

THE GUARDIAN

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

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

CHARLOTTETOWN, TUESDAY, JUNE 15, 1948

Living Cost Index

Industry, publication of the Canadian Manu-
facturers Association, explains how the Dominion
Bureau of Statistics arrived at an "average" Cana-
dian family. First of all, says Industry, the
Bureau made a survey of approximately 45,000
homes in 12 cities across Canada. From this the
Ottawa statisticians picked 1,439 typical families
with earnings between \$600 and \$2,500 a
year. Then they helped each of these families
prepare a careful record of living expenses from
October 1, 1937, until September 30, 1938. The
result was an "average" family containing 4.6
people and an annual income of \$1,453, of which
amount \$1,414 was spent on items which could
be included in the actual cost of living. Thus
the Bureau knew what items to figure on and
what importance or "weight" to give them.

The next step was the collection of regula-
reports on prices in different parts of the coun-
try. Problems arose in collecting accurate in-
formation on prices because of seasonal changes
and rates of consumption. So 47 food items were
selected to form the basis for the food figure.
In the case of clothing, a group complicated by
style and season changes and consequent sud-
den changes in price—witness the price nose-dive
at a millinery sale—the Bureau selected a small
list of 31 items of standard clothing on which to
base its figures.

There were many other problems besides food
and clothing, but altogether they helped make up
the "100" with which the monthly cost-of-living
figures are compared. However, these figures,
always confusing and sometimes not an entire-
ly accurate measure of the cost of living, serve
a useful purpose in marking the course of in-
flation.

Insurance Benefit

Claims for unemployment insurance benefit
filed in local offices of the Unemployment Insur-
ance Commission during April totalled 59,265,
compared with 76,248 in March and 44,351 in
April last year, according to figures released by
the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. These totals
include 10,302 revised claims in April, 12,379 in
March, and 8,492 in April last year. Initial and
renewal claims, representing mainly new cases of
unemployment among insured persons, numbered
48,963 in April, 63,689 in March and 35,859 in
April, 1947.

At the end of April there were 105,441 ac-
tive ordinary claims on the live unemployment
register as against 136,356 at March 31, and 82-
276 at April 30, 1947. In addition, there were
6,347 other claimants on the live register at
April 30 compared with 5,249 at March 31, and
3,794 on April 30 last year. During April, 66-
649 claims were disposed of at adjudicating
centres.

During April, 139,177 persons were paid one
or more benefit payments amounting to \$5,178-
519 as compensation for 2,631,964 unemployed
days compared with 154,754 persons who re-
ceived \$6,629,826 for 3,364,791 compensated un-
employed days in March and 100,285 persons paid
\$3,780,749 for 1,943,793 compensated unemploy-
ed days during April last year. The average dura-
tion of the unemployment compensated was
18.9 days in April, 21.7 days in March and 19.4
days in April, 1947. The average amount of
benefit paid per beneficiary was \$37.13 in April,
\$42.84 in March and \$37.70 during April last
year. The average amount of benefit paid per
compensated day of unemployment was \$1.97 in
April, \$1.97 in March and \$1.95 in April, 1947.

So Disinterested!

As suitable campaign material for the
Saskatchewan election, the Financial Post passes
along the following forecast, under the name of
Mr. Kenneth Wilson, the Ottawa editor of that
publication:

"Ottawa: Sometime between the Ontario
election and the Saskatchewan election, the Gov-
ernment will remove all embargoes on the
export of livestock, livestock products, and feed
grains to the United States. This major move
won't be before the Ontario election because of
the possible adverse effect of higher grain prices.
It certainly will be before the farmers of Sas-
katchewan go to the polls."

The emphasis of the word "before" is the
Post's.

Britain's Birthrate

One of the most encouraging items of
news from Great Britain is that the highest
birthrate in twenty-six years was recorded in
1947. According to official statistics, more
babies were born in England and Wales last
year than in any year since 1921. The infant
mortality rate was 2 per 1,000 below the pre-
vious lowest figure recorded in 1946.

The birthrate for 1947 was 20.5 per 1,000
which shows an increase of 1.4 over the figure
for the previous year. The infant mortality rate
was 41 per 1,000 related live births and the pro-
portion of still-births to total births was 3.2 be-
low the previous lowest figure recorded in
1946.

