

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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

MONDAY, JUNE 2, 1947

Parliamentary Sessions

It is now calculated the Parliamentary session will not end before July 15 at earliest. Much of the program with which Prime Minister King startled fellow members last Wednesday can't be dispensed of before that date, for after the budget debate is finished and the budget resolutions debated and passed the question of money for the fiscal year has to be thought of. All this increased legislative work has made it plain to House members that the old time four-month session is gone beyond recall, that the entire agenda for the session could be better handled in an eight-month session, four months in the early part of the year and the other four in the late fall. Because most members are rebelling against summer sittings that is the sort of arrangement that will eventually be adopted. Canada inherited an impressive list of boards and commissions as a result of its tremendous contribution to the winning of World War II, and it would be quite idle to hope for the complete demobilization of this post-war family. Many of them are here to stay, unless Parliament really gets serious about their disbandment, and so long as they take the final control over, the making of large policy will be in their hands, and it is this policy-making by boards and high-placed officials and advisors that is continuing to swell the legislative business confronting Commons.

Reassuring

Appropos the application for 30 per cent increase in freight rates some rather reassuring facts emerged from evidence recently given in Ottawa by Mr. Leonard J. Knowles, freight traffic manager of the Canadian National Railways. Mr. Knowles announced that the freight traffic earnings on the Canadian National Railways, Canadian lines, for the month of April, totalled some \$24,336,000. This was nearly \$4,000,000 more than for the corresponding month of 1946. In answer to Mr. Wilson E. McLean, K.C., Manitoba counsel, Mr. Knowles declared that industrial production in Canada is good. "Statements such as these," comments the Winnipeg Free Press, "come as a refreshing change after the unrelieved gloom of the prognostications being made by railway pundits a few months ago. "One of the factors hampering the railways during the winter months was the abnormal severity of the weather. That handicap has passed. Another was the box-car shortage. This, too, will be relieved in time. "In spite of all difficulties, railway freight traffic in Canada continues to show heavy volume. There is reason to expect it will be well maintained for some months at least. The blue-ruin talk of some other railway spokesmen appears to have been unwarranted."

Churchill's Example

If there is one ability in our time that is being exaggerated, says the Montreal Gazette, it is the ability to plan. And if there is one ability that is being underrated, it is the ability to improvise. For the final test is not opinion but reality. And if reality may be foreseen and planned for, it can also wear an inscrutable face and will exact the capacity to improvise before the unexpected. In his inaugural address as chancellor of the University of New Brunswick, Rt. Hon. Lord Beaverbrook cited one of the historic examples of the value of improvisation. In speaking of Winston Churchill and the Battle of Britain, he described Winston Churchill's greatest gift and contribution as lying in his ability to improvise with resolution and flexibility at a moment when all plans had collapsed before the unexpected. Reality and planning had collided, and only improvisation could provide a solution.

Costly Price Controls

Canada's price control programme, inaugurated soon after the outbreak of war, cost the taxpayers the tidy total of \$657,486,791 up to March 31, 1947. This was revealed in a Government report recently tabled in the House of Commons. Of this huge total, by far the greatest part, amounting to \$480,061,699, went to meet the costs of administration of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board, with its associated companies, and to supply the vast disbursements of the Commodity Prices Stabilization Corporation. The administration of the Prices Board itself accounted for \$61,514,000, while that of its associated companies absorbed \$7,683,564.99. The operations of the ponderous Commodity Prices Stabilization Corporation used up no less a sum than \$410,864,133.02.

The agricultural subsidies paid out during the period to stimulate production, were broken down in the Government report to show this allocation: Milk for fluid consumption, \$44,451,049.33; butter fat for creamery butter, \$84,104,622.20; fertilizer subsidies, \$3,104,788.19; freight aid on alfalfa meal, \$97,496.46; freight aid on alfalfa seed, \$51,810.21. Total, \$131,809,766.39. Supply subsidies disbursed by the Depart-

ment of Munitions and Supply, presided over by Hon. C. D. Howe, who once said, "what do a few hundred millions amount to anyway?"—were allocated in the amounts and in the items listed below:

Steel, \$137,836.67; coke, \$2,037,684.50; timber, \$92,885.50; copper, \$2,342,638.02; rubber, \$156,925.28; oil, \$56,051.44; coal, \$36,521,141.91; loss on wood fuel operations, \$4,270,162.71. Total, \$46,615,326.03.

