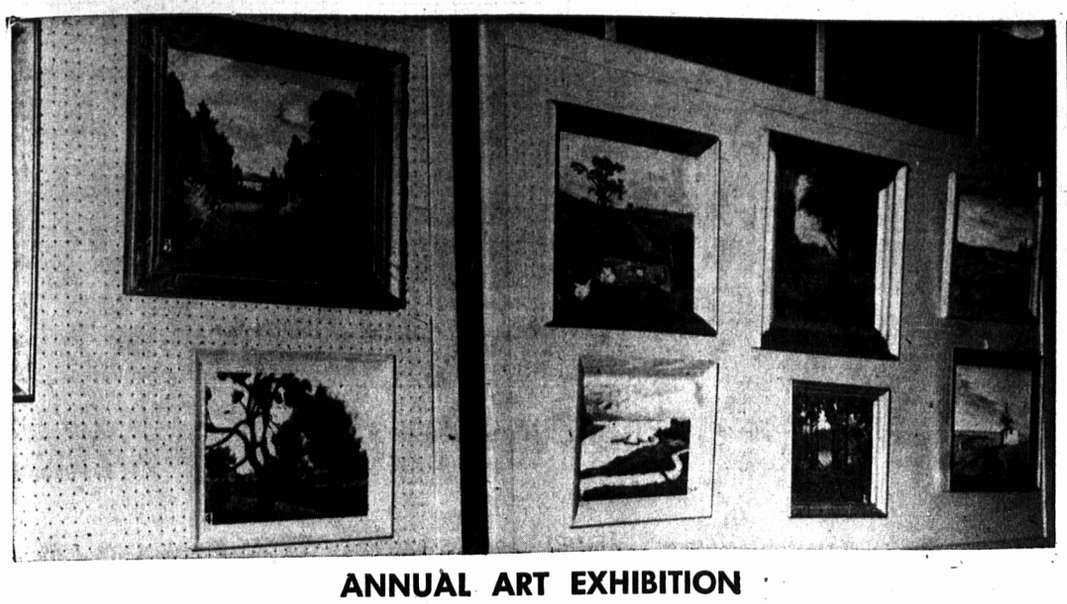

ANNUAL ART EXHIBITION

The annual art exhibition being conducted by the Prince Edward Island Art Society which opened last Monday has been drawing widespread interest from Island citizens. The over forty canvases give the art lovers a wide variety of subjects to browse over. A number of these fine works is pictured above and represent some of the work of: Florence Simmons; Jean Jones; Frieda Creelman; Marion DeBlois; Isobel Fraser and Ken Yeo.

TIMELY NOTES ON FUR FARMING

An all time high of $125. was paid for the top male bundle at the Great Lakes Mink Association sale at Hudson's Bay Company, New York last week. A total of 59,275 standard ranch mink pelts was 60 percent sold, the bundle of John Adkins, Coalville, Utah, bringing $125. each for males and $52. for females. The buyers were Stone and Stone, 333 7th Ave., New York. Mr. Adkins has always been partial to fine dark standard mink and he has now been duly rewarded f. · his faith. Last week after thirty years of ranching activity Mr. Adkins broke his own record of ten years standing when his males hit $125. and prices far out-distancing the previous high set in 1946 by him. That year he topped the darks with a $76 bundle. His triumph was two-fold, his top females bringing $52, also setting a record. The winning pelts were described as extra fine textured and black in color.

At the Seattle Fur Exchange sale last week Sapphire males brought from $30 to $44, females $20 to $27; silverblus, males $23 to $27, females, $12 to $14.

At the Nordic Fur Auction Company's sale last week in Stockholm, 820 silver foxes were offered and percent were sold at an average of 55 crowns. Blue foxes highest price and 80 crowns, platina, 80 crowns. There was a small collection of both these types. From the above we notice that silver fox and its mutations are appearing in much smaller quantities at the Nordic auctions, which means that most of the ranchers have gone out of business.

In Finland there are quite a number of ranchers producing silver fox and mutations and they have sold them in Russia where they have not forgotten the fact that silver fox was once the king fur of them all. It was Russian nobleman who were responsible for paying the highest prices for Dalton foxes sold at C.M. Lampson Company's sale in London in 1910. Their strongest competition came from Austrian noblemen. The furs were used to line their coats and the black fox was the favorite fur.

