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Vice President: J. R. Burnett, F.J.I.
Secretary: Lieut. Col. D. A. MacKinnon, D.S.O.
Editor and Managing Director: J. L. Burnett, F.J.I.
Associate Editors: Frank Walker and Ian A. Burnett

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"The Strongest Memory is Weaker than the Weakest Ink."
WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1942

P. E. I. Hospital Appeal

At this particular time many calls are being made upon the charitable inclined to maintain such organizations as the Salvation Army, the Y. M. C. A., etc. The annual call is being made upon our citizens also for the Prince Edward Island Hospital. Most people know what an asset this hospital is to the citizens of Charlottetown and the Province generally. In the vicinity of 25,000 patient days are accounted for in the year's transactions. In the month of August last 283 patients were admitted and 270 discharged, and for an improved state of health. This is something in itself to be proud of. During the same month 12,750 meals were served—an increase of six meals per day over the average for August 1941. All this service and attention have to be paid for, and the Hospital is dependent exclusively on the fees received from patients and the generous contributions from the good people of the Province for this purpose. This year the Government has increased its contribution by \$2,000, but that is little compared with the fact that \$30,000 was incurred last year in the treatment of patients who were admitted as free patients or who were unable to pay their bills when they were discharged. It must always be borne in mind that the Hospital is open to all patients requiring hospitalization so long as they are recommended by a doctor, a clergyman or other responsible citizen. The hospital directors take their chance of payment and it is pleasing to note that in the vast majority of cases they are not disappointed. Notwithstanding, there is a leeway of \$30,000 to be made up. It must be borne in mind that it is not practical to cut down expenses, and indeed the costs are going up as regards help, food, etc. It is to be hoped, therefore, that a generous response will be given to the appeal now being made on behalf of the hospital.

St. Lawrence Debacle

Shelving of the St. Lawrence power and navigation scheme recalls to the Monetary Times the long line of obstacles it has always encountered. On the Canadian side, save in spots, the support was never particularly aggressive but the opposition, particularly in Quebec, was sustained. In the States, the hostile interests were always formidable. Utility and transportation interests, along with various port authorities and boards of trade and lobbies, make a very formidable combination. The question never really got into the Canadian parliament because, under the agreements negotiated both by the Bennett and King Governments, the U. S. had to act, first, in ratification. The Senate at Washington failed to approve the first treaty. Sanction of the second one was never really put up to Congress. It wasn't put up to them because of genuine doubts if it would get by. That is the real reason for shelving for the duration the immense plans on which great amounts of money have been spent investigating. Nothing more will be heard of it till after the war. Then, the disposition may be to revive it—or forget it.

Canada's Potatoes In The South

According to a report received from W. B. McCullough, Assistant Commercial Attache at Buenos Aires, Argentina, that country has a record production of both table and seed potatoes from last year's crop, estimated at 51.4 million bushels as compared with some 38.6 million bushels in 1940-41.

To Canadian producers of seed potatoes, it may be of interest to note that it is estimated by the Seed Potato Certification Service that the production of graded certified seed is about 2,204,400 bushels, and that this amount is largely made up from first and second-generation Katahdin seed obtained originally from Canada. Of a total of about 4,000 acres planted with imported Canadian seed in the past season, 3,582 acres were planted in the seed zones and certified.

After allowing for Argentine exports of certified seed (mostly to Uruguay last July) and adding that portion of imported seed which was not planted in the certified seed zones, Argentina has theoretically about 2,121,500 bushels of good seed available for planting the next crop.

While it may be gratifying for Canadian growers to know that the Argentine has benefited by the good seed provided from the Dominion, this gratification is tempered by the statement that at present "little interest is being shown by the trade in imported seed potatoes." "Many growers and buyers," says the statement, "as well as some agricultural officials, express the view that Argentina does not really need to import seed potatoes this year because there is a good supply of certified seed available, as well as adequate supplies of table stock potatoes that can be used for planting."

"On the other hand," the report continues, "there are a few who take the longer view and who maintain that Argentina should import a quantity of seed to serve as foundation stock, and so be in a position to supply Uruguay with

first-generation seed for their main planting in July-September. However they do not consider the situation would warrant action by the government to import seed this year. In recent years Uruguay has been Argentina's best customer for both seed and table-stock potatoes. The demand in Uruguay is for first-generation seed, though when there is a significant difference between the prices of first and second-generation seed, they fill some of their requirements in the latter grade."

