

For Sunburned Skin

In the glorious outdoor life of summer there is one thing that will add greatly to your comfort—Penlar Vanishing Face Cream.

It is by far the most delightful of summer creams—a certain protection against sunburn and windburn and certain relief if applied to the already sun-burned skin.

It is also used as a foundation cream just before the application of face powder. You will find many other uses for it, once you become acquainted with this exquisite product of the Penlar laboratories. Try a 25 cent jar to prove the quality—ask at our Penlar Store. No other store has it.

E.A. Foster
Central Drugstore

SUMMER DIARRHOEA.

"Summer diarrhoea is the chief cause of deaths among children under two years of age. Every mother could take the greatest precautions to prevent her child from contracting it, for it can be avoided with care."

This is the statement of Dr. W. D. Stovall, of the State Hygienic Laboratory, connected with the University of Wisconsin.

"This is the season of the year," said Dr. Stovall today, "when great numbers of infants, especially in cities, contract disturbances of the digestive tract which rapidly develop into diarrhoea. For many years this was supposed to be a direct result of the heat and the tremendous mortality was laid to so-called 'heat-stroke.' Investigation has shown that it is largely the result of feeding the infant with cow's milk, which when not pasteurized is in Summer practically a poison for the infant, superimposed on the greatly decreased vitality of the child, caused by the heat.

"In a recent investigation in New York it was shown that Summer diarrhoea caused more deaths in one year among children under two years of age than measles, scarlet fever, whooping cough, typhoid fever and diphtheria combined.

"Cleanliness in the food and in the surroundings of the infant will practically ensure freedom from Summer diarrhoea. There is less mortality from the cause among breast-fed infants than among those fed on the bottle, because there is little chance for impurities in the breast milk. In addition it is, of course, better adapted to the need of the infant and does not so frequently cause the intestinal disturbances which reduce the infant's vitality. When cow's milk is employed as a substitute for breast milk the difference in composition is too often ignored.

"The growth of bacteria in the milk is an alarming source of danger to the infant, especially in the Summer. Cheap milk, in the Summer is made with bacteria. Even pasteurized of sterilized milk long at Summer temperature is poison to the infant, although it may not be sour."

Here is the method suggested by Dr. Stovall to greatly reduce the chances of Summer diarrhoea.

"Keep the infant clean and cool. It must have fresh air. City children should be sent to the country for the Summer if possible, if not for a day's excursion at a time.

"Prevent indigestion. If bottle fed, get the freshest possible pasteurized milk and keep it cool and clean.

"During the Summer reduce the quantity of food and the frequency of feeding. Each meal should be decreased about one-half and the deficiency made up with water."—University of Wisconsin.

CHARLOTTETOWN DRIVING CLUB RACES

The races held yesterday afternoon by the Charlottetown Driving Club for the entertainment of the Oddfellows proved the most exciting held this summer on the local track. A good sized crowd was in attendance, and the weather and track were all that could be desired.

The Class A Trot was the first called, and had for its starters three of the fastest trotters in lower Canada. Mayor Todd, 2:18 1/2, a beautiful stallion owned by Hammond Kelly, won being hard pressed the whole race by Dr. Sharper and Oakley H.

The most exciting race was the Class B Pace. Derby, driven by Johnny Conroy, won the race in straight heats, after a neck-and-neck finish with Moth Miller and Casey Cresceus. The times, 2:21 and 2:23, are the fastest heats given by Derby since coming to the island, which reflects great credit on this driver. The Class C Trot was also an exciting race, being won by Upton Prince after the closest kind of finish with the green trotter Jellicoe. Best time, 2:30. Brenton H. won the Class B Trot and Pace quite easily, with Queen Alto second each heat. Bonnie Cap and Cap Cresceus were close up each time, and Barney Mack, the free-legged pacer, showed great bursts of speed, but proved unsteady.

The officials carried out their duties in an admirable way. Starter Brown getting the horses away in the least possible scores each heat.

