

THE GUARDIAN

Morning Daily (Founded in 1857)
Authorized as Second Class Mail, Post Office
Department, Ottawa.

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

CHARLOTTETOWN, MONDAY, JANUARY 3, 1949

Our Junior Farmers

An excellent start agriculturally has been
made for the new year with the opening in Char-
lottetown today of the Junior Farmers' Short
Course. The prospects are that about 125 young
men and women from many parts of the Province
will participate in the course. The annual meet-
ing of the Junior Farmers' Federation will also
be held during the week.

As Deputy Minister Shaw notes in his year-
end review of our agricultural progress, this
new movement among our younger farmers of
both sexes is destined to have far-reaching ef-
fects. By interesting youth in rural community
developments we may hope to see, in the near
future, a reversal of that trend away from the
farm which has been so noticeable during war
and post-war years, and which in this Province
has constituted our gravest agricultural prob-
lem.

Noting this fact in its brief before the Leg-
islature last session, our senior Federation of
Agriculture urged upon the Department of
Agriculture and Government members and legis-
lators generally to give every encouragement and
assistance to rural youth movements. This the De-
partment has done and is doing very thoroughly
and efficiently. Both Provincial and Federal of-
ficials have shown keen interest in the pro-
gress of the new organization, which is now es-
tablishing a network of branch organizations
throughout the Province; and already, as has
been noted in the reports of these meetings,
there is in evidence a great advance in the
development of the qualities of leadership in
social, cultural and other activities.

Our urban citizens are also keenly interest-
ed in the work of the junior farmers, and will
extend a very cordial welcome to them during
their stay in Charlottetown this week.

Communist Threat In Asia

Perhaps the most far-reaching event of the
past year has been the military reverses sustained
by the Chiang Kai-shek government in China,
which has been a bulwark against Communism
since before the outbreak of World War II. It
would seem that the United States—the only
Western Power with the strength to intervene in
China effectively—has written off the Chiang
government's chances of survival, and now re-
lies on Japan as its chief Oriental ally and its
base for military action in the Far East if war
should happen there.

Noting General MacArthur's recent de-
crees, strengthening his control over the Jap-
anese government, as confirmation of this view,
the Globe and Mail concedes that as a matter
of practical politics it is obviously much simpler
and cheaper for the United States to keep hold
of Japan, a beaten nation, than to mount the
offensive which would be needed to restore
China. But this does not alter the fact that
an outright Communist victory in China could
be a world-shaking calamity. It would tremen-
dously encourage the Communist parties, large
or small, in Indo-China, Malaya, Burma, In-
donesia and even India.

A Communist Asia is quite possibly Russia's
major objective for the next decade. The West's
quarrels with the Soviet Government about
Berlin and the Greek guerrillas, important as
these issues are, may have served as a smoke-
screen concealing Russia's Eastern designs. And
if the whole Asiatic mainland goes Red—an
alarming but conceivable possibility—the
American foothold in Japan is likely to prove in-
sufficient either as bulwark or jumping-off
place.

There is another phase of the situation
which is emphasized by the Edmonton Journal.
That is the serious threat to Australia which
Communist successes in Asia will inevitably
bring. Australians realize with increasing urgen-
cy how easily the spread of Communism might
influence millions of economically depressed
Asians and how easily organized Communism
could sweep through Southwest Asia and the
Pacific islands to Australia's very doors.

Australia herself is taking unusual steps
to cultivate Asian friendship, notably by admitting
Asian students to her schools and universities.
But Australians have nearly 3,000,000 square
miles of territory and only 2.4 people to the
square mile as against Asia's 73 people to the
square mile. That is why they are endeavoring
to build up their population to at least 20,000,
000 and why they look anxiously towards the
restless hordes of Asiatics being infected with
Communism by Russia. Before long all members
of the British family, including Canada, will have
to give serious consideration to their responsi-
bility toward this danger which threatens a sis-
ter dominion.

Mounting C.N.R. Expenditures

Despite increased revenues, the Canadian
National Railways experienced in 1948 one of
the most trying years in its history, reports
President R. C. Vaughan, C.M.B., in his annual
review. The national system although recording
gross revenue of \$492,000,000, an increase of
\$54 million over last year's operations, the net
revenue was \$15 million lower than that of 1947.
The reason for this very substantial decrease
in net revenue is that operating expenses leaped
\$69 million to the astronomical figure of
\$46 million.

