THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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Morning Daily (founded 1887) $5 00 per year (in advance) delivered.
$4.50 per year (in advance) mailed in Canada and United States.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1935.

"LEST WE FORGET"

As noted recently in the press, the Dominion Government has sanctioned sponsorship of the motion-picture, "Lest We Forget," by the Canadian Legion, an act that has been warmly applauded by every organization of the Associated Veterans.

The story of our famous war-time films, says The Legionary, is fascinating, peculiarly so since their re-appearance in 1935 is virtually a resurrection from the dead. All Canadians know when and how they were taken, for practically every Canadian soldier "broke into the movies" at some stage of his career. The motion-picture cameramen ought to have borne the motto of the artillery, "Ubique," for indeed they also were everywhere.

Originally the films thus taken were shown in theatres throughout the British Empire and the United States, their sole purpose being to stimulate recruiting. When the war ended, they were shipped to Canada. For nine long years they were completely forgotten.

Some six years ago, however, a timely article in a national magazine resuscitated interest in the pictures. This article set forth how thousands of feet of this valuable historical record of Canada's part in the war has been lost; much had been rendered useless through neglect, and, if appropriate action were not immediately taken, the whole of it would completely disappear.

Spurred to action by insistent demands from Legion branches and other ex-Service men's organizations, the government of that day gathered all the film together. It was turned over to the Motion Picture Bureau in Ottawa, and in due course funds were appropriated for the purpose of getting it back into shape. This has been a task of some years. Although the motion-picture business has not been in existence sufficiently long to ascertain the life of those celluloid reels, the films will not be allowed to deteriorate. If necessary they will be reprinted again and again, so that even 100 years hence, posterity may look upon them and see the soldiers of 1914-1918 marching, fighting, and suffering the privations of the Great War.

"Lest We Forget" is much more than a story of a European war. It is Canadian history. The men trudging across the screen are not actors: they are men of the Canadian Corps, many of them alive today, others of whom this extraordinary picture shows practically their last act in life. The war portrayed here is not a Hollywood-made war: it is war in all its ruthlessness, its grim, stark tragedy—and its futility.

The message of the picture, says The Legionary, is the message that the thoughtful person extracts from it. But no individual can sit through it without the feeling that war is a sickening, stupid and silly business. Heroism and self-sacrifice, endurance, cheerfulness in suffering are stalked by death, and hand in hand with death marches the destruction of everything that is physically beautiful.

WHAT DOES HE MEAN?

How does the Liberal press propose to explain Mr. Mackenzie King's double volte face on the subject of the Empire trade agreements. A few weeks ago, it was contended that the Liberal leader never really was opposed to the agreements, that he had no intention of scrapping them, and that to suggest that he was hostile was deliberately to misrepresent his attitude. Now, however, he has swung back again to his former position of flat opposition. Speaking in the House of Commons last week, Mr. King said:

"We know why the negotiations with the United States have not been successful. It is because the Ottawa agreements have stood in the way. I venture to say that, before this House sees any agreement with the United States, it will see further changes in these Ottawa agreements. They are also standing in the way of agreements with other countries, and they will continue to stand in the way until they are changed."

The Canadian public generally is not much concerned about Mr. King's attitude on Empire trade. But the statement above quoted may do untold mischief abroad. As one mainland newspaper suggests, it cannot fail to awaken the vain hope at Washington that Canada may denounce or emasculate its intra-Empire pacts for the sake of American reciprocity. If this perverse idea should find lodgment in the minds of Mr. Roosevelt and his Cabinet, the reflex on the present reciprocity negotiations might be highly prejudicial. Does Mr. King think of this? Does he desire to produce such a reaction? Would he prefer to see the movement toward reciprocity halted? He need not be surprised if intelligent Canadians find it difficult to answer these questions otherwise than in the affirmative.

POTATOES AS FOOD

The food value of potatoes is a matter which should be given much wider publicity than it has received in Canada. Apparently they are wide awake to this factor in the United States paper "Potato World."

