THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

Morning Daily (Founded in 1887)
Authorized as Second Class Mail, Post Office Department, Ottawa

President: W. Chester S. McLure, M.P.
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 Jan A. Burnett

The Guardian may be obtained at:
Hub Tobacco Shop, Moncton, N. B.
The News Shop, Moncton, N. B.
George McLean, Pictou N. S.
Walker's White Spot, 11 Salter St., Halifax, N.S.
Metropolitan News Agency, 1248 Peel St., Montreal
United Cigar Stores, Chateau Laurier, Ottawa Ont.
B. Aitken, Lord Elgin's Hotel Ottawa, Ont.
J. Fine, 354 Bay St., Toronto. Ont.
Wolfe's News Stand Sudbury. Ont.
Old South News. Cor. Milk and Washington Sts., Boston
Hotaling's News Agency, Times Building New York.

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

FRIDAY, MARCH 15, 1946

The U. S. And Its High Salaries

Concern is expressed by the authorities of McGill University over the fact that some of their graduates are receiving, and presumably accepting, offers of employment in the United States at salaries substantially higher than they could command in this country.

This is no new situation, says an exchange; it has worried our economists for many years. We have lost to our neighbor many thousands of our brightest young men, trained in Canada in the sciences and the professions—lost them to the higher salaries and glittering prospects of the United States. And nobody has found a solution, because there is no solution, unless somehow we secure the population and wealth of the United States.

There are, to be sure, advantages on both sides of the line—probably many of our migrants discover that distant fields are not always green. They find, for example, a higher cost of living, a more intense and feverish competition, and sometimes they must wonder whether the material rewards possible in an enormously rich and highly industrialized country are worth the effort. They will realize, some of them, that the Canadian way of life has its compensations.

But it is not pleasant to lose these fine young Canadians who are going not only from the universities but from Canadian industry and the professions, and any possible steps to discourage the migration should be taken. Perhaps one factor in the situation is our salary-control order, a war measure which lingers on into peace. That makes it impossible, in many cases, for an employer to recognize conspicuous ability, and develops a mood favorable to an American offer.

"Not Loud But Deep"

Hon. John Bracken, Progressive Conservative leader, in a 600-word statement has appealed to the King Government to get busy on our farmers' behalf by lifting the arbitrary restrictions on the export price of wheat and taking steps to encourage greater butter and wheat production in the Dominion. The advice, says the *Sydney Post-Record,* is excellent but the ears to which it is addressed are ears that hear not. Figuratively speaking the Government's way of life has fallen into the "sear and yellow leaf", and, adapting an appropriate Shakespearian passage:

"That which should accompany old age,
As honor, love, obedience, troops of friends,
It must not look to have; but, in their stead,
Curses, not loud, but deep."

New Jap Constitution

Japan's new Constitution, prepared and published in textual form by the Shidehara Government, purports to transform the nation into a democracy, patterned on the British and American systems. It will be submitted to the Diet, which meets next month, and if adopted will at once become the fundamental law of the land. As it now stands, it has the complete approval of General Douglas MacArthur. Its outstanding paragraph renounces war forever, and forbids recourse to it by any future government of Japan.

Besides the renunciation of war, Japan's new draft Constitution reduces the powers of the Emperor to the routine functions of a Constitutional ruler, who is compelled to accept the advice and endorse the decisions of the Cabinet, which is to be responsible to the Diet and the people. It provides a new "Bill of Rights" for the people broadly based on the principles set forth in the American Constitution. No Japanese citizen "shall be held in bondage." "Involuntary servitude" is prohibited save as the penalty for crime. "Freedom of thought and conscience shall be held inviolable." The rights of free speech, free assembly, and a free press are proclaimed. Shintoism ceases to be Japan's national religion, and all religions are placed on a parity, and none shall receive financial support from the treasury. It is expressly provided that "the state and its organs shall refrain from religious education or any other religious activity." The hereditary House of Peers is to be abolished and replaced by an elective Second Chamber called the "House of Councillors." Japan's antiquated judicial system is to be wiped out, and one based on the American practice substituted. The Diet or "Lower House," elected by popular vote, is made the predominant branch of Parliament and may over-ride any measures or decisions of the House of Councillors by a two-thirds vote. With the Diet will rest the power to change the Japanese Dynasty and determine every succession to the throne.

