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STRAPPING—1/4 round, about 200 feet to bundle. Bundle 50c
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AT FLAT RIVER, P. E. I.
Shorefront farm of 100 acres, consisting of 40 acres under cultivation, balance hardwood and soft wood. Buildings good, especially house. On main highway to Wood Island ferry. To be sold with or without crop.
For particulars apply to:—
ALEX M. BEATON,
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Farm of 105 acres in a high state of cultivation. 75 acres under hay, 27 acres under mixed grain and balance in woodland.
Well watered and fenced. Dwelling and outbuildings in good condition. Automatic water system in house.
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Tenders will be received by the undersigned up until July 12th, 1950, for the following:
(1) Central heating system — Spring Park School.
(2) Installation of lights — Spring Park School.
(3) Plumbing and electric wiring for new schools at East Royalty, Central Royalty and Winsloe.
Specifications for the above may be seen at the office of School Unit No. 1 in Parkdale School.
(4) Tenders will also be received for supplying transportation for the children from South Winsloe to Winsloe Station, and from Union Road to East Royalty.
Persons submitting tenders for transportation will describe type of vehicle to be used.
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GORDON RICE
Secretary School No. 1.
Phone 2711-R.

CLEARING AUCTION SALE
At
SPRINGFIELD, LOT 7
Having sold my farm I will sell by Auction on the premises on TUESDAY, JULY 11th, beginning at 12 noon my entire stock, implements and household furniture, including 3 young work horses; 2 extra good milch cows; 10 head of young cattle; 5 pigs; 50 hens; farm wagon (extra good); dump cart; road wagon; lime sower; gang plow No. 135; set box sleighs; wood sleigh; farm engine; boring machine; all kinds harness, both double and single; approximately 150 bushels oats; set blacksmith tools; and all small articles found on a large farm; also a large amount of household furniture, including kitchen range (Record); 2 cream separators (almost new); a large quantity lumber, both hard and soft wood.
TERMS CASH.
If day is unfit sale will take place on Thursday, July 13th at 12 noon.
EVERETT HASLAM, Owner.
HUGH F. MORRISON, Auctioneer.

Inquiry Into Fishermen's Loan Board Operations

Following is a continuation of the evidence taken on Tuesday, the opening day of the Commission inquiry under Judge J. S. DesRoches into the operations of the Fishermen's Loan Board. The examination of the witnesses was conducted by Mr. J. O. C. Campbell, K. C.:
Evidence of Mrs. Kathleen Higson, clerk-stenographer for the Board, continued:
Q—There was some mention this morning as to whether there would be someone sign with the fishermen to guarantee. How would you describe that? A—That wasn't required in the first years that I was in the Fishermen's Loan Board to have a second signature, but when the loans became larger it was decided to have two names on the notes. It wasn't done from the beginning.
Q—Loans become larger according to Mr. Gallant sometime after '44. A—Yes.
Q—I notice this one was \$300.00. That's what you call a large loan. A—Yes.
Q—Did you have to get someone else to sign? A—Yes, at that time we required a second signature for loans of \$200 and over.
Q—Prior to that what had been the limit? A—In the beginning the limit was \$40.00, then it was raised to \$75.00.
Q—What was it when you first came in? A—It was \$75.00.
Q—Do you know when the jump from \$40. to \$75. was made? A—No, I don't. Before my time.
Q—Shortly before you came? A—It couldn't have been very long before I came.

Relief Money
Q—As to the point of relief — you weren't there when that relief money was given at the time of that storm. A—No.
Q—But the old loans that had taken place before your time — have you heard any discussions, as secretary of the Board, that those thirty dollar loans might be considered as relief? A—Yes.
Q—That's the attitude that most of the Board members took when Mrs. Higson has been there that that money was relief. Have you any idea as to what percentage of those old \$30. loans would be repaid. A—I couldn't say accurately, but I don't think that it was a very great amount. Odd cases that had been settled.
Q—Odd cases. As a general rule those old loans — ones of small amounts have not been repaid? A—No.
Q—In the same way when they would have applications for gasoline rebates — a good many of them would get their gasoline rebates without it coming off their loan. A—A great many cases — a very small amount.
Q—The practice of the office was to treat them in the way of relief. A—Yes, uncollectable.
Q—But as I understood from Mr. Gallant, that's not the practice with the larger loans — you have made a practice of collecting them. A—Yes.
Q—Now can you assist us any with regard to irregularities — can you give us anything there is upon some matters which gave rise to this inquiry which had to do with the year 1947 — were there any abnormal number of applications in that year? A—I didn't think so — that we were any busier than any other year.
Q—Did you hear Mr. Gallant say that he used to get about 30,000 a year. A—Yes.
Q—I suppose you ran over it. A—Not very often. We have run over.
Q—Has the effort been made to keep within that amount each year? A—Yes.
Q—That amount of thirty thousand has been fairly constant. A—Yes.
Q—Been an average of about 30,000 — 450,000 — just over 500,000. Could you give us a list of the fish houses that you have. A—Yes, I could. I could get you a proper list of them.
Q—They spread out over the Island? A—There aren't many on the South side. There's one at Flat River Mr. Gallant didn't mention this morning.
Q—These houses were set up at fishing centres? A—Yes.
Q—Mr. DesRoches: I note that you assisted needy farmers and fishermen. I suppose it doesn't include loans to farmers.
Q—Mr. Campbell: There were never any loans made to farmers. That amendment was made at the end of the war. (To witness) You never made loans to farmers? A—No.
Q—They have other means of rehabilitation for farmers. A—(Witness). A man might be a farmer and a fisherman both, and getting the loan as a fisherman.
Q—You never made a loan for a tractor? A—No. Just fishing equipment.

