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Associate Editor, Frank Walker.

"The Strongest Memory is Weaker Than
the Weakest Ink"

CHARLOTTETOWN, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 28, 1949

New Housing Legislation

A new Federal housing programme has been
outlined in Parliament by Hon. R. H. Winters,
Minister of Reconstruction. Some of the operating
conditions for the new scheme are vague, but the
Minister's statement is interpreted as giving
final and irrevocable approval of the principle
of government aid in housing for low-income families,
and as such will be welcomed throughout the
country. The Government will grant additional
mortgage loans to reduce the buyers' cash payments,
and it will share grants with the Provinces
so desiring on a 75-25 basis for the construction
of low-cost houses for rental or sale.

In providing the additional loans, the Government
is adopting the Ontario second mortgage
plan, which will be incorporated into the National
Housing Act and extended to home buyers in all
Provinces. Within the last sixteen months the
Ontario plan, by reducing the cash down payments
required by NHA to about one-half, has made
it possible for 10,000 or more people to buy
homes in that Province. If, under Federal
auspices, it has anything like a similar reception
in other Provinces, it will mean a great addition
to the ranks of home owners everywhere.

While that phase of the program can cover
a wide scope, it does not entirely remove the
need for assistance to house people of small
means. To that end, the Federal Government
undertakes to pay 75 per cent of the cost of public
housing projects in any Province wishing to participate
and agreeing to pay the remaining 25
per cent. This is recognition that the municipalities
are unable to launch and finance such undertakings.
Under the proposed partnership, therefore,
the two senior Governments would share the
cost of land and of services such as streets, water
and sewers. The municipalities concerned would
be paid an amount equivalent to the real estate
taxes leviable on these rental properties.

U. S. Tariffs

The recent Anglo-American-Canadian economic
conference in Washington placed high on
the list of matters requiring continuous consultation
the study of means to remove tariff barriers
that prevent non-dollar countries from earning
dollars in trade. In this connection Mr. Kenneth
Wilson, Ottawa correspondent of the Financial
Post, cites figures which will surprise many people.
Certainly they explode the idea that the
United States has become a low tariff country.

Examples of the prohibitive duties imposed by
the U.S. include: cellophane, 45 per cent;
china-ware less than 25 cent bone, 70 per cent
plus ten cents per dozen; optical instruments, 45
and 60 per cent; fir plywood, 40 per cent; cotton
rag rugs, 75 per cent; mechanical toys, 70 per
cent; jewelry, 55 per cent; cigarette lighters, 55
to 110 per cent; lace window curtains, 90 per cent;
embroidered wall gloves, 70 per cent. The list
published by the Post, from which these examples
are quoted, is far longer.

One point regarding the American tariff is
that a whole range of articles is excluded because
the duty rate is too high. Estimates of the
tariff level fail to include the fact that a considerable
volume of imports simply does not get into
the United States at all. Another is that American
prices have risen since pre-war days and the
effect of ad valorem duties is seen by calculating
a rate of 50 per cent on an article that once cost
\$1 but now costs \$2. U.S. tariff rates still include
many specific duties, i. e., so many cents on the
pound or the dozen, and while the effect of these
rates is diluted by high prices they would become
effective barriers again if prices fell.

Arthritis Control

The past few months have brought encouraging
news for victims of arthritis and rheumatic
fever. The long-sought cure has not been
found, but medical science has done some preliminary
testing with what shows promise of
being an effective treatment for arthritis, at
least.

This is the drug cortisone, which has been
extracted from the bile of cattle in minute
quantities, and is believed to be available in greater
supply both in the seeds of the African plant,
Strophanthus, and in the Latin American yam,
Dioscorea. Another hormone, ACTH, produced
from the pituitary glands of hogs, is as effective
as cortisone in tests, but from present indications
must remain exceedingly scarce.