These new records are disclosed in the
Registrar-General's return for the last quarter
in 1947 which has just been published. The ef-
fective reproduction rate is provisionally as-
sessed at 1.2. This is estimated to be 21 per cent
in excess of that required merely to maintain
population and is the highest rate recorded since
1929.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Tomorrow Auto Convention. Delegates
heartily welcomed.

The Holstein breeders are meeting in Prince
of Wales College today.

Progressive Conservative public meeting in
Whelan Hall this evening.

The Federal political situation is becoming
more tense. Four of a majority in the House of
Commons and a rebellious Quebec section does
not promise well for the Government.

It surely is a novelty having this Province
import lobsters from Newfoundland. But it is
not so much because of the scarcity here as the
increase of our canning industries that brought
36,000 live lobsters to Souris.

The sun reaches its most Northwardly posi-
tion at 8:11 a.m. on June 21st. There is some
doubt whether it is then mid-summer or the be-
ginning of summer but the local weather would
seem to indicate that it is here the beginning.

Mr. Trygve Lie has broached the critical
question in U. N. history. His call for the forma-
tion of an international police force will either
result in that body becoming a real world gov-
ernment, or degenerating into an international
debating society.

Island farmers have made great strides
raising the quality of their own products and
are contributing much to the improvement of
Canadian stock generally. With strictly limited
acreage a premium has been put on using land
and feed economically with consequent benefit
to all.

Canadians find it difficult to understand
how the United States continues periodically to
carry on with a Government which does not have
the confidence of Congress. With us a Presi-
dent or Governor who did not select his advisers
from the dominant party would have short shift.

Magna Charta sealed at Runnymede this
date 1215. It took the political power from the
King to the Peasage; a prelude to 1832, when the
Great Reform Act took the power from the Peers
to the Middle Classes; followed in 1945 when the
present Government are endeavouring to
transfer power from the Middle, i.e. the capital-
ist, classes to the Labouring classes, or artisans

New Brunswick is becoming lively politically
in view of the election on June 28. With 125
candidates for 52 seats there should be plenty
material from which to choose representatives.
The Liberal leader is Premier Hon. John Babbitt
McNair, K.C., and Hon. Hugh MacKay, Presi-
dent of W. C. Pitfield & Co. Ltd., investment
brokers, is Conservative leader. The C. C. F.
have yet to choose their leader.

The camping and hiking season is with us
again with more and more people finding the joys
of the outdoor life. Proper leadership and train-
ing are necessary to make the most of our op-
portunities and both will be developed by the
P. E. I. Camping Association's Leadership Camp
and by the Boy Scout Association's Gillwell camp.
Another pressing need is for a really good island
guide book to bring to light the many delightful
by-paths and points of historic interest.

According to official reports employment is
good on the island with a scarcity of competent
help in specified occupations. More and more it
is becoming evident that youths setting out in
life, must be prepared to begin at the bottom of
the ladder by learning at least the rudiments of
a trade, and that means they must be satisfied
with light remuneration till they prove their
worth.

Ways and means are being sought to facili-
tate British manufacturers in establishing
branch plants in Canada. At the present time
and for some years past, it has been impossible
to transfer capital, in any volume, from the
United Kingdom to Canada. Now it is proposed
that British manufacturers who desire to mi-
grate or to start branch plants here should be
financed by Canadian financial houses. The
Financial Post reports that some deals of this
kind have already gone through and that im-
portant developments will soon occur. The tech-
nique suggested is that the British firms must
undertake to repay the loan received in Canada
and, as security, place sterling funds to the
credit of the Canadian company in United King-
dom.

That familiar standby of the British house-
wife, the herring, held the limelight in a recent
debate in the House of Commons the subject
was the Fish and Herring Industries Bill which
was having its second reading, and in a talk in
the General Overseas series "The Debate Con-
tinues", Princess Indira of Karpurthala described
one of its lighter moments. The two main char-
acters in it, she said, were Robert Boothby, the
brilliant and burly economic expert, BBC Brains
Trustee and Conservative M. P. for Aberdeen
East, and soft-spoken, practical Mrs. Jean Mann
who represented Labour in the Scottish con-
stituency of Coatbridge and sound common sense
on her own back bench. "Both apparently con-
sidered themselves experts in the art of "How
to Cook a Herring," said Princess Indira. Ac-
cording to Mr. Boothby, "You split the herring,
you take the central bone out of it, you dip it
in a barrel of good Scottish oatmeal and fry it."
According to Mrs. Mann, "You never fry it, you
grill it." Upon which such an argument develop-
ed that the whole House of Commons rocked with
laughter. But Mrs. Mann and Mr. Boothby hotly
went on debating the pros and cons of fried ver-
sus grilled herrings until the Deputy Speaker had
to point out that this was not the occasion for a
lesson in cookery."

