

THE EVENING TIMES AND STAR, ST. JOHN, N. B. SATURDAY, JANUARY 8, 1921

The Evening Times and Star

ST. JOHN, N. B., JANUARY 8, 1921.

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COL. H. F. McLEOD.

Friends throughout the province, for we had the faculty of making warm personal friends, will learn with regret of the death of Col. H. F. McLeod, M. P. He was not an old man, and had not his health broken he should have enjoyed many years more in the public life which he loved and had entered at an early age. It was a stormy political atmosphere into which he threw himself when a very young man, for in York county in those days the atmosphere of politics was always stormy. Honors came to him early, and the promise of a bright and long career, but though he was for a time a member of the provincial government, and later a member of parliament, the early hopes of his friends were not entirely fulfilled, and during the war his health broke down completely. Col. McLeod was active in the militia from his youth up, and rendered valuable service during the war period. It is a source of universal regret that his career has been so soon terminated. Enough of his distinguished father's fighting quality survived in him to make him a strong antagonist in a political campaign, and also make him sometimes an outspoken critic of members of his own party. His strong personality threw life and vigor into any campaign in which he was engaged and won for him a devoted following. He will be greatly missed in the politics of York county and in the circle of the various fraternal organizations with which he was connected, and for the bereaved family there is universal sympathy.

AN EDITOR'S PARADISE.

The power of the press is great in St. John. The present mayor is the editor of the St. John Tribune, and his chief critic is the editor and publisher of the St. John Post. Between them they keep the university town in the straight path of civic reform. If Editor Avarad slips a cog, Editor McCready, who has had some civic experience, is right on the job with his mending tools. The good people of the town may rest content whether they are in college hall or humble cot, secure in the serene consciousness that all is well. Of late, however, Editor McCready has been a bit worried. He wonders whether Editor Avarad has the stamina to stand for another term. He can see clearly enough that if his brother editor retires the Post will lose some of its piquancy for its readers, and nobody knows what would happen to the town if both editors should suddenly direct their attention to the affairs of the Post. Therefore the editor of the Post thinks of a feat. He wants to know whether the editor of the Tribune is to stand for re-election. Observe now the gracious manner in which Editor Avarad replies. He says:—

"Our good friend the Post is much worried about civic matters. He is especially anxious to know whether the Tribune manager is going to offer for the second term. Last year the Post said there was an unwritten law that a mayor should occupy the chair two years. Recently, however, we have not heard so much about that law—perhaps it got repealed. So far as the Tribune is concerned we stand by our offer made some time ago viz., that we will support Mr. A. H. McCready for the position of mayor. In doing so we have no ulterior motive. We are sincere in the matter. We want the Post editor to get into the harness and see what it means to be a mayor of the Town of St. John. Our contemporary need not be afraid of this offer. We have no scheme to shut him out of town printing or to put him in a position which he will find uncomfortable and unsatisfactory. We would like to see the Post manager take us at our word just for once. If we fail to live up to our pledges then we do not ask him to trust us again."

The Tribune editor further declares plaintively that the Post editor will not run he really does not know whom to support. The citizens of St. John cannot afford to be apathetic in this matter. It must be clear to them that with one editor as mayor and the other as critic their civic affairs will get all the publicity the Commercial Club so earnestly asks for St. John. It might be a very good plan to have a gentleman's agreement under which the Post and Tribune would alternate in supplying a mayor, and in this way save the expense of an election. This would be a consideration, as whichever editor is mayor the other one will be strong for retrenchment and reform.

If the people of the south end of the city desire to do something to improve the conditions of boy life they will rally next week to the support of the boys' club. The Rotary Club, which features boys' work, cannot be indifferent.

Lenine and Trotsky no longer work in harmony. Each heads a faction in the Soviet central committee and there is also a third faction. The iron hand is losing its grip in Russia.

Another experimental shipment of wheat from Vancouver via the Panama Canal route to Europe has just been made. Vancouver hopes to become a great grain shipping port.

EXCLUDING ALIENS.

