

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

Morning Daily (founded 1887) \$5.00 per year (in advance) delivered. \$4.50 per year mailed in Canada and United States.

President—W. Chester S. McLane. Vice-President—J. B. Burnett. Secretary—Lieut. Col. D. A. MacKinnon, D. S. O. Editor and Manager—J. B. Burnett. Associate Editor—D. K. Currie

WEDNESDAY JUNE 6, 1928

THE MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

On the 18th instant the Canadian Medical Association will meet in Charlottetown and its members, to the number of seven or eight hundred, including a number of their medical brethren from the United States and Europe, are expected to spend a few days in the City.

We feel sure that the members of the Provincial Association will do their part in making this visit a memorably enjoyable one, and that in this they will have the hearty co-operation of all our citizens.

The Canadian Medical Association is perhaps the most important organization in the dominion. Its annual meetings, usually attended by some of the most eminent physicians and surgeons in the world, are held for mutual consultation and exchange of experiences in their professional work and the great advance in medicine and surgery in recent years is largely due to these annual gatherings.

The medical profession is unique in at least one respect. Its members are pledged to each other and to the universities granting them their degrees to make known to their medical brethren for the benefit of mankind any discovery or any invention of medical science which they have found efficacious in the treatment of diseases. They procure no patent on their discoveries but give them freely to their brethren. And they have honourably upheld this creditable tradition of their craft, witness the discovery of insulin for the cure of diabetes and the liver cure for anaemia, either one of which, if patented, would have meant a fortune for its discoverer.

We bespeak for our distinguished visitors the warmest and friendliest welcome people can give them. Their hosts, the local Medical Association are honored in having as their guests, some of the world's most distinguished specialists and these also are Canadians, some of them natives of our own Province. Indeed we hope that the Golden Key, symbol of the freedom of the City, will be one of the courtesies extended to them.

FISHERIES COMMISSION.

WHATEVER the fishermen may ultimately make out of the recent enquiry by the Royal Commission on the fisheries of the Maritime Provinces, some immediate satisfaction may be derived from the fact that the enquiry was a profitable one—to those conducting it. According to a statement given in the House of Commons the other day, in reply to a question, the total cost of the Royal Commission enquiry into the Maritime Fisheries was \$85,427. Of this amount \$12,132 was for salaries and \$8,258 for expenses of the staff employed by the Commissioners. The Commissioners received salaries ranging from \$3,725 to \$4,025 with expenses ranging from \$1,325 to \$2,772. There were five Commissioners. G. Fred Pearson, counsel, received \$16,300 salary and \$2,416 expenses. W. P. Potter, assistant counsel, was paid \$2,400 salary and \$688 expenses. The reporting for the Commission cost \$7,200 and a secretary received \$3,340 for salary and \$2,107 for expenses.

THE NATURALIZATION BILL.

The new Naturalization Bill, by which it was proposed to vest in the Secretary of State, instead of as at present in the courts, the power to naturalize aliens, has been blocked in the Senate and will not become law during the present session. It was a thin velleed attempt on the part of the government to place in the hands of politicians the authority to admit into Canadian citizenship any alien without any safeguard as to character or fitness. The Mail and Empire commenting on the matter says:— "In neither House did Government backers bring up any arguments of weight in its favor. The arguments against it were based on grounds, not of narrow partisanship, but of public policy. It was not contended that the King Government would be more tempted to abuse the power it sought to vest wholly in the Secretary of State, but that no Government ought to be armed with unrestricted control of the right to single out for citizenship residents of alien country birth. Upon that power checks should be imposed, not simply for the maintenance of a high standard of citizenship, but also for guarding the grade of our government. To this country people from Southern and Central Europe are now coming in numbers exceeding those of immigrants from the United Kingdom. From present indications we are warranted in expecting waves of these to continue for years. If so, there will be no function of Government that will be exercised more constantly than that of naturalizing aliens. Is this to be done in the helter skelter fashion? Worse, is this to be directed by a political machine as it was in some of the western provinces before the year 1914, when the applicants there had not to go before Judges? There is grave danger that both our citizenship and the character of our government would be degraded by the misuse of a Cabinet Minister's power to select for naturalization aliens desirous therefore.

