

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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SATURDAY, JANUARY 13, 1934.

WHY SUPPRESSED?

We note with regret that the Liberal opposition press is still harping party politics in its comments on the fishery situation. On Wednesday it stated correctly: "There is something radically wrong in the whole situation when it is necessary to import codfish from provinces whilst we have an undant supply here." This does indicate that the difficulty, as alleged, is caused by lack of port markets. What is radically wrong, as Mr. W. P. Tidmarsh explained in his report at an annual meeting of the Board of fish, is our method of curing fish, and there is no doubt that a concerted effort in educational work along this line, continued if necessary over a period of years, would much to improve the industry. But there is little opportunity for concerted effort locally while one section of the press continues to make a political football of the issue. In doing so, it attacks the Liberal Government for not obtaining markets for our natural products, including fish. Such an argument can be maintained by suppressing misrepresenting the facts. And accordingly it is not surprising to find that in its report of the annual meeting of the Charlottetown Board of Trade, our contemporary suppressed the very encouraging report of the Empire Trade which was presented by Mr. S. A. MacDonald. In his report Mr. MacDonald says:

"A remarkable increase in the Dominion's trade with Empire countries is reported during the year. Three years ago, exports of Canada's products to other parts of the British Empire amounted to thirty-six per cent of Canada's total trade. In the year just closed the percentage rose to forty-seven per cent; in other words, practically half of Canada's exportable surplus found markets within the Empire, which embraces about one fourth of the world's people. In the same period, Canada's imports from British Empire countries increased from twenty-two to thirty-three per cent of her total imports. The trade figures for the year show that there is an increased market there for such Canadian products as butter, eggs, fruits, condensed milk, copra, FISH, asbestos, zinc, lead, live stock, tobacco and bacon."

Though it suppressed Mr. MacDonald's report, our contemporary says that "anything that can be done to relieve the fishermen's deplorable plight should be done, but what needs wider markets and an opportunity to share in the prosperity which comes from greater freedom of trade." Obviously it is not the fishermen's market that the Opposition is concerned about, so much keeping its readers misinformed to what the Government has actually been doing in this important field.

THE DISEASE OF FEAR

Arrangements, said Sir John Simon on other day, are not themselves a disease from which Europe is suffering; they are the symptom of a disease which statesmen are trying to cure and drive from the hearts of men—the disease of fear. It is natural also to the animal world in man; the difference between man and every other animal is that the latter can overcome fear by fortifying it with the hardness to inspire whilst the latter removes the fear. The main task of civilized government, from its earliest beginnings down to today, has been to remove the causes of fear. Commenting with approval on a statement of the London Spectator: "It is not enough to attempt to exercise fear by its psychological extreme, courage; for it is nature of opposites to belong to the same category. The courage itself is engendered by fear; the desire to defend resolves itself into the desire to attack; and so the inspiring causes travel the full and of the circle. Only the most elementary form of government is content to win security for the tribe appealing to the more savage of courage. The civilized government appeals to that positive and constructive courage which springs from fear at all, but from confidence, and sets itself to clear away causes of insecurity as coolly as a surgeon will wash away the poison in a wound. . . . We must go, then, one stage further than Sir John Simon, and realize that the fears, which are terminating civilization, themselves are grounds—material grounds—that the dangers of which men are afraid belong to the order of maladies as those which have already been removed by governments in the past. It is perhaps the most hopeful fact of modern

times that this country is devoid of any feeling of national ill-will to any other country, and fully believes that the prosperity of one promotes the prosperity of all. That fact—which should be no small element in diminishing the grounds of world fear—tends towards peace. Every government that is likely to remain a government must study the ever-changing technique of removing causes of fear, domestic or foreign. Perhaps it is not vainglorious to say that Great Britain has gone further than most countries in digesting this first lesson in state-craft."

