

THE GUARDIAN

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

CHARLOTTETOWN, THURSDAY, APRIL 8, 1948

An Unfinished Argument

A point well made by Mr. J. O. Hyndman in his letter on railway freight rates in yesterday's issue, is that the concession obtained under the Maritime Freight Rates Act, 1927, was a measure of belated justice and that no Board has authority to approve tariffs which may destroy or prejudicially affect such advantage in favor of persons or industries located elsewhere. Also he points out that the 21 per cent increase now proposed is based largely on the increased cost of operations of the Canadian Pacific Railway in their rail department, but excluding other earnings, which at \$24,788,927 were the highest in the company's history. Both railway corporations have substantial earnings from steamship, hotel and communication services which were not taken into account.

In other words, the actual financial position of the companies was not accurately assessed by the Board, and the arguments of counsel for the protesting provinces were entirely ignored. Looking at the matter from another angle, Premier Macdonald in presenting the case for Nova Scotia recalled that neither railroad has taken any notice of the Act of 1933 enjoining co-operation for purposes of economy. There is, therefore, very sound reason for asking the Dominion Government to review the whole matter before permitting new rates to go into force.

As Mr. Hyndman points out, this Province has special claims to reconsideration, in view of the fact that we have never had the advantage of C. P. R. competition.

No Great Benefit

On balance it is doubtful whether a moderate devaluation of the Canadian dollar would result in any large expansion in exports, since the only major sphere in which it might have important results under existing conditions is gold mining, states the current Monthly Review of the Bank of Nova Scotia. Exports are already high, with most export industries producing as much as their capacity and the supply of labor and materials permit. Because the level of prices and costs has risen less here than in most other countries, Canadian exports already enjoy a strong competitive position in world markets.

Earnings in the great export industries are at or near record levels, states the Review, and these and other industries which look toward export markets have been making large outlays to increase capacity and to improve productive efficiency. The incentive to increase production is great; indeed, the relationship between prices available to export markets and domestic costs has seldom been so favorable.

Devaluation might have some discouraging effect on imports from overseas countries. Prices of European goods are in some cases already high by Canadian standards and many of them are consumer goods of a less essential character, the demand for which is quite sensitive to price increases. Whereas Canada is in a position of having to reduce her imports from the United States, her interest is to expand her imports from overseas countries.

The Roosevelt Statue

King George VI will unveil Britain's memorial statue of President Roosevelt at 11 a.m. on April 12, on the third anniversary of the President's death. Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Prime Minister Attlee, the entire British Cabinet, Winston Churchill and most members of the Royal Family will be present at the ceremony in London's historic Grosvenor Square.

A London correspondent in the New York Herald Tribune recalls that since the day when John Adams, first United States Minister to Britain after the War of Independence, set up his legation in the square, the area has been a little bit of America in the centre of the British Empire. The Georgian-style structures that today ring the square house the American Embassy and most other American delegations in Britain, political and military.

The Roosevelt Memorial is the first purely British gesture in honor of an American President. It represents a co-operative effort by the Pilgrims Society and the British Government, but it was inspired and organized by the society itself at the suggestion of the late Lord Darby in February, 1946. There are statues of Lincoln and Washington in London, but both are the result of American generosity. Just six days after Mr. Attlee declared the public subscription campaign for the memorial open the required \$160,000 had been raised.

The statue itself is ten feet in height and will face south. It is now in a London foundry where it is being cast into bronze. It portrays Roosevelt standing and bareheaded, dressed in a double-breasted lounge suit, soft shirt and four-in-hand tie. He is wearing the naval type cape he favored in his lifetime. It is draped about his shoulders and a walking stick protrudes from its folds on the lower left. Roosevelt's left hand is clasping his left lapel.

