

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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Frank Walker.

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

Speech Or Question?

Our Legislative members get out of hand
sometimes, but evidently this is a democratic
privilege they share with members of the House
of Commons. The following excerpt from Hansard
needs no comment.

Mr. Tustin: Who is making the speech?
Mr. Mitchell: I am.
Mr. Tustin: Why should you, the other
man, member has the floor.

Mr. Mitchell: But he sat down.
Mr. Speaker: Order. I would call the at-
tention of the Minister to the fact that we are
on second reading of the bill, and that no mem-
ber has the right to speak twice.

Mr. Mitchell: I have the floor. I want
to repeat that immigration, or emigration to
Canada—

Mr. Knowles: On a point of order, is the
Minister asking the previous speaker a question,
or is he—

Mr. MacKenzie: He is making a speech
on second reading.

Mr. Martin: Members of the Government
have a right to speak.

Mr. Knowles: Then, if the Minister is
making a speech, may I point out that he has
already spoken in the debate on second reading.
His speech is reported at page 337 of Hansard.

Mr. Mitchell: Well, I was answering a
question.

Mr. MacKenzie: Yes, he was answering a
question.

Mr. Martin: He is answering a question.

Britain's Exports

Sir Stafford Cripps disclosed at a press
conference in London recently that the value of
Britain's exports last month was by provisional
estimate \$330,400,000. Although this corre-
sponds to a volume a little less than that of an
average month in 1938, the figure is rather more
encouraging, than might be expected. For
while it is \$34,400,000 below the January total
—which was incidentally one of the highest
reached since before the war—it is \$26,400,000
above the figure for February. The low Febru-
ary returns have been explained partly by the
shortness of the month, partly by the unusually
severe weather. They were not, however, ef-
fected by the fuel emergency since most of the
supplies shipped abroad that month had been
completed some time before. March exports on
the other hand do begin to show the effect of
the crisis, even if they do not perhaps reflect
the full force of the factory shut-down through-
out the main industrial areas of Great Britain.
Sir Stafford warned that reduced figures must
be expected for some time to come.

Mathematical Puzzle

A case which came before the Supreme
Court of Illinois presented no mystery to that
court, but it provides a possible mathematical
puzzle for anybody who reads about it. An hon-
orably discharged veteran of World War I in
March, 1936, took an examination under civil
service rules for patrolman in the city of Chi-
cago. The civil service rules provided that 27
was the maximum age at which the examina-
tion could be taken; the applicant entered his
age in the application as 27. But in 1943
charges were brought against him that he had
misrepresented his age at the time of the ex-
amination and that his actual age then was 37.
He was discharged from the police department.
In 1945, the State law was amended to provide
that nobody entitled to preference because of
military service should be removed because of
misrepresentation of age and the discharged
patrolman sought reinstatement. The Supreme
Court of Illinois holds that this amendment is
repugnant to the Illinois constitutional provision
against special privileges and immunities to
favored classes.

The legal reasoning is clear enough, but
the mathematical puzzle remains. If the ap-
plicant presented himself in 1936 as entitled to
preference for military service and also as 27
years old, why did it not occur to wonder what
this precocious person was doing in the armed
forces at the age of 8 or 9? It is easy to
understand why the sometime patrolman found
mathematics burdensome, for his desire to be-
come a patrolman had come too late to match
civil service standards. But it is odd that all
the preliminaries to examination did not reveal
the discrepancy between his supposed age and his
military service.

International Law

French jurists have been pondering over
the recent testimony of Albert Speer, Hitler's
munition boss, that until the Nuernberg trial
he knew virtually nothing of international law.
While few believe him—in so far as Speer puts
this forward as an excuse for atrocities—the
fact is international law is not a subject taught
in the public schools of any country. It seems
that here is a subject that many organizations
working for world peace might develop in edu-
cation if global security is to come.

The Nuernberg trials succeeded in calling
attention to international law and postulating

definite international crimes. But they obscur-
ed the individual case law by mass trial, mixing
soldier, sailor, politician and diplomat, and
juggling maritime military and civil law at one
time.

Jurists are now trying to iron some of it out.
In France there is a Mouvement National Judi-
ciaire, composed of lawyers who were in the Re-
sistance, which sets out to make the general
public conscious of international law.

However, a British jurist who attended one
of their meetings, complained that though they
had the right idea some members seemed to be
trying to swing everybody to a communist con-
ception of international justice. The commun-
ists think internationally, and it is to be ex-
pected they will seek to place their key man
beside the gates of international truth so that
they may be opened and closed at their direc-
tion. Such being the case, the greater need for
the democratic citizen to be able to say that he
really knows something of international law as
it is written in the records, and conventions.
War-time excesses are the subject of many mid-
night arguments in France. Sinister sometimes
now are the confessions of some who lived under-
ground with the maquis!