At the National Hotel Exposition held at New York City November 11-18, 1934, Maine potatoes received quite a lot of publicity. Aside from urging that the potato is one of the most health-giving foods in the world, and that potatoes are the most profitable items on a hotel menu, the fact was brought out that one pound of baked potatoes equals any of the following:

5 7-8 ounces of beef.
1 lb. chicken.
2 1-4 pints of oysters
1 1-2 pints of milk.
8 eggs.
9 oz. of baked beans.
1 lb. of bananas.
7 oz. of bread.
1 lb. of cooked peas.

It is certainly apparent that with good potatoes retailing at about 1 cent per pound all over Canada this season, they are the answer to the high costs of other foods.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Our entente friend, Premier Flandin, appears to be skating on thin ice these days.

A nickel is not supposed to be as good as a dollar and yet it goes to church more often.

Flemington, N.J., will look like "the deserted village" when all those lawyers and witnesses take their departure.

The $1,000,000 suit against Pa and Ma Dionne reminds us of a recent $5,000 damages case in our own courts. A witness asked by counsel how he would like to pay $5,000 damages, replied—"Well, you could try and collect it—I'm on the dole."

Necessity is still the mother of invention—as witness Mr. Franklin E. Smith's cotton-flax machinery and process. If nations will persist in shutting out one another's products either by undercutting or tariff, means must be found to substitute them. There the inventive genius finds his opportunity.

Liberals were always anti-provincial grants. Not only did they cut off our road grants, but they cut out our technical education grant as well. Hon. Mackenzie King always went on the principle of keeping everything for the big interests in Ontario and Quebec, where hundreds of millions of dollars were spent on harbours, railways, public buildings, etc.

Auto traffic, like bank clearances and railway loadings are pretty sure indications of the trend of business, therefore it is gratifying to learn that in November, the last month reported, there was an increase all over in the quantity of gasoline consumed. For that month gasoline sales were as follows, with the November 1933 figures in brackets. The figures represent gallons: Prince Edward Island 256,000 (212,000), Nova Scotia 1,820,000 (1,549,000), New Brunswick 1,198,000 (1,040,000), Ontario 22,643,000 (17,206,000), Manitoba 2,542,000 (1,668,000), Alberta 4,067,000 (2,861,000), British Columbia 3,233,000 (3,096,000). As reports from Quebec and Saskatchewan are not yet to hand, it is impossible to give the total for the month of November, nor for the eleven months of 1934.

Last year 924 picture theatres operated in Canada with gross receipts of $38,480,000—a decrease over the previous year of 35 per cent. The decrease was least in Ontario and highest in Prince Edward Island, the former being 31 per cent and the latter 54 1-2. The per capita expenditures on motion picture entertainment by provinces was as follows in 1933, with 1930 in brackets: Prince Edward Island 97 cents ($2.14), Nova Scotia $1.82 ($13.54), New Brunswick $1.36 ($2.66), Quebec $1.92 ($2.89), Ontario $3.19 ($4.63), Manitoba $2.60 ($3.87), Saskatchewan $1.16 ($2.15), Alberta $2.00 ($3.18), British Columbia, including Yukon and the Northwest Territories $3.60 ($5.88), Canada $2.40 ($3.71.) The decline in theatre receipts is due both to a decreased attendance and lower prices. The amount collected in amusement taxes in 1933 was $2,736,000 while in 1930 it was $3,639,000.

Notes By The Way

The saving of human lives is the 20,000 other persons suffered seven injuries from the same cause. most useful of all purposes for which the money might be spent. It is the one object upon which there can be no disagreement. Last year in Cook county 1,258 lives were lost in automobile accidents. At least A careful study of the circumstances of automobile accidents in Chicago led Prof. Miller McClintock of Harvard University to the conclusion that 72 per cent. of them never would have occurred if a system of elevated highways had been in existence. If this estimate is correct, it follows that more than 900 lives could have been saved and would have been last year if there had been a modern highway system in the country.—Chicago Tribune.

The proceedings of the Soviet Congress, as reported, sound like a gathering of picked yes-men cheering and jeering as ordered. Nevertheless there seems to be a dangerous spirit of antagonism to Japan. Of course things are not always what they seem, but when the congress rejects Japan's suggestion to demilitarize the Siberia-Manchukuo frontier, and applauds the increase of the Russian army by more than fifty percent in four years it has a nasty look. However, there is just one thing about it: if Japan and Russia do fight, it would be a war out of which others should be able to keep.

