THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

Morning Daily (Founded in 1887)

President: Lieut. Col. W Chester S. McLure
Vice-President: J. R. Burnett, F. J. I.
Secretary: Lieut. Col. D. A. MacKinnon, D.S.O.
Editor and Managing Director: J. R. Burnett, F.J.I.
Associate Editors: Frank Walker and Lieut. Ian A. Burnett, R.C.N.V.R. (On Active Service)

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

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1945

The Hospital Grants

Once more on the assumption that half a loaf is better than no bread, the Federal Government offer of grants of $75,000 each to the Prince Edward Island and Charlottetown Hospitals may be acceptable, but there is certainly no question of generosity involved. There is a stipulation that fifty beds must be set aside in each hospital for patients of the Veterans' Affairs Department. This means that the Federal Government is contributing at the rate of $1,500 per bed.

Some time ago Premier Jones intimated that the Department had suggested contributing to the hospitals at this rate, and he pointed out that this was but "a paltry contribution for what is solely a Dominion Government responsibility, *when it is considered that up-to-date hospital* construction will require an outlay of *approximately $4,000 per bed.*" In that case, the hospitals would have to contribute an additional $2,500 per bed.

In the long run, it would of course be an advantage to have this bed accommodation revert to the hospitals after serving the purpose of the Federal Government; but it would seem, on the face of it, that Ottawa has driven a pretty hard bargain. It is hoped that Hon. Mr. MacKenzie will be persuaded to raise his "ante", and also to extend his offer to Prince County Hospital as well.

Our Crazy Voting System

The election results in Nova Scotia furnish more proof of the inadequacy of our antiquated voting system to reflect the voice of the people. With 53 per cent of the total vote, the Liberals won 28 out of 30 seats. The Conservatives, with 33 per cent which should have entitled them to nine or ten seats, were shut out altogether while the C. C. F. with 14 per cent of the vote got two seats.

This is almost as bad as the fatal election of 1935 in Prince Edward Island, when the Liberals carried 30 seats with 46,461 ballots, while the Conservatives, without a seat, amassed 34,108 votes. The old Toronto *Globe* (Liberal) said on that occasion: "As was indicated by the narrow margin given to several successful Liberals, unfortunate circumstance that prevented a few more Conservative votes being concentrated in several districts was all that separated victory from total defeat. By the figures themselves the Liberals were in no wise entitled to the absolute rule they obtained."

The Island vote created, in the *Globe's* opinion, "ample opportunity for vigorous renewal of all arguments against the present electoral system, the existing form of government, and in fact the whole system as practiced by democratic countries."

The hope voiced by the *Globe* that the result in Prince Edward Island would prove to be "the *beginning of major reforms in the legislative* system of Canada" has not materialized; but surely the need for such reforms is obvious to all. They have been in force for years in some of the western provinces, as well as in other parts of the Empire. If democracy in this country is to survive it is essential that they be extended to all future elections, both federal and provincial.

"For Disposal"

Some idea of the wastage of war may be gathered from the following brief lines in Hansard of Oct. 18, covering answer to a question tabled on that date in the House of Commons:

MR. MCCULLOUGH (Assiniboia):

1. How *many corvettes have been* declared surplus and handed over to the War Assets Corporation for disposal?

2. What has been the cost of each corvette?

MR. MCILRAITH:

1. 87.

2. 30 corvettes at $958,160 each; 7 corvettes at $780,296 each; 4 corvettes at $718,120 each; 46 corvettes at $690,000 each.

Livestock Population

The annual survey of the numbers of live stock and poultry on farms in Canada as at June 1, 1945, showed an increase in cattle and turkeys with a decrease in the numbers of horses, hogs, sheep, and hens. Since 1940 the numbers of cattle on Canadian farms have been increasing every year and on June 1, 1945, reached the highest level yet recorded with a total of 10,758,600 head. This is an increase of 4 per cent over the 10,345,800 head recorded on June 1, 1944. Most of the increase occurred in cattle other than milk cows. Milk cows at 3,998,200 in 1945 showed a very slight increase over the 3,929,600 head at June 1, 1944. The most marked increases occurred in Ontario and the Western Provinces, with slight declines being shown in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Quebec.

