

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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MONDAY, AUGUST 6, 1928

THIS WEEK.

THIS will be an eventful week in this province. On Wednesday afternoon the fifty "young ambassadors of Empire" will arrive in Charlottetown and will be given a reception worthy, we trust, of the occasion and its purpose. The young men and women comprising this delegation are students selected by examination from several thousands of competitors who were anxious to make this tour of inspection. Only those who proved by examination papers that they were intelligent, observant and in every way worthy, were chosen, and we may feel assured that they will observe very closely everything they see and hear. It is of the utmost importance that they should form a good impression of what they see here. Doubtless they will be surprised to see that Prince Edward Island is big enough to walk around on without danger of falling off into the sea, as the maps of Canada which they have no doubt been fervently studying during the past several months, show this Province as a microscopic spot in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. It is well that they should see "the Island" and learn for themselves why it is called "The Garden of the Gulf" and "the Denmark of Canada." Their time here will be short as they leave by the 6.45 train the following morning for Borden en route for Western Canada. Arrangements have been made to drive them around the city and the nearby country sections during the afternoon and at night His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, with his unflinching thoughtfulness, has arranged a reception and dance for them.

Another outstanding event of the week will be the arrival on Thursday evening of Hon. R. B. Bennett and his sister, Miss Bennett. They will spend Friday in Georgetown, Saturday and Sunday in Charlottetown, and Monday in Summerside, and will probably drive to other parts of the country. Their time also will be short, but the best arrangements possible have been made to enable the people of the Province to meet, see and hear them. Mr. Bennett, through his Parliamentary career at least, is pretty well known, although personally known only to a comparatively few of our people. He is known to be a platform speaker of exceptional ability, a clear thinker, a thorough Britisher and a man who has distinguished himself in his profession. He has been and is an outstanding figure in Parliament and in the public life of Canada. That his message to the people of this Province will be worth hearing goes without saying, and we trust everyone who can possibly do so will make it a point to hear him.

Miss Bennett, who accompanied her distinguished brother, is spoken of as a lady of charming personality, and she has captivated audiences wherever she has spoken. She will speak here and we feel sure she will be heard and seen with pleasure.

WAVE OF FATALITIES.

It would almost appear as if we were at present at the mercy of a wave of fatalities. The number of deaths by accident in this community during the past few weeks has been appalling. There is some consolation in the fact that in no case, with one possible exception, has blame to others been attached. They were all accidents, pure and simple. In a small Province like ours the unusual always stands out conspicuously and, possibly, the Province may have had similar experiences in times past. Now with a telephone in every section of the Province and newspapers coming prohibition prohibits.

out every day, every occurrence is immediately recorded. This compared with the days before the telephone and the daily press may make the multiplicity of accidents more apparent than really unusual. Be this as it may, the number of fatalities in recent weeks has been startling and shocking. And the fatal accidents are not confined to any particular locality or country. Our daily news columns are practically filled with reports of fatal accidents. The much abused automobile has a relatively clean sheet in the matter of accidents. True, it is responsible, as might be expected, for many of them, too many in fact. But there are other contributors, the railway, the occasional collision at sea, machinery, etc., etc., all take their toll of human life. With the increase of all of these factors an increase of accidents may be expected.

We speak occasionally of waves of crime, waves of religious fervor, waves of discovery and invention, waves of financial excitement and so forth. Who can say that waves in all of these activities is a myth? Who can say that it is not? It would be useless to theorize, unless also to scoff at this idea. We shall do neither here, but thoughtful men and women, shocked almost daily by tragic occurrences may well wonder whether, after all, certain classes of misfortune do not come in waves or epidemics which are beyond human control, but may be influenced by natural causes whereof we know nothing.

TRYING TO FORGET.

OUR Liberal friends, in anticipation of the visit of Hon. R. B. Bennett, are busily engaged in listing things which he is said to have forgotten to mention. The list, given in party colors, is supposed to look fearsome and to the discredit of Mr. Bennett. Naturally there may be topics which Mr. Bennett may have forgotten or did not think worth while mentioning, but one thing the people are assured of, he has not forgotten or neglected any topic or any point for the sake of misleading or deceiving the public. What our Liberal friends should concern themselves over at present is to remember the things he has not forgotten. There are many questions which he has asked, which they have not yet answered, many statements which he has made which are a strong condemnation of Liberal policy and Liberal practices. The Liberal Press has not dealt with these and the people are taking note of the fact. It is useless to try to hoodwink the people with reference to what Mr. Bennett has said or may yet say. The people are beginning to think for themselves and Mr. Bennett has set them thinking as never before.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Of course, if there were not a few showers during the haymaking season there would be nothing to complain about. Still, we are getting the hay saved.

