THE GUARDIAN

Published every week-day morning at 136 Prince Street, Charlottetown, P.E.I., by The Thomson Company Limited

"Covers Prince Edward Island Like the Dew"

Editor, Frank Walker
General Manager, Ian A. Burnett

Branch offices at Summerside, Montague and Alberton. Authorized as Second Class Mail by the Post Office Department, Ottawa.

By Carrier: Charlottetown, Summerside $15.00 per annum. Elsewhere in P.E.I. $9.00. Other Provinces and U.S. $12.00 per annum

"The strongest memory is weaker than the weakest ink."

WEDNESDAY, MAY 11, 1955

Unrealistic And Imprudent

According to American press reports there is some organized agitation now going on for a Government pledge not to use atomic weapons of any description, in the event of war, except by way of retaliation. The supporters of the proposed plan, many of whom are prominent citizens, are said to hold the view that, since there seems to be no way for the nations to agree on the banning of the weapons, it is up to the United States to take unilateral action for the sake of humanity, and trust to Soviet Russia to follow its lead. Meanwhile, "the big stick", in the form of A and H bombs, would be kept "at the ready", just in case.

So far this appeal has not received sufficient national endorsation to warrant its formal presentation to President Eisenhower. If and when it does, it is hard to see how the President will have any choice but to withhold his approval, even though he can be expected to appreciate the humanitarian motive behind the agitation as deeply as any man living. There is, of course, no certainty that any nation will resort to A and H bombs in the event of war, although some military leaders appear to have no doubt of it. But, supposing Soviet Russia indicated every intention to use them from the start, would it not be suicidal for the Western powers in general and the United States in particular to wait for the bombs to drop before going in with everything they have? In that case, retaliation would be rendered weak and, perhaps, impossible.

The whole question is one of horror and distress. What the United States and other Western powers would or would not do, once they were faced with an actual state of war, no one—not even the President himself—can be expected to say at this moment. But, surely, a hard and fast rule in advance not to make use of atomic weapons would be unrealistic and imprudent. It might even encourage the Communist powers in hasty acts of violence.

Commonwealth Agriculture

The continuation after 1951 of the post-war rise in agricultural production in Commonwealth countries is analysed in "Commonwealth Agriculture", just published by the Commonwealth Economic Committee, London, England. Among other causes the generally favourable weather of recent years was reflected in high yields but by the end of 1953 seasonal factors had checked the expansion in some cases. However, over the post-war years as a whole, production in many Commonwealth countries had risen more rapidly than that of the rest of the world. Progress was not uniform: several records were made, notably in rubber, wool and groundnuts, and all cereals, sugar, cotton, sisal, cheese and meat shared in the increase, but output of copra and butter fell in 1953 and the jute crop was halved.

The course of world demand during the period under review has been reflected in two distinct price patterns. Prices of livestock products and, in the earlier part of the period, cereals tended in the main to continue to increase by moderate stages to levels substantially higher than before the war. On the other hand, the heavy price declines which followed the Korea boom in a number of raw materials were succeeded by a measure of stability or recovery in 1953 and 1954 and, on the whole, prices of raw materials and some tropical food products, when compared with pre-war, remained relatively more advanced than did those of the staple foods. For example, in 1953 export prices of Australian wool and of Indian cotton, which at the height of the boom had averaged more than twelve times the pre-war levels, were respectively about eight and five times as high as before the war, while New Zealand lamb was about twice as high and dairy products from Australia and New Zealand ranged between two-and-a-half and three-and-a-half times as high. The export price of wheat has fluctuated in recent years, reflecting the balance between the pressure of several ample harvests and intermittent heavy demand.

Production of agricultural machinery in Commonwealth countries has risen far above pre-war levels; while the United Kingdom and Canada are responsible for much the greater part of the total output there is a substantial industry in Australia and a smaller, more specialised one, in New Zealand. The value of Commonwealth exports, almost entirely from the United Kingdom and Canada, rose from £3 million before the war to nearly £90 million in 1953. Commonwealth imports in the same year were valued at £125 million, mainly because of the large imports of tractors into Canada from the United States.

