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

FRIDAY, MAY 3, 1946

Special Security Tax

The Winnipeg Free Press, disturbed over Mr. Lisley's problem of reducing taxes while expenditure is so high, forecasts something that will happen. The something is a special social security tax which would take the form of a percentage tax on all incomes.

The Free Press rejects the theory that social security measures, things like family allowances, in themselves create prosperity. It quotes the Siros Commission report as saying that such measures — "transfer payments" — do not directly add anything to the income of the community as a whole, and adds: "The (Siros) report put no credence in the current tendency to regard them as a means of assuming prosperity."

The Winnipeg paper proceeds: "The limit of social security spending . . . is the capacity and willingness of the people to put up the money. On the existing tax structure it would appear that the government must either maintain substantially present tax levels or face chronic deficits. But this outlook would be materially changed if the government were to expand the contributory element already present in the unemployment insurance fund. By means of a social security tax, the burden of family allowances at \$250 millions per year, the proposed \$30 per month old age pensions, \$200 millions per year, and health insurance at \$130 millions per year, could be greatly eased."

"Such a tax could take the form of a percentage rate on all incomes with very low exemptions and a ceiling say \$3,000 per year."

This, predicts the Ottawa Journal, is what we well come to. The people who kept telling us that all these social security measures were going to increase the national income, and therefore wouldn't be felt, that they weren't going to increase taxes, which would be progressively lowered as soon as the war was over, now know that they were wrong. They have discovered that the production of wealth must precede its distribution, that it is not possible to increase national income by having Jones spend Brown's money when Brown would have spent it himself; and, in their awakening, they are proposing to get out of their predicament by the device of a new tax.

Newfoundland's Surplus

Newfoundland had a surplus of \$4,340,000 on revenue account for the fiscal year 1945-46, according to an announcement by Finance Commissioner Wild, who, however, said he expected a deficit of at least \$750,000 for next year. Newfoundland's fiscal year coincides with Canada's and ends on March 31.

Total revenue for last year came to \$33,437,000, this being an "all-time high" in the country's history. Newfoundland's estimated revenue for next year is placed at \$33,250,000, with expenditures expected to rise well in excess of \$34,000,000.

This latest surplus brings the Ancient Colony's accumulated surpluses since 1940 to \$28,669,000. Financially at least, Commission Government has proved a godsend to the people of Newfoundland.

The Soviet New Plan

Soviet Russia, while keeping the U. S. O. lively in international politics, is by no means neglecting her domestic interests. The new Soviet Five Year Plan calls for bringing up the annual production by 1950 to the following levels: 19.5 million tons of pig iron; 25.4 million tons of steel; 250 million tons of coal; 35.4 million tons of oil; 82,000 million kilowatt hours of electric power; 500 thousand automobiles, 127 million tons of grain, 26 million tons of sugar beet, 3.1 million tons of cotton, and daily freight loadings on railways up to 115 thousand cars.

About 5,900 State enterprises, including 3,200 in war-ravaged districts, apart from numerous small enterprises, are to be restored or newly built and put into operation within the coming five years.

All branches of industry, transport, communications, agriculture and livestock farming are slated for considerable advancement. It is planned to increase State expenditures on cultural and utility services in towns and countryside to 100,000 million rubles in 1950, which is 2.6 times the 1940 figure.

Science and art, it is claimed, will rise to a higher stage during the planned period. The system of schools, universities, cultural, social and medical institutions, theaters, cinemas and clubs will expand, and, we are told, considerably in the coming five years, which may lead us to expect the Soviets will become a little less aggressive so far as her neighbours are concerned.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Car owners have received a fortnight's warning to put their autos in condition in preparation for R. C. M. P. inspection beginning 15th inst.

Evidently it is going to be a \$2,000,000 subsidy whether the Conference fails or not. The Federal Government by the mouth of Financial Minister Isley admits that that is the minimum to which we are entitled. Premier Jones and his fellow delegates are remaining at Ottawa in the hope that the minimum may be raised.

