COOKING APPLES
All Kinds
25c Peck
JENKINS & SON
Everything That's Good to Eat

SLOAN'S EASES PAIN RELIEVES THE ACHE

TORMENTING, agonizing rheumatic aches are quickly relieved by Sloan's Liniment. Apply it freely and enjoy a comforting sense of warmth. *It penetrates without rubbing.*

Good also for sciatica, lumbago, neuralgia, over-exerted muscles, stiff joints, external aches and pains, backaches, strains and sprains.

Don't let pain lay you up. Keep Sloan's Liniment *handy* and at the first sign of an ache or pain, use it, for it certainly does produce results.

At all druggists—35c, 70c, $1.40. Made in Canada.

Sloan's Liniment Kills Pain's enemy

VISITED SCHOOL—His Worship Mayor Jenkins, accompanied by Mr. Henry Smith, Chairman of the School Board and Councillor Moran, visited Queen Square School yesterday afternoon, calling upon each class. His Worship addressed the pupils giving them wholesome advice and assuring both pupils and teachers of the desire of the Council to keep in close touch with all the city schools. He granted the school a half holiday for the forenoon. The Mayor received a warm welcome in each class and was given three rousing cheers on his departure.

Central Guardian

SHOP from Holman's Catalog.

INVERNESS SCREENED COAL at A. Pickard, & Co.

WOMEN'S WHITE cotton nightgowns, colored stitching, 75c. Prowse Bros. Ltd.

REMEMBER THE SHAMROCK TEA today in G. W. V. A. Rooms.

WOMEN'S LISLE GLOVES in Grey and Mode shade, 75c. Prowse Bros. Ltd.

RESERVE THURSDAY, March 30th for Rev. Geo. C. Taylor's lecture on Scottish wit and humor, Zion Church.

SPECIAL LINES in Women's Corsets, 89c Saturday only. Prowse Bros. Ltd.

OATS—Seed, Island Banner Seed, Island Feed, Feed, Imported Feed. Ask for prices. Carvell Bros.

CHILDREN'S SLIP ON dresses in Gingham, 2 to 5 yrs., 75c. Prowse Bros. Ltd.

RETURNS FROM OTTAWA—Mr. J. H. Myers, returned on Saturday from Ottawa, where he had been attending a conference of the Liberal-Conservative party. The conference was very largely attended and was highly satisfactory from every standpoint. While in Ottawa Mr. Myers also attended the opening of the House.

ISLANDER DEAD—Many old friends here will learn with deep regret of the death of Mr. Giles Crabbe, formerly of Summerside who went out west about fifteen years ago with his family. A letter received by Mr. Wm. Schurman states that he passed away in Calgary in the latter part of February. Besides his widow and family in the west there are left to mourn his brother, Mr. Otto Crabbe, Charlottetown and sister, Mrs. J. W. Whitney of Summerside.

RETIRED RAILWAY EMPLOYEE HONORED—Mr. Patrick McQuaid, former Foreman Blacksmith in the P. E. Island Railway Shops, but now retired on the Provident Fund, was Tuesday presented with the Imperial Service Medal for long and faithful service, having been almost 45 years in the employ of the Canadian National Railways. The presentation was made by Assistant Master Mechanic, Mr. P. McQuaid, who expressed the great pleasure it afforded him in presenting the medal to so faithful an ex employee. Short complimentary speeches were made by Mr. A. J. Houle, General Foreman, and Messrs. J. A. Collings, George H. Douglas, J. P. Martin, John Parkman, A. J. Gallant, Donald McInnis, and Harry W. Stearns. Mr. McQuaid, the recipient, gracefully acknowledged the honor and expressed the hope that all the Railway employees, especially those in the Blacksmith's shop, would in due time have the same honor conferred upon them.

