THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

Morning Daily (Founded in 1887)

President: Lieut. Col. W Chester S. McLure
Vice-President: J. R. Burnett, F. J. I.
Secretary: Lieut. Col. D. A. MacKinnon, D.S.O.
Editor and Managing Director: J. R. Burnett, F.J.I.
Associate Editors: Frank Walker and Lieut. Ian A. Burnett, R.C.N.V.R. (On Active Service)

"The Strongest Memory is Weaker Than the Weakest Ink."

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1945

The Chartered Banks

Great changes brought about by the war in the position of the chartered banks were noted by Mr. S. M. Wedd, president of the Canadian Bankers' Association, in addressing the association's annual meeting at Toronto yesterday. The number of individual deposit accounts, both current and savings has increased, more people are being served than ever before. Deposit liabilities have increased, and in consequence so have assets, yet dividends available for shareholders have been reduced.

Notwithstanding expansion of their assets and liabilities, holdings by the banks of Dominion and provincial securities—direct and guaranteed—have decreased percentage-wise. At the end of December, 1939, the banks held 21 per cent of all Dominion and provincial securities outstanding, direct and guaranteed. At the end of December, 1944, holdings had decreased to 20.1 per cent. This, however, did not mean that the banks received 20 per cent of the amount paid out in interest by the Dominion and the provinces. While an individual receives three per cent interest on his Dominion government bonds, a bank's return on its entire portfolio of government obligations averages little more than 1 1-2 per cent, because it consists in the main of short-term bonds, treasury bills, and Dominion of Canada deposit certificates, all with lower yields.

The 1944 revision of The Bank Act reduced the par value of bank shares from $100 to $10 a share, in an attempt to bring about a wider diffusion of ownership of the chartered banks. In the year since this change was made, there has been an increase of 1,442 in the number of persons holding bank shares. This, Mr. Wedd said, "is a desirable trend which we hope will continue. The greater the extent to which Canadians participate in the ownership of their banks the more widely will Canadian banking be understood and approved."

Those Tariff Increases

It is a wholesome sign to see great Liberal newspapers like the Winnipeg *Free Press* and the Halifax *Chronicle* denouncing the action of the Government, taken almost furtively, in increasing by 20 per cent at one swoop the tariff on steel pipes and tubing.

The Government, as its party organs are now pointing out, has been posing as a crusader for tariff reductions; its members, from the Prime Minister down, have been telling us that it was out to reduce tariffs, that the channels of world trade must be freed, that tariffs breed war, and so on and so forth. Yet now, in its first budget after the close of the war, and while it is still talking about freer trade, it brings in a tariff increase on a commodity which even the Bennett Government, supposed to be protectionist, rejected in its day.

Ottawa correspondents are reporting that this extraordinary difference in the Government's words and acts is "likely to prove highly embarrassing to the Liberal party." With the embarrassment of the Liberal party, no one, apart from partisans, will be much concerned. There should be concern, though, when the Government of Canada reveals such cynical action, incidentally, which can only invite suspicion of this country's good faith and integrity in the capitals of other countries.

Our Oyster Industry

Much has been heard at Ottawa recently regarding the superiority of our Prince Edward Island oysters. This is excellent publicity for the industry, which has made marked progress in recent years. Here is some interesting information on the subject, from the latest issue of *Fisheries News Bulletin*: u

Plenty of sun helps plants grow, and, indirectly, oysters with them. Everybody knew the first of these bits of truth, but perhaps few people the second. As a matter of fact, in this case plant growth and oyster growth really spell cause-and-effect, as shown by some investigations made last year by the men of the Federal Fisheries Research Board carrying on the scientific side of the Department of Fisheries program for extending commercial oyster farming in the Maritime Provinces.

