

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

Morning Daily (Founded 1887) President, Lieut.-Col. W. Chester S. McLure Vice President, J. R. Burnett, F.J.I. Secretary, Lieut.-Col. D. A. MacKinnon, D.S.O. Editor and Managing Director, J. R. Burnett, F.J.I. Associate Editor, Frank Walker

SUBSCRIPTION RATES \$5.00 per year (in advance) delivered to City, \$4.00 per year (in advance) mailed to P. E. Island \$5.00 per year (in advance) mailed to Canada and U.S. Members Audit Bureau of Circulations

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

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1938

Unfortunate Publicity

Mr. R. J. Deachman, Liberal M.P. for Huron North, who recently visited this Province, writes about us in the Toronto Star in a somewhat patronizing manner. Perhaps a longer stay, and a more careful study of the questions he undertakes to discuss, would have resulted in a more satisfactory article. For example, one can only regret that Mr. Deachman thinks our parliamentary representation of four members of the House of Commons and four Senators is "too many for 88,023 people", and has given publicity to this reflection without going into the causes of our population decline and the reason for fixing this Province's minimum representation under the British North America Act.

Mr. Deachman writes: "I haven't checked it up but it is fairly obvious that we give the Island more grants for public works per capita than we give to any other province in the Dominion." It is evident that Mr. Deachman hasn't read the complaints of Hon. J. P. McIntyre and other local Liberal parliamentarians on this subject, or even the brief presented by Premier Campbell to the Rowell Commission, in which figures are given to show "the almost ridiculously small assistance which Prince Edward Island has been receiving from the Dominion Treasury, in comparison with the grants to the other Provinces." Perhaps it would have been better—and fairer—if the visiting Ontario Liberal member had "checked up" before committing himself to a statement which, to say the least, is anything but "fairly obvious."

Mr. Deachman also finds that our Island farmers are "beautifully sheltered from high taxation." Here again he might profitably have consulted the brief presented to the Rowell Commission last February, in which the following statement appears: "The Province has exploited every feasible means of raising a provincial revenue. In the words of critics, successive governments of the Province have taxed everything tangible and intangible. It will be found that the number and variety of provincial taxes in this Province is unusually great, and that in almost every branch of taxation our rates are considerably higher, and our scale of exemptions considerably lower, than those prevailing throughout the other Provinces."

Mr. Deachman's articles are read widely in the Central Provinces and Western Canada, where he is regarded as the leading Liberal authority on economic subjects. It is unfortunate, therefore, that he did not get a clearer conception of Prince Edward Island and its disadvantages in relation to Dominion affairs from his party friends in this Province, whose duty it was to see that he was provided with the fullest information.

"To Be Weak Is Miserable"

The current issue of Fortnightly News, published by the Information Society of the League of Nations, the League's nineteenth assembly, recently concluded. Dealing with affairs in Europe, the hope was expressed that a beginning might be made "towards a conference for peace based on justice." Also, members were urged to take advantage of any opportunity to bring the "unhappy conflict in Spain to an end." When one comes to the consideration of Far Eastern problems, it would look as if something really definite was attempted, for it is stated that "the Council agreed to invoke article sixteen, on the request of China."

Article sixteen has to do with the application of sanctions, which China so earnestly desires. But, on examining the assembly's action, it is found to be anything but helpful for that sorely-stricken land. What was done was to assure each member of the League that it was free to "adopt individually the measures provided for in article sixteen." There can be no "co-ordinated action in carrying out such measures," however, as "it was evident that all elements of co-operation which were necessary were not yet assured."

Assurance was given, however, that "China, in her heroic struggle against the invader (whose invasion had been previously declared by the League to be 'illicit'), has the right to the sympathy and aid of other members of the League."

Having the right to aid is not, unfortunately, the same thing as getting it. But consciences were salved by expressions of regret "that a stronger resolution could not be adopted, which would make the measures taken more effective by being co-ordinated."

