

THE CHARLOTTE TOWN GUARDIAN

W. Chester S. McLaughlin, President; J. R. Burnett, Editor and Publisher; D. R. Christie, Associate Editor.

Morning Daily (founded 1857) \$5.00 per year (delivered) in advance \$4.50 per year (mailed) in advance in Canada and United States

THURSDAY, AUG. 23, 1923

OUR ISOLATION

Great Britain's "splendid isolation" made her the greatest power the world has ever known, a power that spread its sheltering wings over the Seven Seas and made them safe for the commerce of all nations.

To be isolated is not the worst that can befall. It has its limitations, it is true, but it also has its advantages and they are many.

Isolation has done much for our province. We have one main industry, agriculture, and our isolation has kept us from many of the diseases, plant and animal, that have handicapped this industry elsewhere.

We have full control of our importations and power to prevent the importation of diseased stock. We are in a position, if we choose to take advantage of it, to produce live stock the health of which can be absolutely guaranteed; to produce disease-proof seeds and to establish a reputation for them which will open the world's markets for us.

Doing business at random, within the store or on the farm is not business-like. No successful merchant undertakes it and no farmer can be really successful who does not really know what each department on his farm yields him or whether it yields him anything.

Our isolation, with its undeniable handicaps, has been a large factor in these achievements. Our soil and moderate climate have contributed their quota and by persistent care and a determination to produce only the best we can climb to yet greater achievements.

While our isolation must necessarily continue we have overcome many of its handicaps by the linking up of our railway with the railway system of the continent, at the same time retaining all the advantages of control over our importations and thus preventing the introduction of diseases incident to our sister provinces with their unprotected borders.

The making of Prince Edward Island one of the most important seed beds, food supply and pure stock centres of the dominion is within our reach because of our isolation.

On every farm in the province business is conducted in departments. There are field crops, the dairy herd, the hogs and the poultry. Which of these departments pays best? How many of our farmers know whether all of them pay, how much they pay or whether they are carried on at a loss or a profit?

Looking at the situation, from the view point of the "paper farmer" the matter should not be difficult and, if accomplished, it would undoubtedly be a valuable thing to original intention of extracting

know. Moreover, the "paper farmer" knows that it has been done, that there are farmers here, and in our sister provinces who keep account with every department on the farm and who know approximately at least, whether a department is profitable.

These shipments included thoroughbred horses from the Royal Stud, Shorthorns from the King's Farm, Shropshire sheep from the Duke of Westminster's estate, and ponies from the Devon moors, a type of animals hitherto unknown in Canada. Importations have been continued from year to year. The latest importation consisted of a thoroughbred stallion and four mares, the superb animal which is to head the stud being a handsome five-year-old, which at three years won several classic racing events.

There are other and larger ranches in Alberta more than one of which have become internationally famous. Among these the E. P. ranch, as the Prince's property is called, already holds a noteworthy distinction for the number of prize winning animals it is producing in increasing numbers, the wide distribution they have gained throughout the Prairie Provinces, in the United States and in the British Isles. The recognition thus extended is no doubt based on merit, but the rank and world-wide popularity of the princely proprietor we may be assured detracts nothing from the fame of the E. P. ranch and its excellent live stock.

These shipments included thoroughbred horses from the Royal Stud, Shorthorns from the King's Farm, Shropshire sheep from the Duke of Westminster's estate, and ponies from the Devon moors, a type of animals hitherto unknown in Canada. Importations have been continued from year to year. The latest importation consisted of a thoroughbred stallion and four mares, the superb animal which is to head the stud being a handsome five-year-old, which at three years won several classic racing events.

There are other and larger ranches in Alberta more than one of which have become internationally famous. Among these the E. P. ranch, as the Prince's property is called, already holds a noteworthy distinction for the number of prize winning animals it is producing in increasing numbers, the wide distribution they have gained throughout the Prairie Provinces, in the United States and in the British Isles. The recognition thus extended is no doubt based on merit, but the rank and world-wide popularity of the princely proprietor we may be assured detracts nothing from the fame of the E. P. ranch and its excellent live stock.

