

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

Morning Daily (Founded in 1887)
Authorized as Second Class Mail, Post Office Department, Ottawa
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"The Strongest Memory is Weaker Than the Weakest Ink."
TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1946

Farmers In Session

At the recent convention of the Canadian Federation of Agriculture it was suggested that Canada should establish a "Farmers' Day." This Province can boast of having an annual "Farmers' Week", and their three-day sessions this year, which start today with an export bacon show and which include annual meetings of the Dairy and Sheep Breeders' Associations, the Farmers' Institute and Federation of Agriculture, should be productive of much good. Our citizens always deem it a privilege to welcome farm delegates at these sessions, and all will hope that their stay in Charlottetown will prove pleasurable as well as profitable.

Too Much Secrecy

The people of Canada, says the Winnipeg Free Press, will view with misgiving the official decision to hear the tariff views of Canadian industries in secret. Interests concerned in the revision of the tariff have been asked to submit their representations immediately so that the government may take them into account when framing a policy to be submitted to an international conference in the summer. The views of all industries on the tariff are a matter of such vital public concern — affecting as they do the cost of nearly everything the consumer buys — that they should not be hidden.

The value of open discussion in these highly complex matters has been too vividly demonstrated in Canada lately to be ignored now. Last autumn, without any public discussion whatever, the King Government asked Parliament to put a heavy protective duty on steel tubes and cloaked this strange demarche in tariff policy in the budget announcement that no significant tariff changes were proposed. It took some days for the public, the press and Parliament to realize what was happening — a direct repudiation of the tariff reduction policy which the Government had been advocating at international conferences for years. The protest of the public, through Parliament, soon forced the Government to withdraw this further attempt.

As this incident demonstrated, the pressure of public opinion can prevent the Government falling into errors which arise out of secret and one-sided discussion. To some of the briefs now being submitted by protected industries public opinion will be able to make an effective answer which will greatly aid the Government in the international trade conference and in the ensuing business of implementing its decisions.

The Rich Get Richer

When Premier Jones returned from Ottawa expressing dissatisfaction with Federal proposals at the Dominion-Provincial Conference he no doubt had in mind that the question of fiscal need, in the sense in which it was treated in the Sirois Commission report, cuts no figure in the agreement which is taking form in the present negotiations.

The Sirois Commission regarded the inequality that grew up as between the provinces as the fundamental problem of our Federal system. To solve this problem the Commission recommended the creation of a "Finance Commission" which would examine the affairs of each province and recommend grants to be paid by the Dominion government on the basis of fiscal need. The report referred to this recommendation (page 273) in these words: "The Commission looks on this as its primary achievement. It is convinced that this fundamental problem must be faced and has not been able to discover any alternative way in which it could be solved."

At the present conference the original Dominion proposals were based upon equal per capita grants to all the provinces of \$12 per head. This was the identical system adopted in 1867 only that the rate had been raised from 80 cents to \$12. But the Dominion now hinged the \$12 to the national income of 1941. The subsidies would never be less than \$12, but as the national income rose the rate would rise in exact proportion.

The equal per capita system was rejected by the Sirois commission on every count. The reference will be found at pages 126-7.

In defense of the Dominion proposals it is argued that the per capita principle reflects fiscal need more than would any other policy based upon equal treatment of the provinces. The Dominion, apparently, was not willing to depart from the principle of equality. Moreover, the hinging of the rate to the national income introduced a degree of flexibility against future price rises.

Noting these points in a series of articles in the Winnipeg Free Press (Liberal) Mr. Wm. Dexter writes:

"All this may be so, but in effect the kind of agreement now in view, however fair it is to the less fortunate provinces, is extravagantly generous to the wealthier provinces. What is happening is that the relative position of the provinces—which it was the chief purpose of the Sirois commission to alter—is being maintained. The rungs remain fixed. But the ladder is hoisted upwards.

"To change the metaphor, the less fortunate provinces are now to be floated off the rocks. But the stronger provinces will be swinging in a flood of money.

"Manitoba which got \$8 millions succession duty collections, is under the tax agreements, plus, now to get \$118; Saskatchewan is up from \$83 to \$137 millions; Nova Scotia from \$42 to \$99; New Brunswick from \$48 to \$75. There is no great extravagance here.