Complementary to the report about seed potatoes in the Argentine, Mr. McCullough comments upon the seed potato situation in Uruguay. He states in part: "For the current main crop planted in August-September, Uruguay purchased about 286,000 bushels of Argentine certified seed, mostly first-generation from Canada, as compared with 202,437 bushels last year. "Last year an officer of the Official Seed Distribution Service visited Canada and the United States to study the potato industry and purchase seed supplies. It is probable that this official will visit Canada again this year in an effort to obtain seed potatoes for the January planting. Last year New Brunswick exporters supplied 66,746 crates, or all the imported seed, for this planting. If shipping space can be arranged and c.i.f. prices are not prohibitive, Uruguay will take this fall about the same amount as last year. The demand will be for the Katahdin variety, with a large percentage of the small-size grade. The shipment should arrive at Montevideo during the latter part of December."

EDITORIAL NOTES

The end of the best Summer and early Fall we have experienced for many years.

The only idle people in Ottawa these days are the "tape" watchers—stock gambling is at a discount.

This is the last Wednesday half-holiday for the present season, though endeavours are being made to continue it throughout the year in order to comply with the prospective 56-hours week regulations.

Potato harvesting is the order of the day, and the market prospects are good. If the table or seed market does not absorb the crop, there are the starch factories and dehydrating plant.

The Conservatives of Queens have organized for the ensuing year. Though there is little prospect of an immediate election, still it is the part of prudence to assume the attitude of watchful waiting.

It is not mere optimism, or even "wistful thinking" to declare that the present Fall, Christmas and Winter business promises to be the "best ever" in this sheltered and favoured community. Money is plentiful, and what it taxes be heavy, everyone taxed has the necessary wherewithal with which to pay and look pleasant.

S. A. Commissioner Lamb who recently visited us, says he would like nothing better than a 21-year lease of the whole of this Island in which time he would convert it into a veritable paradise of productivity and indeed, luxuriousness. What, he says, is needed, is a directing, a propelling force to make us reap the fruits of our God-given opportunities. As the Mayor of New York said to the Queen of the Belgians "You have said a mouthful."

George Ernest Jean Marie Boulanger, French General, died this date 1891; described by Jules Ferry as "a music-hall St. Arnold"; became War Minister in 1886-7; created the "Boulangist" democratic agitation which threw France into confusion; dismissed for insubordination in 1888; fought a duel with Premier Floquet the same year; returned to Paris 1889, but charged with monarchical intrigues and misapplying public funds, he fled; committed suicide at Brussels, 1891.

Everything sometimes comes to him that waits. Had not Defence Minister Ralston been in need of a seat, in all probability, Mr. George H. Barbour would have succeeded Mr. A. E. MacLean as member for Prince. During Mr. MacLean's illness Mr. Barbour was considered to have the seat in his pocket. It was with great reluctance his backers consented to withdraw in favour of the new Minister. Now Mr. Barbour has his reward in being appointed permanently to one of the most important war and post-war jobs in the gift of the Government.

In response to inquiries, the authorities at Ottawa indicate that this is what is done in "Missing" cases. In general, when a serviceman is officially reported missing, dependents' allowance and assigned pay are continued to the end of the month in which he is reported missing. From the first of the month following, an interim allowance amounting to either the dependents' allowance and assigned pay in effect at the date he was reported missing, or the maximum pension applicable in the event of the soldier's death, whichever is the lesser amount, is paid to the dependent. This allowance is continued until there is change in the status of the man concerned: such as "dead," "presumed dead," "prisoner of war," "interned," or "alive." If dependents' allowance is not in pay, no interim allowance is payable. If, after the interim allowance is put into effect, the serviceman is officially reported a prisoner of war, interned or alive, the interim allowance is discontinued and the dependents' allowance and assigned pay in force at the date he was reported missing is reinstated from the date it was replaced by interim allowance. If he is officially reported, or presumed, to have died, the interim allowance as above is continued for three months from the date of the casualty, and the Canadian Pension Commission advised of the position in order that their consideration regarding pensions may be given. Future payments are under the jurisdiction of the Canadian Pension Commission.

NOTES BY THE WAY

We are now reaping the harvest we have sowed for many years in British Columbia. In peacetimes we failed to attract men and women to teach in our schools. Now in wartime, when many gallant teachers are going into the war service, and young people can get jobs far more attractive than teaching, our educational system is gravely damaged and the lives of many children permanently affected. Vancouver Sun.

