

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

President—W. Charles S. McEwen, M.P. Vice-President, J.B. Barnett, F.R.S. Secretary—Lieut.-Col. D.A. MacKinnon, D.S.O. Editor and Managing Director—J.B. Barnett, F.R.S. Associate Editors—Frank Walker and D.K. Curran. Printing Daily (Founded 1827) 50.00 per year (in advance) delivered. 25.00 per year (in advance) mailed in Canada and United States.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1934

WHAT! NO SNOWSTORM?

This week witnessed the worst snowstorm in many years on the Canadian National Railways system between Riviere Du Loup and Campbellton, N.B.—and for once at least Prince Edward Island escaped scot-free. The storm, which was prevalent from the Prairies to the Atlantic, occurred on Monday and Tuesday, and tied up the lines in our sister Province for several hours. Stalled engines caused the holding of all passenger trains at vantage points. Both the Ocean Limited from Halifax and the Maritime Express were tied up. Fifteen locomotives were used to clear the tracks, but several of the engines were rendered useless as they ran out of water and coal. Plows with two giant engines seemed helpless in the grip of the storm and stalled themselves. The snowstorm was followed by high north-east wind, with temperatures ranging from eight to eighteen degrees below the zero mark.

This Province experienced the severe cold snap, and the car ferry has been handicapped by unusually heavy conditions in the Straits; but locally trains have been running on scheduled time, without any tie-up due to snow conditions.

This fact is worth noting. We usually get our share of all the storms that strike the Maritimes and news about our snow-bound trains is chronicled with unflinching regularity in the mainland press. The Weather Man has been kinder to us on this occasion, though it is still too early to congratulate ourselves upon having got permanently into his good graces.

WAR AND SURGERY

Malapical for several articles is compressed into a masterly sketch of the development of surgery by Sir Andrew Macphail in the January issue of the Quarterly Review. It is headed "The Healing of a Wound" and of special interest to the lay reader are the illuminating comments which the author makes on the relationship between war and surgical practice. "War," writes Sir Andrew, "is the father of surgery, of military surgery and of civil surgery too." At the siege of Troy two medical officers are named, who were exempt from all other duties. Hippocrates alludes several times to medical service in the army; his son served with Alcibiades in Sicily. In the Crusades the medical officer had a technical gallery with complete equipment; the Spartans had a good service; and in the Persian armies the surgeons were compelled to attend the enemy wounded as well as their own. That is the first sign of the Red Cross. For eight hundred years the development of the Roman service is quite clear from the days when the soldiers bandaged their comrades' wounds, and to escape from action occasionally bound up imaginary wounds upon themselves, which was a much better device than the modern practice of self-inflicted wounds. Finally, a regular corps was established, which differed little from our own, except that the officers had double pay.

In the opening days of the recent War Sir Andrew notes that the civil surgeon was a menace, until he learned that war is a rough business, and that his practice must be modified to conform with the hard conditions new to him. "In the long period of peace preceding the War there was a discovery of surgical principles and a development of technique such as the world had never witnessed, but the surgeons had lost touch with reality by the continual observance of the behaviour of civil wounds, which they themselves had made, they were by the contrast astonished at the vast wounds of war, and for the moment they were bewildered. Antiseptics of all kinds were used freely. These were of value in wounds that would have healed without them, and they destroyed any infection that had not yet occurred. Anæsthesia in the field was like a life tradition. The drainage of septic joints, the irrigation of them through rubber tubes, the application of shot agents to long limbs meant amputation at the base. . . . But by their scientific training they had acquired a flexibility of mind that let them quick to conform with a new experience. In no long time they discovered that the proper surgery of the front was to clean the wound, ruthlessly cut away all dead and dying tissue, check bleeding, and pack the cavity with some light material soaked in a harmless fluid. Speed in evacuation from the field to the base, where the victim had the advantage of a more deliberate surgery, finally solved the problem. After one battle which opened at five o'clock in the morning the ambulance trains were in London at two o'clock in the same afternoon. The long Thomas splint held its own to the end, and was carried by the regimental bearers in the assaults. Blood transfusion was practised even in the trenches.