Since we have now reached a point at which the air mail to Canada must be considered an immediate question, the seadrome has become a practical problem, albeit an extremely ticklish one. The Americans claim that artificial islands of suitable design for the use of aircraft can be constructed and employed with success. We have still to see one, but if the claim be granted, who is to make them and who is to operate them? Are they to be internationally planned and controlled or to be simply a host of little Heligolands carrying the guns and defence arrangements of the nations whose flags they fly? Obviously the seadrome question and the problem of the freedom of the seas cannot be separated.—Glasgow Herald.

A distinguished educator is quoted as saying that stand-up teas and buffet luncheons are delivering the death blow to the art of conversation, which has long been in decline. He might have added the movies and the radio to its enemies. But here are not all the influences which tend to substitute chatter for conversation. It appears that freedom of speech diminishes the quality of speech.—Boston Transcript.

My fundamental belief is a belief in government by discussion. This to me is the highest form of democracy, when a free people, freely thinking its different thoughts, freely expresses them by different parties, freely debates them in a freely elected parliament, and freely reconciles them by the free interplay and co-operation of parties—government and opposition, cabinet and anti-cabinet—in such a parliament. Government by discussion, by debate, by dialectic, this to me is the true democracy; and it is a thing which is inevitable when the mind of man, duly educated to his high nature of a rational being, is acting in its true and inevitable mode of operation.—Ernest Barker in International Affairs, London.

To a world maddened by political paroxysms Britain contributes the Football Association Cup competition. By linking these two things together we are not descending from the sublime to the ridiculous, but the reverse. For what healthy, normal person would not exchange Austria, Abyssinia, and the Saar for an hour's clean sport, in which the so-called fighting instincts of men are put to pleasurable use? We would; and it is heartening to think that the British people do. Kipling's "muddled oaf" is to us a more sublime figure than Goering with his executioner's axe, or even the great Gandhi in his loin-cloth.

The 63,000 pounds left by Sir Arthur Pinero must be classed among the "big" estates of literary men. Playwrights, novelists, poets and authors generally do not greatly benefit the Exchequer through death duties. Mr. Lytton Strachey, for instance, left only 8,000 pounds; Mr. Robert Bridges, the Poet Laureate, 6,000 pounds; Mr. D. H. Lawrence, Bloombsury's pet lion, about 2,500 pounds. Sir Hall Caine's estate was in the neighbourhood of a quarter of a million, but such literary fortunes are rare. Sir W. S. Gilbert was one of the wealthiest writers with 111,000 pounds. Stanley Weyman coming next with 100,000 pounds. Dickens left 93,000 pounds. Thomas Hardy 91,000 pounds, and John Galsworthy 88,000 pounds. On the other hand such popular favorites as Arnold Bennett, Sir Arthur Conan Doyle and W. J. Locke left the comparatively small sums of 40,000 pounds, 30,000 pounds and 24,000 pounds.—London Daily Telegraph.

"Golfed with Seely" introduced a capital story about Lord Mottistone, when he was War Minister, and the late Field Marshall Earl Roberts. In the Boer War Major Seely, as he then was, was court-martialled for disobeying an order to retire and acquitted on the ground that his action saved the situation. At a review he attended as War Minister Lord Mottistone said to Lord Roberts: "I never dreamed, when under arrest in Africa, I should occupy my present post." Lord Roberts laughed, and replied: "Well, I really forget the reason why I didn't have you shot!"

That Body of Yours

By James W. Barton, M.D.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH ARE NOW PUT IN WHEN YOUR OWN TEETH ARE EXTRACTED

It is only a few years ago since we saw many individuals with all their teeth removed., waiting for weeks or months before it was considered wise to use the artificial teeth. It was thought that the longer they waited the more chance their gums and jaws would have to get "set" and so the new or artificial teeth would "fit better.

You can readily see that a great many were willing to take the chances of infection—rheumatism, heart and kidney disease—rather than go about with a toothless mouth for weeks.

Your dentist will tell you to-day it is not thought wise to wait these number of weeks and that as soon as the teeth are extracted and gums partly healed—a matter of a few days—the artificial teeth are now placed in the mouth and the patient encouraged to use them.

