

The Charlottetown Guardian

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WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1936

Canada's Welfare Problems

"Between 22,000,000 and 23,000,000 people throughout the world today are facing frustration and defeat because they are denied the opportunity of a livelihood through useful and remunerative occupation..."

Contributing her quota to this world situation, Canada has approximately 12 per cent of her population as beneficiaries under numerous measures of social aid, the Council claims.

The time has come, the Council maintains, when Canada must face definite planning of her social structure, and when she cannot much longer defer the responsibility of analyzing her social dependency problem and of putting her house in order.

In Canada, the Council estimates that apart from unemployable dependents, there are 350,000 able bodied persons in receipt of unemployment relief, with probably 100,000 more, many of them young people, idle in their own homes or elsewhere, but not in receipt of social aid.

Statesman Has Chicken-Pox

It is surely an example of "the irony of fate," says the Toronto Globe, that Captain the Right Hon. ANTHONY EDEN, British Secretary for Foreign Affairs, who recently has held so prominent a position in the eyes of the world, should suddenly be incapacitated by one of the maladies of childhood—chicken-pox.

To the Foreign Secretary himself, adds The Globe, his condition must be particularly galling, for he has not relished constant references to his "youthfulness" which have come to be a feature of all accounts of his movements.

Given the choice, conceivably he might have preferred some more impressive, even though more dangerous and painful, ailment than the one which now confines him to his home.

Music Competition

Reference was made recently in these columns to the success attending the organization of musical festivals in the rural communities of Halton County, Ontario. It was suggested that a similar movement in this Province, where there is no lack of musical talent among the younger generation, would be well worth undertaking. A correspondent has called our attention in this connection to the very encouraging success of the music competitions which have been a feature of the Y.M.C.A. Girls' and Boys' Hobbies Exhibition, now preparing for its third successive season. In 1935 there were 54 entries in music, and in 1936, 111 entries. A total of 90 individual boys and girls entered the competitions. The music classes, including both instrumental and vocal competitions, were particularly prominent and the Board of Directors was successful in obtaining the services of Professor NOEL BRUNTON of Mount Allison Conservatory of Music as critic and judge for the 1936 show. At its conclusion, Professor BRUNTON expressed his appreciation of the splendid manner in which the Y.M.C.A. was stimulating musical training in the youth of the Province. Full co-operation was given by the

Charlottetown Women's Music Club and the various teachers of music in the City. Here we have the nucleus of a province-wide movement of inestimable value, educationally as well as from the entertainment standpoint.

Editorial Notes

Did any one mention National Park?
Welcome P.W.C. and other students.
The broken weather is hard on the harvesters.

St. Peter's Road hard surfacing and that of Cherry Valley is scheduled for next Spring.

Government House pond and vicinity will be a sight worth coming far to see when the present work of improvement has been completed.

It is reported seven Civil Service Potato Inspectors have been discharged by the Federal Government on the recommendation of local Liberal politicians.

All the Federal Government appointments, or most of them, fall to be announced this week as the Prime Minister sails for London, Paris and Geneva on Saturday.

On the Youth Employment Committee to advise the National Employment Commission on the problem of unemployed youth is Mr. W. C. NICKERSON, President of the Nova Scotia Boy Scouts Association.

An Alberta farm hand, named JIMMY SMITH, claims he is the 10th Duke of Richmond and Gordon. It so happens the reigning Duke is only the 9th and his family name is GORDON-LENNOX, but "I am of the SMITH branch of the family, and I am the Duke of Richmond and Gordon," JIMMY says. He also declares he has been notified recently "by my family's firm of solicitors" that he had inherited the Dukedom. He adds he made his headquarters at Lethbridge.

Canadians, in proportion to population, have more money invested in the United States than Americans have in Canada; they also travel in the U.S. three times as much per person as do Americans in the Dominion. These were assertions made by Mr. ROBERT J. C. STEAD, director of publicity, Department of Immigration and Colonization, Ottawa, at a meeting of the Montreal Advertising Club. American investment in Canada amounts to about \$33 per capita while Canadian investment in the United States amounts to about \$115 per capita.

Sir EDWARD BEATTY lays responsibility for Canada's political and resultant economic ills squarely on the door-step of the man on the street, the voter and taxpayer, who through pressure groups and "unchecked hounding of public authorities to do things which public authorities should not do, is bringing about the breakdown of democratic government by the bankruptcy of public authorities." "The fault, I find, must be yours and mine. The saying is an old one and as true today as ever, that a nation has as good a government as it deserves. However good a government we elect its skill in functioning will be only as great as the ordinary citizen will let it be." Sir EDWARD declared in an address to the Calgary Canadian Club.

