

THE GUARDIAN

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Managing Director, J. R. Burnett; Associate Editor,
Frank Walker.

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

CHARLOTTETOWN MONDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1948

For The Children

Today, February 9, sees the opening of the
Canadian Appeal for Children campaign, by
which means it is hoped to raise ten million
dollars for the relief of children of distressed
families in Europe and Asia. Many of these
children, indeed, have no families—they are war
orphans, destitute, physically and spiritually, in
a sense which it is difficult for people in this
favoured land to comprehend. The aid which
will be rendered through this campaign will be
in the form of food, clothing, medical and edu-
cational supplies. The appeal is being spon-
sored jointly by the Canadian Council for Re-
construction through UNESCO, and the Na-
tional Council of the United Nations Appeal for
Children in Canada. It is under the patronage
of His Excellency the Governor General and of
His Honour the Lieutenant Governor in each
Province.

The Provincial Government, the Women's
Institutes and other organizations are taking
active part in promoting the campaign, and it is
hoped and expected that in this Province it will
meet with the same generous response which
was accorded to the Red Cross and other patri-
otic appeals during the war.

There can be no question as to the over-
whelming urgency of the need, and where this
issue is involved our people have never been
known to fail.

Mr. Bracken's Indictment

A devastating analysis of the King Govern-
ment's mismanagement of its decontrol poli-
cies was made in the House of Commons last
week by the Opposition leader, Hon. John Brack-
en. Briefly, Mr. Bracken's points are as fol-
lows:

First, when decontrolling nearly everything
else the Government left controls on farm prices,
and took them off wages and the cost of pro-
ducing farm products. They thus decreased pro-
duction at the very time when this nation and
the world needed more production. This was
done by the freezing of farm prices under the
British contracts and the embargoes against sell-
ing our products to the United States. The
first contract was for wheat which is today be-
ing sold at a price just about half the world
price. Then the Government tried to fasten the
prices of other products to the level of wheat
prices. In other words, it froze the prices the
farmers were to receive and it allowed costs of
wages and other things to go up.

Also the Government removed certain sub-
sidies at the worst possible time, thus bringing
on price increases which disturbed consumers
from one end of the country to the other. Mr.
Bracken cited bread as an example. The Govern-
ment policy was to require farmers to sell their
wheat for consumption in Canada at \$1.55 a
bushel. The millers who bought at that price
were given a rebate of 77 or 78 cents a bushel,
the result being that the price of bread was
kept low. Then the Government, determining
as a doctrinaire policy to take off subsidies at
once without thought as to the consequences,
removed the rebate on wheat—at a time when
it was selling at the highest price in Canadian
history—and promptly bread prices began to
soar.

Similarly with regard to milk. Despite Op-
position warnings in the House, the milk sub-
sidy was taken off at a time when the work-
ers in the country were disturbed with increased
living costs.

In removing price controls and subsidies on
feed grains the Government wrecked what little
confidence the farmers may have had in its
policies. Poultry and bacon producers had been
advised to go into production in a big way. Many
small and large farmers did so on the basis of
assured prices through the British contracts and
the expected low prices for their feed. Then,
practically overnight, the Government came along
and took off both the price ceiling and subsidy,
and the cost of their feed went up from \$10 to \$20 a
ton. Many of them finding it was impossible to carry
on, went out of business.

"I think the Government can rightly be
accused of acting under false pretences when
they encouraged these efforts and then took off
the subsidy," Mr. Bracken said. "I am not com-
plaining about price ceilings in this case, al-
though there was a serious criticism that prices
were thus being held down and that we were
not getting production. But I do criticize the
Government for taking off the subsidy at this
time."

Some results of these policies were thus
tabulated by Mr. Bracken:

Bacon and hams: In 1944 we exported 692
million pounds; in 1945, 446 million pounds, in
1946 286 million, and last year an estimated
225 million, or less than one-third of what we
exported three years before.

Cheese: In 1942 we exported 142 million
pounds. By 1946 our export had dropped to 96
million pounds, and for last year the estimate
is around 30 million.