Microscopic marine plants and microscopic animal growths make up the "plankton" on which oysters feed, and not only oysters, of course, but many fish. Since food supply must obviously be a main factor in oyster growth, the Research Board's oyster people began an intensive investigation in a Prince Edward Island area last year into variations in plankton supply and the causes of them. To quote from a report by Dr. C. J. Kerswill, the scientist in immediate charge of the oyster development program, the preliminary results of the study showed that "fluctuations in the abundance of plankton were correlated with fluctuations in the total hours of sunlight per week, and peaks in oyster growth immediately followed the peaks in plankton abundance." Or, in other phrasing, plenty of sunlight helped the marine plants grow, and oyster growth came along, too. Incidentally, though, direct sunlight on "spat"—the oyster babies—inhibits their growth.

Oyster farming, by the way, has been making good progress in several Maritime Province areas, although some wartime conditions tended to slow things down a bit in some cases. Last year, for instance, the "farmers" in three regions, Prince Edward Island's Malpeque-Cascumpeque region, the Bras d'Or Lakes section of Nova Scotia, and the Northumberland Strait district of the latter province, sold over 4,300 barrels of oysters. At the same time, building up their stocks for the future, they planted more than 4,600 barrels on their leased areas or underwater farms. The Fisheries Department's program for developing Atlantic Coast oyster culture on a commercial scale got under way in Prince Edward Island in the late '20's and the early '30's, and it is in that province that the most progress has been made. In 1936 the program was extended to Nova Scotia when that province transferred its oyster areas to Federal control, as Prince Edward Island had previously done.

In New Brunswick the province has retained control of most of the areas, but in 1944 it transferred the Gloucester County grounds to Dominion jurisdiction and oyster farming is being carried on there quite actively by a number of lessees. Gloucester production in '44 exceeded 10,000 barrels, but credit for that is not traceable to the new program alone since county production had been increasing before the transfer of the areas. In New Brunswick's Shediac Bay the oyster areas are also under Federal jurisdiction — the provincial authorities made the transfer several years ago — but certain difficulties local to the region have held back development.

In British Columbia, the fourth of the Dominion's oyster-producing provinces, the oyster areas are all under provinsial jurisdiction.

How Britain Paid

The British are so given to understatement that it is worth having on record the figures given in a speech in Toronto the other day by Sir James Somerville, CBC, KBE, DSO, Admiral of the Fleet. Casualties are the real criterion of a nation's war effort, and it is this field that Britain suffered most grievously.

According to the Admiral of the Fleet, the United Kingdom, which has only one third of the population of the United States, sustained 1,302,000 casualties, compared with 1,070,000 casualties suffered by the Americans. The United Kingdom lost in killed 325,000, as against 252,000 Americans killed. Its merchant navies lost 31,000 officers and men, as compared with just over 800 in the United States merchant navy.

To the criticism that the British did not make much of a contribution in the Pacific, Sir James gave ths answer: "By the time the Japanese surrendered, the British Pacific Fleet consisted of 400 ships manned by more than 238,000 officers and men, and the Southeast Asia Naval Forces included a further 170 ships manned by 176,000 officers and men. In view of our commitments elsewhere, I don't consider that a negligible contribution."

—EDITORIAL NOTES—

Just two more days to share in the Ninth Bond campaign victory.

* * * * *

Remembrance Day is now on us—the first since V-E and V-J days. Let us be prepared worthily to observe it.

* * * *

The medical doctors were not necessarily waiting on the Government to protest against issuing six-months scripts.

* * * * *

It seems more difficult to bring about peace in industry than it does in international warfare. Perhaps it is because there is not experienced civil service behind the protagonists—or at least one of them.

* * * *

In Canada there are over 130 distinct species of trees. Only 33 of these are conifers or softwoods, but they comprise three-quarters of the standing timber and supply nearly 80 per cent of the wood used for all purposes. Of the deciduous-leaved or hardwood species, only about a dozen are of commercial importance as compared with twice that number of conifers.

* * * *

In days of yore reformers and progressive citizens wanting to have things done met in conclave and thrashed the subject out. Now in these decadent days of public spirit, it is necessary to have dinners or banquets of some sort before an audience is obtainable; even then it is constituted largely of "yes" men. It was Napoleon, as First Consul, who told his colleagues —"I don't want you to agree with me, I want you to disagree with me in order that I may come to a right conclusion."

