THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

Morning Daily (Founded in 1887)

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

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1945

Welcome Home

All our citizens will welcome the opportunity of greeting the men of the 2nd Medium Battery, R. C. A., on their return home tomorrow afternoon. The Battery is the first Prince Edward Island unit to return as such, and the reception planned is in keeping with the feeling that such an occasion calls for some signal expression of public sentiment.

The men themselves no doubt will desire first of all to meet their loved ones in the privacy of their homes, but the public ceremony will not be long, and it is in accord with long-established custom in all parts of Canada to pay honour to returning units in this manner.

Members of the Battery from other provinces will be present, and will receive a real Prince Edward Island welcome.

Welcome Support

'When Mr. W. Chester S. McLure, M. P. for Queen's, stated in the House of Commons that Prince Edward Islanders have had a raw deal for decades, especially as regards transportation," says the Saint John *Telegraph Journal*, "he was stating an undeniable truth. We hope he succeeds in impressing his fellow members of Parliament with the fact that remedial measures are imperative."

The *Journal* points out that all Maritime Provinces suffer from high freight costs and remoteness from the country's major markets. "Prince Edward Island," it adds, "is the hardest hit of the three. Despite her fertile soil and unexcelled climate, despite the industry, ability and thrift of her people, she has long been at a virtual economic standstill because of the disadvantages of geography."

It recalls that when Upper and Lower Canada, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia came together in Confederation in 1867, Prince Edward Island held out. "Not until six years later did she join the Dominion and the thing that impelled her to do this was a promise of cheap and adequate transportation services — cheap enough and adequate enough to permit her to build up a large and lucrative trade with the mainland. That promise should have been carried out in letter and spirit. Instead of that it has been sadly kicked around by successive governments, with the result that statistical studies in the 1890's showed the per capita income of Prince Edward Island to be the lowest in Canada."

The *Journal* says rightly that policies must be instituted at Ottawa which will make for an equality of opportunity in all provinces. "The economy of Prince Edward Island, even more than that of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, has been below the national standard," it concludes, "and the people of this whole Atlantic region have been deprived of their right to share the opportunities enjoyed by Canadians in other regions."

Bananas, Not Bombs

A few days ago a little girl lay dying in a Copenhagen hospital. Now, thanks to swift international action involving three countries, an Allied transport plane and a cargo of bananas, the little girl may live. Danish specialists found the child to be suffering from a rare intestinal disease which only a diet of bananas could cure. A frantic search revealed that there was not a single banana in Denmark, neither were there any in Sweden. But, by some strange quirk of fate, Norway, the land of a thousand shortages, did happen to have the bananas. Only a few hours before, a whole shipload of this precious fruit, purchased by the Norwegian Government during the war, had arrived in Oslo from the Canary Islands. Within a few hours a special Red Cross transport permit had been arranged and an Allied plane rose from the Oslo airport and headed south, loaded with bananas. With the mercy flight went the wishes of 3 million Norwegians, grateful for this opportunity to repay a small part of their debt of gratitude to Denmark and for a peaceful world which values so highly the life of a single child.

Problem In India

London commentators observe that there is no disposition in London to attach undue importance to the all-India Congress Committee's response to the new British proposals for India. The Congress resolution is regarded as, from the Congress point of view, a logical sequel to previous Congress pronouncements. It is a tactical riposte which might have been expected. On the other hand, real importance is seen in Congress' statement that "The all-India Congress Committee resolves that the forthcoming elections be contested, and directs the working Committee to take all the necessary steps for this purpose." Congress participation in the election to the Provincial and Central Legislatures is a precondition of the fulfilment of the British Government's hope that representative government should be made a reality in India. It is the first step towards the framing of their own constitution by the Indians themselves. It is pointed out in London that what is important and useful is not to define the goal on which all parties are agreed, but to devise ways and means of achieving it.

