

"Cover Prince Edward Island Like the Dew"  
Published every second-day morning at 105 Prince Street  
Charlottetown, P.E.I., by the Thomson Company Ltd.  
44 King St. W., Toronto.  
Montreal Office, Shell Tower Building  
400 St. Catherine Street, West  
Ian A. Burgess, Publisher and General Manager  
Frank Walker, Editor  
Member Canadian Daily Newspaper  
Publishers Association  
Member of the Canadian Press  
Member Audit Bureau of Circulations  
Branch Offices at Summerside, Montserrat and Alberton  
Authorized as Second Class Mail by the Post Office  
Department, Ottawa.  
Charlottetown, Summer rate \$15.00 per annum.  
Elsewhere in P.E.I. \$2.50. Other Provinces and  
U. S. \$12.00 per annum.  
"The strongest memory is weaker than  
the weakest ink."

PAGE 4 THURSDAY, JULY 4, 1957

A World Power

As Lt. Gen. Howard Graham, Canada's top ranking soldier, pointed out in a Dominion Day address at Camp Gagetown, Canadian troops are now scattered around the world. In the Middle East, Indo-China, Germany, Korea and Kashmir they are on duty, either helping to enforce an uneasy truce or standing watch against an attack by the enemies of freedom. Where else they will be in the future no one knows. But wherever the danger of war exists within the confines of the non-Communist world, there Canadians will be joined with other forces in an effort to keep it under control.

The thing to remember, as Gen. Graham was careful to emphasize, is that the far-flung operations of Canada's armed forces are primarily for the defense of Canada. Gone is the time when Canada's lines of defence were on the Atlantic and Pacific seaboard and her contribution to world peace was confined to assisting voluntarily Britain's war efforts. In these days a threat to peace in Asia, Africa, the South Seas or the Arctic wastes is a threat to every corner of the Canadian nation.

The responsibility to see the free world as a whole and not merely as a collection of isolated communities, each concerned with its own geographical boundaries, has come with our growing and independent nationhood. This responsibility will become more pronounced as the years go by. It will put a heavy burden, and so far as can be seen, a continuing burden, on the nation's economy; for participation in world affairs costs a great deal of money. No matter, for better or worse—we must hope it will be for better—Canada has become a world power. Canadians, therefore, must think and act as if they accepted the role which the demands of 20th century political evolutions have allotted them.

Conference Differences

The official communique which will be issued at the end of the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference will, doubtless, stress the agreements which have been reached or, at any rate, the common viewpoints which have been expressed. Perhaps the divisions will be ignored; but that these exist there is no doubt.

The chief division, it appears from unofficial reports, was on the subject of the Soviet Union's intentions. Prime Minister Nehru of India, as was expected, was inclined to take the view that the Russians are really, though slowly taking a more reasonable approach to the problems of the cold war. Despite what happened in Hungary, Mr. Nehru seems to think that a softer policy towards the Soviet Union would bring good results. This has been his view all along; and, from all accounts, he has been trying to find support for it among his colleagues at the conference. Only the representative of Ceylon, however, seems to have paid much heed to it.

Prime Minister Menzies of Australia has taken the lead in demanding that the Russians prove by deeds the good intentions they have talked about so much. In this he has been supported warmly by the Canadian and New Zealand representatives and perhaps a little less outspokenly by the others. Mr. Menzies is said to be so deeply concerned over this issue that he wants the finding of the majority to be set down clearly and frankly in the official report of the conference, even if Mr. Nehru feels like making a contrary report of his own. That would seem to be the only satisfactory way out. What is there in covering up differences on such an important question?

Most official communiques which are issued at the end of interna-

tional conferences are meaningless documents. In some cases they are misleading; witness the fulsome one that came out of the Geneva "Summit" meeting. It would be a good thing for the Commonwealth and for the free world generally if the one now being drafted at 10 Downing St. were to state facts and note merely reflect wishful thinking.

