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 President, Ian A. Burnett; Vice-President, Wm. R.
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 Frank Walker.

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

TUESDAY, MAY 13, 1947

Education For Life

The case for sound agricultural training was well presented by Dr. W. H. Brittain, vice-principal of Macdonald College, Quebec, in addressing the graduating class of the Nova Scotia Agricultural College last week. "For the stability of agriculture and the basic prosperity of Canada," he said, "we require a large proportion of our farm population to have the best training that our colleges can supply. We need men who can hold their own in a highly-organized and competitive society, who can supply the leadership that our agricultural organizations require, if the farm population is to swing its weight in the councils of the nation."

Dr. Brittain said that from being mere farm schools, agricultural colleges have broadened out, with standards that have become more and more professional. "While it is important that graduates should return to the business of farming, it is also recognized that there is a pressing need for investigators of rural problems, whether of production, protection from pests and diseases, marketing, management or farm policy." In touching upon agricultural education generally, he advanced the suggestion that the value of the course in agriculture as a training for life has had too little emphasis. Dealing with the fundamental problems of life and death, growth and production, with physical, biological, economic and sociological bases of our society, he contended that agricultural education affords, by long odds, the best all-round education for life that anyone could have.

This is the right perspective. If more of our young people could be induced to acquire it, there would be less complaint about scarcity of farm labour and the rush to seek employment in our overcrowded cities.

Where The Farmer Stands

That the Canadian farmer has enjoyed good times lately is clear from the look of every village store, from the condition of the farm home, from the extraordinary liquidation of mortgage debt. But, says the *Winnipeg Free Press*, precisely how profitable farming has been since the beginning of the war is a difficult thing to calculate. The Bank of Canada has attempted such a calculation and its figures are likely to surprise not only city folk but the farmers as well.

It is to be remembered, of course, that the comparisons made by the Bank of Canada relate to the pre-war years, which were far from being prosperous years for agriculture.

In the first place, the bank reckons the cash income derived from the sale of all farm products. In 1938, the last full year of peace the farmers took in a total of \$664 millions. By 1944 this annual income had almost tripled, to the total of \$1.8 billions, including government subsidies of \$18 millions. In 1945 the total income dropped to \$1.7 billions and rose in 1946 to \$1.75 billions. It was still running this year at almost three times pre-war volume and more than four times the depression figure of \$384 millions in 1932.

The new income, of course, reflected the almost superhuman efforts of the farmers to produce, during the war years. It also reflected substantial increases in farm prices. These the Bank of Canada examines in detail. Taking the average price received by the farmer for all products between the years 1935-39, and using this figure as an index taken of 100, the bank shows how prices have fluctuated. Based on the index prices have stood as follows in various years:

1935	88
1936	96.9
1937	119.7
1938	105
1939	91.8
1940	96.3
1942	133.1
1943	157.8
1944	171.8
1945	176.5
1946	183.5

Thus average prices on the farm have more than doubled since 1935 and are double the level of 1939.

But as against high prices the farmer has to reckon increased costs of operation. His supplies and labor cost more. It also costs him and his family more to live.

The bank has broken down all these costs in a complicated table. It analyzes commodities mainly used by farmers—implements, fertilizer, seed, gasoline, oil and grease, building materials, hardware, feed and binder twine. Taking the average price of these things between 1935 and 1939 as the index figure of 100, the bank finds that their price stood at 101.1 in 1938 and at 128.8 at the end of last summer. They had increased nearly 28 per cent.

The farmer had to pay other costs in taxes and interest. If these are added to the price of the commodities listed above, the cost of farm operation rises from 100.8 in 1938 to 123.9 last summer.

To commodities, taxes and interest must finally be added wages paid by the farmer to his helpers. When these are considered the total cost of operation stands at 101.5 in 1938

and at 149 last summer. In other words, the cost of operating a farm on the average has risen by nearly fifty per cent while in the same period the price received by the farmer for his products has increased from the index figure of 105 to 183.7 at the end of 1946. As between his costs and his prices the farmer has made a very substantial gain.

However, his own cost of living had gone up in the same period. Taking the average between 1935 and 1939 again as the index figure of 100, the farmer's living cost stood at 102 in 1938 and at 130.5 last summer, when the last statistics were prepared. Since then living costs have advanced on the farm as elsewhere. But it is clear that the farmer's total income, derived from high production and high prices, has far more than compensated him for his increased costs of operating and of maintaining himself.

