THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

Morning Daily (Founded in 1887)

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$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."

THURSDAY, JUNE 22, 1939

The Problem At Falconwood

To the shame and disgrace of the Liberal party in this Province be it said, the needs of our unfortunate fellow citizens at Falconwood Hospital have not only been utterly disregarded, but the question of adequately planning for their care and treatment, undertaken by the late MacMillan Government, has been held up to derision and ridicule as an example of Tory extravagance. In two provincial election campaigns this issue was exploited unscrupulously by members and supporters of the Campbell Government, whose only concern with regard to Falconwood, judging from their speeches, has been for the farm and livestock at that institution. In the words of a leading member of the Government, "most of the people out there only need to be kept warm—they don't need treatment."

The Grand Jury which yesterday made its report in the Supreme Court is of a different opinion. It declares emphatically that there is "very definite need for increased accommodation whereby the doctors could segregate and classify much more effectively the various types of patients." It suggests "that by providing external accommodation for attendants and nurses, the necessary accommodation for the patients could be thus provided." It expresses amazement at "the entire absence of fire escapes on the men's building,"—a matter which had been brought to the attention of the authorities on a previous occasion. It recommends "the erection of a new laundry building and carpenter shop," also the paving of the road leading to the Asylum.

These and other needed improvements were embodied in the plans prepared under the MacMillan Government, which the people of this Province were misled into believing would mean unnecessary and wasteful expense.

What does the Campbell Government propose to do about this problem?

British Potato Embargo Tightened

The British Government has repeatedly refused to permit entry of Canadian potatoes into the Old County, on the ground that there was danger of importing the potato-bug as well. This Province along with New Brunswick spent a good deal of money uselessly in sending representatives to London to plead for removal of the embargo. Even after it was demonstrated to visiting British officials that bug-free shipments could be made from the Maritimes, they refused to be convinced. The reason for their attitude was believed to be the opposition of British agricultural organizations.

Now however these restrictions are being extended to apply to European countries. A London despatch states that migratory flights of potatoes bugs across Belgium from France to Holland have brought a new headache to the British Ministry of Agriculture. Present restrictions on shipments of plants to Britain from France, Belgium, Luxemburg, Holland and Switzerland have been extended to require a certificate of freedom from Colorado beetle eggs, larvae or adults. The Ministry had distributed circulars describing the beetle and urging farmers to watch closely for it and report its presence immediately it has been discovered. The circular warns also against unauthorized spraying of any potato patches in which the insects might be found, fearing that poisoning of the food supply might cause the bugs to migrate to other fields and become distributed over a wide area. The new certificate accompanying shipment must establish that no infestation of crops has occurred within 50 kilometres of the patch in which the shipped potatoes have been grown and that freedom from infestation must have endured during the twelve months previous to shipment.

Canada is not the only country against which the British embargo previously applied. Potato importations from United States and France had also been prohibited.

Autarchic Foods

Drink Italian; eat Italian!" "Back to the simple foods and drinks of our ancestors." These are the watchwords of the Fascists who are trying to discourage the use of coffee and other imported foods and beverages.

"Did the Romans drink coffee?" asks one enthusiastic Fascist. "No. Then it is no sacrifice to return to the customs of our ancestors." Good Fascists, says Achille Starace, secretary-general of the Fascist party, will drink "energetic autarchic drinks" like juices of grapes, herbs, fruits.

The New York Times, commenting on the Fascist order, is just a bit ironical. It suggests that, on the one hand, the Romans did not know very much about such things as tobacco, tea, tanks, mobing planes. There were no oranges or lemons in old Italia to provide "autarchic drinks." It might have added that there was not even macaroni or spaghetti, for the secret of these delectable dishes is said to have been brought back from China by Marco Polo.

And, on the other hand, the New York Times points out that the good old Romans were anything but autarchic. They searched the world for things to tickle the palate—oysters from Britain, eels from Spain, snails from Africa, wines from all round the Mediterranean coast. No banquet of ancient times was a banquet at all unless some exotic food or drink was served at it. Lucullus would have died of mortification had circumstances compelled him to "drink Italian" or "eat Italian."

But the ancients knew their world and appreciated it. To them, autarchy would have been insanity.

