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A teaspoonful of Gillett's Lye sprinkled in the Garbage Can prevents flies breeding

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Your Birthday

AUGUST 22—You are self-reliant, modest, and amiable. You have winsome ways, and an off hand way of doing the thing you want to do, and of avoiding trouble when most people would find it. You will inspire deep love and tender devotion. Don't become too fond of money. You will travel a lot, and make success late in life. Your birth-stone is the sardonyx, which means a happy married life. Your lucky colors are orange and red.

IT WAS HORRIFYING.

Mr. Knewze—Miss Verraplain was taken to the hospital this afternoon. Mrs. Knewze—Dear, dear, I didn't know she was ill. Mr. Knewze—She wasn't until she saw the writup of the Swinton musicale in which she was mentioned as the guest of honor.

SOMEBODY SOMEWHERE WANTS YOUR PHOTOGRAPH By BAYER

163 Great George Street

Insidious Eye strain

We use this adjective advisedly. Sufferers from Eye-strain may have perfect vision and therefore do not suspect the presence of any eye defect. The motive power of the entire human organism is Nerve Energy. Normal eyes, it is computed utilize about 20% of this Nerve Energy, but when Eye-strain is present, a much larger proportion is required. Hence defective eyes, through their consumption of an excessive amount of Nerve Energy, may seriously affect the functioning of other organs of the body, and produce ill health.

HAVE YOUR EYES EXAMINED

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THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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FRIDAY, AUGUST 22, 1924

MEETING TONIGHT

After the business meeting of the Queens County Liberal Conservative Association this afternoon a public meeting will be held in the Strand Theatre in the evening which will be addressed by the Honorable Dr. S. F. Tolmie, ex-Minister of Agriculture, and other speakers. This meeting should be well attended. Dr. Tolmie is a good platform speaker, is intimately acquainted with the political situation in Canada and will have much of interest to say. No one should miss this meeting and all are invited.

WELCOME VISITORS

Last night a party of six Hebrideans, headed by Rev. Father McDonnell, arrive in Charlottetown with a view to prospecting in the province for farms suitable for settlement for themselves and other emigrants from the Hebrides who, if conditions warrant, purpose coming to Canada.

The party consists of Father McDonnell, Rev. Canon MacDougall, Dean of the Outer Isles, Messrs. Neil McMillan, Angus McLeod, Lachlan McLeod and Lachlan Nicholson.

The reason for their coming, as is well known, is that conditions in their native islands, never favorable, are at present, and have been for some time past, extremely unfavorable and it has become necessary for the greater portion of the population to emigrate in order to avoid actual want if not starvation. The party has visited Nova Scotia and is now about to tour Prince Edward Island and, later, New Brunswick. Today accompanied by Premier Stewart and others in a position to advise, they will visit the eastern end of the province and later will be taken to other sections.

The Hebrideans, accustomed as they are to fishing and farming, should find conditions in this province congenial in many ways. Their preference no doubt will be for shore side farms in order that their farming occupation they may engage in may be supplemented, if necessary, by fishing. However this is a matter of detail on which we have no doubt they will be well advised. The main thing is that there is ample room here for several hundreds of them, that they need just such accommodation as we have to offer them and also, and very emphatically, that we need them. We need a new infusion of the red blood which over a hundred years ago came to this Island from the Old Land, much of it from the Hebrides and Northern Scotland. We need this fresh blood today; we need a stirring up, the example of hardy, sturdy men working for a living. Continued prosperity has its advantages and its disadvantages and have experienced both. Too many of us are contenting ourselves with conditions as they have been. A new body of immigrants who have struggled against difficulties such as were known only to our early pioneers and now forgotten, would act as a tonic to the whole province.

Our visitors will be given ample opportunity to see for themselves what is possible in this province. Should they or their countrymen decide to settle here we can assure them a kindly welcome, abundant hospitality and a generous re-

hospitality and the friendliness of our people. They will find here many men and women, descendants of their fellow-countrymen, men and women who have made good here and who have contributed their share in making our once forest covered colony the garden it is today.

