

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1925

EXTRAVAGANCE

Statistics are given daily of the increase in municipal, provincial and federal expenditures, and the increase is truly startling. With every such publication we are favored with preachments about the necessity of economy, private economy, that is, to save the nation...

Who are they who are preaching private and personal economy? Certainly not those who are economizing. Who are they who are denouncing extravagance? Certainly not those who are obliged to count their cents before handing them over the counter for the necessities of life which, regardless of cost they must have or die.

Economy and extravagance are relative terms. Economy, if practised according to the reformer's admonitions, would demoralize trade, would bankrupt our merchants and put our tradesmen out of business. During the war the reform economist was abroad in the land but fortunately his propaganda was unheeded and "business as usual" became the cry and the practise and the country flourished even under the shadow of the war.

It was with a sigh of relief most of us learned that it was only \$35,000,000 and not \$100,000,000 the Hon. George P. Graham had borrowed in New York on the Canadian National Railway Account. Trifles, such as these are hardly worth mentioning far less worrying about, in the opinion of the Dashaway, Splashaway, Spend-the-Money King Government. But we have to foot the bill and the share of every head of a family in the payment of interest alone is \$1, while to repay the loan he must dig down in his jeans for \$22. Twenty-three dollars each is "going some" for a deficit on our railway—and still the King Government wants to build new branches!

"A Commercial Traveller" writing to an Ontario contemporary says: "I have just returned from a visit to the Maritimes. With the exception of Halifax and the Sydney business is surprisingly good, and the people generally optimistic. Undoubtedly the best place I visited is what is called 'the Island' (Prince Edward Island). They are a wonderfully prosperous people, so comfortable, so contented. They do not realize what poverty in a great city is, for no one need suffer want, everyone being willing and anxious to help another out during the season when navigation is closed, the only period when work is in any way scarce. It would do people in our large industrial centres good to take a run to Prince Edward Island and learn how to live enjoyably."

Should the Prince of Wales be called the Prince of Scotland, as Dr. Walter Seton proposed just a year ago? The question is carefully examined by Mr. J. H. Stevenson, who is a first-rate peerage lawyer, in the current issue of the excellent Scottish Historical Review. He holds that the title, Prince of Scotland, is in the same position as the title, King of Scotland. The Princeship is not abolished any more than the Kingdom is abolished, but both are included in the larger titles of Prince and King of the United Kingdom. On the other hand, the use of the title on informal and social occasions "may be another matter." Local and special occasions warrant this for in a Renfrewshire regiment the health of the Prince is drunk as that of the "Baron of Renfrew," and the Royal Archers, who are great sticklers for etiquette, toast him as the "Duke of Rothesay."

The good City Hospital Concert tonight. Attendance is twice blessed—blessing him who goes and those who benefit. It is confidently expected that the King Government will go to the country in the fall. The session of Parliament will last, it is expected, till the first week of July. The Government will thereafter set its house in order and have Parliament dissolved later in October with probably a November election.

The new Australian treaty as outlined in the Guardian's Ottawa despatch of yesterday calls for and will no doubt receive searching examination when it comes before Parliament. The provision that 25 per cent of the labor and material must be British to enable any manufactured article to pass the customs at reduced rates, seems likely to lead to evasion, disputes and other troubles. The agreement has to be ratified by the Parliaments of Canada and Australia and may yet be amended and improved.

It is the divine attribute of the imagination that it is irrepressible, unconfined, that when the real world is shut out it can create a world for itself, and with a necromantic power can conjure up glorious shapes and forms, and brilliant visions to make a solitude populous and irradiate the gloom of a dungeon.

Notes By The Way

Candlemas Day brought a repetition of the fables about the bear and the ground hog coming out of their dens and looking for the sun, and going into cover again discouraged if the orb of day shone brightly. If any bears or ground hogs exist in this province and came forth on Candlemas morning they could have seen the sun clearly. But science discredits the story and with it the rhyme.

If Candlemas is fine and clear We'll have two winters in one year.

In the Mother Country there is a common saying that "Candlemas Day takes half the corn and half the hay." This practically means that in so far as stock-feeding is concerned Candlemas marks the middle of winter. However true that may be in England, it is not true in Eastern Canada. Our spring season is later on this side of the Atlantic than on the other and St. Valentine's Day comes nearer to mid-winter than Candlemas Day with us.