It must be the strong will of our British subjects, whether by birth or naturalization, that admission to citizenship shall be granted only to those resident aliens who have satisfied the court in their respective districts that they are fit for the high trust. Citizenship in Canada should not be open to every alien among us, nor should it be made a matter of patronage by any ruling politicians. It is satisfactory to know that the attempt to change the law has been blocked for the time being. Public opinion will approve the stand made against this by the Conservative Opposition in both Houses of Parliament.

EDITORIAL NOTES

The King's birthday was an ideal holiday. May he have many happy returns of the day.

The King government is always under suspicion. If it is not doing something it shouldn't, it is either going to or has done it.

The occasional appearance of a citizen walking on both sides and the middle of the sidewalk gives a melancholy assurance to the thirsty onlooker that liquor has not been wholly banished from the earth.

Considering that practically all the heads of departments are either away or substituting for other heads, the Saunders government is doing fairly well these days, at least no noise is being made. Perhaps it is stagnant.

Some day someone will discover a chemical composition which will turn earth into stone. Then we shall have permanent roads, no mud or dust and the road system will be taken out of politics.

It was a pretty cute trick to get the Naturalization of aliens into the hands of a political appointee, but they did not get away with it. Aliens must come in through the courts as usual.

Notes by the Way.

When the poet Thomas Moore visited Washington a century or more ago, he was very unfavorably impressed by the human slavery apparent on every side, and the low and criminal class of immigrants that was coming into the States from the old world. He characterized the latter in scathing words:— "Or worse, thou mighty world, oh! doubly worse, Did Heaven design thy lordly land to nurse The motley dregs of every distant clime Each blast of anarchy and taint of crime Which Europe shakes from her perturbed sphere In full malignity to rankle here?"

In the April issue of Harper's Magazine the writer of a leading article points out the present evils of the unrestricted immigration of the past. The article is one which should be read by every member of the Canadian Parliament, for Canada seems to be following very closely the ruinous example of the United States in admitting more and more of the undesirable classes from Europe. Too late the United States attempted to bar the gate by adopting a literacy test in 1917 and following it up by the quota plan of 1920.

The writer in Harper's attributes the alarming prevalence of crime and lawlessness in the United States mainly to the admission of a low type of human stock from Europe, before the adoption of the quota law. Among other things he says:— "In 1922 about one-eighth of the total population of the United States was foreign born. This one-eighth furnished one-third of all the insane in our asylums, one-quarter of all the paupers in our almshouses, and one-sixth of all the prisoners in our jails and penitentiaries. In 1925 there were more than 23 times as many murders per unit of population in the United States as in England. And the murder rate is more than twice as great now as it was in 1900." In face of such facts it must be apparent to every intelligent reader that in immigration, quality is of vastly greater importance than numbers.

Australia has just now adopted a quota law to limit immigration from foreign countries, although the foreigners hitherto admitted to that Dominion have been but a fraction of the number coming into Canada. The defensive measures adopted by the United States and Australia are the direct opposite of the policy of our government at Ottawa and our government immigration policy is the opposite of common sense. We are importing human stock to become citizens of this country, human stock much of it of a grade too low to be of any value to the Dominion. Any importer of horses, cattle or sheep for breeding purposes, would exercise more care in making his selection.

The class admitted by permits are of inferior types. The exodus of brainy types, college graduates, educated at high cost in Canada, goes on as before, unchecked by any effort on the part of the government to stop it. Contrast this with the action of Australia and the United States, which have no exodus and are checking with a strong hand the immigration of foreigners, and the ruinous nature of the Ottawa Government's policy becomes conspicuously apparent. The Dominion is exchanging brain, brawn and education of a high class for low-grade mentality, ignorance, and deficient physical stamina. What must be the effect of this degrading policy upon Canadian national life in the future?