EDITORIAL NOTES

This is the week for University graduation ceremonies—then off for the long vacation or life's vocations.

Though there are ten statutory holidays in Canada, the rural mail carriers are allowed only six.

The Fathers of Confederation and others who made names and fame for themselves in Island history, are to have their faces cleaned and brightened up as they hang in the Provincial Chamber.

It is quite evident the powers-that-be at Ottawa, like those in Charlottetown are dead-set against importation of grain from Churchill and the erection of a grain elevator for this purpose.

Our summer visitors are beginning to make an early appearance, with Sir Alexander Cluttbach, U. K. High Commissioner on Saturday next, and the Railway Commission on the 23rd. They do love to spend a week-end at our homelike Charlottetown Hotel from which they can tour the country.

British Catholic Emancipation Act passed this date 1829; in 1780 the British Parliament passed a bill freeing Roman Catholics from their most oppressive disabilities; but the Emancipation Act was not passed until 1829, when the Duke of Wellington introduced a measure throwing open to Roman Catholics the Houses of Parliament and most public offices.

The Rev. John B. Hardie, minister of Forth Village, Lanarkshire, Scotland, has been appointed Professor of Old Testament Languages and Literature at Pine Hill Divinity Hall, Canada's second largest theological college. Dr. Hardie, who is only 31 years of age, is at present serving with the Church huts and canteens in Jerusalem.

Food prices may climb a little bit higher but "the law of supply and demand is waiting at the head of the stairs to push them back into line—and I don't think the head of the stairs is so far away," Mr. Clarence Francis, chairman, General Foods Corp., told members of the National Restaurant Association. Larger crops are in the offing, he said, and these big crops, together with competition, of hundreds of other consumer goods, and the keen competition developing in the food industry, will all act to "push food prices back into line."

Good news for the MacLeods. Flora, Mrs. MacLeod of MacLeod, Chief of the Clan MacLeod Society, told a jubilee gathering of the Society in Edinburgh that she had been invited to preside at a Gaelic Mod in Nova Scotia this year, when she would have an opportunity of meeting 1000 Canadian MacLeods. She was asked to convey greetings to all clansmen and Highlanders in Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island. Mrs. MacLeod, who was accompanied by her two daughters and grandchildren, said that they needed a good modern history of their clan, which would tell the story of the different branches all over the world and their relation to the history of Scotland.

Greece and Turkey are now assured of the \$400,000,000 loan granted them by the U. S. A. But let us bear in mind that is merely to permit them to do business with our neighbours to the south, every cent of which, and more, must be returned to Washington in the form of trade. It will readily be seen this huge loan does not do much to assist the thousands upon thousands of practically destitute in Greece who are suffering the dire consequences of standing between us and the onward march of Russian Communism. An appeal is being made on behalf of those here, which should receive favourable consideration from those in a position to lend a helping hand.

We may expect a unique crew of girls at one of our ports soon. Three Scottish girls, all of whom were leading Wrens, are going to sea as members of the catering staff of a cargo ship, La Cordillera, which belongs to Curies Marks, Ltd. The Scottish members of the crew, who will act as assistant stewardesses, are: Miss Harriet Morton, 4 Lochend Square, Edinburgh; Miss Pearl Faulkner, 111 Hayer Road, Woodside, Aberdeen; and Miss Margaret Kennedy, East Pelmore, Blairgowrie, Perthshire. The 14 women who will comprise the catering staff of La Cordillera all served in the W.R.N.S., and are fully qualified for the jobs for which they have been engaged, from chief steward to junior rating. On her maiden voyage, La Cordillera will sail to Canada in ballast, and will then load a cargo of foodstuffs for the Far East. The experiment of having a catering staff composed of women will be repeated in another cargo ship, the Langlescot, which is fitting out in Blythwood Yard, Scotstoun.

Notes By the Way

There are continued reports of diseases being epidemic in overseas countries. In these days of rapid international transit, it becomes doubly necessary that close watch be kept lest these diseases cross the Atlantic. — Brockville Recorder and Times.