The notable discoveries in surgery of Lord Lister are specially mentioned by Sir Andrew, who says that under modern conditions "the continuous torture of disease amenable to surgery has passed into the comparative luxury of half-assaulted pain. With pain held in check, death has lost its sting, even if one enters less cheerfully into the waters of oblivion. This anticipation of a seemingly death is certain to produce a profound effect upon the human mind." He concludes, however, with a warning: "The present peril of surgery lies in the perfection of its technique, in the divorce of practice from judgment, in the wider divorce between surgery and medicine. Science and practice, medicine and surgery, can thrive only in a single mind. Divorced, both are condemned to sterility. Under such a divided system a new kind of physician and a new kind of surgeon may be developed—the physician who studies only a part of the patient, governed by the laboratory worker, to whom the patient is nothing more than a series of microscopic slides or chemical solutions. This new surgeon, on the other hand, will know the patient merely as an arrangement of typewritten cards. He will see him for the first time unconscious on the table, when he comes like a masked executioner to complete the sentence of the judge. Physician and surgeon then become sheer empirics, working on a narrow, experimental basis, without philocephic conceptions or even a scientific hypothesis of disease. The wound may heal, although the disease remains, and the patient be denied the privilege of a life not untimely prolonged."

PAGE MR. KING

As noted in these columns yesterday, the Halifax Liberal press found it advisable to cut down to less than a column Mr. Mackenzie King's four-and-a-half hour speech on the Draft Address, and to delete altogether the Liberal leader's laboured argument that the Bennett policies had "ruined" Canada's trade with other countries. In his news columns of Wednesday it administers an indirect rebuke to Mr. King's whole pessimistic propaganda with the following reassuring statement: "As the business upswing gathers momentum in Canada, its steady sweep lends impetus to activities at Canada's Atlantic ports. Day by day a stream of shipping moves in and out of the two great Maritime ports—Halifax and Saint John—and the increasing traffic they bear is a barometer of conditions in the seacoast provinces. "Ashore business in the Maritimes is speeding up. Industrial plants are working nearer capacity than they have for years. Car loadings have leaped far past the 1933 figures. And business and industrial leaders agree, the outlook is distinctly improved. "The ports face prospects of the best winter season in years. For Halifax, J. L. Hetherington, chairman of the Harbor Commission, declared January figures undoubtedly will show a record-breaking movement of freight over the commission's pier. "And he is confident 1934 is going to be the biggest year in the port's history. With an increase of tonnage last year of 260,056 tons—of which 170,812 passed over the Commission's pier—the Port authority is facing 1934 with full confidence of a larger freight movement through this port than ever before," he declared. "Export of apples almost tripled, rising from about 500,000 barrels to 1,500,000 barrels. The export of cattle business increased last year, and is still picking up. Grain shipments have increased. "But most encouraging of all," said the Commissioner, "is the increase in the routing of packaged freight. Apple shipments may vary with the crops, and various factors affect shipments of other kinds,

but the packaged traffic may be taken as a fair indication of general conditions. "In Saint John, port facilities are being expanded to handle the rising volume of traffic pouring over wharves. Authorities, hard-pressed to handle shipping without delay, emphasize the need of substituting the four berths deepened by the same time ago."

but the packaged traffic may be taken as a fair indication of general conditions. "In Saint John, port facilities are being expanded to handle the rising volume of traffic pouring over wharves. Authorities, hard-pressed to handle shipping without delay, emphasize the need of substituting the four berths deepened by the same time ago."

Notes By The Way

In one form or another, it appears, the United States Government has paid out \$1,000,000,000 in subsidies to the mercantile marine since the close of the World War. This figure was revealed at a session of a special Senate Committee now getting to investigate the whole business. It also brought out that the Government had loaned \$144,907,868 to shipbuilding firms at low rates of interest for a period of twenty years and that no loan has been repaid.