Beef: A drop from 184 million pounds ex-
ported in 1945 to 123 the following year, and last
year to an estimated 25 million pounds.

Some time ago Mr. Bracken had asked for
the amounts which the Government had con-
tracted to deliver to Britain and how much had
actually been delivered. The figures, tabled on
Dec. 11, 1947, show that we delivered only two-
thirds of the bacon and ham the Government had
undertaken to deliver; only one-third of the beef,

two-thirds of the canned meat, one-fifth of
the mutton and lamb and one-half of the cheese
to which we were by contract committed.

Few of our farmers will disagree with Mr.
Bracken's conclusion that "these are serious
trends at a time when food production is more
needed than anything else in the world," and
that the Government, to the extent of its
responsibility, is deserving of very strong censure.

EDITORIAL NOTES

It is merely a coincidence that Charlottet-
town Civic election and Ash Wednesday happen
the same day.

Lent begins Wednesday, and thereafter, for
the main part, entertainments of a lighter char-
acter will be at a discount until the advent of
Easter, some 40 days hence.

Dr. Shaw hints that even the suspicion of
a case of typhoid in the outlying area of the
city would play havoc with Old Home Week
and Exhibition—which Heaven forbid!

The R. C. A. F. are putting over a splendid re-
cruiting campaign here which should bear rich
fruit, especially when the schools and colleges
close down for the season.

What with shipping of lobsters by air and
smelts to the Boston market by truck Island
fishermen may well be optimistic about secur-
ing and holding markets.

The government's action in reducing the
cost of fertilizer was very well taken. Keeping
down the farmer's costs means keeping down
food prices and the cost of living generally.

European Children Campaign opens. Europe
was the cradle of our culture. Let us help to
restore their intellectual life by giving now to the
Canadian Appeal for Children.

Premier Jones says the health, etc., situa-
tion of the urban suburbs will engage the at-
tention of the Legislature; while the Hunters'
Column announces that the Government will be
asked to impose a close season on muskrats
for a two-year period.

It seems hardly credible, but American Gen-
eral MacArthur in charge of Japan "has as-
sumed the divinity renounced by the Japanese
Emperor." So at least asserts Brigadier R. H.
Quilliam, Chief New Zealand prosecutor at the
Japanese war trials.

Britain's farmers are being asked to grow
four blades of grass for every three now being
produced. The total output of dried grass for
animal feeding stuffs this year will be about
100,000 tons. It is hoped to double this in 1949.

"Trader" is familiar word and occupation
in this country, but the dealer or broker is
rarely so called elsewhere, except, perhaps, in
Africa. Probably its common use of the term
is derived from the description of those engaged
in the fur trade and ivory trade respectively.

Australia which has long been plagued with
the rabbit now looks with dismay at the relent-
less advance of an army of snails. The giant
snails were brought to New Guinea as a source
of food by the Japanese and were allowed to
escape.

The future of surveying as a profession is
highly encouraging according to President Arthur
O. Gorman, of the Canadian Institute of Survey-
ing. Mr. Gorman is of the opinion that there
will continue to be an insatiable demand for
mapping and surveying work in the course of the
development of Canada's resources.

Lord Carson, "the stormy petrel" of the
political nineties, was born this day 1854, and
joined the English bar in 1893; became solicitor-
general and attorney-general, and leader of the
Irish Unionists, fighting against home rule until
1920, when he reluctantly accepted the Govern-
ment Bill of that year. He was a member of the
War Cabinet of 1917-18, holding the portfolio of
First Lord of the Admiralty.

The proposal to "reform" the Canadian par-
liament by the addition of Lords Spiritual and
Lords Temporal is reminiscent of an experience
of Mr. A. P. Herbert. The famous humorist was
asked by a Frenchman what constituency he re-
presented in parliament, and in reply stated that
he was a member for a certain famous univer-
sity. The Frenchman was delighted. "Ah, how
advanced you are over there."

