TOO ILL TO GO TO SCHOOL

Mother Tells how Daughter was Made Well by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Cobourg, Ont.—"Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound was recommended to me for my daughter. She had trouble every month which left her in a weak and nervous condition with weak back and pain in her right side. She had these troubles for three years and frequently was unable to attend school. She has become regular and feels much better since she began taking the Vegetable Compound and attends school regularly. She is gaining steadily and I have no hesitancy in recommending Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and Lydia E. Pinkham's Blood Medicine."—Mrs. JOHN TOMS, Ball St., Cobourg, Ont.

Standing all day, or sitting in cramped positions, young girls contract deranged conditions, and develop headaches, backache, irregularities, nervousness and bearing-down pains, all of which are symptoms of woman's ills. Every mother who has a daughter suffering from such symptoms should give Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a fair trial.

FIRE RAGED BEHIND SCENES AT THEATRE

NEW YORK, June 2.—Morning newspapers today brought the news to many New Yorkers who watched the performance of "Sally" at the New Amsterdam theatre last night that a fire was raging behind the scenes while they wondered what made the orchestra play so long. No one in the audience knew the property room was on fire until they reached the street after the performance.

The blaze was discovered just as the curtain went down on the next to last act. A fire company quickly arrived, the orchestra kept on playing and the fire was soon out. Fans were turned on to blow the smoke off the stage, and the curtain rose on the final act. The damage was slight.

WHAT THE ESPERANTO STRUCK

What the Esperanto struck and what sent her to the bottom at Sable Island was nothing less than the machinery of the steamer State of Virginia, which went ashore on the western end of the island, July 12, 1879, says a correspondent of the Halifax Evening Mail. The west end of the island is washing away. The lighthouse there has been removed several times, backing away, as it were, from the encroaching sea. And thus, while the Virginia struck, close to the land, her hull is now covered by 8 or 10 feet of water and the engines, being higher then the other remaining part of the ship, caught the Esperanto as she was sailing across and virtually ripped her from stem to stern.

NOTICE

Tryon Horse Breeding Association races July 6, 1921. The 2.17 trot and 2.21 pace, purse $300.00 has been cancelled. 2.20 trot and 2.23 pace purse $250.00 has been substituted. Also 2.40 trot and pace purse has been raised to $150.00 and gentlemen driving class purse has been raised to $150.00 2.20 pace and 2.23 pace.

Entries close June 24, 1921.

J. A. LYMAN,
Secretary.

NOTICE

The Adjourned Annual meeting of the Island Guardian Publishing Co., Ltd., will be held in the Company's Office on Thursday, June 9th at 12 noon.

JAMES PATON,
Secretary

LIME

Ground Limestone in bulk or bags furnished in carloads lots at a very low price.. Prompt delivery. Write, Department of Agriculture, Charlottetown for particulars.

Farm for Sale

That desirable farm in Valleyfield owned by Alex J. McLeod will be sold by auction unless previously disposed of. It consists of 85 acres, 60 acres under cultivation and 25 acres in wood, mostly hardwood. It is well watered, two streams running through the land. The buildings are practically new, a house of recent erection and a barn built two years ago. The buildings are cemented. Further particulars may be obtained from Alex McLeod, Valleyfield.

THE OUTLAW

The Story of a Girl Who Didn't Want to Marry

By ETHEL LLOYD PATT.

Chapter V.

On the afternoon of my first day's hunt for something to do I took a position offered me in a woman's tailoring establishment. I was to get $5 a week for pasting samples of cloth in a book, addressing envelopes, and waiting upon other people in the establishment who were more experienced than I. I think perhaps I might have found something where I would not have to work so hard. Perhaps I might even have a little more money. But since my mother had told me I might work I was crazy to begin—to be up and at it. I took the first chance I could get. Also, with the selfishness of youth. I did not stop to realize it was my duty to earn as much as possible that I might be a real help to my mother rather than a drag.

I went home that night triumphant. And mother, dear soull, was too kindhearted to throw any cold water on my happiness. She did not point out, as she might have, that by the time I had bought my commutation ticket, and my lunch and the better clothes I would need I would have little or nothing left. Instead mother told me she thought it was quite wonderful that I should have been able to obtain anything at all after but one day's search. She cheered and encouraged me.

"Do you think you will be able to get along all right without me in the daytime?" I asked mother. "Is it going to be too hard for you?"

"No, dearie," answered mother quietly. "And, anyhow, I don't want to be a drag on you. Clara will help me, and you can start out in the world and, perhaps, if you work hard and learn all you can, they will raise your wages and presently you will be a great, big help I can depend on."