Italy may be going some these halcyon days, but France is by no means asleep. Two of NAPOLEON's fleet of ships which were sunk by NELSON in the Bay of Aboukir on August 1, 1798 may once more float on the Mediterranean. An Italian engineer, FRANCO SEMINATI, has been entrusted by a French syndicate with the task of locating and raising the vessels, which are believed to lie about seventy-five miles north-east of Alexandria, in the delta of the Nile. It is believed the two ships are buried under tons of sand and mud, and therefore, once they have been located, weeks of hard work will be required to raise them. SEMINATI estimates that the job will take a year, and what the syndicate intends doing with them when they are salvaged has not been disclosed.

Two British-controlled companies are demonstrating their sight-and-sound machines at "Radiolympia," London. For the next year the companies (Marconi-Electrical Musical Industries and Baird Television, Ltd.) will "televise" at the exhibition hall on alternative weeks, competing to have their equipment installed by the British Broadcasting Corporation. First "lookers-in" said there was little to choose between the two systems. Both use photo-electric cells to pick up the images for transmission. Marconi's "Emi-tron" camera projects the received image instantly while the Baird apparatus utilizes a type of movie camera which automatically develops a film and projects it in from 30 to 40 seconds. Engineers say reception is not dependable beyond a 25-mile radius and are not certain when greater distances can be conquered effectively.

The U.S.A. has already its mechanical "Lie Detector" and now it has invented a Breath Detector to unveil the clandestine tipplers and auto regulations' contraveners. Mr. FRANK J. DE REWAL and Mr. HARRY E. SPENCER, inventors of the device, say it is immune to cloves, mints, onions or other "camouflages" and can sniff out the fumes of alcohol despite the culprit's ability to say rapidly and with perfect accuracy, "Peter Piper picked a peck of nickled peppers." The "Alkameter" is about fourteen inches long, almost flat and four inches wide. At one end is a tube through which the suspect blows his breath and at the other a copper coil to which is attached a bottle of colorless liquid. The colorless liquid is the secret of the invention. If the suspect has imbibed, the liquid turns a brilliant rosy red. If he is sincere in his protestations of innocence, the liquid remains colorless. Police who tested the device admitted it worked out but were insistent it did not indicate when a man was drunk.

Notes by the Way

One day last week a local resident had a light meal in a Chinese cafe, carelessly peeled a bill from his waist, just as carelessly swept the silver change into his pocket and walked out. About one week later he no sooner entered the cafe again than the waiter came up, beamed at him in the happy manner which is common to Chinese people, and handed him a dollar bill saying: "That was a \$2 bill you gave me the other night. I did not notice it and you didn't find you. You came in again because I did not know where to find you." Obviously the customer was not aware he had put down a \$2 bill instead of \$1 else he would have questioned the change at the time. The waiter need never have said a word about it, but profited to the extent of the extra dollar.—St. Thomas Times Journal.

General improvement in mining manufacturing and distribution, rather than spectacular expansion in one or two lines, has characterized Canadian business development during the first half of 1936. The increased production of both gold and base metals has been responsible for the rise of twenty per cent in the index of mineral production published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. A well diversified expansion in almost all lines of manufacturing has increased the index of that industry to a level four per cent above 1935, and the distribution index based upon trade employment carloadings, imports and exports has risen by seven per cent. These statistics offer no suggestion of over-expansion; they represent a healthy re-knit of the industrial and financial fabric they give promise of further favorable developments in the future.—Royal Bank of Canada.

Five years ago the name "Bryan Untidied" although it belonged to a 13-year-old boy, who known far and wide. The boy who bore it was a guest at the White House because he had distinguished himself. At the risk of his own life he saved the lives of fifteen of his school-mates when five pupils and a bus driver froze in a blizzard on the snow-swept plains of Eastern Colorado. The incident is recalled by a news story which discloses that the heroic farm boy worked as a railroad section hand through the summer and that he now is seeking a job in Denver. Bryan is learning early what other heroes, from time immemorial have learned, that a hero and his heroisms soon are forgotten. There isn't much encouragement in this world, which blows hot and cold for potential heroes. The satisfaction must come from within if it is to be lasting.—Kansas City Times.