UNNOTED CHANGES

A story is told of a man who revisited his native country after an absence of over twenty years during which he had not kept in touch with his old time neighbors. Meeting one of these he asked how things were, generally and was told "Oh, things are as they have always been. You will find little if any change." In further conversation the stranger learned that in his absence his father and mother had died, the old home had been burned down and a new house built; all but a comparatively few of the friends he had known were dead or had left the country. On further investigation he found that the face of the whole community had so changed that he could not recognize it; he was a stranger in a strange land.

This is true of every country, of every city and town and village and farming community. They are all changing, changing continually, gradually, imperceptibly, to those living among the changes, but startlingly real to one who sees the cumulative effect of many years.

To the oft repeated question heard at this home visiting season, "How are things going on the Island?" one often hears the reply, "Oh just as usual, there is no change!"

No change! This province has changed immeasurably in the last twenty-five, forty, fifty years. It is a new land with new people then unknown, with buildings and farm implements household comforts then absolutely unknown. In the language of Coue, "we are getting better and better every day in every way," but those of us who live among the gradual and almost imperceptible changes take no notice of them and often imagine that the place is too slow to change, that times are as hard as they ever were and that there is no progress. One who had not seen this province for say thirty years, if he visited it today, would find things vastly changed. He would find, regretfully, that our population had fallen off by several thousands but he would find also that one man today, with the aid of farm implements then unknown, could do the work of several men and do it more efficiently and less laboriously. He would find that notwithstanding the decrease in population there is a large increase in production, in value, in home comfort. He would find better farms, better buildings, better live stock. He would find a more progressive and a better off and a more contented people.

The world is moving on and we with it. Notwithstanding our frequent complaining, we are keeping up with the procession. Our farms are as up-to-date, our acreage yield as great as that in any other agricultural country in the world. We have reached this stage by slow and almost unnoted changes and we who live amid the changes would do well to look backward and compare ourselves with past generations. Such a retrospect would give us a more wholesome

view of our position. The test of the bye-elections this year will be more important than those of last year, and in some respects under different conditions. The contests in four provinces widely separated must afford some index to the state of political opinion throughout the Dominion. The Robb tariff, along with the threatened "death knell of protection" is a distinct challenge to the friends and supporters of the stable fiscal policy laid down by Sir John Macdonald and since endorsed by Laurier and Fielding. For these among other reasons the coming series of bye-elections so widely distributed may produce results as important and fateful as any that have happened in the interim between general elections during many years past.

Notes By The Way

The nominations for the two federal bye-elections now pending in the province of Quebec took place on 19th August, and the voting will take place 14 days later on September 2. One thing that is quite satisfactory about the nominations is that in each case only two candidates were named, one Conservative and one Liberal. A situation had arisen after the election writs were issued which made it probable that there would be two Conservative candidates in St. Antoine, Montreal. The retirement of Mr. Bell, who was the first man in the field on the Conservative side, renders the situation less complex and difficult.

It will be a straight party battle in St. Antoine between W. M. Birks who carries the Opposition standard and Alderman W. J. Hushon who leads the forces of the King Government. In like manner in Rimouski there will be a straight contest between Oscar Sasseville, K. C., for the Opposition and General Sir Eugene Piset for the Government. There is no candidate put forward for organized Labor or for the Progressives, although Labor is strong in Montreal. There are not many Progressives there, or in Quebec province.

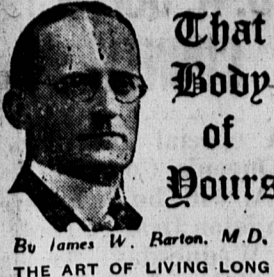
The late member, Hon. Walter Mitchell, was a Liberal, did not agree with the Government's tariff policy and resigned his seat in protest against it. This ought to make the Robb tariff a square issue in the battle, and assuming that the contestants are equally popular and representative of their respective parties, the bye-election should be considered an event of the first importance. It will no doubt be watched with eager interest by politicians and the intelligent electorate throughout the entire Dominion.