MARITIME POSITION

The Maritime Union question is as dead as a door-nail in the Maritimes. But in Upper Canada its ghost still haunts the minds of politicians and financiers, and inspires occasional expressions of guarded disapproval at the extravagance of these provinces by the sea in insisting on running their own affairs and minding their own business. Like poor relations in a wealthy family, their difficulties are held to be the fault of their own indiscretion and wastefulness. Accordingly they get, if nothing else, lots of gratuitous advice about pocketing their pride and living in humbler circumstances. This would be all very well if there was anything in the contention that governmental expenditure in these Provinces has been disproportionately high. But the fact, as pointed out in a Halifax exchange, is that the cost of provincial governments in the Maritimes is the lowest in all Canada. In other words, per capita expenditures from local revenues in the Maritimes are below those of any other province. The figures, based upon the latest available information, are as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Province, Expenditure. Includes British Columbia, Alberta, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island.

And provincial expenditures from all sources (including Federal grants) in the Maritimes are the lowest in all Canada with the single exception of the Province of Quebec.

It is true that Maritime Governments are seriously handicapped financially, but the solution of the problem will not be found in a political merger. The sooner that pipe-dream is forgotten in Central Canada the better it will be for all concerned. There is, of course, no comparison between the situation in the Maritimes and the situation that has developed in the Western Provinces in recent years. Enormous amounts of money have gone from the Federal treasury to assist the Western Provinces; and all these facts must be taken into consideration in a discussion of the question of union so far as those provinces are concerned.

ANOTHER REBUKE

The Vancouver Sun (Liberal) rebukes its federal leader, Mr. Mackenzie King, for opposing "for purposes of political intrigue," the restoration of titles and royal honors in Canada. "It is," says the Sun, "a technical fight in which the public has no stake nor concrete interest. It is a bit of political shadow-boxing which cannot affect one way or another the economic fortunes of millions of Canadians. Titles have no place in politics. It is as absurd to make them a political issue as it is to make them a political prerogative. Since titles have been restored, with or without the approval of Mr. King and from whatever motive on the part of Premier Bennett, it should be the high business of the Canadian people to keep their allotment on a lofty plane." Evidently the Sun is of the Ottawa Citizen's opinion, that Mr. Mackenzie King would be "happier" in some other field than that of politics, where he seems to be continually at odds with one or another section of his own party press.

EDITORIAL NOTES

A leading Toronto paper describes a Wagner concert by the Toronto Symphony Orchestra as having been given before a capacity audience "of the utmost musical and social distinction." This is the kind of snobbery that misleads the ordinary person into imagining there is something high-brow and forbidding about great music. The precise contrary is true. Music is the most democratic of the arts, and the reason why great music is not more generally enjoyed is because of opportunities for hearing it are, unfortunately, still limited.

Notes By The Way

World competition is so keen as to justify the contention that both federal and provincial governments must devote more attention to ways and means of helping the farmer to secure the best possible prices for his products. In their new year reviews men prominent in public life in Canada have expressed regret that the farming industry is still in bed, and to express the hope that conditions will improve, but it is quite obvious that a progressive policy by governments would be the best means of bringing about the desired change. The country should stand ready behind them in promoting such a policy.

The American economy is interlarded with a new series of capital-lettered abbreviations. Some of these are very plain and have been abbreviated to suit conditions. For Wall Street the new deal is TNT and the bankers long to write its R.I.P. The taxpayers, noting the billion a month expenditures, may regard it as largely a matter of IOU and hope that it won't end in SOS. But he trusts F.R. to the A to Z of the whole thing, the Alpha and the Omega. For him it is OK, Q.E.D.

There was one Bedouin woman who was approached by a kodak-hand tourist, while gathering herbs. The strings of coins which covered her face jingled vehemently as she made known her price—two shillings for pose. There was some haggling, but the tourist, who was a British tourist, turned away, expecting to be recalled. But the "star" continued phlegmatically to pluck the herbs without a backward glance. Business must be good.

While the United Kingdom was in the trough of the wave, the Free State was at its crest, and there was no apparent reason why the position should be reversed. Now they are reversed. British trade increases, that of the twenty-six counties declines; as British citizens find employment, Free State citizens lose it; as new markets open before the British manufacturer, the Free State is deprived of the great market which ought to have been his permanent possession. Mr. de Valera had hoped actually to check a return of prosperity to Britain; yet, for all his efforts, the result is the Free State's convalescence has begun, and the Free State, instead, has contracted the sickness—Irish Weekly Times.