It is possible that ex-King Alfonso wants to take a hand in the Spanish civil war, as the Madrid authorities charge. At this distance, however, it appears rather improbable. Six years ago, when the Republic was declared, he might have kept his throne if he had been willing to put up a fight for it. Instead, he advanced the first train out, even in advance of his family. It is safe to assume that Alfonso, in his Austrian retreat, is cherishing for the rebels. But any intimation that he wants to get into the shambles that his former kingdom has become must be taken with reservations.—St. Louis Post Dispatch.

The attitude of Senator Glass (of Virginia) is typical of a large proportion of Southern voters. However they may rage, however heartily they may condemn specific policies of the Democratic Party, they are seldom weaned away from their allegiance to the party label. Knowing the attitude of his constituents, the candidate for re-election has little encouragement to discuss public issues strictly on their merits. That perhaps explains why personal invective and appeals to prejudice instead of reason are top often characteristic of the Southern type of political oratory.—Washington Post.

For a long time Canadians were prone to take the tourist trade for granted, somewhat in the manner of manna that dropped from the heavens. Slowly but surely the general public is being educated to the fact that the tourist industry holds first place in Canada. Instead of passively allowing business to come to our doors we are now beginning to take an aggressive attitude, advertising our wares and doing everything possible to make visitors' sojourn in this country a happy one. For years the Dominion and the United States, have been flooded with literature extolling the virtues of European trip. Now the pendulum has swung the other way and Europeans are being bombarded with publicity suggesting a North American holiday. The first of a series of motor caravans from England is now in the United States and will soon pass through Kingston—Kinston Wheel Standard.

The price of cheddar cheese is higher by about three cents a pound than a year ago, and package cheese in some instances has gone up a cent a pound in recent weeks, the Canadian Grocer notes. At that, the percentage of increase is less than that on some other important foodstuffs. There is no occasion for retailers to feel like the man with the limburger. When asked, "How do you sell your cheese?" he replied, "I sometimes wonder about that myself."—Woodstock Sentinel Review.

Why did his devoted wife remain in France with Ney's four sons? That question alone is enough to suggest the inadequacy of the North Carolina legend. A man ingenious enough to escape from close surveillance and to provide a substitute for the firing squad to shoot would certainly be clever enough to be able to communicate with his wife from a new name in the United States.—New York Sun

PUBLIC FORUM

This column is open for the discussion by correspondents of questions of interest to the Charlottetown Guardian does not necessarily endorse the opinions of correspondents.

THE FARM VS. THE ROAD

Sir,—The truth of the words of the immortal poet, "Full many a flower is born to blush unseen," was clearly demonstrated to me a few days ago. While driving out with country friends, they had occasion to turn from the main highway, into a very narrow crossroad. My first thought was that such an alley led to nothing far seeing. We had not gone far, however, before I saw my error. As we went slowly along the wheel-rutted crooked byway, I was surprised to see such evidence of thrift,—great fields of grain ripe and ready for the binder, and fields in stook that would yield many hundred bushels, and great fields of potatoes and roots. The pastures and cut hay fields gave evidence of good farming. We met neither motor bicycles, but calling at a home we saw some children with a beautiful Shetland pony. The thought struck me that a farmer father to his children. Too many farmers give their children bicycles, a valuable article in its place, but that is not on the farm. I saw no cars, though no doubt they had them for use, not for pleasure. No! People cannot farm successfully and be on the road most every day. Now, I may be wrong, but it is my belief that the prosperity of the Island still depends on the products of the soil. I am, Sir, etc.—OBSERVER.

THE R. C. M. P.

Sir,—Your correspondent "Mother" touches a subject that should interest every mother in the Province. Something which should call for action by our Women's Institutes and daughters, now a powerful influence in the land, in no uncertain language they can speak against a proposed outrage upon the "peace and good government" of our people, now under threat of the patronage hunters in power.

There can be, and no doubt is, only one reason for the move to do away with this invaluable body. They were appointed by the intelligent business government. They are non-political and by act of Parliament are protected from party scavengers who would bandy them around for partisan manipulation, and not removable to provide jobs for delinquent Grits. That is why they must be got out of the way. Their usefulness has been more than demonstrated, not only in law enforcement, in locating offenders, and preserving our people from the menace of law breakers, but in many cases of charitable public need, searching out the lost, hastening to the help of suffering, and in many offices not immediately of special duty.