RUSSIAN SABLE

At the Hudson's Bay Company's sale in London, England, May 8th, standard mink was slightly easier in average. Selling of pastels was in line with standards. About 40 percent of the 47,000 skins was sold. Anning, Chadwick and Kiever have made known that an additional 5,000 Russian sables were received for its sale in London, Friday, May 11th. This seems a tremendous number of these high-priced skins and it shows that the Russians have been fur-farming them similar to our raising of mink, etc.

Russian sable has always been one of the highest priced furs in the world. In the long ago they came from the very darkest forests in Kamchatka. Dr. Leo Frank made a special trip to Russia with the object of trading silver foxes for Russian sable, but the Russians wouldn't permit the exportation of a single one of those beautiful furred little animals and today they are the only source of that type of fur.

At a meeting of the United Mink Breeders' Association for the U.S.A. a budget of $55,000 was adopted for advertising expenses. It was a 10 percent increase. The fiscal year started April 1st and will end March 31st, 1957. Last year's schedule showed 18 pages in American magazines and 6 pages in European publications. Largest expenditure was in Vogue with 5 pages costing $17,000; 4 pages in Harper's Bazaar cost $13,200; 7 pages in Town and Country, $11,200; one page in New Yorker, $2,600 and one page in Social Spectator, $870.

NON-MINK FURS

I. Magnin and Co. of San Francisco, is one of the comparative few who were willing to give promotional attention to non-mink furs. I Women's Wear Daily is an ad showing a lady wearing a beautiful Norwegian blue fox cape, a $300 item which is described as "a fur that is cloud-light and fabulously becoming in the luxurious, vastly important new larger size. This elegant shaped cape is delightful for evening or cocktail wear, exquistie in its greyed tones."

In Women's Wear Daily we notice this year's first shipment of 3,100 Empress chinchilla pelts has been entirely sold at Mechutan Fur Corporation one week after having been received there. Average price was $43 and the largest purchase was for 600 skins. A second shipment is expected in a week to ten days. An estimated 5,000 pelts will be included. All sales are being made by private treaty.

Items gleaned from the Black Fox Magazine 25 years ago appears as a part of the Black Fox and Modern Mink Breeder published in New York. That takes us back to 1931 and we remember it as a fairly satisfactory year for the fox farmers here. Sales were practically on a pelt basis, the demand for breeding stock having been pretty well supplied. Norway, that had been one of our best customers had placed an embargo on the importation of silver foxes some two years previously and there was an odd demand for a superior fox from established ranchers. While many thought that the effect of the 1929 tremendous break in the stock market and depression which followed it was over they were too optimistic as 1932 saw the New York stock market and all other stock markets plunge to the very depths. United States Rubber, common, which had sold at $60 in the boom of 1929, went down to $2.75 and other stocks proportionately, but as we mentioned before, in 1931 our hopes were for improvement.

We remember selling some ten or more pairs of silver foxes to the Hudson's Bay Company for ranching on Mingan Islands in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and Eric Love went there as caretaker and manager. When Eric left of his own accord later the ranch was taken over by a H.B.C. employee. They had purposed establishing ranches further north but the downward trend of prices in 1932 made them give up this idea.

To have men trained for these ranches they brought very intlligent young men from England to Charlottetown, who worked and observed the methods used at the McLure and MacKinnon Silver Fox Farms, Ltd., near Charlottetown, and they also took a course of lectures on the breeding, feeding, diseases and other particulars with reference to foxes. One of the graduates in 1929 was a Norwegian who on return home became manager of one of the largest ranches there and another was from Finland, who later became head of fur

Despite the dip in prices in 1932, 1933 saw quite a recovery and 1934 was a very profitable year for ranchers who were on a large scale as expenses for feed, etc. were low and prices were averaging around $35.00. An estimated number of silver fox farmers in United States and Canada at that time was 10,000 with Fromm Bros. and Nieman Bros. of Wisconsin by far the largest.

