THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

Morning Daily (Founded in 1887)

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

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 5 1945

Dr. Lattimer's Report

The results of the economic survey conducted here last summer by Dr. J. E. Lattimer, professor of agriculture economics at Macdonald College, Quebec, have been published in booklet form for the Provincial Department of Reconstruction, and will be made available shortly to farm organizations, study groups, and all interested in this very important subject. The booklet runs to some fifty pages, with a good bibliography and numerous tables of statistics. It would seem to be the most comprehensive study of our agricultural economy yet attempted, and is based on facts and figures which are the result of expert research.

Prince Edward Island, the report emphasizes, is "a maritime Province that farms." It is maritime in the sense that it is *by* the sea; it is not maritime in the sense that it lives chiefly *from* the sea. The result is that our population has been decreasing in recent decades. It is impossible for any section to retain the natural increase of its people where dependence is on farming alone. This is vitally important, as the export of people is the most expensive that any section can engage in.

To maintain our natural increase of population, industries other than farming must be developed. One of the reasons for this is that the processing of farm products involves more work than formerly; it employs more people and takes a greater proportion of the total rewards as time goes on. Processing of farm products "to the greatest possible degree" is strongly recommended.

Centralization of industry off the Island, expansion of agriculture on the Island and the specialization of agriculture have combined to increase the importance of transportation. In this connection the report places strong emphasis on providing feed grains by water routes.

The marginal farmer is warned not to put his hopes in prospects of higher prices. Prices may and indeed often have been too low to ensure a profit under the most efficient management; yet a general advance in price levels helps the large producer more than those who have less to sell. The remedy, says Dr. Lattimer, is "a reorganization of farming that makes possible increased output per farm and per man."

Suggestions are made for development of industries with a view to providing lucrative employment. Over and over again this question of employment is stressed. The report concludes with the following 14-point program for rehabilitation:

1. Provide water transportation: (a) to secure access to natural nearby markets; (b) to bring in feed grain, the raw material of the farmer. This will require improvement of harbours and provision of grain storage.
2. Support the proposal to make the Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Act applicable to all Canada.
3. Make rural electrification general.
4. Broaden the term conservation to include the people as well as the land and the forests.
5. Secure Federal funds to assist education.
6. Revive forests by practising silviculture, that is cut only the trees that should be cut and make forest products an annual crop.
7. Allow nature to take its course in reforesting land better adapted to forest than farming.
8. Intensify farming through expansion of fruit, especially small fruits, vegetables and canning crops.
9. Treat farming the same as other industries in regard to minimum wage rates and labour regulations.
10. Process farm and fishing products as far as possible by expanding the canning industry.
11. Expand industries other than agriculture where possible.
12. Decentralize industry.
13. Encourage part-time farming.
14. Capitalize the natural advantages for the tourist trade by providing better communications, better roads and better accommodation.

Australia's Great Showing

Australia's War Minister, Mr. Forde, announces that the Commonwealth's armed forces now total 1,000,000 men and women. This, for a country of but 7,300,000 population, is a valiant showing, representing an equivalent showing, representing an equivalent for the United States of roughly 18,000,000 men and women, and for Canada an equivalent of about 1,500,000.

And Australia's casualties have been heavy; far heavier than those of Canada. Up to the end of November last, according to Mr. Forde, they totalled 84,861, made up of 18,015 killed, 6,913 missing, 34,300 wounded and 25,579 prisoners.

Much has been heard of the great United States effort against Japan, and rightly. But Australia is fighting Japan, too, with the measure of it in 36,000 killed, wounded or missing in her army alone, plus 4,270 losses in her air force.

Not with jealousy, not in any spirit of rivalry, but only with pride, do Canadians look at this grave record of their blood brothers "down under." Heroically are they upholding the traditions of their breed, and in that great role they bind all of us together in the future of the British Commonwealth and Empire.