Royal Visit On Films

Not less than 80,000 feet of films have been used in making motion pictures of the Royal visit to Canada. The pictures were taken by a pool of motion-picture and news-reel photographers under direction of the head of the Government motion picture bureau, Ottawa, who has possession of the films.

The Dominion Government, to which no proposition has yet been submitted, is expected to authorize the welding-together of all the pictures. Many suggestions that this be done looking to exhibition all over the country, are being received. This would tend to amplify interest, if it were possible, in the Royal tour. It would also permit the masses, in one city, to have a picture of what went on elsewhere—in Canada and the United States.

Likewise, thousands who were unable to go to any place on the tour can evision the celebration from the comfort of theatres, or local community centres.

If and when it is put on, it will be a long show. It is estimated that four hours at least, will be required for the whole exhibition. Many of the pictures are in color.

Editorial Notes

The Longest Day for 1939.

* * * *

Getting back to normalcy after a Royal Visit is not just an easy matter.

* * * *

Happy landing at home for Their Majesties, the King and Queen, today!

* * * *

Hope the women in the Women's Institute Convention will have more part in the proceedings than indicated in the advertised programme.

* * * *

When the sun reaches its most northerly terminus and starts to come back, as it will do from today, warmer weather is insured, though the direction of the wind may moderate it from time to time.

* * * *

It is now more than a month since the election and the deluded farmers, farmers' sons and truck men who were induced to vote Liberal because otherwise they would lose a month's work on the roads, are still idle and marvelling how easily they were fooled. But their's is the experience of most gullible, and alas, the world is full of them.

* * * *

The banks are bulging with money which they don't know what to do with except lend to governments, as nobody is starting anything in the way of new industries. The exemption of extension of plants from income tax for business expansion is being taken advantage of, so far only by mining and kindred enterprises, and the fear there is that the "peg" at any time may be taken out of the price of gold.

* * * *

As a result of political unheavals in Europe, money men and industries are daily knocking at the gates of Canada. But as a result of Canada's political and economic difficulties only the first are being accepted without question. Refugees are being strictly limited both as to quantity and quality. Even refugee industries which in former days would have been eagerly welcomed must now run the gauntlet of opposition from established Canadian manufacturers, The latest case in point is that of the Bata shoe company of Czecho Slovakia said to be the largest industry of its kind in the world, whose present head managed to escape his country just before Hitler occupied it. It is understood the company plans a factory at Prescott, Ontario, which would supply the British Dominions as well as the Canadian market and wanted to import Czech technicians for a start. Canadian shoe manufacturers disliking this new competition concentrated on the skilled worker feature of it and asked that none be admitted. It is believed that the company and the Canadian Government may compromise by admitting, only one or two dozen key men.

* * * *

The followng from New York Times shows how the wind blows in connection with Maritime borrowings and bond issues: The Province of New Brunswick, Canada, filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission a registration statement covering $9,250,000 of securities. The interest rates are to be announced by amendment. This will be the first Canadian Provincial loan floated here since 1934. The securities, to be marketed by underwriters headed by Smith Barney & Co. of New York, are $4,250,000 of five-year debendtures due in 1944 $4,740,000 of ten-year debentures due in 1949 and $260,000 of another series of ten-year debentures. The proceeds will be employed, approximately as follows: Repayment of balance of bank loans incurred to meet debentures maturing on May 15, 1939, $139,000, and payment of debentures not yet presented, $220,000; capital expenditures for the following purposes, including repayment of bank loans of amounts shown in parenthesis: hard-surfaced road program ($1,199,000), $5,152,000; other highways $(390,000), $1,500,000; bridges ($330,000), $1,000,000; grants in aid ($360,000), $1,014,000; capital advances to New Brunswick Electric Power Commission ($190,000), $260,000; repayment of bank loans incurred to aid deep-sea fisherman, $104,000.

NOTES BY THE WAY

It is possible that a fresh attempt to salvage the treasure of the tragic Lusitania will be made this year, and a new kind of diving dress has been considered for the adventure, helium-oxygen displacing nitrogen, which accounts for so many underwater horrors. To avoid "bends" the deepwater men have usually to spend hours in a decompression chamber, and it is hoped that the latest development may avert this deadly trouble. — Glasgow Bulletin.