Senator Sinclair is to be congratulated on the stand he has taken on the Margarine Importation Bill, a measure initiated by a Liberal member of the Senate in the so-called interests of the consumer. As a matter of fact it is much more likely to be in the interest of U. S. packers and exporters, who wish to increase their market for the waste fat of their processed productions. It is not in the interest of farmers or the consumers of Canada that butter should be substituted by a synthetic of inferior quality.

Niccolo Machiavelli, Florentine Statesman and author, born this date 1469; was second Chancellor and secretary from 1498 till 1512 when he was dismissed on the victory of the Medici party, and retired to write works of political wisdom on the bases of humanist school, subtle, worldly-wise, unscrupulous, full of cynicism and opportunism; high principles and Christian ethics being spurred as political impossibilities, until Machiavellianism became synonymous with everything that was evil; today he has not a few disciples who accept The Prince and subsequent works as their political Bible.

The provisional estimates of 1945 income earned by and taxes collectable from individuals show that less than 200,000 persons earning from \$3,000 to \$10,000 annually constituted only about one-twelfth of all personal income taxpayers. Yet they will contribute, according to the official analysis, close to 30 per cent of the total of individual income taxes collectable. The average tax payable on incomes at these levels is approximately \$1,300, ranging from four to 12 times as much as the average tax on those earning from \$1,000 to \$3,000.

London reports on the world food shortage give a very fair and correct picture of the situation, but omit one most important fact. It is now realized in well-informed circles that the U. K. Government deliberately withheld the public announcement of the degree of the shortage, lest the result should be an increase in the price at which the U. K. has to buy food. This effect, of Government attempts to rig the market, is the inevitable result of Government sale and purchase of important commodities.

The Rt. Rev. J. C. Mann, Assistant Bishop of Rochester, and the Rt. Rev. Samuel Healest, Assistant Bishop of Sheffield, will leave England by air this week for Tokyo to resume their pre-war missionary work in Japan and re-establish contact with the Anglican communities there. Before the war these comprised 37,000 members. Bishop Mann was Bishop of Kyushu. Bishop Mann as Bishop of South Tokyo was arrested by the Japanese at the outbreak of war and imprisoned for a few months as a political suspect. They will be joined in Japan by Anglican clergy from Canada and the United States.

The British loan's value to Canada and the U. K. depends on the intelligence of public policy in both countries. Enough money is made available by it, to take a case, to pay for the entire Canadian exportable surplus of wheat for nearly three years, at the present price. Since the price of wheat is bound to rise, the value of the loan will automatically alter when this occurs. The loan is big enough to give every inhabitant of the U. K. \$30 in Canadian goods, which is not a large addition to the consumptive capacity of the British people. Therefore, it is extremely important that the U. K. Government should concentrate its buying in Canada on those goods which are needed to restore the functioning of the British economy; not on goods to improve the standard of living of the British people at once.

No war for fifteen years at least is the opinion of Dr. Leopold Infeld, professor of mathematics in Toronto, University. A generation of proper education against the destructive use of the atomic bomb could bring world peace even thereafter in this opinion. Discussing Russia's knowledge of the atomic bomb he wagers that the U. S. S. R. would have the same knowledge of the bomb in 1948 as now possessed by the United States. "Russia," he said, "is not as far behind in knowledge of the bomb as people would like to think." The opinion of scientists on the matter ranged from two to six years. Russia would not think of an aggressive war for the next 15 years. This belief he placed in the necessity of Russia's need for developing its own territory and restoring war damage.