A Canadian Governor-General is now being proposed by those who are striving to weaken the tie that binds Canada to the Mother Country and the Empire. It emanates from the pro-American propagandists of the "equality of status." Great Britain has her own Sovereign. The United States has its own native born President and every state in the Union its own Governor. True, our Provinces have Governors, but they are not elected by the people after the American plan. So the separatists demand the right of Canadians to elect their own Governor-General, and also the right to amend, or to scrap the British North America Act. They claim that these revolutionary changes are implied, if not expressed in the new and higher "status" won for the Canadian people by Mr. King at the Imperial Conference.

Fortunately not all Liberals are of that way of thinking, but all who favor separation are in the Liberal or Progressive camps and following the leadership of Mackenzie King. As a class they are in much closer sympathy with the American than with the British government. Premier King spoke the other day of troublesome differences between his



By James W. Bartol, M.D.

VALUE OF QUIETNESS

It has been proven that music has increased the output in factories and in occupations where there is regularity and similarity of movement. However that noise can lessen the mental output of workers has been proven in many factories and offices. Colgate University set typists to work in a test chamber containing a "noise" machine which was meant to represent the usual sounds within a business office. The amount of physical work each typist was doing was measured every fifteen minutes by collecting and examining the air coming out from the lungs. The speed of the work being done and errors made throughout a two hour period were carefully noted. Under quiet conditions in the chamber it was found that the typist really got faster gradually with her work and could do a given amount of typing seven seconds faster at end of the two hours than when she began. However, working with the machine making the noise in the room it was found that the time was five seconds more than at the beginning. In other words there was a twelve seconds difference between the quiet and noisy room in the two hour period. Under quiet conditions the amount of work the body did whilst working was 52 per cent more than at rest, whereas with the noise present it was 71 per cent higher although the amount of work was actually less. Now what is really the underlying cause of this increase of effort necessary to do work in a noisy room? You may remember that I spoke about a green boy meeting Pancho Villa, the former world's champion, in a boxing bout. He was so nervous and so anxious to do well against Villa that he eased himself to such an extent during the three rounds before he finally quit, that he exhausted himself. This then is the cause of fatigue coming so much sooner in a noisy room, the brain is alert or notices the noise, and this alertness keeps the body more tensed than when the room is quiet. It is this alertness to noise that keeps your body tensed when you are trying to get to sleep, and thus prevents you getting off to sleep. The point then is that while a boiler maker gets accustomed to loud noises and can do his work about as well as if it were quiet, most of us can do better work when there is no noise. Further when one is not any too well, quietness induces relaxation and less blood has to be sent to relaxed muscles than to tensed ones. This may mean everything in a case of pneumonia or other serious trouble.

HOUSEHOLD SCRAP BOOK By ROBERTA LEE To Sharpen Knives A dull knife can be sharpened by folding a piece of emery paper in the center and drawing the knife blade rapidly back and forth several times. A Kitchen Convenience A long narrow box stood on end on casters, and fitted with shelves, is a wonderful convenience for both the kitchen and the cellar. Scorched Food When food starts to burn, place it immediately in a pan of cold water. This will remove all of the scorched taste.

The Land We Love By Frank Yeigh Fort Sainte Marie II. Q. Where is Fort Sainte Marie II? A. Fort Sainte Marie II is marked by a tablet that tells its story: "Residence of Jesuit Mission to the Hurons, 1649-1650. Abandoned by the missionaries 10th June 1650. Here the Huron Nation made its last stand against the Iroquois 1649-1651. This tablet was restored with the consent of the Indians of Christian Island, Ontario, in Lake Huron.

government and that of Great Britain. All is bliss and harmony in the relations between Ottawa and Washington under the King regime. New Brunswick is taking concerted action toward securing a national park. The national parks of the central Provinces have proved greatly attractive to both tourists and residents. Hitherto the Maritime Provinces have been neglected by the Parks Department, but it is partly because of the neglect of our representatives at Ottawa. Prince Edward Island ought to have a national park.