The Missing Question

In a current magazine, Prime Minister Mackenzie King answers thirty or more questions put to him by a journalist. Oddly enough, the newsman neglected to ask Mr. King regarding the Senate; which was quite an oversight. Certainly it would have been interesting to have had Mr. King's reply to something like this:

"Do you still believe in Senate reform, as expressed in election campaigns and on public platforms during the past 25 years? Also, how do you relate that belief to the fact that after the many years that you have had office and power the Senate has declined in prestige and influence, has a lopsided party majority, and is without one-sixth of its membership?"

It may be said that, with a war on, Mr. King has been too busy to bother with the Senate. Yet it is doubtful whether this preoccupation with the war will prevent him filling those sixteen Senate vacancies with deserving Grits before the date of the coming election.

–EDITORIAL NOTES–

Since 1939 water and farm drainage schemes in the county of Hereford, England, have improved the productive capacity of some 1,200 farms, benefiting 110,000 acres.

* * * *

Quebec City is doing nicely by its taxpayers. It has abolished the civic personal tax of $2 per head because the collection costs are too high. It realized $70,000 per annum, so the "expenses" must have totalled a pretty tidy sum.

* * * *

The Commission Government of Newfoundland is to be continued till after the war. So Mr. Emrys Evans, under-secretary of State for the Dominions told the British House of Commons. He said the Government considered it wise to defer discussion of the subject meantime.

* * * *

Quebec slipping. Citizens of Megantic County town, Thetford Mines, have voted in favor of repealing prohibition, in force since 1914, and authorizing the sale of alcoholic beverages in the municipality.

* * * *

The National Religious Advisory Councils and the Lord's Day Alliance of Toronto and Montreal respectively have protested against the curtailment of Sunday religious broadcasts by CBC and privately-owned stations in favor of "commercials." In Toronto they have been successful, in Montreal they wait response.

* * * *

In a newly discovered infra-red tunnel process, articles which have received their coat of paint are dried in one sixtieth of the time occupied by the normal method. A military general purpose car can be dried in 30 minutes after being spray-painted with two coats of enamel.

* * * *

Post-war planning which had been so much discussed some months ago seems to have been shoved into the background as industry enters 1945, according to the monthly report of the National Association of Purchasing Agents. The general trend of production appears to be toward war products with more and larger war contracts being placed. Reconversion, cutbacks and terminations seem, for the moment, "to have disappeared as a factor."

* * * *

Sir Arthur Keith, F.R.S., M.D., C.M., F.R.C.S., LL.D.; British anthropologist, educated at Aberdeen, London and Leipzig Universities, Curator of the Museum and Director of the Laboratories of the Royal College of Surgeons from 1907 to 1933; President of the British Association 1927; Rector of Aberdeen University 1930-1933; now Master of Buckston Browne Research Farm; publications *Human Embryology and Morphology, Antiquity of Man, Concerning Man's Origin, New Discoveries Relating To The Antiquity Of Man, Darwinism And Its Critics, Men Of The Stone Age Of Mt. Carmel.*

* * * *

Dalhousie University has received gifts and notification of bequests running up towards $300,000. $9,500 has come in in small amounts, much of it anonymously and the bulk of it to be added to the endowment. On January 29, a cheque for $10,000 was received from the estate of the late Dr. J. Ross Millar, to endow a scholarship in the Faculty of Arts and Science. Recently Executors of the estate of the late Hon. Dr. J. C. Tory, estimated the residue for the University at from $250,000 to $300,000. At Convocation in May, 1944, it was announced that gifts and bequests during the previous year or so had amounted to well over $1,000,000. In the last twelve years about $2,000,000 in all has been added to the endowment funds of the university, and, in addition, about three-quarters of a million dollars have come in in special gifts.