The adoption of this Constitution, notes an exchange, produces as complete a political upheaval in Japan as was brought about in France by the Revolution of 1789. It will place Japan, nominally at least in line with the United States, the British Commonwealth, France, The Netherlands and Scandinavia, as a modern democracy, with supreme power vested in the people. That is if the Diet votes approval of it at its April session, which will be the most momentous Tokyo will have witnessed in centuries

—EDITORIAL NOTES—

At the present rate of progress, and with the absence of the Leader of the Opposition, the Legislature should conclude its session well within the customary three weeks allotted to it.

* * * *

The P. E. I. Hospital collectors are encouraged by the sympathetic support extended them, but would like a little more "dough", which is what counts.

* * * *

"Spies on bail" would indicate one of two things, either that the offences are not very heinous, or that the Left Wing is more powerful in the Government than Stalin gave credit for.

* * * *

A total of 15,000 bedroom suites have been purchased in Canada by the British Furniture Mission for shipment to the United Kingdom to replace furnishings lost during the "blitz."

* * * *

Subsidies paid canners on certain bulk vegetables and canned products will not be paid on the 1946 crop, a joint statement by the Agriculture Department and the Prices Board announces.

* * * *

Mr. Gardiner, Minister of Agriculture, declares that this is the last chance for Canada to add to her population by peaceful immigration. In a starving world, he says, we shall not be permitted to occupy half a continent with a handful of people.

* * * *

Peace Treaty between Soviet Russia and Finland concluded this date 1940; Karelian Isthmus and shore of Lake Ladoga were ceded to Russia who were also to have 30 years' lease of Hango, and to withdraw troops from Potsamo; thereupon, Norway and Sweden promised to examine the possibility of forming a defensive alliance with Finland, which, however, did not materialize.

* * * *

How little good money is after all is emphasized in the General Motors strike, where the Union threw to the winds millions of dollars of accumulated reserves, and the company failed to reap millions of dollars worth of profits due from new business. The strike spree having ended, the participants must be realizing what gol' darn fools they have been, while consumers and the public generally, must still be rubbing their chins, for that is where they got it.

* * * *

A Roland for an Oliver seems to be the prevailing fashion in international debate these days. Prime Minister Bevin accuses the Soviet representatives of "lying", which is unparliamentary language, and now Prime Minister Stalin accuses Mr. Churchill of a similar offence in exactly the same language. The force of bad example, and shows how easily and speedily the high standard of debate can deteriorate once a bad break is made, and been overlooked.

* * * *

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics reports Canadian creamery butter production declined 18 per cent in February to 8,631,597 pounds from the 10,559,482 pounds produced in the corresponding month of 1945. The decline was three per cent greater than that indicated for January. Cheddar cheese production fell to 1,294,000 pounds in February, a reduction of 37 per cent. Ice cream output dropped to 743,000 gallons, or by 4.3 per cent. Production of concentrated milk products also moved to lower levels, the total output of 1,833,000 pounds being seven per cent below that of February, 1945. Evaporated milk was the only product to register an increase, increasing to 7,786,000 pounds, six per cent greater than that of February, 1945.

* * * *

It is to be cosmic rays vs. atomic energy, evidently. We are now advised, the former will supersede the latter, so we might as well know something about it, though we are told the cosmic has yet to be harnessed. Cosmic rays, in radiation energy received on the earth from all stars except the sun, are believed to be more powerful than the gamma rays generated by radium. Cosmic rays generate energy roughly 100,000 times higher than can be produced by a modern plant. In the production of the atomic bomb, only a fraction of the mass of uranium has been used. When, through cosmic ray energy, the whole mass is used, present atomic bombs will appear nothing more than fireworks. The main obstacle to the use of cosmic rays is that a method has yet to be discovered to harness them, while atomic energy only required an effective method for its release.