Principal Difference
Q—The principal difference between the present set-up of the Fishermen's Loan Board and the old type of loan was that now under the new regulations we don't lend for anything that's expendable. A—That's correct.
Q—You don't lend money for nets, gear, ropes or lobster traps or anything that might be lost. Now you only lend on boats and engines and things that can be seen at all times. A—Yes.
Q—Also loaned on boats? A—Yes, the larger loans were for boats.
Q—Mr. Campbell: I am hot sure that Mrs. Higson, apart from furnishing the names of all the Chairmen and their duties, and the list of fish houses, can be of any further assistance at the present time. We can use Mrs. Higson further later on.
Q—Mr. DesRoches: I am quite satisfied with the picture at the moment.
Q—Mr. Campbell: A list of all the fish houses. There was something about puncheons. Besides building fish houses — to supply puncheons. A—(Witness). Yes, we gave them puncheons.
Q—The present Board was asked to continue them. Those puncheons cost nearly as much as the fish houses. A—Hardly that.
Q—Mr. DesRoches: On an average how much? A—(Witness). About \$25.
Q—Mr. Campbell: How many would you supply? A—The Board would get a carload and divide them.
Q—How much the carload? A—\$460.00.
Q—You supplied them where? A—We divided them up — forty or fifty to each place that needed them — in Rustico — Oyster Bed Bridge.
Q—We will have to come back to Mrs. Higson from time to time.

Dominion Assistance
Q—The reason I ask is, the Dominion had stopped its assistance in 1938. A—Yes.
Q—Dominion aid was from '38 to '39. Would you know when the jump from \$40. up took place — from '39 on? A—Yes.
Q—During the period of Dominion Aid, \$40.00 was the limit. A—Yes.
Q—Then your opinion is that between '39 and '41 the change was made? A—Yes.
Q—When you got there is '41. — \$75.00 was the maximum? A—Yes.
Q—For those you didn't require another signer. A—No.
Q—When did it begin to jump to two and three hundred dollars. A—Not until the men came back from the war.
Q—That would be about 1945. A—Yes.
Q—Stay up to \$75.00 during the war? A—Went up to \$200. first, then to \$300.00.
Q—When did it go up to \$200.00? A—Couldn't say what year. It would be by 1945 I guess.
Q—Went up to \$200. first and then a little later it was raised to \$300.00. A—Yes.
Q—That must have been between 1945 and 1946 because this fellow got \$300.00. A—Yes.
Q—Did it stay at that until the end of the term? A—Yes.
Q—Of course, when you say the limit was \$300. there were some larger loans to the associations. A—Oh yes. That \$300.00 limit was to the individual fisherman.
Q—Those were all made on notes? A—When the note was returned signed, we sent them an order on the merchant for the amount that was loaned.
Q—(Examining order form book) This is a book of order forms. A—Yes.
Q—Made his application on November 18th and got his loan on January 27th. A—Yes.
Q—You sent it to the fisherman which he took to the merchant. A—Yes.
Q—It was addressed to the merchant authorizing him to give goods to that amount. A—Yes.
Q—After he got his order, what did merchant do after that? A—The merchant was obliged to give us a properly executed bill.
Q—Did he return the order to you? A—It wasn't required that he return it.
Q—He had to send a bill in not to exceed that amount. A—Yes.
Q—You wouldn't be able to know the amount — it might be less. A—If it might be less.
Q—And if it was less? A—If it was less, we sent a new note.
Q—If the order was for \$300.00 and he only got \$250.00 worth of merchandise, you sent him out another note for \$250.00 to substitute. A—Yes.
Q—I suppose usually the amount he bought equaled the amount of the note. A—Yes.
Q—Then the merchant sent in this bill and you had a check issued to cover it. A—Then I presented vouchers and the merchant's bill had to be attached to the voucher, also the fisherman's for the amount and it was sent to the auditor to be approved by him, and after he approved it was sent to the Treasurer and the check was issued.
Q—You keep all these original notes? A—They were kept in the Treasury.
Q—Are they still all kept there? A—No, they are in our office now since the new Board was formed. (Voucher placed in evidence).
Q—On that a check was issued for \$300. and mailed direct to the merchant. A—And mailed direct from the Treasury to the merchant.
Q—I would just like to inter-pole at this point that a great deal of trouble could have been avoided if checks had been payable to both parties.
Q—Mr. DesRoches (Commissioner): I gather that much.
Q—Mr. Campbell: If check had been issued to the fellow to sign with the merchant, then you would know that they were both satisfied — make check payable to both.
Q—Mr. DesRoches: The insurance