The following is the summary:—

Class A Trot.
Mayor Todd, 2:18 1/2, H. Kelly, 1.1, Oakley H., F. Cameron, 2.3, Dr. Sharper, E. McTague, 3.2.
Time, 2:21, 2:18.

Class B Pace.
Derby, J. Conroy, 1.1, Moth Miller, Cameron, 2.3, Casey Cresceus, P. Conroy, 3.2.
Time, 2:21, 2:23.

Class C Trot.
Upton Prince, Cameron, 1.1, Jellicoe, Kelly, 2.2, Brazilian Tom, Bailey, 3.4, Biona, Conroy, 5.3, Rebecca C. Acron, 4.5.
Time, 2:30, 2:34.

Class B Trot and Pace.
Brenton H., Hooper, 1.1, Queen Alto, J. Conroy, 2.2, Bonny Cap (P.), Bailey, 4.3, Cap Cresceus, Cameron, 5.4, Barney Mac, P. Conroy, 3.5.
Time, 2:28, 2:26.

BASEBALL

(Special to The Guardian)
Baseball results:
AMERICAN LEAGUE.
At Philadelphia—Chicago 3; Philadelphia 2.
At Washington—Washington 3; Detroit 0.
At New York—New York 2; Cleveland 1.
At Boston—1st game, Boston 11; St. Louis 3. 2nd game, Boston, St. Louis 1.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
At Chicago—Chicago 5; Brooklyn 2.
At St. Louis—1st game, Boston 6; St. Louis 2. 2nd game, Boston 2; St. Louis 2. Called ninth on account of darkness.
Pittsburg-New York, rain.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.
At Brooklyn—Brooklyn 7; Kansas City 6.
At New York—Newark 8; Chicago 0.
At Buffalo—St. Louis 8; Buffalo 0.
At Baltimore—Pittsburg 3; Baltimore 1.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.
At Jersey City—Jersey 5; Richmond 4.
At Providence—1st game, Harrisburg 3; Providence 2. 2nd game, Providence 3; Harrisburg 2.
Toronto-Rochester game played yesterday.
Buffalo and Montreal no game scheduled.

STILL HOPING TO LOCATE STEFANSSON

NEW YORK, Aug. 10.—Sunday was the second anniversary of the freezing in of the Karluk, Wiljalmar Stefansson's exploring ship, and the end of a year and four months since Stefansson was last seen by men who afterwards returned to civilization. Ten survivors of the expedition and the friends of Stefansson are hanging to a slender thread of hope that he may have been rescued or that his rescue may be effected this month, when two whaling ships go to Wrangel Island, north Siberia, in the hope of finding that he and his comrades have reached land there.

One of these ships is the Belvedere, commanded by Olaf Swenson, who, on September 7, 1914, reached Wrangel Island on the powerboat King and Wings and rescued sixteen members of the party under Captain Bartlett. Captain Lane, of the Polar Bear, another whaler, also will make Wrangel Island some time this month when ice conditions are most favorable, and will seek the explorer.

Stefansson and five members of his party left Martin Point on the north coast of Alaska on March 22, 1914, on an expedition into the unexplored region north of Alaska. On April 17, when the party was at the point known as Camp Separation, Stefansson sent back his secretary, Bert M. McConnell, and two other members of the party, Crawford and Johansen. He took with him Storcksen and Anderson, two of the hardest and most experienced men in the party; six of the best dogs, eight sleds and a load of more than 900 pounds.

Stefansson expected to return the way he came, or, if that appeared unfeasible, to go east to Banks Island. McConnell and the others were sent back to have a rest on Banks Island if Stefansson and the others should not return to the north coast of the North American continent. On Stefansson's failure to return to the mainland, two whaling captains were sent to Banks Island, but there was no trace of Stefansson or his party there. The whalers brought back word that the ice had broken up earlier than usual and that Stefansson, if he sought to reach Banks Island, had been prevented by open water.