The Canadian Arthritis and Rheumatism Society
is not building any high hopes on these
drugs in the six-point program it is launching.
Years will pass before the drugs can become
available to more than a small fraction of the
600,000 arthritis sufferers in Canada. Research,
therefore, will have a high place in its program,
but improved methods of treatment, serving
larger numbers of sufferers, also are projected.

Unstable Position

The Economic Co-operation Administration
in the United States has approved Britain's use
of \$175 millions in E. C. A. funds for the purchase
of Canadian wheat. While this is welcome news
for Canada, it must be remembered that the
decision can be upset by the Congress if it so wills.
And although the Administration is hopeful of
convincing a majority of the Congress that the
action is necessary, there can be no doubt that
it will run into opposition.

An indication of this opposition, notes the
Winnipeg Free Press, has already appeared in the
informal reaction of several senators to the E. C.
A.'s decision. One Republican senator describes
it as a flagrant violation of the E. C. A. act which
says that E. C. A. dollars shall not be used to

purchase outside the United States any agricultural
commodity of which there is a United States
surplus. Wheat is in surplus supply in the United
States. Another senator predicts that the Congress
will place new restrictions on the use of
E. C. A. funds. Another expresses his lack of understanding
of the Administration's action and
still another talks about the harm which the
decision will do to United States' farmers.

All this emphasizes the unstable position
into which Canada's wheat marketing machinery
has fallen as a result of Britain's shortage of dollars.
The marketing of a large part of our crop
is now made directly dependent on the discretion
of E.C.A. officials and the bounty of the U.S.
Congress.

EDITORIAL NOTES

The Maritime Board of Trade welcome.

The Federal Experimental Farm here is going
ahead to some tune, staffed with efficient
and ambitious officials, with Mr. R. C. Parent
at their head.

Nova Scotia's coal industry will receive a
boost if Canadian industry turns to it in preference
to paying the ten per cent exchange premium
for American coal.

The Toronto Globe and Mail notes that a
Brooklyn factory is turning out a semi-automatic
tool for opening oysters. Few gourmets can afford
to consume even the quantity they can open with a knife.

It is surprising how restrictions come to be
taken as a matter of course. Few outside those
in the trade were conscious of the ban and quotas
on different U. S. fruits and vegetables to be
lifted Saturday.

A plan-of-campaign for increasing the tourist
traffic is well underway here under the direction
of Brigadier Reid. Special attention will be
given to advertising of rural features of attraction
in our lovely fertile isle.

Parliament no doubt has other and more
important duties than that of press agent for the
provinces but it is none the less gratifying to
have Prince Edward Island's almost complete
freedom from bovine tuberculosis remarked upon
in the House.

The destruction of a Canadian Pacific Airlines
plane, allegedly by a bomb explosion, resulted
in the death of 23 persons, but even if no
lives had been actually lost, such an attempt
should be at least as serious an offense as piracy
on the high seas.

Louis Pasteur, French chemist, died this
date, 1895. Best known for his work on micro-organisms,
showing that alcoholic and acetic
fermentations and putrefaction are caused by living
organisms, and that when these are killed or
excluded decay is prevented. Thus he opposed
the idea of spontaneous generation, and introduced
sterilization.

There is no such thing as standing still, we
are either progressing or retrograding. At present
we are going ahead, and it is up to each and
all of us to put our shoulders to the wheel
so that the maximum may be attained putting
the Island in the forefront of Canada's worth
while provinces, and an Island not merely of
boosters but of performers.

That was a splendid meeting of the West
Prince Board of Trade at Alberton Monday
evening addressed by Mr. Ralph Hawthorne, M.B.E.
and presided over by Mr. Peter Pate. It shows
what may be accomplished by anyone alive to
the interests and opportunities of their community.
Alberton, and West Prince generally, are
five wires in a progressive county.

