

A rich copious lather

- produced from a half inch of cream
- in cold water as well as hot
- remaining moist to the end of the shave
- actually softening the beard without "rubbing in"
- A better lather
- A better shave



Above is shown a German trench after its capture by Canadian troops. The Sergeant on the extreme is examining papers found on the German prisoners. Next to the Sergeant is a German soldier wearing a storm helmet. The man with a bandage is another German, who is obviously suffering great pain.



Let Us Clean Your Hat

We can make your old hat look like new—put in inside and outside bands, re-block them in the latest shapes.

Men's Borsalino, straw and Panama hats, and women's straw, leghorn and Panama hats—no job too small or too difficult.

Shoe-shining—polishes for all the new styles in men's and women's shoes.

Laces of all kinds in stock, and everything in the tobacco line.

Orders from all parts of the island attended to.

Telephone Connection.

Boston Shoe Shining Parlor
SUNNYSIDE

161-4-26 Wm fms.

HINTS TO THE HOME DRESSMAKER.

Among other little discoveries for saving time that are invaluable to the home dressmaker, and particularly when she is rushed, is the brassiere lining. The brassiere of the moment has undergone something of an evolution, making it a very adaptable garment. Used as a lining for an evening dress, it gives that well-set-up appearance to the figure so eminently desirable and is at the same time an appreciable short-cut to finishing a dress.

If you are in doubt about achieving the "bat" flare on the new designed hip models, a very apt illustration of its simplicity is the fold of a closed umbrella. The only difference is that the fold on the gown is usually seamed, whereas on the umbrella it is open. When gathering the skirt at the top, leave a spacing of desirable width at each side, and when the skirt is hung, seam the opening. A bit of some stiffening makes the distinction quite as exaggerated as one pleases.

Not Final

"Young Charlie Spikins seems to be pretty well satisfied with himself."

"Oh, well, Charlie was never very select in his tastes."

Instead of tea or coffee POSTUM

"There's a Reason"



HUN TRENCH AFTER CANADIANS SWEEP THROUGH

AIRPLANES HELD UP BY LACK OF SPRUCE.

New and Rapid Methods of Drying needed to Carry Out Country's Program.

ALLIES DID NOT DELAY.

Lumber Under Contract to Them is Being Prepared, but United States Failed to Order Any.

NEW YORK.—Although England, Canada, and France hold contracts which assure to them an adequate supply of American spruce for airplane construction purposes, the United States faces a shortage of this material so acute that, in the opinion of Leon Cammen, Vice-President of the Aeronautic Society of America, the National Research Council of the National Academy of Sciences, recently created at the request of President Wilson, must devise a new and rapid method of drying to substitute for the old and slow method of air-drying. If the aircraft industry in the United States is to accomplish this year the construction of the 3,500 airplanes which the plans of the Government's Aircraft Production Board call for, England, Canada, and France have not cornered the spruce market, for in Washington, Oregon, and Alaska there is spruce enough to supply the world's aerial needs. But it is growing spruce, not the cut and dried spruce which airplane makers need.

For airplane purposes, experts are agreed that spruce must be dried, preferably by exposing it to the air for many months, nine months being considered about the minimum. The contracts held by England, Canada, and France assure to them delivery of spruce which may be laid down for the proper drying, and these contracts were entered into months ago, so that their supply of airplane lumber might be kept constant. With no such foresight this Government failed to make such contracts, with the result that, although it can get all the spruce it needs, it has none, or very little, now in the drying process, and its first air-dried spruce will not be available for about nine months after contracts may be let. Some supply is held by individual manufacturers, but this is believed to be wholly inadequate for the ambitious plans of the Government, and the explanation is offered for the manufacturers that, with no assurance of Government orders, they were not in position to contract for such quantities as the British, Canadian and French Governments whose orders reached approximately 40,000,000 feet each, with the French order running perhaps a little below this mark.

It requires from 1,000 to 3,000 feet of spruce for the construction of a single airplane so that a supply of 10,000,000 feet already in the drying process would be none too much, in the opinion of experts, for the immediate needs of the United States, Israel Ludlow, who has been interested in aeronautics since he was crippled years ago while trying to fly in a kite, and who is now a dealer in aviation lumber in the Woolworth building, believes the quantity laid down now for a supply might be secured for the next few years, in which the Aircraft Production Board has announced its hope of annually doubling the aircraft production.

"Since we haven't 10,000,000 feet already dried or drying, or anything like this amount," says Mr. Cammen, "we must find some way of overcoming the difficulty. Kilm drying won't do as aircraft makers are agreed, for it leaves the spruce too liable to warp. Now furniture makers are confronted with the same difficulty and they have found a way of artificial drying which is the equal of old-time air-drying when employed with some woods. I believe the National Research Council can adapt this already discovered method to use with airplane spruce, and, in my opinion, the first task of this body should be to render this aid in enabling the country to fulfill its airplane program and send to the Allies the quota of machines and men which we have promised. Other difficulties may arise in completing the plans of the Aircraft Production Board, but certainly a fundamental obstacle would be overcome if we succeeded in providing an adequate supply of spruce, which is now not available.

