THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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

MONDAY, AUGUST 18, 1947

Mr. Atherton Too!

Hon. Ray Atherton, who visited here some time ago in the course of his duties as United States Ambassador to Canada, is like many other notables, an ardent amateur painter. He has just gone to Jasper where he and Mrs. Atherton will enjoy painting the grandeur and beauty of the Rockies.

Meantime, Viscount Alexander, another enthusiastic painter, is off to Ingonish, an artist's paradise in Cape Breton, where a rocky headland juts out into the Atlantic, and where the woods, the rocks, the sea and the sky unfailingly stir the emotions. A few weeks hence, no doubt, when the Athertons and the Alexanders return to Ottawa, they will be interested in comparing the work of their brushes.

"With painting so much in vogue," comments the *Winnipeg Free Press*, "perhaps we may expect to see Prime Minister King hieing away to capture the beauties of the St. Lawrence valley or the Laurentians, or going down to Peggy's Cove on the Atlantic coast near Halifax. True, Mr. King is a little over seventy, but so is Mr. Churchill, the world's most notable amateur artist, who, within the last year, had a painting accepted by the Royal Academy."

Our Winnipeg contemporary's suggestion is such a good one that it might well be extended to include all our political, business and other leaders. The idea that art—whether in the form of painting, poetry, music or sculpture—is too trivial for our public men to bother with is a most unfortunate fallacy. It is a reflection, of course, of the utilitarian age in which we live. We shall never get back to sanity in national or international affairs until we regain a broader perspective and knowledge of what constitutes the things most worth while in life.

Books Barred In Britain

The following from the British *Board of Trade Journal* will explain why it is that certain Canadian books are no longer to be imported freely into Britain:

Before the war there was no obstacle (either in the form of import duties or of import restrictions) to the free import of books into the United Kingdom. Total United Kingdom imports of books amounted to about $4,000,000 of which the United States supplied sixty to seventy per cent, Europe, twenty to twenty-five per cent, Eire, ten to fifteen per cent, and Canada, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa (taken together) about two per cent.

During the war, shortage of shipping space as well as of foreign exchange made it necessary to apply import licensing to restrict imports of books from all sources very drastically. After the end of the war, however, an Open General Licence was issued permitting unrestricted imports of books from Commonwealth countries, in order to restore that free flow of books from these countries to the United Kingdom which is clearly desirable. Owing to the heavy demand for books and to various factors which have limited the output of United Kingdom publishers, imports of books from other Commonwealth countries under this Open General Licence speedily grew to very large dimensions—over $3,200,000 in 1946.

Towards the end of 1946, however, it became necessary to reconsider the arrangements for the import of books into the United Kingdom owing to the United Kingdom's non-discrimination obligation under the United States Loan Agreement. The United States Loan to the United Kingdom, it will be recalled, was made on certain conditions; one of these was that, on and after January 1, 1947, the United Kingdom would not (subject to certain exceptions not here relevant) discriminate against the United States in its import licensing restrictions on any product.

In the case of technical, scientific and other non-fiction books, an Open General Licence was extended to include the United States as well as Commonwealth countries. The import of fiction and children's books, on the other hand, was regulated by a special arrangement. Under this, regular importers are enabled to import fiction and chillden's books without any limit of quantity, provided that 50 per cent by value of their total imports is in due course re-exported. This does not mean that the importer has to re-export fifty per cent of the number of copies he imports of any particular book, or of the books he imports from particular countries; his only obligation is that, if he imports, say, $40,000 worth of books in all, he must in due course re-export half (by value) of these. In other words, if he can import $20,000 worth of fiction and children's books, to remove them as rapidly as the United Kingdom's foreign exchange position and subsequently re-export these, he can also import $20,000 worth (of any fiction or children's books he pleases and from any country he pleases) for sale in the United Kingdom.

It should be added that the foregoing arrangement applies in general only to books bound in stiff board covers; special restrictions have had to be placed on the import of paper-covered books in order to prevent comic, crime and 'Wild West' magazines and similar periodicals, which the United Kingdom cannot at present afford to import at all, from being imported under the guise of paper-covered books.

It cannot be claimed that this arrangement allows as free an import of fiction and children's books from Commonwealth sources as could have been wished; it should, however, allow a substantial quantity of such books to be imported for sale in the United Kingdom and gives publishers in Commonwealth countries, who have expanded their productive capacity during the war and since, an equal chance of competing in the United Kingdom market with the United States and other overseas publishers.