Not 100% perfect, but beyond question highly efficient and as near perfect as any like body on the continent. It is most surely that wants of this government. Financially it has been shown to be a saving of a large sum of money to the Province, and by fines a healthy increase to the revenue. The only ones to complain are those looking for jobs, and those who are punished for wrong doing, regardless of their Liberal complexion. You couldn't find a score of right minded people in the Province to approve their removal. At best it would only last less than four years when the incoming Conservative government, both here and at Ottawa, will instantly replace them. Why then disturb our excellent law enforcement R. C. M. P. body, so brief a period, and introduce chaos and disruption purely for partisan patronage grabbing? I am, Sir, etc.—N-E-M-E-S-I-S.

THE CANADIAN GOOD ROADS CONVENTION

Sir,—From the standpoint of its importance to this Province the recent convention of the Canadian Good Roads Association has perhaps not received the publicity it deserves.

The delegates to this convention came from all parts of Canada. Half a dozen of them were leading engineers of the United States. A large number of the leading delegates have pronounced the Charlottetown convention to be one of the most successful ever held.

The papers read and the discussions which followed were most interesting to those interested in road and bridge construction. Other subjects discussed were "Safety on the Highway" and "Tourist Traffic."

If the business part of the convention was successful, the social part was no less pleasing. The delegates were well looked after by the Ladies Reception Committee. On Tuesday afternoon a visit was made to the different places of interest in the city including the Experimental Farm. Tuesday afternoon was spent at Keppoch Beach with bridge and tea at Mr. H. V. Dunbar's lovely old residence. On Thursday the ladies were motored to Cavendish where they visited the scenes of Anne of Green Gables' childhood days, ending up with tea at Mrs. Webb's. Perhaps the most interesting day of the convention was Wednesday. The delegates, men and women, together with a large representation from the city, motored to Stanhope Beach Hotel, where as guests of the Provincial Govern-



OLD TIMES AND NEW

Some few for lilt the acres will remain, Such princely piles we raise. On every side Fishponds than Lucrine' lake more wide, We'll see. The bachelor-plane.

Will out vine-wedded elms; and violets blue, And myrtle's fragrance, and flower-scents untold, Will scatter sweetness, where of old The owner olives grew.

Soon sultry sunshine by thick-planted bays Will be shut off. Not so taught Romulus' rule, Or the unshaven Cato's school, And old folks' simpler ways.

With them men's private wealth were scant indeed, But great the common good. No colonnade With northern outlook yielded shade, To please a private greed.

None dared for house-building chance turf eschew; Cities and public temples, these at most The laws bade deck at public cost With pomp of stonework new.

(Book II, Ode 15, Horace)

"Lucrine Lake was filled up by a volcanic eruption in 1638, and a conical mountain arose in its place. ment they were royally entertained. On long tables on the verandah lobsters from the South Shore and Stanhope Beach clams. No greater tribute could have been paid to the excellence of our shell fish than that the visitors consumed them all.

The crowning feature of the day was the reception given the delegates by His Honour the Lieutenant Governor and Mrs. DeBlois. Government House was beautifully decorated with ferns and flowers and of the grounds it need only be said that they resembled fairyland. A full moon was reflected on the still waters of the harbour, but the piece de resistance was the flower garden and the fountain. This garden with a background of our matchless white birch, the whole illuminated with myriads of colored lights, made a picture hard to duplicate. Visitors from Toronto, Ottawa, Montreal and Quebec said that never had they seen anything so beautiful and that this indeed was a perfect end to a perfect day.

As to Canadian National Hotel, all were unanimous in saying that the rooms, meals, service and the management were all that could be desired and that Mr. and Mrs. Mould were ideal hosts. The friendly atmosphere of the hotel, coupled with the hospitality and geniality of the citizens, were highly praised.

The beautiful road from Borden to Summerside and Charlottetown, one of the best in Canada, the delightful scenery, and the excellent roads, the delightful weather all cooperated to impress the visitors that Prince Edward Island was indeed rightly named Canada's Garden Province. From a publicity standpoint, this convention is worth many thousands of dollars of advertising and will result in a great many of these delegates, their families and their friends coming to spend their vacations here. Through the courtesy of the President and Executive of the Charlottetown Golf Club, the visitors were enabled to have many games on the Belvedere Links, which they pronounced to be one of the best courses they had played on.

All connected with the bringing of the convention here, with the organization, and with the entertainment afforded are to be highly complimented. I am, Sir, etc.—A MEMBER OF THE CANADIAN GOOD ROADS ASSOCIATION.