Sir William Reid Dick, a leading British sculptor, executed the statue after his own design. When it was first proposed to show the late President in a standing position rather than seated, there was a good deal of opposition. Britons sent hundreds of letters to their repre-

papers and the House of Commons discussed the question. But Sir William was eventually upheld, particularly after the Prime Minister visited his studio and approved the standing version. The feeling the British people had for Roosevelt—the feeling that they are expressing through the memorial—probably has been best put into words by Mr. Churchill. When, in the House of Commons, he supported the Government's plan for the national tribute to the American President, Mr. Churchill said: "Of Roosevelt, however, it must be said that had he not acted when he did, in the way he did, had he not felt the generous surge of freedom in his heart, had he not resolved to give aid to Britain and to Europe in the supreme crisis through which we have passed, a hideous fate might well have overwhelmed mankind and made its whole future for centuries sink into shame and ruin. It may well be that the man whom we honor today not only anticipated history but altered its course, and altered it in a manner which has saved the freedom and earned the gratitude of the human race for generations to come."

EDITORIAL NOTES

It is a little difficult for townspeople to imagine just what many of the country roads are like just now, and most of us would rather not.

The final assembly of the oft-called white elephant, The League of Nations, was held this date 1946. It has been replaced by the United Nations.

The Red Cross is evidently going over the top in the City—the canvassers are unselfish live-wires—not talking too much, but getting results.

Another blessing for Canadians to count was Russia's sale of Alaska to the United States back in 1867. A Russian Alaska would certainly have been an embarrassment to this country.

The Toronto Telegram's report of the possibility of the introduction of gasoline rationing before the end of the month need not, of course, be taken very seriously. The organization for administering such a program no longer exists and could not readily be again set up. The existence of such reports, however, indicates how tight the gasoline supply will be this summer.

Prospects for general price reduction are somewhat mixed. Against the factors of the satisfaction of pent up demand and filling of inventory stocks which would tend to depress prices, are the approval of E. R. P. by the U. S. Congress, and proposed stockpiling by the American army which should boost them.

Having read about the British budget, now read in today's Forum the letter from a Liverpool printer, whose wife found an Island laid egg for breakfast. Then you will have an enhanced respect for the British working man in these days of stress and hardship over there. We take off our hats to them—"there'll always be an England" with such a spirit predominating.

Now it's lobsters flying to Boston, soon it will be oysters, and perhaps before we know where we are all our markets, selling and buying, will be south of the border. We don't want it if we can prevent it, but one gets tired waiting for consideration and encouragement from a central government which considers us merely fit to produce income taxes to squander in Ontario and Quebec.

Preliminary trade returns for January and February show that Britain has bought \$116 million worth of goods from Canada as against \$95 million for the same period in 1947. Our bacon and ham exports for January and February amounted to nearly \$14 million. In 1947, for the same two months, they were over \$8 million. Our egg shipments for the first two months are valued at some \$8 million compared with \$5 million for the same months last year.

Platinum foxes and platinum fox furs are made subject to U. S. import duties under a bill signed by President Truman. The bill provides that the duty on the platinum variety be the same as that on silver and black foxes. The present rate is 37 1-2 per cent of the value. The legislation was necessary because the platinum fox strain had not been developed at the time the general staff law was enacted.

Henry Peter, Baron Brougham, and Vaux English Lord Chancellor and historical writer, died this date 1868; was native of Edinburgh and member of the Scottish bar before being called to the English bar. The bill for the abolition of the Slave Trade was entrusted to him, and he had the unique distinction of having defeated a Government's Income Tax Bill. His outstanding distinction was as Queen Caroline's attorney-general and his management of her case won him popular fame: "Education makes a people easy to lead, but difficult to drive; easy to govern but impossible to enslave." "What is valuable is not new, and what is new is not valuable."

A contemporary, the Peterborough Examiner, has been looking into the discrimination in sales tax against the daily newspaper. The subsidizing of magazines (in Canada) is considerable, it says. It is not generally known that daily newspapers pay an eight per cent sales tax on all their paper, and that magazines and other periodicals—including such week-end papers as the Toronto Star Weekly—pay no sales tax on their paper whatever. The daily papers pay back many times the equivalent of their low postal rate in sales tax, but magazines do not. It is also a fact that if a daily paper occupies more than 55 per cent of its total space with advertising, it pays a very heavy surcharge; this is not the case with magazines. The great beneficiaries of the preferential postal rate are the magazines, and not the newspapers.