STEWART HOUSE at Princetown is shown above. This fine stone house in Malpeque, which was originally called Princeton and was to have been the capital of Prince County, has over the door of the year "1820" "Charles A. Stewart." This Mr. Stewart or his father was the second Chief Justice of Prince Edward Island and he lived there in Malpeque as it was expected to become a large commercial centre. The house has a beautiful locality, situated overlooking Malpeque Bay. It is still in excellent condition. (P. E. I. Historical Society).

SPRINGTIME ON THE ISLAND

Again, the rays of heightened sun
shine thru my windows bright
As I gaze toward the homing East
in visions of delight
Far from my office and its cares
that bind the mind and skill
To reminice in childhood joys in
homeland's Forest Hill.

When Springtime brought its fond
surcease from Winter's long
travail
With strongest cold and deepest
snow thru winters that prevailed
Across the Isle and off the seas
that bore the frost and foam
And icebergs off the crescent coast
of our old Island home.

In childhood's days that we recall
in memory's present age
When most of life has passed beyond its earthly pilgrimage;
We view the vista of the past and
try to peer beyond-
The current age and placed abode
to form a constant bond.

Between the advent of our birth
and life's succeeding years
As written in the scroll of time
in labor's sweat and tears
That mark the pages of our life
by open fields and brooks
And rolling prairies of the West
in waving wheat and stooks.

And in the City's glamor life that
dulls the rustic urge
To reveal in the tinsel gleam—
unto the final dirge-
That sounds a Call of muffled
drums to mortals of this plane
To show that we of EVERY birth
are fragile and mundane.

And so we go to memory's urn in
retrospect and joys
To fill the cockles of our heart
when we were barefoot boys;
With ruddy cheeks and freckled
face and merry whistled tunes
And blouses made in polka dots
with turned up pantaloons.

In this retreat and reverie we
watch the sun at dawn
Break forth in splendor from the
East and place where we were
born
With memories of the tangy air—
the dew,-and russet soil
That gave the ruggedness of youth
--to hardy sons of toil.

—Peter A. Reilly

Boston, Mass.

WIDENING EDUCATIONAL HORIZONS

DO YOU KNOW that last year in Prince Edward Island the qualifications of our teachers were as follows:

First class 37 per cent
Second class 48 per cent
Third class 2 per cent
Permit 13 per cent
Married women 285
Single women 385
Male 127
Average salary $1445.83.

DO YOU KNOW that Saskatchewan is the only province in Canada at the present time that is not issuing a permanent certificate to any teacher without two years of training above Senior Matriculation.

It is interesting to note that when certification standards were raised enrolments in Teachers' College increased by as much as 36 per cent.

Besides increasing enrolments, the proportion of male entrants increased and the quality of entrants improved. With the increased enrolments it is now possible to screen 2a hers in training before graduation.

They are now holding their own graduates as well as getting many from outside their own province.

THE PERFECT TEACHER

What are the qualities, traits and practices students would mention if they were asked to describe a perfect teacher? Recently, a survey of this kind was made involving over 2000 students of all grade levels. I believe you as teachers will be interested in some of the answers give by those who tend to judge teachers most.

"The ability to maintain good discipline was mentioned twice as often as any other characteristic. Pupils wanted the teachers to be strict but not too strict. They wanted the class to be warned twice and then they expected the teacher to "lay it on."

They expect that a teacher be neat in appearance but not overdressed. The teacher should watch her personal habits quite closely.

They agreed that a teacher should have a sense of humor and that the class should be allowed some fun once in a while

Pupils expect the teachers to do some extra work with the poorer students. They want to feel that the teacher is someone to whom they can go for help and get it.

They want the teacher to be friendly inside and outside of the classroom. She should have a good disposition and be able to smile most of the time.

Good teachers will give only justifiable homework and the amount should be reasonable. Home work should not be given as punishment.

Every teacher should be patient. He should be able to control his temper.

A teacher should not be sarcastic to pupils in front of their classmates. Rebuke should be administered when no other pupils are around.

The ability to understand a child was stated as an important quality that a good teacher should possess.

Teachers should be fair. The ideal teacher treats all students alike and doesn't let one or two do everything.

Assignments should be explained clearly so every student knows what he is expected to do.

