THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

Morning Daily (Founded in 1847)

President: Lieut. Col. W. Chester S. McLure
Vice-President: J. R. Burnett, K. J. S.
Secretary: Lieut. Col. D. A. MacKinnon, D.S.O.
Editor and Managing Director: J. R. Burnett, F.J.S.
Associate Editors: Frank Walker and Lieut. Ian A. Burnett, R.C.N.V.R. (On Active Service)

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

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1945

The Tariff Board

Liberal papers from one end of Canada to the other are now criticising the tariff increases announced in the Ilsley budget. Most clamorous complainant is the *Winnipeg Free Press*, which is urging that the Tariff Board be re-established and allowed to function as it did in pre-war years.

The Tariff Board Act was passed by Parliament on the initiative (as the *Free Press* admits) of the Bennett Government in 1932. Under Part I of the Act, applications to the Government for tariff increases or reductions were referred by the Minister of Finance to the Tariff Board. Thereupon every interested party including the broad interest of consumers, was notified and invited to appear at the public hearings. Evidence was taken. Cross-examination was permitted. The board had its own experts and frequently carried out independent surveys of particular industries. The findings of the board were sent to the Minister of Finance and in due course were made public.

Under Part II, the board heard appeals from departmental decisions. It brought to these cases an independent, third-party judgment. Previously, the only appeal from a departmental ruling was to the Customs Appeal Board, a body comprised of the very men who, in their individual capacities, had made the original rulings that were in dispute.

What is being asked now is—Why is the Tariff Board not functioning?

Of the pre-war three-man board, George Sedgwick, K. C., the chairman, is dead. Milton Campbell has retired, having completed his ten-year term of office. Charles Hebert continues to be a member but is on war leave. At the moment he is the military attache at the embassy at Brussels.

Hector McKinnon, secretary of the earlier Advisory Board and of the later Tariff Board from its inception to the death of Mr. Sedgwick, is now the chairman. He is, as well, the head of the Stabilization Board which deals with subsidies in relation to the price ceiling. This is a full-time job and in fact Mr. McKinnon has been unable properly to function as the chairman of the Tariff Board for several years.

Actually the board is carrying on after a fashion. An official of the Finance Department has been appointed temporarily to the board and, with Mr. McKinnon, he forms a quorum. Obviously, however, the board cannot function in a real sense with part-time members.

The reconstruction of the board would require that Mr. McKinnon be relieved of his present duties and give his full time to tariff matters. Mr. Herbert would either have to return from overseas or make way for a successor. A third member would have to be named, presumably a Maritimer or a westerner.

Apart from personnel, the board remains in existence with a skeleton staff which includes the more important of the pre-war officials.

Australian Enterprise

Here is a sample of Australian enterprise quoted in the *Newsletter*:—In response to an urgent appeal from the United States, the Leeton canning factory supplied General MacArthur's men with tinned green vegetables during their heroic defence of Bataan in 1942. The manager of the cannery (Mr. H. J. Williams) said that the Murrumbidgee irrigation areas had, since Japan entered the war, supplied 80 per cent of all canned fruit and vegetables shipped to the Allied forces from Australia. An appeal from Washington for any vegetable foods Australia could provide was passed on to the cannery when Japan entered the war. The cannery had, up to that time, handled only fruit, and there was very little greenstuff suitable for canning. Within a few days a considerable area of silver beet was sown, and within record time the matured crop was in 700,000 cans, ready for delivery. America provided a survey vessel to carry 27,000 cases, and in less than two months from the receipt of the order the cargo was on the way. The vessel got through safely, although later she was sunk.

A U. S. Example

The new tax bill before the American Congress shows Washington more alive than Ottawa to the necessity of quick and effective reversion to peace-time economy. The excess-profits tax is to be terminated at the end of the year, while additional relief is to be given to corporations which do not benefit from its elimination. Individuals with earnings between $5,000 and $25,000 will have their tax bills reduced by 12 to 20 per cent next year. The higher income groups will obtain smaller proportionate reductions. About 12,000,000 individuals in the lower and moderate income brackets will be removed from the tax rolls.

