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."

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 20, 1946

Safeguarding The Quality

The care which goes into the canning of our Island lobsters—and of all Canadian lobsters for that matter—is illustrated in the current issue of *Fisheries News Bulletin*, published by the Dominion Department of Fisheries. Here are some of the safeguards against lowering the high quality standard:

Lobster canners can't operate their plants without having government permits. They can't get permits unless their canneries have passed a prescribed and detailed grading test made by a trained fisheries officer under Federal regulations relating to the canning of fish and shellfish.

And a lobster cannery doesn't pass the test unless it is found to merit at least 75 marks out of a possible 100 on the score of construction and equipment and at least 85 out of 100 for operating methods and plant sanitation. Fifty per cent may be the pass mark in some schools but lobster canneries have to go a good deal better than that.

Nor is it enough to pass the test at the beginning of the lobster season. Canneries must measure up to standard throughout the season's operations, and examinations by fisheries inspectors see to it that they do.

For instance, during 1945 the hundred and forty-one lobster canneries at work in the Maritimes were inspected 647 times by officers of the Dominion Department of Fisheries, which administers all the sea fisheries in that part of the world. There are different lobster seasons on different parts of the coast but no season in any area where canning goes on is longer than two months, or a few days over that. Maritime canneries operated in '45 underwent 4.5 inspections, on the average, during the short season.

All told, the number of cases of canned lobster put up in the three Maritime Provinces during 1945 was 59,684, roughly 650 more than in the preceding year. Final checking may change the figures a little, up or down, but not very much. Although total pack was larger than in 1944, the gain was really in Prince Edward Island where 23,000 cases were packed, as against 21,000. Lobster cannery output in Prince Edward Island has risen steadily in the past three or four years.

Nova Scotia pack, 20,540 cases, showed a decrease of 40 or 50 cases in '45. In New Brunswick a drop of slightly more than 1,300 cases brought the provincial production down to 16,140.

Most of the lobsters which go into cans are caught in what is generally called the "Spring season", though actually the season's fishing runs into early Summer. Spring season pack last year was slightly more than 51,000 cases, Fall season pack under 8,700 cases.

A Barren Throne Speech

Parliament was reminded in the Speech from the Throne that the Co-ordinating Committee of the Dominion Provincial Conference will meet again on April 25 and this may result in further legislative proposals. Beyond this intimation, there seems to be not a single piece of new legislation of any importance forecast in the Speech.

Surely, says the *Globe and Mail*, the Government does not suggest that Parliament do nothing more than has been outlined to the members. They were told that provision of food to hungry countries is the "most pressing" of world problems, and the Government is giving "every encouragement" to increased production. Parliament can hardly permit that statement to go unchallenged. Certainly it does not square with Agriculture Minister Gardiner's announcement of the day previous that grain producers will not be asked to increase their acreages this year.

The Speech noted that "except for the forces still employed in connection with the occupation of Germany, practically all our armed forces are now home" and are being "rapidly" demobilized. Nothing was said about the Government's announced intention of withdrawing the Army of Occupation. Apparently the Government did not deem worthy of mention the sad fact we are quitting the job before it is completed. Members and the public alike might well wonder if this is indicative of Cabinet indifference to the gravity of the times and our commitments, voluntarily given, to assist in maintenance of the peace. "Much consideration," the Speech said, "has been given to the composition of the permanent armed forces." Just "consideration," nothing else.

But even this Speech, by its very weakness, offers one ray of hope. No time need be wasted in debating it. Parliament can place a proper evaluation upon it by brushing it aside, and proceeding at once to a thorough examination of foreign policy and those vital matters allied with it.

-EDITORIAL NOTES-

How narrowly Prime Minister King escaped being the second Great Appeaser in world history. He thought of imitating Prime Minister Chamberlain and bearding Stalin in his layer, but—he went to Washington instead."

* * *

The City Council is faced with the alternative of approving the proposed increase of 50c per month for the present hygenic service, or launching out on a new and more sanitary scheme of an incinerator installation. It is all a question of finance. The present arrangement costs the citizens who avail themselves of it, $15 per annum, which is to be increased to $18. Will the proposed municipal project cost them more in taxes, and will it prove more satisfactory from every point of view?

* * * *

A new type power canoe of light alloy construction has been produced by a United Kingdom firm. This canoe was originally designed for the use of the armed forces in tropical conditions and can be used in all types of heavy weather. It is built on the catamaran style with the hull in three independent watertight sections. The stern section houses the power unit which is an air-cooled twin cylinder petrol engine. This engine propels the canoe at 14.4 kms. per hour with a range of 8.4 kms. per litre.