* * * *

Britain's creed, as stated by Prime Minister Winston Churchill: "We seek no territory, we covet no oil fields, we demand no bases for the forces of the air or of the sea. We do not set ourselves up in rivalry or bigness or might with any other community in the world. We have given and we shall continue to give everything we have. We ask nothing in return except that consideration and respect which are our due, and if that were denied us we shall still have a good conscience. Let none either in our country or Commonwealth or in the outside world misname us, traduce our methods. Our actions are no doubt subject to human error, but our actions in small things and great are disinterested, lofty and true. I repulse those calumnies, wherever they come from, that Britain and the British Empire are selfish, power-greedy and land-greedy, and obsessed by dark schemes of European intrigue or colonial expansion. The British Commonwealth and nation may rest assured that the Union Jack of freedom will forever fly from the white cliffs of Dover."

Notes By The Way

We shall have to get along with less grape-fruit juice, but that imported tonic has nothing that our own apple and tomato juices haven't got in good measure. — Vancouver Province.

How many of us who read of that great landing and advance of American forces on Luzon realize what it tells of United States power? Here is a nation carrying war to two mighty powers across the world's two greatest oceans; fighting Germany over 3,000 miles of sea, fighting Japan the while over more than 5,000 miles of sea. What this involves in manpower, in organization, in transportation, in production all but staggers the imagination.—Ottawa Journal.

The United Nations must close the ranks. They must come together, fight together, work together, as they did in those days when the odds were against them. They must also fight and work harder than they did in those months when it seemed that the war was all but won. We hope, too, that the lesson will be taken to heart. United we can work wonders in peace as well as war —but divided we must fall.—London Daily Mail.

It is pointed out in London the battle for Strasbourg and the battle for Budapest are strikingly similar in their implications, and should be linked together. In neither case can the Germans hope to achieve a solid military result, however successful they are. Both, however, may offer a chance for Goebbels to do some effective propaganda—effective, that is, for the Germans, who may soon be in the mood to clutch at any straw of comfort amidst the manifold disasters into which Hitler has led them.—United Kingdom Information.

A number of American Indians were assigned by the army to stalk Nazis on the battlefront in Italy. One of these recently observed a motion-picture film being delivered to the Post Exchange. "Movie tonight," observed the Exchange officer. "Better come." "Um-m," grunted the Indian brave, to indicate not-too-much enthusiasm for the usual fare of twogun westerns and sophisticated love drama. "What show—killum or kissum? Killum I maybe come; kissum I stay in tent."—"Pathfinder" Magazine.

A report from liberated France states a delegation of night club and cabaret owners recently called on the prefect of Lyons to protest against an order he had just made, closing their places in order to conserve food and fuel. According to the story, the prefect listened to their complaints with great patience and courtesy—and then had them all thrown in jail. This procedure sounds rather high-handed, but maybe this French official has discovered the most effective way of handling wartime pressure groups.—Calgary Albertan.

In a large degree the debt incurred to Canada's fighting men has been of a human, psychological and spiritual nature, and the meeting of the debt must be on the same basis. Therefore, it is surely vital that when they return from the wars to their native land, and are ready to resume their interrupted lives in peaceful pursuits, they should be made welcome and wanted. Their problems must be grasped with both gratitude and understanding, and recognition given to the service they have rendered and the handicaps incurred in so doing.—Montreal Gazette.

Consider merely the item of synthetic rubber. Without its speedy development and mass production, it is difficult to see how we could have waged a successful war against the Axis. It has been a boon to mankind. In the post-war world, it can cause many headaches before we learn how to use it. It can disrupt world economy; involve this nation in trade wars and tariff wars with other nations; provide jobs for millions, throw other millions out of employment. It should help us build a better world. But whether it does or not depends on how we use it.—Chicago Daily News.