A point to be remembered, however, is the fact that the Liberal candidates in both St. Antoine and Rimouski are backed by the power of the patronage and influence of two Governments, federal and provincial and in no province of the Dominion do these agencies count for more than in Quebec. In that one respect the contest is unequal. Otherwise it seems fair and equal enough. Both seats were held by Liberals at the last session of Parliament and therefore the Opposition cannot lose either one or the other. The Government's position is more perilous as there is a possibility that they may lose one or both seats, whatever the probabilities may be.

With five seats now vacant, three of which were held by supporters of the King Government, it was entirely of the Government's choice that the bye-elections in Quebec were brought on in advance of the others. This was done in the belief that the two seats in Quebec were entirely safe and sure to return the Liberal candidates. It was also done in the hope that victories in Quebec would give such hope and cheer to the party as would improve the party prospects in the three other bye-elections that must shortly follow. Elections are at best uncertain and it might happen that the contests in Quebec will result as the Government has planned and anxiously desires.

And it may turn out quite the otherwise. For if either St. Antoine or Rimouski should return a Conservative it would be ominous of Liberal defeat in the contests that are near at hand in Ontario, British Columbia and New Brunswick. In any case the Government's position is insecure. Having no dependable majority in the House and having lost Halifax and Kent last year it can ill afford to lose any more bye-elections. In both Halifax and Kent they had the power and patronage of two governments in their favor as they now have in Quebec and yet the Liberal candidates went down in defeat.

There the doctors are engaged in coaxing back the lost memory of a young Irishman, who was found lying in an exhausted condition in the New Forest unable to give his name or any account of himself. Helping them is a lady, understood to be his sweetheart, who came from Belfast to identify him, as a result of seeing extracts from a letter found in his pocket, in which her Christian name, Annie, was mentioned. Dr. G. Smith, the house surgeon, thought this was an opportunity of probably reviving the lost memory of his patient. Screens were put round the bed, and the Irishman was suddenly confronted with Annie. He failed to recognize her, but she at once identified him. He left Ireland some months ago and was living at Wimbledon when he disappeared. At present he is in a very weak state. In ordinary matters he is quite intelligent, but has complained



By James W. Barton, M.D.
THE ART OF LIVING LONG

You were likely interested in reading about Chancery M. Depew having another birthday, and that he is now past ninety years of age. You have read many of his short anecdotes and perhaps some of his speeches. I often wondered how he kept himself in shape physically, and also mentally, when I realized that he was attending evening "dinners", and making speeches there, at least five nights a week for many years. Added to this was his daily grind of executive work as the head of one of the largest railroads in the world.

I got the impression that it was perhaps his extremely acute sense of humor that was carrying him along; also that it was because he actually refused to think that any day in the past was ever as good as today.

Further, he believes that tomorrow will be even better than today. Now knowing how the outlook on life acts upon the whole system including the appetite and digestion, this was the explanation to me of his ability to go through with so many dinners.

However, on the occasion of his ninetieth birthday, he told a number of newspaper friends some of the "secrets" of keeping young. After a hard regular day's work at the office he would go home, take a short nap, and then prepare his speech as he walked up and down the floor of his reference library.

When he arrived at the banquet room he did two things. First, he arranged with the chairman that he be called upon early in the evening so that he could always be sure of getting home at eleven o'clock. Then as he sat down to eat, simply partook of those foods which "experience" had taught would agree with him, and he avoided everything else on the bill of fare.

So you see Depew's system for attaining long life, but an enjoyable long life, was very simple. He rested a few minutes after his daily routine, got as he said a "different set of intellectual muscles working," ate just the kinds of food that he knew he could safely eat, and got home and to bed in good time.

Added to this was his wholesome and humorous outlook on life. There is nothing new to you nor to me in this, is there? But the whole point is this, as he himself says "I had the will to do what was wise in regard to my habits of life.