* * * *

Under the existing law it is provided that the post of Secretary of State for External Affairs shall be held by the person who at the time is Prime Minister. A proposed amendment to be brought before Parliament would remove that stipulation. All sorts of stories have been in circulation about who will be named to that post but the best guess is it will go to Rt. Hon. L. S. St. Laurent, Minister of Justice who has already acted in that capacity in the absence of the Prime Minister at London and Washington last fall and who also played an important part in the UNO assembly meetings since that time.

* * * *

The forgetful money savers. Unclaimed balances in Canadian chartered banks and the Quebec Savings Banks totalled approximately $2,019,300 at Dec. 31, 1945, an increase of about $395,000 from the end of 1944. Unclaimed balances held by the banks in the provinces of Manitoba and Quebec for periods of 12 and 30 years, respectively, prior to Sept. 1, 1944, are retained by the banks and reported in their returns pending the determination of certain rights claimed by these provinces. In the other seven provinces balances unclaimed for a period of 10 years or longer are transferred to the Bank of Canada.

* * * *

The town of Sussex, N. B., has decided to seek a town manager and a committee has been set up to define his duties. A resolution proposing the appointment of a town manager and the appointment of the committee was passed unanimously at a recent meeting of the town council. It had been suggested that a plebiscite be held in the town regarding the question of the appointment, but it was pointed out that many of the ratepayers were not sufficiently well informed concerning the duties of a town manager to be qualified to cast a vote. This point was brought forth following the reading of a petition signed by some 115 citizens of the town asking for a plebiscite.

* * * *

The bungling over the supply of pasteurized milk to Newfoundland is one more instance of the lack of business capacity in the management of provincial affairs. The Government didn't know the possibilities and practicability of such a trade, and had it not been for the initiative and enterprise of Prince County interests the contract for this valuable new export industry would have been lost. Some time ago we suggested it would pay to have the Board of Trade appoint a full-time manager just to attend to such matters, and to ascertain new outlets for existing industries and the development of new ones As it is, we are evidently falling down on the job of making the most of our God-given opportunities.

* * * *

In New Brunswick, farmers are turning to electricity, says *Saint John Telegraph-Journal*. The first step has been toward electric lights in dwellings and barns. But there are many farms with other electrical equipment such as milkers, water pumps and small grinders. There is evidence that the supply of electricity will be enlarged and the authorities have in mind the taking of the current to every farm in this territory. For the present our farmers are content to heat their homes with fuel from the farm woodlot and hay drying is still dependent upon the rays of the sun. In some places salt is used to keep the hay in good condition when stored in mows. With all the improvements promised in electric equipment there is no doubt that our farmers are looking more and more toward electricity as a source of light and power, and modernized farms are planned in many districts, with the farm wife benefiting as much as the farmer himself.

* * * *

Sir Isaac Newton, British scientist and philosopher, died this date 1727; recognized as the greatest scientific philosopher in British history, present-day successors still giving him credit for being in a class by himself; he held the chair of mathematics in Cambridge University in 1669, and was President of the Royal Society from 1703 till his death: "If I have done the public any service, it is due to patient thought." . . . "I do not know what I may appear to the world, but to myself I seem to have been only like a boy playing on the seashore and diverting himself in now and then finding another pebble or a prettier shell than ordinary, whilst the great ocean of truth lay all undiscovered before me." . . . As to Natural Religion, "I believe the world was made at one cast"

Notes By The Way

Although nylons are derived from coal, there appears to be no tendency to blame John L. Lewis for the slowness for which they are mined. —Edmonton Journal.

A scientist studying bomb damage in Nagasaki examined a house which was fairly sound, except for a screen that showed an interesting damage effect—the lower part was battered while the upper part was intact. "Atomic bomb?" he asked the housewife. "No", she said. "Small boy."—This Week.

Although farmers make up about 23 percent of our population, they received as net income from agriculture only 7.3 percent of our national income in 1939, and only 9.5 percent in 1942, says The Portland Press Herald. Forty-seven percent of all farm families had cash incomes of less than $750 in 1941. The average monthly wages (with board) of farm workers were approximately $23 in 1913, $52 in 1920, $18 in 1933, $27 in 1939, and $36 in 1941.