McCONNELL IS OPTIMISTIC.
"I believe that Stefansson's resourcefulness would enable him and his companions to live on the ice for two and a half or three years," said McConnell at his home in New York today. "The difficulty which he would face in trying to escape from the ice to the mainland or to Wrangel or Banks Island lies in the fact that his sleds will carry only food enough to support the party for a short distance. On this account, he will have to stay near spots where the hunting is good, unless he eventually finds himself carried by the drift to a point close enough to land to make a dash for it.

"Stefansson had with him 400 rounds of ammunition. He is a dead shot. On one of his previous explorations he supported himself and two companions for a year on the game which he killed with sixty-two cartridges. I have never seen him miss his mark with a rifle.

"There is plenty of game in the country where he is now—seals, polar bears and foxes. The polar bears live on seal and stay where they are plentiful and the foxes live on the carcasses left behind by the bears, so that all three are found together. It is not necessary to waste ammunition on foxes, which can be trapped and killed in other ways. Stefansson in all his expeditions has lived largely on game. He started on the present trip in search of game to prevent scurvy in his party.

"If he reaches land in the unexplored region the party may live on the land indefinitely. The four hundred rounds of ammunition are enough, I should say, to keep the party in meat for about two years. If they strike a country that contains walrus, they can live a greater time. After the ammunition is spent they would not be at the end of their resources. Stefansson has learned from the Blondie Eskimos the art of spearing seal. The steel of the sled-runners, or the gun barrels, could be made into spears. The party had with them a oil stove in which they could develop heat enough to forge metal. They had matches with them to last for six years. Their fuel would come chiefly from the blubber in the seals, or polar bears or walrus.

"The ice rush on which we left Stefansson and his party is centred about 800 miles from Wrangel Island, north of Siberia. It drifts with the ocean current toward the Siberian coast, and might eventually bring Stefansson and his party within striking distance of Wrangel Island. They had with them a canoe which

would enable them to cross the open water.

MIGHT USE AEROPLANES.
"If they did not reach Wrangel's Island the only practicable plan of rescuing them will be that of sending an expedition of aeroplanes at a total cost of about \$100,000. At the edge of this ice pack, about 800 miles long, the aeroplanes would leave the ship and fly about 175 miles in a northwesterly direction. The aviators could cover a stretch of about five miles on either side of their course, thus searching a range 20 miles wide on their outgoing and incoming trips each day.

"The Canadian Government, however, is too much engrossed in the war to consider the plan. The Aero Club of America has approved the idea as a feasible one, but all efforts to raise the \$100,000 have failed, and there appears to be no prospect now of starting such a relief expedition, although I am firmly convinced that Stefansson is alive and that such an expedition would be certain to locate him and his companions."

THE NEWEST IN DRESSES AND ACCESSORIES

Fashion's traditional fickleness is emphasized in the hat, perhaps because in no article of wear is there more room for imagination; and so one finds pleasing military fantasies in the present season all the way from blue cherries to pink pine cones. No more, indeed, is out-dated. A fascinating new brim shows a Greek key edge bound in silk braid.

Blue and white, says a leading milliner, bids fair to rival black and white, though not to supplant it. Black and white promises, indeed, to become a standard combination in clothing and less feminine things as well. Many of the hats are entirely crownless while others have full crowns of maline. The transparent note is really being transferred to the crown from the brim. Upon black and white millinery black birds are found upon all white hats, the bird placed upon the crown and faced in black, thus keeping the feathers of the wings firm and at the same time giving a silhouette effect that is new and smart.

Have you seen the dresses that are worn backward? At least, they appear so. Some have Dutch collars that lower into a V at the back; and if it were not for the hump they would make Windsor ties would probably adorn this back V.

Hip belts upon full skirts are becoming quite the thing. The skirt is gathered at the normal waist line; but its consequent bouffant folds are banded into a semblance of slenderness by a narrow belt that comes well down over the hips. Sometimes a cord is used for the same purpose.

A lovely Oriental turban of black cross-grain silk has its folds apparently confined to the head by a gold sash an inch or so above its brimless edge.