Notes By The Way

We are getting a bit tired of news photographs of Barbara Ann Kissing — other people — Toronto Saturday Night.

It is our opinion that Alberta could absorb 400,000 British immigrants in one year. Or, come to that, in one day if that is. Alberta really wanted to absorb them. This province and this country could do amazing things in the way of immigration, if they had the common sense, just for once, to lay common sense aside. — Calgary Herald.

A young man plainly in the last extremities of love arrived at Macy's early one morning recently, so our agents down there informed us, to look at some engagement rings. When, with some diffidence, he asked the information clerk on the main floor where to find them, she gave him a motherly smile. "Just walk to the end of this aisle," she said, "and there you'll see them shining at you." — The New Yorker.

Some people think Vandenberg is older than he is. He is 47 days older than Truman and 7 1-2 months older than Senator Jos. Martin. All three become 64 this year. MacArthur is 68. Dewey will be 46 this year. Stassen 41, Warren 57 and Taft 56. Vandenberg's announcement that he would retire at the end of his present term as senator may have given the impression that he regards himself as aged. His present term, however, lasts nearly four years to run. To his acquaintances he appears to be in excellent health and this was the verdict of doctors last Fall. — Newsweek Magazine.

While regarded by many as the colorless months, winter actually is a time of much pure color, the crystal clearness of the winter skies, blue green in the sunshine of midday, soul-moving crimson, mauve and purples in many shades, soft, pure and of great depth, at even time, skies sometimes almost pure golden, often times vivid red. Then there are the many colors of the bushland the warm umbers, the soft-toned Venetian reds, the deep purple. Even the snow itself is far from white, but rather blue tones, yellows, perhaps mauves, here and there other shades reflected from the skies. — Owen Sound Sun-Times.

The boiled dinner is one of the noblest inventions of man. A good chunk of succulent corned beef, a slice of salt pork, a foot or two of real frankfurter (not the modern bloated weiner) beside it, and a generous garnish of cabbage, turnip, parsnip, onion, peas and carrots, evidently a sort of celestial work introduced at just the right moment to reach gastronomical perfection when dished up in the savory gravy, all spangled with tiny globules of fat—that's a boiled dinner. And it appears, it is also necessary to mention it must be served piping hot. But what do we get now disguised under this noble name? A slab of lukewarm corned beef, a two-inch section of carrot, evidently a veteran of both world wars, a heap of wilted, non-committal brown laminations, which subsequent investigation proves to have been once part of an onion. — Windsor Star.

Perturbed at the dwindling social acceptance of the nickel, a New Yorker is bearing down on Washington officials to issue a coin worth seven cents in value. Since such a coin would be a half-cent mark between a nickel and a dime, he suggests that it should be called a dicker. It is to be hoped that if Washington does decide to issue dickers that the Canada mint will think long and hard before following suit. Going to the corner store and asking for a "dickers worth of jelly beans" is enough to give every child in the country adenoids. Canada should poke along with its present centime. When this country really needs a good five-cent piece — one that will buy something besides an ice cream cone or a phone call. — Winnipeg Tribune.

Synthetic hormones are putting a profitable punch into the farmer's eternal struggle toward bigger and better crops. Apple, pear and pineapple growers already are receiving extra millions of dollars annually from chemicals which spur fruit production. Well-advanced experiments promise similar gains soon for the huge citrus industry. Perhaps within a few years a dozen or more other commodities will be added to the hormone horizons now being explored. Scientists, who are busily testing new uses for the versatile chemicals in agricultural laboratories and experiment stations, believe they've barely scratched the surface of hormone research. It's an infant industry, only eight years old, but already more than 100 different organic chemicals have been discovered that stimulate plants in different ways. — Wa. Street Journal.