The other day in these columns we had occasion to offer apologies to our readers from Scotland for the unforgivable sin of printing "kilt" as the plural of "kilt." It was with pleasure that we were able to turn to another page of the same issue, and note that one of our copy readers had avoided another pitfall. The headline read "Alberta Wives in Mauretania." That's right—"in", not "on." We know it is probably pedantic to insist on this small matter, and that 99 out of every 100 persons including sailors use the other expression, but nevertheless any good seafaring man who knows his salt will confirm that the correct usage is "in a ship," not "on a ship." —Calgary Albertan.

Courtesy is catching on. Have you noticed? It is the returning soldier, teaching cheerfulness and civility to those who stayed at home and are jaded and fretted. You will find fishmongers apologetic for their lack of variety and willing to fillet the fish! There are taximen with war ribbons up giving service with a smile, before the tip. And the returned busman —what a nice fellow he is! These cheerful, friendly blokes back from the wars are setting a new standard of manners to the community. —London Express.

A drastic plan for minimizing accidents in the streets of Edinburgh is to be discussed by Edinburgh Accident Prevention Council, says The Edinburgh Scotsman. The plan, devised by a member of the council, Mr. L. Gordon Sandeman, envisages recommending to the town council the abolition of trams in favor of buses, the removal of all electric standards from the centre of streets and the pavements, the removal of all street islands, the proper marking and illumination by night of pedestrian crossings, the erection of railings alongside the pavements of narrow streets and at all street corners on main streets, the replacement of all wood and rubber blocks by granite blocks, the education of school children to walk rather than run across streets, and of pedestrians to walk on the left side instead of, as at present, on the right side of pavements.

Canada has at last achieved a reasonable balance between crop land and fallow land and it cannot be lightly disturbed in the interests of agriculture. While such a program is essential as a long-term plan, it can and should be modified to meet a sudden and special emergency this year the most serious famine and hunger of recent times. If fallow land is cropped this year it should be done with a full understanding that this is an emergency measure only, that when the emergency passes the basic fallow program should be re-established. Also, when world danger has eased, Canada can return immediately to the expansion of its livestock output. —Winnipeg Free Press.

The falling birth-rate is already having considerable repercussions in British schools. There are half a million fewer children of school age in local authority schools than in 1938, giving a decrease of about 10 percent. This fall is not reflected in any lowering in the average size of classes, which is still, owing to call-up and retirement, 29 per teacher. The actual size of classes, ignoring averages, reveals larger changes in the geographical distribution of children. London County Council's school population has fallen from 480,000 in 1938 to 303,000 in 1945, which is a 36 percent drop instead of the average to 10 per cent drop, whereas the school population of Surrey, Bedfordshire, Berkshire and Buckingham rose slightly. Similarly in Liverpool the fall was 19 percent instead of 10 percent. —London Economist.

A city's cultural achievements cannot be totalled like an assessment roll, but they have a more permanent reality than the value of buildings. Public expenditure upon them cannot be pointed to by aspiring candidates for office, as well-paved streets, garbage collection, or, possibly, snow removal can be. Yet the community owes support to these intangible values, which repay in happiness, richer living and better people far in excess of the money spent upon them. The niggardly, grudging support which the city council has been giving these things is unworthy of the people it represents. It is time the matter was lifted above the moods and prejudices of individuals, and accepted as a fundamental element of civic responsibility. — Toronto Globe and Mail.

The Comet Line ran from Belgium overland across the Pyrenees to Spain, and along it hundreds of Allied airmen, soldiers, and sailors were helped to safety from German-occupied Europe. The "Line" was not so much a route as a chain of inflexible human purpose, and a 29-year-old Belgian woman, Mlle. Andree de Jongh, who was one of its most devoted human links, was invested by the King last week with the George Medal for "outstanding gallantry and tenacious devotion to the Allied cause." Slight, fair-haired, pretty, Mlle. de Jongh left a commercial studio where she worked as an artist to make thirty-four perilous journeys to the Pyrenees and back to Belgium, guiding 180 men to safety. In one emergency when there was no boat, she swam the Somme twenty times to help across non-swimmers. Her father, a schoolmaster, who worked for the "Line" in Paris, was arrested and shot. She dodged the Gestapo until 1943, when she was caught and sent to Germany, to the ghastly concentration camps at Ravensbruck and Mauthausen. Her sister Suzanne was arrested—the sisters met in a concentration camp. Her mother was imprisoned. Her aunt was imprisoned. Such was one Belgian family's contribution to the war. —Manchester Guardian.

Sir. Wm. Macdonald

(Edgar Andrew Collard in the Montreal Gazette.)

II.