Nothing to learn then. Just the will to be wise.

Daily Selections FOR Guardian Readers LIKE AS THE WAVES

Like as the waves make towards the pebbled shore,
So do our minutes hasten to their end;
Each changing place with that which goes before,
In sequent toil all forwards do contend.
Nativity, once in the main of light,
Crawls to maturity, wherewith
being crowned,
Crocketed eclipses 'gainst his glory fight,
And Time doth transfix the flourish set
on youth,
And delves the parallels in beauty's brow;
Feeds on the rarities of nature's truth,
And nothing stands but for his scythe to mow:
And yet to times in hope my verse
shall stand,
Praising his worth, despite his cruel hand.
—Shakespeare

Love Cure For A Lost Memory

(By Dominion News Service)
LONDON, August 21—The "Sweetheart Cure" for lost memory is being hopefully experimented with at Boscombe Hospital, Bournemouth. There the doctors are engaged in coaxing back the lost memory of a young Irishman, who was found lying in an exhausted condition in the New Forest unable to give his name or any account of himself. Helping them is a lady, understood to be his sweetheart, who came from Belfast to identify him, as a result of seeing extracts from a letter found in his pocket, in which her Christian name, Annie, was mentioned. Dr. G. Smith, the house surgeon, thought this was an opportunity of probably reviving the lost memory of his patient. Screens were put round the bed, and the Irishman was suddenly confronted with Annie. He failed to recognize her, but she at once identified him. He left Ireland some months ago and was living at Wimbledon when he disappeared. At present he is in a very weak state. In ordinary matters he is quite intelligent, but has complained

Human Beings Healthier But Insanity Increases

In the opinion of Dr. Charles H. Mayo, the famous American surgeon, in another twenty years or so the average expectation of life may reach the Scriptural limit; that is to say the chances will be that every baby born after that will live to be seventy years old. The opinion is startling only if we do not realize how greatly the average human life has been extended in the past century. A hundred years ago the average expectation of life was twenty years. In the past fifty years, it has increased fifteen years, and is now more than fifty. This is due wholly to the advance of medical science, to the mastering of certain diseases, and to the diffusion of information that enables people to live more intelligently, and to live more intelligently is to live longer. Dr. Mayo believes that in the next few years the plague of cancer may be conquered. The time may come any day when one of the thousand investigators who are devoting themselves to the task may announce the isolation of the cancer germ. After that it will probably require another five or six years before the benefits of the discovery will show themselves in a lessening of the disease.

There is More Insanity.

There is only one field in which medical science is going backward, or perhaps it would be fair to say that civilization is going backward. Insanity is on the increase. It is growing at the rate of two and a half per cent. a year, and nowhere is it flourishing as in the United States, where seven per cent. of the entire population have the mentality of a child of nine, while an additional 15 per cent. class on up to the eleven mark. In other words, more than a fifth of the American people are sufficiently defective mentally to be classified as such by experts. This is despite the fact that the medical science has shown as much activity in the mental as in the physical field. The cause is civilization itself. When a man begins to worry he enters on the path that often leads to insanity. Dr. Mayo says that this has been strikingly shown by the history of the negroes. When they were slaves, insanity was rare among them, because they had no grave mental worries. They simply did as they were told. They had no plans to lay, no problems to grapple with. Their employers did the thinking for them. Now that they are obliged to fend for themselves they have gone insane in formidable numbers. Insanity among savages is rare.

Cancer and Diet.

Half a million civilized people die each year from cancer. This, too, is a disease of civilization. As long as there has been a civilization there has been cancer. It is uncommon, but not wholly unknown among savages. It is scarce among the Eskimos and the Laplanders who live on a meat diet; it is equally scarce among tropical savages whose food is mainly fruit and vegetables. Diet, therefore, is not the cause of cancer, or not the direct cause. Dr. Mayo believes, though, that much of our sickness is the result of improper eating. We do not eat enough roughage. He says that one could hold in his hands enough food, so far as actual nutrition goes, to feed a cow for a day, but the cow spends most of her waking moments in gathering food, much of it having no value as nourishment. Yet this roughage, or "trash" as it might be called, is a necessary part of the cow's rations. Feed it on condensed food containing every property, but that which is mysteriously supplied by the roughage and the cow will die. We have got too fastidious, and refuse to eat many things that are in a savage state would be ignorant enough to consume with the result that they would live longer.

