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A Dominion Obligation

The question of unemployment relief, and of the Dominion Government's responsibility therefor, has been brought sharply to the attention of our Queens County federal representative, Hon. C. A. Dunning. While in this Province our political representatives seem to be marking time on this issue, out in Winnipeg a different attitude prevails and Mr. Dunning on returning to his duties as Finance Minister was the recipient of communications from seven Manitoba members of the House of Commons demanding immediate federal action in dealing with Winnipeg's relief crisis.

The members "take the liberty of expressing" the following view for Mr. Dunning's "grateful consideration":

"We believe and desire to state most emphatically that unemployment relief is a responsibility of the Dominion Government rather than any other government. At least we hold this to be true whenever an abnormally large number of people are unemployed as is at present the case. For this reason particularly we feel that the Dominion Government should not allow relief administration in Winnipeg to break down. In ascertaining that relief of the unemployed is a general responsibility, we desire to point out to the government that this opinion is widely held and has been expressed over and over again by the Union of Municipalities of each of the western provinces as well as numerous boards of trade and labor bodies. Many other public bodies have given expression to the same opinion."

After all, isn't this just a re-statement of the Liberal election pledge of 1935 to deal effectively with "the present emergency conditions" of unemployment pending the introduction of "a permanent national system of unemployment insurance"?

Bootlegging in Vancouver

The City Council of Vancouver is concerned about the prevalence of bootlegging and is urging the British Columbia Government to pass a provincial statute making the bootlegger's customer equally an offender with the bootlegger.

"As a matter of logic, equal justice and common sense," comments the Vancouver Province, "it is hard to see what is wrong with this suggestion. Certainly there would be nobody to sell illicit liquor if there was nobody to buy it. The illicit buyer is the cause that the illicit seller is. The bootlegger does not advertise, and the bootlegger does not go out into the highways and byways and compel the reluctant customer to come in. Strictly speaking, if selling bootleg liquor is a shabby and disreputable occupation, damaging to the maintenance of good order in a community, then buying bootleg liquor must be a pretty discreditable practise for the citizen as well. And, in natural justice and common sense, if the bootlegger is to be proceeded against, why should his accessory be spared? But, in fact, of course, and in practical politics, there has always been a great reluctance to include the buyer with the seller in the penalties against the illicit liquor trade. In the prohibition era in the United States, it was the seller who was made the criminal, not the buyer. Partly, no doubt, there has been a feeling that this was an adventurous sort of crime, anyhow; partly there has been a public instinct that the buyer was not in the same moral category with the seller because it is the seller, not the buyer, who profits by the illegal transaction. But, whatever comes of this move, there is every reason why the whole question as between the municipalities and the Provincial Government should be ventilated. The Provincial Government must accept quite a deal of the direct responsibility for the existing situation. The Provincial Government supplies the bootlegger with his commodity, selling it to him in the Government Liquor Stores, and the Provincial Government, through its servants, must be perfectly well aware in many instances who the bootlegger is and what he is buying his stuff for."

Sounds pretty much like a description of conditions under the Campbell Government in this Province!

Season For Fires

The Prevention has been given prominence at the discussions at the Maritime Fire Chiefs' convention this week. This important subject is one which may well be emphasized all through the summer months.

As the Montreal Star points out, a stretch of rainless, hot weather has left the forests across Canada like dry kindling, ready to send up roaring flames at a touch of fire. A fool can flick a match into a patch of grass as he walks by, and start a fire that will eat up scores of square miles of standing timber. He can toss a burning cigarette aside, and a little later the spruce trees around will be exploding with roars as the fire sweeps through the bush. Or he can leave smoldering ashes under the camp fire though was out, and wonder that evening where the cloud of smoke in the sky is coming from.

Our forest protection services have done tremendous work in organizing means of fighting the menace of fire, and in educating the public. And, of course, many of the fires are set by Nature and not by man. But people who go in or near the woods should try to train themselves to be ever more careful. When the stake is great stretches of Canada's timber land and probably homes and lives as well, nobody can overdo his precautions. In particular it is important to bring up children to do the safe thing automatically.

Besides the fire-fool, wooded places near

the cities have to fear another nasty person, the litter-leaver. It is the litter-leaver whose newspapers, picnic boxes, orange peels, and empty bottles can spoil the most beautiful spot. And he is probably just the sort of a person who would be the likely setter of a forest fire.