There is in existence, says the Australasian, a belligerent pacifist movement. It is difficult to estimate its strength, but it is very noisy. Those who advocate, in view of the danger, adequate defence provision in all parts of the world, are called "belligerent pacifists." It is a movement which is growing, and is a grave situation. A little wing of Liberal members of the Government has ceased to follow the Government because the Government attitude on disarmament has not satisfied it. The Government, while urging upon the nations a resolve to preserve peace, takes precautionary measures; therefore, it is provoking war. Surely there never was such nonsense in serious politics and in a grave situation.

In his latest Primer, Mr. Lloyd George, former Prime Minister of Great Britain, says: World trade on the whole is undoubtedly on the mend. Demand is improving, and consequently production is going up and unemployment is going down. In Britain, the figures on unemployment have been abated by hundreds of thousands this year compared with last year. There is a great demand for raw material from industry. Everywhere one finds a unit stable, growing, and recovery. Improvement is reflected in the all-round appreciation of industrial shares. Here and elsewhere quotations are on the up-grade, and there has been a definite rise in that market during recent months.

Generally the big stores and the big businesses start in a small way and become big largely as a result of advertising. And the bigger the business, the more advertising it does. This should be the best evidence of the value of advertising and should show business people planning their advertising at the beginning of every year.

In the discussion about a flag for the Dominion of Canada, it is curious to learn that the Province of Nova Scotia has a flag of its own, and that it is over a century old. The design goes back to 1821, when a charter was granted to William Alexander by King James the First of England. This charter had to do with a colony to be founded in the peninsula of New England, on the peninsula which juts out into the Atlantic to the north of the Pilgrim Father's settlements. This colony was called New Scotland, or Nova Scotia. The flag itself was designed from the royal coat-of-arms granted Nova Scotia in 1625 as a mark of King Charles the First's favor. The background is white; a blue St. Andrew's cross divides the field into four squares, and in the center is the lion of Old Scotland, done in gold. The effect is impressive. Nova Scotia is the only province of Canada to have a flag of her own.

People older in national experience cannot very well dissent from Japan's claims by men, denial of them, for it was at the forlorn touch of Western civilization that Japan was stirred to the arousal that has inevitably passed into competitive ambition. As the economic chain is considered—need of territory for overseas production of raw materials, development of home industry, export of surplus manufacturers in order to create abroad credits for imported foodstuffs—the right of a country so circumstanced can be no more convincingly denied to Japan than it could be to Great Britain last century. Much has to be considered in the medical solution of the problem, but the facts creating the problem are not removed by closing eyes to them.—The Australian News.

That Body of Ours

By James W. Barber, M.D.

STOMACH ACHE AND APPENDICITIS

Every visitor to the Century of Progress exhibition in Chicago who visited the medical exhibit will likely remember the Mayo Clinic presentation of appendicitis. In 12 little exhibits the 12 steps in the operation for appendicitis were shown, beginning with the first cut into the skin surface, and ending with the cut sewn up again. The amount of actual cutting was so small and the removal of the appendix was so simple that should the time come that any of the visitors required operation there would be no reason to fear that they would undergo operation. In an endeavor to prevent any worrying about what may be only a stomach ache, and also prevent us from making the mistake that we have made in the past, we will present that should keep us free from alarm and free from danger. In simple stomach ache the individual is likely to remember what the cause is just after and that it is likely causing the trouble, whereas in appendicitis there has not likely been anything unusual eaten. In stomach ache the pain is almost anywhere about the abdomen, whereas in appendicitis it usually begins in the pit of the stomach, and then in a few hours goes down to the right lower side of the abdomen and stays there. In simple stomach ache the abdomen is soft, whereas in appendicitis the abdomen becomes hard and rigid. Similarly with the temperature. There is no temperature with stomach ache, whereas after a few hours the temperature rises, in appendicitis. With stomach ache, nausea and vomiting are rare; with appendicitis, nausea is very often present and vomiting sometimes. Finally in stomach ache, although there is a considerable pain, there is no serious illness, whereas in appendicitis the illness is severe and may result in death if operation is postponed too long. Two points must be remembered. First, that purgative medicine should be given until there is a certainty that it is not appendicitis. Second, operation in the first 24 to 36 hours usually means recovery; after 36 hours the chances of a fatal ending gradually increase until after 72 hours it may be as high as ten per cent.