Losses on the Victorian State Railway have caused cabinet so much concern that it has ordered a special investigation by the State Economic Advisory Committee, a body which watches public finance. The loss in 1936-37 was £426,076 and the Railways Commissioners were relieved of the interest and other charges on £30,000,000 of "dead" capital. The loss in 1937-38 was £241,953, and for the first nine months of the current financial year revenue is £694,403 behind expenditure. — Australian Press Union.

And so it is that the fine rains this week are looked upon as the "million dollar" variety. The rain has come most opportunely, and there has been enough of it to do most good. It is doubtful whether Southern Alberta ever presented a more pleasing crop prospect than it does today — and it is only three weeks ago we were wondering whether we were going to experience another season of drought. Of course, we are going to need more than one rain in June to make a crop. But the season has all the earmarks of being one of those "wet years" about which the old timers talk. —Lethbridge Herald.

It is quite apparent that unwarranted taxation and government interference with private industry has put the people of initiative into a state where they will no longer risk their capital in industry. Those who employ people today find that they are harassed by government regulations to an extent that influences them to adopt methods of escape that eventually retard employment. In industries, the preparation of reports to the Government on various details of the operations, necessitates a great deal of unproductive work. That is where governments have made a serious error ,placing a millstone around the neck of industry.—Woodstoock Sentinel-Review.

This happened only a few days ago. A taxi driver, duly and properly licensed, was driving his car; and beside him sat a friend who was no professional driver. When going up a hill in a certain part of the town, they followed another car which, in the midst of the incline, suddenly stopped. The following car had to stop but the foot brake failed to work satisfactorily. When the car began to slip backward the nonlicensed man, sitting beside his chauffeur friend, put the hand brake on and stopped the car. One of the officers who have the green arm badge on at once came over to the car and put down the name of the young man, who had no license but had the sense enough to act promptly to meet the occasion. The offic.r idea was that any man without license should never have touched any part of the machine except the pantaloons warmer. — Japan Times Weekly.

Parliament has prorogued without expressing any opinion or taking any action in regard to the notorious Bren gun contract. The responsibility for action now rests where, in fact, it has always rested —with the Prime Minister of Canada. Canadian industry has followed the inquiries into this contract with keenest interest. There is involved not only the important question of the defence of Canada in a period of world peril, but the question of what use is to be made of established Canadian industries for the manufacture of defence equipment in this country. If defence contracts are to be placed with inexperienced, ill-equipped political friends of the Government; if Canada's industrial brains and equipment are to be passed by in order that stock-jobbing schemes may be encouraged and supported by the Government of Canada, then indeed Canadian industry and Canadian workmen have a right to make most vigorous protest — Toronto Financial Post.

Their Majesties will meet many interesting people among the Canadians. Mr. Mackenzie King, the Prime Minister, is grand company. He is immensely interested in personalities and enjoys a gossip with all the avidity of a maiden lady over the tea cups. H's humorous, penetrating eyes give vitality to a face that is otherwise not too expressive. He is a shrewd politician who steers a straight course at slow speed and keeps well in the centre of the stream Like his predecessor Mr. R.B. Bennet,t he is a bachelor, but deeply admires the qualities of the other sex. He will be in constant attendance on Their Majesties, and they will find him a vivacious and highly intelligent companion. And, since he has discovered that he is a distant connection of the Queen (his middle name is Lyon), he will no doubt raise the subject of lineage and family characteristics, of which he is a keen student. — Atticus in the London Sunday Times.

The bestowal of knighthood upon Max Beerbohm was an act of good taste; sheer, pure good taste. It is true the author of "Zuleika Dobson" and "Seven Men" has no need of titles. Sir Max does not become him nearly so well—nor is it so just—as the title "the incomparable Max" that was conferred long years ago. But even a King is limited as to the designations which he can offer. He cannot invent new ones or recognize those given by unofficial persons. We believe he did his best. In any case it is a perfectly clear thing that, with the addition of Max Beerbohm to its rolls, the English knightage takes on a new lustre. No man in our time has more sincerely or more successfully devoted himself to art and beauty than he. Behind all the wonderful attitudes he has struck, the delicate intellectual foolery and exquisite jibing, there has been a passion for perfection that is rare in any age; rarest of all perhaps in our own. — Baltimore Sun.