That Body of Ours

By James W. Bartol, M.D.

VALUE OF QUIETNESS

It has been proven that music has increased the output in factories and in occupations where there is regularity and similarity of movement. However that noise can lessen the mental output of workers has been proven in many factories and offices. Colgate University set typists to work in a test chamber containing a "noise" machine which was meant to represent the usual sounds within a business office. The amount of physical work each typist was doing was measured every fifteen minutes by collecting and examining the air coming out from the lungs. The speed of the work being done and errors made throughout a two hour period were carefully noted. Under quiet conditions in the chamber it was found that the typist really got faster gradually with her work and could do a given amount of typing seven seconds faster at end of the two hours than when she began. However, working with the machine making the noise in the room it was found that the time was five seconds more than at the beginning. In other words there was a twelve seconds difference between the quiet and noisy room in the two hour period. Under quiet conditions the amount of work the body did whilst working was 52 per cent more than at rest, whereas with the noise present it was 71 per cent higher although the amount of work was actually less. Now what is really the underlying cause of this increase of effort necessary to do work in a noisy room? You may remember that I spoke about a green boy meeting Pancho Villa, the former world's champion, in a boxing bout. He was so nervous and so anxious to do well against Villa that he eased himself to such an extent during the three rounds before he finally quit, that he exhausted himself. This then is the cause of fatigue coming so much sooner in a noisy room, the brain is alert or notices the noise, and this alertness keeps the body more tensed than when the room is quiet. It is this alertness to noise that keeps your body tensed when you are trying to get to sleep, and thus prevents you getting off to sleep. The point then is that while a boiler maker gets accustomed to loud noises and can do his work about as well as if it were quiet, most of us can do better work when there is no noise. Further when one is not any too well, quietness induces relaxation and less blood has to be sent to relaxed muscles than to tensed ones. This may mean everything in a case of pneumonia or other serious trouble.

The Future Of Canada

SPEECH BY MR. EDISON SMITH, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

To be a citizen of this great Dominion of Canada is a privilege to be prized second to none. We are proud of its past with its famous men and noble traditions. We are proud of its magical development and present achievements, achievements surpassing the wildest dreams of our fathers. The old blazed trail has given way to the broad macadamized road; the log cabin to the palatial residence; the stage coach to the Pullman car; the buck-board wagon to the automobile and aeroplane; and the dugout canoe to the floating hotel on lake, river and ocean. As if by magic, over night, the Indian settlement has become a city; the handloom, a factory; the virgin forest, a fertile plain; and the prairie wilderness, a garden. Isolated provinces, stretching from coast to coast, are now linked together with bands of steel. An inhospitable colony has become a nation and a world power, so that today, Canada is a word to be conjured with.

But what shall we say of its future? Well might one pause in considering such a subject. None can accurately prophesy, but no where are we forbidden to dream our dreams. While reflecting on this question late one evening, I actually fell asleep, and dreamed a dream. In my dream I was quietly paddling a canoe in the still waters of the Halifax Northwest Arm, when suddenly, a large sea plane gracefully alighted, like a huge gull. I discovered upon inquiry that it was one of the new Super Sea planes, which made a daily flight from Halifax to Vancouver. Often had I longed to make such a trip, but fortune never favored me. Imagine, however, my surprise and delight, when a familiar voice from the plane called out, "Hello, Ted, coming for a spin?" Quicker than it takes to tell, I left my canoe in safe keeping and jumped on board the plane. With a quietness quite unusual we rose into the air, for this sea plane was not an imported one, but the product of our own manufacture. "It was Canadian, therefore better." We circled Halifax. It was the same city but larger and more modern. Huge grain elevators had been erected; large sugar refineries were seen and marvellous docks loaded with freighters waiting to carry the products of the east and west to all corners of the globe. The whole city was a hive of industry, and a credit to the Maritime Provinces.

Next, we detoured to glance at Sidney, with its coal and iron. What a wonderful scene lay before us. Enormous plants, not shipping coal as formerly, but transforming the coal at the mines into electrical energy, which supplied the whole of Nova Scotia with electricity for every conceivable purpose. The steel industry had grown beyond recognition—a veritable Pittsburgh of Canada.