The gradual decline in the number of horses on farms reached its lowest point on June 1, 1945, since 1910, the 2,584,800 head in 1945 being a further reduction of 5 1-2 per cent from the 2,735,050 head reported on June 1, 1944. All provinces showed a decrease in the number of horses, ranging from a reduction of 8.8 per cent in Manitoba to 1.1 per cent in New Brunswick.

For the first time since 1941, sheep on Canadian farms in 1945 showed a slight decline. The numbers at June 1, 1945, were 3,621,800 as compared with 3,725,550, a reduction of 2.3 per cent.

The numbers of hogs on farms on June 1, 1945 showed a reduction of 22.2 per cent from the corresponding date in 1944, bringing the number down to slightly below the 1941 level.

The number of hens and chickens on farms at June 1, 1945 (84,724,800) showed a small reduction of 2.4 per cent from the 86,792,300 reported on June 1, 1944.

An increase of 0.6 per cent was recorded for turkeys on farms with 3,325,600 reported on June 1, 1945, compared with 3,306,200 at the corresponding date in 1944.

—EDITORIAL NOTES—

A Bond is as good as a Bank—with better interest.

* * * *

Nothing succeeds like success, as our parliamentary representation proves, but it takes everlasting persistence to succeed.

* * * *

The Nova Scotia election proves the whole province practically was pro-Macdonald and anti-King, in the King v. Ralston dispute in last Parliament.

* * * *

Prime Minister King is having a hectic time in London dining and wining and shooing off *disgruntled brides.*

* * * *

The volume of advertising revenue carried in Canadian daily newspapers increased by 21.7% from 1933 to 1943.

* * * *

Should negotiations now under way materialize, a world-wide convention of Junior Chambers of Commerce will be held in Quebec during the course of next year. This is a project on which Mr. Robert Kine, member of the Quebec Junior Chamber of Commerce, who was recently appointed national president of the Canadian Junior Chambers of Commerce international relations committee, is working on.

* * * *

The New York Civic election recalls to Saint John Telegraph-Journal a little history. "Tammany Hall" was the name applied to a powerful political organization in New York City, which not only ruled the city for many years from 1800, but at times exercised great influence in state administration and even natioal affairs. Before the American revolution, groups, proclaiming fealty to King George III, were organized in societies under names of St. George St. Andrews and St. David. To counter their aims the revolutionists formed associations called Sons of Liberty or Sons of St. Tammany. Tammany or Tamanend was an Indian chief noted for his wisdom, benevolence and love of liberty. In ridicule of the imported saints revolutionists dubbed Tammany a saint. In 1805 the Society of St. Tammany obtained a charter from the legislature incorporating it as a benevolent and charitable body to give relief to members and others. Tammany Hall evolved from this body. Tammany Hall welcomed immigrants, facilitated their naturalization and gave them relief and was eventually organized as a political power. In 1867 it came under the sway of a single leader or boss. New York became noted for its corrupt government and Tammany Hall became a world-wide object of odium. Such conditions brought opposition to the boss rule and Tammany power faded. Reforms came after bitter court battles and New York now is in a position where her citizens can look back over the past and congratulate themselves that they have been able to establish honest government and shake off the evil influences of other years.

* * *

Feast of St. Crispin. St. Crispin and his brother Crispinian were natives of Rome, and having become converts to Christianity, travelled northwards into France to propogate their faith, fixing their residence at Soissons, where they preached during the day, and at night earned their living by making shoes, following the example of Apostle Paul; they furnished the poor with shoes at the price they could afford to pay; from time immemorial, they have been regarded as the Patron Saints of shoe-makers who formerly celebrated their day with great festivity and rejoicings. The battle of Agincourt was fought and won on this date 1415, and Shakespeare represents King Henry delivering himself as follows:

'This day is call'd the feast of Crispian:
He that outlives this day, and comes safe home,
Will stand a tip-toe when this day is nam'd,
And rouse him at the name of Crispian.
He that shall live this day, and see old age,
Will yearly on the vigil feast his neighbors,
And say, To-morrow is Saint Crispian:
Then will he strip his sleeve and shew his scars,
And say, These wounds I had on Crispian's day.
Old men forget; yet all shall be forgot,
But he'll remember, with advantages,
What feats he did that day: then shall our names
Familiar in their mouths as household words—
Harry the king, Bedford and Exeter,
Warwick and Talbot, Salisbury and Gloster—
Be in their flowing cups freshly remember'd:
This story shall the good man teach his son;
And Crispin Crispian shall ne'er go by,
From this day to the ending of the world,
But we in it shall be remembered—
We few, we happy few, we band of brothers;
For he to-day that sheds his blood with me
Shall be my brother; be he ne'er so vile,
This day shall gentle his condition:
And gentlemen in England, now a-bed,
Shall think themselves accurs'd they were not here;
And hold their manhoods cheap whiles any speaks
That fought with us upon St. Crispin's day.'

