Miss Annie Stuart of Grand Pre, Nova Scotia, who as president of the Federated Women's Institutes of Canada, with a membership of 30,000 is presiding over the national gathering of this organization at Wolfville, Nova Scotia, last week. She is a commissioner of the supreme court notary public, county school commissioner, deputy registrar of deeds, organist and choir leader and on top of all this owns and manages a fifty acre apple orchard and raises Bishop Pippins that are famous throughout the maritimes.

AN INVESTMENT

(Continued from page 4)

piles, a baseball diamond and a basketball court provided the necessary equipment. How those women must have gloried in winning a prize!

Dramatic and thrilling is the story of the campaign conducted in Chimayo, N.M., with its population of 800, led by the principal of the school. A little army of volunteers did all the work. Men hauled away the mountain of dirt left from excavating for the schoolhouse. On Lincoln's Birthday and on several Saturday afternoons the pupils had "stoning parties" when even the smallest children helped to carry stones for building walls and paths. Boys and girls went into the mountains for evergreen trees. The boys of the manual training class laid the walks, built the fences and did all sorts of heavy work. The home economics class set out the shrubbery. Every man, woman and child contributed money or labor.

Each of the communities represented in the contest profited by the awakening of civic pride and interest in playgrounds. Bellefontaine, O., for example, has a municipal golf course as a by-product of the contest and a well-equipped school-ground with a year-round director of recreation in charge. In Stamford, Conn., the program included practical lessons in civics by classes which visited Hylan Field while the work was under way. The children then organized an all-summer backyard clean-up of property in the vicinity.

The correspondence files of the Playground and Recreation Association overflow with interesting letters detailing the work done by the various groups in the contest. There exists no community in all America which could not draw help and inspiration from those letters.

If you are a teacher or a school principal or a county superintendent anxious to enlist pupils and their parents in a campaign for tidy school yards and playgrounds, the results of the Playground Beautification Contest will suggest a way out.

If you are a club woman wishing that your organization would do something to develop community spirit and improve the appearance of your town or neighborhood the material now in the hands of the Playground and Recreation Association will supply the working methods for such a campaign.

If you are a man belonging to a Boosters' Organization, here is a community project which every man-jack in your organization will approve and support. It means a better-looking town and better business.

And it can be done in so many different and fascinating ways. A chamber of commerce can start a contest among the different playgrounds of a single city. A federation of women's clubs can inaugurate a state or country-wide contest, securing co-operation from the departments of parks, highways, forestry and education.

The Playground and Recreation Association (315 Fourth Ave., New York City) will supply the needed pamphlets and individual information. Its booklets and bulletins make delightful reading. In particular, Bulletin 1269—Suggestions for Playground Beautification, prepared by Prof. Allan F. Arnold, Landscape Architect, Syracuse University, makes the reader long to go right out and buy trees and shrubs, to start a campaign for a more beautiful city.

OTTAWA, June 13. —The civil service commission has announced the results of the examinations to qualify for positions as stenographers in the service in grade one among the twenty leaders in order of merit are Mary Mildred Donohoe, Georgetown, P. E. I. Among the leaders in grade two is Evelyn

Present Situation

(By Arthur K. Doull)

To explain adequately within the compass of a short article the present situation of and in France is practically impossible. It is like trying to describe a cut diamond; one does not know at which facet to begin.

At present the foreigner is beginning to feel the results of the rapid recovery in the value of the franc. For years, all foreign residents, who were lucky enough to have the appreciated currencies such as the pound sterling or the dollar, profited by the fact that prices in paper francs did not rise with the same rapidity that the depreciation of the French money merited.

Different cabinets came, saw, and were conquered in their efforts to stem the fall of the national device Herriot, the Socialist, who flirted with the "capital levy" pushed things so far that nearly all France, as well as the rest of the world, had lost confidence. Everyone was rushing to buy pounds, dollars, florins or any of the gold currencies. The general impression was that the country was following in Germany's footsteps when along came Poincare. Poincare the strong man in whom everyone had confidence.

He formed a coalition Government of the outstanding men of all the parties, insisting that they put the country before party.