Liberalism And The West

Judging by the press reports of a recent convention of the Manitoba Liberal Association at Winnipeg, Premier King's Prairie supporters appear to be getting rather out of hand. The trouble is over the tariff, which Western Liberals consider too high, and which they demand shall be scaled down to the level of "the Dunning budget of 1930." That is, they advocate cutting off all the increases effected by the Bennett Government. Finally the delegates recorded their approval of a resolution expressing confidence that the new trade treaty would result in "tariff revision to levels established by the 1930 budget." They also pledged their support to the abolition of the present three per cent tax on imports.

tern Liberalism from the Eastern section of the party on the tariff question, and also how big a problem that question presents to the King Ministry. The origin of this schism is not far to seek. The Canadian Liberal party has gradually shifted its old time free trade position to a point not far removed, if at all, from the protectionist policy of Conservatism, but this advance has not been uniform across the Dominion, and Western Liberals in particular still adhere, more or less tenaciously to the fiscal principles of their fathers.

It is highly improbable that the new reciprocity pact with the United States will affect greatly or even appreciably the general Canadian tariff structure as it has existed for the past dozen years. Events are conspiring to destroy the low tariff illusions of the remaining free trade element on the Prairies. When this disillusionment finally takes place, there will be a serious break in the solidarity of Canadian Liberalism, and the time may then strike for new party alignments in the field of Federal politics.

Editorial Notes

Chaucer died, 1400; Agincourt, 1415; Macaulay born, 1800; Balaclava, 1854.

They have been having a couple of days of snow in Northern Quebec.

According to the Canadian Medical Association 400 doctors graduate each year and only 300 are absorbed into the profession. Where do the other 100 go?

The improvement of the Water Front before the advent of Their Majesties is a worth while undertaking, though it might be advisable to leave some work for the Conservatives when they come into power after next election.

With regard to the proposed supervised playground for Charlottetown, the citizens will have to decide, say by special referendum, before the City Council can agree to undertake the expenditure necessary. When this matter was previously at issue a snag was struck, which may still have to be contended with, viz. Sunday opening. Previously it was claimed that such playgrounds to be of much good should be open on Sunday from noon to 9 p.m.

Dr. Eduard Benes, former President of Czechoslovakia, has accepted the invitation to become a visiting professor at the University of Chicago. It is expected that he will lecture on democratic institutions. President Robert M. Hutchins said that it was uncertain when Dr. Benes would arrive. The invitation to join the university faculty was sent to him on Oct. 8 through Mr. Wilbur Carr, U.S. Ambassador to Czechoslovakia. Dr. Benes' remuneration will come from the Charles R. Walgreen Foundation, set up to encourage the study of American institutions.

The first cautious venture by the staid British Broadcasting Corporation into Sunday broadcasting of dance music brought a quick decision by the Lord's Day Observance Society to "protest with every nerve and fibre of our religious conviction." Mr. H. H. Martin, secretary of the society, called the twenty minutes of modified jazz at church-time an "indescribable and deplorable desecration of the Sabbath." The B.B.C., a government monopoly, put Charlie King and his band on the air at 11.45 a.m. without calling it a dance program. The orchestra avoided crooning and extreme jazz. Until now the B.B.C. always had clung to classical music, if any, on Sundays.

Following are the final returns of a New York survey of reaction to the Munich agreement:

Do you believe that England and France did the best thing in giving in to Germany instead of going to war? Yes ... 59 per cent No ... 41 per cent

Do you think that Germany's demand for the annexation of the Sudeten German areas in Czechoslovakia was justified? Yes ... 23 per cent No ... 77 per cent

Do you think that this settlement (agreed to by England, France, Italy and Germany) will result in peace for a number of years or in a greater possibility of war? Peace ... 40 per cent War ... 60 per cent

Do you think the colonies taken from Germany after World War by England, France and Japan should be given back? Yes ... 22 per cent No ... 78 per cent

The death of Mr. E. C. Segar, the correspondence-school cartoonist who created Popeye the Sailor, will not only bring grief to all spinach lovers, but reveals the fact that Popeye, despite his brawn, was only 8 years old, having walked into the strip which made his fortune almost by accident in 1930. In the past these comic characters, like the retainers of Assyrian kings, died and were buried with their creators, but Popeye, as a valuable personal property in his own right, will continue his career probably for many years. From his newspapers Popeye graduated into the movies, where he became the Paul Bunyan of the screen, just as Mickey Mouse is its D'Artagnan. Popeye's only food, so far as anybody knows, is spinach, though his friend J. Wellington Wimpy has a deplorable mania for hamburgers. Yet Popeye's spinach, consumed directly from the can, is the more powerful nourishment of the two, enabling him to lick ten times his weight in dynamite. So grateful for this propaganda on behalf of the dark-green vegetable is Crystal City, Texas, spinach-raising centre of the country, that a statue of Popeye is now the town's chief monument. Popeye grew mellow with age, for mothers complained originally to Segar that the sailor's mania for spinach was constantly leading their sons into battle. Thenceforth Popeye still continued to fight, but never just for the fun of it and always in a good cause. That this did not injure his popularity is attested by the fact that today more than six hundred trademarked articles, from pencils to sweaters, are named after him. Incidentally, Popeye did pretty well by Mr. Segar, too, having boosted him into a \$100,000 salary besides his royalties.