Dr. F. W. Frahm, University of Southern California, outlines some of the reasons why artificial dentures should be put in as soon as possible after the teeth are extracted.

It has been found that the artificial teeth, dentures as they are called, preserve the exact contour or shape of the face, the natural arch of the jaw, and the natural position of each tooth in the arch.

When there are no teeth in the mouth it has been found that the lower jaw slips forward. By putting in the dentures immediately after their own teeth are extracted it prevents that "pointed chin" effect.

When there are no teeth in the mouth there is no bone building going on and the ridges becomes "sharp" whereas with the dentures in, the ridges get flatter and stronger and retain the dentures

The dentures really help the gums to heal as it is a well know fact that wounds heal more rapidly under pressure.

The dentures allow the tongue and lips to act or function normally whereas if no teeth are in the mouth for weeks, when the dentures are put in the tongue and lips do not handle them so well, and the individual feels as if his mouth is "full of teeth."

Finally the patient is much happier and much more comfortable wearing these dentures than going about with the "inferiority complex" due to knowing that the mouth is toothless.

It is gratifying to know then that it is not necessary to "wait" for new dentures.

Hepburn's Discourtesy

(Montreal Gazette)

Public opinion, concentrated into good manners, will not be inclined to approve the decision of the Prime Minister of Ontario and his Cabinet ministers to refuse to attend the state dinner which custom, since Confederation, has made a social and amiable part of the ceremonies attending the installation of a new provincial administration at Toronto. Because of the deliberate absence of the principal guests, the banquet, were it to be held, could not be validly regarded as having the status of a state function. Consequently, the Hon. Dr. Bruce, with due appreciation of things and a proper sense of the dignity belonging to his office, has addressed to all whom he had invited to meet the members of the new Government a letter in which "the Lieutenant-Governor regrets that, the Prime Minister and his Cabinet having declined to be present, the state dinner set for February 20th instant will not be held." . . . Mr. Hepburn has on more than one occasion said uncivil things of the gubernatorial position, and now he has acted one. He attempts to justify it on the grounds that to accept the Lieutenant - Governor's invitation to the state banquet would be "inconsistent" with the policy expressed in his repeated declarations that the expense of maintaining the upkeep of Government House is not necessary. Is not the Ontario Prime Minister straining an illusion?

The Lieutenant-Governor's hospitality under the prevailing order and on an occasion of this kind is not necessarily relevant to the question raised by Mr. Hepburn's reiterated resolution that the Provincial Government shall cease at a future date to contribute to the cost of the maintenance of the Lieutenant-Governor's official residence. At all events, until this particular pet economy issue raised by the Premier is actually joined, Mr. Hepburn and his Cabinet, accepting Dr. Bruce's invitation in the spirit in which it was given, might attend a social event arranged by the King's representative specially in honor of the New Government without affront to the constancy of any of the principal or prejudices to their financial plans, and without in any way reflecting on their "consistency," unless it be of the kind which, according to Emerson, is "the foible of small minds and is adored by little statesmen" . . . . It is to be feared that the Prime Minister in the instance has needlessly rendered himself vunerable to having his refusal to accept the Lieutenant-Governor's hospitality interpreted in the light of an inexcusable discourtesy that springs from political pretentiousness.

TILSONBURG, Ont. — Scott-McHale Shoe Company of London will take over and operate the Tilsonburg Shoe Plant that has been

The Farmer And His Debts

Address by
M. A. MacPHERSON, K. C.
(Dominion Department of Finance)

According to the last census figures we have in Canada 728,000 farmers on the land. Of this number 586,000 are full owners, 68,000 part owners and part tenants, and 74,000 tenants. That is, today in Canada 90 per cent of our farmers are in the category of home owners. This is an interesting, encouraging stimluating statement of fact. With the psychology and philosophy of our people what it is, it can be pretty well accepted that in the final analysis the greatest measure of happiness and contentment of our rural people will be experience by them if that splendid high percentage of home-owning farmers is maintained.

Accurate definite figures for agricultural indebtedness cannot be given, but the tabulated result of the census figures show that 244,201 farms, or 33.61 per cent of the total farms in Canada report mortgages to the value of $677,000,000 or 16.75 per cent of the value of all farms as given, and 49 per cent of the value of owned arms to which inquiry was restricted.