It's called the Neckties for Europe Campaign. Harvey W. Morley editor of the Anglia (Ind.) Herald, started it by suggesting that American men send some of their neckties to the drably clad, strictly clothes-rationed men of Europe to bring a spot of color, a twist, a variety, a streak of vividness into their lives. Now the ties are pouring in to Mr. Morley at Anglia and thence streaking across the Atlantic. Striped ties, painted ties, bow ties, knitted ties, Paisley ties (Ascot ties) and various American ties the likes of which have seldom been seen in Europe. Doubtless there are a few white ties for those Europeans who are still added to put on a formal

PUBLIC FORUM

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

WHAT AN EGG PRODUCED

Sir,—Enclosed is a letter from Liverpool England. I received as a result of putting my name on an egg at D. H. Grossman's Egg Grading station some time ago. I am Sir, etc. MARSHALL GREEN, Albany, P. E. I.

The Kraal 239 Pith Lane LIVERPOOL, 14 19 March, 1948

Dear Friend There is a certain amount of difficulty in writing to a person whom one does not know the slightest thing about. However, be that as it may, whether you are old and grey, or a young lad hoping to connect a "young piece" my wife purchased here in Liverpool I take it you would like to know just how we live over here these days, for one can never really believe the newspapers, as what gets into the news is usually some unusual angle on affairs, otherwise it would not be news would it? I am neither young nor old being married with a little girl aged 7 years. Our chief concern just now is food, then clothing (apart from getting the money that is) Prices and wages seem to be chasing each other in a mad race, with prices a little to the front. Now as far as I know, no one is actually starving in Britain in these days, we all get enough to eat, it is the monotony of what we get that is the trouble. Before the war a tasty meal would be perhaps boiled ham, tomato and lettuce with a tin of pineapple or mixed fruit to finish off with, and perhaps a nice fancy cake. Nowadays the boiled ham is never even seen, nor the tinned fruit except at a prohibitive price value. (I'll explain the points in a minute) So the tasty meal, comes down to tomato and lettuce at 6d to 1/- each and no meat unless it's a bit of corned beef, the tin of fruit is represented by a "bit" of rhubarb out of the garden. Even custard is scarce enough to be a treat. Fancy cakes cannot be obtained in the ordinary shops, only jam tarts or buns or plain things. The humble sausage is a rarely and lard for home made cakes or fried potatoes is rationed to 1 oz each a week. Butter and margarine is 6 oz each a week. However, as I said, we get enough to eat, it is the dullness of it that is the trouble. A rich person can supplement the ration with poultry but it is much too dear for ordinary folk, although a rare rabbit makes a welcome change occasionally. The meat we get is to the value of a shilling, each per week, that's 24 cents isn't it? Tinned salmon is a huge number of points. Now about these points. In our ration books we get 7 points each per week, this has to do for all tinned stuff, milk, fish, fruit, egg etc. also for all dried fruit cereals and biscuits. Tea and sugar are rationed at 2 oz tea each per week and 1-3 lb sugar. Dried vegetables like peas and beans lentils and stuff like macaroni and spaghetti are all on points also, in fact the difficulty is to find anything that is not rationed. Fresh vegetables are unrationed except potatoes.

Old Charlottetown (And P. E. I.)

CONFEDERATION CONFERENCE

The first delegate from the Maritime Provinces to arrive at Charlottetown for what was later to be known as the first Confederation Conference (1864) was R. B. Dickey, Reform leader in the Nova Scotia Legislative Council. Throughout the sessions of both this and the subsequent Quebec Conference he continued to play a lone hand. The rest of the Nova Scotian delegation reached Charlottetown on the "Heather Bell" from Brule, N. S., on the afternoon of August 31. They were not officially met on landing but made their way as best they could to the "Pavilion." The Prince Edward Island Government later justified itself in the seemingly discourteous neglect by claiming that the Nova Scotians had arrived unexpectedly early. Several Opposition papers, however, charged the members of the Government with having been at the circus when the delegates arrived, and the charge was not effectively answered. Just before midnight on the same day the New Brunswick delegation arrived on the "Princess of Wales" from Shediac. Most of them made their way to quarters in the "Mansion House."