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I don't believe that any useful purpose would be served by our subpoenaing various witnesses from among the fishermen at Rustico. The only way we could do it is to go through the books — in Exhibit "B" there are a number of names in Rustico and vicinity — picked at random—those people might not be required to come or desire to come.
Judge DesRoches (Commissioner): I think my recommendations cover what I had intended to say to the public, that this inquiry is open to anyone who is in a position to supply me with information on the subject matters dealing with the Commission. There is a question of accounts — that will be for the staff — Mrs. Higson will have to supply that information. As to irregularities, if any, that is of an entirely different nature. The attorneys for the Department most likely have some information there, if not, there might be some forthcoming.
I should like to see counsel appear here for individual organizations or anyone else who is interested in this or who is able to give information — trained personnel — to get at the pith and circumstances of the inquiry. I am not concerned with rumors — I want evidence in this Court.
I think your suggestion to meet in Rustico on the 10th is possibly the best we can do at the moment. If it doesn't work out, we shall have to issue subpoenas. There may be no information there. We will give them an opportunity to appear. I suppose it is easier for this Commission to go there than for them to come here.
Court adjourned until Monday July 10th at 10 A.M. at North Rustico.

CANADA
PRINCE OF EDWARD ISLAND
IN THE PROBATE COURT
The 23rd day of June A. D. 1950. In Re Estate of ANNIE GILLIS formerly of Jamaica Plain, later of Boston in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts one of the United States of America, Single Woman deceased, testate.
To the Sheriff of the County of Queen's County or Constable of the County in and within said County in said Province of Prince Edward Island
Greeting:
Whereas upon reading the petition on file of William D. Gillis of Charlottetown in Queen's County aforesaid, Col. Merchant, and H. Francis MacPhee of Charlottetown aforesaid, barrister, the executors of the above named estate praying that an order be issued for the purpose hereinafter set forth: You are hereby required to cite all persons interested in the said Estate to be and appear before the Judge present at a Probate Court to be held in the Court House in Charlottetown in Queen's County in the said Province, on Wednesday the 26th day of July next coming, at the hour of eleven o'clock forenoon of the same day to show cause if any they can why the Accounts of the said Estate should not be passed and the Estate closed as prayed for in said petition and on motion of J. Arthur McGuigan, Esquire, Proctor for said Petitioner.
And it is hereby ordered that a true copy hereof be forthwith published in some newspaper published in Charlottetown aforesaid once in each week for at least five consecutive weeks from the date hereof and that a true copy hereof be forthwith posted in the following public places respectively, namely, in the hall of the Court House in Charlottetown aforesaid, at or near the Royal Bank of Canada in Charlottetown aforesaid, and at or near the Bank of Nova Scotia in Charlottetown aforesaid, so that all persons interested in the said Estate as aforesaid may have due notice thereof.
Witness His Honour Harold Leonard Palmer, Judge of the said Probate Court at Charlottetown in Queen's County, the day and year first above written.
By the Court
(Sgd.) E. Margaret Andrew, Registrar.

NOTICE OF SALE BY SHERIFF
PURSUANT to and by virtue of a Writ of Execution to me directed and issued out of the County Court of Queen's County in Prince Edward Island, on the 6th day of July A.D. 1950, in an action wherein the trustees of Glenroy School District Number 72 are plaintiffs and the estate of Annie Cunningham is defendant, which said execution is marked levy for Thirty-Four and 75/100 (\$34.75) Dollars.
I HEREBY give Public Notice that on Tuesday the 15th day of August A. D. 1950 at the hour of twelve o'clock noon in front of the Law Courts Building in Charlottetown in Queen's County in Prince Edward Island, I will set up and sell by Public Auction to the highest bidder the lands and premises hereinafter described, that is to say, all that tract, piece and parcel of land situated, lying and being on Lot Thirty-Seven in Queen's County bounded and described as follows, bounded on the south by the Hillsboro River, on the East by lands of Roy Mitchell, on the north by the rear line of farms fronting on the Hillsboro River and on the west by lands formerly of James McKearney containing one hundred acres of land a little more or less.
DATED at Charlottetown in Queen's County this 6th day of July A. D. 1950.
JOHN L. BEATON,
Sheriff.