In addition to the actual mortgage indebtedness, there are many forms of obligations which have been incurred by the farmer. Obligations for permanent improvements to his land, such as lumber; for machinery and equipment, for stock, for labour, for taxes, for sustenance, or feed and odder, and for many other forms of goods and services. As indicated already, most of this indebtedness was on a short-term basis. The majority of mortgage loans were for a period of five years, providing in most cases for some payment of principal in addition to interest each year. I need not remind you that the depression came in '29, the real collapse in prices in '30, and that rural Canada felt the force of the depression with increasing fury in '31, '32 and '33.

It must naturally follow, therefore, that the great body of farmers involved as debtors in this tremendous debt load find themselves today almost entirely in default in respect of practically every item in the debt catalogue. Mortgages are past due, accounts for goods and services are past due, loans to the bank are long overdue, taxes are in arrears. It can readily be seen that the mental attitude of rural Canada as a result of these financial difficulties is anything but complacent and by the same token the mental attitude of the creditors is just as uneasy, and just as worried. Much has been done by the individual creditor by way of rearrangement and readjustment, but the undeniable fact is that in the great, great majority of cases, that condition of default still remains with its consequent tendency to impair the morale, and impair as well, the substantial fibre of our people, debtor and creditor alike.

Given these facts, and they are facts as I have given them to you, and having drawn certain conclusions I submit are reasonable then does it not seem that the rational, proper course to pursue is that that Legislature which has the power, under the Constitution to enact should legislate and provide machinery whereby opportunity can be afforded for a rearrangement of obligations, a substitution of a new set of contracts or that set which unfortunately, is now in default? The mere fact that there has been a rearrangement on terms capable of fulfilment of obligations would be in itself of inestimable advantage to debtor and creditor alike, but I submit to you that much more important even than the actual accomplishment of rearrangement would be the changed mental attitude both of the farmer and his creditor; the restoration of understanding, with it the restoration of confidence and following directly therefrom, the restoration of credit.

There was thus raised at once the question as to which was the proper legislature to enact laws in this regard. Under the Constitution, was it the Legislature of the Province or was it the Federal Parliament? As already indicated, Provincial Legislatures had passed moratory legislation, the effect of which was not satisfactory. Under the Constitution, definitely, there was assigned to the Federal Parliament the right to legislate on bankruptcy and insolvency. Furthermore in section 94 of the British North America Act the Federal Parliament was given the right to legislate on agriculture while that right was given to the Provincial as well and again the Fathers of Confederation in their wisdom saw fo it that the residium of par "peace, order and good government" was assigned to the Federal authority Insolvency, as every legal man knows, means inability to meet one's obligations as they come due, and insolvency might exist where assets were sufficient and more than sufficient, but where cash was not available. It seemed clear then that the law should be enacted by the Federal Parliament, and this was made abundantly clear in a decision of the Supreme Court last June dealing with the Companies' Creditors Arrangement Act passed in 1932. The Federal Parliament, at the last session, passed the Farmers' Creditors Arrangement Act. Since it was not controversial, politically, I feel that I can discuss it with a greater measure of freedom.

(To be Continued)

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.

THE MILK COMBINE

Sir,—"Combines in restraint of trade" is unlawful in Canada. Is the Attorney General taking notice? When the blow is aimed at the poor, the poor producer as well as the poor consumer, there is more need to take heed.

Years ago, when milk was jacked up from 6c to its present price, the high price of feed was the excuse. It was reasonable then for feed was twice or three times as high as today.

Now, when feed is at starvation prices, so low that it is almost given away, the milk combine offer the excuse of higher cost of feed for a further jack-up of prices.

Whose pockets are to be lined by those increased prices? Are they passing it to the producer? Not by a jugful. Two, or, two and a half cents a quart is good enough for him, the combine swipes the balance. And still worse, if the poor producer tries to get a half cent more, say 3c for his milk, for which the combine wants 7 to 9c, boycott him and put him out of business. Also starve his poor family customers: don't let them get cheap milk.

In large cities like Toronto, demanding so large a supply that it must be procured from hundreds of miles distance, where the farmer has first to haul his milk to the train (a greater distance than our average milkmen) then ship by Express at high rates, in some cases hundreds of miles, there is excuse for an 8c or 10c milk. Particularly when the vendor has to pay taxes and license fees from five to twenty-five times more than the paltry $15 collected by the City.