It seems impossible to abolish the tunic, give it what other name we will. Indeed, one spick-span new creation is frankly described as having a "short tunic." As the tunic is a great redeeming feature of the lingerie dress, it is a very welcome summer note.

Plaid silks are increasing in popularity, particularly in white grounds with gray and black plaid, giving a whole black and white effect.

Some French dresses are being made with petticoat ruffles inside. The ruffles are attached to tiers to the inside of the skirt, thus doing away with the necessity for more than one petticoat to obtain the bouffant effect.

Charming sports "slip-ons" very closely resembling the knitted silk blazers are made of heavy, coarse silk crepe. They are made along exact blazer lines, and are to be had in a variety of various color combinations. They are washable and retain their shape far better than the knitted ones. Besides, the silk crepe jackets can be worn upon a greater variety of occasion than can the knitted blazer.

The love of flesh-colored underwear has extended to the corsets, and there is now a great fashionable demand for pretty pink stays.

The pretty little neck bouquet wandered down to the waist, and from there it has now transferred its affections to the cuff of the gown or suit. The "wrist bouquet" is the latest, and bids fair to have as popular a vogue as did the bright blossoms worn at the throat.

Would you believe it? The nose veil being revived! The draped veil is giving place to both nose and chin veils. The all-white veil is in particularly good standing for outing hats. In colors, outside of black and white, navy blue is in the lead; hexagonal and flat meshes are most in favor.

Parasols range from the strictly tailored to the elaborately fluffy styles. It is a comfort, however, to know that the restful green parasol is in good standing and greatly liked by even ultra-fashionables for beach and boardwalk use.

A WELL-WON TRIBUTE

We remember few stories nobler or more moving than that of the famous regiment which is given to us today. It is the story of the Princess Patricia's Light Infantry from the August day when, at full strength and in all the pride and pomp of war, they received from her hand the Colors she had worked for them, to the night a few weeks ago that saw the shattered remnants gathered round those same Colors by the light of the German flares, and amidst the incessant rattle of musketry, to pay the last honors to their dead. It tells us, rather baldly for the most part, how they fought and how they died, but here and there the bare facts lend it a vividness and an elevation which no eloquence can equal. That burial scene should live in the memory of generations. The night before, the regiment, after months of costly warfare in the trenches, still numbered 635. All that was left of them, as the lieutenant in command recited what he could call to mind of the burial service over the open graves, as 150 men and a few stretcher bearers. They are little more than a tradition, but a tradition glorious and undying as any of all that cluster round the British name.

It is not often given to men to win so great a fame within so brief a space. They have been fortunate in this, that a plain tale of what they have done has been made public a few weeks after the finest of their achievements. The story of May 8, told as it is hour by hour, brings home to us the real nature of this war better than almost anything we have read. The terrific bombardment, the ceaseless fire of machine guns, the officers shot down one by one, until Lieut. Nivan, "the next senior officer un wounded," takes over the command, the falling ammunition, the cheers as the reinforcements hurry up, the beaten back, the sad roll call at night, "the company commanders being all dead or wounded," these are incidents which teach us what this war is. Incidents like them have been occurring since the first day of the war, but they have been passed over without more than a few words in despatches or in authorized reports.

The changes in the command illustrate the severity of the losses which the Canadian regiment suffered. Col. Farquhar was killed in March. Col. Buller, who succeeded him, and who had been, like him, on the Duke of Connaught's staff, lost an eye early in May, and handed over the regiment to Major Galt, who had recovered from an earlier wound and was again struck down by a shell on May 8. We are happy to think that this fine Canadian patriot, whose munificence raised and equipped this splendid regiment, is safe among us recovering from his wounds. We are certain that his countrymen in the Dominion will not dream of leaving his work and theirs maimed by the German blow. They will clothe again the glorious skeleton that is left of the regiment by decent words of its illustrious veterans and of its immortal dead.