EDITORIAL NOTES

Official ending of the war in Europe, this
date 1945.

Premier Jones had a great-grandfather to be
proud of; he left a monument that will keep his
memory green.

It is highly satisfactory to have both Fed-
eral and British officials visit us, and commend
the quality of our potatoes and the expert
handling of them for export.

It is sad, and a sorry commentary on Pro-
vincial and Federal administration, to have so
many Cape Breton youths and girls emigrating
to build up Ontario industries; though, of
course, it is better they should find employment
in Canada rather than in U. S. A.

It is interesting to note that in 1945, it
cost only 79c per day less to maintain a hos-
pital patient in P. E. I. than the average for
the whole of Canada. The current year fig-
ures will no doubt show that the difference is
even less, the cost being on the ascendant.

From the Forest Nursery Stations at Indian
Head and Sutherland, Sask., 200,000,000 trees
had been distributed up to and including the
Spring of 1946 at the rate of approximately
1,000 trees to 4,000 farmers each year, in the
case of broadleaf trees, and 5,000,000 ever-
green trees to 800 planters at the rate of ap-
proximately 200 trees each year.

United Kingdom Sappers have completed
the Bailey Bridge across the Corinth Canal in
Greece. When it was officially opened last
week by King Paul, this further example of
Britain's contribution to the reconstruction of
Greece was enthusiastically cheered by large
and appreciative crowds. The bridge which is
170 feet high and 100 yards long is of vital im-
portance as it will not only permit traffic once
again to cross the canal, but it will also allow
dredges to pass beneath to clear the debris
which has blocked the canal since the libera-
tion.

Sir James Matthew Barrie (Gavin Ogilvie),
journalist and Scottish novelist, born this date
1860. He made his reputation originally with
sketches under the pen-name of Gavin Ogilvie
in the British Weekly and other periodicals. Un-
forgettable contributions include A Window in
Thrus, The Little Minister, etc., while his
plays of a delicate fancy and whimsical satire
include The Admirable Crichton, Quality Street,
etc., the former considered the finest comedy of
his day; Peter Pan, What Every Woman Knows,
Der Tag, a dramatic piece touching the First
Great War, Dear Brutus, Echoes of the War,
Mary Rose, etc. Was created a baronet in 1913,
and elected Lord Rector of St. Andrew Uni-
versity in 1919: "A woman can be anything that
the man who loves her would have her be."

The Hon. Alistair Buchan, son of the late
Governor-General of Canada writes: "Viewing
our economic crisis, the floods and snow through
the eyes of the trans-Atlantic press during those
bitter months, there were days when it seem-
ed as if a cataclysm akin in scale to the dis-
appearance of Atlantis was overtaking this
island. It seemed as if Great Britain, pounded
by an unkind fate and the blind forces of nature,
was keeling slowly over in the North Atlantic,
the inert hulk of a once-fine ship." Mr. Buchan
wrote that little evidence reaches the average
intelligent American or Canadian that "vigor
and new life are stirring here" and that "irre-
spective of party and class we have lost nothing
of our talents, our skills or our capacity for
ideas."

The recently concluded Norwegian-French
trade agreement represents a decided increase
over the earlier pact of March 6, 1946. The
new agreement calls for a total exchange of
goods over a 12-month period valued at 6 bil-
lion francs (249 million kroner) of which 2,
700,000,000 francs represent goods from Nor-
way and 3,300,000,000 francs cover exports from
France. The earlier agreement involved a total
goods-exchange of 800,000,000 francs. Nor-
wegian deliveries will include whale oil, fish
oil, cod liver oil, fish, canned goods, roe, pulp,
lime nitrate, zinc, paper, furs, etc. In return,
Norway will receive wine, chemical products,
textiles, mechanical and electric material, ma-
chines and parts, glass, cigarette paper, millin-
ery goods, etc.

Notes By the Way

Having made a killing at the race
track, a Florida man announces
that he "will buy a farm and give
up gambling." Any comment from
the farmers? — St. Catherine's
Standard.

It is a mystery that a man enter-
prising automobile manufacturer
has not caught the trend of the
times, and produced a frills, grill-
less, gadget-free automobile that
will sell for less than 1,000—Corn-
wall Standard-Freeholder.

At Liverpool in one day 25,000
gift parcels of food for British
families were received from individ-
uals in the United States. This is
the sort of friendly gesture that
is remembered long after the words
of statesmen are forgotten. —
Ottawa Journal.

