

YESTERDAY'S STOCK AND BOND QUOTATIONS

Canada's Oldest Church Reopened

New And Modern Atmosphere Marks First Service Held In St. Paul's After Eight Weeks of Renovation

HALIFAX, N. S., Sept. 19. (By the Canadian Press.)—St. Paul's, the oldest Protestant church in Canada and the oldest Protestant edifice in the Dominion, was reopened last Sunday after eight weeks during which it had been undergoing repairs. The congregation returned to find the interior renovated. Floors that had been trod for 181 years were replaced; steel beams and reinforced concrete were there in place of the old structure; walls were re-decorated in gray, woodwork in French ivory; ceilings with a tinge of yellow and the chancel in a warm shade of buff. There was a new and modern atmosphere under the weathered cloak of pine and wood. In the large congregation who assembled for service on Sunday were Lieutenant Governor Frank Stanfield and Mrs. Stanfield, Brigadier Constantine, Officer Commanding Military District No. 6, and Mrs. Constantine. The church was erected on the site of the old St. Paul's, which was destroyed by fire in 1750, by His Majesty George the Second, who, in the deed of endowment, dated the 10th of January, 1760, is called the royal founder.

Material for the building, consisting of pine and oak, was brought from Boston, Mass., then part of the British dominions, and the church was built at the expense of the Crown by grants from His Majesty for that purpose, and also by money granted to His Majesty in this province for use of the government.

The pine and oak, when the outside covering was removed in recent years, was found to be in good condition as when placed there nearly two centuries ago. The terms of winter during that long period had beaten upon it, but had not affected it. The additions of later years had, however, shown signs of decay and required renewal, which was done in 1926.

Within the walls of St. Paul's, the greatest naval and military heroes worshipped, and some of them lie buried within its sacred precincts. Amongst the church are twenty graves, in which are interred Lieut. Governor Lawrence, 1760; Captain James of the Charlestown, 1781; Baron Knipphausen, a general in the British service, 1786; Baron de Meitz, a Hessian officer, 1782; Lord Charles Grenville Montagu, a son of the Duke of Manchester, 1784; Governor Parr, 1791; Sir John Wentworth, Chief Justice Jonathan Beller, Lieut. Governor George Strachan Smyth of New Brunswick, Chief Justice Bryan Finucane, 1785; Lieut. General Gardner, 1806; Hon. Richard J. Uniacke, 1830; Bishop Charles Inglis, 1816 and other distinguished persons.

"I thought you said you took private lessons from a bridge expert." "Yes, but I never get the hands have studied."

Direct Ship Line Needed

Steamers Flying Between Maritime Ports and South America would Increase Trade, Commissioner Says

ST. JOHN, N. B., Sept. 19. (By the Canadian Press.)—On the eve of a Canada-wide tour in the interest of increased trade between the Dominion and South American countries, J. A. Strong, trade commissioner at Panama City named the lack of direct steamship connections with the Maritimes as the greatest handicap to trade between these provinces and Panama, Colombia and Venezuela.

The South American market is good for New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island potatoes, and Nova Scotia fish. Quebec pulp firms find there purchasers for their newsprint. But practically all Canadian exports to these countries, said Mr. Strong, are shipped by way of New York. One difficulty in the way of a direct steamship service, of course was the question of a return cargo. South America's greatest export is coffee, and Canada buys her coffee extensively from British possessions.

The sending of personal representatives to South America by Canadian firms was recommended by the commissioner, who pointed out that the knowledge of local conditions and credits gained by personal contact would be invaluable in promoting trade.

Mr. Strong opened the Canadian office in Panama, as trade commissioner, two years ago. The office serves over the republics of Panama, Colombia and Venezuela, the combined populations of which number more than 12,000,000 with an external trade in 1929 amounting to more than \$500,000,000. While Venezuela and Colombia have felt the present depression very keenly, both countries have been singularly free from political disturbances and should consequently recover more rapidly than some of the other South American republics, Mr. Strong stated.

Hunter River & Vicinity

The annual School Fair held in Wheatley River hall and grounds Thursday was acclaimed the largest and best fair held in this vicinity. Wheatley school under Miss Bruce had exhibits, also Greenvale whose teacher is Miss McLennan. Wheatley River under Miss Mary Andrews made a good showing. Short talks were given the boys by the potato inspector on the different kinds of potatoes exhibited, and by Mr. Court School Inspector on school work. Miss Grant awarded the prizes for flowers. Games were enjoyed and the afternoon passed pleasantly both by the children and grown-ups.