The teacher should know what he is talking about. He should have an excellent grasp of his subject. He should be able to teach without 'leaning on his book'.

In the elementary grades pupils asked for variety in their work. They suggested occasional films, free play periods, free work periods, picnics and hikes.

There is surprising similarity between what pupils expect of a good teacher and what educators or the general public expect. It is, however, certain that the most critical public a teacher meets is her class, and it is just as certain that the degree to which she measures up to the standard outlined above will determine her effectiveness in the classroom. How well do we rate?

Khyber Pass, for centuries, was described as the main doorway into British India from the northwest. Beyond it lay wild, unknown Afghanistan.

Times have changed and India and Pakistan share the Indian subcontinent. Soviet Russia looms north of both of them, a far more threatening specter than the tsarist land of the 19th century. But Khyber Pass still slices through bald, craggy mountains and camel trains still amble through it. Beyond it still lies Afghanistan, a buffer kingdom wooed by both the free and communist worlds.

Not one railroad crosses Afghanistan's mountains, broad deserts, and terraced farmlands: To get from Khyber Pass to Kabul, the nation's capital, you can go by car or bus over a rutted road. Irritable camels and sleepy donkeys plod through this city of a quarter-million. Some of the city's streets are paved. There are elementary schools, a university, and a few movie theatres. African women, swathed in tentlike cloaks, still keep in the background. Illiteracy is wide-spread.

The town of Herat lies near Afghanistan's northwest corner which juts between Iran and Russia. Men wear tall karakul hats, short quilted coats, and stride through bazaars in soft black leather knee boots. Beehive-shaped houses dot the plains.

Afghanistan, surrounded by mountains, suffers from drought. Only about a fifth of the land is farmed. Fruit, nuts, and grains grow in terraced and irrigated plots. Sheep and cattle graze wherever nomadic herders wander,-to the highlands in summer, back to the warm bottomlands when weather turns cold. Karakul, the curly wool of the fat-tailed Afghan lambs, and skins are the countries chief exports.

Development of minerals has hardly begun. Gold and silver lie under the rocky mountain shoulders. Oil awaits the driller.

Today both Russia and the West are seeking favour in this strategic land.

OUTER MONGOLIA

Land of Genghis Khan knocks at the United Nations door. The world had almost forgotten Outer Mongolia until it was included in the sweeping proposal to admit new members to the United Nations. Wild as its warrior history, cols as a Siberian blizzard, this land of Genghis Khan remains a remote pocket of the world, isolated from China by Gobi wastes.

The Mongolian People's Republic, back door between China and Soviet Russia, has been closed off from the outside world for 31 years. Very little is known of its life today, a strange mixture of nomads and modern cities, hugh livestock herds and increasing literacy.

Both area and population are vague: an estimated 1,000,000 people in a vast indefinite tract of mountains, grasslands, and desert covering some 615,000 square miles.

Across their high windswept plateau most of the Mongolian Republic's people still live in tents. Inside their felt-covered yurts, fires burn smokily through winters that can go to 40 degrees below. They warm themselves with bowls of hot kumiss, a rancid concoction of fermented mare's milk, tea and salt.

Horse racing is their national sport.

Ulan Bator, the capital of Outer Mongolia is a modern city of 100,000 inhabitants. Only one school existed in the entire country in 1924, there are now hundreds. Modern veterinary stations and hay-cutting cooperatives aid herdsmen. A wide guage railroad crosses Mongolia from Russia to China. Auto roads link Ulan Bator with the 18 Outer Mongolian provinces. There is air service from Soviet cities to the north.

From this land 750 years ago burst the greatest trouble maker in Asia's history. Genghis Khan having become supreme ruler of all Mongols in 1206, conquered an empire surpassing all others in history. It reaches from the Yellow Sea to the Caspian Sea. Fantastic palaces rose at Karakortum, now a sand-covered ruin in the Gobi.

Mongol power eventually fell before the Ming dynasty in China, and Outer Mongolia split off. In 1691 it came under Manchu control, lasting until the Chinese revolution. Mongol revolutionaries followed the Bolshivik lead and in 1921 threw out the Chinese for the last time. Since 1924, the Mongolian Republic has been a Soviet satellite.

