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

Export Trade Decline

A marked decline in Canadian exports to the United States for the first six months of 1938 as compared with the corresponding period last year is recorded in many farm and fishery products. For example, table potato exports dropped from \$2,370,000 to \$1,328,284, certified seed potatoes from \$339,454 to \$85,103, hay from \$808,488 to \$99,576, bran and shorts from \$1,944,411 to \$94,230, beef cattle (over 700 lbs.) from \$5,245,548 to \$1,288,343, horses from \$948,780 to \$511,223, poultry from \$1,599,944 to \$1,355,541, fresh fish from \$1,000,000 to \$1,309,948, from \$1,000,000 to \$1,700,000. Deposits were also recorded in exports of apples, fresh strawberries, raspberries, dairy cattle, fresh clams, fresh herring, fresh salmon, in herring, mink, muskrat, and other skins, also in a long list of commodities affecting the lumber, machinery and mineral industries.

It is noted that a new trade agreement is negotiated with our southern neighbors, effort should be made to secure free entry for our basic farm and fishery products, which seem to have been given less attention than their importance warranted in the agreement now in force.

Too Late For Alibis

It is late in the day for our local contemporary to seek to relieve its party leaders from the onus of having presented "a bitter, determined and prolonged opposition" to the Empire trade pacts. This condemnation, expressed in a resolution adopted at the recent Conservative Convention at Ottawa, is a statement of fact which is corroborated in page after page of the Hansard debates of the House of Commons, as well as in the platform speeches of Mr. Mackenzie King and his party members, even up to and including the last federal election campaign in 1935. Just prior to that campaign, Mr. King made a visit to the Old Country, hoping to find resentment against the terms of the agreements which he could exploit for election purposes. He found none in any quarter that could fairly be said to represent British public opinion, and that was the last the beavers in this country heard of his ambitious desire to scrap the agreements if returned to power.

Our contemporary quotes Hon. Mr. Dunning as saying that under the Ottawa agreements of 1932, preferences were increased by raising rates against third countries instead of lowering rates in favour of Britain. The fact is that not only were duties lowered on a large list of British goods, but seventy-four items in the tariff were placed on the free list—items which previous to 1932 were dutiable in varying degrees. Moreover, the original agreement, under Article 23, provided for tariff revisions from time to time, subject to consultation between the two Governments. As a matter of fact, twenty-five of the items comprised in the schedule of the original agreement were changed by mutual arrangement, covering a substantial list of commodities, twenty-four of which were placed on the free list.

The King Government made further concessions in renewing the agreement with the United Kingdom in 1936, but what was the explanation given by Mr. Dunning for doing so? The reason was that the value of the Bennett treaty had been offset, to some extent at least, in the eyes of British exporters, by the concessions given by Mr. Mackenzie King to the United States. Mr. Dunning, in his Budget speech in 1936, was explicit on this point. "It is obvious," he said, "that although the (Empire) agreements have been respected, the trading advantage here of British countries—notably, of course, the United Kingdom—is not so great as it was prior to the Canada-United States agreement. The very fact of admitting the United States to the benefits of our intermediate tariff produced that result."

Mr. Dunning had to do something else in his 1936 budget which our contemporary seems to have forgotten. He imposed countervailing duties against the United States on potatoes, eggs, and cut flowers. Why? Because Mr. King, in his haste to conclude the Washington treaty, generously gave our American neighbors the intermediate tariff rates and only discovered, when he got home, that there was no intermediate tariff on these products and that his precious treaty left Canada's potato and egg market wide open.

Employing The Beaver

Employees of the United States Government now include 200 beavers—there will be 800 of them at work before the summer is over. Uncle Sam got the bright idea of making use of the unaffiliated industry and the natural habits of the beaver in his water conservation scheme. The idea is working splendidly, according to Forest and Outdoors, which says:

"Already these little brown engineers have entered upon the construction of check dams in the small streams of Idaho, thereby preventing soil erosion and increasing the watering facilities of the region. One planting of beavers has constructed 17 dams on a small stream which a few years ago ran barely enough water for a horse or cow to drink. Their work made a continuous water supply along the stream bed, with pond, deep enough to form meadows. The ponds also are making excellent duck breeding grounds. They are now sufficiently developed to

warrant stocking with trout. In a few years, the beavers will have built up a water reserve that used to exist in the days before man's destructive hand was laid upon the scheme of Nature."