By looking the facts squarely in the face, increasing the taxes, and balancing the budget, within about four months he brought the franc from the record low of 240 to the £ sterling up to approximately 120. One hundred percent increase in value.

But this sudden rise in value—some economists think that it was too drastic—caused a buyers strike. This buyers strike has caused a general stagnation in business, and the export trade is at a standstill. One example:

Silk manufacturers at Lyons and other exporters, who last spring refused to quote prices in anything but dollars found that the foreign buyers were deserting them for the Swiss who gave better values. The large department stores in Paris which, for the Christmas season, usually take on hundreds of extra help to cope with the great rush of eager customers, last year even laid off on "unpaid vacation" a great percentage of their regular staff. Two days before Christmas I was in the Printemps, every visitor to Paris knows this immense department store. In former years it would have necessitated a struggle to enter owing to enormous crowds, but this year there were fewer customers than during the average dull season. Another great French industry, the purveyors of pleasure, cabarets, night clubs and theatres find it nearly impossible to carry on. The foreigner found that he could no longer buy everything at half price or less, so there has been a general exodus of those who for years had been living in comparative luxury for very little. Those who had lived in the "palaces" moved to the large first class hotels, taking the places of guests departing to the smaller and cheaper hotels. The guests of these smaller hostelries either moved to boarding houses or returned home.

The French cartoonists and paragraphists have been particularly happy to be able to rub it in to the English and Americans.

Curiously enough while both these races are actively disliked, one might even say hated, we Canadians are well liked. The fact that a portion of our country is French speaking makes a bond and the part Canada played in the Great War cemented the natural friendship. England is disliked on account of the part Lloyd George played during the Peace Conference, and at the many subsequent conferences in various parts of Europe. Chanak was a bitter pill to swallow, but the evacuation of the Ruhr was the most galling of all.

One very well known political writer, George Adam, for thirteen years Paris correspondent of the London Times, now acting for the New York Times, a personal friend of mine, summed up the Lloyd George policy as follows: "Every time Lloyd George feels sorry for Germany he cuts down the amount that they owe to France"

And the truth is there. The various French foreign ministers have been twisted round the little fingers of the British diplomats as required. To keep the peace of Europe, France has continually made concessions to Germany.

The hatred of the Americans goes back to the late Woodrow Wilson's activities in negotiating the Armistice and drawing up the treaty of Versailles.

The man in the street believes that France agreed to the treaty only on condition that America would back it up as promised by Mr. Wilson. So she deferred to his opinion in many ways. It is safe to say that had she known that she would not have the backing of the United States that she would have insisted on many more safeguards.

Another thing which has gone against the Americans is their general arrogant and bombastic manner. One incident which caused a near-riot was the action of some American tourists pasting French bank notes on the walls of a railway carriage at the same time remarking that they were "only paper".

The war debt question is also a thorny one. One French argument is that the money borrowed was not actually received by them. They were merely allowed to buy in America war supplies for the common cause at very high prices. Then, say they, the United States government took back from the suppliers in the form of excess profit taxes, as much as 90% in some cases. So their contention is that they did not get proper value for that with which they are debited. They also think that they should not have to pay in full the cost of keeping the Hun back during the year which Uncle Sam took from his entry into the war to the time that he had an effective army in the war zone; the casualties suffered during this period should help to counterbalance the debt.

France has been criticised by many for keeping a large army and air force. She has been accused of militaristic aims but any careful observer who has lived there sufficiently long to know the working of the French mind, realises that it is merely a question of preparedness. She knows that Germany has bluffed the world in many ways and that, while in theory she lost the war, she has won the peace.

Germany, by the fall of the mark wiped out her internal debt, and built up vast reserves of foreign currencies. By the many finds of hidden war material it is certain that an enormous amount is still undiscovered.

She has developed her "commercial" aviation to such an extent that today she has 37 regular air lines functioning. All the aeroplanes used can be converted into war machines in a very short time.

So France knows that she will have Germany at her throat again within a comparatively short time. I use the word "knows" after much thought given to the question while in Europe. She also knows that unfortunately, all those who were her Allies in the Great War will not spring to her aid again with the same rapidity. In fact some of her former friends will side with Germany. Therefore she is doing what she can to be ready to face the onslaught.