NOTES BY THE WAY

It is not too early to remind motorists that closed cars and closed garages often bring with them the peril of carbon monoxide poisoning, quite frequently with fatal results unless assistance and fresh air are promptly at hand. — Brockville Recorder and Times.

That there are radical students and radical professors in Canadian universities is beyond dispute. If there were not, Canada would be unique in the world. In the British Isles, the universities are, comparatively speaking, infested with Labour partisans, Socialists and the like, perhaps a few genuine Communist. But whoever hears of Britain trembling when this well known and universally admitted fact is brought to public notice? — Ottawa Citizen.

Indicative of the perturbation caused throughout the world by the conditions of affairs in Europe, it is stated that Greenland is being raised at the rate of fifty feet per annum. — Toronto Telegram.

Germany is a Fascist nation Mexico approaches Communism. Mexico confiscated without compensation the Mexican oil holdings of American and British capital. Now Mexico is trading this oil to Germany in direct barter for newspaper, electric goods and other products which she formerly bought off the United States and the British Empire. Mexico is negotiating with Italy, another Fascist nation, to trade petroleum for rayon thread. — Saturday Evening Post.

A campaign against noises in big and small cities is starting in many parts of the world, human beings are so sensitive to their nervous systems. There was a time when noise was considered synonymous with progress. Now it is considered a relic of barbarism when it serves a useful purpose. The strain and stress of life have made humanity a bundle of nerves. People fly off at a tangent at the least intimation to their regular train of thought, and some are thrown into hysterics by any unexpected and uncommon noise. — Chatham News.

The present King has been here before. In the year 1913, when he was still a midshipman Prince Albert, he passed down the river one morning aboard one of the R. & O. steamers which he had just purchased. A small crowd was in waiting at the wharf to greet the prince, and as he stepped on to the deck, saw the people on the wharf and, with characteristic shyness, immediately retreated. He will not go off so lightly in the future and has he forgotten the tragedy that was so adroitly hushed up, the victims body still and lifeless sent quietly to Montreal? O. O. and the fact hidden not much unlike the well of secrecy that blankets so much of prohibition methods which he so seeks to excuse? There was none of that about the present King's court defacement in the records of the "predecessor" government.

I make no claim of originality in this prohibition, but I do claim that the late or preceding governments. There was room for a greater efficiency for the deal with the John Law Company. "I was on solid ground in every particular," he testified. "I took the responsibility and I would do the same thing again." The same thing was the letting of a contract without tender, to a selected concern not previously in the business, for the manufacture of 7,000 machine guns for the Dominion Department of Defence. The precise expenditure involved is yet to be ascertained, but it will run into many millions of dollars. General LaFleche's statement gives a curious and startling turn to this whole transaction, otherwise rather remarkable, in the light of its financial aspects. It is surely something new under our system of representative government and ministerial responsibility to Parliament, for an employee of one of the Departments,—a Deputy Minister, to arrange on his own for the spending of millions of the people's money, to do this without

Where can you match the mine music of their names? The Monongahela, the Colorado, the Rio Grande, the Columbia, the Tennessee, the Hudson (Sweet Thames); the Kennebec, the Sagadahoc, the Delaware, the Penobscot, the Wabash, the Chesapeake, the Swannanoa, the Indian River, the Niagara River (Sweet Afton); the Lawrence, the Susquehanna, the Tombigbee, the Nantahala, the French Broad, the Chattahoochee, the Arizona, and a few of their princely names, and a few of their princely names, proud, glittering names, fit for the immense and lonely land that they inhabit. Oh, Tiger, Father Tiger! Yet at such a striking in that mighty land, and as for you, sweet Thames, flow gently till I end my song; flow gently, gentle Thames, be well behaved, sweet Thames, be well behaved, flow gently till I end my song—Thomas Wolfe in "Of Time and the River"