Wellington (or Nelson) Barracks in Halifax
which are to be demolished are popularly thought
to have been designed for Bermuda or Jamaica
and built in Halifax in error. Such a mistake
was by no means impossible in the old War Of-
fice. Natives of a tiny village in Ireland were
found mystified by the erection of an elaborate
fortification only to learn later that it was in-
tended for a similarly named locality in the
Khyber Pass.

According to Senator Hugessen in the Sen-
ate, there will be no deliberate aggressive war
started by Russia yet awhile. She needs a gen-
eration to restore her war losses. Marx taught
that the collapse of capitalism was inevitable
anyway. The East-West conflict was one of
ideas. If the Marshall Plan restored Europe,
Russia might realize the time for revolution was
not yet. The West must hold firm. Moscow
should be informed that any attempt to work
revolt in Italy, Greece, France, would not be
tolerated. Marx, referring then to an aggressive
Czarist Russia, had told the West to stand
firm against her and had predicted that this
policy would find her eventually in retreat. The
advice still held good. At the same time, every
avenue of conciliation, particularly in the United
Nations, should be kept open in the hope that
the Soviet eventually would co-operate.

Notes By The Way

Back in 1936 it began to look
as if the beaver would be seen no
more in his habitat in Northern
Manitoba. The conservation mea-
sures then adopted have had the
desired result. In the swamp lands
around the The Pas and along the
Hudson Bay Railway the beaver has
staged a remarkable comeback. In
some places along the line they
have become so numerous that
they are a nuisance for they use
trees and culverts as foundations
for their dams and cause flooding
of the railway. Many have been
trapped in these areas and taken
to other suitable country in the
province where it is hoped they
will thrive and increase. This is
good news to the trapper. It is
estimated by D. M. Stevens, deputy
minister of mines and natural re-
sources, that returns from beaver
pelts alone will mean anywhere
from \$400 to \$1,000 for every re-
sident trapper in The Pas area.
Further, he predicted that the
beaver population would double or
treble within two to five years. —
Winnipeg Tribune.

Standing in the portrait gallery
of his country mansion, Althorp,
near Great Brington, Northampton-
shire, the seventh Earl Spencer
explained why he had exhumed the
remains of his ancestors from the
family vault and had them all cre-
mated. "There is nothing morbid
in this," he said. "The vault is full. It
has not been used for about 100
years since my grandfather was
placed there. The vault was very
untidy and I decided it was time
the place was cleared up a bit." A
Home Office Order was granted to
allow the exhumations to take
place. Thirty of the coffins held
men and women of the Spencer
family, including two Prime Min-
isters and a First Lord of the Ad-
miralty. The bodies were cremated
and the ashes returned with a
special committal service, to the
Spencer tomb. All the coffins were
of lead and had nameplates with
dates back to the beginning of the
16th century. —London Daily Mail.

A novel dress competition be-
tween London and the Stockholm
fashion houses which resulted in
\$80,000 worth of orders for Britain
took place recently. The English
and Swedish mannequins com-
peted in a display of the "New
Look" to the Swedish public in
the city's Grand Hotel Festival Hall.
The English mannequins were voted
the winners despite strong opposi-
tion from the Swedish mannequins
hand-picked from girls from all
over Sweden. —Fredericton Gleaner

We didn't start any courtship
—it was the other way round —
and if Newfoundland doesn't want
anything of our bed or board,
apparently suspecting that we're
a bad lot, no need for us to eat
our hearts out with repining. Some
of us had an idea that the marriage
wouldn't have worked well, anyway.
—Ottawa Journal.

Lloyd's will insure anything, all
right, and even if the whole idea is
just a publicity stunt the famous
company doesn't mind so long as
the premiums are paid regularly.
It doesn't matter if John Q. Public
thinks it all is a bit of nonsense.
Anyway, the latest Lloyd's lulu is
a \$100,000 policy on an accent.
It's really a negative business.
Lloyd's insures that Starlet Patricia
Neal of Hollywood will not retain
her southern accent, that she will
retain her newly acquired California
accent, even though her
mother and brother are going
from Nashville, Tennessee, to live
with her. Her first "you-all" will
be sad day for Lloyd's. In the
meantime, Patricia had best not
return to Tennessee. — Windsor
Star.