RUSSIA

The February meeting of Russia's only political organization—the Communist Party was the first of its kind held since October, 1952.

Communist Party leaders from all over the Soviet Union, its satellites, and from countries on this side of the Iron Curtain went to Moscow for the get-together. There, they applauded and approved plans made by party bosses in the Soviet capital.

Party boss Nikita Khrushchev, in his keynote speech, called for friendlier relations between Russia and the western nations. He also said that war between communist and free countries is "not inevitable". But the Red boss added that Russia will continue to use means short of war to spread communism throughout the world.

Many observers feel that the Red get-together was held chiefly (1) to launch a new Soviet "peace offensive" in an effort to get the free world to let down its guard and (2) to give communist agents everywhere a blue-print of action to weaken democratic countries and to arouse distrust among the free nations.

Meanwhile, not long ago, Moscow called home its envoys to London, Paris, Washington and other western capitals. The Red ambassadors, it is believed, were given new instructions in line with decisions made at the Communist Party meeting.

The points in Russia's new five-year plan are:

1. Soviet heavy industry to be increased by 70 per cent
2. Light industry and consumer goods to be increased by 60 per cent
3. Rapid expansion of technical education
4. Where possible, automation to be introduced to free more people for other work
5. Increase in social services
6. Twice as much housing as during 5th five year plan
7. A 30 per cent increase in real wages.

During the 20th Congress of the Soviet Communist Party, Nikita Krushchev, party leader in a speech behind closed doors, accused Stalin of having been a murderer and torturer. Krushchev said Stalin conducted a personnel reign of terror. These blasts agaist Stalin are reported to have created confusion among the people of Russia.

This department is conducted by the Prince Edward Island Teachers' Federation. Contributions are welcomed and should be sent to Estelle Bowness, General Secretary, 98 Prince St., Charlottetown.

THEATRE FUND SWELLS

STRATFORD (CP)—The Stratford Shakespearian Festival fund drive for a new permanent theatre has raised more than $620,000 of its $1,000,000 objective, managing director P. H. Bennett said Wednesday. Construction would start this fall, and completion was scheduled for next May, in time to begin rehearsals for the 1957 festival.

New Impetus Given To Highway Safety Programs

By THE CANADIAN PRESS

A steady climb in recent years in the highway accident rate across Canada has given new impetus to safety programs by provincial governments and other agencies.

Eight of the 10 provinces, alarmed by zooming statistics, have implemented safety drives.

Some are simply trying for more effective enforcement of existing laws. Others are doing this and introducing new regulations aimed directly at reducing accidents.

INCREASE OF 200

The number of traffic deaths in 1955 was more than 2,650 — 200 higher than in 1954, a Canadian Press survey shows. Complete statistics were not available because provincial records are not finished.

Ontario, with 1,111 traffic deaths last year, has mobilized 1,700 provincial policemen, municipal authorities and the department of highways for a mass safety drive.

In the first five months of its operation, fatal highway accidents were reduced to 282 from 345 in the same period last year.

Police are using radar speed traps and judges have been asked to impose the severest possible penalties. A widespread educational program is bing carried out.

More than 700,000 cars have been put through a police safety check and 67,000 drivers whose vehicles didn't measure up were summonsed.

Written driving examinations have been started and special marked licences for persons convicted of impaired or drunken driving are being issued. About 12 per cent of all applicants are weeded out by the written test.

MARITIMES PROGRAM

In Prince Edward Island, would-be drivers must pass a visual, written and operational test. Safety films are being shown at theatres and through the auspices of clubs to emphasize safety.

New Brunswick, which instituted on Jan. 1 a demerit system of licensing, reports fewer accidents for the first four months of 1956. Under the new licensing scheme, accidents or convictions cost drivers points. After losing a certain number, the licences are suspended.

Nova Scotia is also using a demerit licensing system. Police and traffic officials in personal interviews warn drivers considered potentially dangerous.

In Quebec, the number of highway fatalities this year up to April 30 showed a sharp increase over the same period last year—165 to 112. To counter this, licences of traffic violators and accident-prone drivers are being checked. An educational program and stiffer sentences are being used too.

