



ENO'S FRUIT SALT
Women fly to Eno's when Headaches threaten



WHAT CAN MY NAME AND BUSINESS BE? WATCH ME EACH WEEK AND YOU WILL SEE

EACH WEEK IF YOU WILL WATCH THIS SPACE, YOU'LL ALWAYS SEE MY SMILING FACE; AND I WILL TELL YOU SOMETHING NEW; IT WILL BE OF INTEREST TO YOU.

PRINCE CHARMING.
ESPECIALLY EMPLOYED BY
C.W. PATTERSON
THE RELIABLE JEWELER

475, 5, 15 M. Tues. Sat.

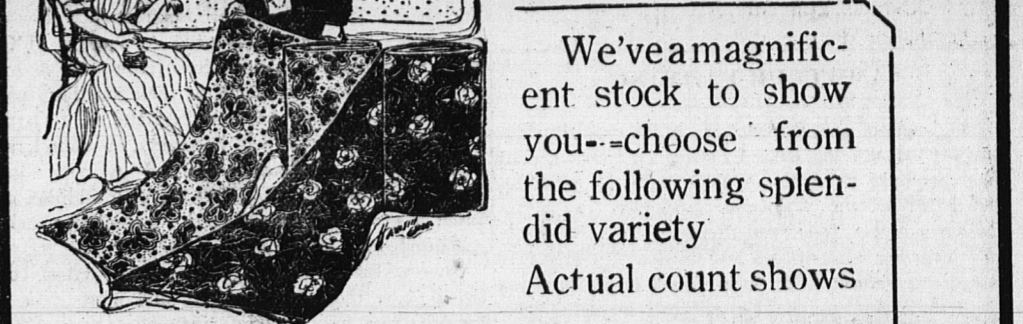
SIR GEORGE E. FOSTER DISCUSSES FOOD PROBLEM
An Illuminating Address Showing the Great Need of Economizing in the Use of all Foodstuffs, Food Economy Being of Even Greater Importance Than Increased Production.

Discussing a question raised by Mr. E. B. Devlin, Wright, Que., on the importance of conserving all food products for the benefit of the consumers of Canada, the Empire and our Allies, "that the Government take steps under the War Measures Act to have the supply of grain to brewers and distillers immediately discontinued."

Rt. Hon. Sir GEORGE FOSTER said: As has already been said, this question can be argued entirely apart from any predilections we may have as to prohibition or non-prohibition, strict temperance or otherwise. The question involved in this motion is an economic one, and my hon. friend from Hastings (Mr. Northrup) has pointed out the cardinal lack in the motion. It would be impossible for the House, if it had the facts in its possession, to vote for the resolution as it stands. If such a motion were carried and put into effect the result would be the stoppage of a large proportion of the main proportion of the preparations for war that are being carried on under the auspices of the Imperial Munitions Board in this country. It is well that the facts should be placed before the House, and I have here a statement prepared by the Department of Inland Revenue, giving the figures for the past three years. In the fiscal year of 1915, the distilleries used 83,288,969 pounds of grain, divided as follows, in round numbers: malt 6,700,000 lbs.; corn, 61,000,000 lbs.; rye, 14,000,000 lbs.; oats, 500,000 lbs.; wheat, 1,180,000 lbs. In 1916 the total amount used was 44,971,959 pounds of grain, not much more than half the amount used in the preceding year, and that was divided as follows, again using round numbers: malt 4,800,000 lbs.; corn, 33,000,000 lbs.; rye, 7,000,000 lbs.; oats, 169,000 lbs.; wheat, nil. In 1917 the total rose to 88,007,019 pounds, divided as follows: malt, 8,000,000 lbs.; corn, 69,500,000 lbs.; rye, 10,430,000 lbs.; oats, 131,000 lbs.; and wheat 27,780 lbs.

Beer & Weeks

Now Why Not See Our New Carpets Today—we are sure they'll please you



We've a magnificent stock to show you--choose from the following splendid variety
Actual count shows

Choose from These

- 48 Designs in Tapestry Squares
- 49 Designs in Brussels Squares
- 43 Designs in Wilton Squares
- 23 Designs in Axminster Squares
- 10 Designs in Velvet Squares

All choice patterns carefully selected from the offerings of the largest and best manufactures in England and Canada.