Nearly 500 years ago, Leonardo da
Vinci, one of history's "greats" gave
this prescription for healthful liv-
ing: "Do not eat too much; do not
eat too late; do not eat at night;
masticate your food well; let it be
simple and well done; drink no
wine between meals, nor on an
empty stomach; have no sleep in
day-time, and cover yourself well
at night; take no medicine, and
never fly into a rage; avoid lux-
ury and keep to a regular diet.
Canada's best advice is substan-
tially the same today as it was
hundreds of years ago. — Brandon Sun.

Politics must now be regarded
as the chief influence in the U. S.
Public opinion polls so far show
that the Republicans could have
won with General Eisenhower if
he had been willing to run; might
win with Governor Dewey; would
lose with Senator Taft. On the
other hand, Senator Taft has, as
yet, the best chance of carrying
the Republican Convention. Pres-
ident Truman is taken as being the
probable Democratic candidate.
Fortunately, not even Senator
Taft shows any real wish to ex-
ploit the necessary burden which
the Marshall Plan will place on
the nation in any extreme spirit of
partisanship, but it still remains
to be seen to what extent realiza-
tion that relief to other nations
will mean to steep increase in the
cost of living will affect the pub-
lic attitude. — The Letter Review.

Tired Feet
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Common Denominator

(By Scott Young)
In all humanity today I know
of only one common denominator.
That is a word. The word is:
child.
If a world where confusion of
terms and meanings and ideas
has made adult minds fumbling
and muscle-bound, anyone can
understand that one word: child.
If the child is identified as being
six months old, his needs are as
thoroughly understood by a middle-
aged Chinese merchant as they
are by a Canadian high school
girl or an English princess. If the
child is one year old, he's trying
to walk—whether he's American or
Russian. If he's two, he'd like a car
that winds up—whether he's North
American or European. And all over
the world, when a child is six it is
time he went to school.
If there is a school.
If he has clothes to wear to
school, if there is one.
If he has a pencil to carry in his
pocket, if he has clothes to wear
to school, if there is a school.
In Toronto and Winnipeg and
Vancouver and New Orleans, there
ARE schools for these children.
They HAVE clothes to wear. They
have books to read and pencils
with which to learn to write.
In most of the countries of Europe
and Asia there are none of these
things. In this regard, it serves no
purpose to be delicate. The results
of these lacks are shocking. In
Naples, a nine-year old boy without
a school to go to, solicits custom for
the charms of his older sister. In
Athens, a three-year-old girl dies
because there is no warmth in a
burlap dress. In Poland, a five-year-
old boy has bleeding fingers from
trying to pry potatoes from frozen
ground.
But you've heard all that before.
You are numb. The compound in-
terest of war, interest compounded
in terms of horrors we'd rather
ignore, has made us a nation and a
continent of shrugging shoulders.
Right now, today, is a time to stop
shrugging for a minute and do
something. Reduce the problem to
the case of one child.
If Terry, your small son's play-
mate from the next street to you,
lost his parents and his home, say
in a fire you would find some
clothes and food for him and give
him a warm bed for a few nights.
When he grew up, he might even
remember the details, but he would
know there was a time when he
was in need and he was given help.
To a simple man like that, there are
millions of children in the world
today who are as badly off as Terry
would be, if his house and his
parents were lost to him. We can
help them. By giving something to
the Canadian Appeal for Children
we can find for this million Terrys
and Teresas some clothes and food
and books and pencils and pen-
cils. We can bandage the wounds
to their souls and spirits, and per-
haps if we bandage these wounds
well the scars won't show, later on.
Maybe, among those millions of
tired and hungry children, we can
make a friend.
But perhaps we shouldn't talk
about millions. As I said, our minds
are numb to the word, millions.
Think of it this way: Somewhere
there is a child in need. You are
the only chance he has.