* * * *

The present Administration in Spain is a Fascist one, says *The Letter-Review.* Yet, this is a matter of internal affairs of Spain, and nothing can change that fact. The Franco Government is by no means as unscrupulous or ruthless as, for example, the Government at Moscow. So far, no one has closed a border against Russia, because of the Russian methods of Government. Interference in the internal affairs of other nations is aggression, and is so defined in the UNO Charter. The theory cannot be accepted that aggression of this sort can be allowed, only in the case of countries which are not strong enough to stand against it. The Argentine election is unquestionably a case in point. It seems highly probable that the Peron Administration might have fallen, since the election seems to have been fairly free, but Mr. Braden's attack, entirely justified on ethical grounds, was interference in the domestic affairs of another nation, which now appears to have rallied enough anti-U. S. opinion in the Argentine Republic to win Senor Peron another term of office.

Notes By The Way

And as a housewife, with spring cleaning in mind, remarks, it will soon be time for "The March of Grime." —London Free Press.

He who lives by the sword shall perish by the sword, and the goose of the goose-stepper is finally cooked. — Quebec Chronicle-Telegraph.

Already the United States is contemplating making a loan to Germany. It invariably costs us about as much to save an enemy after we lick him as it does to lick him. —St. Louis Star-Times.

Time was when a respectable newspaper did not print editorials about women's legs. That was the tradition in a day when women's legs were invisible to the public gaze. But the veiling modestly of ankle-length skirts and multiple petticoats is gone, and the apocalypse of feminine nether limbs is complete. —Vancouver Sun.

May I quote from a letter just received from Holland? "We went to see the Airborne Cemetery which is at Oosterbek, about three miles from Arnhem. It was here that the main airborne landings took place. Every child in Oosterbek has been given two graves to look after, and they have planted tulips on each grave."—A Service Mother in London Times.

Legislators casting about for new sources of tax revenue during the war seem, strangely enough, to have overlooked a promising proposal once offered to England and the world by Jonathan Swift. "I propose" said the satirical Swift, "that a tax be levied on female beauty." "But could we make the women pay enough to make it worth while?" a listener inquired. "Ah, yes," replied the wily dean. "Let every woman be permitted to assess her own charms—then she'll be generous enough." —Wall Street Journal.

The death of no less than eleven persons on Toronto's streets since the first of the year has caused Chief Coroner Smirle Lawson to advocate stiffer penalties for traffic infractions and suggest that it is "time to get tough" with drivers. The coroner points out that the accident toll for 1946 already is twice what it was for the same period in 1945. Of the total to date, however, it must be noted that eight were pedestrians. The pedestrian death rate this year is more than twice that of persons riding in trucks or automobiles.—Toronto Globe and Mail.

A court decision which may well have repercussions, since the human problem on which it bears is universal in our cities, has been handed down in Cleveland where it has been held, two to one, by a court of appeal that a tenant cannot be evicted because his wife had a baby although his rental contract provided for "No pets—Adults only." We do not know if this is good law—quite possibly it is not —but the comment of the judge speaking for the majority is something that had to be said. He defended not only the reasonable and healthy desire of young couples to have babies, but their rights to become parents, and added the sociological truth which has been somewhat lost sight of in the unnatural living of our times, that it is against the public interest to enter into any contract which would encourage race suicide. — Detroit News.

Hon. Russell T. Kelley, Ontario minister of health, has stated that London is an ideal city and added "you should be satisfied if it does not grow any larger." Londoners probably do not know what a reputation London has throughout Canada as a well balanced city in which to live. It is regarded as the soundest and a most stable city in the Dominion. Whether London will remain the same size as today is another question. Over the years it has always had a steady growth. Every decade has shown an increase in population until London has now a population of nearly 90,000 and will soon be heading for the 100,000 mark. It is becoming more and more the capital of Western Ontario and as such it is bound to grow. As a matter of fact cities are like live organisms. They never stand still—they grow or start to deteriorate. — London Free Press.

Under plans now being developed by the medical faculty of the General Infirmary at Leeds, England, the hospital is moving to the country, to become a new type of institute: the hospital village. As the centre of health village, the new hospital will have 500 beds. It will care for all the usual types of cases: general medicine, sugery, and so on. A further 850 patients, in need of medical care but not confined to bed, will live in hostels, or village hotels. Workshops, set in park-like surroundings, will be open to convalescent patients, who will train themselves back to health while working at the bench, lathe, jigsaw, loom, or pottery wheel. Those who are disabled will be taught how to regain use of their bodies by clever specialists in occupational therapy. Part of the health village is to be reserved for handicapped children of the district who will be taught in the hospital wards and who, if able to get up, will attend the village school. —London Lancet.