Looking back in history one finds that the Germans have been the worst offenders in starting wars. In the present century Germany has set the world on fire twice. Seventy five years ago Bismarck, at the top of his form planned and launched three wars within seven years. One hundred and fifty years ago Mirabeau, the famous French statesman, said: "Germany is not so much a country with an army as an army with a country." Seven hundred and fifty years ago Barbarossa, the Red Beard, alias Frederick the First of Germany, conquered Poland, Denmark, Hungary, and Burgundy and brutally subdued the states of Italy. Fifteen hundred years ago the Vandals and Goths (still Germans) swept across the then known world destroying everything before them. It's high time this warlike nation is put in a straitjacket that will defy the utmost of the most skilled contortionist. — Kitchener Record.

The Poets' Corner

NOW SAILS THE MOON

Now sails the moon across the lovely night,
Across the soaring pines with feathery edges
All tipped with jeweled needles, pouring light
Like ecstasy along the flinted ledges.
It holds above the valley, looking up
Expectantly, a brimming galleon filled
With glory, and the valley, like a cup,
Itself lifts up the glory that is spilled
So lavishly — where flows the silver fire
To illumine every ripple on the stream
That sings along its way; where glows the spire
Of one tall poplar, tender as a dream.
Now sails the moon beyond our sight ... and yet,
He who has seen such light cannot forget!

—Beverley Githens in the New York Times.

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.

APPRECIATION

Sir,—I should like to thank "John of the Lilacs" for the nice poem he has written and so kindly dedicated to me in the Guardian of January 31st. I appreciate his thoughtfulness and shall keep it in remembrance of a very fine poem. I might say too, that I am not alone in appreciating the splendid contributions of the four Island poets I mentioned in my letter of January 18th, there are many who agree with me, and who, like myself, hope to see many more of their beautiful poems in your paper and I should like to take this opportunity of wishing success and the best of luck to our clever Island poets.

I am, Sir, etc.
"MRS. READER" SUMMERSIDE

"ONLY GOD CAN MAKE A TREE"

Sir,—I have always admired beautiful trees, and in my youthful days loved to roam through the woods back of our farm on Prince Edward Island, and was so amazed at the way a tree grows and shoots out its leaves in the spring time, and how a tree could be transformed from a dead tree into a tree of great beauty and gracefulness. Tree leaves have always fascinated me. There is nothing that speaks more eloquently of the love of God and the infinite care He has for His creation, than the tree leaf.

In Isaiah 64:6 are these words: "We all do fade as a leaf." Each day has life. God expects more than leaves in our life. He would have us bring forth much fruit for His glory. Our Lord found a fig tree on which there was nothing but leaves.

The trees I saw in my youthful days was only part of a tree. We are told that there is almost as much tree underneath the ground as above. Anchoring the tree to the earth, and tapping the soil for moisture is a huge root system many miles in total length. It wedges deep into the earth, forcing itself around, and even through big rocks; and I have seen a tree forcing itself through cement sidewalks here in California in the search for water. The shape of the root mass resembles the shape of the tree above the ground. We are told that on a summer's day a middle-sized apple tree will lift 300 pounds of water out of the ground, spraying all but a small part of that water into the air. Botanists have long puzzled over the tree's ability to lift so much water to such heights. Neither suction nor root pressure explains it. They now think that cohesion of tree-sap is the answer, that a tree is almost always a solid column of water or sap from roots to leaves.

The word of God tells us in Psalms 104:16—"The trees of the Lord are full of sap, the cedars of Lebanon which He hath planted, where the birds make their nests; as for the stork, the fir trees are their home."

As water evaporates from the leaves, more water is pulled up into the leaves from the tree. Sap has great tensile power, 2,250 lbs. to the square inch, which is enough to lift it to the top of a tree almost a mile high. Yes, "only God can make a tree"! The vital functions of the trunk, branches and twigs of a tree are to transport water, and to carry food through the tree. The outermost layer of the bark is purely protective. Just underneath is a layer of cells which carries the processed tree-food, a slippery jelly like fluid which is most noticeable in spring. Inside the food layer is the critical part of the tree, the cambium, which is the main growing part of the tree, which turns into wood cells. The trunk of the tree is built up in layers which when cut crosswise lay bare the grain of the wood, called pith, heartwood, cambium, food-carrying layers and bark. Each year the cambium layer forms a new layer of sap-wood, making annual rings by which botanists tell a tree's exact age.