We referred recently, says the Christian Science Monitor, and quite unimmaculately, to the more or less musical qualities of the bagpipe. W.V.C. offers a casual defense of that instrument. He says a Harvard professor told him that it was built on the petonic scale, on whose five notes the birds construct their melodies. Which leads us to inquire whether the light-lens scale had not been invented in time for the bagpipe, or whether the Scots wished to prove that there is no field where economy cannot be practiced.

Thirty-two women kept a secret: Thirty-two women kept a secret for weeks. Kept it from mothers, fathers and even husbands. Thirty-two women knew weeks beforehand they were on His Majesty's New Year honor list; knew that out of all the women in Canada they had been chosen to receive this honor. And they did not tell anyone. Naturally, the consent of the women to take the degree must be affirmed and last fall there was an exciting exchange of correspondence. But the women were pledged to secrecy. Not until the official list came out in the press were they allowed to tell they had been hoarding the secret for weeks and weeks. Of course, they are unusual, outstanding women. They must be to receive the honor. But the fact remains: Thirty-two women kept a secret!—The Regina Star.

While the statements of many lands are persuaded that the world's economic ills are due to a superabundance of the things men need and are seeking a remedy in restricted production. Dr. Alfred Savage, Professor of Agriculture at Manitoba University, suddenly throws out the warning that a period of scarcity is at hand. His thesis, woven from economic history, is that surplusage, not want, that is the cause of the present economic production, like the rise and fall of the tides. One ventures the thought that this doctrine of expanding and contracting cycles contains, on the whole, about all the wisdom men possess with regard to the correlation of prosperity to depression.

In Kansas City a minister was paid with a fake \$3 bill after he had followed the marriage ceremony. This recalls the fact of some years ago, of a Brantford minister. He had successfully tied the knot when the groom drew him to one side and whispered that he had a few dollars for a fee but that he could show him where the meter so that it would only half register.—Brantford Expositor.

At a recent meeting of the Liberal Conservative Business Men's Club in Toronto, the speaker, Mr. Erik P. Willis, M.P. for South Manitoba, whose constituency has suffered from the drought, recalled the predicament into which one of the C.O.B. Branch Trust got himself while lecturing before the Institute of Public Affairs at Kenora some time ago. When asked by one of his audience to explain the purpose of the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation, the speaker replied: "To prevent the despoilment of the economic phenomenon." The Brantford Trustee then requested his interrogator to express his view of the C.C.F. Whereupon the latter replied: "The C.C.F. is a heterogeneous conglomerate imbrication of idiosyncratic anomalies, impossible of practical application."

England is still England when King George must resort to the courts for protection against blackmail. The middle-aged engineer who claimed to be the son of the late Duke of Clarence, elder brother of the King, has pleaded guilty and been let off with a suspended sentence. His claim was upheld by the judge, but the judge's charge it is apparent that it was not a case of calculated fraud but of mental obsession. In England the Crown is outside of politics, but outside the normal process of the law when the Laborite leader Sir Stafford Cripps alleged the other day to possible interference from "Buckingham Palace," the country was shocked, and Sir Stafford hastened to explain that he was not thinking of the King. The King must not be dragged into politics, but any English subject can drag him into a police court.

The human body can stand far greater heat if it be dry than if it be wet, and, strangely enough, it can stand far hotter liquids inside than out. For example the average teacher sips tea at a temperature of about 140 degrees F.—some as high as 145 degrees. But he cannot bear his hand in water at 120 degrees, or his feet in water higher than 112 degrees. Few persons can stand a bath in water at 100 degrees.

but the packaged traffic may be taken as a fair indication of general conditions. "In Saint John, port facilities are being expanded to handle the rising volume of traffic pouring over wharves. Authorities, hard-pressed to handle shipping without delay, emphasize the need of substituting the four berths deepened by the same time ago."