France has had a very hard time, but in spite of the fact that she has not been repaid for her devastated regions, she has started to climb the long hard road toward the gold standard. She is not going to resort to an expedient as Belgium has done, but, by a series of summer and autumn, naturally with a sufficient interval to permit readjustment, will finally bring her money to par. During this period which will last perhaps two years, perhaps longer, business in the country will continue to be bad, as at present, with momentary spurts between these steps.

So, if her critics will only exercise a little tolerance, they will see in the not so distant future, a France holding up her head among the important nations of the world and using her influence to promote peace.

She has amply illustrated the desire for peace by the whole-hearted way in which she has thrown herself into the working of the Council of the League of Nations.

IN MEMORIAM

MRS. ELIZABETH THORNE

There passed peacefully away at the P. E. Island Hospital on April 24th., Elizabeth Waughan, wife of the late Mr. Alfred Thorne at the age of 74 years. She was ill for some months previous to her death, and during that time she was constantly visited by her pastor, Rev. H. D. Raymond who spoke comforting words to her.

Mrs. Thorne was well known throughout the city, and endured herself to all by her kindness and willingness to help during sickness and time of need. Her funeral which was largely attended, took place on Sunday, April 26th. The service at the grave was conducted by Rev. H. D. Raymond assisted by Rev. Dr. Ramsay, members of St. Paul's Church were also present. The pallbearers were: Messrs. C. Blanchard, L. Winchester, J. Whitlock, R. Meikle, J. A. McMillan and W. Smith.

The floral tributes which were numerous and beautiful, showed the esteem in which she was held. There are left to murn the loss of a loving mother and sister, eight daughters and two sons; one brother, Mr. George Waughan, and one sister, Mrs. Wallace Crockett, both of the United States; one sister, Mrs. Godkin, and two brothers, Noah and Henry Waughan of this city, besides a large circle of friends.

Interment was at People's cemetery.

MRS. GABRIEL MACDONALD

There passed peacefully away at her home 34 Brighton Ave., on June 8th, Mrs. Gabriel Macdonald.

The late Mrs Macdonald met with a painful accident last December from which she never fully recovered. She bore her illness with perfect patience and resignation to the will of God.

She was attended in her last illness by Rev. Father Walsh and received the last rites of her church, of which she was always a devoted member.

Mrs. Macdonald was born at Wheatley River in 1844 and was 83 years of age.

She leaves to mourn a husband and the following sons and daughters—Roderick, of the J. W. Windsor Co., Joseph of the Car Ferry, and Mrs. Emmett Gallant and Mrs. James Strain all of this city; also two brothers, J. J. Steele of Boston and Michael Steele of Scotch Fort. Also eleven grand children and three great grand childen.

The funeral was held on Friday, June 10th, when a Requiem High Mass was celebrated by Rev. Father Walsh. Rev. Father McMahon officiated at the grave.

The following were pall bearers: Mr. Charles Cumming, Mr. James Fardy, Mr. John Inglis; Mr. Benj. Shepherd; Mr. Robt. Perry and Mr Patrick Flynn.

Her son Frank predeceased her 18 years ago.

Th following friends sent Mass Cards:—Mrs. Frank Macdonald, Roxbury, Mass.; Mr. and Mrs. S. A. McQuaid and Ruth; Mrs Dr. Gallant; Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Kiggins and Margaret; Mrs. Ferain LeBlanc and Ada Gallant; Mr. and Mrs. Rody Macdonald; Mr. and Mrs. Emanuel Gallant; Mrs. F. Bradley and family; Mr. and Mrs. Austin Gallant; Mrs. Mary McIntyre; Mr. Joe Macdonald; Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Burnette; Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Essery; Mr. and Mrs. Benjy Shepherd; Mr. and Mrs Jack Murphy; Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Gallant; Mr. and Mrs. James Strain; Miss Ruth McQuaid.

Spiritual offerings—Mr. and Mrs Joseph Gallant; Miss Lily Perry; Mr. and Mrs. Patrick McTague; Mr. and Mrs. Larry Hennessey; Mr. and Mrs. John Williams; Miss Dorothy Inglis; Miss Laurie Trainor; Mr. and Mrs. Peter McDonald and Mary; Mr. and Mrs. Robt. Perry; Jimmie, Edward, Joan.

