THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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Associate Editors—Frank Walker and D.K. Currie.
Morning Daily (founded 1887) $3.00 per year (in advance) delivered,
$4.50 per year (in advance) mailed in Canada and United States.

MONDAY, MAY 7, 1934.

THE KING!

Yesterday was the anniversary of the accession to the Throne, in 1910, of His Majesty King George V., who in that year succeeded his father, the late King Edward VII. The epochal events which have occurred in the twenty-four years of His Majesty's reign have brought disaster to many kingdoms and rulers, but have left the British Royal Family only more firmly entrenched in the love and esteem of their people.

This fact was strikingly demonstrated some years ago, on the occasion of His Majesty's serious illness. Who can doubt but that his recovery at that time, hailed almost as a miracle of modern science, was also due to the devout prayers of his millions of subjects?

That His Majesty and his gracious consort Queen Mary may have health and strength long to reign over us, is the prayer today of all loyal citizens in Canada, as elsewhere throughout the Empire.

THOSE BOND ISSUES

Because in its recent bond issue of $300,000 the Provincial Government obtained admittedly satisfactory terms, the local Opposition organ seeks to show that the less favorable rate obtained in 1932 was by comparison an indication of Government negligence. Its argument ignores the fact that the rate in both cases was the best obtainable at the time. It was due to the Lea Government's failure to fund the overdraft early in 1931 that the incoming Conservative Government was forced to do so under unfavorable conditions. The contention of the Liberal organ that this was not necessary is in opposition to the statement of its own party members. Speaking in the budget debate at the legislative session of 1933, Mr. B. W. LePage, Liberal member for Second Queens, said by way of excuse for the Lea Government's neglect of the overdraft, that they had intended funding it "after the election, if we were elected." To have revealed the staggering size of the overdraft on the eve of the election campaign was evidently considered not good Liberal politics; and thus the financial interests of the Province were sacrificed to pave the way for a Liberal victory which failed to come off!

A DESECRATED TOMB

When Robert Louis Stevenson died in Samoa, almost forty years ago, two thousand natives of the islands gathered round the exile's house at Vailima and chanted and wailed and wept the night away. Samoa had lost it "Tusitala," teller of tales and best of friends, and the Samoans were inconsolable. Years before—before he had even seen the South Seas—Stevenson had written his own epitaph and given directions for his burial:

Under the wide and starry sky,
Dig the grave and let me lie.
Glad did I live and gladly die;
And I laid me down with a will.

This be the line you grave for me:
"Here he lies, where he longed to be;
Home is the sailor, home from sea,
And the hunter home from the hill."

Following their friend's instructions, sixty stalward Samoans bore the body of Tusitala, on the day following his death, to the precipitous peak of Mount Vaea, and there they left him, under a sky that could not be wider or more starry and with the Pacific at his feet. Marc T. Greene, a world traveller, whose writings appear in various newspapers on this continent and in England, tells in a letter to the London Times the story of the Samoans who took part:

"After the service the strange cortege passed along 'The Road of the Loving Heart,' which the Samoans had built out of gratitude for Stevenson's constant championship of their cause, and then, slowly and laboriously up the hill. So difficult was the ascent that the coffin-bearers required to be drawn upward with ropes by those above while they retained hold of their burden. Hundreds of natives and a handful of Europeans came after, dragging themselves along by roots and shrubbery, slipping, stumbling and sliding, until at last they stood breathless upon the small cleared space at the summit, below which lay the wondrous panorama of brush, jungle, and blue tropical sea. Here in the fast-falling tropic twilight on an emerald-green hill in the South Seas white men and brown, their common brotherhood declared now in their common grief, bade a last farewell to Robert Louis Stevenson."

Mr. Greene has just been visiting the Stevenson tomb, and he tells the Times that he found it sadly disfigured. The soft stone had been carved and written and scratched upon both by white people and by natives. "But nothing is more certain," adds the writer, "than that no Samoan would ever have thought of cutting his name in a public place had not the 'example of some 'civilized' European first suggested it." Such desecration as this, comments the Times, is an evil of the kind which education was expected to cure. "Up to the present, education has only increased it, and must go much deeper before it can protect the tombs of the great from the silliness of the little."