A solemn report from Hamburg
says that 14,000 of the 430,000 in-
habitants of Dueseldorf are still
living in air raid shelters and cellars.
And how many veterans in
Canada, who went out and defeated
those Germans, are living in little
better accommodation in this
country? — Woodstock Sentinel-
Review.

The instructor said: "Figures
never lie. For example, if one man
can build a house in 12 days, 12 men
can build it in one day." The student,
according to Freedom and Union
Magazine, replied: "And 228 could
build it in one hour, 17,280 in one
minute, and 1,038,800 in one second.
What's more if one ship can cross
the Atlantic in six days, then six
ships can cross it in one day.
Figures don't lie, you know."

Much as harassed businessmen
might wish for it these days, sub-
scribers dialling long - distance
telephone calls in the city and
distant future. What is coming,
however, is a system known as
operator toll dialing—an arrange-
ment that will enable operators to
dial calls, directly and unassisted,
straight through to the called
phone. This will be possible whether
the call is going 50 miles or 50
across the continent. The Bell
System and independent phone
companies are co-operating in the
program. Benefits include faster,
more accurate, more reliable service
and operating economic. Only one
operator will be needed to do the
work now done by as many as
four. — Business Week.

A professor of dairy husbandry
tells us that cows are as neurotic
as human beings. To manage them
psychiatry must be applied. Some
cows have a fixation complex and
must be treated with firmness but
"without offence to the animal".
These cows are extremely class-con-
scious in a horrible way. Cows of
the middle social strata can be
recognized by their particular in-
hibitions. If a cow is to be a good
producer, she must be satisfactorily
adjusted to her environment. So the
patient cow is all hokum. Behind
the closed exterior, in spite of
her dreamy rumination, she is beset
by anxieties, hysteria and what-
not. — St. John Telegraph Journal.

When spring comes to B. C., I
envy the little mountain streams
that break through their icy barriers
and set out on the wild chase to
the sea, says a writer in The Van-
couver Province. I usually think
first of the Selkirk with such gay aban-
don at Revelstoke. Surely no other
stream in the world has such a
musical name. It's hard to spell and
hard to pronounce—until you get
the know-how—then when you get
used to it, the syllables ripple off
your tongue like icy water rippling
over the mountain pebbles. We in
British Columbia owe much to our
native Indians for the wonderful
place-names found on our map.
The Illecillewaet is the best, but
there are others that I like, such
as the Similkameen and the Tull-
ameen, the Spallumcheen, and the
Coquihalla. For those who like their
place-names harsh, there is a wider
selection. Spuzzum is a dandy.
There are scores of others if you
care to look for them, such as
Klappan and Qualicum, Squilax and
Kokanee.

Crown companies, government
subsidies and municipal housing
schemes will not produce a revolu-
tion in housing, for they do not strike
at the root of the problem, which
is the production, by modern in-
dustrial methods, added by research
and invention, of low-cost materials
and low-cost assembly-line methods
of construction. Meanwhile, there
is great danger that forest and
lumber workers, carpenters, plumb-
ers, electricians, plaster workers
and others engaged in the con-
struction industry are pricing them-
selves out of the market and will
price themselves out of employ-
ment in the not distant future. The
public is beginning to realize that
only the public can be expected to
pay the most of "more pay for less
work," and is beginning to ask why
it should be so. — Edmonton Journal.

The composer of the popular war
song, "Mademoiselle From Arment-
iers," died in Yeovil, Somerset, on
April 21; his name was Alfred
James Walden, though he wrote
songs under the name of Harry
Winold, and he was 80 years old
says The Peterborough Examiner.
We imagine that this will come as
a surprise to many people who
having bought "Mademoiselle" as
having been written in any formal
sense at all. Most of us have assumed
that it was a folk-song of sorts,
having grown from the invention
of many minds. And this latter-
view contains some approximation
to truth, for it is certain that Mr.
Walden never published the words
which are generally sung to this
tune. "Mademoiselle" belongs to
that lively group of ballads, the
words of which are cherished in the
memory, but rarely committed to
paper.

PUBLIC FORUM

This column is open to
the discussion by corre-
spondents of questions of
interest. The Charlottetown
Guardian does not neces-
sarily endorse the opinion of
correspondents.

FOR THE CHILDREN'S SAKE

Sir,—In the "Guardian" of April
26th appeared a list of bills assented
to by the Lieut. Governor, among
those was the following:—"An Act
to provide for the establishment of
a reformatory or industrial farm
for juvenile offenders."