THE "BLOODY ASSIZE"

Sir,—What reader of British History is there unthrilled with horror as he reads the record of foul outrages of Jeffrey's Court, the "Star Chamber," appropriately named,—"The Bloody Assize"? That great black stain upon the story of British justice. History repeats itself. Imitators of iniquity as well as piety, real and fanatic, wedge themselves in, even to the congresses of external appearances of social respectability. All forms and butcheries of the chamber of horrors are not observed to the letter. There are restraints, the product of modern civilization, holding up a warning hand which tyrants fear and from which they shrink when bent on missions inhuman. Jeffrey's Court was a political one. So may it be said that the imitating courts of today, are political. The highest crime of the "Star Chamber" was to hold opinion or extend views on religion or policies at variance with the powers of government. In our "Star Chamber," offence against the government, that is voting, or holding views, or posing as a Conservative is the paramount offense. Killing a human being by a Conservative (willy or by malice aforethought) is murder beyond question. If by a Liberal it is a "grave misdemeanor," yet in a less enlightened party age the old farce, up to the present, of hanging both party clemency), both liable to hang.

As between murder and the higher class of felonies by far the greatest is that of being a Conserva-

That Body of Hours

By James V. Barton, M.D.

PRURITIS — ITCHING

While pruritis or itching is in on the skin it is not usually because of any real skin condition that the itching occurs. There are of course the cases where the skin is bitten by mosquitoes or by pediculi (lice), but generally speaking the itching of the skin is due to the presence of some substance in the blood which is carried to the skin surface. The itching in hives (urticaria) is due to some substance in the food to which the individual is sensitive. This substance acts as a sort of poison which, when carried to the little nerve endings of the skin, causes the itching.

Similarly in jaundice. Something obstructs the flow of bile into the small intestine; the blood carries some substance that is in the bile to the little nerve endings in the skin and itching results. Certain general diseases of the body, diabetes and gout for example, are accompanied by itching. Itching is sometimes caused by a disturbance of the central nervous system; those who are very nervous or hysterical are often afflicted by itching.

An infection from a lazy bowel, from infected teeth, tonsils, or sinuses often causes itching. You can thus see that in looking for the cause of itching—aside from scabies, lice or mosquitoes, it means a general overhauling of the body by the physician, including an examination of the urine and blood. The presence of bile or too much sugar in the blood may be the cause of the itching.

The first thought is the digestive organs and the regulation of the diet.

Dr. Bernard Fantus, Chicago, in his Handbook of Therapy tells us that there are two types of persons in whom pruritis (itching) is seen; one is the stout, robust, plethoric (full-blooded) person who is continually overeating, and the other is the thin hungry person who is continually starving himself. In the stout individual the diet should be cut down, particularly meat, eggs and fish (protein), which seem to be the worst offenders, and also starch foods, (potatoes, bread) should be cut down to some extent. Fatty foods should be eaten freely by thin persons. Fruits will be found beneficial to both types.

If the patient is constipated, small doses of Epsom salts every morning before breakfast will be of help. The local applications to relieve itching are many; a teaspoonful of carbolic acid to a quart of water, or a teaspoonful of baking soda to a pint of water are often effective.

In extreme cases the X ray, radium or high frequency current may be necessary.

As Jeffrey would have charged his juries—it is the unpardonable sin. It is that damned old prejudice about British justice entertained by a defeated yet strong and populous party, that hampers the operations of the mind "bloody assize." Jeffrey held court with open doors. The imitation's edicts come from behind closed doors. Even the chosen of the chief executioner, are excluded without a "pass" and even with an official passport, entry to the secret recess is difficult.

The Patriot "doth protest" with feeble voice against the deadly blows, lights, implements of death, upon our highways. The Pioneer of old, the valiant Knights of Prohibition violators. But neither have considered the fact that the greater number of Glad's Lights, and the majority of the Bootleggers, are not criminals in the senses of the new political theory, merely of the fenders of a minor vice, entitled to the soft tendencies of the primaries of court.

But Jeffrey, the most blood-thirsty man of British history was not devoid of all virtue. Madly, though sincerely, he imagined himself an agent of Divinity, and cloaked his outrages in the habiliments of prayer. He was the first British judge to grant the right of accused persons to appear in court by counsel. True he paid no attention to counsel when they did appear. So Jeffrey stood superior to his imitator, whose convictions were all expiations, and whose executions were without benefit of counsel. With comparative ease a traffic official in a single night could pick up fifty violators of the non-gravelight law. An exemplary fine on each would put a stop instantly to this public menace, and the fines would be another god-send towards balancing the budget.