Who Pays The Taxes

Who pays the Taxes? The Toronto Globe and Mail suggests the answer to the question. Not long ago, the Consumer's Gas Company, which supplies Toronto with gas, announced that the price was to be increased ten cents per thousand cubic feet, and the Globe and Mail set out to discover the reason. The company said it was compelled to put the price up for several reasons, because coal costs more, because it had to restore wage cuts, and because it had suffered from an excess of bad debts. But it laid most stress on the increase in the taxation it was compelled to bear.

In six years, the company pointed out, higher tax rates in the city had added \$234,831 to the cost of operations; the provincial corporation tax had taken \$22,291; sales tax increases had added \$217,831 to costs, while the increase in the customs duty on coal had added \$415,013 to the cost of raw materials.

The company said it had to pass the cost on to someone, and it went to the consumer. Virtually all taxes, with the exception of the individual income tax, concludes the Globe and Mail, are paid by the people at large. "The tenant pays the property taxes, as a rule, in the rent charged. In almost every instance, the ultimate consumer pays the sales tax, the excise tax, the corporations tax, the customs duty."

Editorial Notes

Last day for City Tax discount.

The advocates of "barter" arrangements as a substitute for the conventional methods of exchange belong, in knowledge, to the age when furs were traded for firewater and ivory for glass beads. Yet the idea of barter is behind most of the modern "improvements" to tariffs—such as quotas. Thus does the world progress!

The half has not been told of the Hepburn-Mackenzie King breach, but no one need be surprised if the former yet be received with open arms by the latter. You see a Provincial election is due in Ontario, and the Big Interests are anxious to add it to B.C., and N.S. in order to get the B.N.A. amended to suit themselves.

The unfortunate outdoor workers of Charlottetown are receiving timely warning from Ottawa via the City Council that they may expect no help from the Federal Exchequer this coming winter. The millions necessary to win elections in B.C., N.S. and Ontario make it undesirable to help a small province like ours when the Provincial Government is meek and submissive to the powers-that-be at Ottawa.

The alleged reconciliation of Ex-King Alfonso and ex-Queen Victoria with a view to the restoration of the monarchy in Spain, is mere twaddle. Close associates of the former King and Queen of Spain said that although the couple met at the crib of a new grandson they still were far from a reconciliation. Ex-King Alfonso and Queen Victoria, the consort from whom he has been separated since shortly after loss of his throne in 1931, met at the birth of a son to their eldest daughter, Princess Torlonia. Friends said, however it was only a "polite acquaintance."

As in the past, this year's Eastern Arctic Expedition is expected to be productive of much valuable scientific and other information relative to native and wild life in the Far North. The cruise will approximate 12,000 miles, and the ship will make twenty-three calls and distribute supplies and mail to forty-five posts where R.C.M. Police, fur traders and missionaries are stationed. Reports of the progress of the patrol will be made by Major McKeand from time to time, and the expedition is expected to return home about the end of September.

Sir John Simon, Chancellor of the Exchequer, turned the laugh against the last of his critics when his revised tax plan came up for debate in the House of Commons the other day. Lord Horne of Slamannan, who as Sir Robert Horne, attacked the first national defense contribution, now complains because the government was wedded to a tax profits. Sir John retorted by telling the following story:

A Frenchwoman said to her fowls: "My dear fowls, I want to consult you. Would you prefer to be boiled or roasted?" Chantecleer, who, thinks Sir John Simon, "is very like Lord Horne" answered: "We do not wish to be either boiled or roasted." "My dear fowls," retorted the woman, "you are wandering from the point." "The 'roast or boil' tax will, the Chancellor of the Exchequer added, be suitably 'tapered.'"

Canada's Arctic possessions are, geographically, divided by Nature into two parts—the Western Arctic, reached through the Pacific ocean and down the Mackenzie river; and the Eastern Arctic to which access is gained from the Atlantic ocean and Hudson bay. Brought about by the ever-widening search for minerals and by the use of aircraft as a means of transportation and exploration, impressions of the Northwest Territories have undergone considerable change within the past twenty years. Once regarded as being almost inaccessible, many areas are today within a few hours' flying time of a number of cities and towns in Western Canada. In spite of the northern latitude, the Territories are not entirely regions of perpetual ice and snow. The winter is long and cold but in the short summer the temperatures are high and the long periods of sunlight promote rapid growth of vegetation. In many parts of the Mackenzie Valley vegetables are grown for local consumption, and the so-called "barren lands" yield a profusion of wild flowers and mosses.

