

THE GUARDIAN

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"The Strongest Memory is Weaker Than the Weakest Ink"

CHARLOTTETOWN TUESDAY, FEB. 6, 1951

City Council Reports

The reports submitted at last night's annual meeting of the City Council are exceptionally comprehensive this year, and no doubt the highlights given from them in today's issue will be very widely read and studied.

As pointed out in the financial reports, the deficit of some \$21,249 was caused largely by a new tax assessment, which when completed will more than offset the initial cost. By making this expense chargeable to the past year, instead of spreading it over a ten-year period, the Council has disposed of the matter in preference to coming out with a nearly balanced budget.

Similarly, the greater portion of the net debt increase of \$156,637 was incurred in permanent street work, school improvement and other capital expenditures which were not only necessary, but will remain an asset to the city for years to come.

In addition to the new tax assessment to be introduced in 1952, an educational survey is under way with a view to formulating a new school improvement policy; the need for an expanded permanent street and sidewalk improvement program is emphasized, also urgent requirements in the way of an improved fire alarm system, etc. These activities are indications of our "growing pains". Charlottetown is expanding rapidly, and while it is the duty of our civic authorities to curtail all unnecessary expenditures, they must also pay attention to present and future requirements if we are not to fall behind. A study of the reports will show that this dual objective has been kept steadily in mind.

All the reports bear testimony to the co-operation between His Worship Mayor MacDonald and the Council members, and to the excellent work of the city employees in every department. Teamwork of this kind is of prime value in every organization, and all concerned are to be congratulated upon the successful application of this principle to our municipal business.

Disquieting Figures

According to compilations of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics there has been a sharp increase in the consumption of alcoholic beverages in Canada in recent years. These figures show that 6,969,000 proof gallons of spirits were consumed in 1950 as compared with 3,108,000 in 1937, 181,442,000 gallons of beer as compared with 60,290,000 thirteen years earlier, and 4,894,000 gallons of wine as compared to 3,166,000.

An exchange points out that there are two or three million more Canadians than in the thirties to do the drinking, that we have far more tourists than in those pre-war depression times, and that in 1950 Canada enjoyed a great degree of prosperity. Nevertheless the figures are indicative of a widespread trend which is alarming in its implications. They are figures, be it noted, of apparent consumption—not misleading statistics of the money spent on intoxicants which fail to mention that two-thirds of the liquor bill went to the tax collectors.

Recruiting Needs Urgent

Bolstered by pay increases and the prospect of service abroad, armed services recruiting in Canada rose by fifty per cent in December, according to a recent Defence Department statement. 1526 men joined up during the month. Defence Department officials say that such figures are encouraging, especially in view of the fact that December is traditionally a poor recruiting month.

The catch, however, lies in the fact that nearly three-fifths of the increase was wiped out by discharges. Net gain in manpower to the armed services was only 663. In the face of the numbers arrayed against the Western world behind the Iron Curtain and in Korea, this is a mere corporal's guard. The 61,779 men under arms in Canada at the end of December is still but a pale shadow of this country's armed might of over a million men in the three services at the peak of World War II.

Why such poor results for a recruiting drive that has been going on for months, and which is costing the taxpayer hundreds of thousands of dollars? Probably because the Government is only now beginning to tell the Canadian people the grim truth. There has been little effort to recruit men for the armed forces on the basis of need, of patriotism, of security, of national survival. Rather, the emphasis has been upon

the "fringe benefits", pensions, bonuses, recreation, "see the world."

A fighting machine built up in that way is little more than an army of mercenaries. Such an approach to recruiting at such a time as this is an affront to the intelligence and pride of every real Canadian.

Canada's citizen-soldiers of the past have answered the call of national security when danger threatened. They will respond to the same call with equal valor again. Social security is a poor substitute for patriotism and sacrifice in a recruiting drive.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Shrove Tuesday.

Pancake Day.