POWNAL CHURCH NEWS—On Tuesday evening, March 14th a Father and Son Banquet was held in The Florida Hotel Hall. Thirty-two men and boys sat down to a sumptuous supper served by the ladies of the Church. The following were the toasts of the evening. "To Our Fathers," proposed by Harold Lawson, responded to by Geo. Tilley; "To Our Sons," proposed by Mr. J. A. Moore responded to by Edison Smith; to "Our Mothers," by Ernest Smith, responded to by Mrs. Austin Judson; to the G.G.I.T. by Harold Smith, responded to by Beatrice Judson "The Church and Sunday School," by Harold Acorn responded to by Rev. Lindsay, of the Hazel brook Baptist Church; to the C.S.E.T., by Earl Herman, responded to by Mr. A. M. Gregg. Maritime Boys' Work Secretary. Mr. Gregg made the speech of the evening. He gave a very interesting, eloquent address on Service. He made a strong appeal to the fathers to lead the day in dedicating their lives to the Master's service. Mr. J. Winston Smith, the Mentor of the Trail Ranger's Camp made a genial Toast Master. During the evening Mr. J. A. Moore and Rev. Lindsay pleased the gathering with solos, after which a sing-song was enjoyed.

Minard's Liniment for Colds, Etc.

Auction at Irishtown

Rather than ship hay out of the country at this time of extreme scarcity, I will sell at my farm at Irishtown about 25 tons of choice Timothy hay. Part of it is pressed.

By public Auction on Thursday, 23rd of March, at 1 p.m. Terms—8 month's credit on approved joint notes. With 6 per cent discount for cash.

JOHN A. MUNN,
HUGH MORRISON,
Auctioneer.

NOTICE

After this date the business of the estate of REUBEN TUPLIN & CO., will be conducted on a strictly cash basis.

All persons indebted to this estate are asked to call at their office and make satisfactory settlement before March 31st, 1922; after which date all outstanding accounts will be placed in the hands of our attorney for collection.

Estate R. TUPLIN & CO.
MRS. D. DARRACH,
RUBY H. L. MacNEILL,
Executrices.

Canada's Banking System

(Continued From Page 2.)

other security, the Banker insists upon seeing the customer's balance sheet, and if he is a good Banker, even his profit and loss account for some years back. Thus he knows intimately the affairs of the particular business for several years, and he acts upon that knowledge and upon the basis of the fact that the customer is not going to borrow from anyone else. These credits are granted without any condition as to the customer keeping part of the money borrowed at his credit with the Bank. In the United States, for instance, you may want to borrow five dollars but you may only get four, although you borrow and pay for five. The other dollar you must leave in the Bank and allow them to loan it again to other people. You get the money with no condition of that kind so far as the Canadian Bank is concerned. You get also an option which is not granted by any other banking system in the world. Suppose at the beginning of the season we say we will lend you $50,000 or $500,000, whatever the sum may be. We put that at your disposal. If you do not take it you do not pay interest, but the Bank does obligate itself, not legally, but in banking practice to give it to you at any time of the year, whether it is convenient to it or not. In no other country does such a practice exist at the present time. The usual banker might say that he would lend you the money from time to time, but if you undertake to borrow the money you have to borrow it, and if you leave part of it in the Bank that does not lessen the interest. Therefore it is seen that borrowers of Canadian Banks have some distinct advantages.

Credits and Circulation.

The amount of money which a Bank can loan or, to be more correct, the credit it can furnish its customers, is entirely governed by the amount of its deposits from the public; or in other words, the Banks can only lend their form of credit for your form of credit. If you bring to a Bank a note you wish discounted you are not given gold or silver; something is put to your credit on one side of the Bank's ledger, or you are given some of the circulating notes. One must disabuse one's mind of the idea that the credit in the ledger or the circulating notes are different. They are practically the same. Banks can discount notes in just the same proportion that the deposits keep coming to them, except that it might issue more freely the circulating notes. In theory a Bank has the power to issue these at any time, but practice cannot issue them beyond what really can use them for. Ninety-six per cent. of the internal trade in the United States and Canada is done by cheques or without the assistance of bank circulating notes or coined money; so that the power to issue circulating notes is of no great concern to the Banks if the other power is missing. If a Bank cannot lend the ninety-six they are not likely to issue the other four. Therefore it must be remembered that a Bank's power to lend comes from somebody else having deposited with it.