RAILROAD EXTENSION

Regina.—That practically 3,500 miles of railway lines were constructed in Saskatchewan since 1905 is revealed in a report prepared by the Provincial Department of Railways at Regina. In ten years' time the railway mileage in the province has been almost quadrupled. The report points out that in 1905, in a journey across the plains entrance to Saskatchewan by rail from the east might have been made at seven different points and exit to the west at two different points. Whilst railway extension work has been pushed in all directions, the greatest development has been notably along east and west lines, indicating the general direction traffic has taken in its way to available markets.

The report points to the fact that the increased productivity of Saskatchewan farms during the last decade necessitated additional branch lines to bring the farmer within such distance of transportation facilities as would permit of the profitable pursuit of his calling, and the companies themselves to serve feeders to the trunk lines. Measured in terms of acreage the possibilities suggested by this increased railway mileage are striking. Taking the increase in round numbers to serve as a basis, the report indicates, that one year will see more of this area tilled, and with even only two-thirds of it producing, prospects for a very large volume of traffic for the lines already built can be readily foreseen.

HEARS RUSSIA WILL BUY 13,000,000 SHELLS IN U.S.

CLEVELAND, O., Aug. 7.—The Russian Government is reported to be placing contracts for nearly a quarter of a million dollars' worth of war munitions in the United States. Of that sum approximately \$10,000,000 probably will pour into the coffers of Cleveland factories.

Henry C. Osborn, President of the American Multigraph Company, today outlined the extensive ratification of the huge order for shrapnel shells placed by the Russians in New York ten days ago.

"Contracts were let for a maximum of 13,000,000 shells Mr. Osborn said. The deal revealed the fact that Morgan & Co. were acting not only as financial agents for the British War Office but also for the Russians. Virtually the vast quantity of shells was ordered in one contract split up among a number of companies. A complete shell will cost \$18 making a total cost of \$234,000,000.

"The facts have been kept more or less secret because, while the contract had been placed an important decision as to the style of fuse to be used has yet to be made. Upon that depends many sub-contracts affecting Cleveland."

Mr. Osborn said that a commission of Russian army officers and munition experts was now on its way to this country to conduct firing tests and determine whether an American or Russian type of fuse was to be used. The commission, he said, had absolute authority, but that its movements had been kept secret by the Russian Government and its munition agents in this country.

He said the American Multigraph Company probably would turn out an enormous quantity of small machine parts for time fuses. He estimated the contract between \$6,000,000 and \$10,000,000. It is said that the main part of the contract has been distributed between the General Electric Company, the Baldwin Locomotive Company, the American Car Company and the Canadian Car and Foundry Company.

The Ivanhoe Plant of the National Lamp Works, in Collingwood, will produce the brass drawn work for the cartridges of the shells allotted to the General Electric Company.

HEAVY ELECTRIC STORM IN ONTARIO.

BROCKVILLE, Ont., August 10.—A combination of rain, hail and electricity wrought destruction in Brockville afternoon in one of the most severe storms of the year. The farming district for a wide area, according to reports coming in, was laid waste. Whole fields of corn and grain were cut down by the hail driven by a terrific gale, and the volume of rain devastated what escaped the hail. It is difficult to estimate the damages, but the loss to the farmers will run to the thousands.

In Brockville the storm was in the nature of a clubber, the streets, and thoroughfares to an extent that business was practically suspended for a couple of hours.

Storm sewers were unable to carry off the flow and the water backed up into dwellings, causing great damage. Lightning struck and set fire to the spire of the first Presbyterian Church, besides ripping off the slate and damaging the structure generally. The hail extinguished the blaze in a few minutes. Many other places were hit, but the damage was slight.

BRITAIN AND THE DOMINIONS.

The news that the Canadian Premier attended a meeting of the British Cabinet in London on July 14th is in no way surprising. Some time ago the government declared their intention of consulting the Dominion governments in matters relating to the conduct of the war and the welfare of the empire in the present crisis, but it is safe to predict that more considerable concessions will have to be made when the crisis is passed.