The courtesy of Parliament was extended to Prime Minister St. Laurent when Leader of the Opposition congratulated him on the occasion of his sixty-ninth birthday, and wished him many happy returns.

Evangelist "Chuck" Templeton, who conducted the successful Revival here recently, will assist Rev. Dr. Bonnell in the conduct of services in Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, New York, during Lent. These Lenten services are sponsored by the Men's Club of the Church.

Snow shovelling is not what it used to be when hundreds of youngsters were enlisted to sweep the footpaths and their approaches. Snow is allowed to block footpaths and obstruct crossings while not a few parents and others permit their offspring to develop physical fitness on the playing fields and elsewhere.

Charles II, King of Great Britain and Ireland, died this date 1685. He took part in the Civil War. He shamefully repudiated both the Duke of Montrose and General Ormonde in order to gain the support of the Covenanters; landed in Scotland and was crowned at Scone. According to historians, Charles II was a profligate, untrustworthy, and thoroughly insincere, his reign was probably the worst in English history, a reign, except in Colonial policy, in which there was little but cause for shame.

World peace is the prayer uttered or spoken silently by millions throughout the world, and it may be said that at no time in history have politicians been more aware of this sincere desire in the hearts of the people. Leaders of the Western democracies see a strong United Nations as the only hope of its realization and have gone to great lengths to have the world's problems settled around the conference table rather than on the field of battle. A peace obtained by merely surrendering to the dictates of any world force would not be the peace for which the millions pray, but a lull before an even greater upheaval.

In London Canadian war veterans will get together for a big night of fighting the battles over again at the annual dinner of the Canadian Veterans' Association Feb. 9. Britons must be getting used to the Canuck accent—Canadian ex-servicemen from the two world wars now number more than 16,000 with their dependents. Association president Lord Tweedsmuir—son of Canada's former governor-general—will be chairman of the dinner. He commanded the Hastings and Prince Edward Regiments in Italy. Guest speaker will be Gen. Sir Miles Dempsey, who commanded the Second Army which contained the Third Canadian division. There are 12 branches of the association scattered throughout Britain and Northern Ireland.

Adversity makes a strange bedfellow. Since the United Nations entered the ill-fated Korean campaign, there has been developed a movement to forgive our war debtors, irrespective of whether or not they have shown inclinations of repentance. To obtain the support of Germans for the proposed Western alignment, agitation has been inaugurated to wipe out convictions of Germans found guilty of War Crimes. Lt.-Gen. Wilhelm Speidel, formerly of the German Air Force, has been granted immediate freedom from his war crimes sentence, by U. S. authorities in Germany. He is a brother of former Gen. Hans Speidel, who is one of the negotiators with the Western Powers on rearmament. He was one of 33 prisoners granted immediate freedom. Alfred Krupp, German steel magnate, has been freed by U. S. authorities from the Landsberg prison where he was serving a term for war crimes. Krupp's property rights in the vast Krupp industrial empire has also been restored. Eight other executives of the Krupp empire were freed and 21 German war criminals saved from the gallows. The parents, wives and children of their victims are merely asked to stand by and look pleasant.

PUBLIC FORUM

This column is open to the discussion by correspondents of questions of interest. The Guardian does not necessarily endorse the opinion of correspondents.

SUGGESTION FOR SUMMERSIDE

Sir,—In the course of a conversation on how the affairs of our town are being handled, a very successful and respected citizen, and a director of The Island Foods Incorporated, stated that they had a 4" well dug to the depth of 45 feet, at a cost less than \$150.00 and they installed in this 4" hole a 2 1/2" suction pipe with a 2" discharge powered with a two H.P. electric motor, which pumped against pressure. It gave them 75 gallons per minute, 24 hours a day continuously for months at a time, and they didn't notice the water lowering in the well.