Ontario's municipalities have moved into the safety field. Some issue windshield stickers to careful drivers. Clubs and other organizations are talking up safety and some teen-age driving schools are in operation.

Winnipeg's extensive driver-control system, which has won world-wide attention, is to be extended throughout the rest of Manitoba.

This system, which involves strict testing, severe discipline and continued education, has cut fatal accidents in the city to one-quarter in six years.

Saskatchewan has organized a provincial highway safety council. It also issues drivers convicted of a certain number of offences with specially-marked licences.

Alberta is not planning special safety legislation, but a determined educational program carried out for several years is to be extended.

In British Columbia, accident repeaters are being weeded out by licence checks. Some municipalities have started teen-age driving schools and highway police have stepped up their patrols.

Winning Four-Year Battle Against Spruce Budworm

FREDERICTON (CP) — New Brunswick is winning its fight against the spruce budworm which four years ago threatened to destroy much of its northern forest reserves.

W. W. McCormack, provincial deputy minister of lands and mines summed up the progress made since spraying first started in 1952, saying: "Trees in the spray area are green and growing today, while others affected by the budworm the same year are dead now."

Some areas were left free from spray for test purposes, Mr. McCormack said.

But the fight is far from over, the government official said.

This year 90 spray planes and 11 inspection aircraft are being used by Forest Protection Ltd., a crown company, in the fight against the pest.

They will operate from 11 airfields carved from forests in the northern part of the province. Already the government has trucked gasoline and DDT spray to the airfields.

The cost of operating the company is split three ways, among the provincial and federal governments and four New Brunswick forest industries—New Brunswick International Paper; Fraser Corporation; Bathurst Power and Paper and Irving Pulp and Paper Mills.

The project, started in 1952, cost $4,500,000 up to October 1955. This included $1,000,000 for airfield construction.

Aircraft operating costs came to another $1,400,000, about the same as the cost of the insecticide, Mr. McCormack said.

Although less than 4,000,000 acres have now been sprayed and there are 14,000,000 acres of timberland in the province, Mr. McCormack feels that the price will be cheap.

He estimates spraying costs this year will run about $1,870,000. This works out roughly to 20 cents an acre for the 200,000 acres being sprayed.

This, he said, means, allowing 10 cords of wood to the acre, the government only has to pay about two cents a cord.

"If we can keep it green and growing, then we can cut it and use it, so I don't think that the price of spraying is high," Mr. McCormack said.

Old Island Landmarks Recall Pioneer Times

The picture shown above is one of a series taken by the late Mr. James E. Harris, of Charlottetown which will appear from time to time in The Guardian, illustrative of old Prince Edward Island landmarks. They are being published with notes prepared for the most part by Mr. Harris, through the courtesy of the P. E. Island Historical Society. Some years ago Mr. Harris used the pictures to illustrate an address from which the following excerpts are taken:

"Visitors come to P. E. Island and we like to show the beauties of our lovely Island, but we need more than fine beaches, good bathing, good fishing and golf courses; these can be had elsewhere. Donald Maxwell in England, among many others, has created a great interest in the byways and the little forgotten villages, and we could very possibly build up interest and a trade for our artists in pictures and photographs of our little-known side roads and architecture of earlier days, whether houses churches, old mills, or fishermen's also ports.

INTERESTING HOBBY

"If every one who goes for business or pleasure carry a sketch book or camera or note book eyes and hands to p interest in any of th I think we would s a fund of interesti present.

"It is an intere anyone with a ye or painting, or writing can find in which are getting er, a real source of

"In the weather weatherbeaten shingle here and there an weather-worn as the stories of the days when fathers struggled against and storm to found settlements this land, which we accept usually as ours by right.

"One poor old cottage we found away off the highway near St. Peter's Lake. With a sway back roof, the glass in the little window panes all broken and the great stone chimney (about 6 feet square) almost ready to fall down. The shingles were half off, showing birch bark lining on the rough wall boarding, yet the lines of the building were good and traces remained of quite good detail in moulding and trim around doorway and window.

"Many an interesting family had lived in it doubtless, before the elements took charge and it was abandoned. What roaring fires had sent up somke through the enormous fireplace, and how cosy and comfortable it must have been on the long winter nights of those 'old days' Who lived there, was born there and died there — we do not know".