"But how with the wealthier provinces? "Quebec is up from \$32.1 millions to \$56.8 millions; Ontario from \$44 to \$64.2 millions; British Columbia from \$14.2 to \$18.1.

"Ontario, at one great swallow, is to receive a greater increase than Saskatchewan, Manitoba, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia combined. Indeed, Prince Edward Island could be included and there would still be a substantial surplus. Quebec does even better than Ontario.

"It may be said that Ontario's population, or Quebec's is greater than that of the five other provinces put together. But the wealth of Ontario—derived in substantial part from the production of the other provinces—is much greater and the need for subsidies is correspondingly less."

EDITORIAL NOTES

Boy Scout and Girl Guides did themselves proud on Sunday at the inaugural of this week, specially set aside in their interests.

Tit-for-tat. The Allies revealed the fifth column actions of the Axis in the Argentine, and no doubt what remains of the Axis had a great deal to do with the unveiling of similar underground work in connection with the Allies in their own backyard.

Georg Brandes, Danish literary critic, died this date 1927; he established a European reputation by brilliant critical writings, including studies of Shakespeare, Ibsen, Anatole France; among his work of high merit is Main Streams in Nineteenth Century Literature; his published works consist of 33 volumes, including The World War, Voltaire, and Caesar.

That usually well-informed contributor of "Country Life" to the Spectator, London, Sir W. Beach Thomas, has this interesting sidelight on bats and fireflies: "In regard to the bats, perhaps insufficient stress is laid on the recent discovery that they are the first inventors of a radar apparatus, in which is probably to be found their quite astounding skill in avoiding wires or what not and perhaps in locating their prey. How many animals have anticipated scientific discovery? The firefly, for example, still leads the scientist by a long interval in the art of producing light without wasting power on heat."

Britain will probably have to ration bread for the first time in history. The U. S. must either withdraw from efforts to aid other nations or ration meat. South American countries, forced by U. S. opinion unwillingly to continue contributions to UNRRA, have, in most cases, a standard of food consumption about one-half of that which UNRRA is trying to establish in liberated Europe. Russia is appallingly underfed. India needs 90 million bushels of wheat imported this year, to avoid a worse famine than that of 1944. South Africa is suffering from serious drought. Canada only has more than enough for her needs.

Despite many problems of seemingly greater importance, Norwegians are avidly discussing the proposal to pin Easter Sunday down to a definite calendar date. Since the Council of Nicea in 1620, when the religious holiday was established as the first Sunday following the first full moon after the vernal equinox, Easter has followed the moon back and forth across the calendar. The real reason for this interest among Norwegians hinges on the importance of the Easter holiday in that country where so much depends upon the vacation which accompanies it. Severe climatic conditions in Norway give special significance to the traditional Easter ski tour to the mountains which follows the dark northern winter. Dr. Karl Evang, Norwegian Health Director notes: "The date of Easter should be fixed at that point where we have the optimum climatic advantages: when a maximum of snow and sun will have the greatest remedial effect on bodies tired and worn out from a long, cold, dark winter."

Here is another extract from the contributions of Sir W. Beach Thomas that may have some bearing on the difficulty we experience in bringing our game birds through our long winters: "During the spells of colder weather this winter I have been struck, not by the hunger of the birds, but their thirst. The poultry give remarkable evidence—at least in my experience—of such thirst. After a frost I have watched the pullets hurry to the drinking cup even before the food table when food and drink were supplied simultaneously. Different species doubtless differ greatly in this regard. It is sometimes held that grouse, natural inhabitants of dry commons, can dispense with drinks for as long a period as camels which belong to the desert. Birds that support a constant thirst, one would say, are pigeons, blackbirds, sparrows, starlings, yellowhammers and goldfinch. On the other hand, some birds appear to drink on the very rarest occasions; and in general the grain-eaters find themselves more often in need of a drink than the flesh-eaters. Among insects the hive-bee clamours for water much more insistently than any other—and how quickly it discovers a supply! When I fill a small bird-bath with water—especially in early spring—it is almost at once encircled by sipping bees"

Notes By The Way

Air would freeze on the dark side of the moon, while mercury would boil on the sunny side. Or every bit as comfortable as a 70-cent tourist cabin.—Sudbury Star.

Circulation of daily newspapers in Canada is now larger than the number of families in the Dominion. So many papers, predictions of a few years ago that the newspaper was on the way out.—Brookville Recorder and Times.