The Suez Operation

Nasser's dictatorial ambitions in the Middle East would have been effectively curbed had the British-French intervention in Suez succeeded. It failed due to misguided United Nations interference. Its importance, however, has not been lost sight of in the Queen's Birthday Honours list, which contains more than 300 awards for the Suez operation. The London Times cites the leading awards as follows:

General Sir Charles Keightley, the commander of the operation, is promoted to Knight Grand Cross of the Order of the British Empire. Lieutenant-General Sir Hugh Stockwell, who commanded the land task force, is given a bar to his D.S.O. for his successful planning, "ability and ingenuity," and personal example. Vice-Admiral L. F. Durnford-Slater, who was in charge of the Anglo-French naval task force, and Air Marshal Denis Barnett, commander of the air task force, become Knight Commanders of the Bath. Admiral Durnford-Slater, the citation says, assumed command of the large fleet and auxiliary ships only seven days before the operation was ordered.

Brigadier M. A. H. Butler, who led the parachute assault on Gamal Airfield, Port Said, receives a bar to the D.S.O. The citation says that although he was continuously under fire "he kept up a continuous flow of information and his planning and tactical moves were carried out with coolness and confidence." A D.S.O. also goes to Brigadier R. W. Madoc, Royal Marines, who took 3,000 men of the 3rd Commando Brigade into action and whose "well executed operation of capturing and cleaning the town of Port Said" is commended in the citation.

EDITORIAL NOTES

The oldest university in Canada is King's College, Halifax. It opened at Windsor, N. S. in 1789.

The skeleton of an Indian chief buried 2000 years ago was dug up in British Columbia a few days before the June 10th election. There is no truth in the rumour that over zealous party workers tried to enter his name on the electoral rolls on the claim that he was a life-long resident.

The International Geophysical Year is now under way, having started on Monday morning with firing of rockets from several bases around the world. The program will last 18 months. It is intended to help scientists learn more about the earth, sea and air and their surroundings. It is hoped among other things that out of the studies and experiments will come better means of predicting long-range weather conditions.

A report from Washington says that American officials are anxiously awaiting "clues" to the trade policy trends of Canada's new Government. They'll have to be patient a little while longer. But one thing seems certain: Something will have to be done about correcting this country's unfavourable trade balance with the United States. Correctional measures would have had to be taken sooner or later, regardless of which party won the election.

Canadians ate 6.35 lbs. of cheese per capita in 1956, a gain of more than half a pound over 1951. Total butter consumption was 20.78 lbs. per capita compared to 19.17 lbs. in 1951, while ice cream consumption rose from 14.48 pints to 16.48 pints in the same period. Whole milk and cream gained about 7 lbs. per capita to a 1956 consumption of 32.2 lbs. while skim milk powder purchases went from 3.72 lbs. per capita in 1951 to 5.08 lbs. last year. Evaporated milk reached a new high of 18.63 lbs., compared with 17.86 lbs. per capita in 1951. This consumption of daily foods is only good enough for fifth place in world standings, with Ireland, New Zealand, Sweden, and Australia leading the field.



HOW NOW?

OLD CHARLOTTETOWN

Early Court Houses

Historical Notes By T. E. MacNutt

The late Mrs. George Stanley in an article in Past and Present of P.E.I. Edited by late Judge Warburton and Hon. D.A. MacKinnon) says the old building which stood on the site where John MacEachern has his office (now No. 51-55 on the West side of Queen Street, corner of King Street and owned by Sidney T. Green) was owned by John Cambridge, and was rented to the Government for thirty pounds a year. I have seen this statement elsewhere.

Registry Office Book I-8, page 90 (Lot 42-1st 100) states that this building and land was sold on the 14th November, 1778, by Phillips Callbeck to Samuel Braddock. The deed was registered on 7th May, 1783. Phillips Callbeck who was Attorney General, may have purchased this property from Cambridge, or may have sold it to Braddock for Cambridge.

Mrs. Stanley also says that Anglican services were held in this building. It may well be, as they were held in all kinds of places, such as private homes and in the Cross Keys Tavern or Inn, which

was situated where the Halifax Seed Company's store now is on the corner of Queen Street and Dorchester Street.  
**SUPREME COURT SITTINGS**  
The following three items are taken from an article by the late Henry Smith in The Guardian of 26th January, 1924, and refers to this building.  
On the 24th September, 1770, the Supreme Court held its first sitting, and on the 12th August 1771, the first Grand Jury assembled in Charlottetown. The sessions of the Supreme Court were held for more than a quarter of a century in a building that stood on the Western corner of Queen and King Streets, Charlottetown.  
House of Assembly 1779. Resolved that the sum of two pounds, three shillings and ten pence, Halifax Currency, be paid unto Samuel Braddock for the use of a room in his house, fire and candles, for the Houses' meeting last session.