Prices are not so high as you might expect. All our new squares were ordered before the heavy price advances took effect. And we have quite a number of choice designs at old prices.

Jupe Squares 3x3 1-2 yds. from \$6.00
Velvet squares 3x3 1-2 yds. from 27.00
Ingrain Squares " " from 7.50
Brussels squares " " from 22.50
Tapestry Squares " " from 12.25
Axminster squares " " from 25-00
Wilton Squares 3x3 1-2 yards from \$42.75

We have all the different sizes in many of the designs at proportionate prices also stair carpetings hearth rugs and door mats to match.

Beer & Weeks Beer & Weeks Beer & Weeks

to nine months. With all the spirit and most certainly produce; especially that being put into the construction of merchant shipping in Great Britain and Canada, and is to be put into it in the United States of America, there is not much chance of relief until the latter part of 1917. The essential need of the hour, for the community and for the world today is food. Food we can save as a country, but it is not something that is essentially passing rapidly, it is the essential duty of every man and every woman to save. Now, I am afraid I have been led into making a speech, but I want to alleviate, if I can, the quandary into which my hon. friend from Red Deer (Mr. Clark) led the House. It was as broad and not anything which has to what might be the effect if we rushed into the exercise of our powers under the War Measures Act and suddenly stopped the outgo of the farmer's barley along the channel of making malt for brewers. The hon. gentleman asked a question; it was a pertinent question, and many farmers would ask: Why do you ask us to produce rye bread that I ate in my early youth, and then, with the next stroke of the pen, take away from us the market for the grain which this year under present circumstances we can most easily

may shame some of us into some of the self-sacrifice that they are making at the present time—you cannot get a single ounce of white bread within the whole realm? No white flour is allowed to be made by the miller, no grain is allowed to him for any other purpose than to make a flour that takes from 81 to 85 per cent of the stuff out of the husk and that makes you a darker bread. They eat on the King's table, they eat it on the duke's table, on the miners' table, and on the millionaires' table and they do not grumble about it. Today, if you were in Great Britain and you took out your tooting horn automobile you would have to get some etherial thing or other to make it go; you would not get an ounce of petrol in Great Britain to carry it around for anything but an absolutely necessary purpose. Today, if you were in the United Kingdom, you would have to go without your luxurious dining cars and dinners on the cars. The dining cars are taken off from every railway in Great Britain—there may be one exception or so

(Continued on page six.)

STOCK QUOTATIONS

HALIFAX, N. S., May 15—(Quotations furnished by F. B. McCurdy & Co., stock and bond brokers, members Montreal Stock Exchange, McCurdy Building, Halifax, N. S.)

CLOSING PRICES

| | Yesterday | Today |
|---------------|-----------|---------|
| Atchison | 99 1/2 | 99 3/4 |
| A. F. | 65 | 66 1/2 |
| Am Loco | 66 | 67 1/2 |
| Am S & R | 77 1/2 | 77 3/4 |
| Anaconda | 97 1/2 | 98 3/4 |
| Can Pac | 158 1/2 | 159 3/4 |
| Gen | 87 1/2 | 87 3/4 |
| Cen | 65 1/2 | 65 3/4 |
| Cruc | 79 1/2 | 79 3/4 |
| M. F. Ct | 76 1/2 | 76 3/4 |
| Mex Nor Power | 88 1/2 | 88 3/4 |
| Prs | 72 1/2 | 72 3/4 |
| Reading | 86 1/2 | 86 3/4 |
| S. T. U. | 87 1/2 | 87 3/4 |
| U. S. Steel | 116 1/2 | 117 3/4 |
| U. T. | 117 1/2 | 117 3/4 |

PERSONALS

Prof. Tennant, City went to Summerside.

Miss Evelyn Allen of the P. E. I., left yesterday morning on a holiday trip to Boston.

Mr. James Curran, city left yesterday for Fredericton, N. B., where she will reside in future.

Mr. Albert Dumont who spent the week end in the city returned yesterday to Moncton.