Denial and misrepresentation will not alter facts. Intelligent people have a pretty good grasp of the facts, and they are forming their own conclusions.

Twenty-nine persons were arrested during the month of June for drunkenness in this City. No one believes for a moment that this number represents all the drunks for that period. Besides these there were the not inconsiderable number who were able to get home on their own power and many of them with very flat tires. Still we are told that Province and newspapers coming prohibition prohibits.

Notes by the Way

SOME unthinking persons have been proclaiming that the Rt. Hon. R. B. Bennett is coming to Prince Edward Island "to advocate protection for the manufacturers of Georgetown." This may be considered smart, but it really is poor stuff. It should always be borne in mind when considering the economic question that it is the producers' interests that deserve first consideration. Non-producers, of which there are comparatively few, live off producers. If there be money to keep professional and commercial men, who are indirect producers, in comfort, or in luxury, it is because the direct producers are having a profitable market for what they produce.

There would be little money here for professional men, business men, bond salesmen, or insurance agents were our farmers to lose the market say, for their pelts or their potatoes. Any day this may happen so long as we are at the mercy of a foreign government and have an insufficiently protected market of our own. It is ordinary foresight, ordinary, every-day business precaution to see that we find an outlet for our produce, not only for today but for tomorrow as well—hence the necessity for building up a large consuming and producing population within our own economic boundaries which may be depended upon to provide the market for our products, whether they be from the farm or the factory.

At this particular time it may be as well to recall to our readers a few economic truths which they may ponder over in view of the approaching visit of Mr. Bennett, the Apostle of Home Industries, and the advocate of protection for the farmer, the fisherman as well as the bootmaker, the blanketmaker, the broom-maker, the marine engine-maker, and all other local industries.

- 1. Canada's federal taxes and expenses each amount to about \$400,000,000 annually.
2. Canada's expenses under free trade would be the same as under the highest protection, therefore the tariff is not an extra tax, but merely a form of taxation that must be levied either directly or indirectly.
3. The tariff is an indirect form of collecting revenue, and costs less to collect than direct taxes.
4. The United States tariff is three times as high as that of Canada.
5. Production that takes place in Canada is the only source from which anyone in Canada can "make" a living. Professional men, bond salesmen, insurance agents, clerks, mechanics, laborers, farmers, all must derive their livelihood from this one source, directly or indirectly.
6. Remittance men and foreign bondholders are the only persons who live in Canada and do not "make" a living out of domestic production.
7. Everyone is a consumer, but everyone is not a producer, except remittance men and those who live on foreign securities. A Priest or Doctor is as much a producer as a blacksmith. The best proof of this lies in the fact that others pay them for their services.
8. The object of Protection is to protect domestic production, the source from which everyone derives his livelihood.
9. All consumers are producers, except parasites, spongers and beggars. Therefore, to call a man a consumer and not a producer is to call him one of these three things.
10. Imports can only be paid for out of the proceeds of domestic production.
11. Protection usually results in high wages, and on this continent it is bound to do so, because United States wages set the standard.
12. If we do not pay reasonable rates of wages we must lose our population.
13. If we pay United States rates of wages we must lose our own market, unless we protect our wages, and production, as the United States protects theirs.
14. A low nominal wage may be a reasonable real wage in the country where it is paid. The wage is the basis of cost.
15. The United States, with a tariff three times as high as that of Canada, has increased its imports continuously for 100 years.
16. In 1830 the United States had 13,000,000 population, imported \$74,000,000, and collected 49 per cent. in duty. Now they have 115,000,000 people, import \$4,000,000,000 and collect the highest duty in their history.
17. The United States have made \$339,000,000,000 entirely out of their own production.
18. Most of the United States wealth has been produced in the Northern belt.
19. Canada has natural resources equal to those of the United States.
20. Many countries, possessing inventive skill and under tariff protection, build up great industries, for which they have to import all the raw material.
21. The United States manufactures 75 per cent. of all the silk and rubber goods in the world, but does not grow silk or rubber.
22. The United States has had a legal and banking system inferior to ours. They have had a negro question and a civil war, but in spite of these drawbacks Protection has brought them wealth, prosperity and population.
23. Canada has debts, municipal, provincial, national and outside, amounting to \$8,000,000,000, being the greatest debtor nation per capita of all time.
24. Canada's outside debts amount to \$612.00 per capita.
25. Canada's total debts amount to \$940 per capita.
26. Canada buys \$200,000,000 worth of goods on mortgages every year from the United States. The goods go on the rubbish heap in a few months or years, but the mortgages go on forever, and it is this process that is drawing us towards bankruptcy.
27. Canada's trade policy has thrown her into debt in 10 years more than the Great War cost her.
28. Farmers cannot make a living selling to farmers, they must sell to towns and cities.
29. 300,000 farmers' customers have been driven out of Canada in one year by lowering the tariff.
30. Every person driven out of Canada increases the taxes and railroad deficits for those who are left.
31. Canada buys more agricultural products from the United States than she sells to the United States, owing to our low tariff and the United States' high tariff.
32. The Canadian dollar is kept at par only because of United States purchases of our securities, which is increasing our financial servitude, and, if continued, will impoverish us.
33. If the free traders had their own way, they would bankrupt industry, that directly and indirectly pays 85 per cent. of our railroad charges, and 85 per cent. of our taxes; would bankrupt the government and the railroads and would finally bankrupt the farmers.
34. As smuggling increases so does our nominal trade balance.
35. Sectional and selfish politicians are Canada's chief economic difficulty.