The beavers are caught in the national parks and transferred to the headwaters of streams that furnish water to public grazing lands in the state of Idaho. It costs \$8 to trap and transfer a single animal, and the Government estimates that it is worth as much as \$300 for conservation purposes. The value of the work being done by the 200 beavers that were transplanted last year, in improving the ranges, is estimated at \$300,000.

Editorial Notes

Blenheim, this date, 1704.
 This should be our first real holiday month.

All set for the Exhibition notwithstanding the unfortunate mishap of yesterday.

This will be the first visit of Mrs. Dunning to the Island, and while everyone regrets the cause, a most hearty welcome waits her. It's an ill wind that blows nobody good.

Some farmers have been hard hit by the wet July so far as hay is concerned, but the bulk of the crop has been saved. Everything else looks more promising than for years past notwithstanding the threat of army worms.

Canada was much before the King last week, for in addition to the audience His Majesty gave Lord Tweedsmuir, Governor-General, he received at Buckingham Palace Sir Gerald Campbell, the newly appointed British High Commissioner, who assumes his new position in the fall, succeeding Sir Francis Plouffe, who leaves to take an important post with the Government of Bengal.

Mr. Donald J. MacLeod, head of the plant pathological laboratory at the Fredericton, N.B. experimental station, has returned after spending two years in Europe studying the virus diseases of potatoes. Most of Mr. MacLeod's stay in Europe was spent at Cambridge University, where he studied under Dr. R. N. Salaman, F.R.S., and Dr. K. M. Smith, F.R.S. During the 12 years he has specialized in the study of virus diseases. Mr. MacLeod has assembled what is probably the most comprehensive collection of virus disease material in the Dominion. After visiting the principal potato research stations in Europe and studying their methods, Mr. MacLeod stated that the potato testing scheme used at the Fredericton plant pathological laboratory is the most up-to-date and comprehensive he has seen used anywhere.

Canadian butter producers are being warned by Montreal Provision Trades Association that accumulation of 6,500,000 pounds of butter—described as being held for anticipated increased prices in the United Kingdom—had placed the dairy industry in what would prove a serious plight should the higher prices fail to materialize. The warning, issued in form of a letter signed by Association Secretary H. C. Beatty, said association members "view with concern the trend of dairy production in Eastern Canada this season—to reduce the supply of cheese for which top prices are secured in the British market, and to increase the supply of butter which is usually marketed under less favorable conditions. . . in the United Kingdom in competition with butter from other Empire countries."

"A story written by the early Mark Twain," remarks the Christian Science Monitor, "told of the theft of a bank's gold from a midwestern township. The thieves filled the vaults with feathers. They did the job undetected, took the loot to the hills, and there waited for the expected hullabaloo. The substitution was never found out, and the economic life of the community went on undisturbed."

"One is reminded of the story by the report that a party of bankers has been allowed to take a peep into the immense stock of United States gold at Fort Knox, Kentucky. Suppose they had found feathers instead of gold. Would it have made any difference to the nation's economic life, presuming the guards had pledged them to secrecy, or else? Not at all. No longer is gold Humpty Dumpty, sitting on its pedestal in solitary glory. Management sits beside it. That is to say, the nation's money is regulated, not by the amount of gold, but by the need of the people, as determined by the monetary authorities. "Mark Twain would have chuckled to read of the bankers' visit to Fort Knox. His story was an economic parable showing that money is credit. If, as Tom Paine once said, credit is 'suspicion asleep', then there is all the more reason to preserve confidence in it, now that its golden prop has been removed."

Actually what the Government's Housing legislation does is establish the construction industry, or the housing branch of it, upon a new economic foundation, says the Montreal Gazette, and one which, whatever temporary artificial stimulation it may afford, does nothing to correct the real trouble in this industry. Public money is being pumped in because private capital cannot be employed advantageously. The valuation up to which private capital has been available for lending on house construction is very considerably lower than that up to which these loans are to be made, and loss hazard is increased precisely to the extent of this difference. Moreover, one of the fundamental difficulties in the whole problem, that of excessive municipal taxation, is not only left as it stands but is aggravated, or may be aggravated, by the Dominion's assumption of tax responsibilities. As Senator Meighen put it when this legislation was before the Upper House in the last days of the session: "The Government is going to become one of the finest land-owners in the Dominion; it is going to be the 'house renter, the house repairer, the house taxpayer.'" The Government, as Senator Meighen further observed, proposes to lend money in a field which is not inviting to private capital, and some day that money will have to be repaid.