When asked if a larger pipe and motor were used, would the well be capable of producing more water, he laughed and said, "Probably, but all we required was 75 gallons per minute and we bought the required machinery for this amount." Would not the authorities be smart to acquire this property, or the well? I understand in the meantime arrangements might be made for the use of the well at little or no cost to the town at this time when we are so urgently in need of water. At any rate why not have a capacity test made on it? But please bear in mind I am not suggesting that the commission pay \$720.00 for this test.

I am, Sir, etc. A CITIZEN

Summerside.

FARM FEED PROBLEM

Sir,—One of your letter correspondents says some thought-provoking things in the course of a careful reference to "Farmers' Problems". I choose three points for comment: (1)—"There is such a thing as crop failure at home and abroad, but rarely during the same season"; (2)—"Premier Jones is reported as stating: 'Potatoes and apple growers should remember that seventy per cent of agricultural prosperity comes from livestock'; and (3)—"Hon. C. Baker, Minister of Agriculture, is reported to have said at a Fredericton meeting that 'What was needed in the Maritimes was a livestock feed policy'."

So far as that reference to the incidence of "crop failure" is concerned, the current situation in India is an example of the compensatory principle to which your correspondent points, indicating the constant menace of regional or local crop failure—perhaps advanced by normal (or even surplus) conditions elsewhere? It is well for the human family that this is so—also, for reasons beyond the knowledge of our topflight economists, or scientists, separately or combined? It seems to follow, Mr. Editor, that an appropriate level of co-operation by all the nations, (at the UN level seems to this reader to be the obvious location?) would be the beginning of the end of those grim famine cycles which, at irregular intervals, decimate the voiceless people of the so-called under-developed nations. Here, then, is a gargantuan job for the social and economic leaders of every land—after the people everywhere decide to "put up the useless sword", and see what the Spirit of Brotherhood can do!

The above reference to the need for a "livestock feed policy" has, doubtless, a strictly provincial horizon. On the other hand, I am wondering to what extent your farmers have been beneficiaries of the Dominion's "free freight" policy, in the matter of Western feed grains. Only last week one of the farm editors reminded me that "Eastern feeders obtain their coarse grain supplies freight free from Ft. William east. Since the plan was inaugurated the Federal Government has paid \$125,000,000 for freight charges on 24 million tons of feed grains."

I am, Sir, etc. YORK CO. (ONT.)

SUMMERSIDE WATER SUPPLY

Sir,—The public will readily see that in their letter of Feb. 5 in contradiction to my letter of Jan. 30, Mr. Dewar and Mr. Stewart have not disproved any of my statements regarding the information supplied by Mr. Spinney concerning his recommendations as to the size of the well on the hill. Mr. Spinney had advised Mr. Dewar, who seems to have spent a great deal of his valuable time in this respect, recommending to him, in the presence of Mr. Vaughn Groom, that a 6-inch well be drilled until the amount of water could be determined; but this advice was not even considered. I can truthfully say that even though Mr. Dewar and Mr. Stewart try to belittle his ability, quite a few thousand dollars could have been saved by following Mr. Spinney's advice.

Regarding Mr. Spinney measuring the well, Mr. Dewar says Mr. Spinney was an hour late in arriving at the site and he proceeded to have the well measured without Mr. Spinney's assistance, but he did not say by whom or by whose authority other than his own. He must have been in as great a hurry as he and Mr. Stewart were in awarding the contract for the well on Harvard Street to the Trank Well Co. before the election was to take place.

With reference to Mr. Spinney's surprise when he saw the pump house erected on the site of the Central Street well, he could not see any sense in throwing good money after bad, which, according to some letters appearing in the papers, seems to be the opinion of the citizens also. This is the reason. Re the amount of water being pumped from this well, Messrs Dewar and Stewart say that Mr. Spinney was not present when the final test was made. Mr. Dewar does not inform us who made the



Notes By The Way

A ferry captain in Maine lassoed a deer which was swimming in the river, dragged the animal to the deck and shot it. Possibly he will have the head mounted and place it on a wall in his home, as handy proof that he is a sportsman.—Fort William Times-Journal.