Seventy-five years ago California was "the Land of Gold." It is interesting to know that last year Ontario produced almost twice as much gold as California, \$25,000,000 against \$13,453,000. But while California's production of gold has greatly fallen off other states, Colorado and Alaska are producing to some extent. In 1914 the gold product in the United States made a total of \$94,531,800 which has since fallen to \$51,734. Canada last year produced from her mines \$31,522,000 and will probably soon overtake her big competitor unless new fields are discovered across the border.

Two dollar wheat for the western farmer apparently means \$13 to \$14 for a barrel of flour to the city dweller. That is the other side of the story. All over the world the staff of life will cost consumers, dearly this year. Many of the prairie farmers are now regretting that they sold their wheat too soon, at \$1.50 to \$1.60 now worth \$2.05 per bushel. Consumers are complaining that the barrel of flour costs too much, even with wheat at present prices. This seems to be true. The big milling corporations are not in business merely for their health.

The cost of living which had been slowly reduced, is going up again with the price of wheat and bread. This adds to the sorrows and troubles of the increasing number of unemployed workers in the larger Canadian cities. High taxation and a winter of unusual severity add to the pinch. What is to be done about it? Our Ottawa rulers and members of Parliament—all of them can manage to struggle along on their big salaries and \$1,000 indemnities. And their sovereign remedy for all the ills of Canada is to borrow more money and build more railroads.

Never yet was a Government in Canada so lavish in its expenditures on salaries to themselves and their favorites, to nabobs of the civil service, commissioners and agents, none so generous in travelling expenses and white collar jobs, and none that has done so little for the real workers, the men who make and produce wealth by their daily toil. What the King Government has done for them has been to turn thousands of them out of employment and drive them out of the country, or compel them to dependence upon charity at home.

The King Government, whose tariff-tinkering has been a main cause of the unemployment in Canadian cities, declines to contribute to the relief of the sufferers. "Let the provinces do it, or let them shoulder a share of the war debt, and then we will help," is the substance of the Premier's deliverance in the subject. In the meantime a thirty-five million dollar loan has been floated in New York on National Railway account. As it mortgages the National Debt did not add to the National Debt! If it does not, why not shift the entire War Debt onto the Railway and thank Heaven that its paid!

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By James W. Barton, M.D., SAVING COAL AND PREVENTING ILLNESS

In one of our large cities a controversy is waging in the Board of Education, regarding the heating of the schools. Coal costs money, and one of the school trustees has discovered that in St. Louis a tremendous saving in coal, perhaps twenty per cent, has been attained by the simple method of moistening the air before it reaches the school room. It was found that with the moisture in the room 'dried out' by the heat, more heat was necessary to keep the youngsters comfortable. In other words if moisture were added to the air going into the room, the same amount of moisture that is found in the air in summer, then a temperature ten degrees lower could be maintained in the room, and the youngsters were quite comfortable.

Now water doesn't cost money and coal does, so that to raise the temperature this extra ten degrees, was where the money was saved or lost, being as I said above, perhaps twenty per cent of the fuel bill.

But the point that interested me more than the coal bill, was the affect of this hot, dry atmosphere on the health of the youngsters.

This dry air takes too much of the moisture from the body. The skin dries, and the lining of the nose and throat do not have sufficient moisture to function properly.

The air going into the lungs needs moisture, and as it hasn't got moisture content it should have, it simply takes it from the nose and throat, leaving them dry and irritated.

Everybody blames the heat of our houses in winter for the nose and throat irritations, which seem to clear up when the home can be opened up to the outside air.

These catarrhal conditions, as they are called, which sometimes lead to bronchitis, pneumonia, and even tuberculosis all seem to flourish about the time our homes are heated the most. However there is no question but his terrible dryness of the heated atmosphere, when the moisture is only one-half or one fourth what it should be, is a big factor in irritating the nose and throat and starting the trouble.

Putting vessels of water in the rooms, and appliances containing water on the radiators, or appliances to the furnace itself, all help to moisten the air of the home.

Water is certainly cheap enough to use in this way.

Daily Selections FOR Guardian Readers

FEBRUARY 4, 1925

THE GLAD AWAKENING:—As for me, I will bow my face in righteousness: I shall be satisfied, when I awake, with thy likeness. Psalm 17:15.

PRAYER:—Purify our hearts now, O God, and then we can not live righteously and see thee.