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Insect, snake, or animal... the best treatment is plenty of Minard's Liniment... Draws out the poison!

True Success Story
By F. H. MacArthur

Abraham Lincoln (1809-1865), an American statesman and sixteenth President of the United States was born in a log cabin in the State of Kentucky. Lincoln had no opportunities to acquire an education, his parents being poor pioneers.
At the age of seven Lincoln was taken by his parents to Indiana, where his mother died in 1818. Within the year his father married again, and luckily for the boy she proved a good stepmother and encouraged him in every way she could to study. The backwoods boy took up a variety of humble tasks and for the next ten years earned his own living.
In 1839 the family moved to Illinois and young Abraham helped his father clear a farm, there laying the foundation for the nickname rail-splitter, which in later years assisted him in his candidacy for public office. While in New Orleans he got a first-hand picture of how slaves were sold like common cattle and often mistreated.
Up to this time he had received less than one year of regular schooling, but now he went in for the study of law while clerking at New Salem. He enlisted in the Black Hawk War in 1832 and rose to the rank of Captain.
When he came back to civilian life he was a candidate for the Legislature, though defeated. Later, however, he served three successive terms in the Legislature, and in 1837 he was admitted to the bar and began practice at Springfield, the State capital.
Lincoln married six years later and began an active career in politics. In 1846 he was honored with election to the House of Representatives, voting consistently against the Slavery party.
His public speaking at this time were winning attention all over the country. In them was sincerity and downright political shrewdness that thwarted his enemies and won the praise of his friends. His famous Cooper Union speech in 1860 at New York made him the most conspicuous figure in the Republican party, and at the Convention at Chicago, after a spirited contest with Seward, Chase, Cameron and Bates, he was nominated on a vigorous anti-slavery platform.
The campaign which followed proved to be one of the most of the U.S.A. The Democratic Party became disorganized and brought out two candidates, Douglas and Breckenridge, while the Constitutional Union Party, who took a neutral stand, nominated John Bell. Lincoln won an easy victory and stepped into the White House. He now sought every means in his power to avert the threatened Civil War, but without success. Hostilities began on the 14th of April, 1860, with the bombardment of Fort Sumter.
All through that historic struggle the President displayed the qualities of a shrewd statesman and it must have been a great satisfaction to him to witness the signing of the Emancipation Proclamation and the surrender of the Southern armies by General Lee at Appomattox Court House on the 9th of April.
But the fates decided that the Great Emancipator was not long destined to enjoy the fruits of his well earned victories. On the evening of Good Friday, April 14th, the beloved President was assassinated while attending a performance at Ford's Theatre in Washington. He died early next morning.
The funeral was an occasion long to be remembered — a solemn and magnificent event — the one and the same united in conceding to him all the high qualities of manhood and statesmanship, while the grief of the people of the Northern states was great beyond expression.
One hundred and forty years have passed since Abraham Lincoln was born in a log cabin, yet his death has served to raise rather than lower the general esteem of his services to the Union and the high moral abilities which his character exemplified.

Lie Briefs Aide On Korean Trip



Preparing to leave shortly for Korea, Col. Alfred G. Katzin, left, of the United Nations Secretariat, receives some last minute instructions from United Nations Secretary General Trygve Lie at U.N. Headquarters, Lake Success, N. Y. Katzin will act as Lie's personal representative during his stay in the Communist-invaed Republic.

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MORNING SESSION
Registration—10 a.m. to 11 a.m.
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President's Report.
Appointment of Resolutions Committee.
AFTERNOON SESSION
Reports—Supervisor, Convenors of Agriculture and Home Economics.
Food Paganet at Experimental Farm followed by Afternoon Tea.
EVENING SESSION
Speaker—Mrs. E. E. Morton, National President of the F. W. I. C.
Presentation—Life Membership and Showing of Films.
TUESDAY
MORNING SESSION
Reports of Citizenship, Social Welfare and Publicity.
AFTERNOON SESSION
Reports of Constitution Committee, Dramas, Music, Radio, Arts and Literature, Display of Crafts.
Presentation—Leadership Certificates.
Dinner—Charlottetown Hotel, 6 p.m.
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Guest Speaker—Mr. Will R. Bird, well known author.
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