It will be clear from the foregoing that these restrictions on imports of books from other Commonwealth countries have been imposed, not in order to protect the United Kingdom publishing industry, but simply because the United Kingdom cannot, as yet, afford unrestricted imports from the United States, and, so long as this is so, is obliged to place the same restrictions on imports both of United States and of Commonwealth books. Restrictions on the free interchange of books are undesirable as a matter of general principle; these restrictions are kept continuously under review, and it is intended to remove them as rapidly as the United Kingdom's foreign exchange position permits. It may be added that the Publishers' Association of the United Kingdom, while realizing the necessity of these restrictions, has represented to the Board of Trade its regret that they have had to be imposed and its desire that they should be removed as soon as possible.

— EDITORIAL NOTES —

Steamboats were invented this date 1807.

* * * *

The caller air is refreshing after the tropical heat.

* * * *

The next outstanding event will be Labour Day, Monday, Sept. 1.

* * * *

Visitors certainly had a hot time in the old home town during Old Home Week. Now the deluge.

* * * *

All nice girls love a sailor, so the lads on shore leave from H. M. S. Snipe must be considerably outnumbered.

* * * *

It is gratifying to our farm producers to learn there is the prospect of increased prices for butter and eggs. They have been controlled too long for the farmers' good.

* * * *

After Old Home Week summer cottagers and seaside hotel guests begin to think of wending their way back to business for Fall and Winter. They have had a glorious time up till the present.

* * * *

The reunion of the North Novas in Amherst was a great success. By now ex-servicemen are pretty well past the stage when their chief desire was to avoid anything reminiscent of war, and should enjoy comparing notes with former comrades.

* * * *

Nova Scotians must be thankful today that most of their communities are on the sea coast. Villages menaced by fire can be evacuated by sea where residents of wholly land-locked communities would willy-nilly have to take to the roads.

* * * *

First official predictions indicate that Canada's harvest of wheat, oats and barley will be considerably smaller than anticipated, but that flax and coarse grains will exceed last year's crop.

* * * *

James Beattie, LL.D., poet, died this date 1803; native of Aberdeen, Scotland, where he was born in 1755. His principal work was *The Minstrel*, published in 1771, which brought him fame in the literary world; others include *The Hermit, The Judgment of Paris, The Wolf and the Shepherds*:

"The present moment is our ain,
The neist we never saw."

* * * *

Totalitarianism has become the law in Britain, and most people must now do what the dictators deem necessary, not what they chose. Needs must when the devil drives, so employers and trade unions have compulsorily lain down together, providing for direction of labour in most fields of industry. It took a pale pink Socialist government to bring this about.

* * * *

It will be interesting to learn the outcome of the conference of Provincial Ministers of Education in Quebec on 11th of next month to discuss a uniform system of education and the production of a history acceptable to all parts of the country. A great deal of elimination and substitution will be necessary to accomplish the latter object; it was found impossible, or rather impracticable in the case of England, Scotland and Ireland.

* * * *

The English Air Cadets who visited us Friday and Saturday are certainly fine specimens of Britain's rising generation. They are full of the joy of life, as alert as crickets, and want to know about everything. They were particularly appreciative of the hospitality given them here, reminding them forcibly of the days of their childhood when everything was plentiful in the homeland, and war and its dire consequences unknown. Let us trust the day is not too far distant when they will be as well off again in their native land as they were heretofore.

* * * *

Five years ago, on August 19, 1942, more than 5,000 eager but as yet untried Canadian troops pulled off the first major Canadian "show" of World War II when they hit the French beaches at Dieppe in what has been described as one of the biggest and most ambitious commando raids in the history of modern warfare. They proved to an anxious world that Canadians must be rated among the world's toughest fighters. With naval, air and land support, the raiding party went in and for almost nine hours engaged the German garrison in some of the bloodiest fighting of the war. Casualties on both sides were anything but light. Seven hundred and ten Canadians were killed or died of wounds, 608 were wounded, and men missing or known to have been taken prisoner totalled 2,066. Canadian troops earned 93 decorations (including 2 Victoria Crosses) and 91 mentions in despatches for their share in the fighting.

Notes By The Way

Even if an American president didn't want another term, it would be easier to run for re-election than to go house-hunting. — Edmonton Journal.

A farmer has invented a one-legged stool which he claims saves 28 motions in milking a cow. What's he got —four hands? —Edmonton Journal.