There is a novel for some writer in Western penitentiary, near Pittsburg, their buyers chapel or fleshy for religious services and the cash outlay on the structure was slightly less than \$100. Inmates did the work and provided the fuel themselves. Now behind the drab, grey walls of the "pen" stands a white gleaming, mission-style place where the inmates are holding of practically all men, even hardened criminals, often lifts them to spiritual heights in sharp contrast to their sordid environment. (Kingston Whig-Standard.)

Unless a man has clothing coupons on his back, he is a member of the family he cannot buy a new suit until October 10. To try and bridge this gap, well-known tailoring firms are offering customers the delivery of coat and trousers by surrendering 21 coupons. The waistcoat (value five coupons) can be collected in the following manner: One coupon in the new clothing books are valid between now and October 10. Twenty more colored brown, then become available. One coupon takes 26 coupons. There still remains, however, the problem of the odd coupon. (London Standard.)

Remember the escape back to England of the British Army from Dunkirk? Eight hundred of those British soldiers who were taken back across the Channel 800 days picked up by them in France, Belgium and Holland. These homesick "Dunkirkers" were taken care of by the British Army. They had simply been adopted by those eight hundred Tommies. How can you account for the fact that these homesick dogs? "I can offer no explanation," writes the journalist who tells the story, "than that they were British and even the horrors of war could not denude their dog-dogness. It really dogs in distress—Our Dumb Animals.

A New York newspaper with a large circulation has announced that it is no longer going to use the word "communism" in reference to official war news. The newspaper laid down this rule for itself at the beginning of the war and its news editors have scrupulously changed every instance of the word "communist" from the C. P. and B. U. P. In the First Great War the French word was adopted generally instead of "communism." But in the Second Great War, the word was virtually out of the picture as a united nation, it seemed to be a word which would only help to divide the ranks of our readers. It doesn't really matter very much and we would gladly call them "communists." If it is a word which will help to divide the ranks of our headquarters, (Ottawa Journal.)

The Nazis don't hold women in particularly high esteem. They are considered definitely inferior to men. Men, after all, are the warriors. The Nazis are not interested in anything but the Nazi mentality. So a Nazi soldier killed on the Russian front in his will urged his wife, who still young and healthy, "to marry at once in order to bear sons for the Fatherland." And then the Nazi soldier wrote "that if the wife should not be a son, then his worldly goods should be given to the National Socialist Institute at Potsdam. It is a civilization, these German throwbacks are trying to impress on the world.—Milwaukee Journal.

It is the pilot instructor who takes the fledgling air student and gives him his first dual time in the air. The instructor dies in the air, and eventually sends him off solo—with a bat on the back, and a cold lump of ice in his own hand. The instructor dies in the air, and eventually sends him off solo—with a bat on the back, and a cold lump of ice in his own hand. The instructor dies in the air, and eventually sends him off solo—with a bat on the back, and a cold lump of ice in his own hand. The instructor dies in the air, and eventually sends him off solo—with a bat on the back, and a cold lump of ice in his own hand.

Belfast's street artists are opportunists, take advantage of any new idea for drawing which may attract the attention of passers-by, and since the arrival of the American forces, Belfast's business has improved for them. It is commonplace to see three or four Americans standing admiring the drawings on the pavement. Yesterday I noticed that one of the artists had introduced a new work—heads carved from turnips. He had completed three heads of Mr. Churchill, Stalin, and Hitler—and I must say that they were very good. Details such as eyebrows and noses were skilfully sketched in. Mr. Churchill's head was "turned out" with the inevitable cigar. The "exhibition" attracted a good deal of attention, and when I was passing there was quite a crowd of spectators.—Bristol Evening Post.

It is extremely regrettable that when the official and general relationships between Canada and the United States are so friendly, the general public could not get along amicably in co-operation with one another and with Great Britain in the serious business of battling our enemies. The kind of kind of perturbed publicity should be placed before hundreds of thousands of theatre-goers from Halifax to Victoria. The big motion picture interests across the border are trying to mislead their own people by putting lines with the pictures that are being shown. The part played by a neighbouring country and unduly magnify the part taken by their own, that is their bias. The course, even though it is bad taste, Canadian audiences is mad. However, should not have to be

