manicure and Eyebrow Arch 35c each.

All Tints, Bleaches and Rinses done here. Special Arnoll Dandruff Treatment with Shampoo, 85c.

Daily Rowing Exercises for Body Reducing and Beautifying, and Massage Ball Treatments to reduce stomach and abdominal fat, also to correct indigestion and other disorders of those organs, 10c each with free demonstration.

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L6073-7-14-16

articles of food must be selected and important requirements are needed for their complete enjoyment. Many branches have had talks on this subject and a few others, such as Indian River, etc., were fortunate enough to have lectures and short courses. Many institutes have contributed advice, food charts, etc., on foods for the building of strong bones and teeth of pre-school children. One of the uppermost thoughts in the minds of all the members of a family should be to help make the home a place for enjoyment and happiness.

Many good suggestions have been set down in the answers to this questionnaire. The mothers and sisters, by cheerful manners and kindness toward their parents and toward one another, can do a great deal toward making a happy home. Gentle treatment of brothers and sisters or servants and of parents is an excellent example to children and their place in society. In many other ways about the home, regular habits add very much in having the household run smoothly. In those homes where each of the children has some duty to perform, such as the building of a model house, or the task should be done as nearly as possible at a regular period. It thus saves the mother considerable time and attention in seeing that the various little things are done.

Very valuable information has been given by the different branches regarding standards of buying in the food line, millions of dollars might be saved each year and the health of our people greatly improved if the persons purchasing the food supplies of families understood how to secure the most nourishment for the money that they have to expend. We can nearly all buy the cheapest food, knowing that they furnish as much food value as the others. Many examples of this can be shown. If we have to choose between meat and fish, we should choose the fish, for more nearly a perfect food than meat.

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