That Body of Yours

By James W. Barton, M.D.

SIMPLE METHOD OF RELIEVING PAIN IN HEEL DUE TO BONY SPUR.

When a pain occurs in the heel every time the heel strikes the floor or ground, it may often be due to a little spur of bone which has grown on the sole surface of the heel bone. This growth of bone is due to infection—rheumatic or other infection.

If the spur is not too long or too sharp, soft insoles or pads for the heel which have a hole into which the spur fits, usually give relief. It was not until the discovery of the Xray that the cause of so many painful heels was learned.

A former method of removing the spur was to make an opening at side of heel—not through the sole—and remove the spur with a chisel. This often set up an inflammation of the membrane covering the bone that was as painful as the spur itself.

A new method of giving relief to those suffering severe pain because of these bony spurs is described by Dr. James R. Regan, Milwaukee, in the Journal of the American Medical Association, who says: "For the past five years in those cases of spurs on heel bone which were painful and which did not respond to the use of well-fitting supports, feet pads, and shoe correction, the following procedure was carried out. At the point of greatest tenderness an ordinary hypodermic needle was thrust through the skin of the sole of heel until it reached the heel bone. Then a few drops of 2 percent procaine hydrochloride was injected, followed, in a few moments by 7 1-2 drops of sodium morrhuate in 5 percent benzyl alchohol. The relief from the symptoms was rapid and prolonged. Thirty-three patients received this treatment and all but one obtained relief. The relief obtained usually lasts for between two and three years, after which another injection may be given."

Remember, this treatment is for painful heel due to the bony spur; it is not for any other type of pain in heel.

The Poets' Corner

NEWFOUNDLAND TAPESTRY

For The Royal Visit

This is your Island, Sire! Your citadel and counter-fashioned keep; your fortalice, portcullis to your western gate;
In twenty hours a red merganser can fly and shadow the length of it; uniring; pursing; wing-bright;
Yet gannets and gulls over five centuries have not poised on one leg in its thousand arms and splintered bays:
Nor will the kittiwake ever find a home that is without water blinded, and the sign of fish;
Or the puffin, the Bacalieu bird, perch in his stone-grey purples on the sea-bogged cliff-capes:
Locked in their throttling horns, the caribou fall quiet to the lichen and die in the wake-light of the autumn moon.
How many fragile birds with metal-gleaming plumage made here their last nest, prelude to the fearful passage"?
The lean, the callous ice builds up a fence about her and she shudders when the solstice draws the daylight
From the shabby sky, and Aurora is a green and yellow bonfire pricking-out the crenellated headlands;
While the whitecoats whimper in the chipped and brittle night, and the splayed-stern sealing ships,
Churn up the threadbare, winter stars that fleck their golden wakes, and thunder noisy through.
Moisty the summer darkness lies across the hills asprawl like a man asleep without hope;
Out in the rock-ribbed bays the blue-finned tuna whirl like spinners on a deep-sea angler's cast;
This is a full land, Sire! beast, fish, flower and fowl and the rich free fruit that the earth provides.
The capillaire, the wake-robin and the fern royal, these my banerets; the cotton grass is blowing
Over the brown backs of the hares mincing through the moonlight frosting, pinning the silence against the trees.
Men who wake early smell the bright rain-rust that the pitcher plant, the Indian cup, the national emblem, hides,
Asleep in the wind's grey arms. And under their petalled hands, the pale bakeapples glowing.
Thus to a Sailor King and Queen whose homeland, too, is hacked and sea-rent much akin to our own,
This Newfoundland, this brine-steeped, foam-bearded Island, offers its largesse and its proud delights
Whose people can never shut the sound of the sea from their hollow ears, nor travel five score leagues
And see not pale green water, seaweed trailing, trembling shapeless down to chasmed ocean floors,
To salmon flashing their bronze bellies in the cool, dark vaults of the river mouths, and the caplin
Turning up their twitching nickel flanks, under the cloud-shaped hulls of the schooners, the bait-bins
Quicksilver-bright with cod; the burnt spars rolling through sultry arcs, the bobstays bowsed in flame.
A fisher-race, hard-born, hard-reared, hard-dying most; our greeting's not a glib and courtly speech;
Let our land speak for us, and our pine-dark, jealous sea and our fog-laced maiden ships:
"A Health to Your Majesties"—this toast we drink in the fresh, clean wine of our hopes.