Trustees of the Depositors.

It has occurred to me to mention here a matter that is very frequently, apparently, overlooked by the general public, that is, that the Banks are merely trustees of the depositors. Their first duty, therefore, is to see that these deposits are properly safeguarded and all reasonable precautions taken in their investment. One sometimes hears the Banks accused of being tight with their loans or requiring too much security or something of that sort, but their loanable funds largely come from the depositors, the total paid-up capital of the Banks only being about 7.3 per cent. of their total loans, and when this fact is understood and borne in mind I think it will be readily admitted that they are entitled to the first consideration. Any Bank is always willing, even anxious, to loan all the loanable funds at its disposal. Wouldn't it be foolish not to? It would be exceedingly poor and unprofitable business to retain millions locked away in its vaults when it can have them out earning good interest. There are, of course, periods of depression and stagnation in trade when the Banks appear to be tight with their loans, but this is because trade is not active, commodities are not turning over rapidly and at profitable prices to the producers and handlers. In cases such as these the Bank cannot lend because the trader is not turning over his goods sufficiently fast to be in a position to repay his loans within a reasonable time, and no Bank wishes its funds to be tied up in what have come to be known as frozen credits. It must keep its affairs in as easy and liquid a position as possible as owing to the funds which it obtains from its depositors being payable on demand or at a few days' notice, which notice, by the way, in connection with what are known as interest bearing or savings deposits no Bank would be likely to enforce, it has to keep itself in a position to meet all withdrawals by depositors.

Loans in New York.

The Banks have also occasionally been criticized for making loans outside of Canada, or principally in New York, some imagining that this is done owing to the interest and profits to be made there. One sometimes hears it said that it is for this reason that money is tight in Canada and it is hard to obtain loans from its Banks. The Banks aim to carry in New York only such moneys as they must keep in quickly realizable form, to cope with the fluctuating demands of their depositors and borrowers and to afford a reserve against emergencies. When over the amount carried in New York by any Bank exceeds actual requirements the excess is attributable wholly to the Bank's inability at the moment to find employment for such excess among its Canadian borrowing customers. The going rates for the great bulk of commercial and agricultural loans in Canada range from 6 to 8 per cent. The average rate earned on New York call loans over a period of several years prior to the War would not exceed 2½ per cent., from which must be deducted a tax of ½ per cent. levied by the State on all foreign banking corporations, leaving the average net rate only 2 per cent. Is it conceivable that Banks in their sober senses would be willing to lend in New York at 2 per cent. any of their funds which they could safely employ at 6, 7 and 8 per cent. in making loans in Canada?

In this connection a few figures of the chartered Banks of Canada loans and deposits outside of Canada at the time of the last serious financial panic in the Fall of 1907 may be of interest. On September 30th, 1907, these figures were as follows: (I am giving the round millions only.)

Call loans outside Canada	$63,000,000
Current loans outside Canada	26,000,000
	$ 89,000,000
Deposits and balances due outside Canada	$76,000,000
Net amount employed outside Canada	$13,000,000

The United States panic set in during October, 1907, and by November 30th the position of the Canadian Banks as regards their outside loans and deposits had changed to the following:

Call loans outside Canada	$11,000,000
Current loans outside Canada	$22,000,000
	$ 61,000,000

A shrinkage in loans of some $25,000,000 in less than two months. However, the deposits due Canadian Banks had only shrunk some $9,000,000, so that on November 30th, 1907, the deposits outside Canada actually exceeded the loans by nearly $3,000,000. The Canadian financial situation was saved by the Banks calling the entire Canadian funds and about three million more.

In a recent Bank statement the deposits outside of Canada were $325,000,000 and foreign loans $414,000,000, or a balance of $89,000,000 due Canadian Banks, about 5 per cent. of the total loans. A considerable portion of this is used, of course, to carry on the ordinary business of the Banks' foreign branch business, and is of direct benefit to Canada by way of assisting in the financing of her foreign trade.