The prime importation of possessing appropriate lumber has been disclosed by Canada, in the opinion of Mr. Ludlow, who said that Canada had put an embargo on her own spruce grown in British Columbia while contracting for American spruce from Washington.

"This importance cannot be emphasized," said Mr. Ludlow. "I am firmly of the opinion that the use of green lumber contributed to the death of the five aviators who have been killed in this country recently. Green spruce, that is kiln-dried, or rather not air-dried, shrinks in the joints and is unsuited for use after a very short period, perhaps about three months. Immediately after manufacture, however, it is all right for use."

"This fact offers another solution to our problem therefore. It is possible to make machines out of green lumber, use them for training purposes under rigid inspection. Men-time we can have spruce laid down for drying, and eventually we can build machines which will last longer. But there is no question that the loss of feet of spruce should be laid down at once."

"The best of our spruce comes from Washington, where the trees are of the third generation. That is, they are trees which have grown up through underbrush and young trees. The thick foliage through which they ascend keeps limbs from sprouting, or lack of air dries up those who have sprout, so that it is not usual to find spruce which will run sixty to eighty feet into the air before they branch out. This, of course, gives an ideal piece of lumber. Such knots as occur in it are found in the inside near the heart of the tree, and by careful cutting what is called 'clear-spruce'—that is, spruce free from knots and sap pockets—can be obtained. Clear spruce is no longer easy to obtain, however, for the lumber men want to sell their whole product, and there is considerable waste to the cutting of clear spruce. I am trying now to get lumber quartered and cut from the centre instead of from the outside, as is now done. There would be less waste by this method and more clear timber."

"The question of grain is another important matter, the desire of all airplane builders being to obtain vertical grained wood in which the grain will run evenly from one end of the lumber to the other. This entails the cutting and drying also helps in making perfect spruce expensive. The price is constantly increasing and as a matter of economy as well as of preparedness the Government should lay down 100,000,000 feet at once. It will be none too much if the present plans of the Aircraft Production Board are fulfilled."

WAR MAY BRING SOUP IN DRIED FORM.

NEW YORK.—Several large manufacturers of canned soups are considering plans to introduce heavy wax paper containers with soup in dried form, because of the shortage of tin, which may drive canned soups and certain canned vegetables from the market, at least for the length of the war.

Experimenting with this object in view began after the Government had announced the policy of prohibiting the use of tin, which is scarce, in the canning of vegetables which can be preserved from one season to another by other methods. The paper containers for this purpose are of the same shape as tin cans and resemble the wax paper cylinder now used for packing ice cream and liquids.

The industry has never made any headway in the American market, although dried vegetables and soups made from them are staples in Germany, Russia, and Austria, and are well known in England and other countries. American processes, which are equal or superior to any known in Europe have been perfected, and dried vegetables would probably have been placed on the American market on a large scale by this time except for the fact that the unprecedented prices for vegetables of all sorts last year made it necessary to keep the few dehydrating plants in this country practically idle.

The vegetable drying industry is profitable to those engaged in it, and promises its chief service in peacetime years. When it can save thousands of tons of vegetables which would otherwise spoil because of glutted markets. The function which is predicted for the dehydrating industry by its promoters is that of stabilizing prices from year to year by keeping perishable and semi-perishable crops over from fat years, and marketing them during lean ones. It is impossible for drying plants to run in season like the ones just past, when they would have to buy vegetables at prices probably far higher than those which will prevail this year. The Webster Dryproducts Corporation of this city and other drying concerns were forced to make radical reductions in their output. Some vegetables, like cabbages, which could be bought on the farm in 1915 for \$3 a ton, and were up as high as \$150 a ton last year, could not be dried at all.

The Department of Agriculture has taken a great interest in schemes for drying vegetables, foreseeing that the planting of hundreds of thousands of small gardens and the stimulation of production on truck farms is likely to result in large crops this year. The department has kept away from concerns seeking to develop commercially the dried vegetable process, and is seeking to encourage the individual farmer and housewife to dry their own vegetables, as they do in Russia and Germany.

In Russia the Government has for years sold to peasants a patent drying apparatus, which consists of a cabinet with a number of trays and a small stove beneath. It is this which dries the beets and other vegetables which go to make the famous "borsh" a soup which is on the table of millions of Russian peasants and is seldom seen in this country except as a rarity on the menus of the most expensive restaurants. This home-drying device is economically profitable for the Russian peasant who has a large family, plenty of time, and infinite patience. The process requires great care, for unless exactly the right amount of water is taken from the vegetable it is likely to spoil, and if too much is removed it is likely to be overcooked or reduced to carbon.