Canadians who are condemned by Mr. Ilsley's budget scheme to continue to pay three quarters of the wartime levels of excess profits may have some difficulty in understanding why this crushing handicap to industry and all forms of business enterprise remains in Canada, when it is being discontinued in the United States where a much smaller proportion of war costs were paid out of revenue than was the case in this country. They may be quite as mystified over the larger relief American taxpayers are getting compared to the Canadian 16 per cent reduction, as well as over the exemption of 12,000,000 Americans in the low and moderate income categories from income taxation in its entirety.

The answer, suggests an exchange, is that while Ottawa is budgeting primarily for revenues which are still being called upon for payment of unwarrantably large proportion of a war-cost hangover, Washington is placing national reconversion from war to peace economy above all other considerations.

But at Ottawa, Government by order-in-council still dallies superfluous on the stage, imposes taxes at its own sweet will, and spends uncounted millions without the approval or even the knowledge of the people's elected representatives in Parliament. Canadians are traditionally a long-suffering people, but the limit of their endurance is by way of being discovered by the powers that be.

—EDITORIAL NOTES—

"As an agency of democratic government," declares Mr. Justice Keiler MacKay, Toronto, "the Press is our indispensible ally in peace or war."

* * * *

It is now practicable for the City Council to go full steam ahead with its Airport housing relief policy—thanks to the enlightened action of the Provincial Government.

* * * *

Evidently Prime Minister King is hurrying home, not so much to sit in on the atomic bomb conference at Washington, as to squash the civil war in his party caucus at Ottawa.

* * * *

General de Gaulle has not been ousted as leader in France; only he has paved the way for a constitutionally chosen president according to the new constitution now being framed. Meanwhile he will reign as head of the "Care-taker" Government until the Fourth Republic is formally set up.

* * * *

His experience among men on active service had taught him, Commissioner Orames says, that returned men would ask only for suitable employment, a home and "the privilege of being allowed to forget the past and be treated like ordinary people."

* * * *

John Milton, English poet and prose writer, died this date 1074; his greatest poem is *Paradise Lost;* his principal prose work *Areopagitica,* a plea for the freedom of the Press, the Presbyterians having objected to his heretical views on divorce.

Honour, glory and popular praise
Rocks whereon greatest men have oftest wrecked.

* * * *

It is because the Liberals from the Maritimes number more in the caucus than do those from the Prairies and the West, that they are in a position for the first time in fifty years to show fight for their rights. Hitherto the Western Liberals have swamped them, and the Government accordingly treated them with a sort of tolerant contempt. This is one good turn the C. C. F.'s and Social Creditors have unintentionally done us.

* * * *

While there were substantial increases in imports of goods from the United Kingdom, other Empire countries and 'other' foreign countries during September there was a wide decline in imports from the United States with the result that total imports fell short of September last year by $37.4 millions, according to figures of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

* * * *

Mr. Hume Wrong, associate Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs, said at a Commons external affairs committee that the rank of minister is in the course of disappearance and the day was coming when the heads of all Canadian diplomatic missions abroad will hold ambassadorial rank. He also disclosed that while the Candian consular service was in line to grow the Canadian consulate in Greenland—established as a war-time measure—probably will be discontinued.

* * * *

A mother's treasure. A United Kingdom firm has developed a new "quarter-in-the-slot" washing machine which is simpler to operate than a radio set. It is completely automatic and will wash ten pounds of clothes in forty minutes. The housewife has to do no more than put the clothes in, add soap powder and turn on the switch. The machine fills itself with water, washes the clothes, triple rinses them and damp-dries them. It also empties and cleans itself and shuts itself off. "Laundrettes" equipped with ten or twelve machines will soon be opened in many parts of the country, reports the London *Daily Mail.* They will also be installed in working class blocks or flats.

* * * *

Returned men who spent so much time in the metropolis will be interested to learn that among London's reconstruction plans is the development of the south bank of the Thames, opposite Westminster, as a cultural and recreational area instead of the derelict and bombed out wharves and warehouses there at present. Provision is made for the accommodation of a proposed British National Theatre on a site near that of Shakespeare's famous Globe Playhouse. Recently the National Theatre Committee which had previously acquired a site elsewhere announced the acceptance of this new proposal.