This costly programme is still in operation, although on a very greatly reduced scale,—necessarily abbreviated in this third year after the conclusion of the war in Europe. But it continues to contribute to the enormous taxation burden the people of Canada are carrying.

EDITORIAL NOTES

We now enter the leafy month of June.

It does not do to boast immoderately, but haven't we had, and aren't we having, wonderful weather, making us the envy of three continents? If we do not succeed in our protest against 30 per cent increase in our railway freight rates, it will not be because we failed to put up a good case before the Commissioners.

Penalties for drunken driving will be made more severe under an amendment to the Criminal Code which Prime Minister King indicated in Commons will be introduced this session. The bill also will make certain other changes to the Code which have become necessary since the Code last was amended.

Dionne, industrialist of Quebec, having led the way, the door is slowly but surely opening for increased immigration to develop Canadian industries. It will probably take a general election and new parliament to introduce and put into effect a new policy which will commend itself to east, west and middle Canada. But Dionne having set an example, it will not be so hard for others to follow in his flight.

One of the great scarcities during the war was olive oil—that family necessity. It is now nearly ended. The olive harvest in Morocco is now nearing completion and seems to be one of the largest in recent years. It will probably surpass 70,000 tons. The average yield of the olive crop in oil is 18 or 19 per cent of the total tonnage of olives. In the Marrakech region alone 25,000 tons of olives are usually produced.

A business man, who ought to know, advises us that one of the reasons for the great measure of prosperity we are enjoying is the Baby Bonus. In days past, after the harvest was reaped and marketed, and after navigation closed there was practically no spare money of any kind in the hands of Mrs. Householder until the following year. Now, thanks to the Baby Bonus, where there are little ones—and in an agricultural province like this there are always, or should always be, little ones, money flows into the household coffers regularly every month, and soon finds its way into the till of the merchants throughout the Island.

Guiseppe Garibaldi, Italian patriot and revolutionary, died this date 1882; a naval officer he came under the influence of Mazzini and was involved in the futile revolt in Genoa, he emigrated and was involved in revolts in Brazil and Uruguay; returning to Italy in 1848 he gave support to the republic established by Mazzini; he again escaped, and reached U. S. A., where he raised sufficient money to buy an estate for himself on the Island of Capera, Sardinia; he made this his headquarters for conquering Naples, but submitted to King Victor Emmanuel; he made three unsuccessful attempts to capture Rome; he went to war with Napoleon, against the Prussians; was subsequently elected deputy for Rome in Italian parliament, and ultimately accepted a pension.

Live births in Canada during the second quarter of 1946 numbered 79,563 (preliminary figures) giving an equivalent annual rate of 26.0 per 1000 population as compared with 75,739 births and a rate of 25.1 for the second quarter of 1945. There were 3,318 illegitimate births forming 4.2 per cent of all live births as compared with 3,412 or 4.5 per cent. Stillbirths amounted to 1,670 or 21.0 per 1,000 live births as against 1,721 and a rate of 22.7. Deaths totalled 26,737 with a rate of 8.7 per 1,000 population as compared with 28,828 and a rate of 9.6. The natural increase for the quarter was 52,826 giving a rate of 17.3 per 1,000 population as against 46,911 and a rate of 15.5. There were 36,561 marriages giving a rate of 11.9 as against 30,274 or a rate of 10.0 in the second quarter of 1945.