May her soul through God's

The Best Bread comes from this Bag

THE ST. LAWRENCE FLOUR MILLS CO. LTD. REGAL FLOUR

This is the Seal of Flour Quality

This label is the seal of Flour Quality; the stamp of the maker's pride, and a symbol of protection for you.

REGAL FLOUR

The Chief Cause Of Tuberculosis

NO. 14

The following bulletin is one of a series issued by the Maritime Tuberculosis Educational Committee:

A form of low plant life 7,25,000 of an inch in length with enormous multiplying power causes the disease. This germ is called the Tubercle Bacillus, and is so small that millions could find a resting place on the head of a pin.

It is passed from person to person in the sputum. Individuals with the disease who cough without covering their mouth, or who spit everywhere, spread millions of germs to be taken in by non-infected children.

Milk from Tuberculosis cattle is another source of infection, and meat from diseased animals is also dangerous.

No Tubercle Infected Sputum—No Infected Milk or Meat would mean—No Consumption.

Captain Bibber Is Clam Carrying Champion

HARPSWELL CENTER, Me., June 13.—For ten years transporting clams has been the one and only business of Captain Grover C. Bibber of Harpswell Center. Within the decade he has landed between 960,000 and 1,252 000 quarts of succulent bivales. His friends assert that he is undoubtedly the clam carrying champion of Maine, and probably of the whole United States.

Ever since he began in this business, Captain Bibber has had the sloop Gladys I. She is a staunch little craft, ideally adapted for her occupation and now equipped with auxiliary power. Although she is engaged in the prosaic business of lugging clams, when she hoists her sail and starts her engine she can show her heels to many a vessel on Casco Bay. Cap'n Bibber doesn't dig clams. He just brings them into port. In months when the ice is heavy, he averages one trip a week but in the open season he makes two. On each trap he brings between 25 and 30 barrels of clams each holding three bushels. He figures that in the course of a year he carried between 1000 and 1200 barrels of the bivalves.

It's a year-round business, too for while but few men make their living solely by digging clams, most down-the-bay fishermen make good use of their clam forks when the weather is bad. There's always a good profit, for the outlay in the way of equipment is small compared with that of gear and bait for fishing.

Captain Bibber is sure that the clam, at least is not decreasing despite the steady demand. His job is to travel about in the Gladys I picking up the stocks of clams for delivery at the market, just as lobster smacks travel about to pick up a full load. He has one helper as a crew.

For mixing flour and water use a fork or egg beater to make the mixture smooth and free from lumps.

For PSORIASIS

Take Our Herbal Remedies

Book on Skin Diseases. New Treaties on Chronic Disease by Herbal Remedies. Pamphlets on Loss of Manhood and diseases of men. Booklet on Female Ills and advice free by mail. 30 years' experience. (Without criticising or disparing your doctors write us before losng hope.) Treatment by mail our speciality.

English Herbal Dispensary Limited

1359 Davie, Vancouver, B. C. Canada's Oldest Herbal Institute

The Public Forum

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

REV. MR. MacLEOD'S DENIAL

Sir,—The Guardian this morning reports Mr. J. Augustine MacDonald, Conservative candidate, as saying at the York meeting, "After showing the fallacies of and the impossibility of enforcing the Prohibition Act, he showed up the insincereity of the Leader of the Opposition. To quote authority, he said, that Rev. Mr. MacLeod on being asked if he thought Mr. Saunders was sincere, replied in the negative."

This statement is absolutely untrue. I have always said in speaking of Mr. Saunders that he was sincere in his attitude towards prohibition.

I am Sir, etc.,
A. A. MacLEOD.

July 11.

BLIND PIGS AND VENDORS

Sir,—An enquiry addressed to a member of our local police force elicited the information that there was in Charlottetown between 75 and 100 places suspected of selling liquor. This is a conservative estimate, observant citizens put the number much higher. However, accepting the lowest figure, 75, as reasonable, does not Government Control hold out some hope of improvement?