"I'm going to get you servants and servants and servants, to wait on you mother—when I'm rich!" I told her childishly as I flung my arms about her.

So now began my new life. Heaven knows I was accustomed enough to hard work, so that my long day of petty tasks did not weary me. Indeed, I was stimulated. I was thrown in contact for the first time in my life with girls of my own age. And I could observe the experienced saleswomen in the establishment, the typists and telephone girl. I could watch the elegant women customers who came to order suits. I was getting my first peep at the world, although I was very shy at first. It was weeks before I answered any one beyond a monosyllable.

I came in the morning, did the tasks that were required of me, and took my luncheon, which mother did up for me in a piece of brown paper, back into the shipping department at the luncheon hour. There I sat by myself and ate. I watched the other girls from beneath lowered lids as they formed chattering groups and went out to their midday meal. I envied them, not because of the better feed they had. I wanted somebody to laugh and joke with me. I thought how fine it would be to have a girl friend with whom I might walk arm in arm.

At night I hurried home. I had to get there before father returned. Mother and I had not told him as yet that I was working. And I knew, too, how weary mother was by that time of the day. I wanted to be in time to help her cook the dinner. After we had eaten I had the dishes to wash, baby Jane to soothe to sleep and the other children to help with their lessons and tuck into bed. It was a pretty hard life for a girl of seventeen.

But at the office I was coming out of my shell. I was beginning tentatively to make friends. I began to sort the girls out in my own mind; to notice those whom I instinctively liked; several by whom I was repelled. My first definite impression of any of these new people by whom I was surrounded came after I had been working about three or four weeks. I sat eating my solitary uncheon when one of the saleswomen come out to wash her hands. I saw that she had been crying.

"What the matter, Sarah?" I asked. "Don't you feet well?"

"No, I don't!" she snapped back; "and what's more, I got to quit work."

"You haven't been fired?" I queried in an awed tone. Thus far, in this, my new life, that word "fired" typified for me the worst that might happen to a girl.

"Well, I'm not fired exactly," she told me, "but it amounts to the some thing. I've got to give up my job. It makes me sick! No sooner do I get started with a little money ahead than there it is! The same old thing!"

"What!" I asked, puzzled.

"Why, there's going to be another baby, of course!" she said. "And my husband isn't worth the gunpowder to blow him away! I tell you, it just makes me sick!"

"Why, Sarah!" I said stupidly. "I didn't know you were married. Have you got babies and have to work too?"

"Of course I have;" the woman told me. "Its the third one coming. My husband keeps the roof over our heards, but I don't know what we would eat if I didn't work."

Her eyes grew misty for a moment.

"Lord!" she said. "Didn't I think he was handsome when he came to our town selling buttons? All the fairy tales he told me, and I believed them—poor boob! I didn't know life was like this! It was all love and bread and cheese and kisses then. Let me tell you something, Nell Birney—" she ended suddenly and her voice rose. " Don't you ever get married—not unless you get a rich guy! I tell you, you're a fool if you do!"

"Yes, I said very slowly, "I know."

GAY'S PLANTS

The extra work involved n making up small mail order parcels has got on our nerves, and it was our intention to discontinue the business—but we will compromise the matter to the extent that orders to the amount of $2.00 will be accepted.

We trust our customers will understand we are very busy at this season and help us out in this direction.

Plants are quoted postage paid by us. Any one requiring small orders can readily get a neighbor to join them and make up the required amount.

Vegetable plants transplanted. Extra early cabbage, cauliflower and celery $1.50 per 100, 20c per doz. Extra early tomatoes 60c per doz. Late tomatoes 35c per doz. Late cabbage for fall or winter use 40c per 100.

Perennial flower plants, (large clumps) Pansy and Daisy in bloom, Double Hollyhocks, Sweet William, 10c each.

Annual bedding flower plants, Aster, Stocks, Pectum, Portulaca, Verbena, Snapdragon, Cosmos, Salvia, Phlox, Kochia, Seeding Pansy, Salpiglossis, Torietia, Sweet Alyssum, or Carpet of Snow all at 30c per doz. Postage prepaid. Orders by express 20 per cent discount to all booking stations and we advise customers to order that way if possible, better service can be given and 20c saved on each dollar less express charges.

Please send cash, money order or cheque with order.

Campbell Bros., Charlottetown Market handle our plants and a fresh supply delivered to them daily.

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Charlottetown, P. E. I.