After months of investigation, the United States Army Air Force officially concludes that there never was any such thing as a "flying saucer." Thus science finally catches up with common sense. — Windsor Star.

A wheatburger would, of course, emerge in the competition for a dish representative of Saskatchewan, says The Ottawa Citizen. Winner of the local run-off at Estevan fair, the wheatburger sounds very nourishing — rolled wheat, round steak and eggs, seasoned with onions and parsley. The tourist and nutrition branches of the provincial government will give a prize to the concocter of the recipe which is chosen as the provincial dish.

If we are to have tipping —and there is no sign whatever of its disappearance —by all means let it be on an organized and equitable basis with one major tip to cover all the services that have been rendered in an hotel or other establishment instead of half a dozen or more tips, large and small, which are anything but satisfactory. —Brockville Recorder and Times.

Wherever you find five Canadians together one of them will be on a diet; four of them should have something done to their homes, but will wait until prices come down; two-and-a-half of them don't know anything more about Empire preferences than they do about Sanskrit; more of them worry about money than anything else and an undisclosed number say My Goodness! when they are working with a hammer and hit their thumb instead of the nail. —Hamilton Spectator.

Stanley Hiller, Jr., 22-year-old president and general manager of United Helicopters, Inc., Palo Alto, Calif., who designed, built and flew the first practical co-axial helicopter at the age of 19, believes that it will be several years before helicopters will be ready for the general public, according to Popular Mechanics. He explains that today's helicopter requires extraordinary flying skill, and that it costs more than the light plane. Also that there are insufficient landing places in metropolitan areas. "Helicopters," he says, "are really just in the 'Model T' stage of evolution."

There are two basic points about Britain's present dire predicament from which this country and others should learn. 1. There are limits to what a nation can do, limits to what it can spend. There is not, contrary to the assertions of latterday prophets of Utopia, an inexhaustible pool from which to draw social and other benefits. 2. The powers of "planning" are limited and the results uncertain. — Toronto Financial Post.

A dense metropolitan railroad network can have a rapid train service only if the signaling is automatic, says The St. Thomas Times-Journal. An electric current from one rail is carried through the wheels and axles of the train to the other rail and automatically records the presence of the train, either on the corresponding signal or the nearest signal box. This system, developed to the highest degree of perfection, makes it possible for trains to run, for instance, on the London Underground at 40-second intervals at the peak hours. On the less used tracks, however, this automatic signal does not work with absolute efficiency. If the rails are rusty, the passage of the current is hindered. United Kingdom railway engineers have now overcome this danger and experiments are to be carried out in London with stainless steel strips on little used rails to make all the tracks safe for automatic signaling.

The Eastern railroads, through a series of display advertisements, have been calling the attention of the public to a flock of "feather-bedding" rules which the operating unions have been demanding of the railroads of the country. Twenty-eight of these rules, they say, would compel railroads to pay more money for the same or less work, seven would require additional and unnecessary men to do the same work; the rest would bring about changes in operating practices at increased cost." All together they "would cost a billion dollars annually—a gigantic waste which neither the railroads nor the country can afford." An example cited reminds one of the make-work exactions of a Petrillo—namely, the demand that on Diesel-powered trains there shall be one full crew for each unit of the locomotive. Thus "a freight train hauled by a four-unit Diesel would have to carry four engineers, four firemen, four conductors and at least eight brakemen, or a total of 20 men instead of five." —New York Herald Tribune.

HARVEST UNDERWAY

LETHBRIDGE, Alta. -- (CP) — Combining of spring wheat in the Foremost district, 68 miles southeast of here, is under way. One field being combined was reported yielding 16 bushels an acre.

FISH FROM TAP

VANCOUVER — (CP) — Constable Ernest Cave got a surprise when he turned on the water tap in his home. A live 7-inch fish — a lamprey — came out with the water.

"Fiery Cross" Ancient Scottish Emblem Coming To Canada

(United Kingdom Information)

LONDON — (By Cable — "An Crois Tara", Gaelic name for the "Fiery Cross", ancient method of summoning the Scottish clans, is coming to Canada, for the first time so far as is known. Calling all Scots the world over to support "Enterprise Scotland 1947"—an exhibition of industrial design which opens in Edinburgh on August 25, the emblem will arrive at Dorval Airport, Montreal, about 10.30 A.M. EDT., on Wednesday, August 13, aboard a British Overseas Airways Speedbird.