* * * *

Edward VII born this date 1841; as Prince of Wales he travelled extensively, including this Province in his itinerary; after a long apprenticeship as heir, he succeeded to the throne on the death of his Royal mother Victoria in 1901; he died nine years later; during his brief reign he earned the title of "Edward the Peacemaker" by his tact and diplomacy, and won the affection of his own people and the respect of foreign nations; a good sportsman, a man highly endowed with commonsense and *savoir-faire*, he proved a conscientious and successful ruler.

* * * *

We will soon be able to build a new house and occupy it all within 30 days. To speed up housing construction and to save labour a new British structure is being demonstrated at an exhibition of concrete houses near London at Eastcote, Middlesex. Wooden frames and huge moulds for the walls, with the necessary openings for windows, doors, water and gas-pipes, etc., are erected on the site by means of cranes. The concrete is then poured into the moulds resulting in 12-inch thick, weather-proof and heat-retaining walls. The wooden frames and moulds are then removed by the cranes. The front of the house is built of bricks and the roof is pre-fabricated. It is estimated that the erection can be carried out, to a great extent, by unskilled labour and can be made habitable within a month.

* * * *

Something new in pleasure craft is promised for next spring by Mr. Irenee Sicard, Montreal, who is converting a Fairmile submarine chaser into a pleasure and utility launch. Mr. Sicard, a machinery manufacturer, bought the former warship from War Assets Corporation in the summer and brought it upriver to a berth near Atwater avenue where the ship is undergoing conversion. "We are experimenting to ascertain whether the Fairmile can be fitted out as a pleasure yacht, fishing craft, or tugboat," Mr. Sicard said recently. "By spring we hope to have something of interest to show the public." To date, the Fairmile's gasoline engine and superstructure have been removed and a wooden housing built above deck to enable work to continue throughout the winter.

Notes By The Way

An old myth has it that the moon is a girl who had her face scarred by hot ashes thrown at her in a rage by the sun.

St Patrick's Cathedral spire in New York has failed to yield a penny placed there in 1891 by a stone mason. The Scriptures give a certain understanding about bread cast upon the waters, but are silent about money in church steeples. — Windsor Star.

A visiting minister said Sunday that for the first time since the birth of Christ the world was at peace. Except for a civil war in China, armed insurrection in Saigon and Java, a state of revolution in Argentina, Venezuela and Brazil, not to mention several hundred thousand employees locked in bitter strikes in the United States, Canada, Britain and elsewhere, he was dead right. — Toronto Globe and Mail.

What was on trial with Laval was the French judicial process. And here the conception of a France unmanned and nervously exhausted was lent credence in one of the sorriest courtroom exhibitions in memory. The hippodroming of justice is not unknown among us; certainly it is not uncommon in France in the best of times. But the Laval trial was something apart. It was right only in its verdict. — Detroit News.

Because of manpower needs in the United States in the war years, young science students in that country were drafted into the army. This policy will undoubtedly create a shortage of trained and skilled scientific workers in that country in the years ahead. Thus American universities, government departments and industries will be on the lookout for Canadian scientists—and in a position to make them attractive offers. Unless we wish to stand idly by and see the best of our scientific brains cross the line we will have to do our utmost to create opportunities for research right here.—Winnipeg Tribune.

Redeployment is in full swing. We have read much of the burden on the railroads, of the magnitude of the problem in logistic, of the need for new training and new equipment, and all the rest of the technical intricacies of moving armies from one side of the world to the other. Less has been said of the very human factor involved in the reunion of a husband with his wife and children, a son with father and mother and brothers and sisters, or a lover with his sweetheart. Little need be said and little can be said, for it arouses emotions that defy statistics and can hardly be described even by those who experience them. — New York Times.

For the first time in history a man who was not a doctor has won a bar to the Victoria Cross. Captain C. H. Upham of New Zealand won the V. C. in Crete in 1941 and the bar in Western Egypt in 1942. Only two other men have won the V. C. and bar. Lieutenant-Colonel A. Martin-Leake won his V. C. in South Africa in 1902 while serving with the South African Constabulary. As a doctor in the last war he won the bar to the V. C. in 1915. Captain N. G. Chavasse, M. C., M. B., won his V. C. in France in 1916 and the bar in Flanders in 1917. It is an honor to win the Victoria Cross. It is unusual to win it a second time. Of three double-winners, two have been doctors.—Windsor Star.