During the year the railways were granted
an increase of 21 per cent in freight rates, al-
though, as Mr. Vaughan points out, this meant only

an over-all boost of 13 1-2 per cent because of
a large number of exceptions. A 15 per cent in-
crease in competitive rates also helped boost the
revenue but it failed to take care of the increased
cost. Payroll adjustments and wage increases
granted employees during the year added more
than \$39 million to the company's operating ex-
penses.

The annual review of the C. N. R. opera-
tions is generally a very good barometer of the
country's economic condition. The fact the rail-
ways hauled more tonnage on its Canadian lines
than in the previous year indicates that business
has been good throughout the country, generally,
although the decline in traffic originating in the
United States was mainly due to import re-
strictions.

EDITORIAL NOTES

1949.

The first week of the New Year is also the
99th. annual world Week of Prayer.

Microphones seem likely to put a damper
on international negotiations in the U. N. Security
Council at Paris. Twice recently, the Canadian
Press reports, supposedly secret "deals" have
been broadcast by microphones thought to be
dead.

Complying with the wishes of the City Coun-
cil, many of the citizens cleaned their footpaths
to the concrete. Then the thaw and rain came,
followed by renewed frost and ice. The last state
of these footpaths was worse, much worse than
the first.

Autoists in these slippery days should bear
in mind they have not the monopoly of the
streets and roads. Pedestrians have equal right
to them, and it is the duty of car drivers not
only to avoid running them down, but to circle
round them to prevent accidents. This is im-
practicable, however, if cars be speeding.

Scientists go to great lengths to insure
accuracy in carrying out experiments but the
palm must surely go to a Cambridge University
professor who has trained himself to blink with
one eye at a time, the better to watch a ther-
mometer of an instrument dial.

The Scottish curlers have come and gone,
and a jolly bunch they are. If they did not see
the Island at its best, they got a good idea of
it from the year-end reviews. So satisfactory are
the various local reviews of the year that it
seems likely that posterity will wonder what an
earth people felt dissatisfied about in 1948.

To him that hath. A Christmas gift of
\$1,500,000 to Cornell University from Mr. My-
ron G. Taylor, President Truman's personal rep-
resentative to the Vatican, has just been an-
nounced. The money will be used to erect a
Second World War memorial building which
will serve as a student inter-faith centre.

Since Saturday Halifax has had only one
daily paper, published in morning and afternoon
editions. The loss of an alternative vehicle for
the expression of opinion is a serious one, and
the publishers have a responsibility to insure that
no group in the community is unduly discrimi-
nated against.

In this part of the world ice is not at all
difficult to obtain so that when it is used as
a substitute for a giant crane the results are
worth noting. A Detroit firm is reported to have
handled a 275,000 press by tilting it over on
some 60 tons of ice. The ice melted and the
machine was gently lowered into position.

General Monck, (Duke of Albemarle) died
this date 1670. English soldier and sailor who
rose to be a general and admiral in both ser-
vices; was a royalist in the early stages of the
Civil War, and became a Parliamentarian later
under Cromwell, defeating the Scots at Dun-
bar. Was instrumental in the restoration of
Charles II who created him a duke.

British Prime Minister Attlee born this date
1883. After a brilliant Oxford career, became
a social missionary in the east end of London,
and a professor of economics at London Uni-
versity. Joined the band of forward looking youths
who formed the background of intellectual so-
cialism, and developed into the Labour Party of
which he is now the actual as well as the nomi-
nal leader.

"Somebody once asked Disraeli, twice Prime
Minister of Great Britain—whether he had read
a new novel (says Mr. A. P. Ryan of The Times
over B.C.). He answered, "When I want to
read a novel, I write one." That was his way
of referring to the delight he took, all through
his long and tremendously active life, in writ-
ing stories. He wrote his first novel when he was
not much more than a boy, and quite unknown
to fame. He wrote his last when he was nearly
eighty and even then he was not written out.
For he left behind him, when he died, an unfin-
ished and very entertaining story."