Notes By The Way

A Cincinnati man advertised a *recipe for making* a good intoxicating drink out of yeast cakes, raisins, hot water, etc. When the enforcement officers raided his joint they found 35 letters from lawyers, 22 from doctors, 11 from farmers, nine from painters and five from preachers, proving that everyone does not mind violating a law now and then, if it can be kept under cover. — Guelph Mercury.

During the war years Canadians learned a lot about buying. They learned to check both the quality of goods and the price. In fact Canadian housewives were a mighty factor in enforcing price control. With the war ending they should be just as keen in their buying and thereby ensure that inferior goods shall be driven from the market. They can be just as great a force to making certain that Canadians shall be well served in peace.—Regina *Leader-Post.*

The abuses of the democratic *system are the less to be condoned* in that they, more than any active agency elsewhere, prepare the ground for dictatorship. Every time that democracy is weaker, more tardy of blinder than it need be, and should by any means be, autocracy gains. The height of absurdity is reached when democracy attempts to dictate, to order the lives of everyone as if they lived in *some slave state.—Victoria Colonist.*

One of the rare instances in which a lie detector has been of practical use has come to light in Chicago. Faced with a test by the device, a youthful criminal confessed a slaying. This seems to be about the only way in which the machine can be effective. No court would admit the reliability of the detector. It would be impossible to obtain a conviction solely on *the strength of the fact that* a mysterious dial or the liquid in a tube indicated that a denial of guilt was false. Some few criminals, however, may be scared into confession, and for this purpose, any formidable looking gadget would serve.—Windsor Star.

The great ideals of freedom, justice, brotherhood and peace have been fought for, and died for, twice in this century. They persisted even in the darkest moments; *Evil did not conquer good,* and freedom was never utterly destroyed. The hope of man, and the ideals of man, must live on and triumph over scepticism and discouragement. It is absurd for any man to write off the human race and predict its certain doom. The spirit of man is audacious and unconquerable. Of his own deliberate choice and indomitable resolve he can yet create a new world of law and order and human brotherhood and bequeath to generations unborn a heritage that was shall not destroy.—Halifax Herald.

Tires, which even when deflated give a smooth, safe, 100-mile run at more than 50 miles an hour, have been developed by a well-known United Kingdom company. The new tire not only overcomes the problem of internal heat but it was also able to carry a full load for long distances even when penetrated by bullets or shrapnel. Stability and handling control when *the tire is at zero pressure are en*sured by a special body construction consisting of a stiff rubber liner secured to the inside of the tire. The inside walls are thus strengthened to stand up under a heavy load without depending for support on inflation pressure. — U. K. Information.

Nowhere does the ancient axiom, "Eternal vigilance" is the price of safety," apply with greater force than in the sphere of health. *It is an axiom* the import of which may not be ignored with impunity. In a community sense its importance takes on added emphasis. The disease germ that strikes in your home today may through its victim spread through the medium of the schoolroom to a hundred homes before its ravages can be checked. Carelessness in the taking of recognized precautionary health *measures can rightly be termed to* be criminal, involving as it does possibilities of distressful fatalities and burdening expense. — Calgary Herald.

The physicians who are backing the movement for periodical medical examinations have a good argument. The business men takes an inventory of his stock every so often, they say. The automobile has an expert going over before and after an outing. The locomotive *that travels from Toronto to Mon*treal and return enters at once into the roundhouse for a survey and clinic. And so it is with every wheel that turns and with every joint and bearing where there is friction and wear and tear. Why should not the physical machine of the human body have equally good mechanical inspection and periodical repair?—Guelph Mercury.

It is clear from the figures issued recently by the Board of do no more. But before any decision are being shipped from this country to Europe. Probably we can Trade that large quantities of food is taken the true facts must be officially disclosed. The problem arises out of the collapse of Nazidom after years of violence. The responsibility for their plight rests with the German people, and sym*pathy need not be wasted on them.* But if millions are to die of starvation and epidemic diseases it is not a matter for secret military records but for the world to know. No doubt the present Government, which inherited the problem, will take the earliest opportunity to see that this is done. What every British soldier in Germany knows can hardly remain a secret long.—*News of the World* (London.)