A *Daily Herald* leader qualifies as unjust Congress' allegation that the British Government proposals "seem to be based on delaying every advance and attempting to create a new problem and new complications." The *Herald* says: "The very fact that the Labour Government so soon after taking office and while facing a tremendous welter of tasks and problems at home and abroad took this initiative is sufficient proof that it intends to reduce the delay to the minimum. Nor is there any justification for Congress' complaint that the Wavell-Attlee broadcasts did not mention the independence of India since, when India becomes a self-governing member of the British Commonwealth, she will be free to secede if she wishes."

—EDITORIAL NOTES—

The total number of persons employed in the fishing industry of Prince Edward Island in 1944 was 4,045 compared with 3,454 in 1943. Fishermen employed numbered 2,269 in 1944, compared with 2,172 in 1943 and persons engaged in fish processing plants numbered 1,776 (665 male and 1,111 female) in 1944 compared with 1,282 (593 male and 689 female) in 1943.

* * * *

Feast of St. Michael and The Holy Angels this date; Michael is regarded as the chief of angels or archangel; in scripture he is mentioned five times, thrice by Daniel fighting for the Jewish Church, once by St. Jude as fighting with the devil about the body of Moses, and once by St. John as fighting at the head of the angelic troops against the dragon and his host, a legend which was embalmed in the sublimest poetry by Milton on Lucifer's overthrow and consignment to the pit of perdition.

* * * *

Britain is to replace all shipping losses suffered by those United Nations who placed their merchant ships at the disposal of the Allied Cause during the war. Seven British merchant ships, for instance, have recently been sold to France, and a further three are to follow. Besides this, the British Government has granted widespread facilities for the building of French merchant ships in British shipyards. Similar concessions are being granted by the British Government to other Nations.

* * * *

The musical director of the Art Council of Great Britain, Mr. Stewart Wilson, recently announced the policy of the Council for the encouragement of music, to a London assembly of British musicians. Widespread, organized and financial support is being given by the Council to the musical education of youth, the continued training of young talent, and the encouragement of chamber music. Ways and means are being investigated too, regarding the founding of a national opera house out of Government and communal funds. In the meantime, Britain's existing opera houses, Sadler's Wells and Covent Garden, are being used for the training and support of young musical talent.

* * * *

Referencee is made editorially in the St. John's, Newfoundland, *Evening Telegram* to the booth displaying P. E. I. products at the recent exhibition at Corner Brook, as well as to the attendance of Premier Jones and government colleagues and officials from this Province. "The development of this port on the Gulf of St. Lawrence," the Newfoundland paper adds, "is regarded as of no small importance to the Canadian Province whose trade with this country is considerable, and no doubt is envisaged an increase in that trade with the opening of the projected shipping communication between Campbellton and Corner Brook."

* * * *

If Reconstruction Minister Howe's forecast of a great industrial expansion is correct, comments an exchange, Mr. Howe will need to go to work on his colleagues to make it possible. If he can persuade Mr. Ilsley that the Budget must be half of what it now looks like being, as soon as demobilization expense is out of the way; if he can get Mr. Claxton to get rid of the idea of putting us all on poor relief; if our labour policy is to be one of encouraging men to work, not paying them to be idle; if resourceful entrepreneurs are to be encouraged to make money, not regarded as criminals if they do; if Mr. Gordon will produce a definite plan of removing Price Control in an orderly fashion—then it will be surprising if we do not have a boom. At the moment, Mr. Howe's great opportunity is in Council meetings — not in the House. If Mr. Howe cannot persuade his colleagues to let us have a boom, then we shall have a very serious depression indeed.

* * * *

Gout was a fashionable disease in England in the late eighteenth century and Sheraton, that clever cabinet-maker, was one of the first to help the disease along or to alleviate it. He designed a stool known as the "gouty stool," which could easily be raised or lowered at either end, a feature, according to Sheraton, "particularly useful to the afflicted." Because gout was a fashionable complaint, it was a sure indication of pedigree. It came, however, it is said, from drinking too much port too often. But it was prevalent enough to require a special type of footstool and these are sometimes found in this country. The gout stools look very much like other foot stools unless the mechanism is discovered. Unlike many other trick pieces of furniture, which Sheraton and his followers made for special uses, these stools are equally useful and decorative today with or without gout. In fact, they can be used for just plain comfort and adjusted for use in case of a sprain which might come from just too much exercise.