Two Montreal men and a woman are already arrested while 300,000 counterfeit sugar and butter coupons were under seizure in a raid by the police on a printing plant. Enough special paper to print another 500,000 fake coupons, a printing press, four sets of plants and other equipment were also seized. Counterfeiting rings sold the false coupons to the retailers at about \$2.50 per hundred, it is stated, with the consumers given an opportunity of purchasing the coupons in smaller quantities at \$5 per hundred. According to reliable information, it was revealed during the investigation following the raid that another press printing the counterfeit coupons was in operation in another section of the city. This press is believed to have distributed about 200,000 fake coupons, mostly in country districts. The search for it and its operators is being intensified say the police.

Notes By The Way

We don't understand this move to fix the voting age at 18. It was at 16 we recall, that we knew everything. —Montreal Journal.

Next Winter we may get some more comfort in driving from heated steering wheel cover to keep our hands warm in below zero weather. Just a little electric heating coil rolled up in a leather or rubber fabric and heated from the battery, does the trick. —Science News Letter.

It is just plain cynicism to say that people do not take an interest in the well-being of others. Who is the most vehement participant in the argument as to blame for crumpled fenders when two cars crash together? The guy who wasn't in either vehicle, and in fact didn't arrive on the scene until five minutes after the crash. —Windsor Star.

Surpluses from prewar linen right-drawers and accessories have been provided for the choir of Buscot (Berke) Church, The London Sunday Outfitters report. The "new" items were remnants of a village charity providing "gowns and petticoats for 20 or 30 women in need. The items have not been distributed for years. They were found in an attic by the new rector.

It is now known that during World War II an epoch-making textile industry, namely the manufacture of cotton material which is used in the manufacture of the whole world. The new materials are making their first appearance at a fashion display in Manchester on the 2nd inst. The display is being organized by the experts from all nations. —U.K. Information office.

Sir Ben Smith, the Food Minister, is said. He thinks the public should sympathize with the British. He lamented that there was a "hell of a black market in turkeys" and he didn't know what to do about it. He said he was in oranges and lemons is exposed to him. Says Sir Ben, "It's a sad thing to see a man who has a lot of money and a lot of power, and is a vicious person in the land. That's all. The public have a duty here. They should be more sympathetic to the man who is under the counter-dealer. This is the only way to get the Food Ministry in existence. —Sunday Empire News, London.

The United Nations Charter makes provision for a world police force. The British Government is particularly nationalistic in its attitude, offering to U. N. a force of men and equipment. The U. N. military staff committee. The committee already has held preliminary talks and will take shape. There is an obvious and pressing need, however, for a world police force. The committee is the better. Many months may elapse before the military staff committee can get into effect. For the coming critical months it should be possible for the United Nations to establish a temporary world police force. —Providence Journal.

TAKE TWO NOTES BY . . . . . The floral displays were a feature of the East Princess Street, Gardens of the East. Such a wind-swept position, plus the impurities of the atmosphere, makes it difficult to maintain adjacent motor traffic, is anything but ideal for flower gardening. To overcome these problems the city gardening staff has adopted the principle of maintaining displays by growing everything in pots. The pots are placed on a raised platform 10 days to a fortnight. Some plants are placed in the pots earlier. Of all the different plants used in these gardens, the most popular is the geranium. With these it is hoped to resume the display this spring.

The success attained by the British food ministry in feeding the people during the war has encouraged the growth of a new type of restaurant used by a clientele who formerly took sandwiches to work. Originally instituted chiefly to provide for bombed-out workers, these restaurants have spread to most of the industrial areas. They have spared many a lot of trouble during the war and have established a custom which ensures continuance of the restaurants in peacetime. Sir Ben has stated that the government proposes, when opportune, to introduce a bill giving the restaurants power to operate communal restaurants. He finds that they fit in with the necessities of the war, and that they are not endangering the health of the workers. —Victoria Times.