We are mainly indebted to Agricultural and Industrial Progress in Canada, published by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company for the facts above outlined. The article makes it apparent that in its brief history the E. P. ranch has come to play an important part in the Western Live Stock industry. Its establishment was an indication of the importance attached to agriculture in the Dominion of the Empire and a stimulus to the attainment of perfection in live stock breeding. And it has done much to bring British and Canadian agriculture closer together, and to establish a higher appreciation for Canadian live stock in the Mother Country.

Canada's export trade is something to be proud of. On a per capita basis the Dominion last year occupied the second place among the nations of the world. New Zealand leads the world with exports of \$154.54 per head of her people, followed by Canada with \$100.63 per head. If we take second place it is another British country that leads the way. These figures compare with an export trade of \$69.36 per head in the United Kingdom and \$33.95 per head in the United States.

In the year 1890 the total exports of Canada amounted to \$85,000,000, of which 6 per cent. were manufactured products. For the year ending February, 1923, the exports of the Dominion were \$928,000,000, of which 42 per cent. were finished products. This shows a tenfold increase in 33 years. In some past years of high values, as in 1920 and 1921, Canada's export trade amounted to \$147 and \$150 per head and led all the countries of the world in that regard. Whatever the gloomy pessimists may imagine it would be hard to detect any "whisper of death" in Canada's export trade figures.

His Excellency the Governor-General comes to us as the twelfth in the distinguished line of British noblemen who have held that high position since the Dominion was established in 1867. Every one of them was warmly welcomed when he came and at the end of their respective terms each Governor and his people parted with mutual regret. It was due to the high character and attainments of these men, and the skill with which they adapted themselves to the conditions of our country and the sentiments of our democratic people that their sustained popularity as worthy representatives of the Sovereign in Canada was thus assured. There is every indication that Lord and Lady Byng will fully sustain the high constitutional and

from Germany her full reparations. How it will end it were useless to undertake to predict. At present the situation is grave and the outlook very uncertain.

Europe, and indeed the whole civilized world, is watching with tense interest, not unmixed with anxiety, the straining cords that have for some years bound Britain, France, Belgium and Italy together as a coterie of friendly nations. The bonds, particularly between Britain and France are now dangerously near the breaking point. In the allied dealing with Germany after the war, France impatient at the delaying and whining and the evident dishonesty, of Germany in fulfilling her part of the treaty of peace, adopted a means of her own to bring Germany to time. Contrary to the desire and the advice and warning of Great Britain she took possession of the Ruhr Valley, the richest industrial and mining portion of Germany and undertook to collect her own reparations. The venture has not been a success; Germany remains obstinate and while the occupation by France is crippling Germany the expense to France is vastly greater than any profits she is deriving. Britain wants to give Germany a chance to get on her feet so that all her creditors may get their share of the reparations. France realizes that she has made a mistake but is unwilling to withdraw. She is at present depending upon her superior military strength and so long as Great Britain and the United States do not interfere she is in a position to carry out her purpose in Germany. Great Britain and the United States are diplomatically endeavoring to arrange some settlement, other than forcible occupation, between France and Germany but France is apparently determined to carry out her original intention of extracting

Europe, and indeed the whole civilized world, is watching with tense interest, not unmixed with anxiety, the straining cords that have for some years bound Britain, France, Belgium and Italy together as a coterie of friendly nations. The bonds, particularly between Britain and France are now dangerously near the breaking point. In the allied dealing with Germany after the war, France impatient at the delaying and whining and the evident dishonesty, of Germany in fulfilling her part of the treaty of peace, adopted a means of her own to bring Germany to time. Contrary to the desire and the advice and warning of Great Britain she took possession of the Ruhr Valley, the richest industrial and mining portion of Germany and undertook to collect her own reparations. The venture has not been a success; Germany remains obstinate and while the occupation by France is crippling Germany the expense to France is vastly greater than any profits she is deriving. Britain wants to give Germany a chance to get on her feet so that all her creditors may get their share of the reparations. France realizes that she has made a mistake but is unwilling to withdraw. She is at present depending upon her superior military strength and so long as Great Britain and the United States do not interfere she is in a position to carry out her purpose in Germany. Great Britain and the United States are diplomatically endeavoring to arrange some settlement, other than forcible occupation, between France and Germany but France is apparently determined to carry out her original intention of extracting