* * * *

It doesn't do to be overly lenient with offenders who are ever ready with regretting their shortcomings or wrong-doing. The true function of regret for mistakes is to goad the sinner into mending his ways. And this he will do, when outraged conscience has punished him enough—provided, however, that he has a vital impulse towards righteous living; and provided, also, that there is enough good material in his character (despite much weakness), to sustain him in obedience to soul-satisfying standards, once he has learned his lesson. Otherwise he must be made to take his licks to see if his flesh be more tender than his conscience.

* * * *

According to London *Sunday Express* 240 Canadian deserters and absentees are in hiding in Britain "in constant fear of arrest." The article said remarkably few have been "given away". They were reported to be spread widely through Britain, some in small villages. Provost reports show that most of the absentees are sheltered by women. Authorities are asking how it is that such large numbers are able to escape arrest without identity cards, ration books or clothing coupons. Military police have been ordered to round up absentees, many of whom are said to be holding down civilian jobs.

Notes By The Way

Science has now produced a combination laundry and dish-washing machine. Owners are cautioned against trying to put the glassware through the wringer. — Edmonton Journal.

How Australia's beef exports suffered during the war, says The Family Herald and Weekly Star, is shown by their drop from 293,804,000 pounds in 1937-38 to 22,628,907 pounds in 1942-43—over a 90 per cent decrease.

In these far-off islands and in other parts of the world the Dutch the French and the British have got to take into consideration the fact that their wards have grown up—or think they have. The colonizing nations which have made heavy investments in these places have certain rights and if they will get together with the natives agreement can be reached leading to independence within the particular commonwealth concerned or even to entire independence, if such can be shown to be imperative. All these dark-skinned boys are getting to be too big now to be taken into the woodshed and spanked.—Fort William Times-Journal.

The British fog-burner, "Fido," has an American form which was developed by Babcock and Wilcox engineers. "Fido" is short for "fog," "intensive," "dispersal" and "of." The American modification has burners which may be installed with a minimum of disturbance to an airfield and a minimum of obstruction to aircraft on the field. The burners are ignited electrically at will from a control tower. A bushy flame give off an intense heat with complete combustion and a minimum of smoke.

If anyone thinks the U. S. has a monopoly on the atomic bomb idea and figures that, because U. S. intentions are good, all must necessarily be well with the world, he is begging for bitter disillusionment. As Dr. Edward Condon, associate director of the Westinghouse Research Laboratories, says, vastly simpler ways of making atomic bombs may soon enable a few scientists with a small plant in some remote haven to end the Anglo-American monopoly of nuclear power. Moral: Don't develop a Maginot Bomb mentality." — Brantford Expositor.

One may speculate to the end of time as to whether men of Ley's stripe were congenital criminals or whether something in postwar German debauched them. Debauched they certainly were. In defeat they can neither live nor die with dignity. No cause survives them and none will perish with they. They had no cause—only wild words behind which walked their cruelty and lust. But Ley may have been a cut above one or two of his companions. Looking in the mirror of his wasted life he first befuddled himself with alcohol — and then with death.—New York Times.

Think how much cleaner, more presentable and undoubtedly healthier Brantford, for instance, would be if all its factories went underground somewhat after the manner described, and the surface were left to beautiful residential and garden areas. Visionary? Of course. But not in the sense that it is fantastic or impossible. War has demonstrated the practicability of a troglodyte existence. This could be improved and perfected. And, besides, think what a comfort such a set-up, or rather set-down, would be in the case of the outbreak of "the next war!"—Brantford Expositor.

With a few ingenious accessories and attachments, the new jeep will plough fields, cultivate them, bind oats, thresh wheat, bale straw, hoist grain, grind and plant corn, mow hay, rake it, bale it, haul it, dig post holes and wells, spread manure, operate grindstones, saw wood, spray orchards, whitewash or paint houses and barns, fill silos, plough snow, operate farm electric plants, herd cattle, round them up, skid logs, stretch fence wire, haul water, dig potatoes, deliver milk, move buildings, clear scrub growth. But these are only a few of its uses.—Washington Post.