Resolved that the sum of one pound, ten shillings, Halifax Currency, be paid to John Compton,

doorkeeper and messenger for his attendance during this sitting."

In 1812 a new Supreme Court House and Assembly House was erected on Queen Square, near the corner of Queen and Grafton. As some writers have claimed this building was erected in 1802, the following is more than sufficient evidence to show that 1812 is the correct date.  
On 20th March, 1809, Lieut. Governor DeBarres in his address to the Assembly refers to the need of suitable buildings for the services of this Island, etc., for holding meetings of the General Assembly, for holding our Courts of Judicature, for safe keeping of Records, a School and a Jail—the present Jail being reported unfit and irreparable. Statutes of P.E.I.—1809, Cap. 9. An Act for raising £1600 for purpose of erecting buildings for meeting of General Assembly, the Supreme Court and its offices in Charlottetown, etc., George 3rd, 49th year of reign.  
On 30th July, 1810, the Governor in his address to the Assembly referred to Supply required to defray expenses of erecting Public Buildings alluded to in the Land Assessment Act before any contract be entered into—"plans, elevations, descriptions and proposals will be laid before you."

Dr. D. C. Harvey advised me on 10th June, 1957, that the Court House was completed in 1812, and stated the money for its construction was to be provided from a tax of two shillings per one hundred acres of land, authorized by 49 George 3rd, Cap. 9, which received the Royal Assent, November 15th, 1809. It took some time to collect this fund and to get construction under way, consequently the building was not completed until 1812. Dr. Harvey also said his authority for the latter statement is a dispatch of Lieut. Governor DeBarres to the Earl of Liverpool, April 2nd, 1812 as follows: "An assessment on land is now collecting, which will amount to upwards of £1000 and which is appropriated to defray part of the expense for erecting a Court House, nearly finished in Charlottetown which will cost £1500."

The Supreme Court sessions continued to be held in this building until the 29th June, 1847, when it was moved to quarters on the first floor in the eastern end of the new Colonial Building, where it continued its sittings for years, before moving to the present Court House, with the exception of a short period when it sat in Court House provided in the first brick Post Office building, erected in 1871 and destroyed by fire on 20th February 1884, as a paragraph following shows.

(To be concluded)

The Brandenburg Gate

Frances Slover in the Milwaukee Journal

Berlin is again to have its famous horses surmounting the Brandenburg Tor, the great six columned gateway at the head of Unter den Linden.

Artisans are now working on a reconstruction of the copper figure of the goddess of victory driving a four horse chariot. In 1945, the Royal Air Force bombed Berlin, this quadriga was destroyed. Luckily plaster casts had been made of the immense sculpture two years before. It is these which will allow a replica of this symbol of German military prowess to be hoisted to the top of the great gateway by the end of 1957.

The Brandenburg gate was a monument of Prussian pride in the days of monarchy. It was the hub of interest. On one side it looked on the Unter den Linden, the centre of Berlin's social and official life. On the other side it looked out on the park known as the Tiergarten, with its wide paths flanked by the statues of the Hohenzollern princes.

How are the mighty fallen! The statues, have been tumbled, and the linden trees were cut down in the Hitler era.

**FRESH IMPETUS**  
The restored Brandenburg gate will give fresh impetus to Berlin's hope to be freed from the Russians.

Since the Brandenburg Tor is the dividing point between East and West Berlin, reconstruction of the gate itself has been deemed to belong to the East regime, while the re-creation of Victory has become the work of the federal German republic.

Since World War II the Brandenburg gate has had a red flag with a sickle and hammer waving over it. Now the Soviet Union has consented to have the sickle and hammer banner replaced by the gigantic copper figure of Victory.

