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NEW COAL

A cargo of Albion Nut Coal just arrived. Order today.

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A GOOD PLAN

HICKEY'S BLACK TWIST

Hickey & Nicholson Tobacco Co. Ltd.
CHARLOTTETOWN, P.E.I.

Why Prince Edward Islander's Should Buy W. S. S. and Thrift Stamps CANADA NEEDS MONEY

We told our Soldiers we would look out for their needs. They are now returning.

WE MUST KEEP OUR PLEDGE

The Soldiers must have jobs Canada must pay \$65,000,000 in pensions.

The work of reconstruction must not be hampered by lack of funds.

War Savings Stamps are not especially gotten up for school children they are really a means of procuring Government Bonds on the Installment Plan. The success of the W.S.S. movement means prosperity to the Province.

ARE YOU DOING YOUR SHARE

If every person in the Province puts \$2.50 in the movement during this coming year we will reach our goal.

Have you contributed your share to the \$250,000 loan.

MURDOCK MACKINNON CHAIRMAN
ULRIC G. DAWSON SECRETARY
P.E.I. DIVISION
National War Savings Committee. Phone 712.
Office 140 Richmond Street.

Auto Service Station

FORD! SAXON! McLAUGHLIN!

Repair Parts carried in Stock

ACCESSORIES AND SPECIALITIES FOR ALL MAKES OF CARS.

Non-Glare Lense for all makes of Cars. \$1.00 per Pair and up.

"Saxon" Six Dealers and Distributors for P. E. I. wanted.

THE CAPE TRAVERSE MOTOR CO.
GARAGE ON NORTH SIDE - OPP. LORD'S STORE

THE CENTRAL GUARDIAN

It pays to buy in this Province...

REMEMBER the Concert at P. S. S., May 2nd. Admission 15 cents. 5370-4-30mWedFri21

AT THE COUNTER TEA in St. Peter's school room today you only pay for what you order, a cup of tea, or a full meal. Admission 10 cents. 5381-5-1m11

FEEDS—To arrive at Albany Station one carload of Feeds containing Bran, Middlings and Oatmeal. These Feeds will be sold from car at very low prices. Cash only. H. M. Chisholm, North Tryon. 5366-4-30M21

VALUABLE PELTS SOLD—Mr. H. L. Craig, Coleman, has received the following letter from C. M. Lamson & Co., London, re sale of fox skin, which should prove interesting to fox breeders generally, as the prices received are quite high. It might be mentioned that Mr. Craig has several better foxes in his ranch and is quite optimistic re the fox industry. "Mr. H. L. Craig, Coleman, P. E. I., Canada. Dear Sir:—We confirm our respects of the 11th ult, and have now the pleasure to inform you that we have succeeded in selling one of your silver fox skins (No. 1) at what we consider an exceptionally good price, viz., £160. We trust you will be pleased with this sale. We are instructing our Mr. Fraser, of New York, to pay you this amount on the prompt day May 3rd. Yours truly, (Sgd.) C. M. Lamson."

STANLEY, CAVENDISH AND RUSTICO—On Sunday May 4th Mr. W. S. Louison will conduct service in the Presbyterian Church at Stanley at 11 a. m. in the Presbyterian Church at Cavendish at 3 p. m. and in the Presbyterian Church at North Rustico at 7 p. m. (old time.)

HERRIN' IN THE BAY—Fresh herring have struck in around the South side of the Island. Several barrels were taken off St. Peter's Island on Tuesday. A few were also taken in Charlottetown harbor. Catches were made some time before this on the North side of the Island.

THE MAYOR'S CHAIN OF OFFICE—His Worship Mayor Wright modestly disclaims credit for procuring the Mayor's Chain to which reference has already been made in the press. It will be remembered that at a Council meeting after the banquet of His Excellency the Governor General of Canada during his visit to Charlottetown, it was pointed out by Mayor Wright that a city of the size and importance of Charlottetown should be provided with proper official insignia such as a mace or chain, to invest the Mayorality with the dignity appertaining to the office. The Council very properly regarded the matter favorably with the result that the beautiful chain, now the proud possession of the City, was ordered and later received. The chain is the property of the Mayor and his successors on special public occasions.

PERSONALS

Mr. J. E. Wells, Alberton was in the city yesterday.

Mr. E. Ramsay, Elmsdale, was among visitors to the city yesterday.