Notes By The Way

Barbara Ann Scott is known to
more Canadians, according to a
public opinion poll, than is Albert
Einstein. They find her kind of fig-
ures a lot easier to understand.—
Hamilton Spectator.

People who wish to reduce should
do it under professional guidance
to avoid injuring their health,
physicians say. Even if loss of
weight is desired, there are cer-
tain foods the body must have to
keep operating efficiently. A doc-
tor is best qualified to say what
foods a person can afford to do
without. He will also be able to
determine just how fast and how
far a person should lose weight.
Self-imposed diets often weaken
the body without getting rid of
much superfluous weight.— Kitch-
ener-Waterloo Record.

The cheapest Soviet cigarettes cost
two rubles a package—about 10
per cent of the 15 to 20 rubles earned
a day by a low-paid worker.
Medium-priced cigarettes run from
six to nine rubles, while expensive
varieties cost 10 to 20 rubles. Last
month the trade-union publication
Trud reported a speech by one
Pronin, Food Industries Minister,
revealing the extent to which the
cigarette industry had met its plan-
ned production. The industry had
turned out 12 per cent of the plan-
ned production of the cheap cigar-
ettes, 49 per cent of the medium,
and 14 per cent of the high-priced
varieties.— Newsweek Magazine.

The number of new permanent
houses built in Britain during
March has set up a fresh record—
20,357 were completed, which is
2,500 more than the previous best
monthly achievement in December
last. This good news is disclosed in
official returns published recently. Of
these new homes 18,800 were
constructed in England and Wales
with 1,500 in Scotland. Figures in-
cluded the rebuilding of houses de-
stroyed during the war. In addition
to this record number of perman-
ent dwellings, more than 3,200 tem-
porary houses were also finished in
March.— UK Information Office.

One thing is now clear—any area
which has population and industry
close to the rivers which can go
on a rampage should make its
voice known and heard in succeed-
ing years to the end that a master
plan be developed for our rivers.
It should be shared by the Domin-
ion, the Provinces and by the mun-
icipalities that may be benefited.
In the case of irrigation resulting
from water conservation, then the
farmers on the land benefited
should bear some share. This year's
floods have been so exten-
sive that we should now have a
realization that a heroic scheme,
national in scope, must be evolved.—
Lethbridge Herald.

A good five-cent cigar is pleas-
ant enough, to be sure, but what
this country really needs is a dish-
washing machine which will retail
for \$1. Any reasonable home will
be willing to provide kitchen space
and to supply all the water that
is required. Any reasonable home
also will be willing to stand for
long periods watching in admira-
tion as the machine scrapes,
washes, rinses and dries. It is a
little odd that a nation which
prides itself on the invention of
calculating devices jumping two
yards beyond infinity has not yet
found the washing machine for
retail at \$1. The dishwashing ma-
chine at \$1 clearly is to science
what the common cold is to medi-
cine. Dishwashing and the com-
mon cold are a good deal alike, as
it happens, including the facts
that both are inevitable, both are
unpleasant.— New York Times.

Curved, padded, plush or turnup
seats, similar to those in the the-
atres, caused quite an uproar in
some churches when they were in-
troduced for the first time in some
parts. But progress continued, and
those churches where they were
tried out found them a good idea.
They are a far cry from the days
when the vigilant warders patrol-
ed the aisles with poles to tap a-
wake sleeping members of the con-
gregation, or the days of gates at
the end of the pews which were,
to quote some oddtimers, to keep
the children from running out into
the aisles, plus the additional pur-
pose, perhaps humorously suggest-
ed, of keeping the family dog out
of the aisle should he have per-
chance followed the family to
church. None the less we firmly
believe one can worship just as
reverently and sincerely in the
more comfortable seats and, at the
same time, get a lot more out of
the sermons.— Owen Sound Sun-
Times.