Turning west again, we were amazed at the progress attained. Rich valleys, great herds, thriving orchards were everywhere to be seen, and strange to say, scattered over the wooded areas, were vast pulp and paper mills. Passing rapidly over Northumberland Strait, I looked in vain for the old Car Ferry, but saw instead, a great network of railway lines, warehouses, and freight sheds, both at Borden and Tormentine. Enquiring of my friend the meaning, he assured me the Island's isolation had at last vanished. That it was now definitely connected by a tunnel with the mainland. This move, he stated, had meant a tremendous increase in products of all kinds, and had placed old P. E. I. prominently on the map. Through New Brunswick we were much impressed with the number of pulp and paper mills which dotted the landscape. Hydro power had become the possession of all; through the harnessing of the Bay of Fundy tides. This, with a number of other factors, had increased population, stimulated agriculture, and given the whole province and air of prosperity, never experienced before.

As we reached that great artery of Canada, the broad St. Lawrence, we found it proudly carrying upon its bosom, ships of a greater tonnage than ever we could have believed possible. The deepening of the channel had allowed the world's greatest liners to proceed a thousand miles inland.

The Province, always populous and thriving, had added to its former greatness through the multiplying of its paper mills, the development of its inexhaustible deposits of asbestos, feldspar, mica and other minerals, and the harnessing of its water power.

The territory around the Great Lakes appeared to be one solid mass of industry, producing almost every conceivable article. We were, however, astounded with the remarkable change which had taken place in Northern Ontario. There we saw great smelt furnaces, melting and refining the world's largest supply of nickel and cobalt, along with

many other mines, producing gold, silver, copper and zinc. It would be impossible for me to describe the marvellous transformation of the Prairie Provinces with their teeming millions, colossal grain production, innumerable ranches, and enormous exportation; the development of their coal and natural gas; the opening of the Hudson Bay Railway, the building of many beautiful new towns and cities, and the wonderful progress of the North West Territories. Suffice to say, the building up of the West stood out as the greatest feat in our history.

Leaving the broad acres of the Prairies, we skirted the summit of the incomparable Rockies, and were confronted with the beautiful white and green of the great orchards which lay before us in British Columbia. We noted marked inroads had been made in her forests, through increased demand for her lumber, and the manufacture of pulp and paper. At last through the smoke which rose from her many mines, we saw the blue waters of the Pacific, and the dim outline of Vancouver Island.

I had seen much of the material prosperity of the provinces, but what my friend told me of the people and the times impressed me more. High schools and universities had so multiplied that none were denied an education, nor barred for lack of means. Even the poorer districts boasted well-equipped schools; for no longer was education dependent upon the financial ability of the settlement. The schools were state owned and the teachers state paid. The teaching profession had become an honoured profession, and all offered splendid opportunities to all who sought to enter its ranks.

The Canada I saw in my dream was no longer a struggling Dominion, torn with dissension and nursing Provincial animosities, but a United Canada. The English were eagerly speaking French, and the French English. The national life was richer for the contribution of each race. The West was co-operating with the East, and the East with the West. Each was working for the good of all, and all for each. The people were prosperous and contented, through the invention of machinery the drudgery had disappeared from the farm and home life. Co-operative marketing had worked miracles. The labourer had become a sharer in co-operative effort, with the capitalist. Travel had become so universal, through good roads and cheap rapid transit, that all people had a wider outlook, a deeper sympathy, and a greater tolerance. Canada was not merely rich and powerful in material resources, but also in manhood and womanhood, and was making a magnificent contribution to the world's life. My heart was truly thrilled both at what I saw and heard. Was there ever a land to compare with ours. Involuntarily I found myself reciting,

A land with glorious sunshine-blessed, Where Freedom dwells from East to West. A land of all the world the BEST Is Canada, My Home