Mr. Arthur Welsh, Ontario's new Travel and Publicity Minister, has been asked to answer questions from a questionnaire which he sent recently to a large number of United States tourists. He asked them what they liked best about Ontario, and their answer wasn't the fishing, the scenery or the food. What has impressed them most, these tourists said, was the courtesy and friendliness of the people. That is a good point to remember at the dawn of a new tourist season, which may be the biggest in history. Mr. Welsh wants everyone to know that the tourist gets full value for his money, that he is not subjected to racketeering, and that he is not discriminated against. In that way, he thinks, we will build up a permanent clientele. To these tourists, he thinks, we should also add some positive ones — co-operation in giving directions, being helpful, and showing a good place to eat and entertain. Above the wartime average — in the store, Americans react quickly and favorably to hospitality and friendliness. They ought to get it in Ontario. —Owen Sound Sun-Times.

The American householder in these days, apt to find a large fly in his dinner or a spider in his happiness. For the dandelions, those herbal "swallows of Charleston," have come back, says the Christian Science Monitor. Unlike the migratory birds, they have no set date for their arrival; but, sooner or later, they will be in the house. The house is likely to find his hitherto immaculate lawn is liberally spotted with yellow dandelions. Whatever things may be said of the dandelion (and in this

PUBLIC FORUM

This column is open to the discussion by correspondence of questions of interest. The Charlotteville Guardian does not necessarily endorse the opinions of correspondents.

COMMENDS MR. MYERS

Sir,—All honor to Mr. John H. Myers for his timely letter in May last issue of The Guardian in regarding Mr. John MacEwen's letter of April 18, which was supported by a Summerdale citizen.

Mr. Myers certainly voiced the sentiments of the majority of the sane-thinking people of Prince Edward Island. His arguments are to the point and what our Province deserves even if it is small. Let Mr. Myers come again, if necessary.

AN INTERESTED READER

WEST POINT FERRY

Sir,—I wish to correct a press report of your issue of the West Point ferry, which states that the Company is formed and is headed by me and that I was chairman of the committee. While I am much interested in the project, I am only one of a committee appointed to gather what information we could on the subject. Together with Mr. Keith Mathews, secretary of the committee, and Mr. W. E. Monaghan I did interview Mr. E. M. Mutch, president of the Northumberland Ferries Ltd., and Mr. W. E. Monaghan, who is chairman of the committee. I am only one of a committee appointed to gather what information we could on the subject. Together with Mr. Keith Mathews, secretary of the committee, and Mr. W. E. Monaghan I did interview Mr. E. M. Mutch, president of the Northumberland Ferries Ltd., and Mr. W. E. Monaghan, who is chairman of the committee. I am only one of a committee appointed to gather what information we could on the subject. Together with Mr. Keith Mathews, secretary of the committee, and Mr. W. E. Monaghan I did interview Mr. E. M. Mutch, president of the Northumberland Ferries Ltd., and Mr. W. E. Monaghan, who is chairman of the committee.

P. W. C. & RURAL TEACHERS

Sir,—Apparently education and civics have failed to broaden the minds of many of our young people, particularly to boost the Mayor's speech, but I would like to give a word of advice to the P. W. C. members of some points they did not seem to consider. Next Monday a day does a rural teacher give to her job? The majority of them rise in the morning, partake of a hot breakfast, and then over almost half her salary) to the country teachers. They are then unbroken, arrive in a classroom with either no fire or one that is not sufficient to keep the blackboard to supply work for every grade (which is usually eight to ten).

Then her Grade X pupils arrive time half hour or so before school time. What does she do with the poor rural teacher? Get up and "talk" like the teachers in P. W. C. and explain to the pupils. They do not really understand it properly, so they go again to the P. W. C. and best of the ability they have to understand the particular lesson, for what the use of trying to learn Theorem 1 if you do not correctly understand Theorem 1? Then they 9:30. Everybody to work. Answer to the question, "What is everybody's" work. Don't think it is an easy day, time-taking fifty minutes to go to school on a bus, and periods to relax the tired mind and watchful eye. Finally 3:00 comes all too quickly. The rural teacher who eventually turns particular attention to her senior pupils, Latin class perhaps, and the rest of the day is spent in plain honest-to-goodness explanation.