There is a large question whether it is possible, in the face of a heavy demand, to hold down prices without at the same time controlling distribution. Any scarcity, threat of scarcity, or rumor about scarcity of a wanted commodity, and that commodity could quickly disappear from merchants' shelves. It wouldn't take much of that to bring out the ration books on popular demand. For "fair shares" is a need of the hour as well as a grip on prices.—Christian Science Monitor.

We must encourage teaching methods that do not restrict the teacher to teaching to the lowest common denominator in his classrooms. We can perhaps add to our advancing standard of living by discovering... those who radiate creative and original thinking.—Harold G. Bowen, vice admiral (ret.) U.S. Navy.

To return to a proposal made some years ago by this newspaper, would not the rational and

The Poet's Corner

SNOWFALL

The long, cold journeying is done. Down from the region of the bitter sun You came, unchartered, with no name. No heralding to tell us of your flight. Whose movement shaped your pattern, woke your light. My thoughts move in the opening mind As yours move in the changing web of the wind. The mind, like the winter wind, sets free. Yet binds the voyageur within its boundary. The deep earth claims at last the restless snow. The wind returns wherever tired winds go. My thoughts are beautiful, are white. They fall like stars in the well of light. The mind returns them to its night. —Sara Van Alstyne Allen, in the New York Times.

final test. Surely he did not take it upon his own shoulders as he did with the measurements. Mr. Spinney informed me that the correct amount was 100 gallons per minute as measured by himself. Messrs Dewar and Stewart say they were informed by Mr. Wightman that they have no reason to be disappointed in a well producing 100 to 120 gallons per minute, to give them the benefit of the doubt, costing \$13,000.00 but in his letter of Feb. 23, 1950 showing by this date that someone lost no time in contacting Mr. Wightman at the election, February, 1950 concerning new wells for the town of Summerside, Mr. Wightman recommended one or two wells supplying 1,000 gallons per minute... I should think that Mr. Wightman himself would be keenly disappointed in the capacity of the well on Central Street.

As I stated in my letter regarding the contract for the first well, as published in The Journal, it distinctly says one well and therefore the second well is not a consequence of this contract as stated by Messrs Dewar and Stewart. Messrs Dewar and Stewart try to infer that I am not consistent in trying to save money for the town by giving a contract to the County Construction Co. for a 15" sewer installed on West Notre Dame Street, to take care of the upper western part of the town from a plan drawn by one of the most highly rated consulting engineers in Canada, namely Mr. Lea. I wish to inform the public that I was not even present when this contract was let, but that it was given by Mr. Dewar and Mr. Stewart.

I also wish to deny their statement saying that I hold substantial stock in this company and defy them to prove this statement. I am, Sir, etc. CARROL DELANEY, Chairman, Water and Sewerage Commission.

most satisfactory arrangement be to have all babies listed simply by number until such time as they grew to years of relative discretion, at which time they would be permitted to assume names of their own choosing? The suggestion is available to any who may care to adopt it, and without consideration of copyright.—Brantford Expositor.

This problem cannot be shrugged off by saying that spelling isn't of much importance. It is the whole emphasis of education, and not its incidental product, which is important to our society; the danger of treating school classes as if they were some form of amusement or entertainment, and of the current theory that discipline is valueless, is that in their preoccupation with "progressive" methods the schools will lose sight of their main objectives altogether.—Calgary Herald.

Winston Churchill, the man who warned statesmen of the 1930's against the danger of going too far or delaying too long in probing the mind of Hitler, had something to say in Britain's Parliament about the danger of going too far or delaying too long in probing the mind of Red China. He warned solemnly of dangers to Britain—"for all of us"—if any serious divergence should arise between British and U.S. policy, and of the grave things which could come for UN through manoeuvres there (by Red China) in the interest of Russia. To save world peace it may be necessary to take risks, providing always that they are honorable, that they don't in the words of Messrs Truman and Acheson "reward aggression." Mr. Churchill must hope, as many others must hope, that risks already taken at UN will be some miracle turn out to have been justified, that his fears are more groundless than their faith. But should such risks fail, with grave consequences to Commonwealth—U.S. relations to boot, the accountability of some people will be heavy.—Ottawa Journal.

