

S. A. McDonald

The Island's Leading Store

Let Us Know

If anything, at any time, connected with your purchases in this Store, gives you cause for complaint go direct to the Office.

Some people have just causes but they plead them in the wrong court. We try to have a place for everything, even complaints.



Ladies' Hats 1-2 Price

All the colored Straw shapes go on sale this morning at exactly 1-2 price \$1.00 for 50c, 1.60 for 80c, 2.00 for 1.00, 2.50 for 1.25, 3.75 for 1.86. All the small untrimmed shapes go out now at the same price.

Hats Worth to 2.75 for 29c

On a table is shown a lot of straw shapes regular values from 1.50 to 2.75 this lot goes on sale today for 29c each.

Wash Vests

Light, cool and comfortable for hot weather. Prices 1.25 to 3.50 the patterns are neat and new.

Boys' Shirt Waists

Get the boy fitted to one of these, he will be proud of it so will you at 65c, 75c, 95c, 1.25, 1.35 in fancy stripes and solid colors.

Ladies' Dust Coats

Made from good quality Rep and Crash, a material guaranteed to give satisfaction, a roomy coat of smart, stylish appearance at \$2.75, 3.00, 3.75 to 5.00.

Ladies' Underwear

2 for 25c

We have never shown so large a range in all the different makes of ladies' underwear as we are showing at the present moment cannot be duplicated outside of this store. A nicely finished vest with short sleeves and the lace cord at neck—15c each or 2 for 25c. Porus net underwear: A beautiful finished material—a special value at 25c, 35c, 45c and 55c each. Silk vests at \$1.55 and \$1.75 ea. A very complete line in all the different sizes from 50c to \$1.35 each.

WASH GOODS

at 1-2 Price

A dealer offered us a quantity of Wash Goods at exactly 1-2 Price they go on sale today at this ridiculously low price 25c for 12 1-2c, 45c for etc. in Crepes, Voiles, etc, all new seasonable patterns on sale today at 1/2 Price.



LACES

20 p. c. dis.

This is a dainty lot of Torchon jack and Val Laces, with insertion to match in different widths, this lot goes on sale to day at 20 p. c. dis.

CORSETS

Worth up to 2.25 for \$1.00

This lot consists of 125 pairs regular values run from 1.65 to 2.25 go on sale now for 1.00 per pair.

THE Charlottetown Guardian

President A. A. Bartlett
Managing Editor J. R. Burnett

THURSDAY, JULY 22, 1915.

UNDERDRAINAGE

The Ontario Department of Agriculture has recently issued several bulletins on underdrainage, explaining in detail the method of preparing the ground, cost of tile, etc., etc. The results obtained from underdrainage are also given and in these the people of this province will be more deeply interested. These results are given, not by the Department of Agriculture, but by the farmers whose lands had been underdrained. Without going into exhaustive details we shall give a few of these.

One farmer reported that he had drained eight acres, which had previously produced nothing. The first year, after drainage, he grew a "fairly good crop," which yielded 33 bushels per acre. The cost of drainage was \$36.11 per acre. He received 45 cents a bushel for his oats so that his first crop—from land that had previously produced nothing—paid for nearly half the cost of the drainage, and the

drainage system lasts at least fifty years. Another says: "On our drained land this year we had 80 bushels of shelled corn per acre, while the undrained gave us only 56. Of oats we had 66 bushels on drained land and 37 on undrained. Another says that fields that previously were unfit for crops can now be seeded on even date with high land, and "while before they grew nothing but coarse grains, now they yield two to three tons of hay, 30 to 50 bushels barley, 40 to 100 bushels oats and corn 14 feet high."

A number of similar experiences, probably twenty in all, are given, many of them reporting on lands that had actually produced nothing and that as a result of drainage gave crops yielding on an average as much as the best of high lands.