Representatives of Scottish societies in Montreal will be present at Dorval to receive the "Fiery Cross". After ceremonies in Montreal, it is expected that the emblem will be taken, through the co-operation of T.C.A., by plane to Scottish communities in Toronto and possibly other cities of Canada.

The "Fiery Cross" is being sent out again for the first time for 200 years. The last time was 1745 when it summoned clans to the standard of Bonnie Prince Charlie before his invasion of England.

* * *

When a Scottish chieftain wanted to gather his kinsmen in a sudden emergency, he made a cross of birchwood tied with leather thongs, seared the four edges with fire and extinguished them in the blood of a goat.

The cross was then delivered to a swift and trusty messenger who ran full speed with it to the next hamlet where he presented it to the leading clansman along with the name of the proposed rendezvous. Whoever received the cross had to send it forward to the next village with the same speed. So it passed as swiftly as possible through all the districts which held allegiance to the chief.

On this occasion, the cross is being dispatched to Scotsmen around the world. It will be received and passed on between Scottish communities in the British Commonwealth, including Canada, South Africa, Australia and New Zealand, and in the United States and in Europe.

After a picturesque ceremony in Edinburgh Castle, on August 6, during which Sir John Falconer, Lord Provost of Edinburgh, lit the cross in the presence of a large gathering of the Scottish Chiefs and their Clans, runners of the Scottish Athletic Association started the cross on its travels. Working in relays, the marathon runners left Edinburgh to the strains of massed pipe bands playing "Blue Bonnets Over the Border." They are taking the cross to London on the first stage of its journey around the world.

The frist 25 miles of the course were covered in a single stretch by Duncan McNab Robertson, British Marathon Champion until 1939. Further stretches of 25 miles are being covered by other Scottish Marathon runners who are taking part in the relay to London.

A piper of the Scottish Military Command is travelling with the relay team, and Scottish Societies and pipers along the 400-mile route are turning out to welcome the runners.

This Scottish custom of using a fiery cross to summon the clans dates back to the earliest period of Scottish history. First record of its use was when the Roman general Agricola tried to push north into Scotland in A.D. 83. The Scottish people were able to repel the Roman invaders because they were summoned with the Fiery Cross by their chief, Calgacus. The two-foot high "Fiery Cross" coming to Canada is an exact replica of the type used 19 centuries ago.

* * *

The B.O.A.C. pilot chosen to bring the "Fiery Cross" symbol across the Atlantic is tall, ruddy Captain Donald Anderson, 36-year-old Scotsman from Perthshire, now living in Montreal. He recently became the third pilot in civil airline history to fly the trans-Atlantic route 200 times.

Since 1940, when Captain Anderson started ferrying bombers to Britain from Canada, he has run up an outstanding total of 3,500 flying hours over the North Atlantic.

His log, which dates back to 1932, records 8,000 flying hours altogether. This makes him a member of the "Mileage Millionaires", a group of 100 British pilots who have flown 1,000,000 miles or more in command of aircraft.

Other replicas of the "Fiery Cross" will be dispatched simultaneously from Prestwick and London airports to New York; Sydney, Australia; Auckland; Johannesburg; and Calcutta.

"Enterprise Scotland 1947" will be Scotland's shop window to the world. Organized by the Scottish Committee of the Council of Industrial Design, it will feature postwar goods designed and made exclusively in Scotland. It is to be held concurrently with the Festival of Music and Drama from August 25 to September 30 in the Royal Scottish Museum, Edinburgh.

Forty all-Scottish industries will be represented at the Exhibition in the widest range of industrial goods ever assembled in Scotland. Products to be shown include furniture, toys, ships, pottery, tartans, textiles and woollens, scientific instruments and domestic equipment.

FOX ADOPTS MAN

BELLA COOLA, B.C. -- (CP) — Bert Robson, amateur conservationist of the Pacific Coast range, counts a silver fox among his latest pets. Robson, who has had 55 deer and seven moose on his cabin clearing at one time, says the fox adopted him, appearing every day [illegible] and eat on the back porch.

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.

BRIGHTON SHORE GARBAGE SERVICE

Sir,—On looking over the report of the City Council meeting held Monday night, August 11th, Dr. B. C. Keeping is quoted as follows:

"Dr. B.C. Keeping explained to the Council that the summer residents at Brighton Shore could only have their garbage removed by the Keefe Hygienic Service once a week. Dr. Keeping said Mr. Keefe had told him he had received orders from the Council to make only one collection a week. The Doctor said he considered a weekly charge of $1.50 for such a service too much."