BEFORE IT IS TOO LATE

If you have a gray-haired mother in the old home far away. Sit you down and write the letter. You put off from day to day. Don't wait until her weary steps reach Heaven's pearly gate. But show her that you think of her. Before it is too late.

If you have a tender message. Or loving word to say. Don't wait till you forget it. But whisper it-day. Who knows what bitter mem'ors Many haunt you if you wait? So make your loved one happy Before it is too late.

The tender word unspoken. The letters never sent. The long forgotten messages. The wealth of love unspent; For these some hearts are breaking.

For these some loved ones wait; Show them that you care for them Before it is too late.

George Bancroft Griffith

Your Birthday

FEBRUARY 4.—Be truthful and you will be successful. You will never permit doubtful business methods nor anything but straightforwardness in love. You are shrewd, and will gain the confidence and respect of all with whom you come in contact. You are fond of children, and will have a very happy home life if you "give and take," and are careful to avoid jealousy.

That Body of Yours

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The Public Forum

This column is open for the discussion by correspondents of questions of interest. The Charlottetown Guardian does not necessarily endorse the opinions of correspondents.

THE UNION QUESTION

Sir.—The Montreal Witness has been for many years, and is still, a vehement supporter of Church Union. But, unlike many other supporters of the same cause, it puts truth in the first place. Here is a passage from the editorial in this week's issue: "It looks as though half of the former Presbyterian Church in Canada was going to be left behind by the union movement, a strange result considering the great union majority in the General Assembly, which is the Parliament of the Church, the constitutional ruling body, and that, after many long years of deliberation. It is vain to deceive ourselves by the fact that the congregations have gone four or five to one into the Union. The large opposing vote in many great city churches goes far to outweigh these numerically; and numbers are the only criterion our modern ideas of democracy give us of relative strength."

Since these lines were written, much further evidence has accumulated pointing the same way. Yet the Church Union Office says that the Union is succeeding far beyond the dreams of its supporters. Comment is superfluous.

I am, Sir, etc., A Believer in Truthfulness.

EDUCATIONAL CURRICULUM

Sir.—Your editorial on "Our Schools" introduces a subject that is or should be of vital interest to every one. It is a trite saying that our greatest asset is the quality of our people. For that reason too much attention cannot be devoted to training the young for their life work. Education should be so planned as to give each boy or girl every possible chance to make good. As no two persons are alike in ability or disposition it is only reasonable that a curriculum should be made to meet as far as possible the requirements of different personalities. Why should a boy or a girl who has never been on a farm and who never expects to use a knowledge of agriculture be compelled to spend weeks gathering and mounting weeds, when that time might be devoted to subjects which are necessary to enable him to enter the ordinary business or profession by which he intends to make a living.

Prince of Wales College is the only place where our youth can complete their High School education unless they leave the Province. Today most business firms as well as first class hospitals require that applicants have a High School Education. Why should every one who enters P. W. C. be obliged to take Teacher Training in School? By all means let our teachers be well trained but if the classroom in this course be confined to those who intend to make use of the knowledge gained it is only reasonable that a smaller number can have more attention given them? Why not have a number of optional subjects so that pupils will not need to spend time on non-essentials to the detriment of their other studies and often to their health. Let our Board of Education look to the problem of why so many students fail to pass in their second year at P. W. C. and if necessary revise the curriculum so that it will be of greatest use to the ordinary student.

I am, Sir, etc., E. A. McINNIS

Keep To The Cross The Only Message

REV. GEORGE C. TAYLOR OF CHARLOTTETOWN, TELLS PRESBYTERIANS NOT TO BE DOWNHEARTED.

(Halifax Chronicle) Taking at his text Hebrews 13:5—"Jesus Christ, the same yesterday, and today and forever." Rev. George C. Taylor, of Charlottetown Sunday afternoon preached a powerful sermon on the unchangeableness of Christ, at the Presbyterian Service held at the First Baptist Church on Spring Garden Road, drawing from these words of St. Paul the comforting assurance that though churches and creeds might change, Christ is eternally the same, and the only way to know Him and to serve Him is by keeping to the Cross.