By James W. Barton, M.D.

TWO MINUTES STUDY MAY SAVE A LIFE

At least once a year I feel it my duty to talk about the great number of lives that may be saved by the simple "prone pressure" method of resuscitation. The three great emergencies that require this treatment are drowning, electrical shock, and gas poisoning. The use of this method of resuscitation in cases of electric shock has proved of tremendous value, and the Engineering Committee of the Conference on Electric Shock is able to show that, of 265 cases of electric shock in which the prone pressure method of resuscitation was carried out, the victims lived in 200 instances. This amounts to 76 per cent.

Now, although you can learn the method and actually try it out on someone in two or three minutes, nevertheless if you do not take two or three minutes to learn how to do it, you may stand idly by some time and see a fellow-being die, when you might have saved him. The Journal of the American Medical Association tells us that 525,000 persons are being instructed annually in this method in the United States and Canada.

Thus with the great increase in the use of electricity there is this increase in the knowledge of how to treat these cases. Although I have described this method more than once before, I do so again because it is so simple that a ten-year-old child can use it, and as mentioned above, takes about two or three minutes to learn.

The patient is placed faced downwards on the ground, and you get busy immediately. To start patient breathing again, put yourself astride the patient's body in a kneeling position, facing his head. Kneeling on one side is all right if the patient is too big for you to kneel astride.

Placing your hands flat in the small of his back, with thumbs nearly touching and the fingers spread out on each side of the body over the lowest ribs, lean forward, and steadily let the weight of your body fall over on them, and so produce a firm downward pressure, which must not be violent. Immediately thereafter swing backward, rapidly releasing the pressure, but without lifting the hands from the patient's body. Repeat this forward and backward movement (pressure and relaxation of pressure) every four or five seconds.

Keep this up until natural respirations are resumed. If they tend to fall, the process must be repeated. So this is all there is to it, pressing on patient's back at the short ribs, twelve to sixteen times a minute. Try it out on somebody, and let somebody try it out on you. You will get an excellent idea of how air can be pressed out, and drawn into, the lungs.

tection, build up great industries, for which they have to import all the raw material.

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New Heights in American Architecture

Condensed from the Yale Review, (July, '28.)—Harvey Wiley Corbett.

Each year brings a crop of taller buildings, and since no one enjoys seeing walls tumble down, everyone wants to know how tall a building can be. The sky is the limit. It is safe enough for buildings to go higher. Only they must never lose their usefulness, for if a building does not serve the purpose for which it was intended, it is architecturally bad no matter how splendid it seems. For six thousand years Egypt, Greece, following, used the same structural principle, though with a refinement of detail that has never since been equalled; Rome introduced the masonry arch in combination with the post and lintel; and until fifty years ago, in spite of all its changing styles, these were the only structural principles employed. Then came steel, with its skeleton construction, permitting the piling up of storeys to great heights; and the machine, allowing the erection in one year of structures surpassing in extent almost that resulted from centuries of slave labor.