Notes By The Way

Two Ontario girls hitch-hiking from Toronto to Vancouver complain that in nine days of free travel only one woman driver gave them a "lift." Women seem to have more sense than men, in this respect at least. Why should such highway mendicants expect transportation at another person's expense,—Ottawa Journal.

Many Canadians almost got the jitters listening to some of the American newscasters during the war. These gents appeared to have the idea that by raising their voices and declaiming in a melodramatic voice, they could make the simplest news sound exciting and sensational. Their method of delivery had a bad psychological effect on listeners, who were probably surprised next day when they looked in their newspapers and found an item in its proper perspective.—St. Thomas Times-Journal.

It all boils down to this: If we in Canada can turn out goods of quality and at prices which suit those whom we seek as customers—and if those customers have the money to pay for them—there will be no trouble a'out unemployment in Canada. If we cannot then no power on earth—not even "the government"—can do anything to insure—much less guarantee—full employment.—Owen Sound Sun-Times.

One of the improvements in synthetic tires to which drivers may look forward is the use of inner tubes of butyl, a chemists' rubber that has been devoted almost entirely to war work. Those who produce the material say an inner tube made of it is superior to the pre-war ones of natural rubber, that its life is much longer than theirs and that it holds air so tightly that it needs inflation only three or four times a year. This may be one of the instances in which rosy prophecies of post-war improvements may come true. Bring it on.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

During 1944 Australia's entertainment industry provided relaxation for 175,197,000 people, an average of 24 entertainments a year for every man, woman and child in the country. Films, which were attended by 145,763,000 people, were easily the most popular. Next in line were dancing and skating (12,655,000 patrons) and horse racing (5,575,000 patrons). The legitimate theatre, well down the list, attracted only 4,242,000. During the year Australians attending entertainments paid £4,683,000 (about $15,219,750) tax on admission.—Australian News Summary.

An old garden is like an old friend. It has its bad side, and its good; its perfections and its imperfections. As with old friends, so the memories come thronging in an old garden: of those who walked there, and smiled, and sang says The Victoria Colonist. Certain spots, given to such memories, can be forever dear. The sun seems to keep for them its warmest light, and the moon its kindest favors. But, perhaps it is memory that is the friend, while an old garden merely wakes its echoes.

On the top of 12,000,000 tons of actual food, it is estimated that 30,000,000 tons of coal, several thousand locomotives and thousands of railway cars will be wanted (in Europe this winter). Only the experts can say what chance there is of meeting these gigantic orders. The matter has long been discussed by the various bodies set up by the United Nations, but it appears that the extent of the problem far exceeds the expectation. Meanwhile the widest publicity should be given to the facts. The British people have had to bear severe shortages themselves and it is vital that they should be informed of the scale of the world shortage.—London Daily Herald.

A couple of nippers aged 14 and 15 respectively are reported to have "borrowed" an airplane parked at a local airport down in the Mid-West States. The youngsters flew the craft handily to a town 40 miles away where they landed and had themselves a time. Here is a clear portent of things to come. It is not improbable that a few years hence Pa will settle into his easy chair after supper only to be jarred by one of his 'teen-age offspring asking: "How about lending me the hellcopter to breeze up to Dauphin this evening, Pop?" And then Pop will get more grey hairs when he hears his new heavy-duty rotor being dented on the family clothes pole while Junior is trying to back the family 'plane out of the garage.—Winnipeg Tribune.

The adoption of a systematic, continuous and intelligent policy of reforestation is urgently needed, for a white pine needs half a century for development, and white spruce almost as much—and these are the two most valuable trees that Nature has developed the world over. Where can we get a supply of white pine for carpentry, or white spruce for newsprint paper, if we continue the work of exhausting the supply of these woods and neglect to replace them by planting a new crop,—Guelph Mercury.

In the sudden rebound from war to peace the British government will naturally be tempted to concentrate on domestic reform—as to which there is a large measure of agreement on both sides of the House—but the preoccupation with home affairs must never for a moment imply neglect or complacency in the field of foreign policy. Mr. Churchill pointed out the risk of a possible divergence of views among the victors, and illustrated his theme by a reference to the Polish frontier and the Balkans. He might easily have extended the list, for it is one of the unfortunate features of the present situation that there is more Continental friction over frontiers than ever before, at the very time when new inventions are rendering frontiers obsolescent if not obsolete.—Glasgow Herald.