Six years ago next month, in October 1943,
the 3rd Canadian Infantry Division, then in Britain,
swarmed ashore on the Dorset coast at
Studland Bay, near Bournemouth, during a large
scale amphibious exercise designed to develop
the assault tactics learned at Dieppe and to
pave the way for the invasion of Europe. So realistic
was the manoeuvre, known officially by
the code name "Pirate," that at least one or two
public house keepers about Southampton were
part of the force embarked were heard to remark
that "this was the real thing." The assault
brigade went ashore at Studland Bay on the
morning of October 17 in the wake of a storm
of fire laid down on the "enemy position" by all
three arms of the Service. "Exercise Pirate" developed
this combined fire plan for providing
assaulting troops with heavy and immediate support
which had not been available at Dieppe. It
was, in effect, the real thing on a reduced and
preliminary scale. Eight months later Canadian
troops who took part in "Exercise Pirate" were
in the van of the assault on the Normandy
beaches.

Canada's forest industries represent a billion
dollar business. Wood valued at more than \$413
million when taken from Canada's forests in
1946, was worth \$1,076 million when manufactured
into pulp and paper, lumber, plywood, furniture
and other products, according to a statistical
survey prepared by the Canadian Forestry Association.
Thirty-two percent of the wood was in
the form of pulpwood valued at \$183 million.
In the manufacture of pulp and paper the value
was increased to a total of \$537 million. Logs
and bolts accounted for another 38 percent of
the raw wood valued at \$151 million and increased
by \$138 million in the manufacture of lumber
and related products. Other wood-using industries
added \$170 million in the manufacture of a
multitude of products from a small portion of the
logs and bolts, and some of the lumber. This
totals \$459 million. Twenty-six percent was used
as fuelwood worth nearly \$50 million, and the
remaining four percent of the raw wood made
up miscellaneous products worth nearly \$30
million.

Scouting has contributed its
part to the development during
this century of the love of the
open air and of nature. Many
thousands of town boys have had
their first experience of the countryside
as Boy Scouts when out
on games and expeditions or in

The Poet's Corner

THE SANDPIPER

Along the sea-edge, like a gnome
Or rolling pebble in the foam,
As though he prized the ocean's
throbbing,
Runs a piper, bobbing, bobbing.

Now he stiffens, now he wails,
Like a little boy on stilts!
Creatures burrow, insects hide,
When they see the piper glide.

You would think him out of joint,
Till his bill begins to point,
You would doubt if he could fly,
Till his straightness arrows by.

You would take him for a clown,
Till he peeps and flutters down,
Vigilant among the grasses,
Where a fledgling bobbs and passes.

—Witter Bymer.

Old Charlottetown (And P. E. I.)

VISITORS FROM SCOTLAND

"On the evening of July 18th,
the gentlemen composing the
deputation from the General Assembly
of the Church of Scotland to
the members of the Church in
the British North American Colonies—the Rev. Dr. Simpson,
of Kirkcaldy, the Rev. Dr. McLeod,
of Morven, and the Rev. Norman
McLeod, of Dalkeith—arrived in
the city of St. John's, P. E. I.,
on the evening of the 18th. The
subject of their visit is to ascertain
the real state and the wants of the
Presbyterian population in regard
to the means of religious instruction,
and to assure them of the sympathy
and kindly feeling of their brethren
in Scotland towards them.

"On Sabbath, the 20th inst., the
Rev. Norman McLeod preached in
St. James Church, and at 1 o'clock,
the Rev. Dr. Simpson, in the
Gaelic language, and in the afternoon
the service was conducted by
the Rev. Dr. Simpson—all to
the accompaniment of a crowded
congregation. On Tuesday the Rev.
gentlemen proceeded on the object
of their mission to the country,
in different directions: Dr. Simpson
to Georgetown, Rev. Dr. McLeod
to the Westward, De Sable,
St. George, and Dr. McLeod to New
London.