Fertiliser output has fluctuated widely in recent years but has remained very much higher than before the war and, on the whole, the latest available figures indicate that earlier declines have been made good. Although the acute scarcity of elemental sulphur was ameliorated, development of the use of alternative materials was continued in order to safeguard the necessary expansion of the superphosphate industry. The wartime and post-war increase in the use of fertilisers in Commonwealth countries has continued in recent years; Commonwealth consumption of all plant foods in 1953 was about two-and-a-half times as large as before the war.

Twenty-Fifth Anniversary

It seems a long way from the deputizing, the other day, of Senator Cairine Wilson as Speaker of the Senate to the decision of the Privy Council, twenty-five years ago, that Canadian women were persons. The Supreme Court of Canada had ruled otherwise. In a unanimous opinion it had decreed that "qualified persons" under the British North America Act did not include women as being eligible for appointment to the Senate. That was in April, 1928.

Recalling the circumstances, the Ottawa Citizens says the initiative in the matter passed from the government of the day to five public-spirited women in the province of Alberta, differing in their politics but united in the determination to put an end to this nonsense.

"The adventure," says the Citizen, "was launched by Magistrate Emily Murphy of Edmonton. With her were associated the noted author, Mrs. Nellie McClung; Mrs. Louise McKinney of Claresholm, who may have been the first woman elected to any legislature of the Commonwealth; Mrs. Irene Parlby, a member of the United Farmers of Alberta government, and Mrs. Henrietta Muir Edwards of Macleod, connected by marriage with an old Ottawa family and a well-known pioneer woman of southern Alberta.

"In the face of discouragement they had their case taken to the Privy Council, and won it. Thus Canadian women have a British court (which no longer has jurisdiction in their affairs) to thank for their status as persons. Through various mischances, not one of the five Albertans was called to the Senate when at last the bars were down, which takes a little of the edge off an otherwise happy ending."

EDITORIAL NOTES

Every little helps, and Canadian fruit growers will be pleased by the news that Britain plans this year to buy an extra $50,000 worth of tinned fruit from this country.

• • •

The four British doctors who announced that candy and other sweets do not cause tooth decay may not be the most distinguished scientists in the world; but it is a safe bet that youngsters in every country will accord them a hearty vote of appreciation.

• • •

It is rarely that the Vatican and the Communists see eye to eye on any political matter. This seems to be the case, however, in the election of the new President of Italy, Giovanni Gronchin. The Vatican favoured him because he is a forthright and militant Catholic; the Communists, because he has called for admission into the Government of left-wing Socialists, their close friends and allies.

• • •

Seven hundred American educators, meeting to consider ways and means of improving the educational system, came up with the suggestion that all high schools having less than 100 students should be abandoned in favour of one consolidated school serving several communities. Their view is that consolidation means a stronger curriculum, better opportunities for bright students, a more qualified staff, and better conditions all around.

• • •

Backing up his flat statement that "students today do not know how to spell", Dean Thomas C. Pollack of New York University says that a great measure of blame must be borne by teachers, "most of whom don't care whether their pupils spell correctly or not". Aiding the indifferent teachers, Dr. Pollack believes, are "the newer teaching practices". While he does not advocate going back to the classroom drills and spelling bees of the early part of the century, he thinks that such exercises have a place in the school system. But the first thing necessary, he maintains, is to get rid of the idea, now commonly held that "the teaching of spelling is old-fashioned."

It Could Be Worse

The Poet's Corner

THE AFTERTONE

The harpist spreads her hands
along the strings
Caressing them to silence, and so
mutes
The music that she wove. The oboe
sings
Along the ferny violins; the flutes
With throstle sweetness flee the
threat of drums
Up the harmonic zenith, and then
fall
To be extinguished as the trumpet
comes
Out of the forest sounding a final
call.
All but the harp as through a
single throat
Climb to a chord and cease, but
I can hear
Between the bands of silence, one
faint note
That still eluded them, pulsating
clear
As in the dark a jewel may ensnare
One ray of light we did not know
was there.

—Robert Hillyer.

Forgotten Savings

(Canadian Press)

Have you deposited your savings in a bank and then forgotten all about them?

It seems an improbable thing to do, but a whole supplement of the Canada Gazette, the government's official "newspaper," has just been devoted to listing such deposits apparently abandoned for nine years or more

In 148 closely-printed pages of the Gazette, there is a list of about 8,380 accounts at the various branches of Canada's twelve banks. The sums deposited and forgotten total $456,735.31.