Yet another traditional occupa-
tion seems in danger of becoming
extinct. The town crier of Hast-
ings recently retired after 26 years'
service, and the corporation of
that ancient borough is reported
to be at the end of his line. His
successor is him. The town crier,
indeed, has publicly deplored the
lack hitherto of any suitable appli-
cant.— The qualifications needed
for the post have not been stated,
but presumably one of the most
important is a stentorian voice
capable of holding its own amid
the din of modern traffic. The du-
ties include not only that of "cry-
ing" in the streets when so direct-
ed by the corporation, but also at-
tendance at municipal functions
and the distribution of all notices
and handbills issued by the var-
ious departments of the local gov-
ernment. The attractions of the of-
fice are a salary of 100 guineas a
year, together with a picturesque
uniform provided by the municipali-
ty. Moreover, the town crier is
permitted to receive fees from pri-
vate persons who wish to employ
him to announce fetes, garden
parties, meetings, etc.— Manchester
Guardian.

PUBLIC FORUM

This column is open to
the discussion by correspon-
dents of questions of interest
to the Charlottetown Guardian
does not necessarily endorse
the opinion of correspond-
ents.

SCHOOL TEACHER
METHODS

Sir,—When the regrettable con-
ditions caused by lack of a uni-
form method of teaching in rural
schools are brought to the atten-
tion of the Department of Edu-
cation, the first reaction is to re-
fer to the Supervisor's report,
which I have shown in previous
letters to be of little practical
consequence and which invariably
are: "Teacher Satisfactory," etc.
Those calling at the Department
are informed of the Supervisor's
report and are then asked the
ages of pupils in certain grades.
If the pupils are far advanced for
their ages, because in previous years
they had "high-speed" teachers,
then those interested are advised
to overlook the fact that the cur-
rent term is being practically lost,
because the pupils are too far ad-
vanced for their ages anyway.

If it is the other extreme, where
the pupils are not far enough ad-
vanced for their ages, caused by
the "go-slow method," then the
Department will maintain that the
situation is caused by the pupils'
inability to study.

In such circumstances what are
pupils and parents to do? Disagree
with the "high-speed" teacher in
an effort to have the work brought
to a normal pace, or do likewise
with the "slow-speed" teacher in
an effort to have her speed-up and
complete the studies?
This certainly is the duty of the
Department, then why does it fall
to guide and effectively supervise
the teachers, and just as long as
it continues to fall in this import-
ant duty, just as long will there
continue to be practically as many
methods of teaching as there are
teachers, with all the regrettable
consequences.

I maintain that all teachers
could be given the necessary guid-
ance at a total annual cost of
not more than \$2,000.00. All that
would be necessary would be a
pamphlet mailed quarterly stating
clearly what the amount of studies
of each subject, for each grade
would be during that period.

It would be similar, though
much more condensed, to instruc-
tions of study given by corres-
pondence to children not attend-
ing schools. This method has
proved so successful in guiding
children who have no teacher,
surely it should be even more ef-
fective when given to teachers.
The supervisor could easily check
to learn if or not the teacher was
following the instructions and if
not, determine why.

Apparently the teachers them-
selves devise some such guidance,
because at their annual provin-
cial convention two years ago, a
resolution was passed requesting
the Dept. to provide, "A Hand-
book supplement to the course-of-
studies." This resolution was re-
peated at many, if not all, local
conventions, and these requests
have not been fulfilled by the
Dept.

In another letter, I will exam-
ine the apparent attitude of the
Dept. to such guidance.

Unexploited Resources

(St. John Telegraph Journal)

Uncounted thousands of tons of
eels abound in New Brunswick's
coastal waters and rivers and, un-
luckily for trout anglers, in a
good many lakes as well. They are
a natural resource that is hardly
being exploited at all, simply be-
cause the eel is a fish that evokes
an involuntary shudder when
most of us even think of the
twisty critter.

It may be a happy circumstance
for us, if we wish them that little.
Because eels are a highly nutritious
food, as a recent report published by
the Scottish Fresh Water Fisheries
Committee plainly shows. The re-
port graded ten fish in order of
their health-giving properties—and
the eel headed the list, followed
in turn by the salmon, turbot and
herring. The author of the survey
deplored the fact that so few
Scottish people eat eels, though
they are plentiful in Scotland,
while Englishmen like them so
well that they have to import
extra supplies.

For many years New Brunswick
has exported few tons of ice
packed live eels annually by rail,
highway and boat to New York,
where they are bought up eagerly
by the Danish, German, Italian,
Chinese and other "new American"
colonies. Some Saint John fisher-
men have made their livelihood for
as long as thirty-five years by
crate-trapping eels in the river for
export, earning anything but a
handsome sum, but finding the
work too fascinating to quit.