Actually, the red banner has been removed twice by a courageous band of Berliners who disregarded the fire of Soviet guards. The first time was September 10, 1948; the second on June 17, 1953, the day of the spontaneous uprising of the Soviet zone populace against its Communist run regime.

In both cases, however, the red flag was immediately restored by the Soviet occupation power.

**DIFFICULT TASK**  
Production of the replica of the famed chariot has been one of the most difficult, delicate tasks of the postwar era. Under the strain of air raids, the Berlin craftsmen who made plaster casts of the figure forgot to number the pieces. This negligence was made worse because the pieces had to be transferred twice to protect them against air raids.

The restoration was like solving a giant jigsaw puzzle. The original artist, a wax modelled by Gotfried von Schadow,

who worked on it between 1789-94. Schadow had just come home from extended studies in Italy, where he had been fascinated by works of Michelangelo, Giovanni da Bologna and Canova. He had haunted the Vatican galleries in Rome.

He came home to find that all Germany had awakened for vast admiration for the classical. He was at once made court sculptor and was commissioned to create a sculpture for the top of the great gateway to honor the king's Brandenburg ancestors.

Schadow went to Athens for his models and set about giving Berlin a noble monument modelled on that of the Propylaea, the gateway on the Acropolis at Athens, begun in 437 B.C. by Pericles.

While Schadow was at work on his statue, he was also venturing into the new naturalism which was softening the classical lines of sculpture and bringing out simple truths of nature.

He was extremely successful in two works—one showing Frederick the Great playing the flute, the other presenting Frederick with his greyhounds.  
**GOETHE'S DISAPPROVAL**  
(The German poet, Goethe, resented any change from the classical and, when Schadow was commissioned to do a statue of Marshal Blucher, under supervision of Goethe, the sculptor was forced to put the field marshal in a lion's skin and a toga to please the poet's sentiment for the classical.)

The quadriga was removed from the Brandenburg Tor on orders of Napoleon after his victory over the Prussian army at the battle of Jena in 1806. It was given to Paris as a trophy but was returned to Berlin in 1814, presumably when Wellington sent back Napoleon's loot. Berlin's guns roared and military bands played when Victory was returned.

Admirers of the French advanced the theory that Napoleon's art authority, Baron Gros, who supervised the selection of loot Napoleon took from conquered cities, had a low opinion of the Brandenburg quadriga as a piece of art.

In World War II, the Brandenburg Gate suffered not only from the air raids but from the street fighting in Berlin.  
However, two of the four horses were left in fairly good condition, and the present restoration would have been far easier if the remaining parts of the quadriga had not been hurled to earth.

What was left was a heap of fragments beyond repair. Turned green with age, these splinters are still stored in the eastern sector of Berlin.  
Commercial salt production in Canada started from salt deposits in southwestern Ontario in 1866.

Protecting Health Of Air Passengers

By Herman N. Bundesen, M.D.  
Anyone who travels very much knows the convenience and comfort of flying. But there are innumerable outstanding services that the nation's airlines perform which aren't readily apparent even to the veteran traveler.  
**PROTECTIVE MEASURES**  
Probably most important are the measures taken to protect the health of passengers.  
Food, of course, is somewhat of a problem. Today domestic airlines spend more money to feed their passengers than they spent to fly them not too many years back.

Not only do the airlines have to protect the food for the passengers. It is even more important that they keep contaminated fowl from reaching the pilot.  
In today's modern airlines, the food is perfectly safe. The box lunches, for example, are specially selected because of their resistance to spoilage and contamination.  
**PORTABLE CARTS**  
Many catering firms serving the airlines transport the food in portable insulated and refrigerated carts. If the food is to be served warm, it is transported in portable electrically heated ovens or pre-heated vacuum jugs.

Water prevents another problem. Because of limitations in weight, the amount that can be carried is relatively small. Tanks are carefully selected of materials which will not corrode or contaminate the water.  
On older aircraft, waste water is discharged overboard. On the latest planes, it is stored in retention tanks which are emptied upon landing.

All sewage is stored aboard the planes until removed by ground crews. Right now there is some thought about incinerating sewage in flight, but this is still pretty much in the research stage.  
Odor-destroying substances are used in the retention tanks. Not only must these chemicals suppress odors for varying periods at varying temperatures, but they must not be so potent that they mask odors which might indicate leakage of gasoline or oil.