More butter, more cheese, more fats. More shipments of meat on the way. Good things in a hungry world! The housewife will give hearty thanks. To whom? To the people of the Empire, in Canada, and Australia and New Zealand; our kinsmen over the seas. They have rallied round to help out our rations before the worst of the Winter sets in. We are proud to remember that in 1940 Britain stood alone. When we say that, we mean that we stood alone with the countries of the Empire. Without them the stand could not have been made. So today Britain faces hardships in confidence, fortified by such splendid aid and encouragement. —London Express.

It is a popular fallacy that there is a tremendous world demand for woolens and not enough wool or adequate processing machinery to meet it. Actually there are large accumulated stocks of wood in world assembling centres. Much machinery has been retooled. But labor conditions are worse than ever. Today in England, for example, labor is actually scarcer than during the war A demobilized man is entitled to two months' vacation—which he and his entire family take together. Canadian mills are still on military production There is no change in the situation as it existed before V-E Day. We ourselves are making the same number of uniforms as before the collapse of the Reich.—Tip Topics.

Noticeable to anyone who reads is the increasing number of highway accidents, both serious and minor; noticeable to those who travel the ways is the increase in fast driving. There is a very close connection between these two facts; the fast driving—combined with old cars and worn tires—results in accidents with injuries and deaths to the occupants. The rationing of gasoline was itself a direct incentive to hoarding the fuel; drivers had to go at a speed which would give them maximum mileage per gallon. That is gone. A good many people remarked during rationing they would never go back to fast driving; they had found the extra effort for the small amount of time save by speeding was just not worthwhile; all the more when the risk of accidents was counted in. Commercial travellers, including many of the most experienced motorists on the roads, are in that category still. They have seen for themselves. But evidently the lesson has been lost on others who are taking a chance and racing along. Speeding always was a prime source of serious accidents. It is doubly so today when cars will not take much punishment; when parts have become worn. In the days before the war new tires of natural rubber could absorb much more speeding punishment than the new synthetics; and yet most fast drivers are rolling along today on old tires or retreads and expecting them to stand up to what was hard enough on good tires back in 1939! Any wonder the news columns are so full of accident stories? — New Glasgow News.

Plastic Surgery

(By Commander Matthew Banks, Organizer of the Naval Flying Medical Service

For six years you have been reading and listening to tales of "bigger and better bombs:" of how many tons of high explosive were dropped last night on some German city (or, in the earlier years, on us); of doodle-bugs and rockets; and finally, the most awe-inspiring of all—the atomic bomb. For six years, you have contemplated destruction; that is now behind us, and I hope that my story today will be only one of many on Reconstruction; it is the story of Plastic Surgery.

The Plastic Surgeon was scarcely known in the last war, and in the intervening years was popularly considered mainly as a "face lifter." But the tireless reasearch and experiments of the few interested surgeons have resulted in a perfection of technique which will bring comfort and hope to many thousands of maimed and disfigured men and women, and even children. And the story of the Maxille-Facial Units, as the Plastic Surgery Teams are now called, ranks with the most interesting of this war.

The Maxille-Facial Unit consists of surgeons, dentists, pathologists, anasthetists, sisters and nurses and each member must have special training for this work. The type of casualty is essentially one of injury to the face caused by blow or burns though any part of the body may need. Plastic Surgery, particularly the hands, on which much marvellous work has recently been done.

There are many more facial injuries in this war than the last for two reasons: 'plane and tank warfare have increased the burns casulties, and improved medical treatment for shock in severe shell wounds of face and head, and in burns, has saved countless lives.

The Plastic Surgeon is faced with two major problems: he must rebuild what is lost—eyelids, nose, even the whole lower jaw — and repair disfigurement to the best of his ability: and he must combat the mental depression so often found in these cases.