MR. JAMES MCISAAC, M.P. MAKES GREAT HIT

In His Speech in Budget He Shows the Inconsistency of the Liberals and Makes Them Ashamed of their Amendment.

Mr. JAMES McISAAC (Kings, P.E.I.): Mr. Speaker, I desire to say a few words on the Budget. Few Budgets in this Parliament since Confederation have been anticipated with greater anxiety, inasmuch as we are passing through a transition period, a period of instability in commerce, of extravagance in buying, and of deflation. These, and a hundred and one other circumstances, have rendered the financial outlook and the trade conditions of our country very uncertain and such as to be regarded with some degree of uneasiness. Under the circumstances it is a source of extreme satisfaction that the Minister of Finance was able to give us such a favourable exposition of the trade conditions and financial position of Canada. I think, Sir, that the Finance Minister, as well as the country, deserves to be congratulated upon the excellent presentation that has been made. Our trade has been well sustained, and the expenditure and revenue have been brought together to an extent that is wonderful considering all the circumstances.

At six o'clock the House took recess.

The House resumed at eight o'clock.

Mr. McISAAC: Just before recess I was referring to the Budget that had been presented to this House and country by the Minister of Finance, and I took occasion to observe that in my humble judgment it was an admirable presentation of our financial position. It was a business-like Budget—I should say, a model Budget, and so far as I have been able to observe, it has met with almost universal favour. Any comments concerning it in the public press have been for the most part favourable to it; very little adverse criticism has been offered. This is a matter of congratulation to the minister, to the Government, and to Canada as well, having regard to present conditions. All countries have been passing through a period of transition, a time of upheaval in commerce and dislocation of trade, a time of deflation and extravagance, a time of unfavourable financial, commercial and economic outlook. It is evident from the admirable statement rendered by the Finance Minister that Canada's position is an envable one among the nations of the world; she stands second to no other country in the matter of her economic operations for the year that has passed. This is indeed a great tribute to Canada. Nations, like individuals, benefit by their youth. The blood of national youth courses through the arteries of our country. Canada has all the energy, all the ambition of youth, and we have firm ground for our faith in her great future.

According to the figures presented by the Finance Minister, Canada's trade for the past fiscal year exceeded that of the previous fiscal year by $125,000,000, in round figures, indicating a remarkable advance in trade in the face of unfavourable conditions. Our greatest trade is, of course, with the United States and Great Britain. The balance of trade as between Canada and the United States is against us; that is to say, we purchase more from the United States than we sell to them. That is an unfortunate condition of things, and one which it is difficult to overcome, though it is hoped that before very long it will be considerably improved. It would seem, however, that the legislation recently brought into effect in the United States is not favourable to that end. The Young Bill which has been passed by both Houses of Congress puts up against Canada as well as against other countries very strong barriers in the way of trade. It is to be presumed that this matter will be dealt with later by our Government and such action taken as is deemed expedient. Of course, that is a matter for the future. The balance of trade as against Canada for the last year and in favour of the United States amounted to $296,000,000. On the other hand, our trade with the Mother Country has been more favourable. The balance of trade in our favour in respect of our trade with Great Britain in the fiscal year 1919-20 amounted to $369,000,000, in round figures. The balance has since shown a tendency to swing against us but that condition may adjust itself. The trade balance in our favour in respect of trade with the Mother Country for the last year was reduced to $100,295,402, according to the figures of the Minister of Finance. Our total foreign trade per capita during the calender year 1920 was $293,30 as against a per capita trade on the part of the United States of $127.78. In connection with our trade relations with the Mother Country, it is worth while noting that according to press despatches the Government of Great Britain are taking steps which indicate a wide departure from the policy of free trade. A Bill has been introduced in the British House of Commons—it may be passed by this time—placing a high preferential tariff on the key industries of the country. If that Bill becomes law, certainly a great step will have been taken by Great Britain in the direction of a protective tariff.