That Body of Hours

By James W. Barlow, M.D.

CORRECTING EARLY MENTAL SYMPTOMS

It is rightly estimated that perhaps one-half of the patients the general practitioner is called upon to treat are psychoneurotic patients yet having no real or organic trouble.

In former days the doctor would examine them, find there was no organic trouble and advise them that as there was no organic trouble there was nothing to worry about and that they should simply forget about their symptoms.

As this advice did not satisfy the majority of these patients, physicians learned that they must do more for them, or the symptoms would become more aggravated and the patients might take up some other form of healing to get relief.

Accordingly the usual method now of treating these "neurotic" cases is for the physician to sit aside a time or two than his usual office hours, and spend as much as one or more hours with each case.

Without forming any opinion as to the cause of the trouble before the physician has seen the patient talk and tell his story in his own way. Instead of telling the patient that it is all imagination, he listens carefully knowing that the patient uses his symptoms for a certain purpose, that he doesn't want to part with these symptoms.

The patient has certain problems and he doesn't know how, or doesn't know how to solve them. It is his inability or unwillingness to meet these problems in a direct or proper way, that causes the symptoms of which he complains.

By patient listening and careful questioning the physician learns the nature of the problem or problems, brings these problems right out into the light of day as it were and is able to show the lack of wisdom in not facing or handling the problems; because they can be faced and handled.

The physician then tries to show him how best to face his problems.

Loose T

(Sydney Post-Record)

It is most regrettable that Hon. Michael Dwyer, Provincial Minister of Mines, has made so premature and ill-considered a public statement as his baseless criticism of the Dominion Government, for reducing the estimated output on coal from the Portion subventions from last year's appropriation of \$2,750,000 to \$2,450,000 this year. Mr. Dwyer's hasty conclusion that this will diminish the coal movement from Nova Scotia to Central Canada by 150,000 tons is entirely unwarranted. There are, on the other hand, solid reasons for expecting a most substantial increase in this year's tonnage of Federally-aided coal sales in Quebec and Ontario, over those of last year. It is also highly certain that there will be more money paid out by the Dominion Government in those life-saving aids to the Nova Scotia coal trade in 1934 than there was in 1933.

In this connection there are two essential facts to be borne in mind. One is that last year's appropriations for coal subventions were severely estimates and proved to be several hundred thousand dollars more than the trade required. This year's estimates are nearer to the mark because they are not mere guesses, as were those of 1933, but are based on last year's actual experience.

The other fact to be remembered is that, as a result of the increased cost of American coal under the N.R.A. code, the spread between American and Canadian prices in the St. Lawrence and Toronto markets is much less now than it was last year, and therefore, is bridged by more modest subventions. In the circumstances, if the full amount of this year's estimated subventions be paid out, both the total of the bonuses and the tonnage of coal moved will be substantially lower than they were last season.

These obvious facts should be within the knowledge of Hon. Michael Dwyer and they would be able to have taken the trouble to keep in touch with the Federal authorities on a question of Dominion policy relating so directly to the Department he administered at Halifax. There is a suggestion in his political propaganda in his statement which is not calculated to help his party, the Government of which he is a member, the Province of Nova Scotia, or the Maritime coal trade. So far as the colliery industry is concerned, intelligent opinion in this Province demands co-operation, and not wanton partisan conflict between the Governments at Halifax and Ottawa.

Latent Life

(Winnipeg Free Press)

The recent report of ice-cutters finding many fish frozen in the Cypress River, Manitoba, brings to attention again the phenomenon of latent life in Nature. It has often been said, though apparently without scientific basis, that fish, frozen in the ice come to life again when thawed out in the proper manner. But there seems to be no ground for this belief; it is a myth which persists in the minds of the credulous.

However, there are several types of true latent life in Nature; and the question of the degree of resistance of certain living organisms to unfavorable conditions, and the length of their struggle against death, is a high interest. As a matter of fact, resistant to extermination are some organisms that man might feel envious, did he not know that great independence of external conditions implies a very primitive form of life.