NOTES BY THE WAY

Judge James L. Allen, of Orange County, Cal., has adopted a variant of the Star's proposal of a red tag for traffic offenders. The proposed four-inch red stripes on automobiles is the idea of Judge Allen for punishing reckless drivers. The judge has pronounced this requirement in many cases of drunken, reckless, and hit-run driving. Probationers are forbidden to park their cars in any place where liquor is sold. "If they are ashamed to drive their conspicuous machines, they can stay home," the judge said. That is even more drastic than the red tag, which was to be displayed only when the offending driver was at the wheel. —Sault Ste. Marie Star.

What a slave has civilized man become to gadgets of various kinds! The reflection is inspired by the hot weather—the countless and vestless season. The trouble is that the average man carries too many gadgets. He is dressed without a coat. Deprivation of his waistcoat is about as much as he can bear. The loss of four small buttons, the loss of a pocket, the disengagement of watches, fountain pens, cigarette lighters, pencils, street car tickets, and what not, what happens? The man is abandoned as well, taking with him from three to five capacious pockets, is too unpleasant to enlarge upon. —Winnipeg Tribune.

There must have been surprise as well as gratification over the rapid recovery of the patient's sore throat between Friday evening and Sunday afternoon. On Friday his throat was so painful that the sentence "social credit" meeting in Red Deer, but he appeared to be in his usual ordinary form Sunday before the microphone of the Prohibitive Bill Institute. Throughout the two-hour service, he must have talked at least a solid hour and his vocal chords must have appeared to have stood the strain well. Of course it must be less of a strain to speak before a Sunday audience of his own sympathetic and trusting followers than to address on a week day a mixed audience among whom some may ask embarrassing questions.—Calgary Herald.

There are men in our own Canadian prisons who thrive on the enforced by their fellow men imprisonment and will thrive on it again when they get out if in the meantime they have not become better men. These are the men of best interest—and their friends outside can help them—to keep the memory fresh and green. As the man who is in prison is not quite the same as the peaceable citizen. The publicity the one would shrink from the other would seek. The man in prison is one of the underworld's thorough-going notoriety lover's preferring to be sent to a penitentiary with reputation for harsh conditions. One convict speaking proudly of themselves as Portsmouth 37 or Prince Albert 35 with some of that esprit de corps brings away from college. —Calgary Albertan.

Addressing a Social Credit meeting in Blackfoot, Premier Aderhart said: "A man told me that in Edmonton 40 percent of the people have lost their homes because of the new income taxes." Earlier he stated: "A man told me that in Regina the city collects more money from the rent of houses than it does from taxes. I don't know how true it is but a man told me." We would suggest to Premier Aderhart that he should about the country spreading stories of this kind he would be well advised to investigate the truth of them. He would do well to remember that the people have had sufficient of this "A man told me" government and it is time we were getting something more practical. A lot of legislation passed in the "A man told me" type and has cost Alberta plenty to prove that the man who tells tall tales, as is proven by the decision of courts of Canada and the Empire. —Innisfail (Alta.) Province.

Certain interests from across the river are endeavoring to cut in on the lucrative slot machine business in Windsor, according to testimony in Police Court. They are doing this by installing a new type of device to lure foolish hands. The device is a slot machine which has licensed slot machines in Windsor, this does not make them legal. All that it does is to allow the manufacturer to sell the same machines from such devices for sale. The manufacturer is giving them a rather peculiar situation in respect to these machines. First the city, through its council, licenses the machines, giving them a status of an air of respectability. Then the city police, under the police commissioner, raid and confiscate them because they are unlicensed, thus impugning their respectability. It doesn't seem to add up. —Windsor Star.