Man Who Fired The First Engine

(By Dominion News Service)
LONDON, August 21—A white whiskered man of 83, with shrewd kindly eyes, loaned out of the cab of Europe's biggest railway engine, "The Flying Scotman," in the Palace of Engineering at Wembley last night, and surveyed below him Stephenson's pigmy "Locomotive

Detail Counts!

Don't slight details, even in the preparation of the simplest dish! If the recipe calls for cracker crumbs use only the best. Ask your grocer for Hamilton's Cream Sodas



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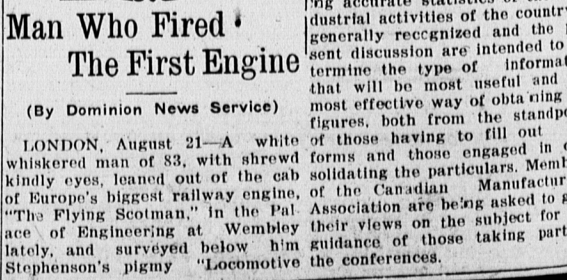
orito mediums of experiment, and Dr. Mayo says that cancer can be produced in a mouse by rubbing one spot daily for a hundred days with a solution of tar. Gradually the irritation increases until the cancer appears in all its familiar malignity. In human beings undue flesh is to be regarded with suspicion after a certain age is reached. The man fifty years old and fifty pounds overweight should be vigilant.

Dangerous Predispositions.

He will not necessarily develop cancer but he is more likely to do so than the man of proper weight or even less. His system is in a more susceptible condition. The same thing may be said of heredity. It is doubtful if any person ever inherited cancer, but people do inherit certain tendencies which are likely to induce cancer. The conditions of life have been so greatly altered in the past fifty years that we unconsciously prepare a fertile soil for diseases such as this. When we use an elevator or an automobile we are departing from the natural means of getting to our destination and by just that much deprive our muscular system of its proper functions. In time this dental means flaccid muscles and reduced power. Then our internal machine slows down and we begin to talk of pains. Beware of those pains, says Dr. Mayo. They may indicate the first signs of cancer. Prompt examination is the unvarying rule every person should follow. Progress is being made in the conflict with this disease because today more than half the women are afflicted with cancer of the breast obtain medical aid before the disease assumes a malignant form. A few years ago only a fifth of them were able to take treatment in time.

TO IMPROVE CANADA'S STATISTICS OF INDUSTRY

Conferences are at present in progress between the Director of the Dominion Bureau of Census and Statistics and officials of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association with a view of improving and simplifying the schedules used in compiling the statistics of industry in Canada. The importance of securing the schedules used in compiling the statistics of industry in Canada. The importance of securing accurate statistics of the industrial activities of the country is generally recognized and the present discussion are intended to determine the type of information that will be most useful and the most effective way of obtaining the figures, both from the standpoint of those having to fill out the forms and those engaged in consolidating the particulars. Members of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association are being asked to give their views on the subject for the latest, and surveyed below him Stephenson's pigmy "Locomotive



Detail Counts!
Don't slight details, even in the preparation of the simplest dish! If the recipe calls for cracker crumbs use only the best. Ask your grocer for Hamilton's Cream Sodas
Crisp! Appetizing! Fresh From the Oven!
CUTLETS IN CRACKERS
Pound cutlet and season. Cut the edges into good shape. Take 1 egg and beat it a little. Roll the cutlet in, then cover thoroughly with some rolled Hamilton's Cream Soda Crackers. Have a lump of butter and lard mixed in your skillet. Put in cutlet and cook slowly. When nicely browned, stir