With the multiplicity of "weeks" already on the calendar we are rather hesitant about suggesting another; but a suggestion comes from Port Arthur News—Chronicle that is, at least, worth more than passing consideration. It is a "Tear-down Week." The idea is to get rid of a lot of unsightly, worn-out, useless buildings and other blots on the landscape. Cornwall has its share of these excrescences; some mercifully hidden from the sight of the passerby, others frankly exposed to the public gaze. Old buildings—barns, houses that are just hanging together, superannuated chicken-houses, dilapidated wood-sheds—that do not mention some fence, that are neither useful nor ornamental, we need not specify, everyone

Notes By The Way

It has become almost an adage that dumb people are the happiest; using dumb in its looser sense meaning slightly lacking in cerebral responses. But it is rather disconcerting to find eminent nerve specialists advocating a self-inducement to spread happiness and cheer in the world. These worthy gentlemen suggest taking out large hunks of the brains of persons who are smart but jittery, and thereby making them as calm and, presumably, as happy as a docile cow half-asleep in a grassy meadow. If some people want to have chunks cut out of their brains and become mental capons, that is their affair. But most persons will be willing to struggle along and take the gall and the wormwood with the milk and honey. Too much ease is worse than no ease at all.—Los Angeles Times.

For point and pith, the definition expressed the other day by Professor Julian Coolidge of Harvard University certainly merits quotation: "The duty of a gentleman is to be peculiarly conscious that society will require more of him, and to be particularly sensitive to the feelings of others." It is really a summing up of Newman's great essay, and rightly assesses those qualities and virtues which are of infinitely more value than "coronets" or "Norman blood."—Ex.

"Anthropology is the science of man, but after nearly a quarter of a century of study of that science, I have decided that the proper function of the anthropologist is to apologize for man."—Ernest A. Hooton.

Laughter has many ills. It dissipates gloom; it unifies social groups; it derides absurdities; it tests innovators; it punctures pretense and hypocrisy; it is an antidote against fanaticism. Through wit, satire, and sarcasm, derisive laughter too often embitters the relations of individuals and of nations. But genuine humor may do something to dispel misunderstanding and emphasize the traits of human nature common to all mankind.—George E. Vincent, educator, author, and lecturer, in the Rotarian Magazine.

"U. S. envoy's speech angers Nazis," says the news. That is the difference between dictatorships and democracies, and between sanity and madness. Fascist and Nazi are always being angered, or insulted, or made threats, or promise war, while civilization treats them much as a doctor treats a mental patient, and lets them take it out in raving. Sanity will not return for them until they again become democratic.—Ex.

Actuaries tell us that an average adult of 35 has 17 million minutes yet to live. Every time he takes a chance in traffic to save one minute he wagers all his remaining years. When you gamble in traffic, you bet your life! The best insurance in the world for those who drive and walk is—"Try Courtesy" every day, all the way.—Port Elgin Times.

Things are not breaking so well for the C.I.O. It has failed in Lewiston and Auburn, so far, to win any outstanding success; down in Rhode Island it lost a poll in the Hope Webbing Company; out in the Mahoning Valley, word comes that the strike is broken and more plants are to open their gates. Moreover a series of dynamite explosions in the Republic Steel Corporation's plants has been ascribed to a C.I.O. organizer who is charged with having ordered the home of non-strikers to be blown up along with corporate property. The revelations will do no good to the C.I.O. cause which must suffer for the misdeeds of its too zealous members.—Portland Press Herald.

The P. L. A. Monthly for July refers to the launch of the biggest ship built on the Thames since the launch of the Thunderer 26 years ago. "This boat, 166 feet long, 30 feet beam and about 13 feet draft, is a Diesel engine tanker to be used for conveying slurry, or clay mixed with water to facilitate its transport to the convenience of using it in this form compensates the extra weight of water carried, for the slurry will pass through centrifugal pumps on the boat energised from the shore."

The Scottish race has contributed very largely to the upbuilding of Canada, whether in business, in finance, in education or in public life and government. It is only necessary to look back over the roster of great Canadians of the bygone years to note how often they are the names of Scotchmen or of men of Scottish descent. Without the work of which these men did in the past Canada would be indeed a poorer country, poorer spiritually as well as in material things.—Montreal Gazette.

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PUBLIC FORUM

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

"ASLEEP AT THE SWITCH"

Sir,—That observant and public spirited lady, "A Carolyn Bayfield" had scarcely landed in the Province ere she discovered that our elected guardians are "asleep at the switch" and urges as a remedy "the taxing public so dolefully—and organize and protect himself."

Our Civic Finance Minister further sounds a warning that there is unlikely to be any help from the Dominion Government this winter in unemployment relief. He too has apparently discovered that the promises of plenty in 1935 are smouldering in 1937, not yet dead but sleeping, and that the "Not a Nickel" programme is in actual sight.