Long idleness, broken only by the number of hours each month the city calls them out to "work off" relief, has resulted in physical and spiritual deterioration. The National Employment Commission recognized the extent of this collapse in morale, and classified relief recipients into "employable" and "unemployable." What is true here, is true both East and West. The governments have a large responsibility for creating this huge mass of unemployables, little of which ever will be absorbed by industry. The dole system is to blame. Governments adopted the policy of direct relief because it cost less than work-for-relief. Now the country is paying for that mistake. This does not mean that civic administrators must accept the situation supinely. Every effort should be made to put those who can at work. If there are unscrupulous persons making relief a racket, they should be weeded out by the inspection committee for that purpose. But it would be most unjust to brand all those on relief simply because some chiselers are milking the taxpayers. — Edmonton Journal.

President Franklin D. Roosevelt in his appeals to Herr Hitler to stay his military hand so that Europe may be spared bloodshed, is not only giving voice to his own convictions and hopes, but is living up to family traditions. It was President Theodore Roosevelt who brought Russia and Japan to heel and to recognize the advis-

PUBLIC FORUM

This column is open for the discussion by correspondents of questions of interest. The Charlottetown Guardian does not necessarily endorse the opinions of correspondents.

"FREEDOM OF SPEECH" AND "PROHIBITION"

Sir—I became interested in the J. W. A. Nicholson controversy only on reading his remarkable statement. The present government's handling of the liquor question is neither much worse nor much better than that of its predecessor.

Where does he get his information from? Upon what grounds of evidence does he vault headlong into this conclusion which has neither shadow nor substance? Can he produce a solitary fact or figure to support his illusion?

In matter of fact, and in every vestige of court statistics and visible evidence to challenge him to point to a single parallel of efficiency for performance with the record of the Macdonald Government which he so flippantly refers to.

Except in the matter of revenue, for rum-selling pays some big profits, the government's record is poor; the evidence is all against the present system. Even here we are without figures on which to compare the government's record with the government's refusal to disclose the salient facts, no stronger evidence being needed to convince the sober reader that the government's policy is a failure.

What if there were otherwise does any sane person believe that with a pride of accomplishment, and jubilant with success, and in their starvation death of vote catching projects, their platforms and conventions would not resound in peans of self glorification, and their press headlines stand in bold outline in the records of the government's promised 100 per cent enforcement?

It is because they have nothing good to offer, no plausible excuse to give for the failure of their policy, and press are silent as the grave. What of magistrates, and police records as given through the press? The statistics which cannot be hid, what of the drunks reeling through the streets, too vast in number for our limited police force to catch, the records of convictions or dismissals? What of the visible cartings of rum on an unprecedented scale by the government distributors of booze?

All these things were clean and above board under the late government. Receipts, quantities, quantities and volume of liquors bought and sold were always laid before the public, and without reservation.

Does Mr. Nicholson remember that shameful episode of a year or more ago, when a formidable number of the sumptuous records cut out of the magistrature's courts in Prince County, free of all charges, because of the character of the imported detectives on the job, and the fact of the tragedy that was so adroitly hushed up, the victims body still and lifeless sent quietly to Montreal? O. O. and the fact hidden not much unlike the well of secrecy that blankets so much of prohibition methods which he so seeks to excuse? There was none of that about the present King's court defacement in the records of the "predecessor" government.

I make no claim of originality in this prohibition, but I do claim that the late or preceding governments. There was room for a greater efficiency for the deal with the John Law Company. "I was on solid ground in every particular," he testified. "I took the responsibility and I would do the same thing again."

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To The Beldings

About the moment when an earth is said to have been "isolated." By no means the most deadly germ, it is true, for not the slightest aura of menacing nobility surrounds its function. No Pasteur will be given the pangs of posterity for its discovery; no headlines will herald its epidemic potentialities, and no regimented human endeavor will drive majestically for its extinction. Yet it is the germ that has prospered because the greatest nuisance to human beings since the Aryans moved into western Europe. It has C. O. D. clouds over rising generations of the young, and made front line troops think up excuses for avoiding a showdown with it. It makes hay fever seem like nothing and measles look serene. It has transformed brave men into shaking cowards, and has made otherwise well-meaning men who combat it look like ares out of the shades. It is sullen, vindictive and persistent. It is no handmaiden of death, yet it is a universal pin-prick. It is the germ that digs holes in teeth.