Further as taxpayers we must insist upon milk vendors paying a fair share of City taxes. Why should citizens be taxed to the hilt to provide paved streets, lights, and princely accommodation for non-resident business graspers? And tax them according to volume of business. Why take $15 from the seller of twenty quarts a day, and let the thousand quart vendor off with the same sum?

In a New England city a "Consumer's League" was organized, a milk boycott staged, thousands of even the wealthy joined it, with the result that not only had they to cut out the advance, but to drop prices below what it was before the rise. A similar league (tax-payers) recently organized in N. S., have also added the milk object to their program.

I am Sir, etc.,
ANTI-COMBINE.

The Poets' Corner

SNOWDROPS AND SORROW.

Snowdrops and sorrow, sister flowers,
Of love and life:
Sorrow for winter's weary hours,
Its storm and strife—
Snowdrops for spring's eternal bowers
And blessings rife.

These twain in Love's embracement meet—
Heaven willed it so,
That souls who pass with stumbling feet
At last may know
That, round the cross of Life's defeat,
The snowdrops blow.

Gilbert Rae, in Chambers's Journal

GLACE BAY, N. S. — Dominion Coal Company collieries raised 284,000 tons of coal in January, highest monthly total output since 1927.

FARMERS' WEEK

February 19th, 20th and 21st.

QUEEN SQUARE SCHOOL HALL

ENTRANCE FROM DORCHESTER STREET

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 19TH

2.00 P. M. and 7.00 P. M.
Meetings Central Farmers' Institute.
The night session will be open to the public. An address on Horse Production will be delivered by Dr. J. A. Sinclair, of Cannington, Ontario.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 20TH
9.30 A. M.

Annual Meeting P. E. I. Sheep Breeders' Association.
2.00 P. M. and 7.00 P. M.
Annual meeting P. E. I. Dairymen's Association.
At the evening session an address will be given by A. E. Cutten, Truro, on "Production Costs from the Farmers' Standpoint."

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 21ST
9.30 A. M. and 2.00 P. M.
Annual meeting of the P. E. I. Co-Operative Egg & Poultry Association.

7.00 P. M.

Annual meeting P. E. I. Swine Growers' Association.
The POULTRY SHOW will be held from February 18th to 22nd in the Lyceum Theatre, Prince Street.

A large attendance at all meetings is requested.

ISLAND STORIES WANTED

CONTEST SPONSORED BY THE PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND BUREAU IS NOW OPEN

With the two-fold object of encouraging the art of story writing among our people and awakening a deeper interest in the folklore and history of our province, the Prince Edward Island Travel Bureau has arranged a Story Contest, which is now open.

In accordance with the decision of the subcommittee on publicity of the Bureau, the rules of the contest are as follows.

1. *The stories must be about events and people of Prince Edward Island.*
2. *The stories must be true.*
3. *Stories must not exceed 2000 words in length.*
4. *Stories must be typed or legibly written on one side of the paper only.*
5. *Contributions must be in the hands of the committee not later than March 4, 1935.*
6. *Contestants will give up all publishing and broadcast rights.*
7. *The decision of the judges will be final.*
8. *Three prizes of $5.00, $3.00 and $2.00 will be given in each county.*
9. *Prize winners will be announced as soon as possible after the close of the contest.*
10. *Stories may be published as soon as received.*
11. *Stories suitable for dramatization will be reserved for broadcast purposes.*
12. *Stories that may be broadcast are not necessarily those of contestants winning prizes.*
13. *Stories must be addressed to The Story Contest Committee, Prince Edward Island Travel Bureau, Charlottetown, P. E. I.*

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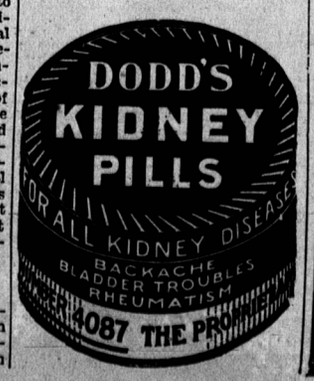

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