Canada can never stop lying in the United States. No one would suggest that it should, because that country has many things this country cannot produce. There are, for instance, the citrus fruits which this country imports in tremendous quantities. There are cottons and many other things. But there are also many things that this country could and should be producing for itself. — Port Arthur News-Chronicle

Mrs. Henrietta Nesbitt, housekeeper at the White House during the Roosevelt administration and Truman's first year, is writing a book for fall publication by Doubleday, says Newsweek. It will reveal the pantry problems connected with the parade of notables who were entertained at the White House during the war years. A sample of the difficulties involved in transporting water from England for Churchill's tea.

I see that in a London inn there is a quaint custom of preserving in a wire basket hot-cross buns which are placed there by visitors on Good Friday. Some of the buns, it is said, have been there since the Boer War. I have seen buns like that, too, but they are preserved in glass cases and displayed on buffet counters. For all I know, they may have been there since the Crimean War. — Edinburgh Scotsman.

May is a month of promise, as are all 12 months of the year, with this difference: May promises an end to wintry winds and occasional snow squalls. May is an in-between month, like September, but whereas September heralds the coming of Winter, May leaves no doubt that Summer is on the way. May is a month of activity. Outdoor sports are in full swing, gardening is in its stride, traffic is increasing as people go from where they were to some place they would like to be. — Calgary Albertan.

It is difficult for the middle-aged and old to shake off the habit of mind of two long generations. All that time our politicians and leaders of industry have had to think and plan with one eye on Germany, and the other on the close grapple with that enemy. Only youth can grasp with clear and uninhibited mind the chances of a peaceful and undominated world. No German control commission sits in London. We are masters of our own fate. None but ourselves decides our affairs. — London Daily Express.

Last fall the Russian press was busy criticizing the United States. Last month the Soviet Union passed a decree that all foreign marriages were unlawful for Russians. Although we do not believe that the Russian Government has acted because it has come suddenly to disbelieve in mixed marriages, her decree, on the international scale is less tolerant than the national laws governing the Negro minorities in the United States. — Peterborough Examiner.

Experienced newspaper men are wary about characterizing any news story as unique. But a likely candidate for that distinction comes from Somerville, Massachusetts. On the word of the reputable Boston Globe, a crow came down the chimney at the home of Mrs. John A. Beckett in Somerville, perched on the top of the floor lamp and with an egg which fell softly and safely to the surface of a sofa whereupon Mrs. Beckett opened the front door, said words interpreted by the Globe as "Never darken my door again" and the crow departed, unaware of possible distinction in the annals of news stories. — New York Sun.

There will be scores of people killed in the Texas city disaster who will never be identified. And in many a home in Canada and the United States families will wonder if the catastrophe has hit them. There are so many people floating around, who never write home, never keep in touch. They always intend to write, but somehow or other they neglect even to send a postcard. They go from place to place and their trail is lost by the home folks. Texas city is the sort of place that would attract many of these men who drift from town to town. Quite a few would be killed in a disaster like the explosion. And there would be no one to identify the bodies. They would be among the missing or the unidentified dead. — W. S. Clarke in Windsor Star.

In the year 1906, some 16,000,000 smelt eggs were carried from Lake Green in the State of Maine and planted in three rivers, tributaries of Lake Michigan, says the *Forest and Stream* magazine. The transplanting was done to aid in the breeding of land-locked salmon. Smelts spawn in fresh water, but their natural environment is salt water. Thus from 1906, 40 years ago, these fish have been trying to get back to the ocean. Apparently it is a slow process, but they are getting there. Generation after generation they have gradually found their way through Lake Huron, the Detroit River, Lake Erie and into Lake Ontario. This year they were caught at Brighton on the north shore of Lake Ontario. The difference between smelts and men is that men often do not seem to know where they are going. The similarity between the salt water fish in fresh water and men is that both keep on trying to get somewhere.



FROM "CHORICOS"

O Death,
 Thou art a healing wind
 That blowest over white flowers
 A-tremble with dew.
 Thou art a wind blowing
 Over far leagues of lonely sea.
 Thou art the dusk and the fragrance:
 Thou art the lips of love mournfully smiling;
 Thou art the sad peace of one
 Salute with old desires.
 Thou art the silence of beauty;
 And we look no more for the morning.
 We yearn no more for the sun,
 Since with thy white hands,
 Death,
 Thou crownest us with the pallid
 chaplets.
 The slim colorless poppies
 Which in thy garden alone
 Softly thou gatherest.
 And silently,
 And with slow feet approaching,
 And with bowed head and
 downcast eyes,
 We kneel before thee.
 And thou, leaning toward us,
 Carelessly layest upon us
 Flowers from thy thin cold hands:
 And, smiling as a chaste woman
 Knowing love in her heart,
 Thou sealest our eyes.
 And the illimitable quietude
 Comes gently upon us.
 —Richard Aldington.