MARITIME ALTITUDES

"Altitudes in Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island" is the title of a brochure by R. H. Montgomery which has just been issued by the Geodetic Survey of Canada, Department of the Interior. The text is the most complete that has yet been prepared on this subject, and it is in convenient dictionary form with the descriptions and altitudes of features tabulated under the names of the nearest railway stations which occur in the Canadian Official Railway Guide. The highest altitude in Prince Edward Island is given at Caledonia (450 feet) three and a half miles north of Wood Island station. The highest railway station is North Wiltshire, (306 feet). In Nova Scotia the highest altitude is North Barren, 22 miles south of the north end of Cape Breton Island (1,747 feet) and the highest railway station Folly Lake, (612 feet).

In line with practically every country in the world, Canada has adopted the mean sea level as its datum for altitudes. This may be defined as the surface which the water of the ocean would assume were it not acted upon by the attraction of the sun and moon or disturbed by the wind. The actual determination of mean sea level at a primary tidal station is made by the Tidal and Current Division of the Hydrographic Service, Department of Marine. Hourly readings on an automatic gauge for a period of at least seven years are considered necessary for a trustworthy determination of mean sea level at a primary station. The Canadian precise level system is based on the determination of mean sea level at five primary stations, namely, Halifax, Yarmouth, and Father Point on the Atlantic, and Vancouver and Prince Rupert on the Pacific.

In Nova Scotia precise levelling was started in 1910 and a total of 729 miles was run by the end of 1933. There has been no precise levelling on Prince Edward Island. An accurate determination of mean sea level was made at Charlottetown by the Tidal Division, Canadian Hydrographic Service, depending on hourly ordinates of the tide, during seven complete years ending in 1915. Subsequently track profiles of all the railways on the Island have been issued based on this determination of mean sea level.

Two principal sources of information were utilized in the compilation of altitudes in the present publication. During the precise levelling operations, the elevations of all topographical features in the vicinity of the lines were recorded. Such features include streams, lakes railway stations and road crossings. The second source and incidentally the main source of information used in former editions of "Altitudes in Canada" is the track profiles of railways. In this connection some 1,418 miles of railways in Nova Scotia and 286 miles in Prince Edward Island were made use of in the compilation of the present edition.

EDITORIAL NOTES

EDITORIAL NOTE .. ..

The Liberal organ's effort to turn last week's meeting of the Motor League into a sort of indignation meeting against the MacMillan Government's road maintenance and tax policies was, of course, a fiasco. The only speaker who attempted to exploit the meeting for political purposes was a representative of the Patriot newspaper. Now the Liberal organ attempts to read political criticism in the remarks of the president of the Association, Mr. Justice Arsenault. It need only be said that this insinuation is on a par with the colossal impudence of its original suggestion. The reference made at the meeting to the cost of gasoline in the Maritime Provinces carried no reflection of any kind on the Provincial Government, the tax in this Province being precisely the same as the tax imposed by the new Liberal Government of Nova Scotia. Our contemporary has done an ill service to the Motor League by attempting to associate politics with its deliberations.

Notes By The Way

It would be the height of folly if Canada were ever to permit herself to be infected by the suicidal madness of Hitlerism. The Jews are one of the great races. We owe them much; we shall be still more enriched by them in the future. Read the impressive list as was read by Dr. Bruce of the great men Israel has given to the modern world in music, in art, in literature, in philosophy, in law, in science, in medicine.

There is a movement in the United States for the coinage and distribution of three-cent pieces, as an intermediate coin between the cent piece and the nickel. The Newspaper Publishers Association has passed a resolution favoring the new coin, as useful in the purchase of newspapers, stamps and many small articles.

What would happen if a zoo's entire collection of wild animals were suddenly set free in the midst of a metropolitan city? Except for the hysterical frenzy of the population when the news became current, nothing much would happen, according to Edmund Heller, director of the Milwaukee Washington Park Zoo. The great man-eating tigers and lions would be the first to make for the bushes and trees. Unless they were cornered, they would probably not attack human beings. Even wild lions, he explained, have to be run down by hunters on horseback before they will give battle. Lions which have been in a zoo are certainly even more cautious.