These "forgotten fortunes" may be spread among branches of a bank operating in all ten provinces, such as the Bank of Nova Scotia; or they may be concentrated virtually in one community, like those listed by The Quebec Savings Bank.

The largest sum in this buried treasure is reported by the Bank of Montreal, which holds over $145,000. The biggest number of forgetful depositors is reported by The Provincial Bank of Canada, with 2,150 dormant accounts in four provinces, P. E. I., New Brunswick, Quebec and Ontario.

In accordance with the terms of the Bank Act, and of the Quebec Savings Banks Act, each bank must report unclaimed balances in dormant accounts left undisturbed for nine years. This means that for nine years no transaction has taken place on the account, either deposit or withdrawal, and no statement of account has been requested or acknowledged by the depositor.

GIVE PUBLIC NOTICE

After nine non-active years, public notice must be given to remind the forgetful depositors. This is done by printing their names, their last known address, and the balance in their account, together with the branch of the bank holding that account, in the Canada Gazette. It is doubtful whether many members of the public ever read the Canada Gazette, or indeed whether they even know of its existence. So our daily and weekly newspapers sometimes step into this particular breach by printing lists of domant accounts in their own locality.

If another year passes and the depositor neither makes some transaction nor notifies the bank of his continuing interest in his, or her, account, then the money is transferred to the safe-keeping of the Bank of Canada. The sum remains payable to the rightful owner, and the account remains alive for ever.

Many of these accounts are very small, and have no doubt been abandoned bp depositors who considered it not worth the trouble of withdrawing a minute balance. However, it is both troublesome and an expense for a bank to maintain some of the small accounts on their books.

LOW AVERAGE SUM

The average balance in these forgotten accounts is over $50. There are tiny ones, like the savings account at the Bank of Nova Scotia, in the name of Frank E. Campbell, at the Montague, P. E. I., branch, which totals only $1.76. Mr. Campbell's last known address was in Massachusetts, perhaps too far away for him to bother about a mere $1.76. Then there was a Mr. H. L. Wall, of Rosthern, Saskatchewan, who has left a round $5.00 untouched for nine years at the Prince Albert branch of the Imperial Bank of Canada.

Among the bigger sums forgotten are some worthwhile accounts: George Black, $538.84 at the Bank of Montreal in Vancouver; Camille Corminboeuf, $2,092.23 at the same bank in Vancouver; Thomas Francis, $68.83 at the Bank of Nova Scotia in Guelph; Cecilius Mercier, $202.25 at the Provincial Bank of Canada in Quebec City; Pier Chan, $323.86 at the Canadian Bank of Commerce in Kirkland Lake; Eric and Irene Pearson, $65.21 at the same bank in Port Arthur; Mrs. Helen Clark, $123.44 at the Royal Bank in Orillia, etc.

The jackpot in this idle treasure stands in the name of a Scotswoman, Mrs. Margaret Louisa Maitland-Tennent. She has eight stagnant accounts at 5 different banks. The sums deposited total $217,143.64, and these accounts have all been untouched by her, but presumably accruing interest, for periods between ten and fifteen years. Thus very nearly half the total of Canada's 8,380 unclaimed bank deposits are in her name. Enquiries here reveal that she is believed to be a wealthy widow living near Edinburgh, who strongly disapproved of the Brirtish govment introducing control of foreign currencies held by its citizens during the last war. She lodged her funds in Canada, and refused to hand over good Canadian dollars to her government in exchange for less good British pounds. She died recently, leaving to her son these golden witnesses of her disapproval of government interference.

NOTES BY THE WAY

Everybody can remember those long, youthful sessions when the topic was, "what do you really want most out of life?" But fortunately, hardly anybody can recall what his answer was. —Winnipeg Tribune.

Fifty years ago the number of passengers handled at the port of Southampton, England, was about 20,000 a year; now it is over 600,000. It was at this place that King Canute rebuked his courtiers for saying that he was powerful enough to bid the water not touch his feet. —St. Thomas Times-Journal.

Tailor and Cutter, the ultimate authority on British men's fashion, complains that Sir Winston Churchill has never worn a really satisfactory hat. Except possibly for a driving helmet, offhand we can't think of a type of hat he hasn't worn at one time or another. —Hamilton Spectator.