Among insects and beetles, it has been discovered that there exists a marked power of resuscitation. Beetles, deprived of air, will faint and show every sign of death, but will immediately revive when returned to natural surroundings. Flies, subjected to such intense cold that numbers of them freeze together into a lump of ice, when thawed out flew about merrily.

There is also the fable of the snake which was found, mistaken for a branch of a tree, and used as a walking stick, that later "came to life." But an authentic story tells of a snake frozen as stiff as a piece of wood that actually awakened to natural surroundings.

It is well known that bacteria withstand very low temperatures over very extended periods of time. Mammals, found frozen in ice-fields in Siberia, have immediately begun to decompose when thawed out. Latent bacteria, dormant for thousands of years, become active. In fact, luminous bacteria have been found in pieces of coal in the Ruhr valley, which when brought to suitable conditions at once began to glow; and this in spite of the terrific pressure and total lack of nourishment they had been subjected to for millions of years. This persistence of life is astonishing.

One of the most remarkable cases of latent life which became active occurred some years ago in the British Museum in London and is perfectly authentic. What purported to be the shell of a rather rare Egyptian desert snail was carefully mounted in one of the cases. For years it remained the prize of the small collection. Then one day, during an unusually humid period, the attendant was horrified to discover a drop of fresh slime on the card which mounted the specimen. The head of the department, astonished and expectant, immersed the snail shell in water, and was greatly pleased to see two feeble worms followed by the fringed end of Mr. Small. The mollusc had increased itself so thoroughly in its shell for a dry period that the shell had been thought empty; but due to excessive humidity it had become alive to revive life. The durability of natural life is almost incredible.

Lost In The Blizzard

(Winnipeg Free Press)

The blizzard is one of the worst enemies of this western country. At its every winter, it spells tragedy as it sweeps the prairies. In the driving, blinding storm which raged on Tuesday, an aged man and a boy lost their lives in two different parts of Saskatchewan. It followed by the fringed end of Mr. Small. The mollusc had increased itself so thoroughly in its shell for a dry period that the shell had been thought empty; but due to excessive humidity it had become alive to revive life. The durability of natural life is almost incredible.

Those people who never are in danger of the blizzard will be deeply touched by the recurrent tragedies, and by the desperate struggles and the suffering of those who are overtaken but are able to fight their way through. Suddenly and without warning, the blizzard descends on the prairie. The roads are quickly drifted over, it becomes hard to follow a straight course, the air is so thick with the driven snow that one cannot see the landmarks, and if one becomes lost, he has little chance in the piercing cold wind.

Though of comparatively brief duration and coming only occasionally, the blizzard is one of the worst features of western life, against which there is no protection.

The Poet's Corner. FROST SONG. Here where the brook sleeps and the orchid lies hid. Her honeying pipes of pearl, her velvet lip. Only the swart leaves of the oak lie drifted. In somber fellowship. Here where the flame-weed set the lands alight. Lies the bleak upland webbed and crowned with white. Build high the lost O love, and in this eye. Let me believe the summer lingers late. We shall not miss her passive pageant. We are not desolate. When on the sill, across the window-bar. Kind winter tings her fowers and her stars. —Marjorie Pickthall.

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.

NOT A CANDIDATE

Sir,—It has been rumored about the city and has also appeared in the Halifax press that I may contest Ward One in the coming city election. In order to correct any misunderstanding, I wish to state definitely that I will not contest any Ward, and at the same time I wish to thank very much those citizens who were anxious that I should run. I appreciate to the fullest their support, but am obliged to say no.

I am, Sir, etc., JOHN A. MACNAIR.