Kidney Acids Rob Your Rest

Many people never seem to get a good night's rest. They turn and toss—lie awake and count sheep. Often they blame it on "nerves" when it may be their kidneys. Healthy kidneys filter poisons from the blood. If they are faulty and fail, poisons stay in the system and sleeplessness, headache, backache often follow. If you don't sleep well, try Dodd's Kidney Pills—for half a century the favorite remedy. 103

Dodd's Kidney Pills

Here's Your Army

(By BOMBARDIER F. J. WAY in "Khaki")

III

The Fifth Canadian Armored Division.

The Fifth Canadian Armored Division arrived in Italy on the 8th of November, 1943, after two years in England. Most of the men who comprised this Division had had several years of soldering behind them.

The Fifth saw bitter fighting against some of the enemy's toughest armor. They were through Hitler and Gothic Lines during the Italian campaign and as part *of the First Canadian Corps fought* on both the Mediterranean and Western fronts. This Division really showed what it was made of when it got on good tank terrain in Holland. In the major West Front attack, it made a spectacular sweep from Arnheim to the Zuider Zee.

The Fifth's most popular Divisional commander was Major Gen. B. M. "Bert" Hoffmeister, D.S.O. and Bar, E.D. Major Gen. Hoffmeister left the Fifth Division to take command of the force Canada was training for the war against Japan. A "soldier's soldier," the General joined the Seaforth Highlander's Cadets when he was only 12, and rose through all ranks to become a C.O. At Agira, in Sicily, he won the D.S.O. In Italy he won a bar to it. In 1943 he was appointed a Brigadier, and held that rank until March, 1944, when he became one of Canada's youngest Generals, and Divisional commander of the Fifth Armored.

First Canadian Armored Brigade.

When the First Canadian Armored Brigade came into being it was called the First Canadian Army Tank Brigade. It sailed from Canada in June, 1941, and from July, 1943, was at grips with the enemy for more than two solid years.

Only one regiment of the Brigade was in the initial assault on Sicily on June 10, 1943, but by the 14th the entire formation had been landed. That same month the First Armored was attached to the First Canadian Division. After the campaign ended the First Armored Brigade, along with the rest of the First Canadian Corps, invaded Italy. The Brigade landed at Reggio the 3rd-4th of September and was in on the capture of Motta and Termoli. Fighting its way north, over mountainous country, it crossed the Moro river, to participate in the fall of Ortona—one of the bloodiest shows of the entire Italian campaign.

By Spring the Brigade had pushed far enough north to be operating in the Liri Valley. It crossed the Rapido river, crashed the Gustav Line, and swept on to Casino and Pignataro Road. The Gothic Line fell, and by Winter the fight had been carried to the Lombard Plains.

In March, 1945, the Brigade moved with the rest of the First Corps to Holland but the war was finished before this hard-fighting outfit got really started.

Of the First Canadian Armored Brigade, Ross Munro, Canadian Press war correspondent, said: "In Italy this Brigade won a shining reputation and was rated the best armored outfit in the 8th Army by Gen. Sir Oliver Leese."

Second Canadian Armored Brigade.

The Second Canadian Armored Brigade was originally called the Second Army Tank Brigade. But the old Brigade was disbanded in England, and reformed. The Second Armored was the result.

This outfit landed in France on D-Day and immediately took up the tremendous task of supporting the 2nd and 3rd Divisions. It had tanks in almost every action from *the time of the Normandy beach*head until the German surrender. Much of the country it fought over was good tank country, and the Brigade made the most of it. Certainly Jerry felt the weight of its power and drive many times.

This Brigade was at Caen, and it helped crack Falaise, Boulogne, and Calais. It had a hand in the opening of Antwerp, and helped chase the Hun from the flooded Scheldt Estuary. It shivered for *three months through the static* war of the Nijmegen Salient. During the closing months of the war in the west the Brigade continued running interference for the infantry.

Hong Kong.

In mid-November, small formation of Canadi[ans] r the command of Brig[adier] wson, of Ottawa, landed [in] itish colony of Hong Kon[g]. force was composed of the Rifles of Quebec, and the Winnipeg Grenadiers, plus a headquarters staff of officers and men from Ordnance, Medical, Dental, Army Service Corps and Signals outfits. It was the first Canadian Force—other than a few troops who served at Vladivostok in the latter part of the First Great War—ever to be stationed in the Orient.