In answer to the above we may say that this statement is absolutely incorrect. In the first place our charges are one dollar and fifty cents per month. In the second place he says that we told him that we had orders from the City Council; this is also incorrect as we did not have any talk with the City Council re Brighton Shore. Might say we service Brighton Shore once a week which should be enough and all we have agreed to do.

We are, Sir, etc.,
KEEFE HYGIENIC SERVICE.

Royal Archers Guard The King At Holyrood

(London Daily Mail)

You may be a full-blown general, but if you are elected to the Royal Company of Archers, you will take the rank of a private—and be flattered by the honor.

You may serve for many years as a ranker—"gentleman" archer is the title—before you qualify for a second feather in your Kilmarnock bonnet by becoming an officer.

The most junior officer is a brigadier. There are 12 of these and they include earls and viscounts. The next promotion is to ensign of which there are four, including a duke.

There is the same number of lieutenants and captains, and the C. in C. at present Lord Elphinstone, is known as the Captain General. He has three feathers in his cap.

* * *

Election to this exclusive body—unique in Scotland—is confined to 400-500 men, largely from the Scottish nobility although nowadays their number includes many professional and military men who have won distinction.

Of these only one in ten is an active archer, a "shooting member", but all can be chosen for the highest honor, to act as the King's immediate bodyguard.

If you have been invited to the Palace of Holyroodhouse while the Royal Family were in residence recently and if you had strayed out of bounds you probably would have run into one of these gentlemen clothed in dark green, with maroon-purple facings on his tunic — the guard "above stairs."

Down below, at the foot of the stairs were the High Constables of Edinburgh; in the forecourt the police and soldiers.

But the honor of attending in the presence chambers on state occasions is reserved for the archers.

The company's first recorded minutes of business are dated 1676, but it is known that in 1663 a group of bowmen were reconstituted as the King's Company of Archers.

The King's Archers wore tartan up to 1827, when they changed to the present dark green service uniform. Few members possess the costly ceremonial outfit — dark green suit with epaulets and lots of gold braid, and a cocked hat spilling over with white feathers.

It was in 1822 that George IV appointed the Company of Archers as his bodyguard in Scotland.

* * *

Oldest trophy for which the archers shoot in the Musselburgh Arrow, dating from 1603. It is hung with rows of medals bearing the names and crests of the winners through the centuries.

During the Summer the archers shoot, with the King's permission, in the grounds of Holyrood. There is no close season. Winter shoots take place in a long building like a greenhouse, behind Archers Hall in Buccleuch street, Edinburgh.

The Coal Question

is one of the most important you have to solve every year. On it depends your comfort during the cold winter weather. May we suggest that you purchase your supply now, while coal is available and careful delivery can be made.

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The Poet's Corner

HUNTSMAN

Little man, little man,
where have you been?
Farther and nearer
than ever were seen.

Little man, little man,
what did you there?
I wakened an atom
asleep in its lair.

I shattered the atom
and shuddered to find
A power to destroy
or deliver mankind.

In the lair of an atom
where no man had trod,
I came upon Lucifer
challenging God.

—Mary White Slater, in New York Herald Tribune.

Old Charlottetown (And P.E.I.)

EARLY SETTLEMENT

About one hundred and fifty families only were resident on this Island when Governor Patterson arrived here in 1770. The Acadian French people who had escaped the deportation were scattered along the shores of Richmond Bay, on Lot 17. In 1770 or 1772, the proprietor of Lot 18 brought a number of families from Argyleshire in Scotland. In 1773 several shipments of immigrants settled in New London and Rustico. Covehead and Three Rivers were about the same time occupied by tenants of Sir James Montgomery; and about three hundred Highlanders were landed at Tracadie under the auspices of Captain MacDonald. Later a number of refugee Loyalists—men and women who had refused to live in the Republic formed after the Revolutionary War—came from New England, via Nova Scotia, and added somewhat to the number, as well as to the quality, of the early settlers. But the progress of settlement was, upon the whole, very slow. The proprietors of the lands failed to settle the country as they were bound to do. According to a census taken in 1805 the population of the Island at that time numbered only 6,957 of whom 3,682 were men and boys and 3,275 women and girls.

WORLD UNIVERSITY

NEW DELHI — (CP) — Adyar, Madras, has been selected by Dr. Montessori as the centre for the establishment of a world university based on her unique principles of education.

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Royal Bank of Canada Chambers
Charlottetown, P.E.I.
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Charlottetown, P.E.I.
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