Dr. Dudley Reed, director of physical education at the University of Chicago, thinks that pie is the only really satisfactory dessert. He mentions the fact that too many deserts are build up around fluffy egg-whites and designed to please the eye rather than the palate; and he says, "I'd rather die on cherry pie than live on floating island."

The distinction of being Great Britain's first coalless and smokeless community will, it is believed, go to a garden village of 900 houses which it is proposed to lay out at Chadderton. A syndicate is responsible for the scheme, and arrangements have been made to install in the houses coke fires downstairs, gas fires upstairs, and gas cookers and gas-heated wash boilers. To be known as the White Gate Garden Village, it is estimated that the estate will house about 5000 people.

King Victor Emmanuel, in opening the Italian Parliament, declared that Italy should sincerely and ardently desire as long a period of peace as possible, but "the best guarantee of peace lies in the efficiency of our armed forces." So it will be the duty of the Government to increase and perfect this efficiency, he continued. Apparently Italy does not trust its neighbors any more now than in the days before the big war that was to end war. And unfortunately this is an example of European reciprocity.—Toronto Globe.

Human beings, at bottom, are not fools, and for this reason they are able to form their own judgment of morality and the good life. If the movies have chosen to grow up and vend adult entertainment to adult minds, there is ample reason to believe that there are grounds for the phenomenon, other than the box office.

What some English papers are calling "the perfect murder," has come to light near Clitheroe. Its chief mystifying feature is that the weapon that discharged the fatal bullet and the bullet itself were both hand made. It will therefore, be impossible to trace them through the ordinary channels. But the really perfect murder is the crime that is never thought to be a crime at all.

The New Yorker says: "Despite the talk of alarmists, there can be no European war in the near future, for three sound reasons: Germany cannot wage one, France does not need one, and Uncle Shylock will not pay for one." If these reasons, even though proved true, were the only ones, Lloyds would not offer long odds against war. In point of fact the odds offered are not so very long, the more is the pity.

That substitution of the synthetic for the genuine has led to a great deal of camouflage in one way and another, and in many cases people hardly know what they are buying. Peace has relieved the nations of many substitutes, but there is now apparently some danger that Germany may be forced back on some of the "ersatz" substances and devices she cast aside thankfully after the war.

On with the race! The race for popularity among "sea monsters" has begun. Trinidad and the Mediterranean have entered candidates. Trinidad with a modest 20-footer, which may, on the word of natural scientists, prove to be a member of the family of water snakes which sports in the mouth of the Orinoco; and the Mediterranean, with a 15-yard "sea monster" whose mouth is three yards wide.—Christian Science Monitor.

The person who speaks correctly today, or writes what is called "good English," is speaking or writing in the manner of Addison and Pitt and Macauley and Gladstone and other great masters of the language. It is true new words have been created to meet new wants arising out of our evolutionary progress, and there are many technical terms in common use that Pitt wouldn't have understood. But basically our English is their English, and we should take a decent pride in the fact, in the preservation of a magnificent asset and the maintenance of a splendid tradition.

That Body of Yours

By James W. Barton, M.D.

HERNIA OR RUPTURE

In examination for overseas service, the number of men with hernia was very large. Although this was a cause of rejection many recruits went into hospital for three weeks, were put on light duty for three months and were considered fit for every form of service in six months.

What is hernia or rupture as it is often alled? Hernia means the protrusion or pushing forward of an organ from its usual place; but it is generally meant the protrusion of the large intestine through the lower abdominal wall.

As you know there is always a slight opening in the wall through which the vessels and nerves go down from abdomen to the genital organs. In hernia this opening is too large or the abdominal muscles too weak to withstand the weight or the strain that is put on them, and so the opening enlarges and the abdominal muscles give way. Now, in the adult male every inguinal hernia, as these hernias are called, has a natural tendency to increase and, sooner or later the individual becomes aware of a "lump" down in lower part of the abdomen on one or both sides.

By coughing, by straining as in lifting any object, the lump becomes larger, and if the coughing or lifting is continued there may be a feeling of pain and nausea.