Russell had as one of his clients Mr. St. Jean who had made considerable money and who had a socially ambitious wife. Mr. St. Jean asked Mr. Russell to sponsor a ball which St. Jean was giving at the Elysium Gardens. On the evening of the ball, I was invited to dinner at Mr. Russell's house. The guests were few in number but I have forgotten the names of them except one woman. She was Alice Meynell, the distinguished English poetess. After the dinner, we started off to the ball at the Gardens. I went in Mrs. Russell's brougham with her, Mrs. Meynell, and another young man. During the drive to the Gardens, Mrs. Russell passed the cigarette stand, and Mrs. Meynell each took one. It was the first time I had ever seen a woman smoke a cigarette. My dance program, which I have preserved, shows that I danced several times with Mrs. Russell and Mrs. Meynell. At 12:30, there was a respite from dancing during which an elaborate supper was served. There were three other young men present from Russell's office and the four of us sat at one table. Plenty of champagne was being served and, after we had eaten, the four of us suddenly decided that we had had enough dancing and that we would slip away unnoticed. Unobtrusively as possible we got our coats; the coast was apparently clear; and we started out. Just as we passed through the door leading outside, however, we met Russell. He must have taken the situation in quickly for before we had time to take a second breath, he exclaimed, "You young rascals! You ate the man's food, drank his wine, and now you are shaking the party." And as we went down the steps, he gave each of us a playful kick on the posterior.

Old Charlottetown

(And P. E. I.)

STIRRING TIMES

"We have had quite stirring times in this City during the present week, with Lectures, Concert, School Examinations, Pic Nic, sitting of the Court, Bazaar, etc. etc. On Monday the examinations of the pupils of the Convent of Notre Dame took place in St. Andrew's Hall, and in the evening a Concert took place in the same building under the auspices of the ladies of the Convent. On the same evening the Rev. W. Morley Punshon delivered a truly eloquent lecture on 'Daniel in Babylon' in the Wesleyan Chapel, to a delighted audience.

"On Tuesday morning, H. M. Ship 'Doris' arrived. On Wednesday, the annual Public Examination of the students of St. Dunstan's College took place, in the presence of a large number of the parents of the pupils and others who had been kindly invited to be present for the occasion. The Irish Volunteers, under the command of Capt. McIntyre, and their friends, held their annual Pic Nic at Apple Tree Farm. The steamer 'Heather Belle' was engaged for the day to convey them to the ground. On Thursday, the Bazaar in aid of the Building Fund of the Free Church, now building in the City, was opened at the Drill Shed, near the Government House. The Shed was beautifully decorated, and the articles exhibited for sale were very excellent and numerous. In the evening the Band of H. M. Ship 'Doris' discoursed sweet music in the Shed." —The Islander, July 10, 1868.

The Age-Old Story

For the word of God is quick, and powerful and sharper than any two-edged sword, piercing even to the dividing asunder of soul and spirit, and is a discerner of the thoughts and intents of the heart. Neither is there any creature that is not manifest in his sight; but all things are naked and opened unto the eyes of him with whom we have to do.

Memoirs Of The Hon. A. E. Arsenault Former Premier and Retired Justice Supreme Court of Prince Edward Island

Law Studies In London (Continued)

On another occasion, Mr. Russell asked me to go to the Library and work up a certain case. I spent a whole day at the task upon my return reported my opinion. He then told me his brother, Frank, was retained on the case and for me to discuss the matter with him. Frank Russell was inclined to take a different view than mine but I valiantly argued the matter as I saw it until at last Frank Russell said: "Look here, young man, you seem to have looked up the law on the matter." I said I had. "Well," he replied, "that's where you have the advantage of me. I haven't!" Of course, I do not mean to imply that I was necessarily right and that Frank Russell was wrong. Such cases, young man, you seem to have looked up the law on the matter." I said I had. "Well," he replied, "that's where you have the advantage of me. I haven't!"