Special music was rendered, including the quartette, "Jesus Only," (by Ratoll), and by special request Mr. Fred M. Guildford sang "Spirit of God" (by Neidlinger.) A large congregation well filled the church. Rev. Mr. Taylor, before entering upon his sermon, extended greetings from the Presbyterians of Prince Edward Island, who have refrained from entering the United Church, and exhorted his hearers to bear in mind that figures do not mean everything, and that the greatest works of God have ever been carried on by minorities. "The Church must be prepared to cease talking in numbers and money and to get back to the Cross of Christ," he declared, "but we must be mindful that sacrifices will be required." In the controversy that has arisen in the Presbyterian Church, Mr. Taylor expressed regret, and declared that arguing was quite useless. "The man with a creed can afford to wait and leave the matter in the hands of God."

In his sermon the speaker dwelt on the great changes that have taken place since the time of Christ. The change has been wholly physical, he declared; a tremendous machine has been built up with no soul to guide it. But Christ has remained unchanged and the hunger in the hearts of men for God and His word has never changed. Though there are those who would draw a veil of mystery about the works of God, though many books have been written on the Bible and still more on these books, the only way to know Christ is to get near the Cross and to have personal communion with Him. Because of these controversies, he has been made difficult to understand the Word of God, but yet, Mr. Taylor declared, it is not difficult if we go to Christ Himself and ask for His guidance.

The preacher implored his hearers not to be downhearted because of the crisis that has taken place in the church of their fathers, but to place their trust in the One who is Christ and everything good will come out well. "We must have faith in what we must keep to the Cross of Christ," he declared.

Before the sermon Mr. Taylor, announced that Rev. Dr. Scott MacKenzie, of Sydney Mines, would be the preacher at the Presbyterian Service next Sunday afternoon in the First Baptist Church. Dr. MacKenzie is one of the ablest of the younger leaders of the Church.

Old Times In P. E. Island

(Extracts from Royal Gazette Eighty-two years ago) (W. L. Cotton)

A copy of The Royal Gazette, published in October 1843, recalls events of "ye olden time" and the names and activities of some of the men of that time.

Even at that time there was a steamer plying between Miramichi and Charlottetown. By advertisement the public is notified that to prevent the necessity of subjecting the St. George to the risk of entering any of the ports by night, she will during the remainder of the present season discontinue touching at Bedouque on her return from Miramichi every alternate week and will, instead thereof, leave Bedouque every week on her voyage from Charlottetown. She will therefore, in future, leave Miramichi every Monday morning at ten o'clock and Charlottetown for Picton, every Tuesday morning, one hour after her arrival from Miramichi, and will leave Picton for Charlottetown every Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock and will proceed thence to Miramichi on the following morning.

Sir Henry Vere Huntley was at that time "Lieutenant Governor of the Colony," and he gives due notice of the further prorogation of the Legislature. Among other advertisements, Robert Hutchison—afterwards first Mayor of Charlottetown—gives "public notice, that having been appointed by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor to collect the subscriptions towards making the intended wharf at the end of Pownall Street in Charlottetown, I do hereby give notice to all concerned that I shall call forthwith on the respective Publishers for the amount of their subscriptions and will also receive the same at my store."

In an advertisement dated at Charlottetown and headed Sydney Mills, it is announced that "These excellent mills are now in full operation and the public are hereby informed that conveyance with leave the Subscribers residence in Queen street, every Thursday morning at 7 a. m., for the purpose of conveying grain thither; the flour from which will be returned free of expense to the owner, save the toll for grinding allowed by law. This advertisement is signed J. Sydney Dealey—a name not lately heard in Charlottetown. There is also an advertisement headed "Grain, Grain, Grain, setting forth that 'At Cedes's Steam Mill and Brewery the highest price will be given for good clean wheat, barley and oats.'"

"Lydiard & Finlayson announce that they have received by late arrival a large and well assorted stock of British and Foreign merchandise, including the most selected assortment of fashionable London and other goods which with his stock on hand comprises almost every useful article called for in the country. The warehouse to be purchased low, he is enabled to offer his goods at unusual prices for cash." Irving & McKay, Queen Street, also advertise "a neat assortment of British and Foreign hardware, groceries, paints, oils, etc. is over the signature of John Davis, Juniors," who advertises also "Bottled Porter and Lick Ate—a prime article."

Under the heading "Drugs and Medicines" William R. Watson begs leave to announce to the inhabitants of Charlottetown and the Island in general, that he has commenced in the above line in the store adjoining the late Mr. Donald McDonald's and next to P. W. C. and if necessary revise the curriculum so that it will be of greatest use to the ordinary student.