We read a great deal about trees in the Word of God. When the Psalmist described the prosperity of the godly he referred to the righteous as having power to flourish "as the palm tree."

Here in California we have the sturdy palms, growing upright in the sun, heads high up in the air, with its evergreen feathery foliage, its tall stem from 30 to 80 feet high, "a symbol of eloquence and grace".

We must remember that the stately palm tree growing in the garden of the Lord was planted by His Divine hand. The trees here in California were transplanted from the desert. John 12:13 tells of His triumphal entry to Jerusalem, "When the people heard that He was coming to Jerusalem they took branches of palm trees and went forth to meet Him and cried Hosanna: Blessed is the King of Israel that cometh in the name of the Lord." Christ had palm trees in abundance. He found His way carpeted with palm branches. Eagerly the people acclaimed Him King. Christ was on His way to Calvary. Then a few days after found Himself crowned with thorns.

Palm Sunday and Good Friday come within one week. "Praised one day, pierced the next", I Peter 2:24. "Who His own self bore our sins in His own body on the tree, that we being dead to sins should live unto righteousness, by His stripes we are healed."

Matt 15:13, "Every plant which my Father hath not planted shall be rooted up."

John 15:5,6, Jesus says, "I am the vine, ye are the branches. He that abideth in me, and I in Him the same bringeth forth much fruit. For without Me ye can do nothing."

Jer. 17:7, "Blessed is the man that trusteth in the Lord, and whose hope the Lord is. For he shall be planted by the waters and that spreadeth out her roots by the river."

I am, Sir, etc.,
MAY EATON.
304 So. Marengo,
Pasadena, Calif.

The Sinatra hysteria is manifested in Sydney, Australia, by numbers of "the bobby sock brigade." Thus the Voice becomes an international disturber of youthful emotions.—Hamilton Spectator.

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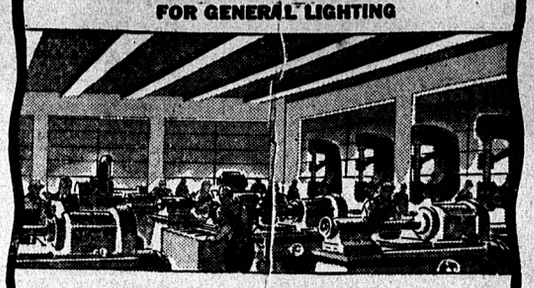

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Bracken's Attitude on Reinforcements

From an address delivered at Owen Sound, Ont., by Hon. John Bracken, leader of the Progressive Conservative Party.

II

My record on the manpower issue has been clear from the beginning. I differed with Mr. King on the necessity of a plebiscite. I felt that after Dunkirk the safety of the State transcended all other matters. I differed with him when he decided to run the war as a party affair. I formed a non-partisan Government for the period of the war. We passed a unanimous resolution three years ago favouring total mobilization for war. Two years ago, the party I now lead accepted, with my approval, the fair policy of compulsory selective service. From that policy I have never wavered, nor has the party I lead. You may put that record against that of the Government's performance and Mr. Coldwell's recent acquiescence in it; and I ask you—party labels aside—who has a better right to speak with a clear conscience on this issue — Mr. King, Mr. Coldwell, or myself?

Yes, it is a good thing for the question to be asked—What is to become of our political institutions if the public is given cause to lose faith in the professions of public men? Let me recall briefly the sequence of events from last September.