The contributions of Sir William Christopher Macdonald to education are said to have had a curiously casual beginning. In one of McGill University's financial campaigns, students happened to be among the canvassers. Two of these students, with undergraduate recklessness, had mounted the steep and narrow stairway of Sir William's office at number 340 Notre Dame street and laid the needs and claims of the University before the quiet little Tobacco King. To their surprise and to that of the authorities of the University, Sir William responded with a handsome donation.

Though it may have been casual in its origin, Sir William's assistance in the development of McGill became one of the absorbing interests of his life. And he became interested in McGill at a critical time in its history. New facilities were urgently needed to bring its scientific teaching up to modern requirements. With the gift of Sir William's millions, three separate science buildings appeared on the east side of the campus, and a new era of teaching and research was begun.

One of the professors who were brought to McGill to direct the new expansion in scientific instruction and research was a 27-year-old New Zealander, Ernest Rutherford (later the Rt. Hon. Lord Rutherford, O.M., Cavendish Professor of Physics at the University of Cambridge). Ernest Rutherford's impressions of Macdonald were favorable. "I have met Mr. Macdonald several times," he wrote shortly after his arrival in Montreal; "he is a grey-haired Scotsman, simple and unassuming, and I like him very well."

Spartan Generosity

For the research work in the new Macdonald Physics Building, by which Rutherford laid down the fundamental principles of atomic knowledge, Sir William was ready to provide the required apparatus, however expensive it might be.

On the matter of salaries, however, Sir William held Spartan principles. "The salaries are small," wrote Rutherford, "compared with the endowment of the laboratories and the enormous money spent on them, but that is chiefly due to the fact that the money is advanced by Macdonald - - - and he lives on £250 a year, so he reckons a professor should live on £500. However £500 is not so bad and as the physical laboratory is the best of the kind in the world, I cannot complain."

Sir William's liberality was restricted in another direction; for though he was the Tobacco King of Canada, he was strangely intolerant of the use of tobacco. One day, while Dr. A. S. Eve was working with gamma rays in the basement of the Physics Building, Ernest Rutherford rushed in breathless.

"Open the windows, put away your pipes, hide your tobacco," he shouted.

"All right," said Dr. Eve, "but what is the trouble?"

"Hurry up!" urged Rutherford, "Macdonald is coming round to the laboratory!"

As Dr. Eve, later recalling the incident, commented: "We were all, men and laboratory dependent on the sale of tobacco, but to use it was a crime."

Millions and Acres

Sir William realized that McGill University needed for its expansion not only new professorships, new equipment, and new buildings, but also new land. Few building sites remained on the small compus, and it seemed probable that McGill's later buildings would have to be scattered over the city, with a loss in unity of spirit and of convenience in administration.

In their mood of anxiety the authorities of the university never expected a solution of their problem so sweeping as that which Sir William Macdonald was to provide. Working entirely alone and keeping his own counsel, Sir William purchased, at a cost of more than a million dollars, one of the last open spaces left at the heart of the city — the old Molson, Law and Frothingham properties, which stretched above Pine avenue from the Royal Victoria Hospital to Fletcher's Field.

Of his gift a commentator of the time declared: "It must be obvious even now that it anchors the university securely in the very heart of the city. What no other man in Montreal, and not even any combination of men would have the imagination to suggest or the courage to attempt, Sir William Macdonald has accomplished single-handed.

Four years earlier Sir William had given another, and still larger property to McGill University for the establishment of an agricultural college. He had purchased the celebrated stock farm of Robert Reford at Ste. Anne de Bellevue, together with five adjoining properties. These 800 acres, and the erection and equipment of the necessary buildings, amounted to a total of more than three million dollars; and in order that the new college might be suitably endowed, he donated a second sum, also of more than three million dollars.

Sir William's interest in education extended also to the improvement of primary and secondary schools. Indeed, in the development of Macdonald College at Ste. Anne de Bellevue he had had in mind the provision of better facilities for the training of teachers than were being offered in the quaint old Gothic building on Belmont street, which the McGill Normal School had occupied since its formation in 1859. He aslo made generous contributions for the consolidation of rural schools, for the establishment of schools for manual training, and for the extension of interest in the improvement of agriculture among farm children through the "good seed" movement. Nor did he forget the venerable little Prince of Wales Academy on Prince Edward Island, but by a substantial gift he made possible its reorganization.

Lonely Eminence

In all his princely gifts Sir William rigidly avoided ostentation. Many a time the governors of McGill University would have thanked him in public, but he had a habit of disappearing on these occasions. He would literally run away from formal votes of thanks, slipping down the back stairs of the Molson Hall in the old Arts Building when his generosity to the university began to be mentioned.