It is time that some parents change the ideas they convey to children that policemen are sort of bogey men who will go round picking up little boys and girls when they do something which does not have parental approval. This implants a wrong conception of the duties of the police who should be regarded as friends and protectors. In spite of the feeling that persists in some quarters the police are far more anxious to prevent crime than to wait until a crime has been committed and then to catch those responsible. A good police chief is far more pleased with an annual report reasonably free of crime of all kinds than a mounting record of arrests and convictions. — Saint John Telegraph-Journal.

The Poets' Corner

OLD MOUNTAINS

What substitute for mountains do they own,
Who walk the city's streets, each so alone
Within his skin, and driven by a need,
For what he cannot put his finger on?
What is it that he lacks, on which to feed?
Mountains know,
Mountains were born old and wise.
Forests take seed, grow tall in grace and die,
Within the twinkling of a mountain's eye;
The human span is less in reckoning
Than the scrape of a shadow of an eagle's wing.
Low-lying, silent, crested in morning sun,
Gold with the morning, black under the night,
All that a mountain has to do, is be.
Yet out of its ageless soil and stones
Shaped in a blue serenity,
A thousand people living in its sight
Take strength into the marrow of their bones.

—Blanca Bradbury, in New York Herald Tribune.

PUBLIC FORUM

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

P. E. I. HOG POSSIBILITIES

Sir,—While the plan outlined in my letter of Saturday last for the establishment of a really worth while hog producing industry in P.E.I. has apparently met with general approval, I am being asked why it was that I omitted from the list of prize winners the three professional gentlemen in charge of the Dominion Government Production Service.

I certainly had no intention of under-rating the valuable services that for years have been rendered by Dr. E.A. Notting and his two assistants, Mr. S.D. Irvine and Mr. L.W. Roper. With persistency and determination, surmounting at times serious difficulties and not infrequently meeting with scant encouragement, these men have succeeded in raising the standard of the hogs of the Island to the very satisfactory status reported by Mr. Gillies in his recent letter to The Guardian. While we rarely see Dr. Notting's name nor that of his assistants in public print, there is no question but that the farmers of the Province appreciate fully the valuable assistance and practical advice tendered to them at all times. These men, moreover, are too well known to require any praise from me.

I have also been criticized of speaking for the future enlarged raising of hogs as a new and important industry for the Island. That criticism is not, I feel, justified. With a hog population of fifty or sixty thousand distributed among twelve or thirteen thousand farmers, the production has so far been simply an incident in mixed farming and cannot be classed as an Island industry recognized as such by the outside world nor will it be until it has attained to figures several times its present proportion. We are admittedly producing the best hogs in Canada but we are hiding our light under a bushel and up to the present time are not known in England nor likely to be until regular weekly and fortnightly shipments of high grade Wiltshire sides are made to the Old Country or to any other country with which we may decide to establish an export trade.

By the way, a friend, speaking of this matter said to me a day or two ago, "In my opinion, there is no reasonable limit to the possibilities of high grade Island hog trade provided we can obtain ample supplies of feed grain."

I am, Sir, etc.
H. K. S. HEMMING.

Britain's Aid to Greece

The aid the United Kingdom has given to Greece has included, in the words of the London Daily Express correspondent in Salonika: "Anything from building a Bailey bridge to bringing a Greek baby into the world."

Transportation was one of the most pressing difficulties. When the Germans withdrew from Greece, they destroyed communication facilities with special ferocity. On a section of railway north of Salonika, the amount of destruction per mile of line is among the highest encountered anywhere in Europe.

Transportation troops of the British Army in Greece were able to put roads and ports into service again without much delay, but the railways presented a greater problem. Nearly all serviceable rolling stock was at Athens and there had been immense destruction in certain areas. There was thus no means of getting locomotives to the remaining lengths of rail, where a service could be operated. The Peloponnesian railway for example, had lost the rail bridge over the Corinth canal and was thus cut off from the lines in the south.