Mr. J. F. McLeod, Bridgetown was in the city yesterday.

Mr. Harry Hayter, Souris returned Tuesday night from Ottawa.

Miss Minnie Revell, city has returned from a trip to Boston.

Mrs. J. T. McKie, city, left yesterday on a visit to St. John, N. B.

Mrs. H. M. Chisholm, North Tryon, is visiting her parents Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Carter, 73 Bayfield Street.

Miss Eva Stewart, Marshfield, has returned home after spending Easter with her cousin, Miss Mabel Jenkins, Alberry Plains.

Mr. Eugene Wynne, who returned recently from overseas got back Tuesday night from Halifax where he had been for treatment to his eyes.

Miss Fanny Butler of Glenagarry, student at the Union Commercial College has returned to the city after spending the Easter holidays at Hope River, the guest of Mrs. Joseph Bolger.

Mr. Fred Duffy, who left here several weeks ago to take a position as valet to Lord Neville at Ottawa returned Tuesday night. Mr. Duffy has been ill almost ever since his arrival in the capital and acting on medical advice returned home, as the climatic conditions at Ottawa did not agree with him.

Now that your home-made preserves are pretty well used up

Why not try a can of BLUEBERRIES

Add one to your next order from

Beer & Goff

GROCERS

HELP THE HOSPITALS by buying here on Thursday, May 1st, Prowse Bros. Ltd. 5353-4-30m21

Dr. E. C. Harris
Eye Specialist
Office Royal Bank Building, Charlottetown
Office Hours 9.30-12.30
2-5
Phone 68-Y

RETAIN the ROSES in your Cheeks

Most people have a wrong idea regarding the basis of a rose complexion. All of the cosmetics, Creams, Lotions, etc., cannot produce a healthy skin or a pretty complexion.

Such charms must come from within

If your skin is sallow, — if it is blotched and pimply, — if your complexion lacks roses, — find out just what you need.

We have all of the well known Blood Purifiers & Tonics which are effective in building

Health & Beauty
JOHNSON & JOHNSON
The Quality Druggists
Corner Kent and Prince Streets

When the Ocean Liners Arrive

No matter how often ocean liners may come there is an air of subdued excitement about the port when one is reported to dock within the hour. When the boat is laden with a thousand or more members of families of returning Canadian soldiers there is exceptional reason for the stir, for ten hours of the most strenuous activity is before those who compose the port committee to welcome the arrivals.

To St. John, New Brunswick, has fallen the honor and responsibility of receiving the first contingent of these soldiers' wives and children—whatever the exact number may be which was returned during the first five months—and of creating an impression so favorable that it cannot fail to influence all future impressions. There has been a tremendous responsibility, but in the mind of each of those who have been at the head of the various committees there has been the firm conviction that this first warm welcome and display of genuine friendliness will have a far-reaching and never-failing effect upon humanity in general and returning soldiers in particular.

"Does the Melita dock at 2.30 local time or daylight time?" queried the anxious convenor of one of the port committees who wished to have her workers across the ferry in ample season. "Madam," came back the weary voice of the official, "the tide knows nothing about daylight saving, and will come in as usual." The fact that during the month of April St. John was the unusual possessor of local, standard and daylight saving time added somewhat to the confusion in the mind of the outsider. But the Melita—or the Gramplan or the Scandinavia, or the Corsican, or the Minnedosa, as the case may be—never docks, before the workers were all in readiness and the portion of the Immigration Hall given over as a Rest Room prepared to make as comfortable as circumstances will permit several hundred weary women and upwards of one hundred tired babies, who, after spending hours waiting their turn to leave the boat and pass the immigration, must spend several more hours waiting for their several trains.

One likes to consider this work as a welcome from a group of women who represent all the women of Canada to women who will play such an important part in Canada's future. And so it is, but at the same time that group is composed of units which are the official representatives of different national organizations each of which is responsible to a trusting and generous public for an account of its stewardship. And so there must be a disintegrated as well as a general survey.

For instance, the Canadian Red Cross Society has been for months past spending in the vicinity of \$1500 per week in connection with the arrival of the dependents' boats. How? By maintaining a staff of graduate nurses who have travelled on every train carrying women and children from the port, and have at all times been on duty during the disembarkation and the subsequent period of waiting for trains. In the beginning boats arrived laden with influenza stricken patients. Numbers died at sea and after landing; very many more would have done so had it not been for the prompt and efficient co-operation of the Red Cross personnel, equipment and supplies with that of the Army Medical Service.