Mr. Allison Huestis has returned from a fishing trip to Montague, N.S., with the unfavorable weather notwithstanding the fisher and the unwillingness of the fish to leave their native comfortable element, the expedition was a very successful one.

Captain C. C. Heeschen in charge of the Ordnance Depot, Charlottetown, received a message, on Saturday, from Montreal, stating that his daughter, Miss Mamie of the nursing staff, Montreal General Hospital had been operated on for appendicitis, on Friday the 11th. A telegram, received at midnight, Saturday, stated that she was fairly comfortable and conditions good. On Sunday morning, a message sent by Dr. J. Hazzard, of Charlottetown, stated that he had just visited Miss Heeschen, and that she was doing exceptionally well, and that on his arrival in Charlottetown, Monday evening, he would bring further particulars. Capt. and Mrs. Heeschen appreciate this act of Dr. Hazzard, which is in keeping with the uniform kindness and neighboring actions, experienced by them of the people of P. E. Island, since their arrival on the island, six years ago. —(Patriot please copy.)

discuss the waste of food, if you choose to call it that, which is inevitable in the manufacture of grains into beverages. Every man settles for himself whether in ordinary times it is a proper, a beneficial, and an economic use to make of grains, our staple food, to turn them into another form which has arguably less nutritive properties in sustaining life. But at a time when food is a necessity and drinks can be dispensed with without harm to the body or mind, the argument takes a different line and if there is anything in the discussion this afternoon it is the appreciation that we have reached a stage in the world's history where this country does not stand isolated by itself on this question of food requirements, for it is one of the most important problems that the whole world has to face at the present moment. I am not an alarmist; I do not believe in trying to alarm people into doing their duty. But there are times when a man ought to be particularly truthful with himself and with his people, and truthful with the world so far as his influence goes; and I am here to state that it is not a trumped-up report made for a special purpose or by partisans of some special idea to say that, today the food question in this whole world of ours is a most important question. You have to view it not only from the point of view of the productivity of the world's food fields, but also from the point of view of transport. There lies Australia, eight or ten thousand miles away from the centres where food is required. A vessel, in order to make the voyage with her cargo of food to the place where that food is needed must consume as much time as she would consume in making nearly three voyages to nearer sources of supply. It is possible that the grain baskets of the world will have to be emptied of its contents for the use of the centres where their contents are needed, while, Australia's millions of bushels lie there hoarded in her elevators or stored up along her lines of railway in those great picturesque bulky packages which tower far above your head as you travel along. So that both transport and productivity are considerations of extreme gravity at the present moment. How can it be otherwise, with the whole world's commissariat turned upside down as the result of two and three-quarter years of war which has kept from thirty to forty millions of adult producers out of the fields of production, a large number of them from the farms, and which has carried along with a surging tide of an ever greater number of men and women, whom it has taken from producing fields in order to engage in the subsidiary services of the war? Add transport, add exchange and financial difficulties, to these other two, and is it any wonder that after two years and nine months of such a world's movement, the world's commissariat should be thrown into confusion? Add to that, the fact that you have not merely the common difficulties of transport but the uncommon difficulties which are injected into the situation by the fierce and all-too-successful work of the German submarine, the possibilities of which have probably not yet been reached. It is not for us to wonder whether the surge of that undersea, piratical work will not grow in proportion to the attempts successful attempts, to cope with it by means of devices for the destruction of the submarine.

We hope, and with reason, that the ingenuity of the Allies and the address of that great country to the south of us that has joined the Allies may provide the proper antidote. In the meantime there is this menace, there is this injected difficulty in the situation. Looking at it from that standpoint, no matter what a man's predilections are or have been if his heart is right, if he wants this battle pressed on to victory, knowing as he knows, that the soldiers and the men who stand behind the soldiers must be fed, a man must be driven irresistibly to the conclusion that wherever you can save what is necessary for human food you ought to save it, wherever you can produce what is necessary for human food, you ought to produce it.