It is fortunate that size can be achieved more practically by piling masses up than by spreading them out. The vertical is always more attractive than the horizontal; it produces an effect of slenderness that is more pleasing. We wear vertical stripes in our clothes, but when we wear broad horizontal stripes, we have broad horizontal stripes. In building, man has always been fascinated by the majesty and pleasing lift of high buildings. In the Gothic, designed to raise all eyes to Heaven, he realized his ideal with marvelous feats of engineering.

When architects with steel at their command first designed tall buildings they turned naturally enough, to Gothic, which they adapted to best they could and with some remarkable results. But when Gothic is merely slavishly copied, it is cold and uninspiring. Moreover, Gothic, being primarily an ecclesiastical style, is not expressive of industrial structures.

When architects had found time to study their problem, they tried to evolve design in character with the new building structure (steel skeleton), with the new proportions (vertical masses), and with the new purposes (commercial enterprises). The steel skeleton is a thing of straight lines and right angles, and American architects now attempted to keep the facings and masses of their buildings true to the structure underneath. Vertically was emphasized; masses were made symmetrical; the whole was treated simply.

The best examples of the new architecture carry the eye upward as inevitably as the walls of a cathedral; yet they are lacking in much embellishment and a carefully considered of the practical requirements of the building as a series of simply sculptured masses crowned by an aspiring pinnacle. The clean lines and simplicity of such structures are imposing; they command attention and reflect contemporary society whose extent surpasses any other.

The machine is the outstanding tool of the period. Nevertheless it is still to be so directed that its artistic possibilities may be developed. Its function is not merely to manufacture materials that appear to be what they are not, like rubber simulating marble; but machines can give materials fresh and native beauty as easily as they can produce gaudy counterfeit. Designers are more and more considering forms in terms of their structural function and the machines that will shape the material.

The Telephone Building is the most interesting modern building in New York because the designers approached their problem by thinking what could be done in terms of construction and machinery of today, and by giving to each material the form, decoration, and color distinctive to its own. That spirit was carried throughout the construction. The matter of detail, the old-fashioned cornice practically disappeared, for, when raised 20 stories, it meant nothing. The marble work, instead of being cut in pilasters with flutes carefully chiselled out, was so designed that machines could shape it. In the Middle Ages, the designers worked with the tools available. The modern architect must do the same, if his work is to be indigenous to this period.

An ever-recurring criticism of the new architecture is its lack of color, an important element in great buildings of the past. The truth is that the dust and grime of our commercial cities tend to reduce everything to a common gray regardless of its original hue. Such condition does not provoke experiment. Municipal cleanliness, however, is now being accorded high regard, and architects are becoming interested in use of color not in blotches but as an inherent part of the design. Cleaner cities may yet give us buildings of brilliant splendor.

There are two ways of increasing the size of our streets for necessary traffic. One is to tear down all existing buildings and start afresh. The other is to raise the sidewalks one story at a time, giving the space to vehicles. Such sidewalks are at once an inherent part of a building's design, and they tend to make a block a basic unit. Decoratively vaulted, they would shield pedestrians from sun and rain and snow, while below them would be visible the shiny tops of motor cars like giant beetles. Traffic would be divided naturally. Movement would be free.

In New York alone, thousands of people are now transported daily to and from their homes, and often loaded and crushed in a way that would considerably reduce the market value of cattle. A building occupying a whole block could contain a community belt of the same material.

Modern Etiquette

By ROBERTA LEE

Q. What is a safe standard of etiquette when staying in a hotel? A. Merely combine one's usual good manners with a certain amount of restraint which the presence of strangers imposes. Q. How should men be attired when attending a ball? A. In full evening dress; nothing else is suitable. Q. Where is the proper place for the clergyman to stand when reading the service at a house funeral? A. Near the head of the casket and such a place should always be provided for him.

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DAILY LESSONS IN ENGLISH

By W. L. Gordon

WORDS OFTEN MISUSED: Do not say "I want you to keep me posted." Say "keep me informed."

OFTEN MISPRONOUNCED: Pentecost; second e as in "me," o as in "of."

OFTEN MISPELLED: presumptuous; note the ptu.

SYNONYMS: contact, collision, concussion, clash, impact, encounter.