It had been claimed by experts of the Agricultural Department that the beneficial results from drainage were as noticeable in dry seasons as in seasons of excessive rainfall. In order to ascertain how this theory worked out in actual practice enquiries were sent out to many farmers. Reports are given from sixteen men, covering twenty-five drained and twenty-five undrained fields along side. The value of the increase was calculated at regular market prices and was found to be \$15.69 per acre, including two cases where no difference was reported. It will be seen therefore that the value of the increase in crops due to drainage would pay for the drains in two years.

This is a matter that should be seriously considered by our farmers. There are many farms, unfortunately too many in such a season as we have just passed through, that require drainage. When it is remembered that, as in the case of the Ontario farmers, the cost of drainage will be met by the actual net gain in two years there should be no hesitation about undertaking the work. We have clay in unlimited quantity suitable for tile; their manufacture would give employment to many of our people, while their use would add very materially to our producing areas.

GRIT AND CONSERVATIVE RULE

For the past three months we have been taking the so-called criticisms of our contemporary, analysing them, and comparing them with facts. We have proved that from any and every point of view the Mathieson Government has been a phenomenal success. If further proof of its success were needed it is to be found in the leaderless, policyless aggregation that is attempting to foist candidates on unwilling constituencies in the vain hope that somewhere a voice is calling the hungry office-seeker back to power. At Alberton the other day that ancient "has-been," Mr J. H. Bell, whom the Patriot machine brought from his shelf, dusted and presented to the Liberals of the Fourth District of Prince as good enough for them, uttered the pious hope that "a platform" would "be laid down by the Provincial Liberal party." This is a fine confession to publish abroad at this late hour. Here we have candidates assuming the role of Liberals

without authority, with no programme, no platform and no organisation behind them! The Provincial Liberal party! Where is it, or what is it? The only organisation in existence opposed to the Government at the present time is the self-elected machine in the Patriot office. It has attempted to dominate the farmers and to thrust candidates upon them against their will. Such a machine does not want a platform. What it wants is its hands in the public treasury, and the less encumbered they are the better for the machine.

Yesterday our contemporary essayed to convince the farmers how much more economically they were governed under the Grits than under the present regime. Well we have exploded that fallacy before, and have pleasure in doing so again. Here is the deadly parallel that he who runs may read:

GRIT RULE.	CONSERVATIVE RULE.
Total Debt at December 1911 when Liberals went out of power	\$1,072,595.77
Debt in 1891 when Liberals came into power	171,931.99
Increase in debt in 20 years under Liberal Administration	900,663.78
Average yearly deficit for 20 years under Liberal Administration	45,033.18
Expended on Capital Account and Permanent Works in 20 years under Liberal Administration	218,688.24
Average annual expenditure on Capital Account and Permanent Works under Liberal Administration	10,934.41
Average annual decrease in Debt under Conservative Rule	\$29,747.10
Average annual excess of Expenditure on Capital Account and Permanent Works under Conservative Rule	40,366.09
Average annual Deficit under Liberal Administration	\$70,113.19
Annual financial improvement under Conservative Rule as compared with Liberal Administration	45,033.18
A total improvement in 3 years of Conservative Administration of	115,146.37
	354,439.11
	\$983,354.49
	\$9,241.29
	29,747.10
	153,871.51
	51,290.50
	40,366.09
	\$70,113.19
	45,033.18
	115,146.37
	354,439.11

In another of its articles the Patriot protests against the Guardian introducing names as authorities against its fulminations. It is only natural that the Patriot should feel annoyed that in its attempts at belittling the record of the Government, it succeeds only in running its head against honorable and self-respecting citizens, who despise its tactics. In attempting to cast reflections upon the

administration of the Summer School our contemporary finds it is up against a secretary who enjoyed the confidence of its own party while in power, a citizen highly esteemed and respected, and one who would scorn to soil his reputation by resort to mean, underhand methods or graft, such as the Patriot delights to suggest.

WELSH COAL STRIKE

The coal miners' strike in Wales, as indicated by our recent despatches, is one of the most serious phases of the war situation, for its effect will be directly felt, not only by the navy, but in many of the munition factories. The extent of the strike may be inferred from the fact that 200,000 men laid down their tools, necessitating the closing of the mines.