To many students of P. W. C. or those who have been there, asked the professors to re-explain lessons? In my experience, very few. Apparently the country teachers are making more impression on "Parent" knowledge, than he did when his teaching should have been to the best of his ability. The rural teacher, written in the morning, the majority of them rise in the morning, partake of a hot breakfast, and then over almost half her salary) to the country teachers. They are then unbroken, arrive in a classroom with either no fire or one that is not sufficient to keep the blackboard to supply work for every grade (which is usually eight to ten).

Usually she has some seat-work to check on the day so strenuous as those of my experience and do not ask their Grade X and VIII classes to go to school on their days as I did, but those who do not do their utmost are in the blackbooks with parents and inspectors. The country teachers who are considered "poor," teach as do the teachers in P. W. C.—get up and talk and be the waste time or leave it. I am, Sir, etc.

EXPERIENCE

One of civic consciousness they are generous, one cannot help paying tribute to its persistency. Just as one congratulates himself that the yard is free of them, they spring up essentially more numerous than ever. Property owners are so concerned with doing away with the dandelions that they are inclined to overlook its uses. Many a housewife sets great store by its "green" children. These always have the bright blossoms and just as they welcome pocket money by digging the long roots out of green. One day they will be digging up dandelions and what have you? Dandelions are you still have dandelions.

Old Charlottetown

(P. E. I. Magazine, 1901)

IX

A want very much felt in Charlottetown in the early 1840's was a public hall, or lecture room. The meetings of the Mechanics Institute which had been organized in 1838 by Judge Young during the governorship of Sir Charles Fitzroy, and patronized by the Governor and Lady Mary, were held at the National House every Wednesday evening during the autumn and winter months. Of course, if the Governor patronized it, the Institute was fashionable, and all the elite of the town must be there. It was in 1846, or about that time, it seems that the Institute had not been well attended for some time. That caused a division among the promoters, and in 1846 a great effort was made to reorganize it as the Charlottetown Institute. The members of the former season tickets were sold, lectures were advertised a month ahead, and the subjects given. The lectures were given by Mr. Charles Young, Mr. Porteus, Mr. Hubbard, Dr. R. Humphreys, Mr. T. Heath Hayland, and Mr. J. H. Young. Dr. Humphreys gave a course of twelve lectures on English History from the time of the Norman Conquest to the time of the French Revolution. The lectures were given in the old Court House or Court Chamber, near the Apothecaries Hall. Dr. Humphreys was headmaster of Merivale College School, Edinburgh, and was a member of the Board of Princes of Wales College, and later became headmaster of Merivale College School, Edinburgh. He was educated at Magdalen College, Oxford, and was an excellent scholar. While in Charlottetown he published an excellent edition of the works of Shakespeare, which he dedicated to the Colonial Minister, Lord Stanley, afterwards the Earl of Derby.

Lady Mary Fitzroy was the first to establish the "Ladies Benevolent Society" and a sewing society in connection with it, meeting at Government House. Each week there were nearly all day, and an annual subscription of five shillings. Many of the gentlemen of the town, headed by the Governor, also gave good donations. After Lady Mary Fitzroy left this island, Lady Huntley was patroness of the society, and her husband's wife, whilst the society lasted. All denominations were represented, and all took great interest in it. Bazaars were held in connection with the Ladies Benevolent Society and a copy is recorded in a copy of an old paper of Feb. 3rd, 1846. It was held in the old Court House, and the articles were exhibited for sale in the House of Assembly room, and the cake and refreshment in the Council Chamber. "The bazaar," says the report, "began at 12 o'clock sharp; Sir E. W. Huntley and Lady Huntley were there nearly all day, and were considerable purchasers. The visitors and purchasers were numbered, and the result was a successful one. The Court House was crowded to excess throughout the day, and the proceeds of the sale did great credit to the skill and taste, as well as to the kind feelings of the ladies of Charlottetown and vicinity. It was a most successful and every reason to be proud, and for which the indulgent poor have every reason to be grateful. The sum realized was \$100."