Rita Hayworth Seeks $22,450 From Welles

NEW YORK (AP)—The New York Post said Saturday actress Rita Hayworth has signed an affidavit charging her former husband Orson Welles, with failure to contribute to the support of their daughter Rebecca for the last 8½ years.

Columnist Earl Wilson said Miss Hayworth signed the affidavit with lawyer Bartley Crum Friday. A judgment of $22,450 from Welles will be sought in California supreme court next week.

Welles, now in California making television appearances, was ordered by California courts in 1947 to pay $50 a week toward the daughters support. Rita claims he has "not paid a penny" and has been indifferent to all her demands to do so Their daughter now is 12.

BIG BANG PREMATURE

TORONTO (CP) — Hundreds of dollars of fireworks went up here Sunday, but there was no one to enjoy them. It was a children's delight and a fireman's nightmare as a firework filled cellar in an uptown store caught fire causing $16,000 damage. Firemen, handicapped by a thick pall of smoke, fought the whizzing, cracking blaze for two hours.

Is Ordered To Stand Trial In Stock Theft

TORONTO (CP)—Samuel Keller, 51, charged with retaining in connection with a $20,000 stock theft, Friday was committed for trial by jury. Keller is said to be a millionaire.

Paul Lemm, 44 charged with him, also was committed. Both elected trial by jury and waived preliminary hearing.

Others charged with retaining in the same connection are former-boxer William Zaduk, 29 and Arthur Fairburn, 54. They are to appear in court June 1.

All were charged following a six-weeks investigation of stock thefts from Newling and Company, a former brokerage firm.

KINGSTON, Ont., (CP)—District 26 of the Optimist International, with delegates representing points in eastern Ontario, Quebec province and Vermont, Saturday ended its sixth annual convention here. Talks were begun Friday.

PRICES CUT TO THE BONE

ON ASSORTED APPLIANCES AND FURNITURE, NEW AND USED, THAT WE HAVE TO CLEAR TO MAKE SPACE FOR NEW STOCK.

APPLIANCES

1 combination store refrigerator and drink cooler, new condition.
1 only two door store refrigerator.
1 only farm deep freeze, 500 lb. cap. $198.00
1 only used electric refrigerator $79.00
1 only kerosene oil fridge $249
1 only small electric refrigerator $49.00
1 only used 32 volt washer $69
1 only large used electric refrigerator $249.00
1 only used car radio $29.95
1 only used electric washer— $39.95

FURNITURE

Space savers, 3 only $21.95
Davenport, good covering— $49.95
Velour Chesterfield Bed (Wine) $89.95
3 pc. modern chesterfield, good covering $169.95
Chrome kitchen chairs, assorted. reg. $12.95, sale $9.95
Chrome kitchen set, 4 piece, used $29.95
New baby carriages, grey, reg. $39.95, sale $32.95
Chrome rockers $21.95
Bedroom suites $99.50
Single bed, used $9.95
1 only used davenport $29.95

BIG SAVINGS

LOW DOWN PAYMENT WITH SMALL MONTHLY PAYMENTS.

Electric, oil, coal and wood ranges.
New electric range, reg. $359.00, sale $259.00
Electric range, used $98.00
Oil range, perfect $59.00
Coal and wood range $39.00
Oil floor furnace
Oil space heaters, all sizes
1 coal hot air furnace

Baby cribs, all sizes
High chairs from $6.95 up
Porch and door fences $2.49
Clothes drying horse $2.49
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WE FIX ALL SIZES TRACTOR TIRES, ETC.

SCOUTS, CUBS CLEANUP IN PARK

Saturday morning the Charlottetown Scouts and Cubs under Dr. George Fisher turned out in force at Victoria Park to conduct a sweep through the park to clean up the accumulation limbs and trash left by the ravages of the past winter. This effort is part of their conservation and clean-up drive and the work of these lads stands as a good example to all the citizens of Charlottetown. Members of the group shown above apparently are getting fun out of what most people consider an arduous chore.

Guardian Photo.

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▶ Get CASH for a Fresh Start Now – PAY LATER in convenient monthly amounts. *And* get these extra benefits:
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