Our Legislature wisely provided in 1937 that
any provisions of the Dairy Industry Act of Can-
ada falling within the legislative competence of
the Province and outside that of the Dominion,
should have the force of law in Prince Edward
Island. This is understood as applying to pro-
hibition of the manufacture or sale of margarine
and other butter substitutes, which according to
the Supreme Court's interpretation of the British
North America Act, falls within provincial juris-
diction. The Provincial Act, however, requires to
be put into force by Proclamation on the written
request of four or more directors of the Prince
Edward Island Dairymen's Association. Our
dairymen should govern themselves accordingly.

The Poet's Corner

FIRST DOG WATCH,
NORTH ATLANTIC
Cloud castles mount upon the
drowning sun;
For moments I permit myself to
dream,
Aroused when silken pennons round
me stream;
Thin trumpets blare, smoke masks
the leaping gun;
But whence this feet, I ask, until
device
Love worked into each sail and flag
whips free;
The Tudor green and gold awake in
me
Old questions, then yield answers
that suffice.
Our Western blood is restless, easy
crust
Before a sheltered fire today we
scoorn
In cloudy seas we swear no flock
of rust
Shall dim our steel, nor need we
Raleigh's cry
To tell us that for high deeds we
were born.
The brave shall raise their anthem
though they die.
—John Ackerson in the New York
Times.

Old Charlottetown
(And P. E. I.)

EARLY BRITISH SETTLERS

The first of the land speculators
to bestir himself in this colony was
Sir James Montgomery, who had
drawn Lot 7 in 1767, and by 1775
had acquired one-half of Lot 12,
Lots 20 and 24, and two-thirds of
Lot 59. He sent out about sixty
settlers from Perthshire, who ar-
rived in May, 1770 and establish-
ed themselves chiefly at Covehead,
though a few went to Three Rivers.

Among these settlers at Cove-
head were the Lawsons, who were
warm friends of Governor Patter-
son, but not of Sir James; for, al-
though the latter has received much
praise for his early interest in the
settlement of his lots, it must not
be supposed that he himself con-
sidered towards the emigration ex-
penses of the settlers. They merely
directed them to his own lands and
offered to lease them wilderness
land at one shilling per acre. On
this point, Dr. MacGregor, who vis-
ited Covehead in 1791, makes the
following illuminating commentary:
"From the parish of Muthil, twenty
miles from Loch Earn, where I was
born. He told me of Mr. Law-
son, MacEwan, and others, who
came out at the same time. At hear-
ing Mr. Lawson's name, I instantly
recollected that I was a little
boy, I heard much talk of Mr.
Lawson and others going out to
America. They were decoyed out
by one of the great proprietors to
settle his land. They were to pay
a shilling rent per acre, and they
thought it cheap till they came out
and saw it; but then they found
it dear enough. After them came
a number from Dumfriesshire, who
settled here and in St. Peter's. On
their first arrival they were like to
perish with hunger, as the few
settlers who were before them had
little to eat, but they were saved;
they could not all have lived, but
not a number of them got over to
Pictou and obtained relief there
from the old settlers."

In September, 1770, Robert Stew-
art, who had arrived in Mal-
den with about twenty settlers, his
family, upwards of two hundred
souls, for the half of Lot 18, which
had been granted to his brother-in-
law, Lt.-Colonel Robert Stewart, a
brother of Peter Stewart, who lat-
ter became Chief Justice of the Is-
land, set sail for the mainland in
the vessel, the "Annabella", with
shore at the entrance of the har-
bour and was lost, together with
part of the cargo. They came from
Annesborough, the home of the Stew-
arts, and among them were the
Messrs. Ramsay, McDougall, Mc-
Kenzie, McArthur, McDougall, Mc-
Pherson, England and McKay. In the
following autumn they were joined
by some seventy persons, who came
on their own account.

Between 1758 and 1772, six or
seven families had been established
on Lot 23 by Captain John Philip,
original grantee, and Mrs. Philip,
Gilbert, to whose father, Nathaniel
Coffin, Holland had sold the eastern
half of the lot. In 1770 Mr. James
Richardson had brought to the
vicinity of Charlottetown, and, in
the autumn of 1771, Lt. Col. Mac-
Governor Desbaisey had sent nine
families to Lots 31 and 33, which
he had secured possession of, for
the time being, from Adam Drum-
mond and General Richard Worge.