I am rather wondering whether our civic financier was not amongst those who envisioned that Cornucopia (Horn of Plenty) which dazzled so many voters in Prince Edward Island, with its fullness of prospective fruits, if Liberals were allowed to dispense those heavenly gifts? In his responsible official position I imagine he must feel the sting of the deception more than the ordinary betrayed ones.

For the senior member of the Queen's I note a "rest" has been prescribed, rest from impromptu followers more particularly, and for the junior member it has been as far as any benefit to the Island is concerned, a chronic period of "rest."

In the past the Patriot has been noted for its abnormal mouth. Since the election it has been less in evidence, yet when it does open its mouth it is always ready to "put it's foot into it." This is evidenced in its whine against Conservative Conventions condemning the Government's neglect of our roads, since now the fine weather has made them more passable and the God of Nature in His goodness has minimized the nuisance. In its opinion Conservatives and the public should condone government inefficiency and neglect now that sunshine and nature have done their work.

They are not yet dead. Mortification will not set in till the voters sign the burial certificate when the time arrives, but beyond doubt, Federal and Provincial, the great gang of promisers are resting.

I am, Sir, etc. OBSERVER.

The Poet's Corner

FROM "THE DEFINITION OF LOVE"

My love is of a birth as rare As love, for object, strange and high. Upon impossibility ... Magnanimous despair alone Could show me so divine a thing. Where feeble hope could ne'er have flown. But vainly flapped its tinsel wing ... Unless the giddy heavens fall, And earth some new convulsion tear, And us to join, the world should all Be cramped into a planisphere.

As lines, so loves oblique, may well Themselves in every angle greet; But ours, so truly parallel, Though infinite, can never meet.

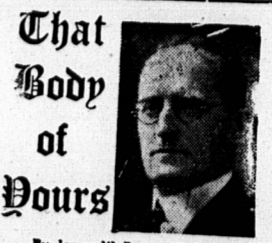
Therefore the love, which us doth bind, But Fate so enviously debars, Is the conjunction of the mind, And opposition of the stars. —Andrew Marvel (1621-78)

knows a few candidates for attention in a Tear-down Week in his own neighborhood. — Cornwall Standard-Freeholder.

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That Body of Yours

THE SUN'S RAYS CAN BE HELPFUL AND HARMFUL

One of the sickest looking individuals I ever saw was suffering with an ordinary case of sunburn. He had gone on an all day fishing trip early in the season and had removed all his clothes but his trousers. In addition to the pain from the sunburn, he was also suffering with chills, fever, nausea and vomiting. He was unable to sleep properly, and was very miserable for two or three weeks.

Following severe sunburns, a secondary infection sometimes occurs in which pus pimples and boils are common; these scars may remain for life. Now you have likely always believed that one could not get too much of the ultra violet rays, so helpful in enriching the blood and sometimes called the sunshine vitamins, but just like other gifts of Nature one can get too much sun. Not only does too much sun cause severe burns and symptoms of poisoning, but it can actually cause permanent roughness of the skin.

However, there are some special skin ailments that the summer sun helps to cure. Dr. Eugene F. Traub, professor of skin diseases, University of Vermont College of Medicine tells us in Hygiene that some of the skin ailments helped are acne—pimples, psoriasis—the raised white scaly patches on the skin, and some forms of eczema.

"Young people with acne on the face, chest, or back are generally improved. Sufferers with psoriasis, with few exceptions, are improved; in tropical countries, psoriasis with the dry or "chapped" skin type of eczema are usually helped."

However practically everybody would be helped by the sun's rays if common sense or judgment were used. That is taking small doses on each side of the body—front and back—at a time, gradually increasing it as the summer progresses.

Three individuals may get the same amount of sun on the one day; one will have a severe burn which goes on to blisters and symptoms of poisoning; another will have just a redness that passes away in a day or two, and the third with more color or pigment in his skin will show no effect on the skin whatever.

The sun's rays increase the iron and the vitamins in the blood, and most of us do not get enough of them, but we should not try to get a week's supply in two or three hours.

Traces Of The Norsemen

(Halifax Chronicle) Among many interesting articles in the July number of the Dalhousie Review is one by Professor A. D. Fraser of the University of Virginia, whose special field is archeology, and who writes on the Norsemen in Canada. He gathers up the traces so far laid bare which he regards as authentic. That the Norsemen visited this country and that they had at least one settlement somewhere in the early thirteenth century he believes established.