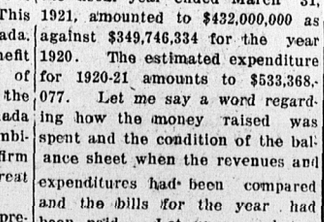
Now, Mr. Speaker, I wish to say just a word or two with reference to the financial position of our country. The figures disclosed in the financial statement of the minister show that the revenue for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1921, amounted to $432,000,000 as against $349,746,334 for the year 1920. The estimated expenditure for 1920-21 amounts to $533,368,077. Let me say a word regarding how the money raised was spent and the condition of the balance sheet when the revenues and expenditures had been compared and the bills for the year had been paid. Let us see what a favourable showing was presented to the House in the annual statement of the Minister of Finance. As I have just said, it is shown in the financial statement that the revenues amounted to approximately $432,000,000. Expenditures on consolidated fund, that is to say, current expenditures, strictly speaking, for the operations of the fiscal year, amounted to $362,600,000; but in addition to this amount, there was a capital expenditure of $36,972,000 and an expenditure on demobilization of $20,130,000, making a total payment under the head of expenditure chargeable to consolidated fund of $419,702,000. This presents to us a satisfactory condition of the revenue as compared with the expenditure, showing that after payments made strictly speaking on consolidated fund or ordinary expenditures were met, there was left a balance of $69,400,000. Moreover, after those two items, that is the capital expenditure of $36,972,000 and the demobilization expenditure of $20,130,000, to which I have referred, were paid, there was left, over and above all these payments, a balance of $12,298,000.

In the ordinary language, the authorized language that has been invariably used in connection with our financial operations in Canada since Confederation, this amount of $12,298,000 is a surplus. That is how all these balances have been denominated or described by every Government that has existed in Canada since Confederation. It may be said that there were capital expenditures that would very much exceed that balance. Such has nearly always been the case. There are not many years; indeed, there are very few, when there has been ac actual surplus; but in the language of finance used in this connection all down through Canadian history, this amount may be and is properly called a surplus. Therefore, there is no reason this year why we should depart from the usual language and call this amount by any other name.

Another exceedingly gratifying feature in connection with our finances for the year that has passed has been presented to us by the Minister of Finance, and that is that out of available cash at their disposal, the Government have acquired tax exempt bonds aggregating $89,288,300. These are bonds which were issued by the Government to the people and on which money was secured to carry on the war and other necessary expenditures. Bonds to that amount have been taken off the market; they have been bought in by the Government with the cash at their disposal, and they will be cancelled. Thus, there will be that amount removed from the debt of Canada. That is a very fine condition of affairs, and it is highly to the credit of the Government, that, at this stage, so early in the lifetime of these bonds the Government have been able to take off the market and cancel so many of these promises to pay that in the ordinary course, would stand against the Government until the term of the bonds expired. No doubt from year to year, as the Government will find that they have cash at their disposal, they will continue this method of reducing the financial obligations of Canada by acquiring a number of these bonds, removing them from the market and cancelling them, so that they will no longer form a part of the debt of this country.

Another feature that has been presented in the fiscal statement of the Minister of Finance, is, I think, worthy of consideration, inasmuch as it shows what part of the debt created by the war, which, of course, was a debt that was unavoidable and to which no estimated bounds could be placed, has been taken care of out of the current revenues of the country from 1904 up to the present time. This statement is to be found in the Budget presented by the Minister of Finance—and it is important to note it—that notwithstanding the largely increased cost of Government, apart altogether from the war—and the expenses of the Government were much increased during these years—the country's war activities have been financed to a certain extent out of current revenue. The net result of financial operations in this country from 1914-15 up to and including 1920-21, a period of six years shows that war obligations, cur-

(Continued on Page Four.)



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No more sore, puffed-up tender, aching feet—no corns or callouses.

"Tiz" makes sore, burning, tired feet fairly dance with delight. Away the aches and pains, the corns, callouses, blisters, bunions and chilblains.

"Tiz" draws out the acids and poisons that puff up your feet. No matter how hard you work, how long you dance, how far you walk, or how long you remain on your feet, "Tiz" brings restful foot comfort. "Tiz" is magical, grand, wonderful for tired, aching, swollen, smarting feet. Ah! how comfortable, how happy you feel. Your feet just tingle for joy; shoes never hurt or seem tight.

Get a box of "Tiz" now from any druggist or department store. End foot torture forever—wear smaller shoes, keep your feet fresh, sweet and happy. Just think! a whole year's foot comfort for only a few cents.

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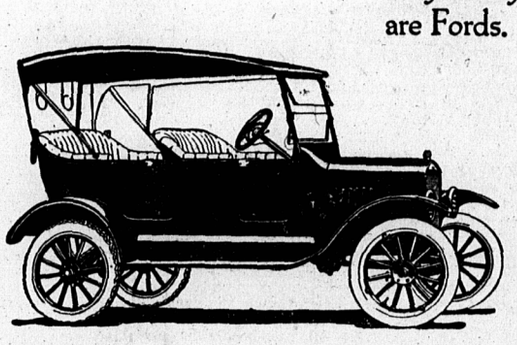

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