The wounded fighting man, soldier, sailor or airmen, is proud of his wound, for it is the badge of his heroism: but the man with a facial disfigurement instinctively shrinks from the public gaze, and frequently develops a depression which is just as important from the point of view of treatment as his wound is. It is an unfortunate fact that a few wives and sweethearts have failed their men in this crisis, but the vast majority are only too anxious to love and honour them for their sacrifice, if only they can be given the opportunity. It is the job then, of the medical and nursing staff to bring those men out of themselves, to subdue their sensitiveness and to face the world again.

The sisters and nurses of these Plastic Units are the finest in their profession, for the dressing of a burnt face needs skill and gentleness of the highest order; but they also show beyond doubt that they find nothing repulsive in the "boys" disfigurement. The boys themselves are urged to do without covering as soon as the wound permits, and as far as the Unit is concerned, no notice whatever is taken of "disfigurement;" plans for reconstruction and comment on progress are discussed openly in front of them, and the man himself is soon taking a pride in his new pieces—eyelids, nose or jaw.

There is no doubt whatever that the general note of cheerfulness and "tom foolery" is far more evident in a Plastic Ward than in any other, and so the first step in rehabilitation is taken.

The next is more difficult —that of facing relatives and friends and the "world" in general—for they are instinctively on the watch for word or look of distate on the part of adults, and fright in children. Fortunately, the childish mind reacts naturally, showing either interest and sympathy or humour.

I want to show you how important it is to get these boys out and mixing with their fellow men at every opportunity. Parties, theatre, cricket, racing — all these help to amuse and interest the man who has many months of hospital attention and countless operations to face. These outings give him a chance to feel "accepted" again, and more than anything else, he wants to be able to fell just ordinary. He wants to talk to a girl and know he is not being avoided: to sit in a crowd and not be stared at: join in a conversation and not be gushed over or sympathized with: in fact, it seems to me that the most important part of our rehabilitation efforts is to teach the public and not the patient.

One of the commonest types of wound of the face is shell or bullet wound of the lower jaw, resulting in great loss of tissue and bone, or possibly the whole jaw. These cases rank among the most serious, and life is only saved by the prompt surgery and resuscitation methods of the advanced Units. The surgeon has to combat infection which is ever present in the mouth and throat, and the patients health and feeding requires constant attention during his journey to the base Unit. All this time he is being given penicillin by injecton every three hours. Even when the wound is quite healed his condition is pitiable—he can scarcely talk, must be fed through a tube, and has no control over saliva.

The work needed to reconstruct a lower jaw entails numerous operations over a long period of time —two or three years—but it can be done, and the perfection of the present technique is due to the tireless efforts of the relatively few plastic surgeons in the past years.

During World War I a young New Zealand surgeon serving with the British Army was impressed with the fact that the man with the severe face wound was a far more pathetic casualty than one wounded in limb or body. He knew that a mangled limb could be made whole again or at worst replaced; but the wounded face, in healing, became even more repulsive — and whoever heard of "replacing a face?" So, for a quarter of a century this surgeon devoted his whole time to the problem of building eyelids, nose, lips; in fact, the whole face, from the patient's own tissues. And he tirelessly encouraged and taught others with one aim—improvement of technique and better results.

Then came World War II, and many thousands of injured men, women and children now have cause to be grateful to this New Zealand surgeon, the true "father of British Plastic Surgery"—Harold Gillies.

But to return to the rebuilding of a lower jaw. First of all, sufficient skin has to be found to replace that lost from the face. It is an unfortunate fact that it must be the patient's own skin, for no one else's will grow on another person. The problem is to convey it from one place to the other without it dying. This is done by means of a tube pedicle in which a large piece of skin is raised and made into a tube still attached to the body at each end. In about a month's time, when the blood vessels at the ends are strong enough to keep the tube alive, one end is cut away, and sewn on to the wrist so that the tube pedicle can now be freed from the body and sewn on to the face. While waiting for the vessels from the face to grow strong enough, the hand must be firmly strapped to the shoulder. In about another month's time the pedicle can then be removed from the wrist and sewn to the other end of the facial wound. This huge piece of skin is now completely transferred to the face, and is entirely dependent for its blood supply on new vesssels coming from the face only. As the essential thing is to get it on the face without losing any part of it by gangrene, due to insufficient blood supply, not much attempt is made to shape it. This can be done later when a good take is assured.