Canadian Banks Help U. S.

In the last twenty years there have been two great financial panics on this continent, in 1893 and 1907. In both these periods there was a collapse of credit in the United States. The collapse in 1907 was so complete that in big cities like Chicago and New York a man who had money on deposit with the Banks and wanted to draw more than $50, had to satisfy the Bank officials that he really needed the money for legitimate purposes. Banks suspended payment everywhere throughout the United States in 1907, and for quite a period before the readjustment came they had to introduce the device of clearing house certificates and cash payments were almost unknown. The minute a panic came in the United States, American importers from Canada used to cease paying us, but our importers came to the chartered Banks for credit

BANKING —TAKE SIX 6

just the same, and we had to let them pay our money over in settlement of their imports from the United States. Notwithstanding that in the manner just indicated, we suffered by a sudden withdrawal from this country of millions of dollars of gold, on neither of these occasions did the panic extend to this country and there were no suspensions of payments of any kind. I might say that the Michigan Central Railway at the latter part of 1907 came to our Banks to pay their employees for three or four months. This brings before one very clearly the distinct advantages of our system of banking.

Foreign Exchanges.

The matter of foreign exchanges has come to be a very important part in Canadian Banking in recent years, owing to our expanding foreign trade. Foreign Exchange business of a Canadian Bank is usually in the hands of a special department at the Head Office of the Bank officered by highly trained experts. In this department the reciprocal arrangements with foreign banks and correspondents are made, and the transactions in foreign exchange of all but the larger branches pass through it. The accounts with the foreign correspondents are kept at this department so that it is known exactly what the Bank owes or is owed by its correspondents in the different countries. The branches receive from this department the rates at which they may buy or sell cheques and drafts drawn on foreign countries, either by wire or mail daily.

The matter of Foreign Exchange is a highly technical and intricate subject, and I am not going to attempt to say very much about it, excepting in a general way.

Foreign Exchange may be defined as the system by which two or more countries discharge their debts and adjust their financial and commercial transactions with each other. Payment is effected by inter-cancellation of indebtedness by means of bills of exchange, and other credit instruments, the difference only being adjusted from time to time by the shipment of gold or its equivalent. I should like you to bear in mind that I am now defining what would be the situation under normal conditions, as, since the beginning of the War, nearly all Governments have prohibited the export of gold except under the special authority of themselves, and it is for this reason that the foreign exchanges have become in such an extraordinary condition.

The Foreign Exchanges, therefore, operate as a clearing house between nations, and just as individuals sometimes offset their debts against one another, so do nations offset theirs in the same manner and in the final analysis settle the difference by shipping gold. The adjustment of international balances is a continuous process and under normal conditions is hardly noticeable except at certain periods when it serves as a corrective to some large and unexpected transaction.

Visible and Invisible Exports.

The mutual indebtedness of two countries arises from what are known as visible and invisible exports and imports. The visible exports of Canada, for instance, are grain, all kinds of agricultural produce, lumber, fish, manufactured products of various kinds, and some of the precious metals. She receives money for these or credit, which is the same thing, with which she pays her debts to other nations. A new country such as Canada has few invisible exports, but has a very heavy toll to pay annually on account of her imports of this nature, which consist of the interest on the huge sums borrowed from England and the United States to assist in the development of the country, charges for insurance, and ocean transportation, commission, and dividends on investments to foreign corporations. There are many other causes which effect the course of exchanges, but these are the principal factors in the fluctuations. Sometimes the balance of payment is with one country, sometimes with another, and the rate of exchange will accordingly rise and fall within well defined limits determined by the cost of shipping gold between the two countries. The rate of exchange may be defined as the price of the money of one country reckoned in the money of any other country.

Bills of Exchange.