During the recent negotiations between Kuomintang and Communist officials in Chungking several delegates spoke of their concern for the welfare of common soldiers in China's armies. They were reflecting a growing sentiment in their country, which has resulted in part from observation of American troops. The Chinese has been surprised to note the insistence of American officers on such things as excellent recreation centres for enlisted men and have been amazed when fine buildings were commandeered for this purpose. Such actions have put new ideas into the heads of the barefoot and poorly dressed men who make up most of China's armies. Already their new notions have found expression, to the embarrassment of an American general. Not long ago the mayor of Shanghai reserved theatre seats for a party of friends, including the American commander in China, General Albert C. Wedemeyer. When the mayor and the general reached the theatre, fashionably late, they discovered that their seats had been usurped by a group of Chinese soldiers, who were not inclined to give them up. The theatre party was postponed, to avoid an unpleasant scene, and the mayor and the general departed to ponder on changing conditions in the Orient. — New York Herald Tribune

Experiences of An Island Airman

By Charles E. MacArthur

III

We were granted leave prior to our going overseas and we reported to Halifax No. 1 Y Depot when our pass expired. We spent about five days at Y Depot and now the eve of our departure for England was at hand. We were all confined to barracks and next morning we were all feeling A1. We were awakened at 4 a. m. and by 6 a. m. we were marching down the streets of Halifax ready to embark, as we then thought. However we later learned that trains were waiting for us and we were heading for—well we didn't know where. Nevertheless a couple of days travelling got us to New Jersey and there she was that good "Queen Mary" waiting for us at New York. Tenders carried us over in lots of 400 and within a few hours we were on board ship. What a temptation looking at New York's skyscrapers through the port holes.

As we were among the first troops aboard we had to wait about two or three more days before our ship sailed. Crown and Anchor, dice poker, etc., were some of the games played during the journey overseas. We had a ship's concert, a movie every night and everything was done to make our trip on the high seas a pleasant one. Nevertheless water, water, water was all one could see and believe me when we first spied land it was a happy moment.

All of us had the same idea when we left Canada. We were going to stay away from Old Country girls and remain true to girl friends back home.

Sure enough land was in sight and about four or five hours later we were anchored off Greenoch and Guroch. We had to wait about two days before we disembarked.

We were taken to shore in tenders and we found many attractive Annie Lauries waiting to greet us when we landed. We boarded those funny looking little trains that go clank, clank, clank every time they stop but when they go do they ever drift along! We had expected to find dinner waiting for us in the diner when meal time came along. However instead two airmen came through the train distributing plates, cups, etc., followed a little later on by two more who carried a huge boiler filled with stew. This was our first meal in Scotland. About three o'clock the next day we arrived at Bournemouth, a beautiful city located in the south of England. Incidentally this city is a great resort and has hundreds of hotels. We were billeted in Bath Hill Court, one of the nicest hotels in Bournemouth.

We took quite a few days getting accustomed to English currency and, of course, the Pubs were very popular among the Canadians. Whenever any of us got lonesome we used to go to a Public House where we could enjoy a couple of glasses of mild or bitter, play a game of darts and participate in a friendly sing song. What a blessing the Pubs were to Canadians and Americans!

I can't quite forget my first ride on an English bicycle. Coming down a hill at full speed I noticed a sharp curve at the bottom and immediately applied the brakes. Unfortunately for me I applied the brake for the front wheel and I ended up lying about ten feet away from the bicycle. From that day on I knew which brake was which.

Another thing I found difficult to understand was the idea of paying more for a balcony seat in the cinema than you did for one down below.

* * *

The people were very friendly in England particularly in the North where I spent considerable time.

I didn't enjoy Christmas very much, however, because I couldn't believe that we were really celebrating the festive season with the warm sun pouring its rays on green grassy fields.