The question of shutting out alien immigrants to a large extent from the United States for a year, to give the country breathing space until industrial and commercial conditions are more settled is exciting a good deal of attention. A bill to give effect to the plan has been prepared, and is strongly endorsed by the Saturday Evening Post and some other influential journals, as well as by the labor interests. It is declared that the character of immigrants coming in recent years has deteriorated, and that in any case more rigid measures for the exclusion of the unfit must be adopted; and the advocates of the temporary exclusion hopes point out that it would give time for a proper re-organization of the whole immigration service. The United States does not have to go after immigrants. It is apparently offered more than it wants at the present time. Nevertheless there are some who oppose complete exclusion on the ground that men are needed for ordinary labor, such as their own people refuse to do. These opponents will of course be heard, and the fate of the bill is as yet uncertain. One thing does appear certain, and it is that there will be greater restrictions than ever before, and that any great influx of immigrants would lead to still more exclusive measures. America no longer throws its doors open alike to the fit and the unfit. It has learned its lesson.

STUDY THE FIGURES.

The attention of the citizens is directed to the large advertisement in this issue of the Times, showing the various assessments made and collected by the city. The most interesting feature, so far as the city council is concerned, is the very large amount over which it has no control. Taking the year 1920, it is seen that while the city council controlled the assessment of \$788,157.41 it did not control that of \$702,173.15 ordered by the board of school trustees and the municipal council. There are also some very interesting comparisons showing the growth in the assessment. The assessment for streets between 1916 and 1920 jumped from \$124,047 to \$199,750.23; fire purposes, from \$83,516 to \$125,988.93; police, from \$64,928 to \$110,812.55; charitable grants, from nothing to \$44,881.75; city schools, from \$92,007 to \$168,095.75; county hospital, from \$29,425.93 to \$41,066.11; board of health, from \$7,148 to \$30,131.92; general public hospital, from \$42,830.93 to \$80,985.30; interest on debentures, city, from \$60,755.25 to \$66,381, and city and county from \$13,002 to \$25,990.30. There has thus been a notable increase in the interest charge. The whole list is worthy of careful study by the citizens, since it shows in what directions the increased expenditures have been made. It cannot be denied that there has been great improvement in the streets, the fire fighting equipment, the schools, hospital, board of health, and that the increased taxation has been accompanied by increased service generally. It is possible there is room for improvement in the budget and if the citizens will interest themselves in the subject much good may accrue. The city council in placing the figures before them invites their attention and their co-operation in making an improvement wherever possible. It is but fair to the council to say that the public does not encourage it by the display of an intelligent interest. The Commercial Club hopes to do something to arouse such interest and in so doing will have the hearty co-operation of the citizens.

Toronto Globe—"Canada should at once begin to assure her food producers of outlets for the products that will be shut out of the American market when the new tariff laws of that country are adopted. The conditions then imposed are likely to continue for some time, and must be met largely by securing more favorable terms of entry for Canadian cattle and meat shipped to Great Britain, and a more extended market, not only in Europe but in the West Indies and Central America, for Canadian flour and other prepared cereals."

The Canadian Credit Men's Association reports that with the new year there is an improvement in business and a better demand for merchandise. Such a demand would stimulate industry, and growing activity in the factories would relieve the unemployment situation. This is the first essential, and nothing will contribute more to it than a confident spirit in the people, prompting them not to hold back but to do business as usual. As the spring season approaches the conditions for business should show substantial improvement.

The province of Ontario will make the scale of mothers' allowances adequate so that such families may be kept together. This is in the best interests of the province.

Once more the question of a milk supply for St. John becomes acute. Sooner or later the city must consider the question of making itself more independent of the present source of supply.



(Copyright by George Matthew Adams.)

BY FORCE OF LAW.

