

THE GUARDIAN

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

CHARLOTTETOWN FRIDAY, JANUARY 30, 1948

Canadian Federation

As Mr. St. Laurent is being groomed as Prime Minister Mackenzie King's successor, it is well to have his views at first hand on the subject of the true nature of Canadian federation.

"I have taken the position that the B. N. A. Act divided the Canadian national sovereignty between Parliament and the provincial legislatures; that for everything placed under the jurisdiction of Parliament, it was the people of the provinces and not the provincial governments who were represented by their Federal members;

"There are, as you know, two diametrically opposed concepts as to the nature of our Constitution. For some, Canada is not a real state but merely an association of nine provincial states, sovereign and autonomous in every domain.

"Members of parliament and members of the Federal Government would be no more than agents of managers of the nine provincial states whose governments would have the right to supervise and control their conduct as the members of a partnership supervise and control the conduct of its affairs by the managers.

"According to others,—and I am of that view,—Canada is a nation, an association of the people of the different provinces with a Parliament elected directly by them and composed of members responsible not to the provincial governments, but to the electors themselves who select them and with a Government responsible to those members and thus under the direct control of the people themselves.

"It is my view that we have no right to seek an amendment which would take from the provinces any part of that which was within their jurisdiction but amendments relating to that which was under federal jurisdiction were matters to be dealt with by us who sought them and by those to whom we were directly responsible."

Few will question the reasonableness of this statement so far as it goes, or refuse to concede that both the Dominion and the Provinces have their own spheres of jurisdiction. The fact remains, however, that it was the original Provinces which created the Dominion, and not vice versa. The latter did not exist until Parliament had assembled in accordance with the Confederation agreement and the Imperial sanction, and at its first session it passed legislation by which it undertook its responsibilities to the Provinces. Too frequently since that time, these responsibilities have been overlooked or ignored.

Mr. St. Laurent's argument is therefore a double-edged sword, and cuts both ways.

The Farmers' Voice

The Canadian Federation of Agriculture is outspoken in its condemnation of the injustice of the King Government's policy of singling out major agricultural products for the reimposition of ceiling prices without reintroducing a general policy of price control.

The Federation, which is holding its 12th annual convention at Brockville, Ont., this week, has achieved a prestige and influence second to no other association in the Dominion. This has been due not only to the fact that it represents farmers' organizations of all kinds from coast to coast, but also to the wisdom of its leaders, who act and speak moderately and choose always a middle course between extremes.

Dr. Pett's Miracle

No word has come from Dr. Pett in Ottawa since the Chief of the Department of Health's nutrition service was foolishly enough to announce publicly that a family of five could be fed on \$16.36 a week. "We can only presume," says the Winnipeg Free Press, "that in this case no news is good news and hope that nothing untoward has happened to the good doctor. At that, while we applaud his courage, we certainly do not congratulate him on his good sense for no one valuing his life would in this the first month of the 48th year of the 20th century ever

have made such a statement. "It may be, as the doctor says, that he succeeded in performing this miracle. If so, the Dominion Government is to be censured for wasting a talent the world needs badly. If Dr. Pett could do what he says he did, then the dollar crisis will be as nothing to him and the Russian problem a mere exercise in miraculous doodling. "We ourselves are not an authority on food-stuffs and would hesitate to challenge the accuracy of the doctor's conclusions but the mighty roar which went up from each housewife we witnessed reading his findings indicates an element of disbelief exists in the country. It might even be put in stronger terms.

"Four housewives whom we have consulted—women of skill and experience in stretching dollars—all agreed that Dr. Pett had abilities way beyond their own. They even suggested that the good doctor was talking through his hat or alternatively that the wire services had confused the issue and had changed the position of the dots."

EDITORIAL NOTES

Foxes are on the ascendant once more—their pelts are the attraction of every well dressed lady at home and abroad.

Parliament at Ottawa is getting into its stride. By-the-by, Mr. J. Watson MacNaught, M.P., has promised to contribute to The Guardian a weekly article of a non-partisan attitude on affairs at Ottawa.

Because of scarcity, people in Britain are allowed two ounces of bacon a week at the rate of 35c to 40c per lb. Yet, in this land of plenty we have grouse at the cost of farm produce, such as butter and bacon.