The Happy Valley

(Winnipeg Free Press) "A Canadian Correspondent" writing in the British Review about the Apple Festival in Annapolis, names his article "The Happy Valley" and perhaps he is thinking of Dr. Johnson's "Rasselas" thought that the Upper Columbia in British Columbia had appropriated the term. But Annapolis deserves it also; and there must be many a happy valley between the two oceans. The festival recorded was a centenary of the first planting of apple trees in that rich and lovely valley, one hundred miles long, lying between the North and South Mountains in western Nova Scotia. Three hundred years ago, according to the Chronicle, a French settler named Pierre Martin planted some apple trees on his farm and watched them grow and bear fruit. Others followed Pierre's example, and it came to pass in course of time, that the valley of these now famous Acadians became one of the finest fruit producing districts in the world. The festival was devised as a thanksgiving for the bounty of Heaven throughout the centuries and the blessing that the Valley has been the whole province. Only the other day, I was told about a group in this city discussing the place to live, in their retirement. And one man said that the Annapolis Valley was the best home for him, the earthly paradise for the superannuated.

It is aptly pointed out by the "Canadian Correspondent" that the Annapolis Valley is the very cradle of Canada. For, Royce (Annapolis) being the first European settlement north of Mexico (1604). Four years later a church was built. Longfellow's poem and the expulsion of the Acadians is not forgotten, but might have been a bit elaborated. It is suggested that the planting of those apple trees, three centuries ago, was inspired by homesickness. The little one has become a thousand, and the province produces over 2,000,000 barrels of apples every year. The happy Upper Columbia Valley is an apple country. Its history, too, is marked for posterity, as well as the province, the late Sir G. Hamilton, who discovered the genuine site of David Thompson's Fort, promoted its commemoration in the suitable building erected on the very spot.

Preferences At Work

Toronto Globe (Liberal) A valuable and timely compilation on "Empire Tariff Preferences on Canadian Goods," by Mr. William Gilchrist, Chief of the Tariff Department of Trade and Commerce, is being issued by the Department. It brings the information up to September, 1933, covering the changes made as a result of the Ottawa Conference, which reinstated the value of the whole Dominion to virtually every part of the Empire. The Ottawa agreements providing for reciprocal arrangements in each case, extending to the most-favored nation basis. This means that concessions, extensive or limited, have been made to Canadian products wherever the Union Jack flies. The effect of this is recorded in the statistics of foreign trade. The progress made up to this point is interesting. In 1897, under Laurier and Fielding, Canada adopted a reciprocal tariff, conceding one-eighth off on many customs duties. In 1913 the principle was applied to twenty-four Crown colonies. Ten years later the Irish Free State was thus recognized, and in 1928 Newfoundland. Under the present Government the principle was extended to Canada, the first with Australia. The 1932 arrangement made trade agreements general. Outside the British Empire Canada has tariff arrangements with twenty-one other countries, chiefly by means of the most-favored nation basis. The Ottawa correspondent of The Globe reports that trade treaties with Germany and Austria have been extended, the previous arrangement in each case expiring at the end of the year. In both of these instances the intermediate tariff applies, as it does with Brazil. The arrangement with France is a modification of the intermediate and general tariffs for scheduled commodities. Growing out of the British preferential tariffs is an Empire consciousness which leads to compilation of trade statistics on Empire and non-Empire classifications, the effect of which inevitably strengthens the Empire tie. A summary of New Zealand trade for the nine months ending with September, just received, shows that of exports totalling \$21,858,735, except \$2,947,592 went to Empire countries, and that imports valued at \$11,787,261 were received from within the Empire out of total importations of \$15,742,294. A gratifying fact is that the British preferential tariffs are being used to promote trade. They are an acknowledgment that "where there is a will there is a way."