I remember so well the night that I left Poole for Bournemouth by train and woke up in Southampton. You see there are no conductors on English trains and I happened to be alone in a compartment. Another night a friend of mine from Ottawa and myself were going from London to Barrow-In-Furness and we awoke in Manchester. We should have changed trains at Carew but the Sandman changed our plans.

After having completed seven trips while overseas I was grounded for medical reasons and was posted to No. 1 R. D. at Glazebrook. I was coming home to Canada.

Although I was pleased to be returning to my native land yet I was sorry to be leaving England. I liked the Scotch and English people very much. They were very kind to us.

I was supposed to have come back on April 18th, 1944 but fate intervened. On April 16th I met a girl in Manchester of whom I became very fond. I reported to the M. O. of our station on April 17th and he said I would be held over in England for another two weeks. This suited me fine. On April 24th, 1944 I was married to Miss Eva Vinton of Manchester.

On May 1 we went from Manchester to Greenoch by train and then sailed to New York on the Queen Elizabeth. That was a grand trip. James Cagney from Hollywood was returning to the U. S. A. and we got the best of entertainment during that voyage.

We had a number of notables on board ship on our return trip. Among them was F/L Buzz Beurlin, Canada's top fighter ace of World War II.

Soon we were back home in Canada and it looked swell to see ice cream, milk shakes, fruit, etc., and other delicacies which we had not seen for some time.

After returning from overseas I was stationed at R. C. A. F. station, Moncton and R.C.A.F., A.N.S., Summerside.

My wife came over to this country in October, 1944 and today we are the proud parents of a little boy, five months old.

I received my discharge from the R.C.A.F. on February 5, 1946 and today I am a civilian. Thus ends my service with the R. C. A. F.

Promptly relieve unsightly
PIMPLES
BLACKHEADS
Clear up these annoying ... today try fragrant mildly medicated
CUTICURA
SOAP & OINTMENT

FIRE LIFE
B. H. HUGHES
"INSURES EVERYTHING"
172 QUEEN ST. PHONE 711
AUTO ACCIDENT

PUBLIC FORUM

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

WAR VETERANS' PREFERENCE

Sir,—I notice in the morning Guardian, that the "Provincial Legislature, endorses principle of giving war vets preference", and the question arises, what constitutes a preference?

Two war veterans, one six years overseas, and the other about the same, applied for building lots, they required lots about 60 by 100 feet and were quite pleased to secure them, but when they consulted the Soldiers' Settlement Board, they were informed that they must go to the expense of buying three lots, the above mentioned size, or in other words they must secure half an acre, no less. Sixty feet by 100 feet makes a nice roomy building lot, plenty room for house and garage, and also a nice garden, and these veterans did not want to be handicapped by building out in the country, too far from the business part of the city, where they will be employed. Do you call this giving the boys a preference? Compelling them to build in the country, whereas if allowed to choose the location and size of the building lot they could save quite a large sum of money.

I am, Sir, etc.
CITIZEN.

Acoustics In Commons

(Ottawa Journal)

Dr. Arthur Beauchesne, veteran clerk of the Commons, and a traditionist to the core of him, doesn't like cluttering up the Commons chamber with a lot of gadgets so that a public address system may make members heard amid the general tumult.

We incline to agree with him. If members and ministers are not heard in the Commons Chamber, and sometimes sound to the Press Gallery as though they were praying in Greek, it is because most of them now don't speak but merely read manuscripts, and also because some of them insist in talking to their waistcoats. With some experience of the Press Gallery we can say that we never had much trouble understandanding members who spoke as a member should speak. There were always, of course, a few drones, plus the people who thought that so long as they got whatever they were saying in Hansard and could take advantage of an obliging Post Office to get Hansard franked to their constituents, it didn't matter a tinker's dam whether anybody else heard them, or didn't. Our consolation, with respect to all such, was that in nine cases out of ten we weren't missing much.

Our notion is that there wouldn't be any trouble hearing speakers in the Commons if they took out the desks, getting rid of bluebooks and papers (which only make MP's speak longer than they should speak) and getting the members closer together. The new British House of Commons chamber, which will accommodate 640 members, is being designed to take care of less than 500; which means there won't be anything like desks, and that when a debate is on there will be something of crowding, which Mr. Churchill described with profound insight as a "sense of urgency."