Premier Stewart proposes to substitute one VENDOR selling liquor legally, under controlling restrictions, to replace these 75 booze kitchens who now sell it illegally and without restriction.

The Rev. Mr. Raymond opposes the Premier's courageous attempt to better conditions. Mr. Raymond even belittles liquor as a medicinal necessity. This aspect of the question may interest Mr. Lewis P. Tanton, who never uses it for any other purpose but the rank and file believe that in moderation it is good for keeping off disease as well as curing it when controlled.

I am, Sir, etc.,
HORSE-SENSE

MR. GEORGE DEBLOIS AND REV. MR. RAYMOND.

Sir,—In reading the "Patriot" of the 13th inst., I noticed a report of a sermon preached in St. Paul's church, Charlottetown, on Sunday morning, (the 12th inst., by the Rector, Rev. H. D. Raymond.

In so far as he sets forth the ends that follow upon the abuse of intoxicants, every honest and thoughtful citizen will agree with him and had he confined himself to setting forth the Gospel and moral teaching of Jesus Christ fairly, he would have had the undivided support of his congregation.

Speaking of the Liquor Traffic, he stated, "It has debauched homes, it has robbed wives and children of their sustenance, it has killed all love—that sacred foundation upon which a home is built, etc., etc." Every word of this is true, beyond question; so true that no Christian man should hesitate to do his utmost to abate the evil, but when Mr. Raymond states that it is now proposed that the Government shall engage in this trade, and asks: "Do you, as a member of the Government of the country, and such you are if you have a right to vote, regard it as a right thing for you to engage in the traffic in that capacity? Remember, the Liquor Traffic is evil, it is always evil." I say, is not this a plain condemnation of the present Government's proposal as immoral? The fallacy arises from his failing to discriminate between the use and the abuse. Our knowledge tells us that alcohol has a very restricted use and it is the duty of the educator to bring this truth home to our people until it is possible, if deemed advisable, to absolutely prohibit the manufacture and sale of all intoxicants, it therefore is a manifest duty devolving upon the Government to control the sale and punish the abuse. The only choice that rests with the elector in this election is to choose between our present Prohibition Act and Government Control. Every person knows that our present Prohibition Act does not prohibit, that ninety per cent. of the intoxicants that pass through the vendor's hands are used as a beverage and not as a medicine, that men are being morally debauched by it, that bootlegging and home brewing are everywhere, and permeating all ranks. The Prohibition Act as we have it certainly comes under all the condemnation Mr. Raymond places upon the Traffic. Whether the present Government's proposal to assume control of the traffic and attempt to restrict the use and punish the abuse will bring about better results remains to be proved. As sane men it devolves upon us to face the facts, not to be drawn away from them by catch words and appeals to abstract principles, and it is in Mr. Raymond's endeavor to throw the weight of his pulpit denouncing the present Government's proposal as immoral that I claim that he has made an unjustifiable use of his pulpit. Feeling this, I today handed in my resignation as People's Warden of St. Paul's Church, an office which I have held for the past fourteen years, accompanying it with a letter of explanation, a copyof which I am enclosing herewith.

I notice that one of the reasons given by Mr. Raymond for preaching the sermon referred to is that he is anxious to hold the respect of his people. I ask you, in the name of British fair play, how can he ever expect to retain the respect of any right-thinking person when he deliberately makes an attempt to blacken the character of Premier Stewart and his followers, by making a gross misrepresentation of the Government Control Policy laid down in the platform of the Liberal-Conservative party?

Mr. Raymond would try to lead you to believe that the people supporting the Government Policy were men of intemperance and who were anxious to encourage drink and to increase the liquor traffic, when down deep in his heart he must know that Premier Stewart and his followers are making an honest effort to bring the liquor traffic under proper control and to do away with the hypocrisy, the deceit and the fraud that we have been obliged to put up with during the years of Prohibition.

It is my humble opinion that if some of these men who are spending their time in publishing a pamphlet called the "Temperance Bulletin," (which is not by any means temperate in language) and going through the country speaking in churches and halls on Prohibition, would spend more time in the quiet and silence of their homes and ask themselves that heart-searching question that Pilate asked nearly two thousand years ago, "What is truth?" that this country would be a great deal better off today.