Great Britain has no reason to be dissatisfied with the part played by her Dominions and Colonies. With one accord British subjects in Canada, South Africa, India and Australia rallied to the defence of the empire. Four days before declaration of war Sir Robert Borden undertook the responsibility of assuring the wavering government in England that if war must come Canada would regard the quarrel as hers, too, and play her part. And Canada has kept this promise. Seventy thousand men have already been sent forth, and as many more are now under training at home. The response to the call has been splendid in every province; only, as in England, there is still a shortage in arms and equipment.

It must be very clear, however, to all thoughtful people in England that neither Canada nor any of the other dominions will be content to suffer their destinies to be forever at the mercy of statesmen in the United Kingdom. At present the empire is in im-



minent peril, and the single-hearted manner in which the colonials have rallied to its defence is a sufficient proof of their desire to preserve its integrity. Nevertheless, when peace is concluded, we may be sure that the relations between the mother country and the overseas dominions must be profoundly modified. In recent years signs of uneasiness have multiplied in Canada and elsewhere and it is safe to say that in the due time a reorganization of the whole empire will have to be compassed.

German statesmen might interpret the signs when they predicted that a great war would cause the empire to collapse like a house of cards. The war may be the means, however, of establishing it on a stabler and more permanent basis.

FARM LABORERS' EXCURSIONS TO THE WEST.

With the promise of a bumper crop in the west, the Governments of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta have called upon Eastern Canada for thirty thousand harvest help laborers to assist them in saving the harvest. The Canadian Government Railways will sell harvesters tickets to Winnipeg from all stations in the Maritime Provinces, Tuesday, August 17th, and Tuesday, August 24th, to Winnipeg, at very low rates, the fare from Montreal to Winnipeg being \$12.95, and the fares from other stations will be in proportion.

The route will be via the Intercolonial to Montreal, Grand Trunk to North Bay, Temiskaming and North-West Ontario to Cochrane, thence transcontinental to Winnipeg, being \$12.95, and the fares from other stations will be in proportion.

Fares based on half a cent per mile may be obtained at Winnipeg to all points west in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. Returning tickets will be issued to bona-fide excursionists at very low rates. 2496-S-12ME11.

THIN PEOPLE CAN INCREASE WEIGHT

Thin men and women who would like to increase their weight with 10 or 15 pounds of healthy "stay there" fat should try eating a little Sargol with their meals for a while and note results. Here is a good test worth trying. First weigh yourself and measure yourself. Then take Sargol—one tablet with every meal—for two weeks. Then weigh and measure again. It isn't a question of how you look or feel, but of what your flesh says and think. The scales and the tape measure will tell their own story, and most any thin man or woman can easily add from five to eight pounds in the first fourteen days by following this simple direction. And best of all, the new flesh stays put.

Sargol does not itself make fat, but mixing with your food, it turns the fats sugars and starches of what you have eaten, into rich, ripe fat producing nourishment for the tissues and blood—prepares it in an easily assimilated form which the blood can readily accept. All this nourishment now passes from your body as waste. But Sargol stops the waste and does it quickly and makes the fat producing contents of the very same meals you are eating now develop pounds and pounds of healthy flesh between your skin and bones. Sargol is safe, pleasant, efficient and inexpensive.

Druggists sell it in large boxes—forty tablets to a package—on a guarantee of weight increase or money back.

DR. DeVAN'S FRENCH FILLS A regulating pill for Women. \$5 a box or three for \$10. Sold at all Drug Stores, or mailed to any address on receipt of \$1.00. THIS SCHELL, DeVO Co., St. Catharines, Ontario.

PHOSPHONOL FOR MEN. Restores Vitality; for Nerve and Brain; increases "grey matter"; a Tonic—will build you up. \$3 a box, or two for \$5. at drug stores, or by mail on receipt of price. THE SCHELL, DeVO Co., St. Catharines, Ontario. Sold at Hughes' Drug Store.

BRINGING UP FATHER