MR. WHEAR RETIRES

Sir,—A controversy has taken place in the Patriot between the Finance Chairman, Mr. S. Kennedy and "Business Man", whom Mr. Kennedy openly suggests is his opponent, the present Mayor Stewart. This is reminiscent of two years ago when a fierce wordy warfare took place between Mr. Stewart and Mr. Foster as a result of which an expert accountant was brought here from Halifax and the City had to pay \$500 to prove that the net debt actually was and when the whole affair was over Mayor Stewart took up two full pages in the City's Year Book to refute his opinion that the external audit was useless.

Notwithstanding the Mayor's assertion the Auditor did settle the debt question and he found a one thousand dollar bond that was inadvertently not counted so that at the present time it appears farcical to repeat the fiasco of the Auditor. The printed statement of the City Clerk who is a chartered accountant may be accepted as strictly correct and the question should not now be open to controversy and needs no so-called analysis to show the amount due.

The Debenture debt is \$1,745,100.00 Sinking Funds in cash and bonds 281,963.11

The floating debt, consisting of bank overdrafts on current account and on permanent works account 122,560.41

\$1,464,136.80

\$1,586,787.30

These figures can be verified by reference to the printed advance pages of the Civic Account for 1933, pages 16, 19 and 22, which are obtainable by any citizen on application to the City Clerk. Why try to belaud the issue by referring to unpaid taxes, outstanding street and sidewalk assessments, accounts receivable and such like. All these matters have a proper place in a balance sheet which shows Assets and liabilities, but they certainly have no place in the year financial record of Receipts and Expenditures.

Unpaid taxes, outstanding street or sidewalk assessment when collected will be used as current revenue for the year when same or any portion thereof are paid. They will never go in reduction of debt and both Mr. Kennedy and Mayor Stewart are aware of that fact so why try to raise this smoke screen.

Here is the record of the past two years: 1932—Excess of Expenditure over receipts . . . \$ 62,392.84 1933—Excess of Expenditure over receipts . . . 56,021.83

\$118,414.67

During the same period there was an increase in the City Debenture debt of \$85,500.00 and in addition an overdraft in the bank of \$4,257.74 on Permanent Works Account. That is a pretty big bill to pay for the luxury of having both Mr. Stewart and Mr. Kennedy in the Council.

The Incorporation Act expressly states "The administration of the fiscal prudential and municipal affairs and the government of the said City shall be vested in one principal officer, who shall be and shall be styled the Mayor of the City of Charlottetown, and eight persons who shall be and shall be styled Councillors etc." This section then provides a salary of \$325.00 for the Mayor. Is this salary paid for doing nothing? Does not the above section require that the Mayor should have some responsibility in regard to expenditures? If so he has been an unfaithful steward. The least he could have done was to report to Council when bills were presented not covered by the estimates and also when estimates were being exceeded. The fact is he never made any such report. He apparently did not exercise the slightest supervision. His whole attitude is well described by his own words in the Electric Light controversy. "I hope the City will lose."

I regret exceedingly, not only on my own behalf, but on behalf of my friends that I will not be a candidate at the forthcoming election. It is inapplicable and will never receive the support of any Council. With your permission, Sir, I will continue this subject in another letter.

I am, Sir, etc., JOHN F. WHEAR.

THE BRIGHT LIGHT

Sir,—As there is always one star to outshine in brilliance each system in the firmament, one jewel to flash out its supremacy of splendour in the stars of dignity or the diamonds of state, I consider Mr. Stewart's platform a fiasco. It is inapplicable and will never receive the support of any Council. With your permission, Sir, I will continue this subject in another letter.

I am, Sir, etc., JOHN F. WHEAR.

SPECIAL CHOCOLATES 29c lb.

SATISFIED CUSTOMERS are coming back day after day. Won't you join them?

AFTERNOON TEA SERVED PERFECTION ICE CREAM

White's Restaurant

Brace Building Queen St. Open 8 a.m. to 1 a.m. Wash Rooms.

7646.

COLDS!

Prompt and effective relief is obtained in Coughs, Colds, Chills, Sore Throat, Whooping Cough, and Bronchitis. Troubles in Infant and adult.