At St. John Red Cross nurses have accompanied the port doctor on each boat; have attended the ambulance patients to the hospital; have staffed the emergency hospital which was established as an annex to the Military Hospital and equipped overnight by the Red Cross. All Canada has had a hand in this work, for it has been maintained by the Dominion Headquarters. The St. John Red Cross workers have done much, but their tireless voluntary service at each boat, which leaves them worn and exhausted with scarcely time to recuperate before another boat arrives, overshadows any monetary expenditure, no matter how great. A boat may arrive on Saturday afternoon and the last train leave at one or two o'clock on Sunday morning; or boat may arrive on Sunday morning and the trains get away that evening. No matter what day or what hour the representative of the various committees are in evidence and remain as long as there is a need.

A kitchen furnishes hot drinks and sandwiches which are served—and also made in advance—for the Y. M. C. A. by trim V. A. D.'s. A Red Cross dispensary and washroom with training nurses in charge and many voluntary assistants give the babies a fresh start in life. Small garments are ready and many are given out for many mothers have failed to grasp the fact that several days on the train must succeed the days on the boat before home is reached. Surprise is manifested when it is explained that it is an impossibility for husbands waiting on the prairies to meet the train with a horse and buggy upon its arrival at Montreal. A country vast

Amelia E. Barr Model of Industry

Amelia E. Barr was one of the most remarkable writers of her generation, not because of her ability as an author, but because of unflagging industry and indomitable courage. She was almost eighty-eight years old at the time of her death, and although she was forty when she wrote her first novel she lived to turn out one for almost every year of her life. On the eve of her eighty-second birthday, she said:—"My day's work is as long as it was twenty years ago, and I have quite as much pleasure in it now as I had then. I have rarely a headache now. I was rarely without one then. I have made my living for forty-two years in a stooping posture, but I am perfectly erect, and I ascend the stairs as rapidly as I ever did. Life is still sweet and busy, and my children talk of what I am going to do in the future as if I was immortal. And I hope and pray when the Master comes He will find me at my desk writing such words as it will please Him to see. For to literature, in manly speaking, I am indebted not only for my living, but also for every blessing I enjoy—health of body, activity of mind, cheerfulness, contentment and continual employment—therefore continual happiness."

A Lancashire Lass

Mrs. Barr's maiden name was Huddleston, and she was born in Ulverston, Lancashire, at a time when Charles Dickens was a boy of nineteen. As a child she was extremely fond of reading, and used often to be rebuked for "wasting her time over a book." She has testified that the book that exerted the most profound influence over her life was "News from the Invisible World," by that well-known news gatherer, John Wesley. Half a century later she vainly tried to buy a copy, but came to the conclusion that there was not a single copy in America, and perhaps very few in England. Her father presently made some unwise investments and Amelia had to take a position as second teacher in a "girl's" school. She met her husband in a romantic manner having dreamed of him before she ever saw or heard of him. Three years later he informed her one evening that they were ruined, and that they would have to leave England for either India or the United States. At the moment Mrs. Barr was reading "The Newcombes," and such was the impression created that she never again opened one of Thackeray's books. For seven years there after Robert Barr and his wife and their small family wandered in various parts of the United States and Canada, eventually settling down in Galveston after the close of the Civil War.

Death and Disaster

There her husband and her two sons died of a pestilence. Three months later another son was born; but he, too, died in a few days. Mrs. Barr, half crazed with grief, and with the problem of existence, sank her little capital in a boarding-house, but this venture failed, and then she heard a voice, clear and imperative saying: "Go to New York." So, with her daughters she went, and by dint of school teaching and needlework she was able to keep the little home together. Her first attempt at writing was made almost by chance, and she was astonished as well as delighted when a newspaper paid her \$30 for her account of the break-up in Texas. At the age of 39 she first began to consider the possibilities of earning a living with her pen, and her first story, "Margaret Sinclair's Silent Money," was begun. From that time almost until the day of her death, she was at work, turning out as a rule two novels a year and innumerable papers, poems, essays and what not. But, although her output

enough to permit five days continuous journey is beyond the comprehension.