The next step is to give the patient a new jaw bone. This is done by taking a piece of bone from his hip and fitting it into place between the broken pieces.

Thus many months go by with the surgeon ever on the watch for gangrene or infection, particularly by the dreaded streptococcus. Should signs of this occur, as evidenced by swelling, redness, and rise of temperature, a swab is immediately taken and sent to the laboratory; and if "streps" are found, a three of five days course of penicillin is at once commenced. A "course" means the injection into the patient every three hours, day and night, of fifteen thousand units of penicillin that is about half a million units in all — a not very pleasant time for the patient; but the saving of the pedicle is the main thing. Incidentally, when British - produced penicillin was first used in the earlier parts of the war, one hundred thousand units represented a cost of about £80 and my hospital uses about twenty million units each month. Later, however, the massed production methods of the Americans brought the cost down.

But that is only one thing. Plastic Surgery has been doing during these past years of war. I have said nothing at all of the marvellous improvements in the present treatment of burns — the example par excellence of "skin grafting;" of how a useful hand is made from one which has lost a thumb, by transferring one of the fingers to the thumb base; of making fingers out of toes, of the way a leg is saved which previously would have been amputated, because several inches of bone had been totally lost with a great deal of soft tissue; of the making of a nose; of making new eyelids — the greatest boon possible to the burnt sufferer whose eyes have become a constant ache through inability to close them.

So war, horrible in itself has brought to the fore a science which will be of untold value to the peacetime casualty To give only one example: the child, accidentally burnt, will no longer have to face the future disfigured or disabled.

The Poets' Corner

CONVERSATION PIECE

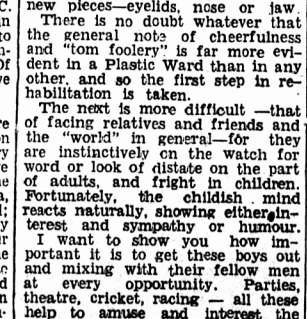
("The Emperor was particularly impressed that General MacArthur did not make any reference as to who was responsible for the war, although the Emperor expressed as his personal opinion that final judgment would have to be left to future historians, General MacArthur made no comment." — From a Japanese spokesman's version of the Hirohito-MacArthur interview.)

"I find", said the bland Hirohito,
"Some questions that lack a reply;
I am teased, as by gnat or mosquito,
By problems of wherefore and why.
The war, sir, what caused its beginning?
What brought this sad business about?
What knocked the Pacific all spinning?"
But General MacArthur said nowt.

"I have given much thought to it lately,
I meditate, muse, and reflect,
Pearl Harbor, now, puzzles me greatly—
Could that have had any effect?
Or would it be wise and more fitting
To rule the whole episode out?
I welcome your views, time permitting."
But General MacArthur said nowt.

"Well, possibly history will settle
The points where we now go astray;
They may be too pretty a kettle
Of fish for discussion today.
But I should like to know by whose blunder
Japan has collected this clout,
I often sit down, sir, and wonder."
And General MacArthur said nowt.

—Lucio in the Manchester Guardian.



Be Smart buy a GRUEN now!
THE PRECISION WATCH

ONLY GRUEN GIVES YOU — PRECISION TIME UTMOST QUALITY plus BEAUTY

FAIRWAY—15-Jewel Movement, 10K Gold-filled Bezel, Stainless Steel Back, Expansion Bracelet $42.50

MONTEREY—17-Jewel Precision Movement, 14K Solid Gold Case $52.50

FIRST CHOICE OF INTERNATIONAL STYLISTS

See your Jeweler your GRUEN DEALER has them

GRUEN THE PRECISION WATCH

There's One In Your District

H. J. MABON
OPTOMETRIST
Fitting and Supplying Glasses Etc.
Montague, P. E. I.
Office Hours: 10 to 12 A. M 2 to 5 P. M.
Holidays etc., by appointment
Office Connected with DRUGSTORE