Europe, and indeed the whole civilized world, is watching with tense interest, not unmixed with anxiety, the straining cords that have for some years bound Britain, France, Belgium and Italy together as a coterie of friendly nations. The bonds, particularly between Britain and France are now dangerously near the breaking point. In the allied dealing with Germany after the war, France impatient at the delaying and whining and the evident dishonesty, of Germany in fulfilling her part of the treaty of peace, adopted a means of her own to bring Germany to time. Contrary to the desire and the advice and warning of Great Britain she took possession of the Ruhr Valley, the richest industrial and mining portion of Germany and undertook to collect her own reparations. The venture has not been a success; Germany remains obstinate and while the occupation by France is crippling Germany the expense to France is vastly greater than any profits she is deriving. Britain wants to give Germany a chance to get on her feet so that all her creditors may get their share of the reparations. France realizes that she has made a mistake but is unwilling to withdraw. She is at present depending upon her superior military strength and so long as Great Britain and the United States do not interfere she is in a position to carry out her purpose in Germany. Great Britain and the United States are diplomatically endeavoring to arrange some settlement, other than forcible occupation, between France and Germany but France is apparently determined to carry out her original intention of extracting

Europe, and indeed the whole civilized world, is watching with tense interest, not unmixed with anxiety, the straining cords that have for some years bound Britain, France, Belgium and Italy together as a coterie of friendly nations. The bonds, particularly between Britain and France are now dangerously near the breaking point. In the allied dealing with Germany after the war, France impatient at the delaying and whining and the evident dishonesty, of Germany in fulfilling her part of the treaty of peace, adopted a means of her own to bring Germany to time. Contrary to the desire and the advice and warning of Great Britain she took possession of the Ruhr Valley, the richest industrial and mining portion of Germany and undertook to collect her own reparations. The venture has not been a success; Germany remains obstinate and while the occupation by France is crippling Germany the expense to France is vastly greater than any profits she is deriving. Britain wants to give Germany a chance to get on her feet so that all her creditors may get their share of the reparations. France realizes that she has made a mistake but is unwilling to withdraw. She is at present depending upon her superior military strength and so long as Great Britain and the United States do not interfere she is in a position to carry out her purpose in Germany. Great Britain and the United States are diplomatically endeavoring to arrange some settlement, other than forcible occupation, between France and Germany but France is apparently determined to carry out her original intention of extracting

Europe, and indeed the whole civilized world, is watching with tense interest, not unmixed with anxiety, the straining cords that have for some years bound Britain, France, Belgium and Italy together as a coterie of friendly nations. The bonds, particularly between Britain and France are now dangerously near the breaking point. In the allied dealing with Germany after the war, France impatient at the delaying and whining and the evident dishonesty, of Germany in fulfilling her part of the treaty of peace, adopted a means of her own to bring Germany to time. Contrary to the desire and the advice and warning of Great Britain she took possession of the Ruhr Valley, the richest industrial and mining portion of Germany and undertook to collect her own reparations. The venture has not been a success; Germany remains obstinate and while the occupation by France is crippling Germany the expense to France is vastly greater than any profits she is deriving. Britain wants to give Germany a chance to get on her feet so that all her creditors may get their share of the reparations. France realizes that she has made a mistake but is unwilling to withdraw. She is at present depending upon her superior military strength and so long as Great Britain and the United States do not interfere she is in a position to carry out her purpose in Germany. Great Britain and the United States are diplomatically endeavoring to arrange some settlement, other than forcible occupation, between France and Germany but France is apparently determined to carry out her original intention of extracting