The largest of all the settlements
of this period was made at Tracadie,
Lot 36, by Captain John Macdonald
of Glenaladale. He was not an orig-
inal grantee, but purchased Lot 36,
in 1771, from George Spence and
John Hill, merchants of London,
in order to provide for some Roman
Catholic tenants of Alexander Boj-
dale, who was trying to convert
them to Presbyterianism. In trans-
ferring these tenants to the Island,
he was assisted by a memorial fund
raised by the Catholic Church.

An advance guard of seventeen
families went out in the summer of
1771; but the main body did not
arrive till 1772. They consisted of
two hundred and ten persons, one
hundred from the Island of Ulst
and the remainder from the main-
land. They arrived on the ship
"Alexander", in the month of June;
and were led up the Hillsborough
by Donald Macdonald, brother of
Captain John, to Scotchfort, whence
they portaged to Tracadie. In the
party were John Macdonald, a
brother-in-law of Captain John, Rev.
James Macdonald, a secular mis-
sionary priest, and Roderick Mac-
donald, a medical doctor. In the
following year Captain John him-
self arrived with his wife and fam-



Customs Of The Season

(United Kingdom Information)
bell (know as the Devil's Knell) is
rung in Dowsbury, Yorkshire, Eng-
land. But for World War II, when
it was rung twice only, the bell
has been rung every year for 709
years. Legend says that the cus-
tom began in the 13th century by
a local baron, who as penance for
killing his servant gave a bell to
the parish church and ordered
that it should be rung every
Christmas Eve to remind him of
his crime. By the 16th century
for every year since the birth of
Christ, the bell was rung. It
began to ring exactly at the hour
of midnight, local people believed
that the devil would be kept away
from the parish for the next 12
months.

Special carol services are held
in churches all over England on
Christmas Eve, particularly in the
north of England. In many places
Nativity plays are acted, based on
the New Testament story of what
happened in Bethlehem nearly
2,000 years ago.

The Scottish village of Killin,
Perthshire, has a Christmas cus-
tom which is unknown elsewhere.
Every Yuletide the villagers go to
a nearby stream and gather
rushes, which are pulled instead
of being cut. These rushes are then
used as a temporary resting-place
for a number of stones taken from
the gables of an old corn-mill;
they are stones with a history.
The villagers will tell you that
their patron saint, St. Fillian, used
them centuries ago to cure the
ague, sprains, and other ailments
and injuries. He simply rubbed
the affected limb with one of the
stones, and a complete cure fol-
lowed. Nowadays, the stones are
brought out each Christmas, laid
on their bed of rushes, and later
returned to the gables of the mill.
In this way Killin both celebrates
Christmas and perpetuates the
memory of its patron saint.

Christmas Day itself is a great
home festival. Christmas dinner,
with its turkey and plum pudding
(when available) is the traditional
meal of the year. And in many
places there are Christmas Day
cups which centre round the
festive board—in Queen's Col-
lege, Oxford University, for ex-
ample. Here the custom is known
as the Boar's Head Feast.

The mythical origin of the Feast
is the story of a student of Queen's
College, who was attacked by a
wild boar when he was studying
Arithmetic during a walk some 500
miles bringing with him a shipload
of provisions which he had pur-
chased at Boston, on hearing that
a previous supply ship had been
lost. The total immigration direct-
ed by Macdonald, upwards of three
hundred in number, ultimately
spread over several lots in the
western part of the Island; and the
descendants of their leaders played
an important part in its develop-
ment.

—From an article by Dr. D. C.
Harvey in the Dalhousie Review,
January, 1932.

years ago. His book was his only
means of defence, so he thrust the
volume down the animal's throat
exclaiming Graecus est. Unable
to digest so much Greek the boar
died, and the student carried it
home in triumph. From that time
the Boar's Head became a main
ceremonial Christmas dish in
England, and served on a gold or
silver plate, surmounted by a
crown wreathed with golden sprays
of laurel and bay, mistletoe and
rosemary. It was brought into the
hall, heralded by trumpeters.

Another magnificent Christmas
dish in those days was the prac-
cock. Its skin stripped, its pluck-
ing retained, it was roasted. When
it had cooled slightly, its feathers
were sewn on again, and its
beak fixed. Stuffed with spices,
sweet herbs and the yolks of eggs,
it was served with rich gravy. To
the accompaniment of music it
was carried into the dining-hall
by the most beautiful woman or
the one of the highest rank, fol-
lowed by a bevy of lovely girls.
Sometimes the gorgeous prac-
cock was served in a pie, and over
the plumed crest which appeared above
the crust, knight-errants swore
they would undertake perilous
enterprises during the coming
year.