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chamber next" announces that he will be willing to dispose of his stock with a part of his household goods and furniture to any person who may be disposed to enter into the business." Henry Shearman offers for sale or to let for a term of years, that highly eligible and beautifully situated estate of Keston bordering on the Royal Road, three and a half miles from Charlottetown. There is also offered for sale "that pleasantly situated new house situated on town lot number 33 in the Fourth Hundred, with a front on Kent Street 18 feet and extending back thirty feet, and adjoins Mr. George Snelgrove's." For further particulars application is to be made to "Mr. John Hudson, Lot 32, or by letters addressed to him at the Royal Gazette Office."

Persons having legal demands against the estate of John H. White Printer and Bookbinder, are requested by John Davis, Jun., and Charles Welsh, Administrators to furnish their accounts duly attested. Henry Palmer "having received a Power of Attorney from the Hon. John Dunscombe of Newfoundland to manage his estate in this Island, requests immediate payment of all arrears of rent by the tenantry thereon," and announces that "any persons who have taken possession of any part of the said estate will be proceeded against forthwith unless they come and make immediate settlement." James H. Peters afterwards Mr. Justice Peters announces that "Whereas the estate of the Hon. Samuel Cunard, in this Island have been conveyed to John Duffy, Matthew Byles Almon, Alexander Murlson, Andrew Uniaque, and John Stair of Halifax, and the subscriber having been duly empowered by the above named to manage the said estates, hereby gives notice that he is now prepared to sell and lease land as usual," but "persons having business respecting lands must call at the office of the subscriber between the hours of 10 and 3." William Forgan, also gives notice that "having been duly empowered by Miss Rennie and D. S. Rennie, Esquires, to act as their agent in the management of their respective estates in this Island, requests the tenants in Lot or Township number 23, and all other persons who stand indebted to them for arrears of rent, or otherwise, to make immediate payment."

The Hon. T.H. Haviland, Colonial Secretary in the old regime, announces that "The Lieutenant Governor, having received instructions from the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for the Colonies to resume the old system of making up the end of the Calendar year, the several officers in this government are desired to transmit their returns for the current year to this office as soon after the 31st December as possible." William Candlish, High Sheriff of Queen's County, gives public notice that "Her Majesty's Supreme Court of Judicature for Queen's County, will be held at the Courthouse in Charlottetown on Tuesday, the 31st day of October next, etc., and J. Spencer Smith, Colonial Treasurer announces that in compliance with the provisions of the Act of the General Assembly for levying an assessment on all lands within this Island I have appointed the following persons to be receivers of the said assessment.

Prince County  
Joseph Pope, Bedouque, Thomas C. Compton, St. Eleanor's, James Yeo, Port Hill, John Cambridge, Allan Forsyth, Casumpeque, Robert Hyndman, Princetown.

Queen's County  
James Pigeon, New London, Thomas Fairbairn, Sable, Solomon Desbrisay, Charlottetown, Allan McDougall, Belfast.

King's County  
John Jardine, St. Peter's, Alexander McDonald, St. Margaret's, William Macgowan, Souris, Hugh Macdonald, Three Rivers, James Richards, Murray Harbour.

The old newspaper from which these extracts were made was tattooed and torn. It was published by Mr. James D. Hassard, who was in his time one of the most important and lucrative offices under the government of the colony. The Royal Gazette was at that time a newspaper as well as a record of official events. It shows that though conditions were widely different here in the middle of the last century, there were here living and in business here active and able men—as there are now.

Booklet on request. Address Dept. K.

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- 2 - Fine like this
- 3 - Medium like this
- 4 - Broad like this
- 5 - Stub like this

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FOR what kind of writing do you use a pen? How do you hold it? And what style of writing is entirely natural to your hand? Close figure work or fine memoranda, for example, call for a fine or extra-fine point. But the medium point, the broad, or the stub—these give one's penmanship a personality and character that win the world's respect. So in the classic Duofold Pen, Geo. S. Parker gives the world the whole five degrees of points that the five degrees of writing require. Any good pen counter will sell you this beauty. Flashing black or black-tipped lacquer-red, the color that makes this a hard pen to mislay.

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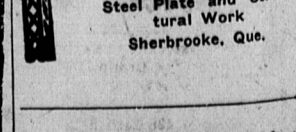


Duofold in 5's Lady Duofold \$3 Same except for size. With ring for chainette

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