We all desire to make a hit before we end our days, and leave behind us, when we die, a fame that will amaze; and so we'll pass a law to fit the crimes of other days. As moralists we'll win renown, or break a valued limb; and so we'll jump on Neighbor Brown, and put a crimp in him, and eagerly we'll load him down with ordinances grim. For Brown is fond of crokinole, croquet, and kindred games; and sports like these corrupt the soul, degrade both grout and dam, and when they die they're sure to roll to everlasting flames. We might persuade Brown, if we would, to quit his course of guilt; we might persuade him to be good, and do it with a smile, but statutes, be it understood, are better worth our while. There is more fun in forcing guys to walk the narrow road than there can be in counsel wise, on erring men bestowed; and if you'd have man win the prize, you prod him with a goad. By law we'll make the nations free, our plans are duly made; we'll pass a law forbidding tea and gum and lemonade; and when we're dead our busts will be in laurel wreaths arrayed. Oh, moral suasion is a force to lead and in a crate, and legislation is the source of everything that's great; and though, perhaps, our work is coarse, we'll make sin pull its freight.

CANADA—EAST AND WEST

Domestic Happenings of Other Days.

THE HELP THAT FAILED.

In 1920 Champlain was in charge of French activities on the St. Lawrence, with his headquarters at the city of Quebec—or what is now the city. War had once more broken out overseas and the little colony was called upon to suffer again. When the Frenchman was priding himself that a new army of colonists were coming to Canada, he learned of the outbreak of hostilities; soon after an English fleet appeared in the St. Lawrence and, possessing the river near Tadoussac, the food supplies of the struggling settlement were cut off. Champlain knew that if the fleet appeared before Quebec it would be impossible for him to make any strong defence. The few soldiers he had were hungry and ill equipped; the colonists were equally without food and very much discouraged. But in his dire extremity he determined to put a bold face on things and await developments. He had not long to wonder what that would be, for the fleet appeared and an officer came ashore under a white flag to demand the surrender of the fort and colony. The gallant Frenchman made the best terms he could for his people, but he could do nothing but give up the place. The place was surrendered to the English, and Champlain's control ended. A short time afterwards, growing weary of the semi-confinement that he was subject to as a result of the change of control, the Frenchman applied to the English admiral for permission to go to Tadoussac. He was given the right to depart. As he sailed down the river a straight sail was sighted; as it drew nearer it was seen to be a French vessel. Champlain's disappointment was increased as he learned that the vessel then at hand was rushing to his succor with abundant supplies of all stores necessary. It had come too late and fell into the hands of the English.

A SONG OF LEAVETAKING.

Voyagers and merchantmen, who you sailed seas over, In desire of new lands and marvels yet to find, Had you ever fear at heart of what you might discover? Cast your eyes on the world of things that you left behind?

When you saw the last of shore, the dim blue line slowing, When you look before you, where the first low fogs were curled, Were they all of joyous deeds, the thoughts that you were thinking, Were they all of wondrous things in some new world of things?

Surely there were times for you when seas seemed dead to wander, When the thought of some wide green, some long lane summer-green, Took your heart with love of it, and made you pause and ponder, Why you left the dear known things for perilous dreams unseen!

Where you went you knew not, and each Strange new creatures in the deep and strange stars in the sky— With your world grown strange to you around, above the under, Did you shrink from what might come ere all your voyage was by?

Voyagers and merchantmen, who you sailed seas over, If your hearts grow cold sometimes at the change of sea and sky, Say a little prayer for me, each happy, resting rover, For I, too, have a voyage to make—and of your bloom am I! —Clare Giffin in Scribner's Magazine.

IN LIGHTER VEIN.

LIGHTER VEIN—... cing?— The small boy never worries half as much about where the shoes pinch as where the slippers stings.

Those Aggravating Optimists. The pessimist was suffering from rheumatism. "Every bone in my body aches," he complained. "You ought to be glad you are not a herring," said the optimist.

Hobbies—Take Note. "George," said his wife, looking with rueful scorn at the gaudy rug he had bought at a special sale, "I wonder if ever in your life you knew a good bargain when you saw it?" The case was critical. George saw that something bold and decisive must be done, and his mind worked quickly. "Why, yes, Laura," he said. "When I wanted a wife I picked out the nicest, sweetest little woman in all the world, and I got the best bargain any man ever got. There, there, pet!" His victory was instant and complete.