After dinner the guests, in their
coloured, jewelled raiment, col-
lected to play the old Christmas
game of Snopdragon. Then a great
dish of raisins aflame with light-
ed brandy was passed round the
company, and there was much
display of skill and abundant
merriment, as with their fingers,
the guests drew the raisins from
the burning brandy and put them
in their mouths. The Snopdragon
Dish, sign of good cheer, was never
forgotten, nor was the passing of
the Wassail Bowl which, filled
with spiced wine or ale, was hand-
ed from guest to guest to drink
amid the mirth that was such a
marked feature of Old England's
Merry Christmas.

The Age-Old Story

If thou wert pure and upright,
surely now I would awake for thee,
and make the habitation of
thy righteousness prosperous;
though thy beginning was small,
yet thy latter end should greatly
increase.

HUNSTANTON, England—(CP)
—Because of taxation, Bernard Le
Strange squire and hereditary
Lord High Admiral of the Wash,
is to sell Hunstanton Hall and
its gardens. He will keep the rest
of the estate to maintain unbrok-
en his family's 1,000-year associa-
tion with Hunstanton.

MIGRATING BUTTERFLIES

Monarch butterflies stream down
south in autumn to winter on the
Gulf coast, following by instinct a
route they have never seen before.

Open Letter To The Maritimes

By G. Henderson Smith
Regina, Sask.,
Dec. 27, 1948

During the past decade I have
been intimately associated with the
Maritime Provinces. In that time
I have tried, as a Canadian, to
study their unique position, in
terms of our Dominion as a whole.
My studies have thus driven me
to write this letter. Newfoundland's
admission has stirred me into
action. That Province has been
hesitant in joining us. In some re-
spects I cannot blame her for not
being overly enthusiastic about it.
We must remember that Nova
Scotia was likewise under the
domination of Joseph Howe, none
too eager to enter. In retrospect I
can see where Nova Scotia lost
some strength and indeed potential
greatness by becoming party to the
British North America Act of 1867.
However Newfoundland is in and
I am glad of it. Confederation will
prove to be a great boon to our
provinces if they now get them-
selves organized into a Maritime
Union.

The Fathers of Confederation
should not be criticised for want-
ing the Dominion to come into
existence, but those who have had
an opportunity to organize the
Maritime Provinces and have re-
fused to meet the challenge
should be severely censured. Many
great Canadians have sprung from
the soil of the Maritimes, yet
where are your great Maritimers?
Where are men to be found in
the political field who have put
all the cause of the Maritimes before
all others?

Have your leaders so soon for-
gotten the main reason for sum-
moning the Charlottetown Confer-
ence of 1864? It was expressly called
to consider uniting your Provinces.
Joseph Howe and others saw the
need for such a step. Yet who
controlled the Maritimes delegates
at Charlottetown allowed "Upper
Canadians" to enter and break up
their meetings. They allowed
themselves, in the absence of
Howe, to be led by the ears like
truant school-boys to Quebec and
in due course to London where
their fate was sealed. (Nfld. ex-
cepted.)

For many reasons this is the
most opportune time to consider
such a union. With the growing
importance of administration in
government, in this accelerated
era, office space in your legislatures
is at a premium. More space will
be needed in the future. Before
embarking on any building
scheme to answer these crying
needs would it not be wise to
consider those problems in the
light of these suggestions? In the
centre of the triangle that is for-
med by the Provinces of New Brun-
swick, Newfoundland and Nova
Scotia is admirably situated the
"warden of the gulf" Prince Ed-
ward Island. Why not erect there
a capacious and eye appealing
meeting house for the members of
the Legislative Assemblies of those
four Provinces.