I am, Sir, etc.,
GEORGE D. DEBLOIS.

Charlottetown,
June 14, 1927.

(Enclosure.)
Charlottetown, P. E. I.,
June 13, 1927.

Mr. H. R. Stewart,
Secretary, Vestry of St. Paul's Church, Charlottetown.

Dear Sir,—I herewith tender my resignation as People's Warden and Member of the Vestry of St. Paul's Church, Charlottetown.

I am compelled to take this step because I hold the opinion, and rightly so, I believe, that St. Paul's Church, Charlottetown, was established and set apart for prayer, for the worship and praise of God and for the celebration of the Holy Sacraments of the Church, and not for the purpose of holding political meetings in. We have been reminded upon several occasions that it is written: "My House shall be called the House of Prayer," but apparently our Rector has seen fit to turn it into a Political Hall.

The issue which we are facing in the present campaign, I claim, is not a moral question, and when you see the leading and shining lights of the Church of England, such as the Most Reverend David Williams, Archbishop of Huron and Metropolitan of the Church of England in Canada, and the Rev. Canon Cody condemning Prohibition in the strongest terms possible, and advocating Government Control, this in itself should be sufficient evidence that the supporters of Government Control are working in the cause of real, pure, undefiled temperance.

The Church Books and Accounts will be audited by Mr. Longworth, the official Church Auditor, and they will be left in his hands to await further instructions from the Vestry.

I am, faithfully yours,
GEORGE D. DEBLOIS.

After boiling a piece of ham or bacon the liquid should be allowed to stand until cold; the fat should then be skimmed off and the water pressed from it. It can then be used for making pastry, which will be found delightfully light.

Temperance Alliance Meetings

Under the Auspices of

THE TEMPERANCE ALLIANCE OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

Will be Addressed by the Speakers Listed Below as Follows:

Thursday, June 16th:

Stanley Bridge Hall—Rev. Archibald Sutherland.
Grand View Hall—Rev. H. H. Grant, D. D.
Ellerslie Hall—Rev. H. E. Thomas, D. D.
Hazelbrook—Rev. R. C. Eaton.
Freetown Station Hall—Rev. G. T. Spriggs.
Malpeque Hall—Rev. John Coburn.
Mt. Herbert Hall—Mr. W. E. Bentley, K. C.
Broadcast, Holman's, Summerside—Mr. W. E. Bentley, K. C., 9.00 to 10.00 p. m.
Stanhope Hall—E. H. Ramsay, D. D.

Friday, June 17:

Summerfield Hall—Rev. Archibald Sutherland.
Wood Island Church—Rev. H. R. Grant, D. D.
Kensington Strand—Rev. H. E. Thomas, D. D.
Cable Head School—Mr. W. E. Bentley, K. C.
Martinvale—Rev. A. A. MacLeod.

Saturday, June 18:

Victoria Hall, 8.30 p. m.—Rev. John Coburn.
Lot 11 Hall—Rev. H. R. Grant.
Murray Harbor Hall—Rev. Archibald Sutherland.
Rose Valley Hall—Rev. A. A. MacLeod.
Emerald Hall—Mr. W. E. Bentley, K. C.

All meetings at 8.00 o'clock unless otherwise advertised.

CHARLOTTETOWN MASS MEETING

AT THE

Prince Edward Theatre

ON

Monday Evening, June 20th.

AT 8.00 P. M.

Mrs Howard Fallis

ONE OF THE OUTSTANDING WOMEN SPEAKERS OF CANADA

WILL ADDRESS THE ELECTORS OF CHARLOTTETOWN ON

Improved Temperance Legislation

Her Remaining Meetings This Week are as Follows:

ANNANDALE, June 15th.
ST. PETERS, June 16th.
MORELL, June 17th.
BRADALBANE, June 18th.

Everybody Invited to Hear This Gifted Woman Speaker

She Has a Message of Particular Importance to Every Woman Voter.