Europe, and indeed the whole civilized world, is watching with tense interest, not unmixed with anxiety, the straining cords that have for some years bound Britain, France, Belgium and Italy together as a coterie of friendly nations. The bonds, particularly between Britain and France are now dangerously near the breaking point. In the allied dealing with Germany after the war, France impatient at the delaying and whining and the evident dishonesty, of Germany in fulfilling her part of the treaty of peace, adopted a means of her own to bring Germany to time. Contrary to the desire and the advice and warning of Great Britain she took possession of the Ruhr Valley, the richest industrial and mining portion of Germany and undertook to collect her own reparations. The venture has not been a success; Germany remains obstinate and while the occupation by France is crippling Germany the expense to France is vastly greater than any profits she is deriving. Britain wants to give Germany a chance to get on her feet so that all her creditors may get their share of the reparations. France realizes that she has made a mistake but is unwilling to withdraw. She is at present depending upon her superior military strength and so long as Great Britain and the United States do not interfere she is in a position to carry out her purpose in Germany. Great Britain and the United States are diplomatically endeavoring to arrange some settlement, other than forcible occupation, between France and Germany but France is apparently determined to carry out her original intention of extracting

Europe, and indeed the whole civilized world, is watching with tense interest, not unmixed with anxiety, the straining cords that have for some years bound Britain, France, Belgium and Italy together as a coterie of friendly nations. The bonds, particularly between Britain and France are now dangerously near the breaking point. In the allied dealing with Germany after the war, France impatient at the delaying and whining and the evident dishonesty, of Germany in fulfilling her part of the treaty of peace, adopted a means of her own to bring Germany to time. Contrary to the desire and the advice and warning of Great Britain she took possession of the Ruhr Valley, the richest industrial and mining portion of Germany and undertook to collect her own reparations. The venture has not been a success; Germany remains obstinate and while the occupation by France is crippling Germany the expense to France is vastly greater than any profits she is deriving. Britain wants to give Germany a chance to get on her feet so that all her creditors may get their share of the reparations. France realizes that she has made a mistake but is unwilling to withdraw. She is at present depending upon her superior military strength and so long as Great Britain and the United States do not interfere she is in a position to carry out her purpose in Germany. Great Britain and the United States are diplomatically endeavoring to arrange some settlement, other than forcible occupation, between France and Germany but France is apparently determined to carry out her original intention of extracting

Notes By The Way

In the summer of 1919 His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales made his memorable tour of the Canadian Dominion. It has been announced that he is coming to Canada again in the early autumn of this year. This time he will come quite informally and unofficially to visit his live stock ranch in Southern Alberta. This was a purchase made during his official tour four years ago. Immediately after he purchased the ranch and before his return to England the Prince made arrangements for the shipment of some of the best stock in the British Isles to the Canadian West.

These shipments included thoroughbred horses from the Royal Stud, Shorthorns from the King's Farm, Shropshire sheep from the Duke of Westminster's estate, and ponies from the Devon moors, a type of animals hitherto unknown in Canada. Importations have been continued from year to year. The latest importation consisted of a thoroughbred stallion and four mares, the superb animal which is to head the stud being a handsome five-year-old, which at three years won several classic racing events. Other importations made at the same time included over forty Hampshire sheep and twenty-three head of Shorthorn cattle from the Royal farms of England.

There are other and larger ranches in Alberta more than one of which have become internationally famous. Among these the E. P. ranch, as the Prince's property is called, already holds a noteworthy distinction for the number of prize winning animals it is producing in increasing numbers, the wide distribution they have gained throughout the Prairie Provinces, in the United States and in the British Isles. The recognition thus extended is no doubt based on merit, but the rank and world-wide popularity of the princely proprietor we may be assured detracts nothing from the fame of the E. P. ranch and its excellent live stock.

We are mainly indebted to Agricultural and Industrial Progress in Canada, published by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company for the facts above outlined. The article makes it apparent that in its brief history the E. P. ranch has come to play an important part in the Western Live Stock industry. Its establishment was an indication of the importance attached to agriculture in the Dominion of the Empire and a stimulus to the attainment of perfection in live stock breeding. And it has done much to bring British and Canadian agriculture closer together, and to establish a higher appreciation for Canadian live stock in the Mother Country.