Indeed, in all respects—in his business, in his philanthropies, and even in his private life—Sir William Macdonald was exceedingly reserved. Though the largest shareholder in the Bank of Montreal, he was notably reticent at the directors' meetings. He had few personal friends, but in his house at number three Prince of Wales Terrace, he lived in comparative solitude.

Perhaps his life was rather lonely, especially at the end. For his sister, Miss Helen Macdonald, who had kept house for him, died, and no one nearer to him than nephews and nieces remained. Two of his favorite relatives had been Alain and Alastair Macdonald both Jesuit priests. Though Sir William had given up Roman Catholicism before he reached his twentieth year and had become severely opposed to all secretarianism, his feeling for race and clan proved stronger than his clerical antipathies, and Father Alain and Father Alastair had been frequent and welcomed visitors at Sir William's house in the Prince of Wales' Terrace.

But both these favorite relatives had died, and he was deprived even of the pleasure of the occasional evenings they had spent together talking about old Scotland and the Clan Macdonald of Glenaladale and of the Jacobite traditions of the family —evenings in which Sir William would recite for his ecclesiastical guests the Latin verses he had learned as a child.

Yet McGill University was always at hand, and he would often leave his house in the Terrace and stoll through the neighboring campus, to enjoy the sight of the young people who were the heirs of his generosity. Indeed in all his contributions he had kept in mind that he was giving money not merely to an institution but to its students. His sense of direct interest in the students was expressed when he erected the McGill Union on Sherbrooke Street, in order that they might have a building entirely their own.

Traits of Character

Sir William Macdonald took ill in 1914. Although in feeble health during 1915 and 1916, he drove out quite often in his carriage. During the last six months of his life he was confined to his bed. He died very quietly on a Saturday afternoon in June, 1917.

He died in his 86th year. He was already long celebrated for the great fortune he had made and for the generosity with which he had given so much of it away. Yet in his death he was remembered not only as the financier and the philanthropist. Rather, it was for the traits of character, which had given him, in the midst of his great wealth, a personal austerity, and, in the lavishness of his benefactions, a personal reserve.

PUBLIC FORUM

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

EDUCATION FOR EVERYBODY

Sir,—On one or more occasions, I think, your Forum has been imposed upon by writers seeking an easy way of advertising, and for purely selfish interests too. As the following advertisement is written purely in the interest of education for everybody, perhaps you would be good enough to insert it in this column without cost, "Wanted, for school year beginning July 1st., 1950, by Happy Somewhere School District — a modern up-to-date teacher. All applicants must be able to read and write, and play the radio."

I am, Sir, etc.
SCHOOL PROSPECTOR X.

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

Poet's Corner

MARCH MORNING

Rising, unrayed, a burnished copper sun,
Gleams through a filagree of frost-etched trees;
Their filmy whiteness, like a curtain, run
Across horizon, at the day's release.

There is no echo, as of bell just rung,
Nor murmuring through Dawn's aeolian harp;
A quiet falls behind the night that's gone,
A brooding silence holds the air so sharp.

The waking City stretched, arms outflung;
And soft a whisper breaks upon the air,
The movement grows, and as the morn's begun,
Life resumes its tempo, sure and clear.

—Myrtle E. Yank in the Ottawa Citizen.

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 1071

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 2080 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 13

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 443
CHARLOTTETOWN, P.E.I.

DR. A. R. SMITH
DENTIST
175 Grafton Street
Office Hours: 9 to 12 — 2 to 5
Telephone 2284.

ALEX W. MATHIESON
BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, ETC.
Office: 98 Great George Street
Money to Loan Collection

PUBLIC STENOGRAPHER
Mimeographing cards and circular correspondence, typing and bookkeeping.
MISS HELEN GIDDEN
Telephone 2020
Evenings 1890-J.
P. O. Box 452.
168 Queen Street

EYES EXAMINED
AND
GLASSES FITTED
J. S. Taylor
OPTOMETRIST
Corner Kent and Queen Sts.
Phone 1956
Evenings By Appointment
Phone: Residence 1013

WHY HAVE SORE FEET?
JUST RUB IN MINARD'S KING OF PAIN LINIMENT

QUICKIES By Ken Reynolds

"Chance to make your fortune, Mister—just what you need to answer a Guardian Want Ad!"

E. R. Brow & Son
Fire, Auto, Life, Accident, Sickness and Plate Glass Insurance at Lowest Rate
Agent at Summerside, D. O. Stewart
144 Richmond St. Charlottetown