For the first time since 1946 the Royal Canadian Air Force has grown bigger than the Canadian Army. A sign of the times is an order for about $1,400,000 worth of Chipmunk training planes from the de Havilland Aircraft Company at Toronto. The initial order is for 60 of the propellor-driven planes. The R.C.A.F. may take 20 more later. The decision to introduce the Chipmunk into pilot-traning means that the Air Force will revert to the training scheme it employed in the Second World War when pilots first flew a light, slow plane before advancing to the faster Harvard. —Sydney Post-Record.

Scouts of the district had wonderful weather for their week-end outing in the Ganaraska watershed, between Petersborough and Port Hope, and did a wonderful job of tree-planting: 260 planted 10,000 white pine seedlings. This is a grass-root conservation; excellent indoctrination of the young, doing a job themselves and seeing with their own eyes that it needs doing and can be done successfully. Earlier Plantations to reclaim the Ganaraska valley, laid bare and eroded by ruthless cutting of timber in the last century and over-cultivation of marginal soil in this, are now showing sturdy green. Some of the trees will soon be of timber-size. The soil is being held from the winds and floods, the water is being retained, and a whole area which was destined to be desert-land is becoming productive again. —Peterborough Examiner.

..We really are moving too fast. No sooner has the uranium boom properly started when he word is passed along that uranium will soon be displaced by lithium as an atomic power mineral. And now comes a scientist who claims that with a few minor technological improvements, ordinary granite will do. Better put claim stakes on that rock garden; must make a note of it! —Financial Times.

Old ships have a strong claim on public sentiment, and a few manage to continue as museums long after their day. Nelson's flagship "Victory" is one example; the U. S. frigate Constitution ("Old Ironsides") is another. Despite their appeal as patriotic relics, however, these old vessels can be costly nuisances to those responsible for their maintenance. Evidently it's with this thought in mind that the Royal Canadian Navy is sheering away from a guardian's role for the R. C. M. P. patrol ship St. Roch, first vessel to circumnavigate North America. The St. Roch may find a resting place yet, even if children's pennies must buy it. Any tourist-minded lake port like a marine souvenir? Perhaps it's just what we need to bring civilization to Fighting Island. —Windsor Star.

Cape Breton Islanders have been told, by an unidentified expert, that they needn't hope a chemical development will rise on their depressed coal industry. This pronouncement is said to have shattered a long-held dream. There is no cause to take a pessimistic expert so seriously. Those people are forever writing off enterprises which still have their best years ahead of them. Canada itself was written off by opinionated financial and political experts many years ago. The trouble with those specialists is that the future persistently refuses to unfold its secrets to them. They can see nothing but the present. The new channels of enterprise that research can open in a year, or a few years, remain obscured to them. Power and chemical wealth are locked up in coal, and will not be permitted to remain there forever. —Windsor Star.

..There's your answer to many of today's traffic ills. Too many people are so imbued with the simplicity of driving modern vehicles, with their power brakes, high powered motors and powered-steering," they forget that driving imposes a responsibility which is not so simple. Instead, it is a skilled, complicated business requiring all the mental resources and physical alertness the human mind and body can produce. The driver who honestly believe that "there's nothing to it." is either headed for the cemetery or destined to send someone else there. Yet the parade of people into magistrates' courts continues. Neither the penalties of the law nor the glare afforded by publicity is cracking the thick crust of self-satisfaction, probably excusable on the part of the eight-year-old New Yorker but certainly inexcusable among a legion of adults, who have adopted the idea that driving a car is simple. —Nanaimo Free Press.

The Age Old Story

He giveth to all life, and breath, and all things; and hath made of one blood all nations of men for to dwell on all the face of the earth, and hath determined the times before appointed, and the bounds of their habitation; that they should seek the Lord.

Medically Speaking

Herman N. Bundesen, M.D.

NEW TABLET CURBS PAIN CAUSED BY PEPTIC ULCER

A simple little tablet may be a big help in alleviating the pain caused by your peptic ulcer. This fact was indicated in tests conducted by Drs. Frederick Steigmann and Edwin E. Goldberg of Cook County Hospital and the Cook County Graduate School of Medicine.

Tests Proved Successful

A- year-long clinical investigation, they report, shows that antacid Nulacin tablets relieved duodenal ulcer symptoms in 29 out of 30 patients. Symptoms of gastric ulcers were relieved in four out of five patients. And all eleven persons with hypertrophic gastritis, who were tested, reported relief.