Old Charlottetown

(And P. E. I.)
QUEEN SQUARE GARDENS
The following excerpt from the
'Boston Pilot' is quoted in the Is-
land Guardian of Dec. 10, 1887:
"One of the finest bits of land-
scape gardening in Canada can be
seen in Queen Square, Charlottetown,
P. E. I. It is the work of a
young artist, Mr. Arthur Newbery,
whose office in a public building
looked upon a barren waste, until
with his own exertion he reclaimed
the desert and gave to the city a
more beautiful garden than any
publicly supported in all the Dom-
inion. Mrs. Schuyler Van Rensselaer,
who condemns the geometrical mono-
tony of form and glare of colour
in our American gardens, would
rejoice in the artistic perfection of
this unassuming work."

and development are inseparable
for obvious reasons. Without ade-
quate housing, health services and
education the Colonial populations
will be unable to achieve that
economic output which will in the
end make the schemes self-suffi-
cient and enable the various terri-
tories to stand on their own feet.
And without development of nat-
ural resources, agriculture and in-
dustry to a very high pitch the
territories will be unable to carry
the financial burden of the social
services, which cannot for ever be
provided at the expense of Brit-
ain's taxpayer. Development and
welfare are different aspects of
the same thing. In no instance is
this more clearly demonstrated
than in that of the African
groundnuts scheme under which
each production unit will also be
a model centre of the best stand-
ards of housing, health, nutrition
and welfare.

Colonial Development
And Welfare

(By Walter Taplin, Assistant Edi-
tor of "The Spectator")
The Colonies are more than usu-
ally in the news in Britain just
now. An important new measure
concerned with the Overseas
Development Bill is about to be-
come law. It sets up two great
new corporations which will have
at their disposal a capital of \$600
million from the Exchequer and
may borrow an additional \$60
million from other sources. The
first will be called the Colonial
Development Corporation and its
object will be to develop and ex-
pand the resources and trade of
the British Colonial territories.
The second will be the Overseas
Food Corporation whose duty will
be to promote the production of
foodstuffs and agricultural prod-
ucts anywhere outside the United
Kingdom. Its first act will be to
take over a vast project for the
production of groundnuts in East
and Central Africa. This scheme
alone will require a capital in-
vestment of \$100 million to cover
an area of 3210,000 acres, employ
32,000 Africans in the agricul-
tural work and 25,000 in bush
clearing and provide a very im-
portant source of vegetable
oils to meet the at present unsatis-
fied world demand.

But this new measure is not the
beginning of a new phase in the
history of the British Colonies.
Nor is it the end of one. It is
simply the latest step in an ex-
panding programme which entered
upon its present phase early
in 1940 when it was decided that
\$20 million a year for ten years
should be provided by the Govern-
ment of Britain to finance develop-
ment and welfare projects which
the Colonies desired to undertake
but were unable to afford from
their own resources. This was
superseded by a new Act in 1945
which extended the life of the
scheme and increased the money
available. The comprehensive plans
aim to provide a material and
social framework in the form of
schools, roads, agricultural re-
search stations and so on within
which sound and happier politi-
cal and economic life can be
built in the Colonies.
There are two things to be not-
iced about this new programme.
The first is that within it the two
concepts of welfare and develop-
ment are regarded as inseparable.
The second is that original outlay
was only sufficient to give the
programme a start and vastly
below the total sum which will
have to be invested in order to
bring it to completion. Welfare

The Poet's Corner

IN THE WOOD
Walk softly in the wood; look
all round
On the dark pillars of the spruce
and fir
Whose, twilight branches neither
breathe nor stir
Walk softly in the wood and
make no sound.
Go gently lest the pulsing life
withdrawn
Into the earth to rest and be
renewed,
Hearing you walking in the soli-
tude
May take your footsteps for the
feet of dawn;
May take your coming for the
coming Spring
And burst its icy armour and
rush out
In a green torrent sudden as a
shout,
And the wood wake before its
time and sing!
—Audrey Alexandra Brown, in
Winnipeg Press Press.

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