The regular Sunday Service was held in Wheatley River United Church with a large crowd in attendance. The pastor Rev. Mr. Boothroy spoke eloquently from the first words spoken by Christ on the Cross. "Father, forgive them for they know not what they do." Before the Service started Rev. Mr.

Lone Building Left Standing

HALIFAX, N. S., Sept. 19. (By the Canadian Press.)—A small round building, mounted on the top of a steep hill overlooking Bedford Basin, is the solitary remnant of a dozen buildings occupied by the Duke of Kent one hundred and thirty one years ago. At an outing of the Nova Scotia Historical Society recently, a number of members explored the topography of the Prince's Lodge property, and recreated for the information of the guests, the estate as it appeared at the beginning of the nineteenth century.

Of the twelve buildings shown on the plans of Valentine Gill, an engineer who first reported on the Shubenacadie Canal proposal, Princess Lodge alone remains. Beside the lodge there was a small building in the rear. In front was the band stand and the Rockingham Barracks near the shore of the Basin. The library was a separate building on a line with the residence and south of it. A building marked Smith's house is in front near the main road and a long to the north. The coach and square houses were on a line with the Smith house but farther north. The Chinese temple was near the brook and south of the library building. There was a small building in the rear between the main building and the library. The garden house was on the border of the lake at the east end and the duck house on the west end.

Mrs. Frances Gore, novelist, and widow of Charles Gore, died in 1861, leaving the Prince's Lodge property to her son, Augustus F. Wentworth Gore. He came from England to be present at the lodge property when the Prince of Wales visited the locality in 1860. Augustus F. W. Gore and wife conveyed the property in 1879 to the following: Henry N. Paine, William C. Moir, William H. Neal, Will D. O'Brien and Thomas Durney. The property later passed through other hands.

Boothroyd asked the audience to help those of our fellow citizens in Western Canada this winter in the matter of clothing, and Messrs William Bowen and Norman Ling volunteered to receive any bundles of clothing sent to their respective homes.

Miss Ruby Stead, Wheatley River, has been spending the week end with friends in Brackley Beach.

Friends of Mr. Alec Desroches who has been operated upon in the City Hospital are sorry to hear he is improving so slowly, and hope he will soon be home again.

Mr. Alexander Ross accompanied by friends from the city were the guests recently of Mr. and Mrs. William Mobbs, Cymbris.

Mr. and Mrs. G. D. Curtis, Albany, motored to Wheatley River recently the guests of Mrs. Alexander Ross.

Mr. and Mrs. G. Schurman, Summerside, were the guests recently of Miss Cassie Rattray, Wheatley River.

Mr. and Mrs. Victor McPhall, Meadowbank were the guests Sunday of Mr. and Mrs. Norman Ling.

RECTIFYING "LIE" FATAL

(United Press) SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 19.—Twenty years after Analecto Silvia waiter, divorced his wife, saying he had insufficient means to pay alimony, he rectified his "lie". Seeking her out, he told her he had lied about being unable to pay alimony and that he had \$3,000 in a savings bank. When she told the Public Administrator, he shot himself. She was given the title to the estate.

Card of Thanks

The Launching Women's Institute wish to thank the following gentlemen who so kindly assisted in the ceremony of unveiling the soldiers' monument at Launching School on Sept. 12th. Rev. C. J. MacDonald, of St. Georges, Premier J. D. Stewart, Major C. C. Thompson, of Charlottetown, who were in charge, Major McNutt, of Charlottetown, Hon. J. A. McDonald, of Cardigan, and the Bridgetown Quartette, also all who attended the function and helped to make it such a success.

Wanderlust Hits Nation's Women

BOSTON, Mass., September 20.—A study showing that roving foot to be a feminine as well as a masculine attribute has just been completed by Dr. Gladys L. Palmer, for the Women's Bureau.

Surveying 609 women workers at four industrial summer schools, Southern School in North Carolina, Bryn Mawr, Bernard and Wisconsin Universities, Dr. Palmer found as a "typical worker" the "restless, American-born girl seeking variety of location or occupation."

One girl had nine jobs in 13 years in as many industries and localities; another thirty jobs in thirty different trades in all parts of the country over twenty years.