MAX FACTOR
Pancake Make-up
Created by Max Factor, Hollywood's Make-up genius, who for many years has been chief cosmetician to the screen and stage profession. We also have the following.
Max Factor Face Powder ..... 75c and $1.25
Max Factor Foundation Cream ..... 75c and $1.25
Max Factor Cold Cream ..... 75c and $1.25
Max Factor Dry Skin Cream ..... 75c and $1.25
Max Factor Lipsticks ..... 75c and $1.25
Max Factor Lipsticks Refills ..... 60c and $1.00
Max Factor Rouge 75c
Max Factor Astringent, Skin Freshener, Mascara, Eye Shadow, Eyebrow Pencil, Lip Brush, Powder Brush and Paste Rouge.
ATTENTION TRUSS WEARERS
To those of you who are unfortunate enough to have to wear a truss we ask the question, are you satisfied with the one you are wearing? Does it fit comfortably, or is it an antiquated and out-of-date style. We have a large assortment of the most modern trusses, all sizes and styles and at prices to suit everybody.
THE 2 MACS
140 Great George Street
Mail Orders Given Prompt Attention.

G. F. Hutcheson & SON
OPTOMETRISTS
"Specialists in the fitting of glasses for the correction of ocular defects."
53 Grafton Street

Professional Cards

Neil W. Higgins
Chartered Accountant
144 Richmond St.
Charlottetown
Tel. 589 P.O. Box 66

Frederic A. Large
BARRISTER, ETC.
Phillips Building, 111 Grafton St
Phone 1048 P. O. Box 448
CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I.

J. A. McGUIGAN, B.A.
NOTARY, ETC.
BARRISTER, SOLICITOR
CURRIE BUILDING

M. ALBAN FARMER
B. A. LL. B.
MONEY TO LOAN
BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, ETC.
CHARLOTTETOWN
Canadian Bank of Commerce Bldg

ALEX W. MATHIESON
Office: 90 Great George Street
Money to Loan Collection
BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, ETC.

H. F. McPhee B.A. K.C.
NOTARY Etc.
BARRISTER, SOLICITOR
Riley Building Charlottetown

BELL & MATHIESON
Barristers, Solicitors, &c.
R. R. BELL, M.L.A.,
D. L. MATHIESON, LL.B., K.C.
Attorneys-at-Law
LOANS ON CITY AND FARM PROPERTIES
COLLECTIONS
150 Richmond St.
Charlottetown, P.E.I.

PALMER & HASLAM
A. J. HASLAM, B.A., LL.B.
BARRISTER, ETC.
Bank of Nova Scotia Chambers
Charlottetown, P. E. I.
MONEY TO LOAN
Phone 85 P. O. Box 11

Richard B. Johnston
Attorney At Law
Commissioner for Deeds, Etc., for Prince Edward Island
(Successor to Late Richard E. Johnston)
Office Suite 420, 31 Milk Street
Boston, Mass.

EYES EXAMINED AND GLASSES FITTED
J. S. Taylor
OPTOMETRIST
Corner Kent and Queen Sts
Phone 1956
Evenings by Appointment
Phone Residence 1613

McLeod & Bentley
W. E. BENTLEY, K. C.
J. A. BENTLEY, K. C.
Barristers and Attorneys-at-Law
134 Prince Street

Charles R. McQuaid
B. A.
Barrister, Solicitor, Notary, Etc.
Eastern Trust Building, Charlottetown
Phone 1711

H. R. DOANE & CO.
Chartered Accountants
53 Grafton Street,
Charlottetown
Phone 2080 Box 247
Randolph W. Manning, C. A

Public Stenographer
Mimeographing cards and circular correspondence, typing and bookkeeping.
MISS HELEN GIDDEN
Telephone 1890-J.
P. O. Box 482.
Connaught Apts. No. 4.

Morrell and Company
Chartered Accountants
D. F. ARCHIBALD
Eastern Trust Building
Charlottetown