The dependence of Canada upon foreign trade, says the Canadian Bank of Commerce Commercial Letter, has been emphasized on many occasions and illustrated in various and convincing forms. A graphic and easily understandable demonstration is one that shows that three out of eight people in Canada owe their livelihood, wholly or partly, to export trade. This Bank once estimated—about fifteen years ago—that 30 per cent of the total average yearly national production had to find markets abroad, a proportion confirmed in the main by subsequent calculations in other quarters. Approximately the same ratio has continued, as may be seen by applying the value of commodity exports to the net national production, as reported annually by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Thus, 27 per cent of the net value of national production in 1938 was exported and slightly over 30 per cent in 1946.

Notes By the Way

In mysterious India, legislation is enacted which abolishes the Un-touchable. It may, however, be some little time before one can hit up any stranger for a loan.—Winnipeg Tribune.

Canned corn is stroked off the list of foods suitable for sending to Britain. The folks over there have yet to learn the taste and pleasure of eating corn from the cob, and what they do miss!—Port Arthur News-Chronicle.

American military government authorities in Germany are discouraged because so many of the displaced persons there don't want to go home. The problem now seems to be how to displace the displaced persons, who prefer this place.—Woodstock Sentinel-Review.

France, like Britain, has been engaged in a great drive to increase exports, and like Britain has achieved a great measure of success, says The Ottawa Citizen. At the end of 1946, it has been announced, French exports stood at 81 per cent of her imports, a figure nearly as good as the 66 per cent average in 1938.

Hastings state trial lasted seven years and cost Warren Hastings £70,000. A civil case before the Pisa courts, which was settled finally in 1839, had been before the courts for 38 years. As one goes farther and farther back in history, the records get longer, says The Manchester Guardian. One of the western laws in record in this country was between the Lisleys and the Berkeleys over the ownership of a piece of land in Gloucestershire. It dragged on for 120 years. That, again, is easily beaten by the Thierry case of a fortune left by a wealthy shoemaker in 1676, which came up for further hearing about 30 years ago.

Bobby-noxes—the young fry who make that noise emanating from the audience when a crooner starts bleating—are tough babies, says The Calgary Albertan. It is a mystery to a Massachusetts Institute of Technology scientist how they manage to stay alive on what they eat. Rabbits can't. A group of investigators fed rabbits sodas, candy, popcorn, hot dogs and other bobby-nox fodder. In three months every one of the poor bunnies was dead. This information solves one minor mystery—why some bobby-noxes swoon at the first quiver of a Sinatra tenor. It's not magnetism, it's malnutrition.

According to acreage estimates recently released, Canadian farmers, in a year when food shortages remain as acute as ever all over the world, are sowing a million less acres to wheat than they did last year. It must be hoped, therefore, that present anticipations of a heavy crop will be realized, for it is fairly obvious that, if the North American crops fail, the world, and particularly Europe, will suffer a very great disaster. But real statesmanship, it seems to us, would be better served if Canada were to concentrate so long as the food crisis lasts upon the maximum production of the chief bulwark against famine—the production of wheat.—Montreal Star.

That little story from Portland, Maine, about the bride who is working as a stone mason was doubtless intended to be a lesson for the world, for brides, generally, no less than for brides, thinks The New York Sun. Mrs. Geneva Stiffler's father said she learned to weld a cement trowel at an age when most girls prefer to play with dolls. Now that she's 20, and married, the trade that was probably a pastime in childhood becomes profitable. Of bricklayers earning \$2 an hour. Of factory workers who get 10 cents in factors and shipyards proved again that they could turn soft hands to rough labor. Many of those workers who handled a machine with ease are now baking cakes or mending babies' clothes, and who will say that the skill which then helped relieve men for warfare did not eventually make better wives and mothers? If Mrs. Stiffler of Portland can draw any lesson from her own current occupation, therefore, it may be that she will more approve of any manual dexterity that can be taught to small girls, whether or not it later brings \$2 an hour. This seems desirable in an era in which grandmothers may span a continent in jet planes.

"People don't want to see a guy whistling while they're having dinner," a New York night club owner once told Fred Lowery, according to Coronet. That café impresario deserves a page in theatrical history all to himself—as the world's most talented scout! For the musician he turned away—a lad from the little town of Palestine, Texas—has been applauded in night clubs and theatres from coast to coast, has been featured on top radio shows, and could live comfortably on the royalties from his recordings alone. As if that were not enough, he has won critical recognition from John Charles Thomas, Alec Templeton, Fritz Kreisler and others. Kreisler, in fact, was so impressed with Lowery's talent that he did a special arrangement of his Caprice Viennois for whistling. Lowery first learned to whistle by imitating birds in the Texas cotton fields. Orphaned as an infant and partially deprived of his sight by a childhood illness, he spent 10 years in the State School for the Blind at Austin. Summers he picked cotton on his grandmother's farm. When a whistler named Ernest Nichols visited the school, Fred got an audition and was advised to make a career of whistling. Within a year he was giving concerts, and soon afterward got a staff job with a Dallas radio sta-

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.

FOREST FIRES

Sir,—I was interested in a recent item from Fredericton, dealing with forest fire control and announcing "award of a contract for aerial forest patrol" (Guardian May 5).

Perhaps it is natural that the trend to "conservation" should be getting the spotlight these days, following a global war with its unparalleled waste and destruction?

Be that as it may, it is becoming clearer each day that the go-as-you-please era for exploitation of either forests, farmers or fishermen is over! Only the other day I read of the annual fire-loss in Canadian forests—and the article had driven the point home by drawing a crimson line across the Dominion and northward to the Yukon, just a mile wide; or just 4,000 square miles. It seemed incredible, but according to Robson Black, of the Canadian Forestry Association, while Canada has thirteen times Sweden's forest mileage: "Less than 10,000 acres from end to end of Sweden have been fire swept annually in the past six years and rarely do more than 20,000 acres suffer. Canada's record is a bit otherwise. In each year of the last decade we incinerated 2,500,000 acres of perfectly good forest. This caused a bonfire of 400 million cubic feet of the public-owned storehouse of wood in each twelve months. Of course, none of our Canadian forests ever commits suicide; six thousand pairs of hands chip together to make us this gift of full-blown maldemeanor. The universal hostility toward forest fires is the bright light of every Swedish citizen. From his first school years he has been taught the beauty and friendliness of tree life, and the reliance of his community and his nation upon the green ramparts of the forests.

I would like to see the beginning of the end of "adult delinquency" in Canadian forests! I am, Sir, etc. "RANGER."

Those Guys In The Office

(The Scene)

The skilled and unskilled manual workers in industry usually regard "those guys in the office" as a clique of loafers who fatten on the efforts of those who do the "real work." Sir Stafford Cripps, President of the British Board of Trade, appeared in person after a letter explaining his views had been rejected, to tell five hundred trade union delegates why he does not think the workers are sufficiently experienced in managerial functions to take over industry. Sir Stafford, a managerial genius himself, is learning from labor about industrial politics, usually called industrial relations. As Minister of Aircraft Production during the war, he observed the lack of managerial training and great inequalities in managerial skill in factories.

Far from regarding management as a burden on production, he said: "We are not suffering from a superfluity of managerial skill but from a lack of it, and that skill can only be attained by experience and study and through an intimate acquaintance with all those factors with which management must deal. It is quite wrong to imagine that an intelligent worker or foreman can, without training, become a good manager. There are at the present moment very few workers who could take on jobs of management; not because they are workers, but because they have not had the opportunity of training for the job."

Later on the trade union delegates in person, Sir Stafford gave another command performance to explain why management must be paid much more than manual workers, if it is to be had at all. He might tell them that it is because many "will resort to any expedient to avoid the pain of thinking."

WILD WRITING PAPER

The only place in Europe where papyrus wild is on the banks of the Anapo River in Sicily.

New York was the next stop, despite many rebuffs. Lowery was soon whistling with big-name orchestras and appearing on network radio shows. One of the secrets of his success was knowing the right and wrong way to whistle, almost from the start. The right way, he says, is with lips relaxed, not puckered. Puckering minimizes the wind content of the mouth and creates a narrow rush of air and harsh tone.

IS GETTING UP Getting you Down?

If morning finds you only half rested, still weary—if your sleep is broken by restless tossing and turning—your kidneys may be to blame. When your kidneys get out of order, your sleep usually suffers. To help your kidneys regain a normal condition, use Dodd's Kidney Pills. Dodd's help the kidneys get rid of poisons and excess acids in your system. Then your uneasiness disappears—you can enjoy restful unbroken sleep—and awake refreshed and ready for work or play. Get Dodd's Kidney Pills today. 147

Mr. Bevin On The Peace Treaty

The Peace Treaty With Germany

IV

On refugees Mr. Bevin said he was sorry the suggestion had not been adopted that there should be a German Commission to study how the refugees should be most equitably distributed throughout the zones, and added that he would press for it again. The vitally important question was freedom of movement. Unless there was freedom of travel throughout the country as a whole to places where work and houses were to be found, there could be no chance of developing a peaceful and democratic Germany.

Dealing with points arising, Mr. Bevin spoke of the liquidation of Prussia. They also agreed on the repatriation of prisoners of war. To absorb 2 million of them into the German economy without preparation might cause difficulties and a steady ratio should be settled as the industries developed. They had made progress but failed to reach final agreement on the plan to nominate a German body to advise the Control Council on various matters. They had discussion on the division of power between the provisional government and the Laender. They agreed that legal and financial powers might be within the competence of the Central Government, and that the question of the provincial organization of Germany should be developed by the Deputies. He hoped to see progress made by the time the London Conference met.

"I do not wish the House to assume," he said, "that because I cannot present a report of agreement on everything, that there are very strong divergences. We reached a stage in which there was a consensus of opinion even if we have not got it in the exact form of an agreement. Agreements had been reached on land reform which cut to the foundation of the old German General Staff. Agreement had also been reached on the free exchange of opinion and democratic ideas throughout Germany. Demarcation was to be speeded up and the responsibility placed on the appropriate German authorities. They had discussed the size of the Occupation Force in Germany and instructed the Control Council to report on this matter by June 1st. The Potsdam Agreement had failed to function. It could only function if supplemented and strengthened in the light of existing circumstances. He was not going into the reasons for failure.

"The fact that it did not function forced us and the U.S.A. into a fusion agreement. The Agreement must be made to work. It must be treated as an economic operation in the interests not only of Germany but of France and the Liberated Territories—Europe as a whole. The restoration of Europe depended on coal, but they could not get coal, steel or other production unless the workers were fed. Unfortunately there will be for the next few months a serious shortage of food. He knew the German workers were depressed and hampered by low rations, but the responsibility for their present predicament was their own. "We will do our best to help them, but it is the German people who must work their passage back to economic recovery."

Apart from food, the remedy for the present difficulties lay in the successful fusion of the zones. He welcomed the decision that the bizonal agencies should be concentrated in one place as rapidly as possible. The United Kingdom representatives and the Americans had reached agreement on certain arrangements, and he was appreciative of the spirit of co-operation of the Americans. The United Kingdom Government was throwing its whole effort into the reconstruction of a peaceful Germany with two provisos: That no additional burden be imposed on the United Kingdom taxpayer and that Germany does not again become a menace to the peace of the world.

"Speaking of socialisation he said "we adhere to the principle of public ownership of the basic German industries. At the moment, the coal and steel industries in the British zone are vested in the Commander-in-Chief. He is now the owner, he holds them in trust. It would be impossible to return these industries to their former owners. Public ownership is the only remedy, but we must be careful to safeguard the rights of our Allies and ourselves. I am not in favour of breaking these basic industries up into small parts."

Dealing with Austria, Mr. Bevin said it had been his hope that in Moscow they would succeed in agreeing to the Treaty. It would have been a big contribution to the return of normality in the Danube Basin and would have resulted in the withdrawal of troops in the whole of that area. He said that the failure to reach agreement in the Treaty was their inability to settle the question of German assets in Austria. He could not accept as valid all transfers of property which took place after 1938 by Nazi laws and methods. A Commission had been set up to get at the facts and reconcile differences.

"I must emphasize that it is not any good restoring the independence of a country if at the same time you devise a method by which a large proportion of its economy is put under direct or indirect influence from outside."

On relations with Russia, Mr. Bevin said "I met Stalin and discussed with him the question of revising the Anglo-Soviet Alliance of 1942. We agreed we should get on with it. There have been four meetings already and the matter is still under consideration. I am

The Poets Corner

ICARUS

(From the Italian of Sannazar) Here fell the daring Icarus in his prime, He who was brave enough to scale the skies And here bereft of plume his body lies, Leaving the valiant envious of that climb.

O rare performance of a soul sublime, That with small loss such great advantage buys! Happy mishap! Fraught with so rich a prize, That bids the vanquished triumph over time.

So new a path his youth did not dismay, His wings but not his noble heart said nay; He had the glorious sun for funeral pyre;

He died upon a high adventure bent; The sea his grave, his goal the firmament. Great is the tomb, but greater the desire.

—Maurice Baring.

Old Charlottetown

(And P.E.I.)

FIRST MISSIONARIES

The first missionaries who labored in Prince Edward Island were Fathers of the Community of St. Sulpice. Father DeBreslay, a member of that community, came higher in August, 1720, at the request of Count St. Pierre, who had recently obtained a grant of the Island for the purpose of carrying on fisheries. Three months after the arrival of Father DeBreslay he was joined by Father DeMetivier another Sulpitian. These two missionaries took up their abode at Port LaJole where in the following year they built a pretty little church dedicated to St. John the Evangelist.

In sending these priests to Prince Edward Island a serious burden was intended to found a seminary for the education of young men, having a vocation of the priesthood. A short time, however, sufficed to convince them that such an institution was a practical impossibility, at least for the present. The poverty of the colonists, their small number, the meagre profits arising from the speculations of Count St. Pierre rendered the support of even two missionaries a serious burden for the young colony. It was therefore deemed advisable to secure the services of one of the mendicant orders whose lives of perpetual poverty would make their support only a slight inconvenience to the colonists. Accordingly in 1723 Fathers DeBreslay and DeMetivier bade adieu to Prince Edward Island and were replaced by Rev. Father Louis B. Dulonjon, who arrived at Port LaJole in August of the same year.

Father Dulonjon was a religious of the order of St. Francis. He came from Louisburg, where a monastery of this order had recently been established. For thirty years from this date these Franciscans were the only priests of the Island. They made their headquarters at Port LaJole, serving there as chaplains to the garrison. Here they lived isolated from their community, succeeding each other by one, as directed by their superiors in attending the spiritual wants of the colonists and native Indians scattered far and near along the seaboard.

—J. C. MacMillan, in P. E. I. Magazine, June, 1899.

hoping we shall be able to arrive at an agreement."

On Poland Mr. Bevin said "I notice it was suggested that I have altered the policy of the British Government. I have done nothing of the sort. In Potsdam I was given certain pledges and great difficulties ensued, but as soon as I saw a change of approach I was willing to respond immediately. I have never disguised my firm conviction that all Poles ought to go back, and we have been perfectly consistent all the way through."

The return of the Poles was now viewed in a better spirit. Denunciations of the Resettlement Corps had largely disappeared. Britain had sent back 66,000 Polish servicemen home. This should make for better understanding.

He was in touch with all the other countries of Europe and he found a greater response to Britain now than since the end of the war.

In conclusion he wished to refer to the happy welcome he received in France when he signed the Treaty. It was the policy of this country to leave France in no doubt as to its attitude, and anyone reading the Treaty would see it had proposed providing renewed assistance in the case of German aggression. "I hope," said the Foreign Secretary, "that future governments will never falter or fail, or leave France in the position she was in when Hitler crossed the Rhine. The Treaty is intended to be a pledge that the British people stand with France to our mutual development, in the hope that together we can both make a contribution to the rebuilding of the world."

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