Technical considerations con-
cerning the exact site of this
"Central Legislature of the Maritimes",
the choosing of a chair-
man; the seating arrangements for
both government and opposition
members, etc. should not be allowed
to obscure the object desired,
or to impede your progress in ef-
fecting its realization.
At this Central Legislature your
representatives could work to-
gether more coherently. There is
a spirit of greater co-operation
among your peoples could be at-
tained. Business administration
could be more efficiently carried
on by your delegates acting in
concert on questions of common
concern. Phases of Maritime life
that would be added by this ac-
tion might include the following:
Agriculture; Forestry (Corner-
brook, Nfld.—Dalhousie, N.B.);
Transportation; Mining (Labrador
ore—Sydney mills, etc.); Industrial
Development; and Maritime De-
fence. The advantages to be gained
by co-operating with each other
are so copious that no complete
list could be prepared at this time.
It is very important to remem-
ber that Provincial self govern-
ment and independence as provided
for under the Act of 1867 will
in no way be curtailed. Matters
that touch the vital interests of a
Province in a manner deemed to
be of special concern to them-
selves, need not be brought before
this Central Legislature. The Pro-
vinces must individually have the
right to determine what such
matters are. Thus only questions
of general concern will be raised
at this Maritime Legislature.
When agreement is reached on
such a topic it can be tabling
in due course the governing powers
could return to their own legis-
latures and adopt or ratify the ac-
tion taken.

The reader may ask what a good
Maritime bloc could do at Ottawa.
Perhaps he thinks that it would
be ineffective? It would never be
that. The rulers even in the
small states of Europe have under-
stood from time immemorial, the
strength that they possessed when
it became known to them that they
controlled the balance of power
between two larger neighbour-
ing states. This "bloc" of yours do-
minates the balance of power be-
tween Ontario and Quebec! Your
thirty three Federal seats in the
House of Commons give you that
power when considered in the
light of Ontario's eighty two and
Quebec's sixty five. The proposed
Redistribution Bill will not change
this favourable position of yours.
If the reader is led to believe
that this is all eye-wash let me
refer him to J. A. Chisholm's
brilliant work entitled, "The
Speeches and Public Letters of
Joseph Howe" Vol. 2 at page 400:
Howe wrote as follows:
"Had the Maritime Provinces
been permitted to organize them-
selves first, and then to unite with
Canada they might have acted
together and had a chance to
guard their interests; but disunited,
it is plain that they must be a
prey to the spoiler; and having
but forty-seven representatives,
all told, it is apparent that the
Government of the Confederacy
will always rest upon the over-
whelming majority of one hundred
and forty seven and that, even
when close divisions and ministerial
crises occur, the minority can
easily be split up and played off
against each other for purely
Canadian purposes. There must
be noted that Howe was
using the word "Canadian" in its
restricted sense.

To realize how important this
topic was considered to be by that
great Maritimer is indeed signifi-
cant. Why has no other person
since his time dared to write so
provocatively on this question?
Could it be that your so-called
leaders have drunk too deeply of
that dread liquor, conformity?

Group action must be taken by
your Provincial Governments, on
matters of common concern to them-
selves, before such issues arise
for final determination. Surely
this is obvious after such events
as the recent freight rates hear-
ings. It is worthless to use at
the time the catabolism breaks
upon you "the catastrophic method"
of the Hon. Sir Norman Angell
in his discourses on international
affairs.

To be able to act together de-
mands that you put action into
the concept of democracy instead
of just paying lip-service to it.
Without a healthy democracy
I have state the schemes that I have
mooted would be impossible to
implement. Every school child
knows that Joseph Howe brought
responsible government to the
Maritimes in 1848 but does he
know, or has he ever heard of a
thing called Hansard? Perhaps it
might be well to tell him with
only by becoming familiar with
Hansard, will he be able to keep
his eyes clearly focused on the well
being of the Federal member who
has been expressly sent to represent
his parents at Ottawa.

Walter Lippmann, fearing our
degeneracy in this area of radio,
etc., has struck at this "self-im-
posed ignorance of ours. We
would do well to take stock of our
own knowledge of the full mean-
ing behind the democratic belief
to be done so will cause you
to be the victims of the
fascists. Communism is an idea
too. The Red Dean has wisely
remarked that "the only way to
kill an idea is by replacing it with
a better idea." Democracy is a
better idea. Please therefore allow
democracy to breathe. Give it an
opportunity to mature in your
Provinces.

In concluding this letter I throw
out the challenge to you. "Will
you unite?" Even as the question
is put I am reminded of those
lines of Shakespeare, concerning
(Continued on Page Fifteen)

COMPLETE
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