Lends On Stored Cars

The municipal pawnshop of Paris is marching with the times. It has provided a fine new building capable of garaging 2,000 motor cars, whose owners are either in need of money or of cheap accommodation. It has been discovered by many impecunious motor car owners that the cheapest way to get a car stored for the winter months is to put it in pawn. "My aunt," as Parisians call the official pawnshop, is prepared, moreover, to accept anything in the way of pledges. Not so very long ago it made a loan on a balloon. It has not yet had an airplane, but has accepted airplane engines, while a canoe forms a part of its present collection. According to the report of one of the officials there is a glut of fine jewelry, gramophones and sewing machines. And many children have had to see their most expensive toys, such as electric railways, carried off to the pawnshop. The institution has a wonderful collection of securities, which may be worth nothing or a great deal. These have been pawned by people who intend to redeem them if their value rises. A human skeleton pawned by a medical student, also occupies a niche. It is remarked that during the past few years there has been a great increase in the quantity of jewelry pledged. Although the loans made are considerably below the market value of the goods Auntie is not greedy. It is a rule that when a pledge has been pawned for twelve years and the interest on the loan has been regularly paid the article is restored without further charge.

Stratosphere Transportation

(Winnipeg Free Press) In connection with the idea of stratosphere transportation, it is of interest to discover that there are terrific hurricanes at a height of sixty miles above the earth. How far these reach down into the rarefied atmosphere zones, where it is considered feasible to shoot transport rockets, is now under investigation. But it was recently learned that they blow at the great speed of 150 miles an hour, and not parallel with the earth's surface but pointing outward at an angle of 55 degrees. What would happen to a stratosphere vehicle, caught in one of these savage torndoes, is a matter of speculation. Perhaps sufficient power could be generated in a rocket to overcome the wind. However, it will be some time before practical effect can be given to stratosphere flying, and the discovery of these terrific storms will have no immediate relation to such means of transportation. It does show, though, that we don't know all about the earth yet. The discoveries of each year are gradually accumulating a store of knowledge that is of inestimable value. And there seems little danger that the Ultimate will ever be reached.

The British Way

(Ottawa Journal) Sir Stafford Cripps, acid-tongued lawyer with ambitions to become British Labor leader, has run into a hornet's nest of criticism. He has done it by dragging the King's name into politics. That, in Britain, is the unpardonable sin. In Hyde Park an agitator may denounce the monarchy and a policeman will protect him. But while it is one thing to want to abolish the King, and to set up a republic, or a dictatorship, it is another thing to have the leader of one party charge the King with being on the side of the other party. That—that is called "dragging the King's name into politics"—is not tolerated. It is not "playing the game." The British theory, and belief, is that the King doesn't recognize parties; that between a Labor Government and a Tory Government he is absolutely no distinction. And the belief is right. When, in 1924, Labor Ministers first took office King George's treatment of them was precisely his treatment of their Conservative predecessors. Mr. Ramsay MacDonald was as welcome at Buckingham Palace as Mr. Baldwin had been, his advice accepted just as scrupulously. The most radical of the Laborites were frankly delighted. It would be so again tomorrow. If Sir Stafford Cripps, as Labor



SHADOWS AT NIGHTFALL

Swiftly surely do they write, These black fingers of the night, Cancelling the glories spun Into color by the sun; Smudging with their charcoal pen All the trees designs, and then Blotting, careless as they pass, Primroses that peep from grass; Chummy obon lines are drawn Jaggedly across the lawn, While the rose, its sweet scent spilling, Drowns in ink of night's distilling; All the splendors of the day Dim to universal grey . . . Of 150 miles an hour, and not parallel with the earth's surface but pointing outward at an angle of 55 degrees. — A. R. Ubbell in the Empire Review.

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leader, became Prime Minister. King George would act upon his advice precisely as he now acts upon the advice of the National Government Ministers. History has never had a more constitutional monarch. It is because the British are aware of this that they resent the King being accused of partisanship. Admitting the right of any man to be against the monarchy, they won't admit his right to be unfair to the monarchy. It isn't their conception of sportsmanship.

CHARMED LIFE "You say you served in France?" said the restaurant manager, as he sampled the new cook's first soup. "Yes, sir, Officers' cook for two years and wounded twice." "You're lucky, man. It's a wonder they didn't kill you." "To fly through the country roads in a powerful car at night is to feel as if you had escaped. It's another world," says a writer. And perhaps to find, in the end, that you actually have.

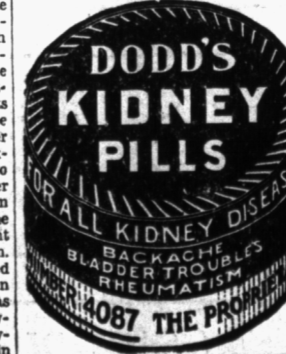
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