* * *

The British Army solved the problem by loading two locomotives, two rail cars and a number of freight wagons on to Diesel-engined harbour lighters manned by the Royal Engineers. The journey by sea was made from the Pireaus to Navplion, where a branch of the railway touched the sea. Navplion, there was a landing ramp built two years before by the Germans. An engineer on the railway had passed the news of its completion to the British Intelligence, and two days before it was due to be used the R. A.F. effectively put the ramp out of action.

Now the lighters were beached at one of the craters in the quay wall made by the R. A. F., and locomotives and rolling stock were hauled up the incline. Soon afterwards, trains were running from Navplion to Argos, Mycenae and Corinth.

After this, the transfer by boat of other rolling stock was arranged to Khalkis and Patras. At Khalkis locomotives had to be sent in parts for assembly on the quay and the workshop was completely improvised.

The British military authorities, on behalf of U. N. R. R. A., have delivered two thousand five hundred motor trucks. This will ensure the distribution of relief supplies from abroad as well as goods produced in Greece. The United Kingdom Government has already handed over a number of coasters to the Greek Government and hope to be able to make more available as is necessary.

The Port of Salonika had been almost entirely demolished by the Germans, and a large section, rebuilt by British engineers, was recently handed over to the Greek authorities and opened to shipping. In August, the Tirnavos bridge, on the main route from Athens to Salonika, was opened by the Greek Commander-in-Chief.

British military engineers had played a large part in its repair. Earlier this year, many thousands of warm garments were dropped by the R. A. F. for women and children in the remote mountain villages cut off from the outside world by snow. The Greek newspaper Kathimerina NEA reports two British loans, amounting to three hundred and twenty thousand pounds, for the reconstruction and enlargement of the Corinth Canal.

The "Save the Children Fund" has teams at work in Greece doing medical relief work, distributinv food and clothing, and reuniting lost children and parents wherever possible. Untilt he present organization for relief could be set up under military liaison and U. N. R. R. A. thousands of hungry Greeks were fed from British Army soup kitchens in Athens andt he Pireaus, and emergency rations were issued to two hundred and seventy-one thousand people. All these supplies were drawn from military stores in the Middle East.

EDUCATION WEEK, NOV. 11th to 17th.

The following speakers will be heard over Radio Station CFCY:

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 12th—7:15
"Education Builds Unity and National Responsibility"
Rev. G. R. ELLSWORTH, B.A., M.Sc., D.D.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 13th—6:30
"Education Promotes National Health"
COL. W. W. REID, D.S.O.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 14th—7:15
"Education—A Home and School Partnership"
MRS. R. R. HURST and MISS JACQUELINE MACDONALD

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 15th—6:30
"Education is Preparation for the Full Life"
MR. LLOYD W. SHAW, M.A.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 16th—7:15
"Education Prepares Youth for the Workaday World"
MR. NORMAN MacDONALD

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 17th—6:30
"Education Can Help Canada—Will Canada Help Education"
W. J. P. MacMILLAN, M.D., C.M., F.A.S.C., L.L.D., O.B.E.

Soviet Private Property

The economic system of the Soviet Union is based on Socialist ownership of the means and instruments of production.

Socialist property in the USSR exists either in the form of State property, or in the form of cooperative and collective-farm property.

The land, its natural deposits, waters, forests, industries enterprises (mills, factories, mines), rail, water and air transport, banks, postoffices, telegraph and telephones, large State-organized agricultural enterprises (state farms, machine and tractor stations, and the like), as well as municipal enterprises and the bulk of the dwelling houses in the cities, are State property, i.e., belong to the whole people.

Cooperative-collective farm property is formed by farmers voluntarily joining a collective farm, and handicraftsmen, a cooperative organization, after which they pool the means and instruments of production or pay dues as members of the cooperative organization.

Collective Economy

The prevailing form of agriculture in the USSR is collective economy, i.e., collective farming of the land. By 1939, 93.5 per cent of the total number of farm households were in the collective farms.

In a collective farm all the principal instruments and means of production are pooled as public property—all the draft animals, agricultural implements, seed stocks, fodder in quantities necessary for maintaining collective-farm cattle, farm buildings needed for running the collective farm and all installations for processing the produce of the collective farm.