About ten per cent of hernia patients go about with a well marked hernia, and really never know they have it; or rather it seems to make no difference to their general health. Others have pain, tenderness, nausea, and the presence of the hernia always in their mind. If they are not wearing a truss, they press their hand over the hernia lifting it back into the abdominal cavity and thus get relief.

In most cases there is a feeling of fulness and weakness at the site of the hernia, accompanied by dull, dragging pain, increased by prolonged standing or straining which lessens or disappers when the patient lies down.

The reason that your physician advises you to have the rupture repaired by surgery is because you may be twenty miles from anywhere and from a severe lift or coughing spell cause the "sac" containing a part of the intestine to come down through the opening and get "caught" so tightly by the abdominal muscles that that part of intestine in the sac gets "strangulated" or choked, causing gangerene or death of that part. Only the release of the intestine will prevent death of the patient.

Reunion At Ottawa

(Vancouver Province)

The lions have been sitting down with the lambs at Ottawa, but which was which we should never tell, even if we knew. They have been sitting down at table, and we are happy indeed to believe that a good time was had by all. First of all Premier Pattullo and his fellow ministers had a nice dinner for Mr. Mackenzie King and "other leading Canadian Liberals." Then, next evening, Mr. Pattullo gave a banquet for all the B.C. members at Ottawa, and such stern and unbending Tories as Senator Bob Green of the Kootenyas and Senator Taylor of New Westminster broke bread with Liberals of the new deal and the old. Next day, remarks the despatch, there was a snowstorm in Ottawa, but why that should have come into the story of these political fraternizations is more than we can explain.

We can pass over the second happy party, when they were all British Columbians together in Ottawa, and when, no doubt, they warded off anything untoward by throwing a little salt over their left shoulders. But what happened at that first party, when the Liberals of the New Deal from British Columbia sat down with the Liberals of the ancient and received faith—that's what we would like to know. Of course, there has to be a genlemanly reticence about the proceedings of these hospitable occasions, and of course there must be no such thing as listening at the keyholes. But, still, we can't help wishing that we knew.

But the unexceptionable despatch does tell us just a little something. Evidently they didn't forget to throw the salt over their left shoulders when Mr. King sat down with Mr. Pattullo. We are told that, afterwards, "both sides appeared to be much happier about the situation." It is even hinted that the subject of SPA—which Mr. King is supposed to regard with the utmost abhorrence, and particularly because it cramps his constitutional style when he is attacking Mr. Bennett for doing something only a little less evil than SPA—was not utterly evaded at the love feast. And we are told that, as a result of these little parties at Ottawa, the New Liberals of B.C. expect to go into the next national election, arm in arm with the Old Liberals, "despite recent difficulties."

Really, if it weren't beneath the dignity of these happy occasions, we should be inclined to say, "ain't nature grand?"

OSHAWA, Ont.—General Motors will open new assembly plant to handle trucks and will take on about 150 more men.

The sales of branded beef in Canada for the first three months of 1934 totalled 3,609,435 lbs., an increase of 1,146,255 lbs. on the corresponding period of last year.

Two club members were discussing a third, who was rumored to be on the verge of bankruptcy. "By the way," asked A, "what's his line of business?" "Well," said B, "he was in the meat trade up to a few days ago, but now he's in the soup."

Recalls War Experiences

(Paris correspondent of the Ottawa Journal)

At the annual pilgrimage of the Canadian Legion to Vimy Ridge, Capt. Alexandre Javet, D. S. O., Knight of the Legion of Honor and Croix de Guerre, was a member of the delegation. Leaning on the parapet of the memorial which overlooks the vast Artois plain, he spoke about the four years he spent as French officer attached to the Canadian Army dusing the Great War.

As this is the first time that he has broken silence the incidents he mentions will find their place in any history of it.

Captain Javet, indeed, was the first officer who detrained the 1st Division when it arrived at Hazebrouck, and he never left it until the Corps was formed when he joined the Canadian H. Q. with General Byng.

His war experiences were greatly supplemented by his intimate knowledge of the Dominion owing to having spent four months every year since 1898 in Canada, where he made any number of friends.