Three British Columbia old-timers, 79, 84 and 92, are on their way to the hills to look for gold. They have been looking for gold most of their lives, and the habit is still with them and the lure still strong. "And where has it got them?" asks the young cynic of 1938. Apparently it has got them long life and good health and an objective in an era when too few people know where they are going. This much is on the record, and there must be many things that the record does show, satisfactorily enjoyed. The old-timers, countered, difficulties overcome, hopes, thrills, companionships, memories. Even if fortune passes from him or she, the old-timer's side for a space and then they are away, there are good things to be enjoyed in the battle of life that they will never be missing. The old-timer is sitting on the doorstep waiting for something to turn up. May the gallant three have good luck in their Summer in the hills. To many a man, Elizabeth's custom of washing her body in fair water before she was really dirty was the subject of ad-

Some indignation seems to have been aroused by the suggestion said to have been put forward at a meeting of the Biggleswade water board that the royal emergency measure working party should take a fortnightly, not a weekly, bath. To anyone who is inclined to look on personal cleanliness as a class privilege, a glance at the habits of the past might be illuminating. Queen Elizabeth's custom of washing her body in fair water before she was really dirty was the subject of ad-

That Body of Ours
 by James W. Borison, M.D.

HOW WE INTERFERE WITH OUR MENTAL HEALTH

At the present time it is estimated that out of every 259 persons in the United States one is afflicted with a mental institution. This rate would likely be the same if it were not for the fact that this would mean about a half million mental patients, certainly a large number, it does not take into account those in their own homes, nor does it take into account the very large number who are affected by mental or emotional disturbances but still go about their work in the home, the office, the factory, or elsewhere. In fact, Dr. Ira V. Hoskins, in his Journal of Biopsychology and Medicine, says that the total number of these mild or less serious cases not confined in mental institutions would outnumber those confined in these institutions.

"Among the physical illnesses, the commonest cause of mental disability is not any other condition. So, in the mental field, the sum of the petty fears and doubts and prejudices, the innumerable subconscious emotional disturbances which prevent everyone of us so-called normal beings from reacting normally to the everyday facts of life—these things handicap our society far more than does the financial burden of care for the violently insane or feeble-minded. In family life, in industry, in politics, in international affairs, these things—petty fears and doubts, prejudices, suspicions, selfishness, are real obstacles to fruitful living."

The only real difference then between ourselves—so-called normal human beings—and the inmates of mental institutions is that we seem to get along just a little better with our fellow men than do these inmates and are able to earn a living. We should therefore take a fair and square look at ourselves and see our petty fears, doubts, prejudices, selfishness, suspicions, in their true light; see how they interfere with our social, mental and physical progress or health and with our own health and happiness and the health and happiness of others.

These things would not only decrease the number of patients now entering mental institutions every year, but would make the world a better place it would mean to be for human beings.

The Poet's Corner
BEAUTY
 My face is a marmoreal dream, O mortals!
 And on my breast all men are
 like an epicure, whether he
 So mused that the poet's love may
 burn
 Mute and eternal as the earth's cold
 portals.
 Throned like a Sphinx unwhiled in
 the blue deep,
 A heart of many swan-white
 beauty mufles;
 I hate the line that undulates and
 ruffles;
 And never do I laugh and never
 weep.
 The poets, prone beneath my presence
 towering
 With stately port of proudest
 obelisks,
 Worship at my rites austere, their
 days devouring;
 For I have charms to keep their
 love, pure disks
 That melt the tenderest more beautiful
 and tender:
 My large eyes, radiant with eternal
 splendor!
 —Charles Baudelaire

More Than Spice
 (Hamilton Spectator)
 The French are generally conceded to be the greatest cooks in the world—and to deny this is akin to criticizing the Statute of Westminster or the Bill of Rights, for no other nation has the same approach to food. By devious approach, we mean the way in which they garnish with their language as well as spices, the gastronomic delicacies they produce when the occasion warrants. And how they can do that! Ten of the leading chefs of France prepared a state luncheon a few days back at Versailles. On the menu were such items as perles Tranches de Sierlet (caviare), delicat mignonettes d'agneau (lamb). We do not doubt for a minute that these were the ultimate in their art. The neck, the gills, the fish and lamb. And it is a fact that even the lowliest French inn can produce a card to lure a yokel: feel like an epicure, whether he knows he is eating horse meat or not. In view of the fact they consider snails one of the greatest tid-bits of all there is ample evidence of their ingenuity.

At about the other end of the pole is the Canadian approach to food, excellent as it is. Along with our defence plans, we count it in our general inferiority complex. We allow our American cousins from the south to forever complain that they eat our coffee, the Englishman to say we cook our beef badly (and rub it in by claiming that over there they eat corn-on-the-cob, to look at the food), and the Frenchman to look agast at such trite labels miring comment in a contemporary magazine in the household account of Edward IV it is stipulated that payment shall be made to the appropriate official if in any week the King should wash his head, eyes or feet. One is tempted to wonder what was the proportion of "blank" weeks, and whether the portion of the royal anatomy were taken in regular rotation. In at least one of the Cambridge colleges baths were installed less than 20 years ago, and it is a story doubtless apocryphal, was current in the town that one venerable don had opposed the scheme on the ground that a term lasted only white weeks. —Manchester Guardian.