In collective farms and cooperative organizations all the basic means of production as well as all the output, as distinct from State enterprises, are the common property of the members of the collective farm or the cooperative organization who use this property, as indicated by the general meeting of collective farmers or members of the cooperative organization.

The land occupied by collective farms is secured to them for their use free of charge and in perpetuity, by special Government deeds and cannot be bought, sold or leased.

In a collective farm the members retain for their personal use a small plot of land attached to their dwellings (from one-half to two and a half acres), and as their personal property a dwelling house, livestock, poultry, and agricultural implements needed for farming the plot.

Soviet law permits the small private economy of individual farmers and handicraftsmen, based on their personal labor.

The prevailing form of economy in the USSR is the Socialist system. A total of 98.7 per cent of the productive capacity of the entire national economy consists of public property, 1.1 per cent is the personal property of collective farmers and only 0.2 per cent is owned by private individuals—farmers and handicraftsmen.

Private property of citizens exists on the basis of the two main forms of public property: State property and cooperative-collective farm property.

To have a correct idea of what this means, one must clearly grasp the interrelations between public and private property in the USSR.

In the Soviet Union the income from State enterprises, and the output of publicly-owned enterprises, do not go to private individuals, thus creating an undue accumulation of wealth in their hands, but are put at the disposal of the State and is the property of all the people.

The distribution of all output of State enterprises follows certain main channels. One part is designated for making good the wear and tear of the means of production and for the construction of new mills and factories. Certain sums are allotted to insurance and reserve funds. Allocations are also made for maintaining the Government's administrative machinery and for strengthening the country's defenses.

The rest of the output is earmarked for consumption. It is divided into two main parts. The first is designated to satisfy the requirements of the people—allocations for cultural and public services and for the incapacitated. The second part is for personal consumption.

The distribution of that portion of the public output earmarked for personal consumption among workers, intellectuals and office employees is effected in the USSR in the form of wages.

Everyone receives in the form of wages that share of the public output which is due him in accordance with the quantity and quality of the labor he has expended.

All commodities produced by State enterprises and destined for consumption by the population, are sold through the State trading machinery.

Every citizen may acquire, out of his earnings, any commodities he desires for his personal consumption.

The citizens of the USSR are not limited in any way in acquiring personal property if it is not used as a means of exploiting another person's labor.

Private Savings

Every citizen, for example, may be the owner of substantial personal savings but he may not lend this money out at interest or practice usury.

It is not permissible for citizens of the USSR, possessing large libraries, to make a practice of lending books out for payment. Every citizen may purchase for his own needs an automobile, a sewing machine, a tractor, a threshing machine, a mowing machine, or any other means of production, but he has no right to use them as a source of unearned income or as a means of profiting from the labor of workers hired to operate them.

The right of citizens to acquire out of their own earnings commodities necessary for their personal consumption is insured by law. Article 10 of the Constitution of the USSR reads as follows: "The right of citizens to personal ownership of their incomes from work and of their savings, of their dwelling houses and subsidiary household economy, their household furniture and utensils and articles of personal use and convenience, as well as the right of inheritance of personal property of citizens, is protected by law."

CORNS Lifted Out, No Pain!

No pads or plasters to fuss with—just a few drops of a painless remedy PUTNAM'S CORN EXTRACTOR—only a few applications and relief comes quickly. Tackle your sore corn today. For rapid results, for greater comfort, use the old reliable Corn remover, PUTNAM'S CORN EXTRACTOR, 35c at all dealers in medicine.

Putnam's Corn Extractor

BUYING DAILY AT SOURIS
LIVE and DRESSED
FOWL and CHICKENS
Crates Supplied
EASTERN PACKING CO.
Souris

MAX FACTOR
Pancake Make-up

Created by Max Factor, Hollywood's Make-up genius, who for many years has been chief cosmetician to the screen and stage profession. We also have the following.

Max Factor Face Powder ..... 75c and $1.35
Max Factor Foundation Cream ..... 75c and $1.35
Max Factor Cold Cream ..... 75c and $1.35
Max Factor Dry Skin Cream ..... 75c and $1.35
Max Factor Lipsticks ..... 75c and $1.35
Max Factor Lipsticks Refills ..... 60c and $1.00
Max Factor Rouge 75c
Max Factor Astringent, Skin Freshener, Mascara, Eye Shadow, Eyebrow Pencil, Lip Brush, Powder Brush and Paste Rouge.