It is a mistake to refuse to employ older men simply on account of their age. Surveys indicate that men who are past "retiring age" have less absenteeism, are more reliable and frequently equal the output of younger men.

A suggested safeguard against the danger of fire is a small mortgage. The theory is that the lender will insist on proper insurance coverage and both lender and insurer will take an active interest in potential fire hazards.

The Canadian provinces are certainly not encouraging Newfoundland to enter Confederation. First Quebec questioned their rights to Labrador, and now a Nova Scotian asserts that they cannot claim John Cabot as a discoverer.

Quebec having adopted the old French flag as its own, the Prime Minister will be rather loath to face parliament with a new Canadian flag yet awhile. But he has realized in his long parliamentary career that everything comes to him who has the patience to bide his time.

Stomach ache from eating candy will soon be a thing of the past, according to the inventors of a protein confection designed to supersede the present carbohydrate candies. The new product, derived from peanuts and soybean, is claimed not only to taste good but be good for one.

Summerside is going to be a busy place with half-a-million Federal dollars to spend on airport and housing accommodation. By the way, what has become of the some Government's offer of \$1,000,000 towards Charlottetown civic improvement? Who blocks the way of this civic progress?

Franklin D. Roosevelt elected President of the United States for the fourth term, was born this date 1882. Elected for four-year term November 8, 1932, assuming office on March 4, 1933. He led his country into Great War II on the side of the Allies, and was largely instrumental in bringing about the defeat of Hitlerism and the victory of the Allies' cause. He died in office before seeing the full fruits of his victory.

Sir Seymour Hicks, who recently celebrated the 60th anniversary of his first appearance on the stage, says "the world is made up of 50 per cent natural people, 30 per cent shy people, 10 per cent snobs and 10 per cent idiots." "I ask you to be extremely nice to the natural people, to be tolerant to the shy people, to give the snobs a quick kick in the pants and thank God for the idiots because they will never find you out."

The City Council did themselves honour in entertaining the Junior Traffic Police under the chairmanship of Major Lowther. It was a happy inspiration of the School Improvement League to suggest such a body, and experience has justified the experiment. Give a growing boy responsibility, and the realization of the fitness of things constituting the well-being of his community will steadily grow upon him to his own and the community's lasting benefit.

The Little Theatre is now one of our outstanding institutions deserving credit and support from all right-thinking people. "Art for art's sake" may be a little far-fetched, but no reasonable individual will seek to throw cold water on the efforts of public-spirited citizens who devote their time and talents in the development and production of the finer things in life. It is significant of the attitude of the community that they so loyally rally to the support of the movement.

Mayor Robert Saunders of Toronto, after a visit to Ottawa, reported that Finance Minister Abbott informed him that the Federal Government plans to vacate the amusement tax field. Mr. Saunders made his trip to Ottawa to urge the Federal Government to drop the tax so that the Provincial Government could adopt an amusement tax, earmarked for hospitals and relief agencies. The Toronto Mayor said he would ask the Ontario Mayors' Association, of which he is President, to support such a move.

Notes By The Way

Now that the multitudinous "bowling" games have been written into United States football history, we note one point with satisfaction. At Walla Walla the Washington State Prison All-Stars defeated the Comets, another prison team, twelve to nothing, in the "Stone Bowl." What pleases us is the fact that no one suggested a night punt had been kicked over the wall and that hundreds of inmates volunteered to retrieve the ball. That one, we hope, is dead—Victoria Times.

In a country like India—a sub-continent—where there is a population of 440,000,000, and of that only 10 per cent of literacy, unless some attempt is made to educate the mass of the people it is not possible for the nation to be raised to a higher level. The newspaper is the best medium for educating the people—and for doing it entertainingly, so that people who aren't used to study will at least go on reading and so learn without too much labor, writes Kolyoni Gupta, in Women's Magazine.

Robert Piguet, famous French fashion designer, declares: "Contrary to what most people believe, the dress designers of Paris do not create the style. Style floats in the air of Paris and nowhere else. Everyone is exposed to it, and each designer interprets it with more or less success. 'Style is one thing, elegance another. An elegant woman is one who knows how to adapt the style to her own type, eschewing all the exaggerations of the mode and taking from it only those elements that she knows will enhance her own charm. A woman can be very fashionable without being elegant at all. Furthermore, elegance is not a question of money; it is one of the few things that cannot be acquired."—Toronto Saturday Night.