Now, let us not make the mistake of dwelling entirely upon one side of this question. There is an awful lot of talk in the newspapers and elsewhere—and good talk and there is behind it a lot of earnest, practical endeavour—in favour of getting out the hoe, the spade, and the plough, and adding to the productive results of agricultural work. Everybody is engaged in this work and it is a splendid thing. But let me tell the members of this House and all others whom my words may reach, that there is a way of adding to the contents of the world's bread basket even more effectively than by getting out your hoes and spades and ploughs and adding by actual production to the world's food supply. The way is to save at least half of what we are wasting now. If the seven millions of people in this country would save half of what is being unnecessarily used you would have a larger effective production that you can have by any extra effort in this single year, by a spin within the two or three weeks available in sowing and planting time. What we have got to do is not only to produce, but to save—to save every thing that is savable.

So, again I say, and not as an alarmist, that if one thing is more grave than another in this whole situation it is the question of feeding the Allies for the remainder of this war, and more particularly for the next six months. Consider the situation. The decrease of transport tonnage is constantly going on. Unfortunately, it is possible to sink a six thousand ton vessel in two minutes; unfortunately also the shipyard can not produce the equivalent of that vessel inside from five

Professional Cards

Dr. J. P. McGrath
Corner of Prince and Sydney Streets
Physician and Surgeon
Office Hours: 9 to 11, 1 to 4 p. m. and 7.30 to 8.30 p. m.
Telephone No. 632
6023, 3, 26 Mt.

S. S. Hessian
Barrister, Solicitor, Notary Public, &c.
MONEY TO LOAN
Montague, P. E. I.
8384-3-18 Mt.

Dr. Clift
CHRONIC DISEASES
CURATIVE TREATMENT by the month in advance, Victoria Hotel, Charlottetown, P. E. I., Canada.
OFFICE HOURS, 12 to 3 daily, or by appointment at residence.
4307-1-30 Mt.

J. D. STEWART
Barrister, Solicitor and Notary Public
Office: Newson Block, Charlottetown
Branch Office, Georgetown
Money to Loan on Real Estate
2576-10-16 Mt.

WARBURTON & SHAW.
Barristers, Attorneys, Notary Public, Etc., Solicitors for Canada Bank Association, Bank of Montreal, Canada, Permanent Mortgage Corporation.

McLEOD & BENTLEY
W. E. Bentley, K. C.
Barrister and Attorneys-at-Law
Money to Loan.
Office—Bank of N. S. Chambers, Charlottetown, P. E. I.

Wanted

25 to 50 tons Pressed Hay.
10 Tons Pressed Oat Straw.
3000 Bushels White and Black Oats, Barley, Buckwheat, Wheat

will pay highest cash prices for above Farmers and others having any for sale write us for prices stating quantities.

Carter & Co. Ltd.
Seed Warehouse, Ch'Town,
Queen Street, Phone 208.
450, 5, 12 Mt.

DON'T DOUBT THIS! WORKS LIKE A CHARM

Read how to lift painful corns or calluses off without any pain.



Lift your corns out with the fingers. Not a twinge of pain or soreness before applying, or afterwards. This may sound like a dream to corn-pestered men and women who have been cutting, filing, and wearing torturous plasters. Yes! Corns lift out and calluses peel off if you will follow the advice of this "Cornual" authority.

Ask any drug store man for a small bottle of Freezone. Tiny bottles like here shown can now be had for small cost. Apply a few drops directly upon your tender corn or callus, and instantly the soreness disappears; then shortly the corn or callus will be found so loose Freezone is an ether that it lifts right off, compound which dries instantly. It doesn't eat out the corn or callus, but just shrives it up so without even irritating the surrounding or underneath tissue or skin. Genuine Freezone is only sold in these small bottles, packed in a little wadded case, bearing a yellow wrapper. Don't accept anything else.

Just What You Have Been Looking for-- Two Slightly Used Pianos

AND

One Second Hand Piano

We have the above instruments in stock now, but can not say just how long we will have them.

We have numerous enquiries from time to time for slightly used Pianos—And as the demand is GREATER THAN THE SUPPLY—we do not expect to carry them over in stock beyond THIS WEEK.

The FIRST to come will be the Lucky ONE. They are beautiful instruments can not be told from new—two have been used three months—the other one not a year—and are genuine bargains at the prices we are asking.

Karn-Duchess and Newcombs

Miller Bros
Charlottetown P.E.I.
485, 5, 10 Mt. 31.