"The Rev. gentlemen bid farewell
to their friends here on Friday,
after a farewell service conducted
in St. James Church, and sailed
in the St. George for Merimach,
en route to New Brunswick and
Canada. Just previous to their
departure, a number of the Rev.
gentlemen, including the Rev. Dr.
Simpson, were invited to an address
at the Victoria Hotel, with an
address, to which the answer was
given. We understand the Rev.
gentlemen were much pleased with
the reception they met with during
their short stay here.

—The Islander, July 30, 1845.

The Boy Scout Movement 1908-1948

II

There are two virtues, or qualities,
on which B.-P. put great stress,
and which he considered the other
self-reliance with a sense of
responsibility. He believed that a
boy is best trained to be trustworthy
by being trusted; that he can
best learn the Patrol system of
responsibility. This is shown in the
Patrol system where the leader of
six or seven boys is held responsible
for their training. The smallest
unit of the unit is important; many
boys can have a chance of being
the leader; every member of a
Patrol, however young, can feel
that what he does counts; a
leader is not a title but a responsibility
to carry out to the best of his
grasp as his personal concern.
Much of the practical training is
intended to make the boy self-reliant
and responsible. To give cohesion
to his camping is a good example
of this, but it should be noted
that it is a special kind of camping.
Forty years ago a boy's camp
was run on military lines with
pinks, reds, blues, greens, and
so on. B.-P. would have none of
this in Scouting. When a Troop
of Boy Scouts goes to camp, the
leader is still the Patrol leader,
responsible for himself and responsible
for its own cooking and management.
Thus each boy gets the
maximum experience of all camp
work—making fires, cooking, cleaning
up, and so on.

It would be possible to go
through the whole Scout scheme
and show how B.-P. linked ideas
with practice. To give cohesion
to all and a standard at which to
aim, he wrote a Scout Law, rather
after the style of the codes of
chivalry; this each Scout promises
to carry out to the best of his
ability. The effectiveness of this
is not doubted by those of us who
can now talk over with former
Scouts who are now men with sons
of their own who, very often, follow
their fathers into the Boy
Scouts. It is not necessary to
point out how valuable this code
of conduct can prove in the
conduct of life all the while the
Scout, the pioneering, the games in
the open country, and the enjoyment
of the countryside; and for the
older Scouts, the hiking and
camping further afield on the
Contingent (when permitted) and
the meetings with Scouts of other
countries.

Scouting has contributed its
part to the development during
this century of the love of the
open air and of nature. Many
thousands of town boys have had
their first experience of the countryside
as Boy Scouts when out
on games and expeditions or in

camp. When the Movement started
camping was regarded as an
eccentric form of enjoyment; its
present popularity owes something
to B.-P., and many an adult owes
his skill as a camper to the training
included in a Boy Scout. In a
minor matter, the Movement may
also have helped forward a sound
development. Scouts and the open
air were confined to footballers
in 1908; even so the shorts were
"decently" long. The appearance
of the Boy Scouts helped to
popularize a form of dress that
was a surprise. Scoutmasters who
dared to wear shorts in those
early days were much ridiculed;
most preferred to wear knee
breeches, but B.-P.'s own preference
for shorts set the example.
Just as their elders do. So he
introduced the idea of a Scout
comment. B.-P. devised a scheme
of tests for the gaining of
badges; he knew that boys enjoy
achievements, and that the
achievement of a badge is a
lifelong interest. So he instituted
two kinds of badges. The first
are awarded for crafts and
spare-time interests, such as
gardening, carpentry or astronomy,
and also for special skill in
signaling, map-reading, and other
Scout subjects. A group of these
badges is devoted to Public Service,
and includes first aid, fire-fighting,
and life-saving; a Scout who gains a
selection of these is a King's
Scout. The second kind of badge
is for progress in all-round Scouting.
Some idea of the scope may
be illustrated by the requirements
of the First Class Badge—camping,
first aid, swimming, knowledge
of trees and birds, pioneering,
signaling, and map-reading, including
with twenty-four hour
journey of at least fourteen miles
over a set route with a bivouac
over-night.