In the "Guardian" of April 9th
appeared a letter signed "An Old
Bachelor," containing the follow-
ing statement:—"I think there
should be a children's rest or re-
creation room sponsored by the
churches to take care of children
if their parents need both to go
out."

It seems to me that "An Old
Bachelor" has the more kindly
vision. What do others think?

Giving a personal opinion I
heartily agree with him. I think
that a supervised place or places for
children to play is badly needed in
this city.

Developing the idea of "An Old
Bachelor" I wonder could the
government be persuaded to use the
money for prevention rather than
for cure.

A place or places known as
"Children's Recreation Centre,"
where, under supervised care, chil-
dren could play games, read, see
the right kind of movies, etc., etc.

Many a weary and anxious
mother would bless such an organiza-
tion. Perhaps country mothers
who want to come into town to
shop, would also welcome such a
place.

What do others think? Let's hear
from you, whether you live in town
or country.

I am, Sir, etc.

A VETERAN'S WIFE.

London Letter

By John Dauphinee
Canadian Press Staff Writer

Eire, with the world's biggest
brewery, cannot meet her home
demand for stout. Northern Ire-
land, heart of the linen industry,
hasn't enough tablecloths and
sheets. Scotland is famous for
whisky yet Glasgow bars are dry
... the England of juicy roasts
takes one-third of its small meat
output in corned beef.

Shortages are the one thing Ire-
land and the monarchial
United Kingdom both suffer
and it's one of their few surface simi-
larities. For even in the field of
shortages there is a difference in
that Eire suffers less.

Dublin looks different from Bel-
fast, Glasgow, London or any United
Kingdom city. It has a continen-
tal air reminiscent of Brussels, a
skynline of church steeples, narrow
curving streets; hundreds of bicy-
cles on downtown streets; and the
continental style of driving (blow
the horn at every intersection,
keep moving and pray).

Eire has rationing as has the
United Kingdom but the public
attitude is drastically different.
The butter ration is down to two
ounces and government officials
admit the main reason is that they
cannot control the vastly increased
quantity of butter made by indi-
vidual farmers who used to sell
milk to creameries.

In the United Kingdom the
blackmarket exists but it is an
undercurrent activity not seen by
the casual visitor. Contrast every
Dublin newsboy who shouts the
name of a paper, slides up to pass-
ersby and croaks "want to buy
clothing coupons?" Police can't
miss the blackmarket traffic but
shrug it off, saying it "does no one
any harm; why get his blood
stirred up a prosecution."

R.A.F. History of War in Air 1939-45

The United Kingdom Air Min-
istry in London announced re-
cently that, owing to the fact that
it will be some years before the
full official history of the war is
published, arrangements have
been made for a preliminary history
of the war in the air, 1939-45,
to be written under the joint
authorship of Denis Richards and
Hilary St. George Saunders. (Mr.
Saunders was the anonymous
author of such war-time official
best-sellers as "Battle of Britain"
and "Combined Operations" and
is the co-author of the well-
known Francis Beeding Spy sto-
ries). The aim is to produce a
work which will combine accu-
racy and impartiality with wide
appeal. As will be realized, offi-
cial records in themselves, how-
ever complete (and there is a
first-class collection) are inevi-
tably deficient in "life" and "at-
mosphere"—qualities which it is

The Law Relating To What You Find

("News of the World")

Some people think that the Law
is dull. It is to them a great mass
of elaborately-worded Acts of
Parliament which have to be in-
terpreted with great care.

Much of it is like that, of course;
but there are times, in consider-
ing a legal question, when you are
brought up against quite another
kind of law: Ancient principles
which protect ancient rights;
phrases and beliefs formed out of
the very way in which we and our
ancestors have lived.

We met a typical example of
this the other day. It is a simple
story, but the man who told it
was strongly affected.

A Stray Dog

He had found a dog without a
collar—not an unhappy stray, but
a young, loose-limbed Labrador.
He did the right thing and took
it to the police-station, and then,
after a few days, he went back
to ask if, assuming that the real
owner had disappeared, he could
have it himself. He found that
the dog had been destroyed.

"Surely, as the finder," he ar-
gues, "the dog belongs to me and
they were under a duty to inform
me if they were going to kill it,
so that I could have time to take
it home if I wished."

The action does seem high-
handed, we must admit, and we do
not think that many police officers
would have behaved in this way.
But there are a lot of separate,
specially-made laws about stray
dogs and quite a different set of
long-established principles about
the things you find.

The various Acts and Orders a-
bout dogs give the finder the right
to say that he wants to keep what
he has found. In the case of the
police will issue him with a certifi-
cate and he must keep the animal
alive for a month. But if he
doesn't say there and then that he
wants it the police are under
no other duty except to destroy
the dog painlessly. Of course, if
there is a name on the collar they
must seek out the owner. But that
is a different story.