Nulacin tablets, the doctors report, provide continuous acid neutralization for a person with a peptic ulcer and, at the same time, permit him to carry out his normal activities.

Prevention of excessive secretion of hydrochloric acid in your stomach and neutralization of the excessive gastric acidity is of primary importance in treating your ulcer. This acid is the chief cause of your ulcer pain. The pain occurs when the acidity reaches a certain level and vanishes when the acidity falls below that level.

This free acid in your stomach generally is neutralized only during actual contact of the antacid substance with the gastric juice. That means you must have a continuous supply of an antacid. Nulacin tablets provide this constant supply.

Daily Dose

The average dose of Nulacin for treatment of active peptic ulcer is three tablets hourly, beginning one-half hour after each meal. A tablet should be placed between your cheek and your gum and permitted to dissolve slowly. Don't chew it or swallow it. When one dissolves, take another.

The slow disintegration of the tablet reportedly increases the neutralizing powers of the antacids it contains. It's suggested that during the night secretion can be lowered by use of anticholinergic drugs.

Nulacin is a combination of four antacids, buffered by milk solids. Each tablet contains about eleven calories.

The proper diet, of course, is also important to ulcer victims

QUESTION AND ANSWER

N. E. M.: Since my gallbladder was removed in 1952 there is a sore spot under my short ribs which is now very painful. What is the cause of this?

Answer: It is impossible to tell just what is causing the pain you describe. It might be due to some after-effects of the operation. On the other hand, it might come from some disturbance of the stomach, bowel or muscle. A careful examination by your physician would be needed to find the cause.

Newer Styles In Barns

National Geographic Society

The big red barns, bulging symbols of rural abundance, are heading for some changes. Long adorning the landscape, many picturesque barns stand out-moded by present-day efficiency farming. When they burn or deteriorate beyond use, smaller barns will likely take their place.

There are several reasons. Baled hay needs less space than hay mows. The trend now is against a stall for every cow and toward "roaming" quarters instead. Compact mechanized equipment, housed in a shed, replaces work horses.

MULTI-PURPOSE BARN

Already some ultramodern barns have developed, including highly functional aluminum ones. One new-type structure was spotted by an airplane pilot about 20 miles west of Montreal, Canada. He mistook its glinting surface for a flying saucer. Silvery fiber glass sections were fixed in a wooden framework, forming a 32-foot-high dome 83 feet across. Beneath it the dairyman sheltered 23 Ayrshire cattle, a year-round feeding lot, milking stalls, several score chickens and turkeys, and his farm implements.

The red barn is no more a standard type of farm building now than the little red schoolhouse. Red as a predominant color seems definitely passing. Green and white barns are frequently seen — sometimes gray barns. Many farmers strive to make barn and house colors harmonize.

Red barns long ago became an American habit. One explanation is that early upstate New Yorkers painted barns red, houses white and left Nature to hang a blue sky to form a patriotic color combination.

Thrifty New Englanders reputedly used a wild red berry as a cheap and handy pigment so they could spend more on white house paint.

Whatever interior rearrangements modern farm techniques bring, the huge barn that ornamented America's 18th and 19th century countryside will have a lasting place on artists' canvases and history pages. "Large as palaces," one foreigner wrote of Pennsylvania Dutch barns in the 1750's. An early 19th century visitor described "barns of stone, a hundred feet long and forty wide, with two floors, and raised roads up to them . . . Below are stables, stalls, pens and all sorts of conveniences."

The Dutch Like Decorations

In contrast to the strictly ultilitarian design of barns farther west, Pennsylvania structures offer some highly imaginative painted decorations. A six-petal flower motif may have been a pre-Christian symbol of immortality. The spinning whorl, notable in Lehigh County, is traceable to ancient Troy and Crete. The star or lily pattern, possibly a Cretan symbol of the sun, may date from 1300 B. C.

Thrifty tillers of Pennsylvania earth deny that these decorations were conceived to ward off evil. Rather, the so-called "hex signs" indicate a pride in building that reflect prosperity flowing from bountiful land.

NATO Nations

(Associated Press)

West Germany joined the North Atlantic Treaty Organization yesterday as its 15th member. Here is a thumbnail sketch of NA

Under a treaty effective in 1 12 nations joined in a mutual fence alliance "to promote sta ity and well-being in the No Atlantic area." The original s ers were Belgium, Canada, D mark, France, Iceland, Italy, L embourg, the Netherlands, N way, Portugal, Britain and United States.