On December 7 the Japs struck at Pearl Harbor. On December 8 the battle for Hong Kong started. On December 18 the Japs crossed *the 500-yard strip of water sepa*rating the island from the mainland and infiltrated the garrison's lines. By this time the defenders had already refused two enemy demands to surrender. A few days later the water reservoirs and food stocks were in enemy hands. The *end was near. Valiantly* the force fought on. Brig. Lawson and his chief of staff, Col. P. Hennessey, were killed. By Christmas, further resistance was impossible and the defenders laid down their arms. Hong Kong was in enemy hands.

For more than three years the true story of Hong Kong has been a Japanese secret. It is known now how its defenders were made to suffer—how they starved—how they were brutally beaten and tortutred. How any of them survived is another miracle of the war.

Kiska.

Kiska has come to be known as the "Bloodless" invasion. But that invasion eliminated the last Japanese foothold on North American soil. Six thousand Canadians under Brig. (later Major General) H. W. Foster shared the expected dangers with the Americans the morning of August 15, 1943. The Nips had pulled out when the force arrived but many of the men who went along, having sweated out the tense, pre-dawn hours of one D-Day, went on from there to the fighting, a year later, in Europe.

The Force, known as the 13th Canadian Tactical Group, was composed, in part, of N.R.M.A. troops. It also included such units as the Winnipeg Grenadiers, Canadian Fusiliers of London, Ont.; Rocky Mountain Rangers, Regiment de Hull, and a company of the Saint John Fusiliers. Also with the Force were the 24th Field Company, R.C.E., and the 25th Field Ambulance, R.C.A.M.C. If there was no action, it was not the fault of the men who took part in the invasion. They were prepared for, and expected, the worst.

Berlin.

At the close of the war in Europe the Russians were in Berlin, but it was decided that Britain, the United States and Canada should share in the occupation of the city. The Canadian formation included a headquarters company and a rifle company from the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders of Hamilton, Ont., a support company and a rifle company from Les Fusiliers Mont-Royal, Montreal, and two rifle companies from the Loyal Edmonton Regiment.

Canada.

Not all of Canada's troops served overseas. Thousands who volunteered for active service "anywhere", were found prior to sailing, to be in ill health, or needed on H.W.E. establishments. They remained in uniform at home, performing heart-breaking routine or *mediocre tasks. They served*—to the best of their ability. For it took a great number of men to train recruits and to handle all the paper work and documentation vital to the shipping of reinforcements. Many of these men became disgruntled and "browned off" because they were not permitted to serve overseas. These were volunteers who never received much thanks from anyone, but who made possible the 1st Canadian Army in the field.

That's the Army.

And that is the Army—the Army of which any Canadian soldier, irrespective of the field or branch of the service in which he served, can be justly proud. That is the Army, which up to May 4, 1945, counted its prisoner bag at 192,000. The Army which, in its victorious rampaging, met 59 German Divisions and met them in such a way that at least 17 of them—crack Panzer, paratroop and in*fantry formations*—were completely shattered, wiped out or dumped into P.O.W. cages.

This is the Army which held diplomacy in such esteem that it was able to fight side by side with British, American, Polish, Belgian, Dutch, Czech, and French troops as brothers in a single cause. This is the Army of farmers, shopkeepers, miners, truck drivers, scientists, school teachers, salesmen and students that numbered less than 5,000 all ranks when its enemies appeared armed to the teeth. This is the Army which shared gloriously in the greatest Allied victory of all time.

This was your Army, soldier!

LONDON —(CP)— More and more British hairdressers are telling customers they must bring their own towels when they come for shampoos. They can't get the necessary clothing coupons to replace worn-out towels.

The Poets' Corner

REMINISCENCE

Though I am native to this frozen zone
That half the twelvemonth torpid lies, or dead;
Though the cold azure arching overhead
And the Atlantic's never-ending moan
Are mine by heritage. I must have known
Life otherwise in epochs long since fled;
For in my veins some Orient blood is red,
And through my thoughts are lotus blossoms blown.
I do remember . . . it was just at dusk,
Near a walled garden at the river's turn
(A thousand summers seem but yesterday!),
A Nubian girl, more sweet than Khoorja musk,
Came to the water-tank to fill her urn,
And, with the urn, she bore my heart away!