Hitting Him Hard. Woodman, spare that tree, cried the poet. "All right. No more wood pulp, no more paper, no more poetry." —Louisville Courier-Journal.

Just Reversed. Yeast—Do you remember how the people used to wine and dine before prohibition came? Crimmonback—O, yes; and now they simply die and whine.—Yonkers Statesman.

THE NOTABLE CAREER OF SIR WM. PETERSON

(Montreal Herald)

It was felt, when the late Sir William Peterson came to Montreal, to take up the principality of McGill, that following the late Sir William Dawson he had a difficult role to play. Sir William Dawson not only offered a ripe scholarship, but his warm and constant sympathy for the youth under his care, his solicitude for the general well-being, his identification with all that appeared to the uplift of the community, but to the general public, who loved him at once for his effective work and his simplicity of character.

At the first impression it did seem as if Sir William Peterson might be a little aloof; that he might not fully enter into Canadian national life; that he might, quite unconsciously bring with him the exclusiveness born of august educational and social traditions in the Motherland. And, to the end, there was the hint of aloofness; but it was unconscious. Sir William Peterson, a ripe scholar, a great and classicist, with a genius for organization and systematization, threw himself into his important work. He found the university just quivering in its life, removed from the stress of the street, not perhaps content with the day of small things, and yet not daring to hope for great expansion. The old Arts Building was in its accustomed place; the Molson Hall was there, the beginning of a library made pitiful disclosure, but just before Sir William Dawson was taken away, there was a break that series of noble structures which today are the ornament of McGill and the city.

McGill Expansion. Sir William Peterson at the outset had the support of the university's magnificent chancellor, the late Lord Strathcona, and it was enough for the principal to point to growing needs in any particular direction, for Lord Strathcona to meet that need with a ready and ample cheque. He won, too, Sir William Macdonald to his purpose, and thereafter the gifts poured in like a golden stream. The great and noble structures on the campus which gave dignity to the university, the new engineering and physics buildings, were reinforced by the chemistry building, while the addition of the faculty of music, the new medical building, the finest on the continent, the spacious stadium—all these features gave to McGill larger and more enduring prestige all over the Dominion.

As the years went by Sir William identified himself more closely with the life of the city. He was really a shy man; but he took part in sociological work. He addressed public meetings in the interests of the general uplift. He entered into the sympathies of the people; and to emphasize this he set on foot departments of sociology with strong and sympathetic men at the head of them; and these went among the common people and spoke from the tribunes of the latter, and made a popular name for McGill. This tended to remove any feeling of aloofness that might have been felt in regard either to the principal or the university.

Sir William was born in Edinburgh on May 26th, 1836, the son of John and Grace M. (Anderson) Peterson. He was educated at the Edinburgh High School, Edinburgh University, St. Andrew's University, Göttingen University, Corpus Christi College, Oxford. He was assistant Professor of Humanity, University of Edinburgh, for two years.

Canada in 1895.

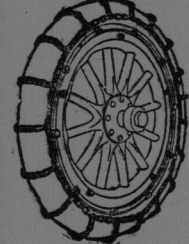
In 1895 he came to Canada, as Principal of McGill University, to take the place of the late Sir William Dawson. He was created C. M. G. in 1901, and K. C. M. G. in 1915. He was chairman of the Protestant Committee of Public Instruction, chairman of Trustees Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching in the United States, Canada and Newfoundland, governor of the Royal Victoria Hospital, chairman of the Teachers' Training Committee of the Province of Quebec, and Fellow of the Royal Society of Canada. Sir William, before he came out to the Dominion, was Principal of Dundee University, where he earned a fine reputation as an able principal and ripe scholar. It was doubted that he would come to McGill, but the late Lord Strathcona made a trip across the Atlantic purposely, and persuaded him to come to the position where he believed that he could do good work in a young and formative country. The late Sir William was married in 1885 to Lisa Gibb Ross, daughter of the late William Ross, London, England. Of their two sons, William served in France as a major with the Canadian Expeditionary Force, having gone over with the 3rd Battalion, under the command of Lieut-Col. Peers Davidson. He had been twice wounded and was awarded the D. S. O. Mauger was attached to the British diplomatic service before the war broke out, and his services proved so valuable in this capacity that he was prevailed upon to remain in the position rather than join the fighting forces.