ATTENTION
TRUSS WEARERS

To those of you who are unfortunate enough to have to wear a truss we ask the question, are you satisfied with the one you are wearing? Does it fit comfortably, or is it an antiquated and out-of-date style. We have a large assortment of the most modern trusses, all sizes and styles and at prices to suit everybody.

THE 2 MACS
149 Great George Street
Mail Orders Given Prompt Attention.

BACKACHE
SCIATIC PAINS
RELIEVED QUICKLY

The distress of these complaints can often be given relief quickly with Nerviline. Massage vigorously, rubbing lots of Nerviline in quite deeply. Plenty of rubbing won't do any harm and will help materially in the acute stages. Carry out this treatment every three hours, massaging from five to 15 minutes each time. In chronic conditions massage 3 times a day. You will find that when applied to muscular aches and pains Nerviline works quickly and oh so effectively. Help to rub your backache away with penetrating Nerviline—it effects a fine control over many rheumatic muscular and joint pains. Thousands use it with great success. Sold in 35c bottles at all dealers.

NERVILINE
Quick Relief for Pain

G. F. Hutcheson & SON
OPTOMETRISTS
"Specialists in the fitting of glasses for the correction of ocular defects."
53 Grafton Street

Professional Cards

Neil W. Higgins
Chartered Accountant
144 Richmond St.
Charlottetown
Tel. 589 P.O. Box 66

J. A. McGUIGAN, B.A.
NOTARY, ETC.
BARRISTER, SOLICITOR
CURRIE BUILDING

M. ALBAN FARMER
B. A., LL. B.
MONEY TO LOAN
BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, ETC.
CHARLOTTETOWN
Canadian Bank of Commerce Bldg

ALEX W. MATHIESON
Office: 90 Great George Street
Money to Loan Collection
BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, ETC.

H. F. McPhee B.A. K.C.
NOTARY Etc.
BARRISTER, SOLICITOR
Riley Building Charlottetown

BELL & MATHIESON
Barristers, Solicitors, &c.
R. R. BELL, M.L.A.,
D. L. MATHIESON, LL.B., K.C.
Attorneys-at-Law
LOANS ON CITY AND FARM PROPERTIES
COLLECTIONS
150 Richmond St.
Charlottetown, P.E.I.

PALMER & HASLAM
A. J. HASLAM, B.A., LL.B.
BARRISTER, ETC.
Bank of Nova Scotia Chambers
Charlottetown, P. E. I.
MONEY TO LOAN
Phone 85 P. O. Box 12

Richard B. Johnston
Attorney At Law
Commissioner for Deeds, Etc., to Prince Edward Island
(Successor to Late Richard E. Johnston)
Office Suite 420, 31 Milk Street
Boston, Mass.

EYES EXAMINED
AND
GLASSES FITTED
J. S. Taylor
OPTOMETRIST
Corner Kent and Queen Sts.
Phone 1956
Evenings by Appointments
Phone Residence 1013

Frederic A. Large
BARRISTER, ETC.
Phillips Building. 111 Grafton St.
Phone 1048 P. O. Box 442
CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I.

McLeod & Bentley
W. E. BENTLEY, K. C.
J. A. BENTLEY, K. C.
Barristers and Attorneys-at-Law
154 Prince Street

Charles R. McQuaid
B. A.
Barrister, Solicitor, Notary, Etc.
Eastern Trust Building, Charlottetown
Phone 1711

H. R. DOANE & CO.
Chartered Accountants
53 Grafton Street,
Charlottetown
Phone 2000 Box 247
Randolph W. Manning, C. A.

Public Stenographer
Mimeographing cards and circular correspondence, typing and bookkeeping.
MISS HELEN GIDDEN
Telephone 1880-J.
P. O. Box 452.
Connaught Apts. No. 4.

Morrell and Company
Chartered Accountants
D. F. ARCHIBALD
Eastern Trust Building
Charlottetown