You can see the airlines are kept pretty busy keeping their passengers in good health.  
**QUESTION AND ANSWER**  
Q: Would taking vitamins daily take the place of sleep?  
A: Although vitamins are helpful, it is advisable for you also to get enough sleep.

After Dublin, Belfast and New York, there are more Irish people in London than in any other city in the world. This is revealed in the report on Greater London issued by the British stationery office. It is estimated that not far from 400,000 Irish born people live in London and the home counties.—Cork, Ireland; Examiner

Engineers of Foundation Maritimes Ltd., were making a preliminary survey yesterday of the area in which the new Prince County Hospital is to be located preparatory to starting construction operations. It is expected that excavation will commence within a few days.

After Dublin, Belfast and New York, there are more Irish people in London than in any other city in the world. This is revealed in the report on Greater London issued by the British stationery office. It is estimated that not far from 400,000 Irish born people live in London and the home counties.—Cork, Ireland; Examiner

After Dublin, Belfast and New York, there are more Irish people in London than in any other city in the world. This is revealed in the report on Greater London issued by the British stationery office. It is estimated that not far from 400,000 Irish born people live in London and the home counties.—Cork, Ireland; Examiner

After Dublin, Belfast and New York, there are more Irish people in London than in any other city in the world. This is revealed in the report on Greater London issued by the British stationery office. It is estimated that not far from 400,000 Irish born people live in London and the home counties.—Cork, Ireland; Examiner

After Dublin, Belfast and New York, there are more Irish people in London than in any other city in the world. This is revealed in the report on Greater London issued by the British stationery office. It is estimated that not far from 400,000 Irish born people live in London and the home counties.—Cork, Ireland; Examiner

After Dublin, Belfast and New York, there are more Irish people in London than in any other city in the world. This is revealed in the report on Greater London issued by the British stationery office. It is estimated that not far from 400,000 Irish born people live in London and the home counties.—Cork, Ireland; Examiner

After Dublin, Belfast and New York, there are more Irish people in London than in any other city in the world. This is revealed in the report on Greater London issued by the British stationery office. It is estimated that not far from 400,000 Irish born people live in London and the home counties.—Cork, Ireland; Examiner

After Dublin, Belfast and New York, there are more Irish people in London than in any other city in the world. This is revealed in the report on Greater London issued by the British stationery office. It is estimated that not far from 400,000 Irish born people live in London and the home counties.—Cork, Ireland; Examiner

After Dublin, Belfast and New York, there are more Irish people in London than in any other city in the world. This is revealed in the report on Greater London issued by the British stationery office. It is estimated that not far from 400,000 Irish born people live in London and the home counties.—Cork, Ireland; Examiner

After Dublin, Belfast and New York, there are more Irish people in London than in any other city in the world. This is revealed in the report on Greater London issued by the British stationery office. It is estimated that not far from 400,000 Irish born people live in London and the home counties.—Cork, Ireland; Examiner

After Dublin, Belfast and New York, there are more Irish people in London than in any other city in the world. This is revealed in the report on Greater London issued by the British stationery office. It is estimated that not far from 400,000 Irish born people live in London and the home counties.—Cork, Ireland; Examiner

After Dublin, Belfast and New York, there are more Irish people in London than in any other city in the world. This is revealed in the report on Greater London issued by the British stationery office. It is estimated that not far from 400,000 Irish born people live in London and the home counties.—Cork, Ireland; Examiner

After Dublin, Belfast and New York, there are more Irish people in London than in any other city in the world. This is revealed in the report on Greater London issued by the British stationery office. It is estimated that not far from 400,000 Irish born people live in London and the home counties.—Cork, Ireland; Examiner

After Dublin, Belfast and New York, there are more Irish people in London than in any other city in the world. This is revealed in the report on Greater London issued by the British stationery office. It is estimated that not far from 400,000 Irish born people live in London and the home counties.—Cork, Ireland; Examiner

After Dublin, Belfast and New York, there are more Irish people in London than in any other city in the world. This is revealed in the report on Greater London issued by the British stationery office. It is estimated that not far from 400,000 Irish born people live in London and the home counties.—Cork, Ireland; Examiner