"If you are a girl who likes to see the world, you will not 'join the navy' but pick up a job in the miscellaneous trades," said Dr. Palmer.

She described how one odd job leads to another, from pretzel-making to painting lamp shades.

"Speed or dexterity is to some extent transferable," she said. "If you can assemble Ford parts, you probably can assemble radio parts or pack candy."

Her thirty-job woman had been among other things, errand girl, hosiery looper, candy packer, powder-maker in a munitions factory, and street car conductorette.

The see-the-world work-woman was described as flapperish, and "likely to be fairly independent and to move on if she does not like the boss or the work. She will try anything once," commented Dr. Palmer.

The 609 women, Dr. Palmer found, had held 2,700 jobs. In 1,988 cases of quitting those jobs, they were able to give the reason why they did it. Only 41 were called discharges. Only seven were due to introduction of machinery — and one of those was a movie organist supplanted by "talkies." Arguments with the boss accounted for loss of 64 jobs, plant burnings and business failures for 110; change of residence for 122; union activities for 66; strikes or lockouts for 90; illness for 80.

The chief complaints were low wages and long hours, accounting for 20.3 per cent of the jobs they left behind them.

Scientist Tells of Research Work

MONTREAL, Sept. 19.—Some of the results of research and studies on mastitis which were made at the bacteriological department of the veterinary school at Oka were dealt with in a paper delivered by Dr. J. M. Rosell, of that institution, at the 20th annual convention of the International Association of Dairy and Milk Inspectors held in Montreal last week. Dr. Rosell's paper was read to an interested audience at Friday's session. The work done at Oka is pioneer work on this continent, since mastitis studies have not yet been extensively made on this continent, although the disease is one of the most harmful in the live stock industry.

The results of the work done by Dr. Rosell, who was aided by Ferdinand Trudel and Brother Gabriel, showed that approximately 34 per cent of all cows examined during the past three years are affected by the disease, the result being a loss in milk flow of something like one-fifth of the total production, in addition to diseased milk. The milk of cows affected with mastitis is strongly altered and constitutes a great factor in the matter of bad butter and bad cheese, pointed out Dr. Rosell. The research work done at Oka shows that the disease is caused by a germ known as streptococcus mastitidis.

In the matter of cure, Dr. Rosell said that trials by means of a specially intensive vaccination had given more encouraging results than were expected. In a first series of experiments, the treatment cured an average of 70 per cent of the diseased udders or stopped the malady in its progress.

In addition to reading his paper at the convention hall in the Windsor Hotel, Dr. Rosell the same evening gave a practical demonstration and exhibition in the pathological building at McGill University. A large audience followed the demonstration, including men interested in the hygiene of milk, such as Dr. Etienne, president of the College of Veterinary Surgeons of Quebec; Dr. Hood of the city health department; Dr. T. Labelle, secret-

Association Seeking Oldest Home In U. S.

BOSTON, Mass., September 20.—The National Association of Real Estate Boards is endeavoring to locate the oldest home in the United States and start a movement to preserve it as a shrine dedicated to the ideals that are founded on home ownership. In their search for the oldest homestead, the Fairbanks home in Dedham, built in 1636, was brought to their notice. It was occupied by lineal descendants of the family until 1903. Then there is the home of Paul Revere, and the quaint shingled house of John and Priscilla Alden.

The association asks that anyone knowing of a house as old or older than the Fairbanks structure send a description of it to the association officers, 59 East Van Buren street, Chicago, where every effort to locate the most ancient resident will be made. Later women's clubs, historical societies and civic organizations will be asked to aid in preserving such a home and to make it a home-owning monument in any event.

Early Pioneer Days

(By The Canadian Press) TORONTO, Ont., Sept. 18.—On the C. N. E. grounds the registration book of the York Pioneers' Cabin is an interesting volume to peruse and carries the names of Exhibition visitors hailing from England, Scotland, Ireland, Australia, New Zealand, Norway, Germany, and from practically every Province of the Dominion and state of the Union. The Cabin is the rendezvous of many whose ancestors were pioneers in Canada and meeting there these men and women of pioneer stock chat together of their ancestry. None, however, have a more interesting background than Levi Annis, President of the York Pioneers and Historical Society, who related the story to a group of Exhibition visitors standing under the roof of the Cabin which Governor Simcoe called home in the pioneer days of York.