That the strike should occur at such a time as this, while the Empire is engaged in a life and death struggle, would be amazing were it not for the fact that the miners are not all Welshmen. There is a large sprinkling of foreigners among them and they have seized what they considered an opportune moment to enforce their demands for higher wages and shorter hours.

It appears that the miners have acted against the advice of the Union leaders, whose desire was that the output of the mines should not be diminished at a critical time.

The coal field agreement which had been in force for some time expired on the 30th of June. For several weeks before that date there were threats of a strike unless better terms were granted the men. The situation became so serious that the Government was compelled to take action. Accordingly, a deputation consisting of Arthur Henderson, M.P., Minister for Education in the new Cabinet; William Bruce, M.P.; G. H. Roberts, M.P.; and Isaac Mitchell, of the Board of Trade, proceeded from London to Cardiff, by special train, to lay before the South Wales Miners' Federation the Government's proposals for settlement of the dispute respecting the continuation or amendment of the coal field agreement. The conference was a lengthy one, but finally draft proposals were agreed upon between the representatives of the Government and the miners' Executive. These included abolition of the maximum wage rate; payment of six hours for five; five shillings a day to be paid to surface workmen. This agreement was to be operative during the period of the war. The terms were later on accepted by the miners' conference by 123 votes

to 112. A short while ago at a mass meeting in London, Lloyd George and others addressed the representatives of the coal industry on the matter of the insufficient yield. There was promise of improvement, and the working miners appeared to be so willing to do their duty that the munitions bill was not made to apply to their case. Now the agreement made for the period of the war is practically declared by the miners to be a scrap of paper, and the nation can go hang for all they care. Their leaders were sorry, but could do nothing and it was decided to apply the weapon in the hands of the Government, namely, the War Munitions Act. The response of the miners to this was to lay down their tools. Our despatches this morning and yesterday seem to indicate that the trouble is over and that an agreement has been reached.

DAILY SELECTIONS FOR GUARDIAN READERS

Furnished by W. S. Louson.

UNDER THE CHISEL.

To have no crushing circumstances would be to live a poverty-stricken life. We should none of us be as rich as we may be unless we were driven to it against our will. And so the things that we most long to escape from are likely to be the things that we most need. As some one has said,

"The present circumstances, which presses so hard against you, if surrendered to Christ, is the best shaped tool in the Father's hand to chisel you for eternity. Trust him, then. Do not push away the instrument lest you lose its work." It is when the pressure gets too great for us to bear that we are forced to "remember Jesus Christ." Then his replacing life makes it easy to yield to the chiseling instrument; and the beautifying work goes on, while we actually rejoice under it. How good God is to be willing to let us be hurt into a fuller knowledge and receiving of his life! How unloving he would be if he kept from us everything that might draw us nearer to him!

Madam

Here's a list of the latest obtainable goods—right here—just in from head-quarters:

- Cord Velveteens
- Quaker Collar Sets
- Blanketing
- Coatings and Cloakings
- New Scarfs
- New Sateens and the latest Cretonnes
- used for trimmings
- Silk Gloves
- New Wash Dresses
- Waists with the latest collars
- All kinds of Black and White Goods.
- Boys' Suits. Special
- Clearance prices on all Millinery and Special Raincoats.

PATON'S

SUMMER SCHOOL FOR TEACHERS

The drawing lessons, as given by Prof. L. Larose, Director of Drawing in the schools of Westmount, Que., have mainly for their object the teaching of drawing in the elementary classes. His course is an exposition of his method—that is, what to teach and how to teach—rather than how to draw. For the acquisition of drawing, more than a few lessons; in fact, summer schools have for their immediate purpose to bring the teachers closer together and permit them to exchange their views so that they may benefit by the experience of those who by special studies and under appropriate conditions have improved their methods.