Foreign Exchange through the medium of bills of exchange and other credit instruments enables countries to regulate their mutual indebtedness without the transfer of coin or bullion. A bill of exchange is a commodity like wheat or cotton and as such it is subject to the law of supply and demand. If the purchase rate of exchange reaches the point at which it is cheaper to remit gold than to pay the rate demanded for transfer by draft, gold exports result. The rates of exchange produced by buying gold in one country and shipping it to another are called the gold or specie points. The very general use of cheques and bills of exchange in transferring funds from one point to another has caused the factor of the expense of transferring gold from one place to another to be lost sight of. It is, however, latent in every exchange transaction both foreign and domestic. This expense includes carriage, risk, and interest while the amount is in transit.

As I have remarked, foreign exchange is a very technical and intricate subject, and I will not weary you with further details, but what I have just said is in a general way the working of what is known as Foreign Exchange.

The World's Exchange, London.

I should just like to add a few words here regarding the expectation by the Americans during the War that the Central foreign exchange market of the world would become transferred from London to New York. There is no question that at the end of the War New York's position as an exchange and financial centre was vastly enhanced, but not necessarily at the expense of London. Sovereigns and dollars are the only two important mediums of exchange that have been at all reliable since the War finished, and this has put both these exchanges unmeasurably ahead of the exchange of any other country. The reasons for London's continued supremacy are briefly that it has been for centuries the commercial clearing house of the world, not only due to its central situation, its immense foreign trade, and its large mercantile marine, but also on account of the highly perfected economical and efficient banking system. The drawers and negotiators of bills in every quarter of the globe give preference to sterling over any other form of exchange. There is also considerable sentiment in the matter, too, as it must be remembered that a goodly portion of the globe is under the Union Jack. It is estimated that nearly 90 per cent. of all letters of credit issued throughout the world were prior to the War drawn in sterling, and even the War's upsetting influence has not been sufficient to transfer any but a limited portion of this to New York. There are several other good reasons why the exchange market will remain in London, among these being the following: Geographical position, mail and cable facilities, and last but not least, time advantage. London knows the condition in Eastern markets before they close, and is open long enough to operate in New York before her own markets close. Its position is, therefore, pivotal as regards time and distance. Time is the essence of an exchange transaction and a day's delay may turn a profit into a loss.

Merchants' Bank Shows Systems Goodness.

Now, after having praised Canada's Banking System in the manner in which I have in this paper, it has occurred to me that some may in the light of recent occurrences in the Banking world be inclined to level criticism at the System. In reply to this I would say that the cause of this occurrence was not in any weakness of the system itself, but in the weakness of human nature, and the fallibility of human beings is something which is always with us and cannot be entirely guarded against. And after all, taking into consideration the tremendous crisis the world has passed through in the last few years with the sudden expansion of credits and the increases in prices of commodities, with a more sudden cessation of trade and consequent slump in prices, are not the Banks of the country standing the test remarkably well? The fact that the system has bred a Bank in a sufficiently strong position to take over another large bank in difficulties without loss to the depositors or customers, and with only a comparatively small percentage of loss to the shareholders, without the slightest financial panic or dislocation of business, clearly demonstrates the fundamental soundness of the system.

On the motion of Mr. Percy Pope, seconded by Mr. J.E.B. McCready, a hearty vote of thanks was accorded to the lecturer, those supporting and discussing te subject being Messrs. J. O. Hyndman, S. A. McDonald, John Agnew, John Anderson, James Paton and the Chairman.

REX
VIRGINIA
CIGARETTES
10 ROYAL SMOKES 15¢

Lady Secretary To Coroner Shot In Roslyn, L.I.

ROSLYN, Long Island, March 16—Miss Virginia Forget, 23 years, who for several years was voted one of the most popular graduates of Roslyn High School, was shot and instantly killed late this afternoon by William Magee, 40 years, and head of a family, who then sent two bullets into his own body, and died at 8 o'clock in Nassau Hospital. Mis Forget was dead before medical aid reached her. Her slayer was rushed in a dying condition to Nassau Hospital. The shooting took place in the establishment of Coroner Andrew Westervelt, where Miss Forget had been employed as a secretary for the last three years.