A Montreal pharmaceutical and food manufacturing plant is being moved to Nova Scotia. Mr. Astorff, general manager of the Topper pharmaceutical company, announced the plant and upward of 66 employees will start production in New Glasgow of a line of products including cod liver oil, cough syrup, liniments, tonics, and canned chicken.—Amherst News.

Radar gives every promise of solving the problems of Hudson Bay shipping. Enclosed ships should be able to use the bays longer each year. It remains to be seen just how long longer—but the extension of seasons will benefit our western farmers. Besides lengthening the season in the Hudson Bay, radar-equipped ships should be lowered substantially, so cutting shipping costs.—Regina Leader-Post.

The Canadian Pacific Railway has signed a contract with a Glasgow-based engineering firm for the construction of two passenger steamships for the triangular run on the Pacific coast. There had been some hope at one time that when the Canadian Pacific came to build Vancouver shippers would have the option of sailing on the contract. But there are good reasons why the Clyde was chosen. The British firm has a very considerable account at present with Admiralty for ships lost while on war service and this account will, of course, be quickly starting. It follows that the company has an obligation to place its order with the British firm.—Vancouver Province.

A match between a British army football team and the Hamburg Sporting Club is reported as being not quite a draw. The British team, in the sense that the German spectators roared their disapproval of the British team and of the British players, was a draw. The match was taken that special military operations were present to report on the game. The British team was between British and German teams had been the subject of intelligence reports which were also taken for military purposes. It appears that we can only play games with our allies if we provide them with a very good reason. The British team cannot play games with our enemies at all. Perhaps the final proof of the British team will have to be a mammoth football match in which the Big Three play the Rest. If a referee can be found and the States Secretary of State, the conclusion it may be that the peace of the world is at last secure.—Manchester Guardian.

There are three things in which the tourist is chiefly interested. They are, a bed, a meal and clean surroundings. In addition to these other things he wants, too, such as good roads, beautiful scenery, and good service. The tourist is the province has these other things in abundance although it will be necessary to devote some attention to sections of the province which have shown the effects of wartime traffic. But above all, the tourist wants a comfortable bed, a comfortable cabin or hotel, good meals and cleanliness. He will not be satisfied unless he is surrounded by an uncomfortable bed and poor meals. Some have expressed the opinion that the most important thing for the tourist is the food. New Brunswick really ought to be famous for its meals and service. The tourist is the one which they can be made, coming from the sea, the farms and the gardens.—Moncton Transcript.

The required advance in industrial efficiency will call for large-scale mechanical equipment, to be for a time almost as unremittent as the war, and the system of abundance while the new foundations of prosperity are laid. In foreign relations the need will be for a more intensive work with other countries for the progressive development of economic and social opportunities towards the common goal of expansion. International cooperation, the Washington proposals, must reach far beyond the Atlantic community most directly affected. The countries of the world, the United States, Europe, the East, the Americas, and the East must equalize their economic and social conditions of world trade. No project can conceivably endure which does not provide the chance and indeed some guarantee of prosperous employment for all the peoples.—The Times, London.

Election of Mrs. H. Wynne Porter as Mayor of Charlottetown, P.E.I., marks an epoch in the history of the Maritimes, for she is the first woman ever chosen in these provinces to take the post of chief magistrate. Previously, she had served as a member of townships and as a councillor. She is a family background in municipal politics for her father was Mayor of Sydney, Nova Scotia, for seven years. Mrs. Porter's election will furnish a stimulus to those proponents of the feminine sex who have been advocating that women take a more prominent part in public affairs. Already they form part of the membership on school boards, and in the case of some in the Maritimes but in municipal bodies their presence is few if any, except Mrs. Porter, at the present time. Not only during the war years but in the days of peace women have made a very worthwhile contribution to the business, industrial and social progress of their country while several have been honored by election to some of the provincial legislatures and to the House of Commons, and for some years two have been active members of the Dominion Senate. In the post-war era, confronted as it is with manifold and complex problems, there is a definite place for the presence of women for they can make an important contribution in the direction and administration of the public business.—From Moncton Star.

PUBLIC FORUM

This column is open to the discussion by correspondents of questions of local interest. The Charlottetown Guardian does not necessarily endorse the opinion of correspondents.