Yes, they say it is found, and woe betide those who discover it. If they are fooling us or lying. Give some embellishment to their names, for they will be remembered as either having colossal ingenuity or colossal nerve. Dr. P. H. Belding, dentist, and his brother, Lieut. L. J. Belding, physician attached to the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, Me., are the alleged isolationists of the germ that causes tooth decay, which, they say, is nurtured in foods made from cereals, mostly wheat, corn and oats. The fermentation of these foods causes acid in the saliva, they say, which attacks the tooth enamel. The germ can be eliminated (they say) by processing the cereal.

Naturally, it is too early to be sure of anything. Amateur scientists might be quick to point out that the Eskimos have the best teeth in the world on their diet of whale and seal blubber, and that the southern negroes do well on their fruit.

But this is all nebulous theory. The discovery of Messrs. Belding and Belding—like the Munich agreement—seems too good to be true.

ability of calling a halt in their exclusive warfare in his day. The result was the Treaty of Portsmouth (New Hampshire), signed in 1905. Theodore extended his good offices to arrest slaughter; Franklyn tried to prevent slaughter. — Montreal Gazette.

That Body of Yours

By James W. Barton, M.D.

THE FIGHTING OR DEFENSIVE FORCES OF THE BODY

Nose specialists tell us that if the lining of the nose is in a healthy condition, it can prevent harmful organisms in the air from entering the body and setting up diseases. This moist or mucous lining can get rid of a group of organisms from the system and be ready for a new lot within ten minutes. Similarly other tissues in the body and the blood itself, by putting up a daily fight against various organisms gradually get the mastery over these organisms. The tissues and blood become "immune" or proof against the ailments these various organisms would set up in the body if there were no resistance to them.

Most of the tissues of a healthy individual have an immunity or can withstand the majority of organisms and destroy them when they gain entrance to the system. Should such organisms find lodgment in the tissues, they frequently prove harmless to the individual. Even when they enter the bloodstream, both the organisms and the poisons they make usually are rapidly destroyed by the blood.

Prof. Meyer Sols-Cohen, University of Pennsylvania Graduate School of Medicine, as guest editor of Medical World, tells us that this defensive power of the tissues and the blood may continue intact for years. This defensive power of the body may be lost when the invading organisms are excessive in number or become increased in their power to destroy tissue, or when the individual's local or general resistance is reduced or broken down completely through exposure, physical or mental fatigue, inadequate diet, bad hygiene, a new infection, or a rundown condition. Thus the organism which has been resting harmlessly in the body begins to acquire the ability to cause damage and infection, because the body's fighting or defensive forces have been weakened.

The point then is that even if we are in good condition physically, there may be certain organisms that can set up trouble in the body because our defensive forces have not had this particular organism to fight and overcome up to this time. But even should they attack us, if we are in good physical condition—heart, lungs, kidneys, and digestive system—and no other infection such as teeth, tonsils or sinus, is present, we can usually put up a fight strong enough to overcome them.

"Taking The Rap"

(Sydney Post Record) Giving evidence at Ottawa before Mr. Justice Davis, Royal Commissioner who is promoting the deal with the John Law machine gun contract, Major-General L. R. LaFleche declared that he took "the entire responsibility" for the deal with the John Law Company. "I was on solid ground in every particular," he testified. "I took the responsibility and I would do the same thing again."

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even the formality of calling for tenders, and then to go before a Royal Commission and "take the rap", for the resultant public criticism.

Mr. LaFleche surely magnifies his office with a vengeance. He envisions it in such enormous proportions as to invest it with powers that belong only to the accredited Ministers of the Crown, and then only when those Ministers act within the authority conferred on them by Parliament. In this case, the complainant Mr. LaFleche simply cannot be permitted to take the rap. But his noble gesture cannot but fall to make the public wonder why he is so eager to do so.

SELLS INSURANCE IN NORTH COUNTRY EDMONTON, Oct. 24 — First young woman to venture into the north country as an insurance agent, Miss "Lucy" Pat Simard thinks the prospectors, miners and traders of the Yellowknife district in the North West Territories are alright.

"Tough and ready fellows and kind of tough until you understand their attitudes. After that you get to like them a lot," said Miss Simard who came here from Montreal as a position as insurance saleswoman. "There were a few male agents up there, but I got my share of insurance sales."

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