Hazebrouck is close to the Belgium frontier near Ypres, where the 1st Division was thrown to bear, in April 1915, the first gas attack. The Captain recalled how the H. Q. of the senior division under Gen. Alderson was in the Chateau des Trois Tours watching the Germans as they advanced over the fields to the Ypres canal. At first sight of them, all those who were of no use were sent to Vlamartinghe a mile off, so that only those who were directing the operations remained.

The big fight of this division thus took place alongside the canal. Funnily enough, just before the gas attack, the Canadian officers had been asked to attend a cock-fight between the two champion birds of the district. The officers who were there had just placed their bets when they were recalled to the Chateau as an attack had been launched without any artillery preparation. They never found out which was the better bird.

When the French took over at the beginning of May, the Canadians went south of Bailleul. Later on, in front of Bethune, during a big attack, Major C. H. Mitchell, of Toronto, who later became General, seeing in a field an abandoned harvester, risked his life to see if it was of Canadian make. Having satisfied himself that the French had been using a Dominion product, he strolled leisurely back to the Captain, who had an argument with him for the danger he ran.

The Canadians stayed a long time in the sector of Bethune. At that time the sub-Prefect was M. Bonnefoy-Sibour who succeeded in February last, M. Chiappe at Paris for a very short period. They had a fellow feeling for the sub-Prefect owing to the broadmindedness as regards their little weaknesses, which possibly was no qualification for the job in Paris these trying days.

In July when the 1st Division moved to Nieppe, Prince Alexander of Ser\.. now King of Yugoslavia, visited the Canadians. So enthusiastic was he about their prowess that he climbed unexpectedly to the top of a trench and started to wave his cap at them. Major Mitchell had only time to yank him down by the legs when a machine gun volley swept the parapet of the trench. It was half an hour before the staff officers stopped mopping their brows.

One day when Captain Javet was lunching with General Lipsett who was then commanding the 2nd Brigade of the 1st Division, the latter showed him a rifle on which were 42 nicks. The gun had been left to him by a Canadian Indian who had accounted for that numbes of the enemy as a sniper in No Man's Land.

He had been killed the night before, and the General was very much upset by it. He paid high tribute to the bravery of the descendants of the first inhabitants of Canada. It was a different story to that of Fish Creek on April 24, 1885.

When the tanks were first used at Courcelette, September 15, 1916, three were allotted to the 2nd Division of the Canadian Army. They were at that time called "land cruisers." One of the cruisers attached to the Division next to the Canadians, walking through the enemy, saw a German Colonel sitting at the entrance of his dug-out They picked him up and after stowing him inside, brought him safely back to the British lines.

It is unnecessary to enlarge upon his astonishment at the whole business. The Germans were then laughing at the idea of "land cruisers" in an action.

On the 28th September, during the big battle which was raging on the same part of the line, four men carrying pails of water to the front line came within sight of a German trench. To their great surprise the fire of the enemy ceased, and the German trench was immediately occupied by the Canadians without any fuss. In fact, the trench had been evacuated with the exception of a lone German who was made prisoner.

Afterwards, he naively explained that "they thought those damned Canadians were carrying a new devilish weapon and it was better to go while the going was good."

Easter Sunday, April 8, 1917, the First Battalion of Toronto, marched through the village of Camblain l'Abbe, the Canadian H. Q. near Mt. St. Eloi, en route to the trenches. Coming out of the village they massed in a field and received the blessing of a parson. This was most impressive, considering that the next morning was to be the commencement of the big battle of Vimy Ridge.

Possibly one of the great satisfactions during the course of the victory, was the capture of about 1,000 rounds of ammunition with each of the heavy guns, which the Canucks immediately returned to the enemy in the way they would do the most good.

Two things loom up in the memory of Captain Javet. The first was the big attack of the Germans in March, 1918. He firmly believes that the way the Canadians stuck to their positions in front of Arras prevented the enemy from rushing through to the sea. The second was the breaking of the line near Amiens on August 8, 1918, when the Canadians began to leap frog to Rove.

To Captain Javet as a Frenchman, it was a revelation to see, from the high road to Roye, his fellow countrymen advancing methodically in their endeavor to catch up with the Canadians who had reached their objectives long before. To him it seemed as if the advance was a regular parade instead of a bitter war.