P. E. I. RHODES SCHOLARS

Sir,—In your editorial of February 9th on Rhodes Scholars from Prince Edward Island it was noted that information is lacking on scholarships awarded after 1925. I would like to mention my brother, Major Paulton C. Underhay, who obtained a Rhodes Scholarship in 1925, returning to University in 1930, in his twentieth year, and now holds the degree of Doctor of Jurisprudence.

My brother, Major Paulton C. Underhay, is a son of the late Mr. and Mrs. William H. Underhay of Bay Fortune, and a brother of Ernest and Reid Underhay of Bay Fortune. He attended Prince of Wales College for two years and then went to Dalhousie University where he obtained his Bachelor of Arts degree in three years. He spent three years at Oxford University and while there visited the countries of Europe during his holidays. After returning from England he went to Yale University under a scholarship.

Perhaps unfortunately for Canada, my brother's decision to practice law in the United States and for several years has been with the well-known law firm of Herrick, Holt, Donald and Farwell in Boston, Mass.

In 1942 he was drafted into the American service and served with the Judge Advocate Section of the United States Headquarters in Brisbane, New Guinea and Manila. Major Underhay has just returned to the United States and resumes practice with the above mentioned law firm in March.

A later Rhodes Scholar was Roddy Smith, Superintendent of the Dominion Experimental Fox Farm at Summerside.

MABEL KERSWILL (Mrs. C. J. Kerswill) Biological Station

Control of Atomic Energy

The General Assembly, in a plenary sitting at Central Hall, Westminster, accepted the report of its Political and Security Committee on the setting up of a commission to make recommendations on the control of atomic energy.

In quiet tones, in contrast with the noisy and excited atmosphere of the day, Dr. D'Artonne, of Ecuador, presented the report to the Assembly. Then Mr. Byrnes, the United States Secretary of State, addressed the rostrum to move the adoption. He, too, spoke quietly and in quiet tones.

"In a number of countries, scientists were probing into the field of atomic energy before the war started. The United States, the United Kingdom, and Canada decided to pool their knowledge and resources. The United States, \$2,000,000,000, pressed forward with research and developments to ensure that the nations fighting in the atomic age should not lag in the race to discover the secret of the atom. We entered this race not to deny but to save civilization. But if the race continues uncontrolled, the atomic age we hoped to save may be destroyed."

The problems presented by the discovery of atomic energy and of the possible use of mass destruction cannot be solved by any one nation. They are the common property of all nations. To each of us must do our part in meeting them. In meeting these problems we must realize that in the quest for atomic energy, the independent world our common interests in preserving the peace far outweigh the interests of any one nation that might divide us.

M. Modzelewski, leading the Polish delegation, suggested that certain atomic energy should be incorporated in the laws of the members of the United Nations, such as that of peace and security in the world. His noble move achieved a true and complete success.

Mr. Paul-Boncour, speaking with all his old charm, gave the salute of France, and asked delegates to pay their homage to the United States for the United Kingdom and Canada, for the example they set. The report was adopted unanimously.

LANGUAGE OF HAWAII Few people in Hawaii speak English as English is the language most widely used.

Legion News And Views

The old bogey that a disabled man is more or less helpless is radically shattered by the actions of Norman C. McMorris of Charlottetown. This veteran who lost his right arm when serving as a Bren Gunner with the North Shore Regiment near Cassin, challenges any one-armed man to a game of another or what have you.

As a matter of fact his record at this game would make many two-armed pool sharks think twice before taking him on. When last seen at the Canadian Legion he had just run off a red, a black, another red, and then a pink on the smooker table.

The fact that he is naturally right-handed doesn't seem to bother him much and he has switched to the use of his left with remarkable adroitness.

Most of his shots he plays without a rest; he props the cue on the edge of the table and lets fly. His direction of the unopposed cue indicates a specialist of nerve control which is remarkable.

Nearly 100 pounds in weight he can toss the average wrestling opponent around like a sack of grain. He dances, skates and plays cards.

President James Ritchie of the Saskatchewan branch of the Canadian Legion reports that the branch executive have met their City Council's local estate committee and that the committee was prepared to suggest to the aldermen that veterans of the recent war should be allowed to purchase city-owned lots, up to \$600 assessment for one-quarter of the assessed value.

Mr. Ritchie said he believed the proposal would find favor with the Council. He said that the total amount to be sold on the express understanding that a home would be erected. If the lot was resold, the full value to have to pay the full value for it.