Canada's export trade is something to be proud of. On a per capita basis the Dominion last year occupied the second place among the nations of the world. New Zealand leads the world with exports of \$154.54 per head of her people, followed by Canada with \$100.63 per head. If we take second place it is another British country that leads the way. These figures compare with an export trade of \$69.36 per head in the United Kingdom and \$33.95 per head in the United States.

In the year 1890 the total exports of Canada amounted to \$85,000,000, of which 6 per cent. were manufactured products. For the year ending February, 1923, the exports of the Dominion were \$928,000,000, of which 42 per cent. were finished products. This shows a tenfold increase in 33 years. In some past years of high values, as in 1920 and 1921, Canada's export trade amounted to \$147 and \$150 per head and led all the countries of the world in that regard. Whatever the gloomy pessimists may imagine it would be hard to detect any "whisper of death" in Canada's export trade figures.

His Excellency the Governor-General comes to us as the twelfth in the distinguished line of British noblemen who have held that high position since the Dominion was established in 1867. Every one of them was warmly welcomed when he came and at the end of their respective terms each Governor and his people parted with mutual regret. It was due to the high character and attainments of these men, and the skill with which they adapted themselves to the conditions of our country and the sentiments of our democratic people that their sustained popularity as worthy representatives of the Sovereign in Canada was thus assured. There is every indication that Lord and Lady Byng will fully sustain the high constitutional and

from Germany her full reparations. How it will end it were useless to undertake to predict. At present the situation is grave and the outlook very uncertain.

Europe, and indeed the whole civilized world, is watching with tense interest, not unmixed with anxiety, the straining cords that have for some years bound Britain, France, Belgium and Italy together as a coterie of friendly nations. The bonds, particularly between Britain and France are now dangerously near the breaking point. In the allied dealing with Germany after the war, France impatient at the delaying and whining and the evident dishonesty, of Germany in fulfilling her part of the treaty of peace, adopted a means of her own to bring Germany to time. Contrary to the desire and the advice and warning of Great Britain she took possession of the Ruhr Valley, the richest industrial and mining portion of Germany and undertook to collect her own reparations. The venture has not been a success; Germany remains obstinate and while the occupation by France is crippling Germany the expense to France is vastly greater than any profits she is deriving. Britain wants to give Germany a chance to get on her feet so that all her creditors may get their share of the reparations. France realizes that she has made a mistake but is unwilling to withdraw. She is at present depending upon her superior military strength and so long as Great Britain and the United States do not interfere she is in a position to carry out her purpose in Germany. Great Britain and the United States are diplomatically endeavoring to arrange some settlement, other than forcible occupation, between France and Germany but France is apparently determined to carry out her original intention of extracting

Europe, and indeed the whole civilized world, is watching with tense interest, not unmixed with anxiety, the straining cords that have for some years bound Britain, France, Belgium and Italy together as a coterie of friendly nations. The bonds, particularly between Britain and France are now dangerously near the breaking point. In the allied dealing with Germany after the war, France impatient at the delaying and whining and the evident dishonesty, of Germany in fulfilling her part of the treaty of peace, adopted a means of her own to bring Germany to time. Contrary to the desire and the advice and warning of Great Britain she took possession of the Ruhr Valley, the richest industrial and mining portion of Germany and undertook to collect her own reparations. The venture has not been a success; Germany remains obstinate and while the occupation by France is crippling Germany the expense to France is vastly greater than any profits she is deriving. Britain wants to give Germany a chance to get on her feet so that all her creditors may get their share of the reparations. France realizes that she has made a mistake but is unwilling to withdraw. She is at present depending upon her superior military strength and so long as Great Britain and the United States do not interfere she is in a position to carry out her purpose in Germany. Great Britain and the United States are diplomatically endeavoring to arrange some settlement, other than forcible occupation, between France and Germany but France is apparently determined to carry out her original intention of extracting