We read that Charles Epps, the English butler who ran Viscount Bennett's Surrey home (he served Prince Albert, Asquith at 10 Downing Street) is now with the U.S. Ambassador in London. It is not impossible that this will have a profound effect on UK-U.S. relations. Servitors who are themselves diplomats sometimes wield great influence. E. G. Grace, chairman of Bethlehem Steel Corporation, speaking of predecessor Charles M. Schwab, gave this instance. Then Admiral Jellicoe, hero of the Battle of Jutland, visited this side in 1931. He was invited to use Schwab's private railway car. Schwab sent it up to Canada for him, and met it on arrival in New York. When he went on board to greet the honored guest, he found Jellicoe and Joe Ray, the Negro steward, sitting at the dining table with breakfast dishes pushed aside—shooting craps.—Napier Moore in Financial Post.

All known records for London art museums were broken by the attendance of almost 160,000 persons in four weeks at the Tate Gallery. Van Gogh's pictures ended Wednesday. Through London's wintry days people queued up patiently and tenaciously to pay their shilling entrance fee, and interest never flagged from beginning to end. If that Tate Gallery could have kept the exhibition for four months, it instead of four weeks it still could not have satisfied the insatiable demand of the London public. However, the exhibition has to go on to Birmingham and Glasgow. The extraordinary hold that the works of the Flemish painter has on the British public has attracted great attention. No temperament could be further from the British than that of Van Gogh. Nothing could be more startlingly different from what a Briton sees than Van Gogh's vivid burning pictures of Arles or his last tortured gloomy landscapes.—New York Times.

A new spirit is abroad in Vancouver and it is making it tough for our bandits and burglars. Decent, law-abiding citizens are fed up with thugs who try to rob them at gunpoint and taking the law into their own hands. In the last few days this spirit was exhibited by a former rugby star who kicked two would-be thieves down his front stairs, and a sixteen-year-old boy who out-slugged a prowler and sent him running with a battered face and minus some teeth. A Chinese grocer, wielding a hammer, took after a would-be burglar who came up with a toy pistol. A West End grocer chased a gunman with a knife and an elderly ex-pugilist knocked a prowler down a flight of steps. A merchant grabbed a bandit's pistol and struck him over the head with it. Several days ago a car thief was chased so vigorously by an indignant motorist that the latter fell and dislocated his shoulder.—Vancouver Province.

It has long been evident that our post-war price level would stabilize on a plane considerably higher than that prevailing before the war. A higher price level eases the burden of carrying our immense new load of national debt. And because of the immense interdependence of the Canadian and American economies, it is practically impossible for Canada to maintain a price level far out of line with the American. Provided next year's crops are passable, and provided we don't go in for a broad new regime of price control, the prospect for early stabilization is good. A considerable body of private and official opinion in Washington holds that the peak of the upward price movement has already been substantially reached. Canadians will serve themselves best by keeping their heads on this matter. Production is the sole and certain cure for the situation, and present prices in many lines

The Poet's Corner

FROM: THE CITY OF DREADFUL NIGHT  
Of all things human which are strange and wild, This is perchance the wildest and most strange, And showeth man most utterly beguiled, To those who haunt that unless City's range; That he bewails himself for aye, repeating How Time is deadly swift, how life is fleeting, How naught is constant on the earth but change.  
The hours are heavy to him, and the days: The burden of the months he scarce can bear: And often in his secret soul he prays To sleep through barren periods unaware, Arousing at some longed-for date of pleasure: While, having passed and yielded him small treasure, He would outstep another term of care.  
—James Thomson.