Here at home in New Brunswick
eels have remained unexploited,
unsung and unesteemed—at last
until about three years ago. Then fish
stores began to notice a gradual in-
crease in demand. One store, for
instance, discovered it could sell
five to ten pounds a week. The
same store now markets from fifty
to 100 pounds a week. Its customers
include some Old Country people
French-Canadians, Danes and
others who appreciate the eel as
a tasty dish and say that it re-
sembles chicken most closely
though it has a distinctive flavor
of its own.

If eels are that delicious and that
nutritious, then probably we should
swallow our prejudices and try
them. After all, regional and local
preferences are largely a matter
of custom and habit. Shad for



FOREST RETREAT

This is a place of beauty, of vib-
rant loveliness,
Where light and shade in opulent
tones
Paint scenes of breathless wonder
and delight.

A path leads upward through the
giant trees
That guard the mountainside with
majesty and pride.
Pine needles, floating noiselessly
upon the trembling air,
Drop gently to the earth to build a
carpet slippery and brown.
The sunlight softly sifts through
dense, green, leafy roofs
And falls in golden threads upon
the shadowed ground.
A gentle sighing moves from tree
to tree
As lightly as a kiss by moonbeams
Upon an spider's web
That hangs bedewed at dawn.

Robert Paul Dart in the Christian
Science Monitor.

Old Charlottetown
(And P. E. I.)

EARLY DAYS IN SOURIS

Souris had its first white in-
habitants when several Acadian
families settled near the site of the
present town in 1745-48. The
earliest printed reference is on
Bellin's map of Isle St. Jean, 1774,
where Colville Bay is shown as
"Harve a la Souris" or Harbour of
the Mice. This early settlement
was probably abandoned immedi-
ately following the capture of
Louisbourg in 1758, and not till ear-
ly in the 19th century was Souris
reborn when some Acadian French
moved in from the adjoining
townships of Lot 43 and 44 at prac-
tically the same time as several
old country French families arrived
by way of Cape Breton. To Souris
Rivier came English and Irish
settlers in the period 1810-12
drawn by the lucrative wages paid
in the shipyards which were early
established on the west side of the
river. In Souris East, and east of
Souris East, the MacDonald's and
MacAulay's and other Scotch fam-
ilies were on long farms which
had their feet in the water frontage
and their heads set snugly in
valuable timber.

The water front in 1840 would
be scarcely recognizable today,
though doublets, Knight's Point,
Lobster Point and Souris Head
have not changed materially; yet
the absence of the breakwater, the
lighthouse, range light and wharves
would leave a mariner pretty much
at sea in early days. The Legisla-
tive Assembly in 1840 evidently
thought the channel needed mark-
ing when they voted \$8 for buoys
for Souris Harbour. There may
have been a small private wharf at
Souris West at this time, but there
was no bridge. A ferry provided
transport across the river. A few
of the older folks in Souris may
remember the old draw bridge
(which allowed ships to pass up and
down the river) built sometime in
the early eighteen hundred and
fifties.

The beach road was on the sand
flats, and a nice travelling at
low tide. Spruce and fir trees ex-
tended in a thick grove across the
beach from the east as far as Mr.
George Perry's residence of today.
Souris West of 1840 was more of a
centre than its eastern brother.
The first post-office had yet to be
established there (people went to
Charlottetown for their mail, or
some obliging traveller brought
it) but the bigger stores were
there, and there the main business
in connection with the building of
ships and the loading of them with
farm products, voyage and sale
for their masters or with pine deals
for some overseas port, was trans-
acted.

—From an article by "E.S.D." in
The Guardian, June 24, 1940.

DERIVED FROM LATIN

The word barber is derived from
the Latin barba, meaning beard.

For Foot Ailments
CONSULT

H. J. A. BROWN, D. P.
Orthopedic
Chiropodist

148 Great George Street
CHARLOTTETOWN, P.E.I.

G. F. Hutcheson
& Son
OPTOMETRISTS

"Specialists in the fit-
ting of glasses for the
correction of ocular de-
fects."