Dispatches from Germany have told how the drying of vegetables has been built up since the beginning of the war into a great industry, carried on in great plants employing thousands of women. One of the products of vegetable drying is the German potato flour, which has largely replaced grain flour. The German process is held to be inferior to that developed

DO NOT WORRY.

Life never hurries; death alone is in haste. The cyclone, the earthquake, the eruption are sudden in their destructive work; growth is slow. The mountain stream hurries; it cannot do otherwise, but in all its rush and roar there is a prophecy of oceanic calm, the large, ever animated calm that belongs to all sound life. The tempest that sweeps across the waters moves the surface; the great depth is unagitated. So the soul knows nothing of the tumult of haste so often apparent on the surface of life. For the soul is of God, the undisturbed, the unhurrying, the unchanging.



Clean to handle. Sold by all Drug-sts, Grocers and General Stores.

A \$5. FLAG AND OUTFIT FOR ONLY \$2.25

ON DOLLAR DAY

These Flags Could Not be Bought Wholesale at This Price but Never the less They will be Supplied by the Guardian

A Union Jack, pole, ball, halliard and window socket—complete, compact—requiring but a moment to break the colors to the breeze. A full outfit for every reader, as explained in the coupon below.

DO NOT CONFUSE

these superb, patriotic emblems with cheaply gotten up or stamped colors, or small flags. Bear in mind every flag is full sized (3x5 ft), big enough to cover a man completely; the colors are dyed in, fast, unfading; the bunting is weather-tough and wind-tested.

A Value Which Can Not be Duplicated When This Lot is Sold Out

Show Your Colors on July 1st and 2nd. Every one will want a Flag for next Sunday and Monday to celebrate the Jubilee of Confederation.

Get one Before They are all Gone Fill in the Coupon Below

- The Flag—full size, 3x5, fast colors
- A Rope Halliard for same
- A Six Foot Jointed Flagstaff, with ornamental ball end.
- A Metal Staff Holder (which may be permanently screwed to the window sill—allowing the pole to be instantly inserted or removed at will)

This Flag Coupon

(Accompanied by the amount mentioned in the announcement covering the cost of the distribution.)

WILL, WHEN PRESENTED AT THE OFFICE OF THE

Charlottetown Guardian

Entitle the reader of this paper to

The Complete \$5 Flag and Outfit For Only \$2.25

MAIL ORDERS.—If complete outfit is wanted send the \$2.25 and 7c. additional for postage in 20 mile zone (or 18c. in other zones of Province); for greater distances ask your postmaster amount to include for 3 lbs.

ed in this country, for the reason that the German party cook their vegetables in drying them, so that when eaten they have been twice cooked and have lost some of their flavor. According to news from Germany the dash through Rumania was aided by the lightness of the implements, one factor being the provisioning with dried vegetables weighing less than one-third of the fresh.

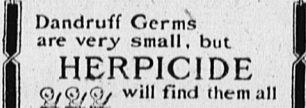
When American patents were filed in Berlin before the war, they were officially reported on by German methods, because the American process extracted the water without heating the vegetables and causing loss of

favor. It is believed that Germany is now drying its vegetables by the American process, which draws the water from sliced vegetables by blowing expanded air over them.

The Sauce of Hunger

"Were you ever really hungry ma?"

"Yes, my dear. Once I really enjoyed a meal in a cafe when there was neither music nor a cabaret performance."



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Hay Hay

We have just received into Warehouse

Several Cars of Choice Hay which we offer at the following low prices

In Ton lots, \$18.00 per ton

In 1-2 Ton lots \$19.00 per ton

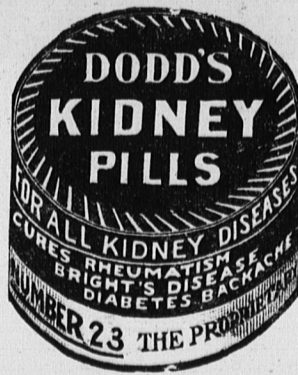
By the Bale \$1.00 per 100 lbs.

We have just received another shipment of Straw, also Feed Oats, Bran, Middlings, Oil Cake, Cornmeal, Cracked Corn, Crushed Oats, Calf Meal, Scratch Feed for Poultry &c &c. all at lowest prices. All goods delivered at Railway, Steamers or any part of the city free.

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Buy one and if not satisfactory we will take it back. Those are the kind of kodaks we sell, and have them from \$1.00 to \$133.00.

We also develop your films and print your pictures at practically cost. We have had years of experience and know our work. Last year we developed an Eastman film which was four years old, and the negative is here for inspection. Mail us your next film to develop and when in need of films write us. We pay postage.

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Then insure in good strong stock companies, which never contest an honest claim such as is represented by

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