**Old Charlottetown
 (And P.E.I.)
 THE ESCHEAT BILL**

"At first this Island formed a part of the Province of Nova Scotia, the proprietors knowing that on that account their lands would, through a Court of Escheat, be forfeited to the crown. To prevent this they petitioned the Lords Commissioners for Trade and Plantations, asking for a separate Government for this Island. Their petition, having been presented to His Majesty by the Lords Commissioners, His Majesty was pleased on the 26th day of August, 1767, to accede, and on the terms set forth in their memorial granted a separate Government to this Island. The first condition was, that the proprietors, however, having succeeded in their object of getting the Home Government committed to the establishment of a separate Government in the Colony thought no more about the payment of their Quit Rents; and the officers of the different departments of the public service were unpaid. "Such was the state of affairs at the close of the administration of Governor Patterson, who was succeeded by Governor Fanning who came here in 1802. He believed Governor Fanning had more power given to him by the Home authorities to deal summarily with the proprietors, than any other Lieutenant Governor who had ever been appointed and sent to this Island. But he was not sincere in his intention to do this for the benefit of the people on his arrival. He threatened the proprietors with Escheat, and instituted the first Escheat Bill, but which was not sent home. Some of them, fearing they might lose their lands, were induced to sell Governor Fanning, being a cunning lawyer, turned those fears to his own advantage and bought up considerable of their lands himself, after which they heard no more about Escheat from him. He was succeeded by Governor Smith. "In the meantime the people, through their representatives, were agitating the passing of a second Escheat Bill, when Governor Smith took the matter into his own hands, appointed Charles Wright, Donald McKay, John Gardiner, Thomas Robinson, Paul Mabey, Nathan Davies, William Bremner, Ralph Thomas, William Hyde, William Farquharson, Thomas Sims, William Warren and John Howell, a Court of Commissioners to inquire whether Township number fifty-five was not liable to be Escheated. The Commissioners reported that the proprietors of that Township had "not in any matter performed or kept the conditions and covenants in their charters to be performed and kept," which return was filed in the Court of Chancery, Feb. 5, 1818, and that township was accordingly escheated by Governor Smith, and transferred to the Crown. "On the 15th of August, 1818, a similar return was made by another Commission against Township number fifteen, which was also confiscated to the Crown in the same way. The Commissioners on the 15th closed their report by saying that "from the date of the said grant to the day of the date hereof, he or they have neglected or refused to keep the same." Not was there any doubt but the same was true also of most, if not all, of the other proprietors in the Colony. "The action of Governor Smith alarmed the proprietors. They foresaw clearly enough, that while he was allowed to remain on the Island their craft was in danger, and their broad acres liable to forfeiture. They, therefore, got up a petition against him, accusing "him of tyranny and an abuse of his power. The people had, through ignorance and misrepresentation, been prevailed upon to sign that petition, on the strength of which Governor Smith was removed, and tried upon the charges I contained, before the Privy Council. But he was honourably acquitted of all the charges which were preferred against him, and pensioned off for life by the Home Government." "From a speech in the Legislative Assembly, March 10, 1874, by the Hon. Benj. Davies.

PUBLIC FORUM

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

POETRY APPRECIATED

Sir,—I was quite disappointed in not seeing a Mother's Day poem by Constance I. Heckbert in Saturday's Guardian. I had been watching for one, as her Mother's Day poems are the best I have ever read. Her poems are all lovely, and many of them have been worthy of a place in the Poet's Corner. I also greatly admire "John of the Lilacs" poems, and those of the late Lucy Gertrude Clarkin are beautiful. I do not think we give our Island poets the praise and encouragement they deserve, and I should like to take this opportunity of thanking these gifted writers whose contributions to your paper I have so thoroughly enjoyed.

I am, Sir, etc.
 A GUARDIAN READER.