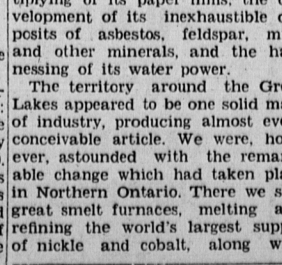
This, Ladies and Gentlemen, was my dream. But a well known writer exhorts us to cherish our dreams as a traveller cherishes the North Star. Dreams present God's challenge to valiant souls, and are meant to materialize. The very possibilities and problems of our great Dominion present a challenge to the youth of our land which no true patriot can ignore. We must not forget that, "the world moves forward on the feet of its young people." Then, with a wide comprehensive vision of our country's needs, let us sink all differences of race and creed, and unite as one man to make Canada a blessing to the world, and a glory to her God. For, the Poet reminds us:

"We are not here to play, to dream, to drift, We have hard work to do, and loads to lift. Shun not the struggle, face it, 'tis God's gift. Be strong, be strong."

It matters not how deep entrenches the wrong, How hard the battle goes the day, how long; Paint not, fight on, to-morrow comes the song. Be strong, be strong.

I thank you. EDISON SMITH OF P. E. I. Wise mothers who know the virtues of Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator always have it at hand, because it proves its value.

FOR BIGGER AND BETTER CROPS Treat your Seed Wheat, Grain and Potatoes with FORMALIN (40 Per Cent Formaldehyde) Our Formalin is guaranteed full strength, all new fresh stock, which is most essential. Also some 7 ounce Corrosive Sublimite. "LET US SUPPLY YOU" The 2 Macs DRUGSTORE Mall Orders Promptly Attended.



many other mines, producing gold, silver, copper and zinc. It would be impossible for me to describe the marvellous transformation of the Prairie Provinces with their teeming millions, colossal grain production, innumerable ranches, and enormous exportation; the development of their coal and natural gas; the opening of the Hudson Bay Railway, the building of many beautiful new towns and cities, and the wonderful progress of the North West Territories. Suffice to say, the building up of the West stood out as the greatest feat in our history. Leaving the broad acres of the Prairies, we skirted the summit of the incomparable Rockies, and were confronted with the beautiful white and green of the great orchards which lay before us in British Columbia. We noted marked inroads had been made in her forests, through increased demand for her lumber, and the manufacture of pulp and paper. At last through the smoke which rose from her many mines, we saw the blue waters of the Pacific, and the dim outline of Vancouver Island. I had seen much of the material prosperity of the provinces, but what my friend told me of the people and the times impressed me more. High schools and universities had so multiplied that none were denied an education, nor barred for lack of means. Even the poorer districts boasted well-equipped schools; for no longer was education dependent upon the financial ability of the settlement. The schools were state owned and the teachers state paid. The teaching profession had become an honoured profession, and all offered splendid opportunities to all who sought to enter its ranks. The Canada I saw in my dream was no longer a struggling Dominion, torn with dissension and nursing Provincial animosities, but a United Canada. The English were eagerly speaking French, and the French English. The national life was richer for the contribution of each race. The West was co-operating with the East, and the East with the West. Each was working for the good of all, and all for each. The people were prosperous and contented, through the invention of machinery the drudgery had disappeared from the farm and home life. Co-operative marketing had worked miracles. The labourer had become a sharer in co-operative effort, with the capitalist. Travel had become so universal, through good roads and cheap rapid transit, that all people had a wider outlook, a deeper sympathy, and a greater tolerance. Canada was not merely rich and powerful in material resources, but also in manhood and womanhood, and was making a magnificent contribution to the world's life. My heart was truly thrilled both at what I saw and heard. Was there ever a land to compare with ours. Involuntarily I found myself reciting,

A land with glorious sunshine-blessed, Where Freedom dwells from East to West. A land of all the world the BEST Is Canada, My Home