Political Meetings 2nd. District of Queen's

The Liberal-Conservative Candidates will meet the Electors at the following places and dates, to discuss the political issues of the day:

MILTON	June 15
NORTH RIVER	June 16
WHEATLEY RIVER	June 17
NEW GLASGOW	June 20
MAYFIELD	June 21
RUSTICO	June 22
HUNTER RIVER	June 23

The Opposition Candidates are invited and will be accorded equal time.

All Meetings at 8 p. m.

L. L. JENKINS,
J. H. BUNTAIN.

5933-6-4till 23rd.

Political Meetings 3rd District Queen's

The Liberal Conservative candidates will address the electors at the following places:

Corran Ban Hall, Wednesday June 15th.
Mt. Stewart, Friday, June 17th
Fort Augustus Hall, Monday June 20th.
Mt. Herbert Hall, Tuesday, June 21st.

All meetings to be held at 8 o clock P.M. The opposition candidates are invited to be present.

Dated this 31st day of May, A.D. 1927.

(Sgd).
J. AUGUSTINE McDONALD
M. W. WOOD.

5945

Political Meetings 4th District Queen's

The Liberal Conservative candidates will meet the Electors at the following places and dates, to discuss the political issues of the day.

Flat River	June 15
Eldon	June 16
Iona	June 17
Grandview	June 20
Vernon River	June 21
Pownal	June 22

All meetings start at 8 o'clock as posing candidates are invited.

(Sgd.)
SHAW McMILLAN,
GEO. McLEAN.

5946-6, 4, 9i

Political Meetings First District Kings

Public Meetings will be held in this District at the following places and dates to discuss the issues in the present election Campaign.

Rollo Bay, Wednesday, June 15th
Fortune Bridge, Thursday, June 16th.
St. Margaret's, Friday, June 17th
St. Columba, Monday, June 20th.
Kingsboro, Tuesday, June 21.
Souris, Wednesday, June 22nd.

All Meetings will commence at 8 P. M.

H. H. ACORN,
A. J. McADAM,
A. A. McDONALD,
H. D. McLEAN.

6055-6-10-8i.

Political Meetings Ist District Queen's

The Liberal-Conservative candidates will meet the electors at the following places and dates for the purpose of discussing the political issues of the day.

Kellys Cross	June 15.
Emyvale	June 16.
Victoria	June 17.
Bonshaw	June 20.
Bradalbane	June 21.
Rose Valley	June 22.

The Opposition candidates, Peter Sinclair and Allan Stewart, are invited to attend and will be given one half of the time.

Murdock Kennedy
Walter G. McKenzie.

Political Meetings 2nd District King's

The Liberal-Conservative candidates will meet the electors of the Second District of King, at the following places and dates to discuss political issues of the day.

Monticello	June 15
Peakes Station	June 18
Cherry Hill	June 20
Forrest Hill	June 21
St. Peters	June 22
Morell	June 23

Liberal candidates are invited to attend. All meetings at 8 p. m.

H. D. McEWEN
J. B. MacDONALD

7042

Political Meetings 3rd District King's

The Liberal Conservative candidates will meet the electors at the following places and dates to discuss the political issue of the day:

Dundas ..... June 15th
Cardigan ..... June 16th
Montague ..... June 17th
New Perth ..... June 20th

All meetings start at 8 o'clock. Opposition candidates are invited.

(Sgd.)
H. F. McPHEE
LESLIE HUNTER

Political Meetings 4th District King's

The Liberal-Conservative Candidates will meet the electors of the Fourth District of King's at the following places and dates to discuss political issues of the day.

High Bank	June 15
Murray River	June 16th
Montague	June 13
Murray Harbor South	June 20
St. Mary's Road	June 21

Liberal Candidates are invited to attend. All meetings at 8 p. m.

M. F. McDONALD
MARTIN McKINNON

7042.

Political Meetings 5th District King's

The Liberal-Conservative candidates will meet the electors of the Fifth District of King's at the following places and dates to discuss the political issued of the day:

Launching—June 16th
Sturgeon—June 17th
Georgetown—June 18th
Cambridge, June 21st
Annandale—June 22nd

Liberal candidates are invited to attend. Meetings to start at 8 p. m.

(Signed)
J. D. STEWART
J. HOWARD McDONALD