"My pioneer fathers, who came from Pennsylvania, camped on this very site when they first came to Canada in 1793. William Annis and his sons had decided that the fortress—you know there was a fort on these grounds in those days — was a guarantee that they would be unmolested by the Indians. After a few days encampment they went on to Scarborough where they squatted. William Annis was my great-grandfather, and I have one acre of the land which the Annis pioneers originally settled, in my property today," he announced with pride.

A visitor from Keeler, Michigan, made her way to the Cabin. It was the first time she had visited the Exhibition in more than thirty years, but Toronto was more richly stored for her than the many thousands roundabout. She was Mrs. Geo. Cody. It was her own grandfather, William Barchard, who had charge of moving the Cabin by ox team from its old site at the east to its present position. She told of her grandfather establishing the Pioneer Packing Case Factory, of the first big room and which constituted the factory and in which the saws were kept under the beds of the workers.

CHERRY VALLEY AND VICINITY

The many friends of Mrs. Anna McRae, Waterside, are sorry to learn of his illness.

Farmers in this vicinity have commenced to dig their potatoes. Owing to the continued heavy rains, they report quite a lot decayed.

Messrs. Louis, Stephen and Edward Sherrin, Crapaud, were recent visitors to this vicinity.

Mrs. George Carrier, Cherry Valley, is visiting in Crapaud, the guest of Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Sherrin.

Miss Helen Peters, Pownal, was in Millview recently.

Mr. Fred C. Sherrin, Crapaud, was a recent visitor to Earnscliffe.

ary of the College of Veterinary Surgeons; Dr. Udall, of Cornell University; Dr. H. B. Switzer of the milk import station at Rouses Point, N. Y., and Dr. Howard Brown. Dr. Rosell went fully into the technique of the work done at Oka, and showed many slides and plates of the bacteria.

CENTRAL GUARDIAN

POLICE COURT—At the Police Court Saturday morning, two cases of assault were dealt with, one dismissed with a 60 days suspended sentence and the other adjourned.

ENGAGEMENT ANNOUNCED — Mr. and Mrs. Charles M. Cameron announce the engagement of their daughter, Elsa Mabel, to Mr. Eric Gentles Louison, son of the late W. S. Louison, and of Mrs. Louison, of Westmount, the marriage to take place on Friday, October 9, at Trinity Memorial Church. — Montreal Star.

VISITORS RETURN — Dr. and Mrs. Harry Pierce, and little son Douglas, left during the week for their home in Morgantown, West Virginia. They were accompanied by Mrs. Pierce's sister, Miss Helen Judson, who will spend the winter with them. They are spending a few days in Montreal en route, where the doctor is attending a medical conference.

TO ATTEND AUXILIARY—Mrs. R. E. Wodehouse, recording secretary of the Dominion Board of the Woman's Auxiliary, of the Church of England, and Miss Annie Low, Diocesan president of the Woman's Auxiliary, Montreal, are leaving on Monday for Charlottetown, P.E.I., to attend the meetings of the executive committee. They will also go to Saint John, N.B., for the annual meeting of the Dominion Board.

NEW DAM BUILT—A new and substantial dam has been completed at Thompson's Mills, Suffolk, by Mrs. Robert Thompson. It may be interesting to know that these mills have been giving satisfactory service to the public for the past 100 years. The site was purchased by the late Isaac Thompson, Sr., who emigrated from Scotland, and at his death, the business was successfully carried on by his son, the late Robert Thompson, who passed away some three years ago. Mr. John Arbing was foreman in charge of the work.