In his sphere Prof. Larose has had an experience covering twenty years in the schools of Montreal and Westmount, and has brought from that experience many valuable suggestions. According to him drawing is inefficient in many schools for three reasons:

- 1.—The teacher has not had sufficient training.
- 2.—Models given are too difficult and not graduated.
- 3.—Those models bought in books coming from another country present unknown forms which do not interest the pupil.

The instructor feels that models should be as simple as possible, and preferably chosen in the locality.

He begins his course by showing how to hold the pencil, by showing the hand so that the pencil is always perpendicular to the line to be drawn. The first elements are the tracing of the three kinds of straight line—vertical, horizontal and oblique—giving definitions and numerous examples. Then how to enable the pupil into two, three and four equal parts. Immediately as an application of these two lessons, comes the drawing of a square. This figure is well known to the pupils and regular, and with its diagonals includes all three lines so far studied; its division into two, three, or four parts enables the teacher to compose such a large variety of simple and symmetrical designs that it can form the basis of many drawing lessons.

A course or lecture on drawing is difficult to explain by words alone.

because the intelligent teacher talks more to the eyes than to the ears by making free use of the blackboard. Mr Larose drew some 20 or 25 designs derived from the square, and the same number from simple common objects including flowers and animals. Between these two series may be placed the circle inscribed in the square; the combination of these two figures may supply a goodly number of easy and attractive models. If we add the oval, the ellipse and some stars we have a large selection. The eyes of the pupils being sufficiently trained with these copies, the teacher may now give more difficult ones, such as the copying of some everyday objects, simplified. As some teachers seem unaware of the ease with which they can get suitable models in sufficient quantity, the following list has been given to show the variety there are within reach of any teacher; the students are advised to make a selection of those likely to be useful:—

- Basket, bell, box, bottle, chain, cloak, coat, coffee pot, door, desk, egg cup, glass, hat, jug, lamp, milk can, rubbers, shoes, sleigh, school bag, table, umbrella, violin, plum, grapes; fruits, apple, pear, peach, plum, grapes; flowers, cyclamen, daffodil, lily, pansy, tulips; leaves, aspidistra, lily, laurel, maple; butterflies; fish; birds; animals, dog, cat, horse, camel, elephant.

Children become interested in these drawings as they succeed with them, but they must not go too far in the copying of two-dimension models. As soon as their vision is sufficiently accurate, Grade V., they must begin to draw from the object itself, as this is still more profitable; the individual interpretation of the object makes it more valuable. Here again the models must be of the simplest forms available, such as the cube, prism, cone, cylinder, etc. Blocks of wood in these shapes give the teacher the best opportunity to show the rules of perspective, which are so important in drawing from nature. When these models are understood common objects may be taken, such as have already been used in copying from pictures.

Mr Larose disapproves altogether of the printed models in books. They are an unnecessary expense and they do not attain their object. For primary classes he recommends a large drawing, say 22 by 28 inches, pinned on the wall, and the children to reproduce on their own papers. Thus they are compelled to use their faculties of attention and judgment, since they cannot measure the drawing hung at

(Continued on Page Seven.)

Be Skeptical of Bargains

Not All is Gold that Glitters



If you want, good, pure reliable tobacco go to an honest manufacturer. We have earnestly striven to establish such a reputation, and believe our old friends will say that we have never disappointed them. Hickey's Black Twist Chewing Tobacco represents not only our best efforts but the best to be had in the tobacco line.

Hickey & Nicholson Tob. Co., Ltd.
Phone 345 — — — Manufacturers

Your Kitchen Will Be Cool and Your Cooking Good--

Don't swelter over the hot kitchen stove during warm weather. You can do your cooking quicker and far more comfortably with one of our superior oil stoves.

These oil stoves we have now on display are just the thing you need to make cooking a cool comfort this summer. They save time and fuel, give an intense heat right where the heat is wanted—not all over the kitchen, are simple, efficient, clean and satisfactory.

We would like to show you our special line of oil cooking stoves—the high quality and low prices are sure to interest you

Fennell & Chandler, Victoria Row