WORD STUDY: "Use a word three times and it is yours." Let us increase our vocabulary by mastering one word each day. Today's word: REVERENTIAL; proceeding from reverence; respectful. "He was touched with a sort of reverential gratitude."

HOUSEHOLD SCRAP BOOK

By ROBERTA LEE

Ink Stain On Mahogany

Put 4 or 5 drops of nitre in a teaspoonful of water. Dip a feather in this solution and touch it to the stain. As soon as ink disappears rub immediately with a cold wet cloth to avoid leaving a white spot.

Ants

Quicklime thrown on ant nests and then watered will destroy them. Also green sage, when placed where ants infest, will cause them to disappear.

Tea

To give a delicious flavor to the tea, add a piece of dried orange peel, one inch square, to each drawing of tea.

The Land We Love

By Frank Yeigh

Provincial Government Finances

Q. What are Provincial Government Finances? A. There is a steady growth in both receipts and expenditures. The total receipts for all provincial governments were \$23,027,122 in 1906. \$50,015,795 in 1916, and \$146,450,904 in 1926. On a per capita basis of population the receipts were \$3.70 in 1906; \$6.23 in 1916 and \$15.62 in 1926. A similar review of expenditures shows a total for all provinces of \$21,109,868 or \$3.43 per head of the population in 1906; \$53,826,219 or \$6.71 per head in 1916 and \$144,183,178 or \$15.38 per head in 1926. Corporations' taxes and licenses contributed over \$30,000,000, motor vehicle licenses over \$15,000,000, Dominion Government subsidies and allowances \$14,500,000, forests, timber and woods \$14,000,000, succession duties over \$13,400,000, liquor traffic control over \$11,500,000, and the operation of public utilities \$13,200,000.

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within itself. It could have a constant cornice line which would become an upper sidewalk. Below this point could be business; above it, with promenades and terraces and sunshine, could be residences, with a few small shops for convenience. A man could take an elevator home after work. The centres of the buildings could contain gymnasia. Our annual crop of taller structures is witness to the willingness of wealth to provide such gigantic structures. Seeing the widespread destruction of old buildings, anyone may well ask how long the new themselves will last. Contrary to much opinion, our tall buildings are structurally quite sound. The life of steel structure is not known, but it has proved durable. Large masonry buildings such as St. Paul's, London, are constantly undergoing tremendously expensive repairs, while a steel frame can, when necessary, be easily repaired by jacking up the structure and introducing a new section.

American architecture, rising in response to needs, is recording our customs, our aspirations, our tastes. Urged on by the growth and wealth of the country, and given new means of building, an architecture is evolving which, original in design and structure, is characteristically American in that it is useful first, then beautiful.

Belt and Scarf

A large scarf of red crepe de Chine, polka-dotted in small white dots, has a strictly tailored little belt of the same material.

RT. HON. R. B. BENNETT AND MISS MILDRED BENNETT King's County, Friday, Aug. 10. GEORGETOWN, AT 3 P. M. SOURIS, AT 8 P. M. QUEEN'S COUNTY, SATURDAY, AUGUST 11th. PICNIC EXHIBITION GROUNDS AT 1 P. M. BANQUET BEACH GROVE HOTEL 8 P. M. PRINCE COUNTY, MONDAY, AUGUST 13th. TIGNISH, AT 2 P. M. SUMMERSIDE, AT 8 P. M. All cordially invited to come and meet the New Leader and his brilliant sister.

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Daily Selections FOR Guardian Readers August 6, 1928

THE EVIDENCE OF WISDOM—Let another man praise thee, and not thine own mouth; a stranger, and not thine own lips.—Prov. 27:2. PRAYER—May our lives, O God, enjoy Thy favor, and Thy praise be revealed in us. LONELINESS I miss you bitterly! The hours stand immovably between the day and night. Stunned by the loneliness of heart and hand That would precipitate them into flight; The wind that breaks the shadow-drifts—that same Which on my body should be cool and clear— Is turbid crystal and tormented flame Drawn from the iridescence of a tear; And silence that, with you, were violet tone Translating word and song, however still, Is mute as if its presence were unknown, Or too immense for any sound to fill.

INSIDIOUS EYE STRAIN We use this adjective advisedly. Sufferers from Eyestrain 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 Eyestrain 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 G. F. HUTCHESON OPTOMETRIST

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