I remember being sent on one occasion to the office of Sir Thom Lipton at Miles End to discuss some question with Lipton's Scotch solicitor. While we were talking the matter over, a factotum came in bearing a tray on which were two cups of tea. "Ah," said the solicitor, "tea!" And so the discussion had to be adjourned until we had disposed of the tea.

Another pleasant recollection of my student days in England is my having been called into Russell's office one morning to witness the signature of the famous Irish man, Sir Charles Gavan Duffy, at that time, if I mistake not, Chief Justice of Australia. Sir Charles was on a visit to England and Ireland at the time. As a young man, he had been deported to the then penal colony of Australia for having been a member of the Young Irelanders, committed what the English termed "political crimes" in Ireland. By his own efforts he had risen to the highest position in that colony.

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Through a friend, for I could not afford such a luxury, I was enabled to attend Grand Opera at Covent Garden where Caruso, then in his prime, was singing. I also heard "The Messiah" sung in Albert Hall before an audience of ten thousand. In those days, of course, there was no such thing as a loud speaker and in order to carry the sound in such a huge auditorium as Albert Hall wires were strung the length of the interior.

(To be continued)

many questions, that he was but acting for a third party, that he would report, and that the probabilities were we would hear from the third party soon. A few days later we received an invitation to call at a certain house in Ainslie Gardens.

It was a large house. We were interviewed by two gentlemen who informed us that they did not keep a regular boarding house, but only a few carefully selected "paying guests." We were shown a nice large double room with a fireplace and balcony. It was so attractive that we instantly agreed to take it at a guinea a week each, with sixpence extra for each time we made a fire in the grate. The only two other "guests" were after nearby King's Cross Station had been built. The family with whom we were now living consisted of three sisters and an aunt. Two of them were married to Smiths (unrelated). The other was single—whether or not by choice I never succeeded in learning.

When the "guests" came down to breakfast, they found the bacon, toast, boiled egg, and coffee by the lighted fireplace, and each would help himself. Dinner was at seven in the evening. If, as sometimes happened, there should be thirteen at dinner, one of the Smiths would sit by himself at a small table to the right of the thirteen at the larger one. After dinner, the ladies would retire from the dining-room while the men drank their coffee by the lighted fire place and smoked. Afterwards, we would join the ladies in the drawing room.

On Sunday, there was breakfast in the middle of the day, tea at 4:30, and supper after church—about 8:30. The main course at supper was good English cold beef, with bread and butter and a relish of celery, cress, and horse radish. I enjoyed those late suppers as only a healthy young man can.

The conversation was always interesting and on a high plane. The family was well read and could converse with intelligence on the theatre, books, art, and other subjects about which a young man like myself could learn much.

My stay in London afforded me the opportunity of seeing many famous actors and opera stars. I saw Sir Henry Irving and his costar, Ellen Terry, in Robespierre. Sir James Alexander was playing at His Majesty's. Dan Lino, the great comedian, was in his prime when I saw him. Edna May was starring in the musical comedy, "The Belle of New York", which had a run of two years in London. This musical comedy was so popular that Edna May's picture was in nearly every shop window. Some years later, I saw Edna May on the screen but her great beauty had dimmed. She had put on flesh and had lost much of her attractiveness.

After Christmas, my fellow student and I decided to look up another boarding house. We placed an advertisement in a London magazine and received several answers. But most of the places were either too expensive or too far from our work. There was one, however, to which we referred us to a pharmacist. We called upon the pharmacist who told us, after having asked us

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