After Dublin, Belfast and New York, there are more Irish people in London than in any other city in the world. This is revealed in the report on Greater London issued by the British stationery office. It is estimated that not far from 400,000 Irish born people live in London and the home counties.—Cork, Ireland; Examiner

After Dublin, Belfast and New York, there are more Irish people in London than in any other city in the world. This is revealed in the report on Greater London issued by the British stationery office. It is estimated that not far from 400,000 Irish born people live in London and the home counties.—Cork, Ireland; Examiner

After Dublin, Belfast and New York, there are more Irish people in London than in any other city in the world. This is revealed in the report on Greater London issued by the British stationery office. It is estimated that not far from 400,000 Irish born people live in London and the home counties.—Cork, Ireland; Examiner

After Dublin, Belfast and New York, there are more Irish people in London than in any other city in the world. This is revealed in the report on Greater London issued by the British stationery office. It is estimated that not far from 400,000 Irish born people live in London and the home counties.—Cork, Ireland; Examiner

After Dublin, Belfast and New York, there are more Irish people in London than in any other city in the world. This is revealed in the report on Greater London issued by the British stationery office. It is estimated that not far from 400,000 Irish born people live in London and the home counties.—Cork, Ireland; Examiner

After Dublin, Belfast and New York, there are more Irish people in London than in any other city in the world. This is revealed in the report on Greater London issued by the British stationery office. It is estimated that not far from 400,000 Irish born people live in London and the home counties.—Cork, Ireland; Examiner

NOTES BY THE WAY

The Russians are claiming that they have an H-bomb so big that it would melt the North Pole. We are not surprised. It is only a matter of time before they claim that they froze the thing in the first place.—Kingston Whig-Standard

A tourist after all, is just another local citizen away from home. To have sales girls, waitresses, gas station attendants and desk clerks express a friendly interest in the wellbeing of the visitor is one way to ensure a return visit.—Peace River Block (Dawson Creek B.C.)

Athletes in the United States have solved the problem of perpetual motion. They take sleeping pills and tranquilizers to allow them to read and energy pills to make them run when they wake up.—Kingston Whig-Standard

Because of the diet fads, thousands of tons of top-grade potatoes are rotting in farm pits all over the British Isles. There may also be a lingering repugnance from the war years, when the British were told that the potato was as tasty as the orange, and as nutritious as steak.—Peterboro Examiner

After Dublin, Belfast and New York, there are more Irish people in London than in any other city in the world. This is revealed in the report on Greater London issued by the British stationery office. It is estimated that not far from 400,000 Irish born people live in London and the home counties.—Cork, Ireland; Examiner

After Dublin, Belfast and New York, there are more Irish people in London than in any other city in the world. This is revealed in the report on Greater London issued by the British stationery office. It is estimated that not far from 400,000 Irish born people live in London and the home counties.—Cork, Ireland; Examiner

After Dublin, Belfast and New York, there are more Irish people in London than in any other city in the world. This is revealed in the report on Greater London issued by the British stationery office. It is estimated that not far from 400,000 Irish born people live in London and the home counties.—Cork, Ireland; Examiner

After Dublin, Belfast and New York, there are more Irish people in London than in any other city in the world. This is revealed in the report on Greater London issued by the British stationery office. It is estimated that not far from 400,000 Irish born people live in London and the home counties.—Cork, Ireland; Examiner

After Dublin, Belfast and New York, there are more Irish people in London than in any other city in the world. This is revealed in the report on Greater London issued by the British stationery office. It is estimated that not far from 400,000 Irish born people live in London and the home counties.—Cork, Ireland; Examiner

After Dublin, Belfast and New York, there are more Irish people in London than in any other city in the world. This is revealed in the report on Greater London issued by the British stationery office. It is estimated that not far from 400,000 Irish born people live in London and the home counties.—Cork, Ireland; Examiner

After Dublin, Belfast and New York, there are more Irish people in London than in any other city in the world. This is revealed in the report on Greater London issued by the British stationery office. It is estimated that not far from 400,000 Irish born people live in London and the home counties.—Cork, Ireland; Examiner