Limited Liability Companies Incorporated.

F. G. BOX 24. TELEPHONE 1276.

Mac's Syrup Tar and Cod Liver Oil Compound

This preparation is compounded from pure drugs and has been thoroughly tried and tested.

Eradicate Colds quickly before they become deep-seated, thus tending the sufferer to serious bronchial and pulmonary conditions.

40 Per Bottle of the The 2 Macs

Agent at Summerside, Lloyd Lewis 146 Richmond St., Charlottetown

Roop's Fish Market

Table listing fish prices: Halibut 19c, Salmon 20c, Fresh Haddock 12c, Fillets 18c, Fresh Mackerel Fillets 17c, Finnan Haddie 12c, Smoked Fillets 2 for 23c, Herring 15c, Oysters and Scallops. Please Order Early! Phone 389

389 Phone

affairs and the government of the said City shall be vested in one principal officer, who shall be and shall be styled the Mayor of the City of Charlottetown, and eight persons who shall be and shall be styled Councillors etc." This section then provides a salary of \$325.00 for the Mayor. Is this salary paid for doing nothing? Does not the above section require that the Mayor should have some responsibility in regard to expenditures? If so he has been an unfaithful steward. The least he could have done was to report to Council when bills were presented not covered by the estimates and also when estimates were being exceeded. The fact is he never made any such report. He apparently did not exercise the slightest supervision. His whole attitude is well described by his own words in the Electric Light controversy. "I hope the City will lose."

I regret exceedingly, not only on my own behalf, but on behalf of my friends that I will not be a candidate at the forthcoming election. It is inapplicable and will never receive the support of any Council. With your permission, Sir, I will continue this subject in another letter.

I am, Sir, etc., JOHN F. WHEAR.

THE BRIGHT LIGHT

Sir,—As there is always one star to outshine in brilliance each system in the firmament, one jewel to flash out its supremacy of splendour in the stars of dignity or the diamonds of state, I consider Mr. Stewart's platform a fiasco. It is inapplicable and will never receive the support of any Council. With your permission, Sir, I will continue this subject in another letter.

I am, Sir, etc., JOHN F. WHEAR.

THREE DOLLAR NOTES

(Moncton Times)

The report from Winnipeg of the finding in that city of a "three-dollar note of the Bank of St. Stephen, New Brunswick, which the fact that notes of this denomination were in circulation at one time in this province and issued by other banks than that of St. Stephen. The Chatham Commercial says that when Mr. R. L. Russell of Logville read the Winnipeg dispatch, he began to think, and it was not long before he had unearthed an exact duplicate of the note discarded. He had laid for many years among his papers and, in fact, he had long forgotten about it. As the Canadian Bank Act provides that notes of five per cent. or more of suspension until it has been liquidated, the note is now said to be worth about \$6.00, but Mr. Russell says he will retain his find as a curio, even though it is more than double its face value.

H. K. S. HEMMING, B.A., C.P.A., C.G.A.

CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT

MEMBER OF CANADIAN SOCIETY OF COST ACCOUNTANTS

COMMISSIONER FOR TAKING AFFIDAVITS IN THE SUPREME COURT OF P. E. I.

P. E. I. REPRESENTATIVE THE CANADIAN CREDIT MEN'S TRUST ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA BUILDING CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I.

Accounting systems opened up and revised. Cost saving office methods installed. Cost Accounting instituted to suit special requirements. Monthly, quarterly and annual audits. Balance sheets and Profit and Loss Accounts prepared. Income Tax returns written up and filed. Financial arrangements made between debtor and creditor.

Limited Liability Companies Incorporated.

F. G. BOX 24. TELEPHONE 1276.

E. R. BROW

Fire, Life, Accident, Sickness and Plate Glass Insurance

at Lowest Rate.

Agent at Summerside, Lloyd Lewis 146 Richmond St., Charlottetown