Haugland's Diary
Lost in Wilds Of New Guinea Jungle

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MELBOURNE, Australia, Sept. 29 (AP)—The story of what happened to Vern Haugland, Associated Press War Correspondent, during the first 32 days of the six weeks he was missing in the wilds of New Guinea was disclosed today in the diary which he kept while he was able to write. The pencilled entries in the small, black, paper-bound notebook begin Aug. 8, and end Sept. 9. How Haugland fared in subsequent days and how he came to be in a native village where missionaries found him Sept. 19 is not known and may never be known for the reasons stated in the diary. He remained so until his first period of lucidity in a Port Moresby hospital, where he now is recovering. From his diary and other information it can be said that Haugland landed by parachute somewhere in the higher ranges of the Owen Stanley mountains and by a tortuous route followed mountain streams and made his way toward a coastal valley. Later, James A. Michael, Temple, Okla., co-pilot of the bomber in which Haugland was riding out on a heavy storm en route from Australia to New Guinea Aug. 7, still is listed as missing. Haugland, who bailed out just before Michael, met the co-pilot on the second day of his wandering but the two became separated Aug. 16. Aug. 17—Bailed out about 6:30 at 13,000 feet. Uninjured. Aug. 8—Heard plane at seven. Aug. 10—Mike and I hiked all day. Aug. 12—Thru God's grace Mike and I are still together. Forked river near fork. Aug. 13—Still no food, no sign of Mike. Aug. 14—Not much progress. Most horrible rainy night yet: we got pile of wet weeds, slept under them, having in a crowd was outside. Aug. 15—Over more mts., heard plane but too much clouds. Aug. 16—Both very weak. Later, Aug. 16—Must take to river. We may get separated or drowned but pray to God for safety. Entry in different handwriting, presumably Michael's: "In case we are separated I'll be up the river with my food and my rifle to rescue Lt. James A. Michael." Later Aug. 16—Mike went up over the hill. I started down the river, saw I couldn't make it and came back to dry my clothes. Aug. 17—Plane came over early, but too far away—didn't see me. Very weak. Aug. 18—Awful climb up mt. Terrible mts. ahead. River as impassable—winds endlessly. View on top convinced me only a miracle could save me. Aug. 19—Second day lying on rocks, chewing grass and reeds, praying a great deal. Aug. 20—Worst rainy night since Mike and I spent two terrible ones. I was just lying in the mud, soaked and stinking all night. Somehow stronger today. Aug. 22—Worst rainy night yet—didn't think I could stand that torture. Rain today—dread tonight. Aug. 23—Hard work, dry night. Two and one-half weeks with nothing to eat—my body looks terrible. Aug. 25—Worst night of all. Heavy rain. River came up, flooded me out of one bed, then another. Had to climb into rocks and sit shivering there. Aug. 26—Awoke a bit delirious for first time. Aug. 28—This may be wrong date; it is very late in the night and full of bad dreams. I have been semi-delirious. Two or three days. Found some delicious berries on—Climbed all day. Evening—Aug. 29—On top, amazing, awe-inspiring view. Aug. 30—Got dry during night, so fairly comfortable despite lack of cover. Sept. 1—Reached top, for first time see great valley far away. God, help me keep my strength—this may be into settled area. Sept. 2—Almost longest hike yesterday and today. Now going down into valley—hope opens through. Sept. 3—Reached river bottom by extreme peaks, bathed, washed out bandages, dried feet. One toe very badly swollen. Sept. 4—After tough day worst weather, cold night. Hand so numb can't write. Terrible struggle thru jungle today. Sundown—climbed, most wonderful view yet. Sharp air battle. (No elaboration of this statement). Sept. 6—Reached river's end in valley. Now surrounded by rice fields which can't find. Only chance now native come, I guess. Almost nothing edible several days—very weak. Answer to prayers—dozens and dozens of bramble berries. Sept. 7—Berry breakfast—forded river, berries alone. Mosquitoes unbearable. Little native twig shelter. Sept. 8—Today tried ford river couldn't. Many good berries still. Crossed big river on log jam, got almost across another on log meaning five foot jump, waded instead. Found three native huts one with floor. Surrounded by stinking weeds. Sick in night, first time, probably from stingers on hair all over mouth. Sept. 9—Spent rainy a.m. in hut drying shoes. Where from here? Impossible stick close to river because of impassable trail reeds. P.M.—Thank God I kept near reeds got to faint animal track. Crossed stream on log at berry bridge. Found trail crew, definitely track thru forest. Made more distance so far than for weeks. Sun still high. All creeks logged over, no vines, all cleared.