Sixty-five veterans have been placed in well paying jobs in less than three weeks through free employment service of Mount Pleasant branch of the Canadian Legion in Vancouver.

The Alberta correspondent of the Financial Post reveals that since last spring 41 businesses valued at an estimated \$76,000 have been bought in Northern Alberta through re-establishment of Edmonton Nine have been established in Edmonton, 32 in rural areas.

Businesses include five stores, four restaurants, five farms (not under Veterans Land Act), a bakery, a hardware store, a barber shop, beauty shop three blacksmith and machine shops, three butcher shops, one chopping mill, one coal mine, one cycle shop, two garages, two harness and shoe shops, one hardware four poolroom and barber shops, two real estate and insurance businesses, one taxi firm, three tailoring and cleaning shops, one range and refrigerator, two ventures, controlled by individual veterans. Twelve are partnerships.

If this story was seen at your nearby cinema it would be scoffed at as some of Hollywood's famous coincidences. However, it happened in Ottawa to a young veteran who had been vainly tramping from door to door looking for a job for his wife and two children.

Each night after work he tried to find a room to rent in the city and he was always unsuccessful. He had two children, "Sorry, but we don't take children."

Then as if fate had stepped in, he came to an apartment house in which the landlord said he was looking for a family was moving out within a week. The apartment was something he had dreamed about, four rooms, a bathroom, a range and refrigerator. To top the miracle the landlord had no objection to children, he had three of them himself.

The bargain was just about sealed when the telephone rang. The landlord's wife answered, listened, and then let out a shriek. "Arthur, it's the telegraph company and there's a message from Bern saying that your wife and child are back on the next trip of the Queen Elizabeth."

The landlord was elated. "It's my only boy," he said. "Then after thoughtful pause, 'I'm sorry, but you'll appreciate that now I'll have to keep the apartment for my boy.'"

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Lesson From Canada

From Mr. Cyril Osborne, M.P. to the Editor of the London Daily Telegraph: "Sir—Mr. Herbert Morrison is reported as saying in New York that he had learned quite a lot of things during his short visit to Canada. For example, he had learned the importance of the monarchy in Imperial affairs, and also of the high regard in which Mr. Winston Churchill is still held in Canada."

"He further made the remarkable statement in answer to a question that he regarded the old Empire with affection and recognized its great importance. What a pity Mr. Morrison did not visit Canada years ago. Even Saint Paul's sudden conversion as he journeyed to Damascus was no greater than Mr. Morrison's as he travelled through Eastern Canada."

"When Mr. Morrison was the political boss of the London County Council, he discouraged Empire Day celebrations in London schools and poured scorn on all that Empire stood for. Now that he is being reported as he journeyed to Canada, he has the moral courage to preach his new gospel to the little Englanders of his own party, whom he previously instructed and led?"

"What a great service to the State Mr. Morrison might do if he next time he goes to Canada he would take the Minister of Health with him. Canada's invigorating air might bring some of the cobwebs from his colleague's mind, and the profit motive which Mr. Morrison has also learned to respect in Canada might no longer be regarded by the Minister of Health as an insuperable barrier to the building of houses in England."

"Yours faithfully,"

He Who the world's foundations laid, When land and water parted, Provision for the seaman made, Long ere the seas were charted, For mariners on oceans wide, Whereon no landmarks are, Requiring aid, their ships to guide, He also made each star!

Since angry tempests oft arise When land is far astern, And clouds conceal the starry skies, He gave men wit to learn New ways and means to supply (From compass to Radar) The friendly light so freely lent By many a friendly star!

Greatly have we increased in skill In past eventful years! Yet let us ask for guidance still From Him Who always hears! Let us forever seek His face, Like the Wise Men from afar, Who sought His Son, and found Where He lay, by His star!

—G. G. Lester in The Navy, London.

EXPOSITION FEATURE The Eiffel Tower, in Paris was erected by the engineer Gustave Eiffel as a feature of the Paris Exposition in 1889.

Don't take RISKS

Fire is man's oldest servant but it remains untamed and as treacherous as a tiger. It strikes swiftly, unexpectedly, bringing tragedy in its train—a careless match, or even a bit of defective wiring, is enough to set it free—don't risk your home or place of business—protect yourself against the ever-present hazard of fire by the only known means—adequate insurance in strong reliable Companies. If you would like to know more about fire and Supplemental covers, we will welcome your enquiry.

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