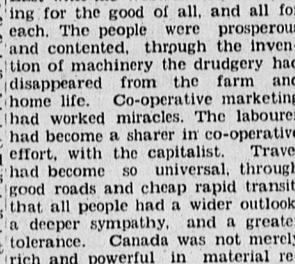
This, Ladies and Gentlemen, was my dream. But a well known writer exhorts us to cherish our dreams as a traveller cherishes the North Star. Dreams present God's challenge to valiant souls, and are meant to materialize. The very possibilities and problems of our great Dominion present a challenge to the youth of our land which no true patriot can ignore. We must not forget that, "the world moves forward on the feet of its young people." Then, with a wide comprehensive vision of our country's needs, let us sink all differences of race and creed, and unite as one man to make Canada a blessing to the world, and a glory to her God. For, the Poet reminds us:

"We are not here to play, to dream, to drift, We have hard work to do, and loads to lift. Shun not the struggle, face it, 'tis God's gift. Be strong, be strong."

It matters not how deep entrenches the wrong, How hard the battle goes the day, how long; Paint not, fight on, to-morrow comes the song. Be strong, be strong.

I thank you. EDISON SMITH OF P. E. I. Wise mothers who know the virtues of Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator always have it at hand, because it proves its value.

FOR BIGGER AND BETTER CROPS Treat your Seed Wheat, Grain and Potatoes with FORMALIN (40 Per Cent Formaldehyde) Our Formalin is guaranteed full strength, all new fresh stock, which is most essential. Also some 7 ounce Corrosive Sublimite. "LET US SUPPLY YOU" The 2 Macs DRUGSTORE Mall Orders Promptly Attended.



CHECK 5 CIGAR Enjoyment in Every Puff!

Montreal Apartments Limited 5 1/2% First (Closed) Mortgage Bonds Maturing July 1st, 1948. Principal and interest payable in Canadian, United States or Sterling funds. These Bonds represent a first mortgage real estate loan (closed at the amount now to be outstanding) on centrally located revenue-producing properties, in the largest city in Canada, to the extent of only 58% of the property valuation as independently appraised. The earning power of the mortgaged properties has been established through actual operation over an extended period. We offer these Bonds for investment, at— 97 and accrued interest, to yield over 5 3/4% A circular describing this investment, together with photographs of the properties and map showing their location, will be forwarded to investors upon request. Royal Securities Corporation Limited Riley Building, Charlottetown Montreal Toronto Halifax Saint John Quebec Winnipeg Vancouver New York Ottawa Hamilton Calgary Edmonton Regina, Victoria St. John's, Nfld. London, Eng.

BENSON AND HEDGES Cigars and Cigarettes We carry a splendid assortment of Cigars, Tobaccos, Cigarettes and Smokers' Goods of all kinds. Just received a fresh supply of the famous Benson & Hedges Cigars and Cigarettes in all sizes and boxes of five and upwards. Special Holiday package. Have a look at the "Ballum Pipe" when you want a new one—nothing to equal it for \$1.00—All new shapes. E. A. FOSTER CENTRAL DRUGSTORE Sunnyside

TO GET YOUR MONEY'S WORTH BUY BRAHMIN TEA USED BY MORE PEOPLE THAN EVER Sold only in Red, Hygienic, Airtight Packages.

LIGHTNING! The lightning season is here. Unless your property is adequately protected by fire insurance you run the risk of serious financial loss. All our policies cover damage by lightning whether fire ensues or not. Consult our nearest Agent, or write for full information concerning fire insurance to HYNDMAN & CO., LTD. The Oldest Insurance Agency in P. E. I. Lower Queen Street Charlottetown

HYNDMAN & CO., LTD. The Oldest Insurance Agency in P. E. I. Lower Queen Street Charlottetown

The Holden Spreader There is still time to get a HOLDEN FERTILIZER SPREADER. We have them in stock and can ship at once. Think of the time and labor it will save, and you will have the job done right. The Holden is the simplest and best and will outlast any other. Write or Phone your order. PRICE \$60.00 DELIVERED INCLUDING A NEW FERTILIZER SHOVEL. TERMS TO SUIT PURCHASERS. Bruce Stewart & Co. Ltd Charlottetown, P. E. I.