Old Charlottetown

(And P. E. I.)  
MARKET PRICES  
The market in Charlottetown is, twice a week, Wednesdays and Saturdays, provided with the substantial of life. The price of beef, mutton, lamb, veal and pork seldom, even in summer, exceed four pence sterling (8c) per lb. It is all grass fed until the beginning of October after which a great reduction in price takes place. As the weather begins to get sufficiently cool to enable us to purchase a quarter of beef say from 90 to 200 lbs. offered for sale it may be had as low as 2d to 1-2d sterling (4c to 3c) per lb. and even lower. Winter is the season for pork. It is then plenty, well fed and well tasted. It is never over large, the carcass seldom exceeding 300 lbs. and the price 2d (4c) sterling per lb. In general private families, to whom economy is an object, prefer curing their own pork, bacon and hams, purchasing by the carcass in the winter or towards spring when it is cheapest. Excellent hams can be procured from butchers and others at 4d. to 6d (8c to 12c per lb.).

Turkeys sell for 2s to 4s (48c to 96c) each, geese from 1s to 2s (24c to 48c) each and plenty of fowl for 8d to 1s for two (18c to 24c). Godfish for 1d to 9d (2c to 18c), the high price being for a fish at least four feet long. Salmon are brought from St. Peter's, the only place where they are caught, at an average of 4d (8c) per lb. Oysters now sell for 1s 6d to 2s (36c to 48c) per bushel; they were formerly half this price. Boiled lobsters are brought to the market in cart loads and sell for from 1-2d to 2d (1c to 4c) each and are either eaten on the spot or carried home to make stews, sauces or soups. Herring at first sell at 6d per dozen and afterwards at 1s (24c) per hundred. Mackerel, some times very large, sell for 1s 6d to 2s (36c to 48c) per dozen.

Bear's hams are sold during the winter and hares sell for from 3d to 4d (6c to 8c) each. The ruffed grouse, misnamed partridge, bring 6d to 9d (12c to 18c) each. Wild geese sell for from 2s to 4s (48c to 96c) each and for about 3s (72c) the pair.  
—From the Royal Gazette, 1831.

Tribute To Family Doctor

(The Canadian Doctor)  
Notice was recently given to the announcement by the Board of Trustees of the American Medical Association of the annual bestowal of a medal on a general practitioner for exceptional service to his community. This, according to the Journal of the American Medical Association, has attracted the attention of the nation and nominations began to pour in from women's clubs, Rotary clubs, and other community groups. A typical reaction to the announcement is the editorial from the Providence R. I. Journal, which follows.  
General Practitioner  
News Item: On Jan. 7 the American Medical Association will give a gold medal to a general practitioner selected from the country at large.  
Dear Medical Ass'n.,  
I been hoping you'd do something like this for over 35 years, and I like it to be our family doctor, who has been doctoring us ever since we thought the first baby was a lump.  
You probably never heard of him. He's not one of your big men—never invented anything in a medical way except a little spool and darning needle gadget for removing ingrowing hairs, and the only time he got into your journal, he says, was the time he had a queer fever of his own. But I feel better the minute he comes into the house, for he doesn't come to see a lot of organs he comes to see ME. He knows me—knows me all—inside and out, warts, scars, disposition, everything. He knows I can't eat tuna fish, that I get slightly with two degrees of fever, and overdo everything from mowing the lawn to drinking beer. And can be depended upon to put production—and price—where the public want them far better than any government plan can do.—Financial Post.

Britain's View On The Soviet Policy

(By W.N. Ewer in United Kingdom)  
Mr. Attlee's broadcast on January 3rd was primarily for his audience at home. But it has international significance as well. For it summed up in a few sentences the view which the United Kingdom Government has been forced to take of Soviet Policy.  
"Soviet Communism pursues a policy which threatens with a new form of imperialism—ideological, economic and strategic—the welfare and way of life of the other nations of Europe."  
They are grave words. But the history of the 3 1/2 years since the ending of the war fully justifies them. The pattern of events has become only too plain. Soviet Russia had already turned in 1939 from her quiescent policy of seeking security abroad and of devoting her energies to reconstruction at home. She had in collusion with Hitler Germany absorbed the three Baltic Republics. She had annexed Eastern Poland. She had taken Bessarabia and the Bukovina from Rumania.  
Facility or expressly the Western Allies had agreed that she should keep these territories, to which was added Sub-Carpathian Russia, ceded by Czechoslovakia, and the Koenigsberg area of East Prussia. It would have been difficult to refuse Stalin's demand for territory as a reward for the part Russia had played, since he insisted that these annexations were essential for her security in the future. And the world trustingly believed then that this territorial expansion was all Russia sought in Europe: that the pledge that the East European countries independence would be fully safeguarded was genuinely meant. Then came the new doctrine, that the Soviet Union was entitled to require that in every neighbouring country there should be a Government "loyal" to Moscow.  
That doctrine translated into practice has meant that the Governments of all these countries have, at Russian dictation or under Russian pressure, been brought under effective control of Communist Ministers who openly avow that they are under the leadership of Stalin. There is in none of them—with the partial and perhaps temporary exception of Czechoslovakia—either genuine democracy or any independence. For all practical purposes the policies of Poland, Rumania, Bulgaria, Yugoslavia, Albania and Hungary are controlled from Moscow as completely as were ever Hitler's satellites controlled from Berlin.  
It is indeed a new form of imperialism. And, as Mr. Attlee has noted, it is also ideological and economic. No speech, no thought, is tolerated in these countries which does not accord with what is, at the moment, permitted in Moscow. And their