• • •

When the demands arose for immediate action because of the desperate shortage of reinforcements, Colonel Ralston as Defence Minister went overseas to learn what the situation was. He returned in October and reported to the Cabinet, insisting that immediate action be taken by sending the men of the Home Defence Army. Let us never forget that the Prime Minister had given a solemn pledge on behalf of his Government that, if reinforcements were ever needed, the draftee troops would be sent. But what has happened? Colonel Ralston, after consultations between Mr. King and General McNaughton was asked for his resignation. The man who stood out for reinforcements was pushed aside and one who accepted the policy that failed was taken in.

But the volume of the demands for reinforcements continued to rise and become so insistent that it could no longer be ignored. On November 8th, Mr. King addressed the people of Canada over the radio for the purpose of reassuring them that the situation could be met as his new Minister promised—by voluntary enlistments. He so badly mistated the facts that Colonel Ralston was compelled publicly to contradict him.

• • •

General McNaughton in his own statements to the public emphasized that he had taken on the task because of his belief that the reinforcements could be obtained by voluntary method, and because the Government committed to this policy was determined to stick to it. Don't forget that. It is the key to the present situation and cannot be separated from any discussion of General McNaughton's entry into political life and the developments since that time.

General McNaughton later called together the officers commanding the military districts. Still professing faith in the voluntary method, he issued a statement which gave the public the impression that those officers had told him his plan would work. You all must recall the unprecedented action which many of these officers took to make it clear to the people that their advice to the Defence Minister had been the exact opposite.

Then Parliament met in a special session. On the first day, there developed, as a direct result of public pressure, a second Cabinet crisis. This was solved by the complete reversal of the King-McNaughton position and a discriminatory policy of the use of a part of the Home Defence army to make available 16,000 trained reinforcements. What, then, of the professions of public men? The public was confused and stunned.

The position of the Prime Minister and General McNaughton shifted from day to day. Even those acquainted with military affairs were wholly unable to follow what was taking place

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The Progressive Conservative Party in the House of Commons demanded the use of all the trained men in the Home Army to support our army overseas. Some Liberals supported that motion. Those who were sold the compromise forced upon King and McNaughton were supported by the Socialists, led by Mr. Coldwell. That is another point to keep in mind.

Parliament had scarcely adjourned before General McNaughton began making statements about the satisfactory reinforcement situation. Evidently a miracle had happened. Almost overnight, according to General McNaughton, reinforcements were flowing through the designated channels in abundance. At Camp Borden, early in January, the Defence Minister went so far as to say that he was no longer concerned about any shortage of reinforcements but only with the shortag of war supplies.

Please do not forget that statement. At the very time he made it, the Minister was using censorship orders to conceal from the public the fact that 6300 men had failed to return to their units after embarkation leave. Disclosure of this vital information had to be forced by the press. Confronted with exposure and compelled to give the truth, General McNaughton then sought to belittle this grave situation by implying that it was all to the good that such desertions had taken place as it sorted the wheat from the chaff. Yet those thousands of deserters were from among the 15,000 conscript troops notified for overseas service.

But the thing I would like most to emphasize is this— The question of reinforcements is no matter of arithmetic. We cannot continue to limp along on a haphazard system of what has been well described as "budgeting for death." If the men overseas are to feel any comfort, much less security in the job they have to do, we must not chisel their support down to doubtful numbers when larger numbers are available.

BRITAIN HONORS RUSSIAN

LONDON —(CP)—The Royal Gold medal for 1945 has been awarded by the King, on recommendation of the Royal Institute of British Architects to Victor Vesnin, president of the Academy of Architecture of the U.S.S.R., an architect of the great Dnieper dam.

COULDN'T SLEEP COULDN'T WORK

What a relief to settle down to a real night's rest, and awake fully refreshed, ready for the day's duties. I was tortured by fretful nights—tossing, turning — never comfortable. Half awake days —over-tired, driving body and mind to work when they needed rest. "Try Dodd's Kidney Pills," said a friend — "it may be your kidneys". I'm glad I followed his advice as now I'm sleeping like a top—thanks to Dodd's Kidney Pills

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