Greece and Turkey were ad ted as partners in 1952. Now W Germany is ready under its new won sovereignty to begin recr ing an armed force to add to alliance.

These 15 nations have a t population of about 435,000,0

In signing the treaty the nati announced their support of United States and their desire settle differences peacefully w all peoples and government. T agreed to develop their individ and collective capacities to res armed atack, and warned t any attack against one or more them in Europe or North Amer would be considered an atta against them all.

HQ IN PARIS

The NATO council of gove ments has headquarters in Par On the council sit the nations' f eign ministers and defence and nancial ministers. In addition ea government has a permanent re resentative.

A military committee compos of the chiefs of staff meets nor ally in Washington to shape m itary policies and assay defen needs. A standing group, a su committee of the military co mittee, functions continuously Washington. It is composed of o representative each of Britai France and the United States.

In December, 1950, the NA council established an integrat force for the defence of Weste Europe under a Supreme Hea quarters Allied Powers, Euro SHAPE, with Paris headquar ers.

IT MAY BE YOUR LIVER

If life's not worth living it may be your liver

It's a fact! It takes up to two pints of liver bile a day to keep your digestive tract in top shape! If your liver bile is not flowing freely your food may not digest . . . gas bloats up your stomach . . . you feel constipated and all the fun and sparkle go out of life. That's when you need mild gentle Carter's Little Liver Pills. These famous vegetable pills help stimulate the flow of liver bile. Soon your digestion starts functioning properly and you feel that happy days are here again! Don't ever stay sunk. Always keep Carter's Little Liver Pills on hand. 37¢ at your druggist.

Refrigeration
Repairs To All Makes
APPLIANCES
SALES & SERVICE
MOTORS
Rewinding and Repairs
ELECTRICAL
Repairs
Palmer Electric
Phones 8543 8544

IT'S HERE! The ALL NEW
Firestone
DEEP TREAD
GROUND GRIP
TRACTOR TIRE

★More drawbar pull with deeper soil penetration . .
★Longer tire life with more tread rubber . . . . .
★More savings with new low prices . . . . .

Come in . . . or call and we'll come out to your farm

FIRESTONE
HOME & AUTO CO. LTD.
187 Great George St. Dial 5547
VULCANIZING - RETREADING - TIRE REPAIRS

PROFESSIONAL CARDS

BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, Etc.

Bell, Matheson & Foster
150 Richmond St.

J. Elmer Blanchard, B.A.
165 Queen St. Phone 4232

M. A. Farmer, Q.C., LL.B.
Bank of Commerce Bldg.

Allison M. Gillis, LL.B.
130 Richmond St. Dial 4747

A. Walthen Gaudet, LL.B.
Phillips Bldg. 111 Grafton St.

Palmer & Haslam
Bank of Nova Scotia Bldg.

Matheson, Peake & Nicholson
175 Grafton Street

J. A. MacGuigan
Currie Bldg. - Dial 9424 - Queen St.

G. E. MacMillan, B.A., LL.B.
156 Richmond St. Dial 5223

MacPhee & Trainor
165 Queen St. Dial 4232

Chas. R. McQuaid, B.A.
156 Richmond St. Dial 8911

OPTOMETRISTS

G. F. Hutcheson & Son
F. G. HUTCHESON, R.O.
53 Grafton St. Dial 8332

J. A. Carruthers, R.O.
123 Kent St. Dial 5612

Byron J. Grant, O.D.
126 Kent St. Dial 5611

J. S. Taylor, R.O.
Corner Kent & Queen Sts.
Office 9133; House 4756

H. J. Mabon, R.O.
Montague P. E. I.

CHIROPRACTOR

Dr. W. R. Carson
201 Prince St. Dial 6432

ARCHITECT

G. Keith Pickard,
B. Arch. M.R.A.I.C.,
Summerside, P.E.I. Dial 2265
Charlottetown, by appointment
Dial 7315

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

McDONALD, CURRIE & CO.
Currie Bldg. Charlottetown Dial 8736

H. R. DOANE & COMPANY
148 Great George St., Charlottetown
Phone 6547 - 6548 P. O. Box 247

ARTHUR J. GARRETT
Palmer Electric Building
Charlottetown 100 Fitzroy Street Dial 5331