somehow he manages to add all these things up to make me feel like somebody. I don't believe I'd ever be an "interesting case" to him no matter what I got. I'd just be me. That's really something these days. I don't have to call on him often, but I'd be lost without him.  
He's a grand all-round man, good story teller, good listener, good friend, a sort of father confessor with the aid of a stethoscope. It's unbelievable the good he's done in our neighborhood. A lot of people owe him money. I'd certainly like to see him get the medal.  
Yours sincerely,  
Almost Anybody.  
Commenting on the same award the New York Sun said:  
The decision of the American Medical Association to pay special tribute to the family doctor is wise. In this age of specialization there is far too little to remind either doctors or laymen of the imperative need for a larger quota of general practitioners. Fame and, possibly, fortune are much more likely to come to medical and surgical specialists and research workers than to the men and women whose day-to-day activities are of such immense value.  
True, the family doctor often sees shining from the eyes of his patients and their relatives a light of gratitude which seldom penetrates the laboratories where great therapeutic discoveries are made. It is this light which eases the path of the family doctor, which helps him bear the tremendous strain of responding to calls at all hours, visiting patients in their homes and receiving them in his office. Beside it even the most pretentious gold medal the American Medical Association can have struck must seem relatively insignificant. However, it is eminently fitting that all possible honor be paid to that greatest of practical humanitarians, the faithful family doctor.

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To The Electors of Ward Two

Having been again requested by a large number of Ward 2 Electors to offer myself as Candidate for Councillor in the forthcoming Civic Election, I have consented to again contest your Ward and hereby respectfully solicit your support.  
A. WALTHEN GAUDET.

To The Electors Of Ward Four

Having served on the City Council I intend to again nominate as a candidate in Ward 4. It is my intention to see as many voters as possible during the next few weeks. In case I do not get around to see you—I ask for your kind support. If elected I will do all in my power to advance civic improvement.  
GEORGE R. KEEFE

economies are being month by month more closely integrated with that of the Soviet Union. Such devices as the "Mixed Companies" under Soviet control which now dominate the industries of Rumania and Hungary are characteristic devices of economic imperialism. Eastern Europe, except for Greece, is today under the close hegemony of the Soviet Government. And every effort is being made to cut it off completely as possible—except for well controlled trade from the West. But not only to cut it off. Throughout the whole area a steady propaganda incites hostility to the West, and seeks in every way to widen and deepen the gulf that has been created by force.  
That is the achievement to date of the new imperialism. And already, quite openly, it is seeking, through the agencies of the Communist Parties, to gain a hold in France, in Italy and in Western

Germany. The Soviet leaders proclaim the existence of a "struggle" between two "camps." The one camp is the Soviet Union and its satellites, the other—the rest of the world.  
Those are the harsh facts of the situation. The importance of Mr. Attlee's broadcast is that it makes it clear that United Kingdom policy is now based on a recognition of the facts, not on acceptance of assurances from Moscow that the Soviet Union stands for democracy and national independence.

HELP PALS VICTIMS  
CHATHAM, Ont. (CP)—The Parents' Association of Cerebral Palsy Children plan to make a personal contact with every suffering child in Ontario and provide a specially-trained teacher and doctor for their treatment. J. L. Johns, vice-president, said here.

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