Our Commons chamber, by contrast, is a wilderness; with some members so far from others that it requires almost a field glass to identify them. Also, there is too much of the practice in our House of Commons of MP's transacting their private business in the Chamber; using the place as a sort of private office. There is too much going on always that is not concerned with the business before the House; too much reading of newspapers; too much conversation; too much rude inattention.

Summed up, we think that if more MP'S understood what the House of Commons was about there would be less trouble over the chamber's acoustics. Also we think that if more of the routine work of the Commons were done by committees in committee rooms, with the Chamber itself left for tion and grievances, it would be better for everybody.

At any rate, we dislike the idea of making the House of Commons after the pattern of a board meeting, with a vulgar touch of Hollywood thrown in.

If light colored stockings are put away for next Summer, they should be rinsed out a few times during the Winter.

KIDNEY ACIDS Rob your Rest..

Many people never seem to get a good night's rest. They turn and toss—blame it on 'nerves'—when it may be their kidneys. Healthy kidneys filter poisons and excess acids from the blood. If they fail and impurities stay in the system—disturbed rest often follows. If you don't rest well get and use Dodd's Kidney Pills. Dodd's help the kidneys so that you can rest better—and feel better. 136

For Foot Ailments
CONSULT
H. J. A. BROWN, D.P.
Orthopedic
CHIROPODIST
142 Great George Street
CHARLOTTETOWN P.E.I.

Max Factor's Society Beauty Aids

for the Screen Stars and you, created by Max Factor, Hollywood's make up genius.

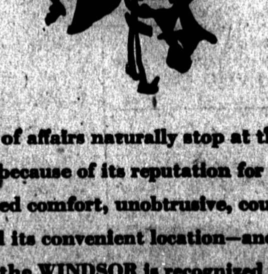
Max Factor's color Harmony make up includes face powder, foundation cream, cleansing cream, skin and tissue cream, rouge, lipstick, brilliantine eye shadow, eye brow pencil, lipstick, and powder brushes.

INFLUENZA
MAC'S AMMONIATED BRONCHIAL COMPOUND FOR COUGHS AND COLDS
50c

ATTENTION
We carry a complete line of Trusses. All sizes.

THE 2 MACS
Mail Orders Given Prompt Attention

IN MONTREAL



Men of affairs naturally stop at the WINDSOR because of its reputation for dignified comfort, unobtrusive, courteous service and its convenient location—and because the WINDSOR is recognized as the proper place for business and social meetings.

THE Windsor
ON DOMINION SQUARE
A. ALDERIC RAYMOND, PRESIDENT

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

Professional Cards

DR. W. R. CARSON
Chiropractor
Palmer Graduate
Charlottetown
201 Prince St. Phone 107

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

GAUDET & HASZARD
Barristers, Solicitors, Notaries, Etc
MONEY TO LOAN
GILBERT A. GAUDET, B.A., LL.B
A. WALTHEN GAUDET, LL.B.
Canadian Bank of Commerce Bldg
Charlottetown, P. E. I.

NEIL W. HIGGINS
Chartered Accountant
144 Richmond St.
Charlottetown
Tel. 589 P.O. Box 66

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

H. R. DOANE & CO.
Chartered Accountants
53 Grafton Street, Charlottetown
Phone 2060 Box 247
Randolph W. Manning, C.A.

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

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

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

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.

H. F. McPHEE, B.A., K.C.
NOTARY, ETC.
BARRISTER, SOLICITOR
Riley Building Charlottetown

FREDERIC A. LARGE
BARRISTER, ETC.
Phillips Building, 111 Grafton St
Phone 1048 P. O Box 44
CHARLOTTETOWN, P.E.I.

DR. A. R. SMITH
DENTIST
175 Grafton Street
Office Hours: 9 to 12 — 2 to 6
Telephone 2284.

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

PUBLIC STENOGRAPHER
Mimeographing cards and circulars correspondence, typing and bookkeeping.
MISS HELEN GIDDEN
Telephone 2020
Evenings 1880-J.
P. O. Box 452.
166 Queen Street

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