In Lady Mary Fitzroy's time it was found very difficult to get a room sufficiently large in which to hold a bazaar, and for want of a better place, the ladies of the society decided to have their sale in the old "Castallia" building, which had been built in 1835. She sailed between Plymouth (England) and Charlottetown in 1838, when she was driven on shore outside of Edeque (now Summerside) harbour, being a heavy gale. As she was about to be driven on shore, she was through the winter taken out; but towards spring, during another heavy gale, she was driven on shore and took the ship with it. After being driven in the ice for some time, she was eventually brought into Charlottetown harbour, the remainder of the cargo discharged, and the vessel put upon the shore. A trench was dug near Mr. Peake's breakfast, and the "Castallia" placed in it. A roof was put on it, and she was used for a warehouse and rigging loft. In the spring of 1840 the Ladies Benevolent Society held a bazaar on the deck of the "Castallia." Stalls were formed of canvas, and the whole ship decorated inside with flags. We are informed that the sale was most successful.

Lady Mary started the first bazaar in Charlottetown in 1838. She was an energetic woman, and took great interest in the young people. It was said she followed in the footsteps of her mother and was never happier than when having some amusement at Government House and bringing young people together. It was said she followed in the footsteps of her mother, the Duchess of Richmond, who was said to be the greatest matchmaker on the eve of the battle of Waterloo. There was a sound of revelry by night, and Belgium's capital had gathered her beauty and her chivalry. During the time Sir Charles and Lady Mary Fitzroy were in Charlottetown, Miss Fitzroy, their daughter, married to the Honorable Keith Stewart, R.N., son of the Earl of Galloway and Captain of H.M.S. Ringdove. Rather an

The Poets Corner

ON THE NORTH SHORE

Here by the North Shore on the drifted sands That reach for miles in wind-blown dunes and bar, The great sea-lilies come thundering from afar; Bearing rich tribute in their stormy hands Of shells and dark sea-growth and broken spar. Here fresher blows the sea-breeze, bearing on its wings The waves that break in tumult at our feet; Come rushing down the portals of the dawn, With sought for leagues to break their onward sweep. Along its edge the bare-brown sand dunes bound The outer boundary to the sea's Treeless—unsheltered to the winds and rain, And fashioned by the fingers of the storm, They lift along the coast their broken chain.

Across the shifting hills that eastward turn, The lighthouse stands; by night a blazing crown, Blessed by the mariner, when there of clouds the black night signal burn, As o'er the sea the black night clouds close down. Oh Island Province! much we owe to thee, For all thy beauties—all thy many charms, The soil that falls not, and the fruitful farms; Along thy border breaks the eternal sea, And round about thee are its rocking arms! —Allan Matthews, in P. E. I. Magazine, 1900.

RUPTURED?

Beware! Thousands of persons are being victimized each year by false "chiropractic" and "osteopathic" treatments. Beware! Thousands of persons are being victimized each year by false "chiropractic" and "osteopathic" treatments. Beware! Thousands of persons are being victimized each year by false "chiropractic" and "osteopathic" treatments. Beware! Thousands of persons are being victimized each year by false "chiropractic" and "osteopathic" treatments.

OUTSIDE of a surgical operation, a good truss correctly fitted, is the only way to cure a rupture. Beware! Thousands of persons are being victimized each year by false "chiropractic" and "osteopathic" treatments. Beware! Thousands of persons are being victimized each year by false "chiropractic" and "osteopathic" treatments.

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Interesting story is told of the marriage which took place in old St. Paul's Church. Many people were there, and the ceremony was witnessed by the bride and groom. The ceremony was witnessed by the bride and groom. The ceremony was witnessed by the bride and groom.

LONDON.—(CP)—Members of the Royal Society of St. George decided not to hold their annual St. George's day dinner because of the world food shortage.

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

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