The tragedy has aroused the entire village because Miss Forget and Mr. Magee had lived here all their lives and both were well known by the townspeople.

The sound of three pistol shots was heard a little after 5 o'clock by most of those persons who were in the business part of the town. They hastened in the direction whence the reports came, and were crowding around the door of Coroner Westervelt's place when Mr. Westervelt himself returned from a nearby garage.

The coroner opened the door and found the body of his secretary lying in the front room of the establishment where he conducts an electrical supply store. The position in which Miss Forget's body was lying indicated that she was trying to escape when shot down. There was a bullet wound near her heart.

Magee was lying a short distance away. There were two bullet wounds in his chest, he was breathing faintly. He was rushed in an ambulance to the local hospital, where the following statement was obtained from him before he died:

"I was in love with her, I told her that I truly loved her, and I tried to keep her from going with other men. I went to the place where she was employed to have another talk with her about these other men, who were providing her with money, and fine clothes. She only sneered at me. That drove me temporarily insane, and I shot her and then myself."

"Mr. Magee was in the habit of dropping into my store to visit both me and Miss Forget," stated Coroner Westervelt. "I have had asked me for the model man in Roslyn. I would have named Mr. Magee first. He was a president of one of the church clubs for many years. He was devoted to his wife and two children. He had been a carpenter here most of his life."

"Miss Forget also had lived in Roslyn most of her life. She was the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Napoleon Forget. I never had any reason to suspect that Mr. Magee harbored any ill-feeling towards my secretary. I remember on one or two occasions he told me he had lived next door to her parents, that he had seen her grow up from babyhood, and that he regarded her as an exemplary young woman. Mr. Magee was one of the most upright men I have ever known. He was industrious, honest and sober.

Merkuloff Troops Retreating Before Far Eastern Army

CHITA, Siberia, March 16.—Vladivostok is without a central government. Soldiers and marines are patrolling the streets, and the wealthier inhabitants are fleeing to Japan, according to Far Eastern news service advices from Vladivostok.

Troops of the Far Eastern republic, with Vladivostok as their goal, are reported to have reached to within about 200 miles of that city. They have captured a series of towns, including Hooverovo, named in honor of Herbert Hoover.

The troops of Merkuloff are reported to be retreating and blowing up the railroads behind them.

The despatch contains an account by Merkuloff's cabinet ministers and the officers of the late General Kappel's forces, that Merkuloff himself had robbed the Vladivostok government of more than 5,000,000 gold rubles since last May and that the rubles were exported to Japan after Merkuloff's resignation. It is charged also that the Merkuloff ministers attempted to arrest Merkuloff, but the Japanese prevented them from doing so.

A despatch from Vladivostok March 6 announced that Merkuloff had resigned as president of the anti-Bolshevik government in Vladivostok, because of ill-helath, and that Mayor Eremeiex had been designated as acting president. Previous advices concerning Merkuloff were on February 3, when it was reported his forces had been defeated and driven to the southeast by troops of the Chita, or Far Eastern, government.

Gravity is the only power used in a new device for labelling tins cans, which roll down an incline over paste, then over a pile of labels, then over brushes which smooth the labels.

ASTHMA USE RAZ-MAH
NO Smoking — No Spraying — No Snuff
Just Swallow a Capsule
RAZ-MAH *Is Guaranteed*
to restore normal breathing, stop mucus gatherings in the bronchial tubes, give long nights of quiet sleep; contains no habit-forming drug. $1.00 at your druggist's or trial free at our agencies or write Templetons, 142 King W., Toronto.
Sold by Reddin Bros.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

RATES.—10c per line per day, 8c per line per day for 3 days or over. 5c per line per day for 7 days or over... Count 5 words to a line. Groups of 5 figures, initial letters, count as one word. 10 per cent. discount for cash. Advertisements part of ad, and must be paid for. —Special Rates Furnished Rooms ad. 75c for seven words for one week. —Situation Wanted, 60c for seven words per week.