The stone found at Kensington, Minnesota, is believed now to be genuine. When it was first found for various reasons it was thought to be a forgery. The stone was found under the roots of a large tree in the sixties of last century. Examination of the stone shows that the examination showed it was also weathered within the letters themselves. This weathering could only be accounted for by generations or centuries of weathering and as this must have happened before the tree grew over it, faking was ruled out.

The stone tells of a party of thirty who went on a voyage of discovery from Vineland through the West. The year is 1382. It refers to "this island" where the stone was. There is no island in the neighborhood, but a geological examination shows that there was an island here, which serves to verify the inscription. The puzzle is how the Norsemen got out there and it is thought they came by way of Lake Superior, which "sea" is described as fourteen days away.

NO WONDER IT HAS THE RIGHT OF WAY With MOST ISLANDERS

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Allowing fourteen miles a day, this would meet the conditions. Of other true Viking relics found, there were three battle-axes, a hatchet head, a spear head and a fire-steel. These have all been determined genuine. These were found in Minnesota and Wisconsin, that is south and west of Lake Superior. Recently a more notable discovery was made north of the Lake in Ontario. A prospector put off a shot of powder and uncovered what must have been a Viking's grave. It contained a sword, a battle-axe-head and a shield, all remarkably well preserved. This, he says, is the first undoubted example of undisturbed Norse remains found in British North America. The other articles may have been carried from place to place or been brought as heir-looms at least there is always that lurking suspicion.

Professor Fraser hazards the guess that Vinland was Newfoundland, that Vinland was a part of the Quebec coast, the grapes they gathered being bog cranberries, but he does not venture further in identification, which must wait certainly on other evidence turning up. The discoveries in Minnesota argue the Norsemen went up, or, possibly came in by way of Hudson bay.

Muskrat Farming

(Winnipeg Free Press) There was some ill-conditioned criticism of the Government at the last legislative session on account of certain leases it had granted private individuals on swamp lands suitable for muskrat farming. One would have thought the Government had sold out, the "big interests" and was driving the small trapper out of a living. What the Government had done, of course, was merely to give an enterprising man a chance to see if he could bring back the muskrat population to an area where it had most disappeared. The experiment being successful, the Government has embarked upon plans for the farming of muskrats in public trapping grounds, 135,000 acres are now being worked.

Years ago muskrats were almost as common in the north as gophers in the south. The ravages of disease, climatic cycles, and the destruction wrought by haphazard trapping all combined to reduce the muskrat population to the danger point. The Government has now undertaken to bring that population back. A successful effort will maintain a useful industry in Manitoba.

Reclaiming The Prairies

(Vancouver Province) It is becoming increasingly apparent that in its drought-stricken areas in the three prairie provinces Canada has a major national problem. South of what is known as the "drought line" on the prairies lie about 60,000,000 acres of land and at least a quarter of this is semi-arid. It was so described by Palliser when he crossed the plains eighty years ago, and the "Palliser Triangle" was long regarded as an area which it would be folly to attempt to settle. However, the railway came and settlers came. The land was taken up, was broken and produced good crops of wheat. It would still produce wheat if it could get sufficient moisture. But for eight years there has not been sufficient rainfall, and now, the eight crop failure is announced. Eight years would appear to be a sufficient testing time, and Hon. James Gardiner, minister of agriculture at Ottawa and former premier of Saskatchewan, is said

to be convinced that there is nothing to be done except remove the people from the drought-stricken areas to the better-watered lands farther north. Three years ago Mr. Gardiner was in favor of moving the settlers, and at that time, most of the settlers, would have gone. But three more years of crop failure have wrought change.

It will be a great exodus, if it is decided upon, and it will be a costly one—one which will have to be financed as a national undertaking. The loss will be great, too, for arid country. Fences and farm buildings and telephone lines have been constructed. Even towns have been built, and all this will have to be abandoned and the wheat land allowed to go back to grazing land with prairie grass, or some substitute. But the removal of the people from fifteen million acres of semi-arid land is not the whole problem, not half of it. The other half, south of the "drought line," 45,000,000 acres in all, is also suffering from lack of rain, but it is believed this can be made to yield crops if sufficient attention is paid to the conservation of moisture. Here a policy of long-term planning is proposed, including the planting of trees, the creation of reservoirs, the building up of flood reserves and changes in the methods of tillage. All this, again, will require national attention and national assistance. If the prairies are to be rehabilitated and the whole country saved, the whole country must put its shoulder to the task. The country's whole future is involved for Canada's economy has been constructed round the expectation that farming will be the country's major industry and that the prairies will continue indefinitely to produce great surpluses of wheat for export.

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