The things we find in everyday
day life, however, are not usually
animals, but bits and pieces, pos-
sibly of value, and here the old
principles of law come to our aid.
The thing you find is not yours.
It is the true owner's. But you
have a right to it, against all the
world, except the true owner. If
you take it to the police and the
owner does not turn up in reason-
able time, then they will hand
it over to you and you are free to
enjoy it. Taking it to the police
first is an essential precaution,
otherwise you may be embarrassed
by public discovery or possibly
prosecuted for stealing by finding.

But nothing is ever quite as
simple as that in law. You have
a strong right to what you find.
Against that, there is another age-
old legal tradition which says the
finder is entitled to what goes
with the land. So the argument
begins at once. If you find some-
thing, not in the highway, but on
someone else's property—whose is
it?

There have been a lot of interest-
ing cases in the courts about this.
Generally speaking, if the thing
found is something left by some-
one else, never fully in the custody
of the true owner, you are free to
very important to recapture if the
History is to be more than a
purely academic study. The Air
Ministry therefore hopes to sup-
plement its official records by col-
lecting first-hand stories and ac-
counts of conditions and opera-
tions from those who served in
the Royal Air Force during the
war.

Any officer, non-commissioned
officer or other rank of whatever
nationality, who served with or
was attached to the Royal Air
Force during the period of hostilities
is invited, therefore, to send to
the Head of the Air Historical
Branch, Air Ministry, Whitehall,
details of any action or event per-
sonally experienced or witnessed
which strongly impressed him as
typical of the spirit of the Service
or the conditions and atmos-
phere in which operations were
conducted. Consideration will be
given to all incidents reported
wherever they took place—whether
illustrating conditions and op-
erations in or over Europe, the
Western Desert, the Burmese
Jungle or the High Seas. The
comparatively unimportant, inci-
dent, if sufficiently colourful, may
be as valuable as the account of a
major operation.

All information submitted should
be as circumstantial and as care-
fully authenticated as possible in
order that it may be compared
with official records.

By this means it is hoped to
fix for posterity a memorable
and faithful picture of Britain's
great national wartime effort in
the air.



THE STRANGER

A stranger here, as all my fathers
were
That went before, I wander to and
fro;
From earth to heaven is my pilgrim-
age,
A tedious way for flesh and blood
to go.
O Thou, that art the way, pity the
blind,
And teach me how I may Thy
dwelling find.
—John Amner (1615.)

Old Charlottetown

(And P.E.I.)

THE POCAHONTAS

An Act was passed this session
(1832) to provide for the conveyance
of the mails between Charlottetown
and Pictou by steamer; for which
service the steamer Pocahontas was
engaged to ply twice a week with
mails and passengers in each direc-
tion, receiving 1300 annually. The
cabin passenger charge was twelve
shillings currency. On the 11th May
she made her first entry into the
harbour, greatly to the satisfaction
of all parties. On her second trip to
Charlottetown she conveyed a de-
tachment of the 96th Regiment,
under Captain Cumberland, to Re-
lieve that of the 8th Regiment
stationed here.—Pollard's History.

of the freeholder, then it will be
held to belong to the finder, unless
the true owner turns up.
For instance, one man was lucky
enough to pick up a packet of 50
or more pound notes in a shop.
He handed them over to the shop-
keeper and then, after every at-
tempt had been made to find the
owner, asked for them back. The
shopkeeper denied them the idea and
tried to keep them, but the courts
held that he was not entitled to do
so.

There are exceptions to this too.
If something even though original-
ly lost, has gone with the free-
hold for a long time—for example,
if a set of old books was found in
a house which you had let—you
might quite well be able to estab-
lish a claim to them. The right
of the true owner would have long
since been lost or barred and,
therefore, it had passed you at
the time you let the house.

Servant's Position

Again, we may find something
when we are not exactly ourselves
in law, but acting as an agent for
someone else. If a servant finds
something in the course of his duty,
he finds it for his employer.

Indeed, if a railway porter finds
an umbrella in a compartment and
does not hand it over to his em-
ployer, he can be guilty of larceny.
Nor can you claim anything
which you find if, for example,
you are trespassing when you
come across it.

So it goes on. To some people
it does not sound very human
or appealing. Others see behind
it the efforts of our fathers and
grandfathers to get things straight
and right. The pattern they made
does not always, by any means,
fit our changing and restless so-
ciety.

That is why the law is always
being enriched by new statutes of
judges. But if you can see, be-
hind the legal case, the human
problem, there is much for the
imagination to seize.

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