Europe, and indeed the whole civilized world, is watching with tense interest, not unmixed with anxiety, the straining cords that have for some years bound Britain, France, Belgium and Italy together as a coterie of friendly nations. The bonds, particularly between Britain and France are now dangerously near the breaking point. In the allied dealing with Germany after the war, France impatient at the delaying and whining and the evident dishonesty, of Germany in fulfilling her part of the treaty of peace, adopted a means of her own to bring Germany to time. Contrary to the desire and the advice and warning of Great Britain she took possession of the Ruhr Valley, the richest industrial and mining portion of Germany and undertook to collect her own reparations. The venture has not been a success; Germany remains obstinate and while the occupation by France is crippling Germany the expense to France is vastly greater than any profits she is deriving. Britain wants to give Germany a chance to get on her feet so that all her creditors may get their share of the reparations. France realizes that she has made a mistake but is unwilling to withdraw. She is at present depending upon her superior military strength and so long as Great Britain and the United States do not interfere she is in a position to carry out her purpose in Germany. Great Britain and the United States are diplomatically endeavoring to arrange some settlement, other than forcible occupation, between France and Germany but France is apparently determined to carry out her original intention of extracting



That Body of Hours

BY JAMES W. BARTON, M. D.

THE MORPHINE HABIT

No one will attempt to deny that addiction to morphine is on the increase. You have seen at least one of these victims at some time and the heartrending sight of a blasted life has likely made its impression upon you.

How does it get its hold on its victims? It sometimes is the result of the careless use of paregoric or laudanum to pacify young children.

Fortunately mothers are learning more about these things and this cause is certainly decreasing. It may be due to the thoughtless treatment by the medical profession. That it may be necessary in emergencies is admitted, but the patient should never know just what he is getting. There are other pain relievers, and a systematic change of preparations will avert this terrible habit.

However physicians and welfare workers generally agree that it is a disease and the care, thought, and medication you give diseases is merited by the drug addict.

Why does he take it anyway? Well he may be feeling blue and may be in severe pain. He injects the dose into his body and immediately he is a changed man. He becomes energetic, almost brilliant in his talk, and has a feeling of buoyancy and well being. He then calms down into a quiet, contented state with himself and the world. This is shortly followed by the third stage when he is in a "dopey" drowsy condition, followed by complete unconsciousness. He later awakes in a most wretched pitiable condition. He trembles like a leaf and his expression is one of the most intense uneasiness and restlessness. He must then secure another dose to relieve him from this fearful depression.

Fortunately they can now cure these cases. Institutions, yes common jails, are doing good work in getting these unfortunates back to health.

What is the method? Just good hard common sense when you study it out. The first idea is to drive the drug from his system, and so good calomel purges followed by Castor Oil is the treatment the first few days. To take the place of all this loss of liquid, and to keep the blood vessels filled, two or three quarts of salt solution are injected into his vessels. Of course he is in a desperate condition in his desire for drug, and so he is given other less harmful drugs to keep him quiet for the first few days. This is the success or keynote of the treatment. It is like giving an anaesthetic for a surgical operation.

THE WAITING CHAIR  
The rising smoke curls upward and away  
From reddened coals, from flames of blue,  
That lend their warmth and play  
Upon the chair that's placed for you.

Here rest our books; to contradict, to charm, to sing  
Your every thought; will you to laughter; stir your fire:  
Deaden your ears, lead you to fears: then bring  
You back to life beside my fire.

No games to entertain you will we play,  
No empty talk shall disenchant your brier;  
Thrice welcome, friend, you e'en may lay  
My smooth round logs upon my fire.

—Chambers's Journal

social traditions established and maintained in the past and will find a like place in the regard and affection of the Canadian people.

It is a far call to the November day in 1867 when Lord Monck opened the first session of the First Parliament of the Dominion of Canada. It was a much smaller and less important possession than that now is—a Dominion of four provinces between the Great Lakes and the Atlantic, with Prince Edward Island not yet included. The first year's revenue balanced by an equal expenditure was what would now be considered a trifling matter of thirteen millions of dollars. Yet even then in the hearts and minds of the assembled representatives of the people there was a feeling that the foundations of a great state were being laid that might yet overshadow older nations of historic fame.