GRAIN IN ELEVATORS.

Ottawa, Jan. 8.—(Canadian Press.)—For the week ended Dec. 31, 1920, the quantity of grain in store at the public elevators throughout Canada increased by 3,445,887 bushels in all grades as compared with the previous week.

STORES CLOSE ON SATURDAYS AT 1 P. M. DURING JAN., FEB. AND MARCH

Weed Tire Chains



You'll have no fear of skidding on slippery streets if you have a set of these dependable non-skid chains on your tires—they bring a feeling of security which you'll appreciate.

We have them in all popular sizes and at very moderate prices.

A full line of Auto Accessories in stock.

Phone M. 2540

McAVITY'S

11-17 King St.

Thanks to Electricity



And the Bluebird—the washing of clothes no longer occupies a whole day, but leaves ample time for other, and more pleasant things. The

BLUE BIRD Electric Clothes Washer

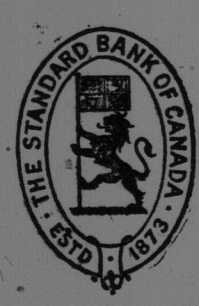
is the perfect solution—the modern answer—to an age-old problem. Let us show you how to make Monday an ordinary day in your home—in your life.

COME IN AND SEE THE "BLUEBIRD"

EMERSON & FISHER, L. 25 Germain St.

New Bank for St. John

THE Standard Bank of Canada announces the opening of a branch in St. John, on Monday, January 3, at the Corner of King and Germain streets, under the management of Mr. W. L. Caldwell.



THE STANDARD BANK OF CANADA

CONDENSED STATEMENT

October 30th, 1920

LIABILITIES	
Capital paid up	\$ 3,500,000.00
Reserve Fund	4,500,000.00
Undivided Profits	431,622.16
Notes in circulation	6,802,568.00
Deposits	74,942,230.26
Due to other Banks	3,518,671.82
Bills payable (acc. by London Corres.)	26,948.13
Acceptances under Letters of Credit	141,885.01
	\$93,863,625.08
ASSETS	
Cash on hand and in Banks	\$13,785,794.58
Deposit in Central Gold Reserves	3,000,000.00
Government and Municipal Securities	11,630,587.02
Railway and other Bonds, Debentures and Stocks	763,432.07
Call Loans in Canada	8,375,709.11
	\$32,555,522.78
Loans and Discounts	59,210,451.84
Liabilities of Customers under Letters of Credit as per Contra.	141,885.01
Bank Premises	69,760.00
Real Estate other than Bank Premises, Mortgages on Real Estate sold by the Bank	175,000.00
Deposit with Dominion Government for security of Note Circulation	130,017.63
Other Assets not included in foregoing	
	\$93,863,625.08

C. H. EASSON - General Manager

COAL All Kinds - Hard and Soft TELEPHONE 1913 CONSUMERS COAL CO., LTD.

Gentle Reminder. "The storm burst upon us so suddenly we had no warning of its approach," related the tornado victim. "In an instant the house was demolished and scattered to the four winds. How I escaped being torn to pieces I do not know."

"Good Lord!" ejaculated little Mr. Meek. "That reminds me, I almost forgot to do an errand for my wife?" The American Legion Weekly.

TO EUROPE	
ST. JOHN - LIVERPOOL	Jan. 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, Feb. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, Mar. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, Apr. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, May 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, Jun. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, Jul. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, Aug. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, Sep. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, Oct. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, Nov. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, Dec. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31
ST. JOHN - GLASGOW	Jan. 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, Feb. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, Mar. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, Apr. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, May 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, Jun. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, Jul. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, Aug. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, Sep. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, Oct. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, Nov. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, Dec. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31
ST. JOHN - HAVRE-LONDON	Jan. 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, Feb. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, Mar. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, Apr. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, May 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, Jun. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, Jul. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, Aug. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, Sep. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31,