There have, of course, been cases
of this system being abused and
boys have appeared with eruptions
of badges like measles, but where
properly controlled, the badge
scheme does encourage a boy to
improve his own efficiency and to
acquire the elements of some
craft or hobby that may become
a lifelong interest. The Scout Movement
has stood the strain of two World Wars.
In 1914 it was only six years old,
but it was already spread to many
foreign countries as well as throughout
the Empire. After the war, the
first of a series of Jamborees
was held in London, and this was
a striking demonstration of co-operation
between countries with
the same method of boy training.
One result was the setting-up of
an International Bureau to
strengthen the association.

(To be continued)

Atomic Explosion

(Globe And Mail)

There will be more regret than
surprise that Russia has worked
with atomic energy to the point
of making the atomic explosion.
No responsible authority ever
contended that the United States,
Britain and Canada could long
keep their "know-how" exclusive,
and how far Russia has got with
her knowledge we cannot tell; nor
can we speculate usefully on
whether she would or would not
use it. The Allies used it in what
they believed was a good cause.
That Russia would refrain from using
it in what she believed a good
cause is hardly likely.

One thing is clear: it is of paramount
importance that the world
as a whole come to its senses in
this means of mass murder or even
race extinction. The efforts to
ward off atomic energy control have
thus far failed dismally and utterly.

The Atomic Energy Commission
of the United Nations was established
by a unanimous resolution
of the General Assembly in January,
1946. That was the last
measure of unanimity. When the
Commission first met in June, 1946,
Russia was presented with two
different plans for the international
control of atomic energy: one
put forward by the United States
and the other by Russia. The
two plans differed fundamentally,
and so far the Commission
has been unable to carry out
the responsibilities assigned to it.
Russia wants all atomic stockpiles
abolished and then an international
system of control of production
of atomic energy, but a system
without complete international
supervision. The United States,
Britain and Canada want international
supervision and real control—and after these
established would agree to destruction
of stockpiles.

The Atomic Energy Commission
voted nine to two last July that
its meetings might just as well
be suspended until there existed some
basis for agreement. Meanwhile
the six permanent members of the
Commission—Canada, China,
France, Russia, Britain and the
United States—have been working
under assignment of the Assembly
to determine if there exists
a basis for agreement. These six
powers have not yet reported but
will likely make a report to the
Assembly meeting now in New
York. There is every indication
that their report will be negative,
or at best it will be a postponement
of a negative report.

The UN Commission and several
associated bodies have worked
zealously at this assignment but have
come up against an unrelenting
wall of Russian mistrust of the
West and Western mistrust of
Russia. News of the atomic explosion
in Russia, alas, may not
lessen that mistrust but heighten
it. Such is the state of our
world today.

A Fine Performance



PUBLIC FORUM

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

TARDY TRANSPORTATION

Sir.—I and my family have
visited P.E.I. regularly for the past
thirty years. The transportation
problem, however, tends to make
our visits less and less frequent.

Here is how it sized up this
year: Two weeks on the Island
roads take more out of a car than
many months of normal driving
here; this from experience. Subject
is fast and expensive and flying
to bad weather delays. Train connections
get us to Charlottetown
at 10:30 if on time, which is very
seldom; arrival at the farm after
that is very late.

The bus gets us there in daylight
but involves five hours of
tedious waiting at St. Stephen, St.
John, and Amherst. It is possible
to arrive in Amherst at 6:35 a.m.
but one must wait until 1:15 p.m.
for the P.E.I. connection; so near
and yet so far!—ten and three-quarter
hours for less than one
hundred miles.

Do you wonder that we are not
keen about coming? I am, Sir, etc.,
WILLIAM H. SURGENOR
Hartford, Conn.