Thomas Bailey Aldrich.

KINSMEN

Victory Loan Slogan Contest

OPEN TO CHILDREN OF THE FOUR CHARLOTTETOWN PUBLIC SCHOOLS

SPRING PARK SCHOOL and PARKDALE SCHOOL

Prizes—$50.00 War Bond! Donated by the Kinsmen Club of Charlottetown.

Contest opens Monday, October 22nd, and closes October 27th.

Slogans may be handed in on any form of paper as long as child's name, address, school, teacher's name and grade appear in printing on upper right hand corner.

Slogans must be five words or less and must be printed in block letters. Any use of the previous 9 War Bond drive slogans or strong similarity thereto is prohibited.

Children are asked to hand their entries in to their teachers who shall pass them in to their respective Principals, from whom they will be picked up the afternoon of Friday, October 27th.

Slogans will be judged by a Representative Committee of Kinsmen and Victory Loan officials and their decision shall be final.

The presentation of the Bond will be made at some appropriate gathering during the second week of the current Victory Loan.

Contest being handled by the schools, committee of the Charlottetown Kinsmen Club.

A. WALTHEN GAUDET, Chairman.
STEWART IVES,
GORDON RICE.

Gassy Stomachs Relieved

Every person who is troubled with gas in the stomach should get a bottle of Dr Evan's Stomach Mixture and see how quickly it will relieve all distressing symptoms.

Dr. Evans Stomach Mixture taken at meal times not only prevents all bad effects from gas but it promotes the functional activity of the stomach, assists digestion and improves the appetite. Recommended for Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Heartburn, etc.
Price 85 Cents Per Bottle.

MACS HAIR RESTORER

A delicately perfumed hair preparation which restores, strengthens and beautifies the hair.

Promotes a new and superior growth where the hair is falling and is remarkably useful in preventing dandruff.

Get Your Bottle Today

Price 60 Cents.

THE 2 MACS

Mail Orders Given Prompt Attention.

Canadian Vocational Training School

ATTENTION OF VETERANS

is being called to the Three Months Agricultural Course which will start November 19, 1945, at the Canadian Vocational Training School, Charlottetown.

Veterans who wish to take this course may make application at the Veterans' Welfare Office, Richmond St, Charlottetown.

This is a joint project of the Provincial and Dominion Governments.

L. W. SHAW
Regional Director
Rehabilitation Training
Oct. 23-25-2[illegible]

Professional Cards

Neil W. Higgins
Chartered Accountant
144 Richmond St.
Charlottetown
Tel. 589 P.O. Box 6[illegible]

Frederic A. Large
BARRISTER, ETC.
Phillips Building, 111 Grafton St
Phone 1048 P. O. Box 4[illegible]
CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I.

McLeod & Bentley
W. E. BENTLEY, K. C.
J. A. BENTLEY, K. C.
Barristers and Attorneys-at-Law
154 Prince Street

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

H. R. DOANE & CO.
Chartered Accountants
53 Grafton Street, Charlottetown
Phone 2080 Box 24[illegible]
Randolph W. Manning, C. A.

Public Stenographer
Mimeographing cards and circular correspondence, typing and bookkeeping.
MISS HELEN GIDDEN
Telephone 1890-J.
P. O. Box 452.
Connaught Apts. No. 4.

Morrell and Company
Chartered Accountants
D. F. ARCHIBALD
Eastern Trust Building
Charlottetown

TEMPORARY CANCELLATION OF CANADIAN PACIFIC STEAMSHIP BAY OF FUNDY SERVICE

Account necessity of placing the S. S. *"Princess Helene"* into drydock it will not operate between Digby and Saint John on the following dates:

MONDAY	OCTOBER 29th
TUESDAY	OCTOBER 30th
WEDNESDAY	OCTOBER 31st
THURSDAY	NOVEMBER 1st
FRIDAY	NOVEMBER 2nd
SATURDAY	NOVEMBER 3rd

Accordingly there will be NO THROUGH SERVICE to or from points on the Dominion Atlantic Railway on these dates.

ARTHUR T. SMITH,
General Freight and Pass. Agent,
Dominion Atlantic Railway,
Halifax, N. S.

H. F. NELSON,
District Passenger Agent,
Canadian Pacific Railway,
Saint John, N. B.