MISCELLANEOUS

JNO. ALFRED McDONALD, SURveyor, Hermanville.

HAY—NUMBER OF CARS TO ARrive soon at each station, Murray River, and Montague. Book your order now. M. C. McGowan, Kilmuir.

FISH FOR LENT, CHEAP—Fresh frozen salmon, halibut, large North side smelts, salt herring, dried codfish, also lovely kippered herring, imported from Scotland. Try us. Earle Fisheries Co., 83 Water Street.

MUSSEL MUD FOR 1922 DELIVery any wharf in Hillsboro Bay Railway Wharf, Charlottetown or Summerside twelve dollar per car of twenty five thousand. Order now. D. L. McKinnon, Montague.

Female Help Wanted

WANTED—A WAITRESS, APPLY in person with references, Prince Edward Island Hospital.

GIRL WANTED—FOR GENERAL housework on farm. Must be good cook. All modern conveniences in home. References furnished. Also two experienced farm hands, who are good horsemen. Apply stating wages desired to Alex Nolan, Rouleau, Saskatchewan.

FUR SALE

Messrs. Fred'k. Huth & Co., 64, Park Street, Southwark S. E. 1., London, England, announce the spring sale for American furs beginning on May 1st. Direct shipments should be forwarded not later than March 30th to be in good time for the sale. Furs received by us will be forwarded promptly. Notices of direct shipments should be sent to Mr. W. H. Bennet, Agent, 1123 Broadway, New York, or to

E. H. RAYNER,
Soliciting Agent,
Summerside, P. E. I.

ECZEMA experience you are not inventing when you use Dr. Chase's Ointment for Eczema and Skin Irritations. It relieves at once and gradually heals the skin. Sample box free if you mention this paper and send 2c stamp for postage. 60c a box all dealers or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Ltd., Toronto.

Schooner For Sale

The Schooner Argo, 54 tons net Register, carries 100 tons coal, well found, good sailor. Apply

JOHN AGNEW & SON,
Charlottetown, P. E. I.

Agricultural Meetings

March 20—New Perth—2.30 and 7.30 p.m.

March 21st—Lower Montague—2.30 and 7.30 p.m.

March 22nd—Bridgetown—2.30 and 7.30 p.m.

March 23rd—Rollo Bay—2.30 and 7.30 p. m.

March 24th—Tracadie Cross—2.30 p.m. only.

Lectures and demonstrations will be given, etc.

Notice To Customers

I wish to inform my customers that beginning Monday, April 3rd, I shall be in my new quarters in the building formerly occupied by Archibald Lewis. I shall be better prepared than ever to do first-class watch and clock repairing. Up-to-date barber shop in connection.

A. H. WARD.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—GANDER, APPLY N. Boyce, Mermaid.

FOR SALE — 50 ACRES OF choice land, situated half a mile from Crapaud Corner. Buildings all in good repair. Apply to owner, Charles D. Harvey.

FOR SALE — NEW DWELLING house with garage. All modern improvements. In good residential section of the city. Apply McKinnon & McNeill.

FOR SALE—A BAY DRIVING mare eight years old, weight between 1150 or 1100 lbs, perfectly quiet and sound. Lady can drive her. Apply W. H., Box 116.

FOR SALE FARM OF 56 ACRES 1-2 mile from Rocky Point Ferry, new buildings. Will sell whole or part. Particulars apply 47 Bayfield St.

WANTED

WANTED—FARM 100 ACRES IN good condition, near Church, School, etc. Apply

TEACHERS WANTED

WANTED— A SECOND CLASS teacher for Bonshaw School at Illness. Supplement ...150.00 per annum, including minimum. Apply to John McManus, Sec.

LOST

LOST—SATURDAY, BAG FLOUR Cumberland or Grafton streets. Notify Guardian.

LOST—ON RICHMOND OR HILLSboro St. $10.00 bill. Finder leave at this office.