The Canadians arrived at noon on September 1 on the Canadian government steamer "Queen Victoria." They were met only by the Provincial Secretary, W. H. Pope, who rowed out to meet them "with all the dignity he could." As the only staunch advocate of Maritime Union, it was perhaps fitting that he should meet the unofficial Canadian deputation to an official conference on Maritime Union.

The Canadians, or such of them as could be accommodated, were directed to the "Franklin." The others remained aboard their ships. Here too the Prince Edward Island Government explained their inability to find accommodation for all the Canadians as due to the fact that a larger number had come from Canada than had been expected. The truth seemed to be that the city was full of Islanders who had poured in from the country to see, not the Conference, but the Circus.

Hollywood Redicules

LONDON — (CP) — Scottish members of parliament, who complained that neither English nor American film-makers understood their country lost a House of Commons fight for an advisory committee to examine films to be shown in Scotland. Col. Alan Gomme-Duncan, Conservative member for Perth, unsuccessfully moved an amendment to establish the committee during debate on the Cinematograph-Films Bill. Willie Gallacher, Communist member for West Fife, was among those who supported him. Col. Gomme-Duncan said Scotland had suffered much at the hands of film-makers: "I warn members that there is another terrible one, called 'The Books by E. S. Gardener, who writes about his detective Perry Mason. I have only been able to get three up to now, they seem to have stopped sending them over now, there must be quite a lot written by this very able man. Well, I cannot go on for ever, if you should care to reply and ask questions about anything you want to know I shall be delighted to write again. In the meantime I am Yours truly, Ralph Woodcock



"WHILE CHAOS CONFUSES"

Caught in the whirl and the wind of an era atomic, Threatened by stormclouds of war and collapse economic, Wamed of the symptoms preceding the end cataclysmal, This whole generation perceives that the outlook is dismal.

Yet though we see by the signs our position is perilous, It's not that which makes us despairing; defeatist or querulous. Acquainted with war at its worst, we are thoroughly seasoned, No prophets of doom can stand up to us in panic unreasoned.

Our civilization, while neither impressive nor brilliant, Emerges from warfare's arbitrament strangely resilient, And though our existence is certainly far from agreeable, Its doomsday is not yet in sight, and not even foreseeable.

The word wars, the nerve wars, the wars of ideas, and the cold wars Have always precluded the new wars not unlike the old wars, And while global chaos confuses, forewarns and forearms us, It is not the threat of extinction that shall alarm us.

It's not that the war, if it breaks, with one flash meteoric, Will wipe out all works of mankind, end our era historic, It's not that the war, if it comes, our whole planet will smother. But that life is just one damn'd Amageddon after another. —Segitarius in the London New Statesman and Nation.

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Strordman," coming from Hollywood, and dealing with the highlands of Scotland. It will put anything that has gone before into the shade. The hero is called Larry "I understand that hitherto he has taken no part in Scottish life and affairs in the film industry and has been concerned more with thuggery and the wild west, which happy things he is now going to bring into the peaceful atmosphere of Scotland. "This is indicative of the dangers that exist unless films are properly examined before they are put out to the public."

Earl Winterton, Conservative member for Hordsham, said he thought a single board on films would suffice for the United Kingdom and "I should have thought English taste through the ages has been fairly good." Winterton said he admitted pictures about Scotland were produced showing everyone wearing a kilt "whereas everyone knows that the kilts only appeared in a few extreme patriots and to the type of Scotmen whom I might call the MacSmiths, who desire to be more Scottish than the Scots. "Scotland has no more desire to be Anglicized than it has to be Americanized," said Eustace Willis, Labor member for Edinburgh north.

J.W. Belcher, parliamentary secretary to the board of trade, said for the government that Scottish sub-committee of the Films Council might consider films and report to the parent body but there should be no separate organization. Ian Orr-Ewing Conservative member for Weston-super-Mare, said films represented Scotsmen living in a way impossible to any good Scot. Scotland should not have to see films of Highland clans clad in the wrong clothes, in the wrong way and doing the wrong things.

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