It was the privilege of the writer of these notes to hold a junior clerkship in that first Canadian House of Commons, and to attend all its earlier sessions and

extinguishing fires. A sewerage system had yet to be created. And upon occasion a herd of thirty or forty cattle might be seen deliberately grazing on Parliament Square.

USING UP ELASTIC:  
A shortage of elastic has declared itself and is troubling corset manufacturers. The consumption of elastic is phenomenal. Nearly every corset has insets, panels, gores, or tops of elastic all of which use a large amount.

IF---  
the uncertainty of your life is an ever present danger to your family, you should lose no time in rescuing them from this danger, the same as you would rescue them from any other danger that might threaten them.

A Great-West Life Insurance Policy will provide them with an estate, even though you do not live to earn it. We have low rate policies that cover all requirements. Full particulars will be mailed to you upon request.

HOLMAN'S  
Charlottetown Agency  
OPENS FOR BUSINESS  
Friday, August 24th  
To more closely link up the largest Departmental Store in Eastern Canada with our many Holman Customers in Charlottetown and Eastern parts of our province we have established an Agency in the City of Charlottetown and cordially invite the buying public to visit us in our premises Great George Street, where we will endeavor more than ever to be "at your service."  
Mr. James P. Crockett a Director of our company will be in charge of our Charlottetown Agency and Eastern interests and will be pleased indeed to meet our old as well as new customers. Mr. Crockett has been closely associated with us for twenty years in positions of trust and is well acquainted with all the many Departments of our extended business.  
In this agency we will display a complete line of the Famous Enterprise Monarch ranges and products which have won such an enviable reputation in so many homes. The new economical and efficient heating device, The ENTERPRISE ALL CAST PIPELESS FURNACE that has changed so many cold houses into warm comfortable homes will be shown. An expert will figure on your heating problem and quote you on an all cast furnace installed in your home. Guaranteed to give you satisfaction and the greatest comfort at the smallest cost. Call on him soon.  
From our Crockery Department at headquarters we have brought complete sets of our standardized dinner and tea sets that have become such popular sellers. We have eliminated many surplus lines for a number of the finest selections from the best English potteries. These we stock and will enable our customers if necessary to build up their dinner sets gradually and to be always able to replace broken pieces without the usual expense of purchasing an entire new set.  
You will find samples of Furniture for Dining Room, Living Room and Bed Rooms, Pianos, Chesterfields, Kitchen Cabinets, Sewing Machines, Washing Machines, etc., etc.  
The lines shown will give you a limited idea of the quality of our Head Office stock. Our General Catalog shows most of the Merchandise which is heavily stocked at headquarters only a few hours distant so that prompt deliveries can be made at a substantial saving to you.  
We can and will be glad to arrange special direct importations on Furniture or other goods so as to supply you with individual quality merchandise that may not be available otherwise. If you are planning on furnishing a home or even a room or two, it will pay you to see us.  
Our aim in opening a Charlottetown Agency is to Co-operate more closely in giving a better service to our many customers in the Central and Eastern parts of the Province. We invite you to call on us and please remember that we are always "AT YOUR SERVICE."

R. T. HOLMAN LTD  
Charlottetown Agency  
Great George Street  
S. A. McDonald's  
New Store  
No more climbing stairways. Make use of our new electric passenger elevator. It is for your convenience for shopping in any section of our store. Everybody is coming to Charlottetown this week. Hay making is now over. The best hay crop in our history. Let us all enjoy this week of special attractions. Help the boys in their effort to pay the balance on their home, every 50c purchase entitles you to a vote.  
Fancy Voiles 35c for ... 22c Chambrays, Kimona Crepes,  
Fancy Voiles 40c for ... 29c Drills, Cottons of every  
Fancy Voiles 75c for ... 58c kind in mill ends at reduced prices.  
Men's Hose 5 pair for ... 98c Ladies Hats 1/2 Price.  
Men's Dress Shirts ... 89c Ladies Sweaters 20% discount.  
House Dresses 20% discount.  
Visit our store this week. Many specials to offer which will more than pay your expense to the city.  
S. A. McDONALD  
The Great West Life Assurance Co.  
HYNDMAN & CO., LTD.  
Provincial Managers