"GOOD" VS. "BAD" BUSINESS

Sir,—I noticed in your May 8th issue that Mr. Francis, Liberal member for First Kings calls the liquor profits of last year "good business". I presume he is expressing the opinion of the Government. Mr. Francis must either be very ignorant of the mischief drink is causing, or he cares nothing for those who suffer from its use. There was a day when no legislator upon his life as a member would dare to make such a statement, but here in P.E. Island, as elsewhere, we have drifted from the temperance ideals we once held. All over the world the moral bars are down. Truth, purity, self-control and honour are cheaper than they were.

Those of us who know, first hand, the loss and tragedy caused by drink, (and hardly be blamed if we disagree with the Government on this matter. No amount of profit from liquor sales can compensate for the debauched characters, the broken homes, the accidents and the murders due to drink. Our Government has moved into the liquor business, on the plea, I suppose, that people who are inclined to drink will get it anyway and we might as well make what we can out of this appetite, but isn't it rather poor "business" to make money out of human weakness? There are a good many people who can no more do without liquor than they can do without air, though they have sworn off many a time.

Our Government is now trying to get a large part of its revenue from the sale of drink. Nova Scotia gets one-third of its revenue from that source. New Brunswick is preparing to get more. All our Provincial governments are reaping rich harvests from the savings of foolish men. To encourage the luxury spending of such fabulous sums of money at any time is poor "business", but at a time when there is such need of better housing, better schools, better roads, and almost universal want of food, seems to be very bad "business" indeed. It reveals a bankrupt statesmanship which must lead ultimately to serious consequences. It may well be that, some day, we shall look back on this reckless spending with deep regret.

I am, Sir, etc.
 W.I. GREEN
 Stanley Bridge, P.E.I.

Kesselring Condemned

(Ottawa Journal)
 It is well that we be clear about why a British military court after a long and fair trial sentenced Nazi Field Marshal Albert Kesselring to be shot. Kesselring was not condemned to be shot because his stubborn able retreat up the Italian peninsula caused long delays and heavy losses to British and American forces, nor even because, as a former commander of the Luftwaffe, he was responsible for the bombing of Rotterdam. His Crime—the thing for which he was tried and sentenced—was his responsibility for murder; guilt for the infamous Ardeatine Caves massacre of 333 Italians near Rome in March, 1944, and for the deaths of 1,073 Italian civilians between June and August of the same year. "Not at any time, anywhere, has any German been tried or sentenced because he was a soldier; nowhere has there been vengeance. Retribution has come only where evidence in a fair trial brought proof of crime, ranging from responsibility for massacre, such as in the case of Kesselring, to conspiracy against humanity, such as in the case of the defendants at Nuremberg." Field Marshal Albert Kesselring was, admittedly, an able soldier, as such respected by adversaries. But the sickness of Nazism had evidently penetrated into his soul, as it had penetrated into the souls of so many other German leaders and into the minds and hearts of so many of the German people, making them into monstrous beasts, "Raskolnikov in Dostoevski's 'Crime and Punishment' who killed out of a will to power to prove that he was independent of all morality." It is against that evil, a degradation of humanity, a defiance of law of both God and man, that the world's outraged conscience, its instruments military and civilian courts, is striking.

U. N. Review

(United Nations News)
 The United Nations General Assembly, dealing with the question of Palestine, has decided that its Political and Security Committee may invite both the Arab Higher Committee and the Jewish Agency for Palestine to hearings before it. "The Committee's immediate task—the job for which the statements of the Arab Committee and the Jewish Agency will be useful—is to work out recommendations on the instructions to a special committee of inquiry into the Palestine question. The inquiry committee, proposed by the United Kingdom, which asked for the present special session of the Assembly, would report in the fall to the regular session of the 55-nation Assembly. The decision to invite the Jewish Agency specifically was made by the full Assembly, which then turned to the Political and Security Committee for further work. In the committee, it was pointed out that the Arab Committee, too, should be heard. This was reaffirmed by the full Assembly. "The Security Council's Committee on Membership had before it a request from Hungary for admission to the United Nations. The Security Council must endorse the application before Hungary may be admitted by the General Assembly. In Geneva, the Commission of Inquiry into frontier disputes along the Greek borders has issued instructions to its sub-commission which will stay in Greece to keep a constant surveillance over any further events. Members of the sub-commission have already begun arriving in Greece.

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