SLANG EXPRESSIONS

Sir.—The Summerside Journal
in an editorial refers to the
remarks of the Thomason Times
Journal about the use of the word
"Kids" by some of the personnel
of the Anglican Church Synod
held recently at Halifax to designate
highly delinquent youths. The trend
of the times in language seems to
be toward "slang," and eventually
slang words are incorporated into
our language and are accepted as
"standard" English words. Even
high dignitaries of church and
state are not immune to the slang
virus. President Theodore Roosevelt
was virile in its use and is
responsible for quite a number of
legalized slang expressions. The
inimitable Churchill indulged occasionally.
Lexicographers and
purists have fumed for centuries
against the trend. Some savant
years ago wrote the Latin expression
"O Tempore! O Mores!"—evidently
in a mood of despair. The
Times Journal says, "Children" is
a far nicer word than kids. The
use of the word "kid" reminds me
of the retort of the late Rev. Dr.
Chalmers, a lover of classical English,
to the man who said to him,
"Father I have a 'kid' out here I
want to get baptized." The priest
said in reply, "Are you sure it's
not a young bear, only goats have
kids."

I am, Sir, etc.,
JAMES PENDERGAST

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Notes By The Way

Canada's northland is said. In
the shipping zone of the Bay Route
great mining enterprises such as
Flin Flon are adding to the national
wealth. The pre-Cambrian shield
is yielding its treasure and there
are indications that this development
is only at its beginning. The
agricultural frontier of Canada
also is being pushed further north
and with this trend will come
more shipping for Churchill. As
an alternative Canadian port
Churchill might well play a vital
role in the years to come.—Leith-bridge
Herald.

The appointment of Miss Agnes
Ireland as acting Canadian High
Commissioner to New Zealand,
marking the first appointment of
this kind, not only acknowledges
the ability she displayed as a
diplomatic secretary but also must
be regarded as a gratifying trend
toward recognizing the service that
able Canadian women can render
the country. In the United States
particularly women have occupied
cabinet and ambassadorial positions
with distinction. There is no
reason why Canadian women of
ability should not be afforded
similar opportunity to serve Canada.—Toronto
Telegraph.

Iodine spouting from oil wells
has given the country an independent
supply, according to a report in
Industrial and Engineering
Chemistry. Recovery of iodine
from oil wells started in 1936 at a
single Louisiana well. A West
Coast industry today supplies about
half the 1,500,000 pounds of iodine
that America uses each year. In a
price war with Chilean iodine
producers, American manufacturers
have driven iodine
down the market. But since 1928,
about \$150 today. Seaweed ashes
yielded the world's supply of iodine
until Chilean salt-peter took
over the market. More and more
of America's domestic iodine has
blown out of oil brines in huge
towers built with acid-proof bricks.—New
York Times.

One has yet to turn a page of
the calendar before reaching the
date set aside by government authority
as the day for official thanksgiving
in Canada. Nevertheless, the
present shape of Canada's
fortunes in relation to problems
common to all nations must be
judging the consciousness of Canadians,
suggesting that humble
gratitude is very much in order.
The country's task of maintaining

The Age-Old Story

The cap of blessing which we
bless, is it not the communion of
the blood of Christ? The bread
which we break, is it not the
Communion of the body of Christ?

PROFESSIONAL CARDS

Advertisement for professional services including:
Bell & Mathieson (Barristers, Solicitors, etc.)
J. E. Burnett, LL.B. (Barrister, Solicitor, etc.)
Frederic A. Large, K.C. (Barrister, Solicitor, etc.)
J. S. TAYLOR (Optometrist)
MORRELL AND COMPANY (Chartered Accountant)
Dr. J. C. Gallant, B.Sc. (Dentist)
MacPhee & Trainor (Barristers, etc.)
J. A. McGuigan (Barrister, Solicitor, etc.)
Dr. W. R. Carson (Palmer Graduate, Chartered Accountant)
Matheson & Peake (Barristers, etc.)
Gaudet & Hazard (Barristers, Solicitors, etc.)
NEIL W. HIGGINS (Chartered Accountant)
Dr. A. L. MacIsaac (Dentist)
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