The Trend Away From Socialism

(News, Toronto) A great many amateur and professional students of political economy have expressed their views of late against the kind of politico-economic system Canada will develop after the war. The consensus seems to be that there will come into being a much more highly socialized state than has existed hitherto in this country; that the government will assume a greater responsibility for the welfare and prosperity of the individual. Much of this may have to recommend it, the means of which it must be implemented are likely at least to defer its attainment. For some years there was a growing public sentiment in favor of a more highly socialized state. There was developing a feeling that private industry and individual endeavor under the capitalist system had failed to provide the masses with that more abundant life which should be their due. The experience of ten long years of depression did much to justify public opinion in that regard. Then came the war, and with it the creation of a multiplicity of government boards and bureaus. To-day these creatures of the government are almost omnipotent—empowered to usurp the functions of parliament itself. They regulate with the authority of law the daily affairs and welfare of every citizen. But since are not lacking that a great many people are fed up to the teeth with their activities. Their manifold meddling, bungling, ill-conceived plans have driven folks right to distraction. Greetings on wages, with resulting inequities, have not endeared government control to the people. Control of prices which fails to prevent a rising cost of living and brings about such fantastic situations as the beef shortage, but which requires the employment of thousands of civil servants for its operation, is no longer so generally regarded as a boon to the family budget. Instead of promoting post-war socialism, it is probable that a continuation of the present trend towards bureaucracy during another year or more of war will persuade most citizens to advocate a return to rugged individualism.

'Sickest Man In Canada'

(R. J. Deachman in the Ottawa Journal) I set down in the smoker. There were two others present, both medical men I knew. They were "talking shop."

"A short time ago," said one of them, "I had a professional call from the sickest man in Canada. 'I hope he is quite well now,' replied the other, 'if not you might call in as consultant.' " "Thank you," was the reply, "he's in the army now—Category 'A.'" Then he pulled a medical sheet out of his pocket and handed it to his friend. There was much laughter. They were quite amused. "Then one of them turned to me. 'You are not a medical man?' he said. 'No,' I replied, 'worse luck. If I were I might enjoy your joke.' " "You will enjoy this," he said, as he handed me the sheet. It was the usual form, the medical sheet of a doctor, the statement of name, age, place of residence, record of past illnesses. This card was 21 and read as follows: "I had, according to his own story, suffered from almost every ailment. The question recurs: 'Have you ever suffered from any of the following: pneumonitis, asthma, heart disease, kidney or bladder trouble, rupture, varicose veins, nervous and mental disease.' " To each he answered with a straight "yes." On venereal disease he admitted one and denied the other. He suffered from fits, had defective eyesight, but did not wear glasses. He also had foot trouble. At the bottom of this imposing record the doctor had written: Category "A" and beside it these words: "I do not believe one word of all he says about his diseases."

"Leprosy is not listed," I said as I handed back the document. "No," said the doctor, "but if it had been he would have had it."

I asked if in the opinion of these two experts in human ailments this man would be likely to make a good soldier, and the tenor of the reply, on which both agreed, was that the answers given were no indication whatever of his soldierly qualities or lack of them. Some men will try ever dodge to keep out of the army and then enjoy army life just as completely as the man who volunteers. There are a few who are not so. This man had lived a more or less secluded existence. He disliked the idea of constant contacts with other men, living in a crowd was outside the field of his experience. "It's like a residence colony," remarked one of the doctors. "There are a few who can't stand up to it but thousands look back at it as the happiest days of their life. The chances are that army life will be the happiest experience of the sickest man in Canada."

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The Poet's Corner

SUMMER—1942
What special virtue can we claim
For whom another summer glowed
And sang?
Whose days undarkened, rich in joys
And duties self-imposed, ended
In nights, moon-white and flowered
With stars,
Astrid with planes, familiar only, and beloved?
Shall we then "count our blessings"
As the miser
Counts his hoard and hugs it to his heart?
Unblest as miser's gloating
Is mouthed and empty gratitude!
The power we garnered through
The heat-free days,
The calm of restful nights
Are sacred loans to be returned tenfold
To lenders that know not day or night—
Where hour and hour alike crawl
by
Dragging new horrors in unbroken
chain
Save as our flag gladdens despair-filled eyes
With vision of a world rebuilt for men.
When once our giant-strength un-
Adds its inconceivable might,
And earth and sea and air are
cleansed
Of all the God-defying horde!
—Ruhamah Scheinfeld Frank.
SALMON OUTPUT
British Columbia's 36 salmon canneries in 1941 had a combined value of more than \$14,641,000.

Jim's in it for the Duration.. and so are we..



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OYSTERS OF P. E. I.
Prince Edward Island's oyster production for 1941 totalled 5,500 barrels with a marketed value of \$54,000.

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