The correspondent of the Times-Journal at Sellars sends in the information that a farm hen in the district displays powers of discernment that will astonish many people and, perhaps, put some of them to shame. This Sellars hen seems to know when Sunday comes and behaves herself accordingly. The information received states that the hen, which seems to be a well-mannered and thoroughly conscientious fowl, lays an egg every day. Few hens, it may be assumed, can do more and too many do a great deal less. The Sellars hen lays her eggs on weekdays in the chicken coop. On Sunday, however, she lays her egg in a clothes hamper on the porch of the house. She has been doing this the last three Sundays.—Fort William Times-Journal.

London Letter

(By FRED BACKHOUSE, Canadian Staff Writer, London)

By Fred Backhouse
Canadian Press Staff Writer
London

The sign on the dirty walls says "Cutler Lane," but to the many and various characters who make up London's remarkable East End it is Loot Street, where the only dirt that counts is the kind that pays.

On Sunday morning in this blitzed deadend, at just about the time the church bells stop ringing there gather groups of sharply-dressed gentlemen whose unlikely appearance at prayer would stop the bells, anyway. They are the middle-men in one of the most fantastic black markets in Europe.

Within half an hour of the arrival of these "hucksters" Cutler Lane begins to look like the centre of a minor undeclared war. Crowds of soldiers and civilians jostle in the narrow street and spill over on to the main highways of Houndsditch as the looted jewelry of Germany is bought and sold at fabulous prices.

British, Canadian and American soldiers on leave edge through the crowds offering fine wrist watches, sailors flash diamond rings in the sunlight and ask "a fair price," and the hucksters move around openly with rolls of bills as thick as the Canadian almanac.

Loot Street is unique among black market centres, because the police watch it going on and do nothing, since there is nothing to be done.

No one seems to worry about the origin of the booty. There's a tacit and correct understanding that somehow it got swept from the homes of rich Germans in the wake of the advancing armies.

There is no whispered bargaining or furtive exchange in Loot Street. Servicemen arrive with bulging pockets, sell their "lots" wholesale to the predatory hucksters and go off with fists full of hard cash.

The hucksters then retail the treasure—at their own prices—to civilians eager to buy luxury goods made rare by the war, and who seem to think it slightly less sinful to get the goods once-removed from the original "liberator."

London police are worried about Loot Street, but admit that it is practically impossible for them to take action to close it. Looting, they say, happens in every war and Allied troops, unfortunately, have had a hand in it. Customs officials try to catch the men actually arriving with the stuff at the port, but if they get through with it, then what?

French Elections

(Sydney Post-Record)

France will hold next month a crucial election which will enable the French people to decide not only who they want to govern them but how they want themselves governed.

The French constitution was framed in 1875 and was based partially on the British and partly on the American constitutions. The President occupies more the position of the King of England than that of the President of the United States. He is not the leader of a party and has little or no political authority. There is as in England a premier who is the real head of the Government. On the other hand as in the United States the Deputy of Chambers is elected for a stated period. The defeat of a government does not mean an election. The premier, if defeated in the House, cannot demand, as in Great Britain, or Canada, a dissolution. The result is that if a ministry falls a new combination of ministers and of different parties has to be made in order to continue government. This has made for instability of government and constant change of ministries.

In Great Britain or this country members hesitate to vote out a Government except on some vital issue. Under our system of responsible Government it means an election. In France as the deputies do not lose their seats, it makes little difference to them. The people when they go to the polls on October 21 will be asked to vote on two questions. The first will be whether they want to set up a new constitution and second if they do not want a Constituent Assembly then to vote on their new Chamber of Deputies and Senate to carry on under the present constitution.

The Poets' Corner

HUNTER'S MOON

(Christian Science Monitor)

The mountains were soft with Indian summer,
till-limbed birch and pine,
when we climbed over the stone wall
that marked a pasture-line.