HUGHSON—WILLIAMS—St. Andrew's United Church, Wolfville, N. S., was the scene of a very charming wedding at 9:30 Thursday morning, when Maxine Mae, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Williams, was married to Horace G. Hughson, son of Mr. and Mrs. N. Hughson, of Pettitodiac, N.B. Rev. J. P. C. Fraser, pastor of the church officiated. The church was filled with an interested congregation, including about 100 guests. St. Andrew's had been elaborately decorated with ferns and fall flowers, by Miss Eleanor Wood, assisted by other friends of the bride, and the service was performed beneath an arch of green and white. Mrs. J. D. Chambers presided at the organ and played the wedding marches, from Lohengrin, and Mendelssohn, and during the signing of the register, Miss Frances Patterson, accompanied by Mrs. Chambers, gave a violin solo, Grahms' Waltz. The young bride, who was given in marriage by her father, presented a picture of girlish loveliness in her dress of ivory crepe, with tulle veil and orange blossoms. She carried a shower bouquet of tulleman roses and asparagus fern. Her sister, Miss Betty Williams, was bridesmaid. Miss Eleanor Calkin made a winsome flower girl. The groom was supported by John Williams, brother of the bride. The ushers were Miss Marion Wallace and Miss Helen Ingraham. Following the ceremony, the bridal couple departed on the 10:30 train for a wedding trip. Mr. and Mrs. Hughson will live in Fredericton. The wedding gifts were many and beautiful, including silver, china, cut-glass and linen. Among the out of town guests were Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Pickles and Miss Gertrude Rippey, Annapolis, and Mrs. Clifford Herbert and family, Kentville. Miss Williams referred to is a granddaughter of Mrs. Annie Williams, Elm avenue, Charlottetown.

Moscow Letter

BY EUGENE LYONS United Press Staff Correspondent

MOSCOW, Sept. 19.—The "alimony racket," which in the past gave many unscrupulous women a comfortable livelihood, as comfort is reckoned in the land of Soviets, has been pretty thoroughly suppressed. In its flourishing years this racket crowded the court dockets and prompted judges with problems of disputed paternity harder than the one Solomon faced on maternity. In despair Soviet Solomons occasionally compromised designating collective fathers, two

Market Reports

By STEWART JONES & CO., Charlottetown Correspondents of Greenshields & Co., Montreal

MONTREAL	
Albithli	33 1/2
Asbestos	30
Brazilian	31
British American Oil	31 1/2
British Columbia Power	25
Canada Cement	57 1/2
Canadian Bronze	34
Canadian Car and Foundry	61 1/2
Consolidated Smelters	55
Dominion Bridge	27
Dominion Tar and Chemical	5
Dominion Textiles	62 1/2
Fraser Cos.	40
Home Oil	13 1/2
International Nickel	91 1/2
International Petroleum	93
Imperial Oil	113 1/2
Massey Harris	3
McColl Frontenac	38
Montreal L. H. and Power	24
National Breweries	24
National Steel Car	12 1/2
Noranda	36
Power Corporation	36
Price Brothers	24
Quebec Paper	20 1/2
Shawinigan	15 1/2
Simon and Sons	15 1/2
Steel of Canada	51 1/2
Winnipeg Electric	51 1/2

NEW YORK	
Allegheny	33 1/2
American Can	52 1/2
American Tel. and T. Co.	109 1/2
Anacosta	17 1/2
Canadian Pacific	16
Canadian National	35 1/2
Consolidated Gas	7 1/2
Dominion Stores	18 1/2
Max Films	95
General Motors	29 1/2
International Hydro Electric	17 1/2
Kennecott Copper	32 1/2
Montgomery Ward	13
Niagara Hudson Power	8 1/2
Rammond Public	17 1/2
Pack and Ford	29 1/2
Poor and Co. B.	5 1/2
Radio	32 1/2
Sears and Roebuck	43 1/2
Standard Oil of New Jersey	23 1/2
Sterling Securities A	12 1/2
Studebaker	23 1/2
U. S. Steel	75 1/2
Call Money	15 1/2

MARKET REVIEW FOR SEPT. 18th, 1931
STOCK MARKETS WORKING INTO POSITION WHERE EXCESSIVE PRESSURE ARE LARGELY DISCOUNTED
Attainment of new low ground for the current depression by the stock markets has brought with the revelation of new and apparently interesting values behind common stock equities. In many cases market prices are below the net working capital and

or more men being obliged to support the disputed offspring.
Now that alimony is no longer the gold mine which it was, courts have been relieved of their major nuisance.

TWO REASONS

Inquiries among lawyers and officials confirmed what is common knowledge anyhow; that demands for support of babies are made less frequently than in the past. The reasons for this are twofold:

1st—realizing that alimony had developed into a mercenary racket, judges became more lenient with the men. Instead of making them pay one-third of the incomes, which was the normal imposition a few years ago, judges now exact only the actual amount needed to support the child.

2nd—The abundance of employment open to women has relieved many of them of the temptation of living off some man or men. Indeed, where a mother is capable of working, she is expected by the courts to contribute to the support of her child to the same extent as the father.