After Dublin, Belfast and New York, there are more Irish people in London than in any other city in the world. This is revealed in the report on Greater London issued by the British stationery office. It is estimated that not far from 400,000 Irish born people live in London and the home counties.—Cork, Ireland; Examiner

After Dublin, Belfast and New York, there are more Irish people in London than in any other city in the world. This is revealed in the report on Greater London issued by the British stationery office. It is estimated that not far from 400,000 Irish born people live in London and the home counties.—Cork, Ireland; Examiner

After Dublin, Belfast and New York, there are more Irish people in London than in any other city in the world. This is revealed in the report on Greater London issued by the British stationery office. It is estimated that not far from 400,000 Irish born people live in London and the home counties.—Cork, Ireland; Examiner

After Dublin, Belfast and New York, there are more Irish people in London than in any other city in the world. This is revealed in the report on Greater London issued by the British stationery office. It is estimated that not far from 400,000 Irish born people live in London and the home counties.—Cork, Ireland; Examiner

After Dublin, Belfast and New York, there are more Irish people in London than in any other city in the world. This is revealed in the report on Greater London issued by the British stationery office. It is estimated that not far from 400,000 Irish born people live in London and the home counties.—Cork, Ireland; Examiner

After Dublin, Belfast and New York, there are more Irish people in London than in any other city in the world. This is revealed in the report on Greater London issued by the British stationery office. It is estimated that not far from 400,000 Irish born people live in London and the home counties.—Cork, Ireland; Examiner

After Dublin, Belfast and New York, there are more Irish people in London than in any other city in the world. This is revealed in the report on Greater London issued by the British stationery office. It is estimated that not far from 400,000 Irish born people live in London and the home counties.—Cork, Ireland; Examiner

After Dublin, Belfast and New York, there are more Irish people in London than in any other city in the world. This is revealed in the report on Greater London issued by the British stationery office. It is estimated that not far from 400,000 Irish born people live in London and the home counties.—Cork, Ireland; Examiner

After Dublin, Belfast and New York, there are more Irish people in London than in any other city in the world. This is revealed in the report on Greater London issued by the British stationery office. It is estimated that not far from 400,000 Irish born people live in London and the home counties.—Cork, Ireland; Examiner

After Dublin, Belfast and New York, there are more Irish people in London than in any other city in the world. This is revealed in the report on Greater London issued by the British stationery office. It is estimated that not far from 400,000 Irish born people live in London and the home counties.—Cork, Ireland; Examiner

After Dublin, Belfast and New York, there are more Irish people in London than in any other city in the world. This is revealed in the report on Greater London issued by the British stationery office. It is estimated that not far from 400,000 Irish born people live in London and the home counties.—Cork, Ireland; Examiner

After Dublin, Belfast and New York, there are more Irish people in London than in any other city in the world. This is revealed in the report on Greater London issued by the British stationery office. It is estimated that not far from 400,000 Irish born people live in London and the home counties.—Cork, Ireland; Examiner

After Dublin, Belfast and New York, there are more Irish people in London than in any other city in the world. This is revealed in the report on Greater London issued by the British stationery office. It is estimated that not far from 400,000 Irish born people live in London and the home counties.—Cork, Ireland; Examiner

After Dublin, Belfast and New York, there are more Irish people in London than in any other city in the world. This is revealed in the report on Greater London issued by the British stationery office. It is estimated that not far from 400,000 Irish born people live in London and the home counties.—Cork, Ireland; Examiner

After Dublin, Belfast and New York, there are more Irish people in London than in any other city in the world. This is revealed in the report on Greater London issued by the British stationery office. It is estimated that not far from 400,000 Irish born people live in London and the home counties.—Cork, Ireland; Examiner

After Dublin, Belfast and New York, there are more Irish people in London than in any other city in the world. This is revealed in the report on Greater London issued by the British stationery office. It is estimated that not far from 400,000 Irish born people live in London and the home counties.—Cork, Ireland; Examiner

After Dublin, Belfast and New York, there are more Irish people in London than in any other city in the world. This is revealed in the report on Greater London issued by the British stationery office. It is estimated that not far from 400,000 Irish born people live in London and the home counties.—Cork, Ireland; Examiner