"We have heard stories about eggs being thrown at us English brides, but we have never heard anything about such kindness as this," is one frank declaration often heard, "have you treated us all like this?" There are no dissenting voices raised to the general opinion expressed by soldiers and their wives in regard to the treatment accorded the arrivals at the point of embarkation.

The port for dependents' boats changes from St. John to Quebec at the beginning of May. The five ferry boats must ply for many months to come, for while there were 50,000 women and children to come in the beginning there are the same number still to come. The weekly marriages of Canadian soldiers in England explain the phenomenon. Until the last boatload has been landed the port committees will continue their work and the Canadian Red Cross Society will maintain its staff of nurses for train duty.

was so great she took the utmost pains with what she was writing. Writing of her in the New York Sun, Arthur Bartlett Maurice says that the preparations for writing "The Bow of Orange Ribbon" extended over two years.

Without Haste; Without Rest

She had to make herself familiar with the history of the time and the ways of colonial dressing and housekeeping. Many weeks were given to studying the court English of the period, collecting her forms from the letters of Horace Walpole and Lord Chesterfield. A selection from her diary will show Amelia Barr's habits of industry.

"March 24.—Finished my long paper on famous Irish women and began my novel, "Cluny MacPherson." March 26.—At home all day writing on "Cluny MacPherson." March 27.—Ditto. March 28.—Writing on "Cluny" all morning. Went to several offices in afternoon. Did nothing in the evening. Had a bad headache. March 29.—Very sick headache, but wrote "Cato's Song." March 30.—At the last hour wrote "Two Workers" for Bonner, and he praised it very much, a great thing for him to do. March 31.—Very sick. Went to the dentist, but could not have anything done. April 1.—Wrote "An April Wedding" and worked on "Cluny." April 2.—Still sick, but on "Cluny," and wrote "The Reconciliation." April 3.—All day on "Cluny." In the evening wrote "Leading a Hand." April 4.—All day on "Cluny." April 5.—All day on "Cluny." April 6.—All day on "Cluny," but am feeling pretty tired.

Women Writers' Hard Lot

Mrs. Trollope was fifty when she published her first book. In the first ten years of her married life she had six children, and she turned to literature as she saw her husband's affairs going from bad to worse. Mrs. Oliphant was left a penniless widow in a foreign land, or rather worse than penniless for her husband left her with a thousand dollar life insurance policy and \$5,000 of debt. In forty years of literary industry she left a record that is composed of 125 titles, and hundreds of unquarrelled articles. Louisa Alcott began writing at sixteen when her father was looking for a way work that a man might do with his hands. For fifty years of her life she depended on an ear trumpet. She turned to literature because her deafness made school teaching impossible. Widowed two years after her marriage and with two children dependent on her, Mrs. E. D. E. N. Southworth used to write half the night. Harriet Beecher Stowe used to look forward to the heavenly future when she would have a room of her own with a stove in it.

POSTS FOR RETURNED GENERALS

The question of providing further military employment for our principal Generals as they return from the various theatres of war is now receiving the earnest consideration of the authorities. It would seem inevitable that several of these will have to go on to the retired list for a time, as there are not nearly enough appointments to go round, though it is hoped in time to find posts for all those who have especially distinguished themselves. At the principal military commands at home and in the Dependencies are held at the present time "for the duration of the war," and this means that they will all become vacant automatically the day after peace is officially proclaimed. Among these will be the important and much-coveted post of Commander-in-Chief in India, and it is understood that this will shortly be offered to Sir Douglas Haig, unless it should be felt that his presence is necessary for a time at the War Office—which is by no means improbable. Among those who have already been selected for further employment whenever a suitable appointment can be found is Sir Edmund Allenby, the conqueror of Jerusalem, while Sir Herbert Plumer is expected to return to London in order to rejoin the Army Council, of which he was one of the original members.

FIGHT CABBAGE WORMS NOW

Whenever the snow leaves the vegetable garden, gather up the old cabbage stumps that were left on the ground, the chances are that they are harboring cabbage worms in the dormant stage. To get rid of them, all that is necessary is to destroy the leaves, stems and everything that remains of the old cabbage in the garden. There is still time to visit the garden of many another pest by clearing up and destroying the dead rubbish of last summer.

Never spray fruit trees when in bloom. The spraying is apt to wash off the pollen and when this occurs no fruit will set. The bees of the neighborhood may also be poisoned.

Minnard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria