

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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

THURSDAY, MARCH 20, 1947

Industrial Development Bank

It is interesting to note that the activities of the Industrial Development Bank are shortly to be extended to this Province, and that representatives of the Bank will be available for discussion of loan applications on March 28 at the Bank of Canada agency here.

The Industrial Development Bank was incorporated by Act of Parliament during 1944 as a subsidiary of the Bank of Canada, functioning under the same president and board of directors.

Chiefly it is to medium and small industrial enterprises that the Bank lends assistance, this phrase being interpreted as meaning a manufacturing, refrigeration, shipbuilding or electric power plant.

The monthly statement of assets and liabilities of the Industrial Bank as at June 30, 1946, showed outstanding loans and investments of over four million dollars.

Control of Ring Rot

Reflecting the wish of conscientious producers, the Dominion Department of Agriculture plans to tighten its regulations governing the production of Certified Seed potatoes.

The proposed amendment will require the grower of Certified Seed potatoes to plant all potato fields on his farm with one of the three classes of certified seed.

Behind the proposed amendment is the need for greater control of bacterial ring rot. The Department has observed that most cases of this disease occurring in fields entered for certification are found in areas where large fields of table stock are grown.

While second-hand bags may still be the greatest source of infection, field machinery, especially diggers and planters, is also known to spread bacterial ring rot.

Prince Edward Island is fortunate with regard to absence of ring rot, a fact which had much to do with the selection of Island potatoes for the big order now being loaded for the British Ministry of Food.

A Drastic Remedy

A strong opponent of the continuance of wartime controls is Mr. John T. Hackett, M.P. for Stanstead, whose speech on the Draft Address in the House of Commons dealt chiefly with this topic.

"We are told at times," Mr. Hackett added, "that it is impossible to find young men or young women to undertake tasks in the business world. The reason is that they have some kind of job with the Government."

Britain's Tax Burden

Lord Beveridge, author of the British social security plan, is said to be studying a special citizen-security scheme which would provide welfare grants above the minimum guaranteed under the Government's present "cradle-to-the-grave" National Insurance Act.

The question is from what source the necessary funds to afford this security will come. Under the Beveridge Plan, the contribution from

the National Exchequer for 1945 was estimated at 265,000,000 pounds and ten years hence, 519,000,000 pounds, together with contributions from employers and insured persons.

This additional burden upon the British taxpayers, coming on top of that imposed by years of war, would appear to rule out any hope of a lightening of the taxation which they are at present required to pay.

Incomes in the lower ranges have likewise shrunk in value. For instance, in the case of provision made for dependents by an investment, say, in railway shares to bring in an income of 250 pounds, that income today is estimated to be worth 145 pounds after income tax is deducted and the shares under the nationalization scheme have been converted into Treasury bonds bearing 2 1/2 per cent.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Think of it! Lemon extract—two tragic fatalities.

Mandalay, the chief city of Upper Burma, was recaptured by the British this date, 1945.

There is no official Progressive Conservative in the Carriacou by-election. This in order to avoid splitting the anti-Socialist vote.

It may be after all there is something in the report that the Liberals are seeking alignment with the Conservatives to offset the C. C. F. The Liberal ladies' entertainment may be a case of coming events casting their pleasant shadows before.

Sir Edward John Poynter, English classical painter, born this date 1836; was a pupil of Leighton and became a member of the Royal Academy in 1876 at the early age of forty; in 1894 was elected President of the Academy, two years later received a baronetcy; his two best known works are Atalanta's Race, and Visit To Aesculapius. His lectures on art have been published in two series.

It is true this Province is fortunate in getting the order for disease-free potatoes for Britain. On the other hand we have been cut out of the continental market, Trade Minister MacKinnon announcing that contracts totalling \$330,872,575 have been awarded by the Canadian Export Board and the Canadian Commercial Corporation on behalf of France, China, the Netherlands, Belgium, Norway and Czechoslovakia, as follows: British Columbia \$32,356,280; Alberta \$1,273,956; Saskatchewan \$70,990; Manitoba \$931,626; Ontario \$122,637,187; Quebec \$171,102,255; New Brunswick \$348,628, and Nova Scotia \$2,151,351.

Federal Government policy, so repeatedly stated by Mr. Gardiner, is to limit wheat production; increase livestock production, with the announced intention of thus capturing the British market for livestock products. The U. K. Government's White Paper, Economic Survey for 1947, states specifically that U. K. Government policy is to switch production as rapidly as possible from wheat to livestock production.

Eighty million extra units of electricity will be provided each year by a new United Kingdom project which involves harnessing the waters of two rivers in Scotland. Details of this scheme which will enlist the aid of the natural forces in overcoming Britain's temporary fuel difficulties have just been announced by the North Scotland Hydro-electric Board. It is the most recent addition to a series of big constructional projects being undertaken by the Board to ensure the fullest possible use of Highland waters in the generation of electric power. The total annual output from the entire scheme will reach 500 million units.

Mr. Jean Francois Pouliot, self-acclaimed "implacable friend" of the Liberal Government, informed the Administration with more sorrow than anger, that in spite of 15 years of patient study, he could not accustom himself to neo-Liberal ideas "more conservative than those of the Progressive Conservative Party, more optimistic than those of the C. C. F., and more optimistic than those of the Social Credit."

A comparison of the rise in the wholesale price indices of Canada, the United Kingdom and the United States reported in the Bank of Canada monthly statistical summary, shows Canada's wholesale price index has remained closest to its 1926 base figure of 100. The comparison was based on establishments of indices in each country at 100 on the basis of prices in 1926. Since prices at that level were not necessarily equal in the three countries, the present index figures are not directly comparable. However, the tables showed that Canada's index had risen only to 111.8 by last December while Britain's index jumped to 145.2 and that of the U. S. to 140.9. In the year ended last December, however, the U. S. index leaped 33.8 points from 107.1, while figures for Canada and the U. K. remained relatively stable, advancing 7.9 and 8.4 points respectively.

Notes By The Way

He jests at scars who never tried to open a gift coconut mailed from abroad with the outer shell on. — Stratford Beacon-Herald.

A school teacher in New Hampshire has resigned from her job in order to marry a millionaire. Of course if school teachers continue to be underpaid, they will do these desperate things from time to time. — Peterborough Examiner.

In Montreal a business manager gave a 15-year-old boy \$12,000 to take to a bank for deposit. The boy got on a train, but was taken off with the money he had planned to spend somewhere somehow. Whatever he was guilty of, he was not the only one at fault in this case. — Port Arthur News-Chronicle.

The juke box has flourished only since 1937, says Industrial Bulletin. Nevertheless, five Chicago manufacturers turn out 60,000 new boxes annually at an average cost of about \$850. In good locations they usually average \$25 a week, and many operators own more than 100 machines. There are now about 315,000 juke boxes in operation.

It is becoming increasingly obvious that Ontario is in the snowbelt. Sometimes too, according to science, it snows more heavily than it does at other times. Physiologists add their weight to the theory that it is difficult for a motor car to plough through a fifteen foot drift. Sentimentalists write about first sighting of the snow. After all, the market is for this year only. We are thinking of the hulla balloo that follows every snow. — Hamilton Spectator.

Each school board in the north has the solution of the problem in its own mind—more money and one school staff. The time of complaining about "raids" from the south is about over. To obtain or keep good teachers in the north school boards must own their own staffs and quit regarding the teachers as some sort of seamy scum who will be satisfied with the proverbial crust of bread. — Timmins Daily Press.

I read somewhere lately that 7,000 public clocks in this country were put out of commission by enemy action during the war. It seems to me that the figure would include specifically all those that ever catch your eye. They are nearly always seen in the heart of the cities. I have never seen one that has been put out of commission. — Toronto Star.

Most of us I think remember from our early days the "Beatrix Potter" books, which were first read to us by our mothers. I have thumbed through an old volume following the charming adventures of Peter Rabbit, Squirrel Nutkin and all the rest of them. The Tate Picture Gallery, London, has recently bought twenty two of Beatrix Potter's original water colors for these books, and has offered to sell them to the public at a price of 10s. each. — George Henschel on BBC Broadcast.

Shelter hours may increase man-hour output in some trades, but they cannot do so in all. They will mean either the employment of more men or the payment of overtime if output is to be maintained. The solution of this problem is the responsibility of the government. But the solution of the problem of production as a whole is the responsibility of every worker. Wellington, points to a British soldier before the Battle of Waterloo, said: "It all depends on that article." Whatever the leadership and the plan of campaign, the battle for prosperity depends today upon the British workman. — London Daily Mail.

The People of Bridge of Allan, Strathgore, Scotland, are raising money to endow a room in Strirling Royal Infirmary in memory of Dr. Eric Dow. He and his wife, Mrs. Dow, were a noble and generous couple. His father was wealthy and left him a fortune. When he graduated from Glasgow University with three degrees he commenced practice in the small town of Bridge of Allan. The inhabitants of that town not only esteemed him as a physician, but he refused to accept any fees for his services. Rich or poor, old or young, it was all the same to him. When some patients became insistent and threatened to charge their doctor he would reluctantly accept a small token payment. He worked from morning till night, and in between, he gave his service to the hospital for sick children. — St. Thomas Times-Journal.

Among the few contributions of the American Indian to our civilization was the art of making maple sugar. The process was comparatively crude. After slashing the tree a notchwise with a tomahawk, a wooden chip or sprout was inserted to guide the fluid into the birch bark pails resting on the ground. A number of such receptacles were placed on a display in the Royal Ontario Museum, varying in size and design. One of the methods of boiling down the sap was to use earthenware pots. The other was to drop red-hot stones into a sap trough, such as those controlled-out baskets. The Mohave hollowed-out baskets. In the latter process, the stones were removed when cold and more hot ones dropped in so that the boiling down was accomplished only after a great deal of labor. Although poor in quality and meagre in quantity the product thus obtained was a highly valued one, being the only sugar available. — Royal Ontario Museum.

PUBLIC FORUM

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

POTATOES V. FISH SUPPLIES

Sir, In your issue of March 15th appears a notice with the heading "Highways Closed to Motor Vehicles", signed by C. J. Stewart as Clerk of the Executive Council which forbids all motor vehicles when the combined weight of vehicle and load is over 5,000 lbs. to travel on our highways. But should the load happen to be potatoes the gross weight allowable is 11,000 lbs.

One wonders, Sir, why the Government should so grant this concession on potatoes and potatoes alone. True, there is the British order which must be filled (incidentally the potatoes for this order must pass the most rigid inspection ever set on the Island, and according to Dr. G. Graham Samuel, a goodly portion of this order will be used as poultry feed. (Those Britishers, sure, take no chances in so far as their poultry are concerned.) If there is such grave danger of our highways being destroyed would it not be better for our province, from a financial standpoint, if the order had never been received? After all, the market is for this year only. What another year may bring forth in the way of a British market time alone will tell. Even the primary grade pupils of our schools are aware that the two basic industries of our Island are farming and fishing, and one has to ask to see why the farming industry should be granted this privilege, while fishing and other industries have been denied it. If eleven thousands lbs. of potatoes are not going to damage the roads, by what scheme of rationing does the Government reach the conclusion that a like amount of fishing supplies would create such havoc?

A few extra weeks and our fishing season will be underway. As a matter of fact it is quite possible that the present high water mark will remain in effect until a week or so before the fishing opens. How then are the fishermen going to get their supplies to the points where they are needed? Many of these supplies were not available up to the present and must be acquired as seen is available. Surely the Government of our Province is not so inconsiderate as to deny its fishermen as they are in the British Empire.

Will the Minister of Highways, Mr. Barrett, or Premier Jones, kindly explain through the columns of your good paper why this special favor was granted to the most vigorous platform campaigner for Mr. Buhay is Abe Rosenberg, a brother of the ex-member, who urges the Labor-Progressive candidate's election on the ground that he is a tried and true supporter of the cause for which Fred Rose is now serving a six-year term in prison.

Notwithstanding the plethora of candidates, it is doubtful that there will be much division of the anti-Communist vote in Carriacou, on election day. Although there is an independent Progressive Conservative candidate running, he has been disowned by that party's leader in Quebec, Ivan Sabourin, K. C., who is head of the Progressive Conservative organization. Mr. Sabourin has explained that the reason the Progressive Conservatives are not running or endorsing a candidate is that they are unwilling to see the anti-Communist forces of the constituency divided. Most of the candidates describe themselves as "independents," although one of them, Paul Masse, was the Bloc Populaire candidate in the general election. As Mr. Masse is being supported by outstanding Social Credit politicians, and as he is a very well-known figure in municipal politics, it would not be surprising if he should poll a considerable

Seven-Cornered Contest

(Sydney Post-Record)

The by-election in Carriacou, Montreal, to fill the Parliament vacancy created by the resignation of Fred Rose's expulsion from the House of Commons, is beginning to assume the appearance of an old-time free-for-all. Up to date no fewer than seven candidates have taken out nomination papers, although some of these may withdraw before the official nominations take place on Monday. The main contenders are Maurice Hart, now Liberal member of the Quebec Legislative Assembly, and Michael Buhay, a Montreal alderman long associated with Communism, who is running as the Labor-Progressive candidate.

The Anglo-Saxon menu include: Breakfast, tea, toast, pork sausage, porridge, marmalade, lunch, bread, butter, canned beef, fruit; tea, bread butter, jam macaroons; dinner, clear soup, fowl, green beans, potatoes, rice pudding.

Though the Jamboree officially closes on August 23 that will mark only the beginning of the entertainment of foreign Scouts. The French have conceived the idea of a "Hospitality Fortnight" in order to extend the "visiting" principle implicit in the Jamboree. Thus for an additional two weeks the foreign Scout delegations will be entertained at Moisson. French families are eager to take part in the plan and the French Scout authorities have been flooded with invitations asking that Pierre, Alain or Bernard be allowed to bring home the "brother" of his choice, Tom, Berth, Wim or Ali.

Potash

(Ottawa Citizen)

The rich deposits of potash found in Saskatchewan last July, considered likely to make this Dominion independent of the outside world for its supply of an all-important fertilizer, is not to be left to private enterprise to exploit. It is to be publicly owned.

The Saskatchewan Government, according to the Minister of Natural Resources, Mr. J. L. Phelps, who regards potash as "of the same relative international importance as uranium," will itself undertake development of the new field. First, a vote, but it will be almost entirely derived from radical elements, which in a two-way contest would rally to the support of the Communist nominee. As the campaign is now shaping, it looks like a reasonably sure thing for the return of Maurice Hart, the official Liberal nominee.

France Prepares for 1947 Scout Jamboree

(Service D'Information Français) At the last Scout Jamboree in 1937 an invitation to hold the 1941 Jamboree in France was accepted. Then the war intervened and when the invitation was renewed at a meeting of world scouting leaders in December, 1945 it was suggested that a Jamboree in France in 1947 would place too great a strain on that country's food, construction and manpower resources. However, France would accept no refusal, regarding the difficulties involved as merely another challenge to her ingenuity.

Thus on August 9, 30,000 Scouts representing 43 countries will converge on the beautiful camp site at Moisson by plane, ship and train. Eight thousand Scouts are coming from England alone. Moisson is just a few miles from Mantes, nicknamed "la Jolie", and quite close to Paris. The camp site is situated in a bend of the Seine and was offered for the occasion by a M. Lebrudy. It includes some 1,625 acres of well-drained sandy soil and until recently was a stretch of woodland park. There are long rows of great elm and birch trees from which come the songs of bullfinches. And of course the Seine.

Plans for preparing the area for the Jamboree were completed a year ago and since November workmen have been busy constructing nearly 13 miles of paved road, 15 miles of trails and 23 miles of drains. Telephone lines are being set up and all during the Jamboree the camp will be served by its own little railway connecting the outlying parts.

In fact accommodation is being arranged for a city of 50,000 inhabitants. It is chosen by their own vote in such a way that they may be truly said to be the elite of the world and dwellers in a city of dreams because it rests the best hope of humanity.

The 1947 Jamboree has been given the title of "Peace Jamboree", a title at which some people look askance because the risk of being contradicted. However, France has accepted the title with the faith that action often results from words.

When the foreign Scouts begin to arrive at the end of July short stops will be arranged between the ports, aerodromes and frontier stations and Moisson in order that they may see some of France's historic centres. Once at Moisson the program will follow the tradition established at previous Jamborees at Birkenhead, Godollo and Vogelzang in the way of entertainment and ceremony, with great games and educational amusements playing an important role. Every day the "arena" or "theatre" will be taken over by different national groups taking turns in the presentation of demonstrations, dances, mime, songs, the program being either solemn or funny, while every night the forest will echo with songs and laughter from around the flickering campfires. Special days will be observed for patrols, for France, for the Cubs and those under 14 years of age but officials in the rear of the town, and think with plenty of time for sports and leisure.

An innovation at Moisson this year will be the grouping of the various sub-camps under the hospitable colors of the old French provinces. For example, under the flag of Burgundy will be grouped 12 Burgundian Scout troops together with six Ile-de-France, 12 American, 16 British, one Greek, eight Polish and one Salvadoran troop.

While admittedly there is a food shortage in France mothers abroad need not worry about their sons suffering any privation. At Moisson the boys will have a choice of French or Anglo-Saxon menus for four meals a day. The French menu will include: Breakfast of coffee, bread, butter, jam; lunch, fowl, green beans, cheese, sweets; tea, bread, butter, macaroons; dinner, clear soup, ham, salad, jam.

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Old Charlottetown

(And P.E.I.)

MR. LEFURGY AND THE RAILWAY

"When the Government of which I was a member passed the Railway Bill and located the line at Summerside, it was placed three-quarters of a mile from my land. I thought the station should have been placed on Mr. Pope's land, in the rear of the town, and think with plenty of time for sports and leisure. And time will yet show that there is where it should have been placed. After the six days' Session of 1872, after an appeal had been made to the people, Mr. Haythorne's Government came into power, ostensibly to show up and to prove the rascality which they had so freely charged Mr. Pope's Government with having been guilty of. To do this they brought on engineers from New York to report upon the road generally. These men were gentlemen of ability, and above suspicion. Their report is before the country, and what does it prove? Just this, that the Haythorne-Laird party had grossly slandered the Government of Mr. Pope, of which I had been a member. . . . They had the Government then in their own hands, and in so far as they could, determined to alter all they could alter of what their predecessors had done, and therefore, concluded to change the Railway stations at Alberton, Summerside, and Charlottetown. They ordered a new survey at Summerside in the rear of the town, around the shore and through my shipyard. The Railway Commissioners came to value the land, and I put in my claim to the hon. member. He said he thought I was not in earnest, but he knows now that I was. . . . He referred the matter to Mr. MacMillan. Mr. MacMillan is a gentleman whom I esteem highly; yet it ought not to be forgotten, that at that time he was my keen political opponent, and was then contending a suit with me, for a seat in the House."—From a speech by Hon. John Lefurgy, House of Assembly, 1874.

RE-EMPLOY FACTORIES

EDINBURGH — (CP) — Scotland is to have 13 "Re-employ Factories" to provide sheltered employment for disabled persons. Workers will be paid full weekly wages based upon outside trade rates irrespective of their individual output and goods will be sold at market prices.

RELIEF FROM SIMPLE HEADACHE

ASPIRIN

FAST SURE

GENUINE ASPIRIN IS MARKED THIS WAY

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additional wells will be drilled to prove it. Then shafts will be sunk and a 2,000-ton mill built at a total cost of \$4,000,000. Thereafter production should be such that it will provide for the Dominion's needs without recourse to imports from abroad.

How valuable economical exploitation of these deposits can become is seen in the fact that imports of fertilizer already cost Canada nearly \$1,000,000 a year. In Saskatchewan just many farmers have to pay \$75 a ton for it delivered to the farm.

With a supply on the doorstep, so to speak, the benefit to Dominion agriculture in the future should be immense.

The Poet's Corner

HUNGER

Because of body's hunger are we burn, And by contriving hunger are we done, Because of hunger is our work well done, As so are songs well sung, and things well said, Desire and long'g are the whips of God— God save us all from death when we are fed. —Anna Wickham.

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