It was a day of red leaves drifting
through Saturday afternoon,
and we were hiking up Hardhack Hill
to wait for the Hunter's Moon.

Hardhack Hill had a rocky summit,
it looked to east and west
to ranges heaping in purple haze,
and we lowered our packs on the crest.

The sun burned out and our fire burned low
and we built it up again;
we sang old songs till suddenly somebody jumped and pointed. Then

we all gazed east, and above the darkened
range inched a copper glow.
Silent we sat by our embered fire
and watched the full moon grow

to a molten world. We sighed and, humming,
turned toward the twinkling town;
and the Hunter's Moon over Hardhack Hill
climbed higher as we climbed down.

—Frances Frost.

Poetry For Pleasure

(From The Harpsichord: Bulletin of a Halifax Group affiliated with the Poetry Society.)

If you should ask the person next to you on the street-car if he reads poetry for pleasure, he will more than likely deny the question hurriedly. To be thought fond of poetry makes the average person self-conscious, as if there were something abnormal about it.

This is really a pity, because there are few intellectual pleasures so rewarding as a love of poetry. No other form of literature can evoke such permanent satisfactions. In the sunshine, it enhances enjoyment; in the shadow, it sustains and soothes. Next to music, it is the most subtle and intense form of communication between persons. Through it, indeed, "deep calleth unto deep."

Most people receive an introduction to poetry at school. As with so much else taught in school, its fine values are not apparent to the youthful mind, as a "set" is developed against it, which persists into maturity. The analytical method of teaching poetry, by taking it to pieces, like pulling the petals off a flower, is almost wilfully designed to weigh against the reading of poetry for enjoyment. Its emotional appeal is largely lost; its beauty ruined.

* * *

Even to the discerning adult, modern life does not encourage the reading of poetry. Much of it requires concentrated mental effort, especially when the poetry is new to one. People prefer a recreation less demanding, after a day's work. Moreover, most poems reflect a certain mood, without which the reader cannot identify himself with the poet. The rush and preoccupation of life seldom afford the circumstances needed to tune the mind and heart to the key in which the poet sings. Without that sympathy of spirit, comparably little of what he has to say will be taken in, and enjoyment is thereby dulled.

Then, a good poem requires leisure for slow assimilation. Skimming is fatal to appreciation. A poem, it should be understood, is nearly always a highly concentrated 'distillation of thought or emotion, which only yields its full strength to one who virtually lives with it. One must know it not only by mind, but by heart, too.

Thus, the one who would cultivate an enjoyment of poetry must first of all clear a place for it in his life. It need not be a big place, but it must be free as possible of distractions. Then, starting with short poems, those which have stood the test of time, one should read slowly and receptively. The famous Golden Treasury, compiled by Francis Palgrave, is still one of the best collections of short poems extant.

Poetry one has really made his own is a joy nothing can dim. It reveals to us, in the words of William Ellery Channing "the loveliness of nature, brings back the freshness of youthful feeling, revives the relish of simple pleasures, keeps unquenched the enthusiasm which warmed the springtime of our being, refines youthful love, and strengthens our interest in human nature by vivid delineations of its tenderest and softest feelings." Best of all, it takes one into the quiet recesses of the soul, out of the incessant clamor of the world into the sanctuary of solitude.

Shanghai Today

By James D. White

(Associated Press Staff Writer)

Dinner for four—with drinks—costs 3,000,000 local dollars in Shanghai today.

One doesn't need to be an economist to appreciate that this is just the beginning of the trail of economic confusion left by what some able phrase-maker called Japan's "cut-rate imperialism."

This means that the Japanese, spreading in 1942 from Manchuria to Burma and Bali, flooded Asia and the Southwest Pacific with worthless currency.

Ordinarily, money is something exchanged for goods and services. And ordinarily, having been bought by sweat, it can be exchanged again for more sweat, or the product thereof.

But the Japanese printed shiploads of money to give in empty token for the sweat of the conquered. Today it's a legacy of poverty for both the liberated and those who liberate.

Shanghai, where one United States dollar will buy 140,000 local paper dollars, is just the beginning. Shanghai money was printed locally by the puppet government which functioned under the Japanese. It was issued by a puppet bank called the Central Reserve Bank of China, which put out many billions of Yuan (the Chinese dollar) during the occupation.

* * *

A dispatch from Chungking indicates that the Chinese government for the time being is allowing this money to circulate, pending the completion of an investigation into the actual amount of currency issued by the bank and what, if any, reserves are back of it.

In the meantime it cannot be used to pay taxes, nor will official banks accept it.

If a value is set, collaborators will reap a harvest—and everybody in Shanghai had to collaborate to some extent to keep alive. If the puppet money is outlawed, poor people will suffer most and many will starve.

The Chinese face similar dilemmas elsewhere. The Japanese separate issuing puppet banks in Canton for South China, at Peiping for North China, and at Kalgan for Inner Mongolia. Then there is the currency of the bank of "Manchoukuo" which was the most solid of the puppet moneys because it had some controlled relation to actual production just as the Japanese yen did at home.

Chinese problems are aggravated by the fact that their own legal tender is all paper and is so inflated from wartime economic strain that price levels are several hundred times pre-war figures.

Wherever the Japanese went he left a trail of "legalized" robbery behind him. His presses rolled out requisitions for the sweat and savings of Asia. They robbed alike the pheasant of his rice and the capitalist of his credit balance.

Reparation? How can you calculate how much of something the Japanese got for nothing "for three years at least" from half the working people of the world?

GUERNSEY, Channel Islands — (OP) — Guernsey's "battle of the flowers," a colorful summer festival cancelled during the German occupation, was revived this year.

LONDON — (Reuters) — Thomas Wallace Young, master mariner of Kingsbridge, Devon, whose death is announced, was the fourth generation of a Scottish family of shipmasters. He was born on a sailing ship commanded by his father and was 10 years old before he lived ashore.

ATTENTION
CRANBERRY PRODUCERS

You have the warning from the Department of Agriculture in Guardian of Sept. 22nd, in regard to the Cranberry Worm. Do not fail to heed their warning. Remember 1943 the cranberry crop of P. E. I. went to market in such a condition that it was unfit for human consumption because of the ravages of the Cranberry Worm thus giving a black eye to the cranberry industry on P.E.I. It is up to the producer and every one who handles cranberries to see to it that such a condition will not exist in 1945. The consumer also should be careful and not purchase wormy cranberries. Worms are not good food either cooked or raw. We have fought the Axis and the Jap and trimmed them to a frazzle. Now we have another enemy, "The Cranberry Worm", let us do the same to him. The producer must realize that even the most careful hand picking in ordinary light will not thoroughly remove the wormy berries. It requires modern mechanical equipment expertly operated, plus hand picking on rolling tables under a strong light to accompliah this. The Department of Agriculture brought the original unit of this equipment to the Island in 1938 at considerable expense, for the benefit of the Cranberry Producer who for some reason failed to take advantage of their generosity and the Machine was left lying idle in 1942 when it was really needed to save the cranberry crop. This was not the fault of the Department of Agriculture but was due to passive resistance or lack of interest on the part of the Cranberry Producer.

I quote the words of the Late J. J. Beaton, that grand old man who left the Island when a young lad and through his energy, ability and perseverance, became the Cranberry King of Cape Cod and in the process learned more of the details of cranberry production and marketing than any man in the world. (Those are his words)—The Cranberries grown on Prince Edward Island are equal if not superior to any cranberries grown in the world, all they lack is proper care and attention on the part of the producer and the packer.

This modern equipment is now at the disposal of the cranberry producer. Located at Mt. Stewart it will be operated in the interest of the Cranberry Industry on the Island. No strings attached, we buy cranberries, but will pack your berries with the same care and attention whether you sell to us or ship them to Timbuctoo. Our sole aim is to have the cranberry crop of P.E.I. reach the consumer properly packed and in first class condition. We offer you trucking services also if you need them to move your berries quickly. Standard shipping cases too, while they last, we have a fair supply. All this for a fair charge practically at cost, as it is to our interest to have the cranberries reach the consumer in first class condition. For further particulars write,

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