53 Grafton Street

AVOID TAKING CHANCES

In the midst of many uncertain economic factors Insurance
stands out as a thoroughly safe investment. The things you
prize most should have your first consideration and we will be
pleased to discuss with you the many possibilities for invest-
ment that Insurance offers.
Great-West Life policies make secure the future welfare and
comfort of many thousands of Canadian Homes.
For Insurance service consult any Great-West Life Represen-
tative, or get in touch with

HYNDMAN & CO. LIMITED

Provincial Managers
Offices: Charlottetown - Summerside - Montague
ALLISON P. McLEAN—District Manager at Summerside
CYRUS A. R. SHAW—District Manager at Montague
THOMAS McAVINN—Special Representative
F. L. MacNUTT—Representative at Darnley
A. L. ROGERS—Representative at Kennington.
Agents Throughout The Province

PRINCIPAL RELIGIONS

Roman Catholics comprise 18
per cent of the world population.
Protestants and Hindus each ac-
count for 11 per cent, and Mo-
hammedans 13 per cent.

CUE FOR COOKS

Cooking such vegetables as pota-
toes with their skins on will retain
an appreciable amount of health-
giving Vitamin C. Frying, scalloping
and mashing potatoes destroys

HANGING GARDENS

The Hanging Gardens of Baby-
lon, one of the seven wonders of
the ancient world, supposedly built
by Nebuchadnezzar, are said to
have been on the flattened top of
a pyramid 75 feet high.

GENTLEMEN

THIS STORE SPECIALIZES IN FITTING CLOTHING AS BEST
BECOMES YOU—FOR THIS IS A PERSONAL CLOTHING
SERVICE.

J. P. MACPHERSON & SON
Ch'town (CUSTOM BUILT CLOTHES) Queen St.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS

Public Stenographer

Mimeographing cards and circulars,
concert programs, correspondence,
typing and bookkeeping
HELEN GIDDEN
Telephone 1598-J
Apt. No. 4 Connaught Apts.
Fowall Street

MORRELL and CO.

Chartered Accountants
Eastern Trust Building
Phone 1447 - Box 344
Charlottetown
B. M. SEARS, C.A.
Resident Partner

J. E. BURNETT, LL. B.

Barrister, Solicitor, &c.
ODDFELLOWS BUILDING
134 Richmond Street
Charlottetown, P.E.I.
Box 414 Tel. 2380

H. R. Doane & Co.

Chartered Accountants
53 Grafton Street
Charlottetown
Phone 2680 Box 547
Randolph W. Manning, C.A.

MacPhee & Trainor

H. F. MacPHEE, B.A., K.C.
E. SOMERLED TRAINOR, B.A.
Barristers, Etc.
Riley Bldg. Ch'town.

Frederic A. Large K. C.

BARRISTER, SOLICITOR,
NOTARY
Royal Bank of Canada Chambers
Charlottetown, P.E.I.
Successor to
George J. Tweedy, K.C.

Gaudet & Hazard

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

Joseph R. MacMillan, LL.B.

Barrister, Solicitor, Etc.
75 Queen Street
PHONE 716
Money to Loan - Collections

Charles R. McQuaid

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

William A. Reddin

B.A., B.Sc., LL.B.
BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, Etc.
L.O.O.F. Bldg.—Next to Reddin Bldg.
PHONE 2484
Money to Loan - Collections
Taxation

J. A. McGuigan

NOTARY, ETC.
BARRISTER, SOLICITOR
CURRIE BUILDING

Matheson and Peake

A. W. MATHESON, K.C.
A. H. PEAKE, B.A., LL.B.
Barristers, Etc.
Collections - Money to Loan
90 Great George Street
Charlottetown

Bell & Matheson

Barristers, Solicitors, &c.
R. B. BELL, M.L.A.
D. L. MATHESON, LL.B., K.C.
Attorneys at Law
LOANS ON CITY AND FARM
PROPERTIES
150 Richmond St.
Charlottetown, P.E.I.

Neil W. Higgins

Chartered Accountant
Currie Building
Charlottetown
Tel. 1636 P.O. Box 452

A. Walthen Gaudet, LL.B.

Barrister, Solicitor, Etc.
Phillips Building
111 Grafton St.
Money to Loan Collections

Dr. J. C. Gallant B.Sc.

Dentist
Pickard Building
151 Great George St.
DENTAL X-RAY
Phone 2667

Dr. W. T. Hooper

Physician & Surgeon
BARBOUR BUILDING
123 Euston St.
Office Hours:—2 - 4 P.M.
6 - 8 P.M.
Phone:—Office: 1717
Home: 1288

PALMER & HASLAM

A. J. HASLAM, B.A., LL.B.
BARRISTER, Etc.
Bank of Nova Scotia Chambers
Charlottetown, P.E.I.
MONEY TO LOAN

M. Alban Farmer

B.A., LL.B.
MONEY TO LOAN
BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, Etc.

Dr. W. R. Carson