The insurmountable difficulty is that the officer, under cover of darkness, while able to get the car number, would not be able to distinguish between Liberal and Conservative, and so unable to determine whether it was an unpardonable Tory criminal, or only a Liberal excusable sport. But never despair. In the promised good time when with a balanced budget, 100% law enforcement, a new code of laws created transforming all political creeds into worshippers at the shrine of the great Liberal image, in that dawn of the political millennium so brightly and vividly pictured last year on the rostrum, the lion and the lamb reclining on the same couch, all will be peace and untold wealth in plenty. I am, Sir, etc.—N-E-M-E-S-I-S.

Ottawa Journalist's Impressions Of P. E. I.

(Written by H. W. A. of The Ottawa Journal Editorial Staff.)

"Al the said land is low and plaine, and the fairest that may possibly be seen, full of goodly meadows and trees." After four hundred years, no better word picture of Prince Edward Island exists than the simple record Jacques Cartier scribbled in his journal, following his discovery of the Indian-named "Abegweit" on the afternoon of June 30, 1534.

Prince Edward Island has much to recommend to the Summer tourist. Its scenery's charm has not been marred by the encroachment of "civilizing" industrialism. It has hundreds of small farms dotted over its rolling landscape. Secure in their agricultural pursuits, its inhabitants see no need of hurry or worry. Its people are pleasant and courtly, and its miles of beach are unparalleled in Canada.

One may approach "The Island"—it is seldom called anything else—by water, six-day leisurely sail on the steamer Gaspesia from Montreal; by motor, through the picturesque Matapedia Valley that cuts through the Gaspere peninsula and along New Brunswick's Baie de Chaleur, or up the Nova Scotia coast; or by fast train service a little more than 24 hours from Montreal. There are two ferry crossings, a four-hour motor car transport from Pictou, N. S. to Charlottetown, or the more-travelled route, the nine miles that separate well-swept Cape Tormentine, N. B., and Port Borden, P. E. I.

On the latter route the ferry steamer S.S. Charlottetown, which cost \$1,000,000, carries three sets of rails designed to hold 18 rail-carriages or flat cars. She can also accommodate 45 motor cars around the upper deck. The ferry was built in 1931, and is operated by the C.N.R. The crossing is made three times a day, and takes three-quarters of an hour. But if you drive up—the 46th car, you betide you—a way of half a day is in store for you. Crossing is not made on Sundays.

First impressions of the Island are under promising auspices—the 40 miles of newly-paved highway between Borden and Charlottetown. Here, if possible, the train traveller should exchange for automobile for the less-than-an-hour road journey takes between three and four times as long by rail. The story goes that the railroad was built around each tree that stood in its way. The highway's sole drawback are the seven level crossings in its first 10 miles.

To drive down the broad ribbon of road with its red clay shoulders is a memorable experience. At one point on the journey a vista of seven rolling hills unfolds ahead. One of the prettiest sights on the Island is the view of Highgate River, a nestling village collected around a church and a general store, with green fields sloping down around it on all sides.

What seems to have kept tourists from discovering the Island's unique advantages has been the lack of good roads. At present, apart from city streets, only 75 miles of paving exist. The other roads are of dirt, hard-packed red clay which are choking with dust in continued fair weather, and muddy bogs in any other kind.

The story is relayed with glee that when the Canadian Good Roads' Association held its convention in Charlottetown several years ago, before the Borden-Charlottetown paving, delegates sent on their automobiles to the Capital on railway flat cars. Of course, the red dust is attractive, but visiting motorists find it such a nuisance that often during their entire stay in the province they leave their cars streaked with it, rather than suffer the annoyance and expense of continual washing.

In this connection, the Island particularly welcomed in early August Hon. C. D. Howe, Minister of Transport, who agreed that the province's principal need was more hard-surfaced highways. Hon. Dr. MacMillan former Premier.

(Continued on Page 9)

Dr. L. B. Evans of London, Eng.

Noted Physician treated successfully and made permanent cures of Stomach Conditions, such as Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Sour Stomach, and Gastric Distresses and other ailments peculiar to the stomach, which we have prescribed, which we have prepared and sell under the name

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