What struck him most throughout the campaign was the intelligent and practical way in which the Canadians went about the business. They always went into every detail of an operation before they started it. They used their intelligence during its course without stupidly wasting their lives, and when it was over fortified themselves again with an intense good humor.

In July, 1918, Captain Javet was called to the French G. H. Q. at Compiegne to give his opinion about the military value of the Canadian Army. He could only assure the General Staff that whatever place would be allotted to them in the next offensive, they could be depended upon to make good.

The Poets' Corner

EVENING

From upland slopes I see the cows file by,
Lowing, great-chested, down the homeward trail,
By dusking fields and meadows shining pale
With moon-tipped dandelions. Flickering high,
A peevish night-hawk in the western sky
Beats up into the lucent solitudes,
Or drops with griding wing. The stilly woods
Grow dark and deep and gloom mysteriously.
Cool night winds creep, and whisper in mine ear.
The homely cricket gossips at my feet.
From far-off pools and wastes of reeds I hear,
Clear and soft-piped, the chanting frogs break sweet
In full Pandean chorus. One by one
Shine out the stars, and the great night comes on.

—Archibald Lampman.

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New Legion Plan

(Mail and Empire)

Addressing a luncheon at the Canadian Military Institute Brigadier-General Alexander Ross, K.C., C.M.G., D.S.O. with bar, of Saskatchewan, delivered a message to his fellow officers which in our opinion is of high import, not only to the returned men of the Canadian army, but also to the Dominion as a whole. General Ross, who sits on the bench of his own province, was recently elected president of the Dominion Command of the Canadian Legion and, therefore, speaks with authority.

The gravamen of his message was that pension legislation at Ottawa has probably reached the maximum; that any failures to translate that legislation into fact are being and can be overcome by improvements in administration; but that after available pensions have been distributed there remains an urgent problem which should be tackled by successful ex-service men instead of being dumped on the doorstep of the Government, as so many other problems have been dumped.

The real problem now facing the officers of the Canadian Legion and other organization of veterans is that of the employment of returned men. The improvement in economic conditions which is now under way will, no doubt, provide jobs for a considerable number. But there is grave danger that thousands of them will never get steady work unless through the assistance of those returned men who have successfully re-established themselves.

The point is this: The average age of the Canadian soldiers who served in the Great War is now forty-six. When they enter the labor market they will have to compete with the vigorous youths who have grown up since the Armistice. In addition to this, tens of thousands of returned men suffer from actual service disability which will place them at a great disadvantage in competition with unimpaired youth. Thousands of them suffered a permanent loss of vital energy in the trenches. They may be described as partly burned-out or worn-out men long before their time. The speaker epitomized his case in these words:

"It is our opinion that it will not be the desire of the people of Canada that a man who has served his country faithfully in the Front should be permitted to rot out his rust out during his remaining years and live on a dole, or that his children should be brought up objects of charity. It is my belief that it should be the desire of the people of Canada that every deserving man should be given an opportunity to employ his remaining strength where he can be usefully employed and in a position where he can maintain his self-respect. In making this statement, I am not assuming that the responsibility of solving this problem must, like other problems, be laid upon the door-step of the Government, that a system of doles will meet the situation. There may be a residuum for whom there is no other solution, but my suggestion is that it is the duty of that portion of the Veteran body which has succeeded in re-establishing itself, in co-operation with sympathetic civilian bodies and the Government, as the case may be, to study this problem with a view to securing for the Veteran the maximum of profitable occupation with the minimum of charitable assistance. It is with that end in view that I am appealing to you gentlemen to place your experience and your leisure at our disposal that by concerted effort we may arrive at a solution which will to some extent meet the situation."

General Ross pointed to the fact that the idea which he thus put forward has already been carried out with highly successful results in Great Britain. The British Legion, which has the support and backing of officers and men of all grades of society, from His Royal Highness, the Prince of Wales down, has accomplished a great deal. In the year ending with October last, it found permanent employment for 39,000 men. The British Legion, moreover, has out of its own funds developed small industries to provide sheltered employment for partially disabled men and promoted social welfare centres to preserve the physical well-being of those still unemployed. One purpose of this latter activity is to preserve and restore the morale and initiative of discouraged ex-service men.

Minard's the great White Liniment

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