PUBLIC FORUM

This column is open for the discussion by correspondents of questions of interest. The Charlottetown Guardian does not necessarily endorse the opinions of correspondents.

PROHIBITION AND BOOTLEGGING

Sir,—A favourite protest against liquor prohibition was in its tendency to encourage bootlegging. There is irony in the fact that every law to suppress evil has law-breaker in its wake.

This province has the distinction of having the only two social evil prohibition acts in the universe. Prohibition of the liquor traffic, because it is an established menace to the health and life of the people, and the milk prohibition act, the demand for which has not been scientifically established as a safeguard to health or a menace to good government and community peace.

The irony is in the fact that both are Liberal government contrivances, both having at present an eye singled to taxation and revenue, and both to be inevitably producers of the bootlegger. Most strangely however these two prohibition acts are in almost every respect, taxonomically and socially, each other. The liquor prohibition act is too rich in revenue to get even a look in on enforcement. As bootlegger product peddles, it is, sometimes pure, at other times adulterated, occasionally with deadly results, often with the government stamp on the product. To punish such with the full force of the law would have a dampening effect on the revenue. And so we have something nearly akin to free rum.

The milk prohibition act is of an opposite nature. Revenue from licenses, unless every keeper of a cow procures a license, is not so enormous as that derived from the government sale of intoxicants. Therefore, for revenue purposes there is inducement in church and society. The initial tax is small, the thin edge of taxation wedges always begin very lightly, there is less danger of an uprising of the victims. Later, when they get used to it, as the custom is, it can and will be increased. Governments are always after more taxes, and the milk prohibition act is in character and quality. The bootlegger of booze is a society outcast much more than a government outlaw. Society hates, but governments appreciate, at least in secret. His patrons are not accounted amongst the respectable. They are drinkers, alien to church and clean society. Their goods, even when pure are dangerous, and, adulterated, too often deadly.

The milk prohibition bootlegger is of directly opposite character in every respect. He has no friends in government, yet stands high and honoured in church and society and in the fields of commerce and industry. His wares are not productive of death and disease. At least he has not proven to be so. He manages nothing, and nobody, except the revenue and the exploiter. In booze you must go to the vendor for guarantee of purity, to the bootlegger for man's contrivances. Without any of the cream extracted to reduce to the combine's grade, your safety lies in buying from the bootlegger. The milk seller's output has no machinery for grading down, and would be too honest to use it if he had. He must perforce be a purveyor of clean and pure as it comes from his dairy.

You will not find the milk or cream outlaw figuring in the courts, nor his patrons, for drunken driving on his product. Courts and juries which have been so lenient with intoxicated menaces to highway traffic, will surely be more lenient with the unlawful seller of milk or cream. If they ever should have the misfortune of having to deal with such cases, Nor will medicine and surgical skill be taxed enormously with the victims of illicit milk poisonings.

What a country we are living in, and how redundant in advanced legislation and social privileges? I am, Sir, etc.,
 LEWIS F. TANTON

NEW CURE FOR NERVES
 (By The Canadian Press)
 LONDON—Opening an exhibition of children's paintings, Sir Kenneth Clark, director of the National Gallery, said the "opportunity provided in some cases cured nervous children by allowing them to 'externalize' their emotions and inhibitions."

STAMPS ON CEILING
 (By The Canadian Press)
 SAN FRANCISCO, Calif.—Some time ago Rev. Alexander Buccell started saving cancelled stamps. Now they form a giant American flag on the ceiling of his living-room.

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WORK IN SWEDEN
 (By The Canadian Press)
 STOCKHOLM—Number of registered unemployed and applying for government relief this year is 12,300 compared with 15,791 in the same period of 1937.

HAY FEVER
 Do you dread its misery? Sneezing? Sore, inflamed, watering, itchy eyes? Running nose? Don't even let it start. Take Templeton's RAZ-MAL Capsules before your attack is due. It has already begun? Take RAZ-MAL for quick relief from all your miserable symptoms. Relief from \$1 worth—or money back. Get a 50c or \$1 box from your druggist. 534

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