MUCH TROUBLE

The alimony question gave the Soviet government much trouble from the very beginning. It grew out of the basic legal principle under the Soviets that there is no such thing as illegitimacy; that a child has exactly the same status in relation to both its parents whether born in wedlock or out of it. In either case the parents were obligated to support their offspring.

An unmarried woman, who gave birth to a child, could sue the alleged father for alimony. Desiring to make men share at least the economic burden of their deeds, the Soviet regime frequently gave the women the benefit of the doubt. This in turn encouraged less scrupulous and more enterprising women to seek men with better incomes to father their offspring. Foreigners, being considered here capitalists capable of paying, were among the choicest victims.

KILLED AMBITION

The menace of alimony, indeed, was a deterrent to ambition. Many men felt that there was no reason

even cash and security values per share. It is an easy thing these days to go through stock lists and find, even in cases where dividends are secured and companies are doing relatively well, yields of from 8 p.c. to 10 p.c. Ordinarily this fact alone is sufficient to a growing feeling that the pessimists have been overdoing it—literally, rubbing it in. It is the reverse of the situation two years ago when the bulls were being carried away by an unprecedented wave of unjustified optimism. The rubbing which the latter element received in 1929 and since is too well known to require more than mention. Much current forced liquidation can be regarded as a sheerly the result of this ruling mood.

SOUTHERN CANADA POWER

Maintenance of August earnings as compared with last year was encouraging. It was slightly higher as compared with July whereas a year ago the August figures showed an improvement over July. This upward trend is now entering upon the busiest season of the year and both gross and net earnings may be expected to show an upward turn, reversing the moderate downward trend of the past two months.

BRAZILIAN TRACTION LIGHT AND POWER: EXPECTED WILL PAY ANOTHER CASH ON DECEMBER 1st

FROM FINANCIAL COUNSEL.—It has been so far as financial counsel has been able to learn the directors of Brazilian Traction Light and Power are likely to carry through a general dividend policy that was contemplated when a cash disbursement of 250 per share was announced at the annual meeting last July for payment on September 1st. The next quarterly dividend was announced at distribution on December 1st and the board of directors will meet during the month of February to determine that a cash payment of 250 will be declared and, in addition, a stock dividend of 2 per cent. This amount of 500 in cash and 4 p.c. in stock will be paid as dividends for the full year 1931.

Earnings outlook—For the balance of the current year the comparison of monthly earnings with the corresponding periods of last year promises to be somewhat more favorable as during the last half of 1930 Brazilian exchange was declining steadily. Hence, the difference between present levels and those of last year will not be as great as was the case in the first half of 1931, when monthly net earnings results were characterized by substantial decreases from a year ago.

For earning more, or for working at all, if so much of their income must go to women and children for whom they had no emotional attachment. The alimony evil is only one of the difficulties with the Soviet marriage and legitimacy regulations which time tends to eliminate. The new generation, to whom the freedom of divorce and other Soviet innovations seem entirely natural, do not misuse them as did an older generation which had known the restraints of the old system. Cases of marriage for a few days, frequent in the early years of the revolution, are exceedingly rare now. Unless there are obvious facts of incompetency to explain such speedy divorces, those involved may even open themselves to prosecution as ordinary criminals.

MANY AIDS TO TEACHING

(United Press) HARRISBURG, Pa., Sept. 19.—Supplemental aids to teaching in the Pennsylvania schools are becoming more plentiful, according to the State Department of Public Instruction. The latest compilation showed 285 bands, 709 orchestras, 142 choruses and glee clubs, 941 still projectors and 257 motion picture machines in the 1,199 state high schools.

OULJA PLAYERS MAY BE SANE

(United Press) SEATTLE, Sept. 19.—Playing with an Oulja Board is not a sign of Probate Judge in ruling on a will, mental incompetence, decided a George E. Hallow had contested the will of his sister, Mrs. Martha Brownly Malone, contending that she was mentally incompetent because she played with a Oulja Board. She left some of her estate to other relatives.

LONG TELEPHONE CABLE

MALMO, Sweden, Sept. 18.—(U. P.)—Sweden's longest submarine telephone cable has been laid between Barsback, near here, and Charlottenlund, in Denmark. It carries 84 wires in addition to a special wire for radio transmission. The cable weighs 300 metric tons and measures 22.2 kilometers (14 miles).

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