—M.F. Harrington, in the St. John's, Newfoundland, Evening Telegram, June 16, 1939.

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.

ASSISTANCE IN BEE-KEEPING

Sir:—I think it is apparent to all observers throughout the province that there is a deficiency in the fertilization of the blossoms of our fruit trees and vegetables, and particularly clover. Many years ago we all remember that there was an abundance of wild bees. When the hay crop was cut, each piece of manure, every hollow pole in the old fashioned fences had it's nest of bees. In the clover and buckwheat fields as we passed through there was a hum of bees and insects as they gathered the honey and pollenized the blossoms.

Wild bees have virtually ceased to exist, consequently, there is not the proper pollenation of blossoms which there used to be, in those earlier days. The Government is anxious if possible to correct this difficulty and with this object in view our Department has undertaken to establish colonies of bees where possible.

We understand a man can get a fair start in bee-keeping for twenty to twenty-five dollars and of this amount we will assist by paying $10.00 to encourage the farmers in this undertaking.

There will be a direct revenue from the honey collected by the bees but our Department is of the opinion that the indirect gain brought about by the proper pollenation of the blossoms will be of inestimable value.

In those early days one of the most important sources of revenue to the farmers was the alsike clover seed. At the present time it is almost impossible to obtain a single pound of Island grown seed, and this Department is very firm in the belief that this has been brought about by the lack of proper pollenation of the clover and consequently we have decided to assist the farmers in establishing bee-hives. We can make arrangements to give expert advice and if written to, we will supply information and pamphlets in connection with the matter.

Trusting our farmers can see their way clear to take up this side-line.

I am Sir, etc.
W. H. DENNIS,
Minister of Agriculture.

THE ROYAL VISIT

Sir,—I have been reading some letters commenting on the Royal Visit to Charlottetown I feel sure that there was very poor management in arranging the view for the children. Many of those children came miles to see Their Majesties, and they did not even get a look at them. The most of the returned soldiers are not satisfied the way they were placed along the route. Those men were much more entitled to see and even speak a word to Their Majestise than many of the people who were given that privilege. The King and Queen came here to see everybody especially the children and veterans. It is always the same in Charlottetown just a few of the so-called higherups want to run the whole show. The next time the returned men are requested to turn out I think the number will be small. At the rate the royal car was driven no one could get a good look at the Royal Couple, in fact I thought that something serious had happened and they were hurrying to the hospital. The Indians were not asked to gather together and be shown to Their Majesties. No arrangements were made to have them stop to see the orphans and crippled children. This is the only Province that our Majesties did not walk among the veterans for a few minutes.

The little children who did not see Their Majesties may have to fight for the Empire some day while comfortable people can look on. I am a returned soldier and I have received some very ill treatment from those in authority. I may have more to say later on.

I am, Sir, etc
FRANK HOPKINS
Charlottetown

AFTERTHOUGHTS

Sir,—
They say that the King and the Queen have been with us,
They say it is true they were here and have gone;
The chance of a lifetime to meet them and greet them
Slipped by,—for so many things seemed to go wrong.

The weather was fateful; it marred all the beauty
Of the Royal arrival; and yet I must say
Despite all the downpour, the crowds were on duty
All full of excitement, all happy and gay.

But alas! when Their Majesties landed amongst us,
The songs and the cheers seemed to stick in our throats;
With little acclaim and the speed of Sir Malcolm
They went by, crowds and bands all as silent as goats.

Expecting a passage of slow pomp and pleasure,
All uniting in welcome (like others broadcast),
Our folks were struck dumb at the mad rush and hurry;
For with one fleeting glimpse the procession had passed.

No tarrying so the wee tots could all see them;
No halt for a word at Basilica steps;
No passing around 'mongst the nurses and widows;
No time to lay eyes on the rest of the "Vets."

And where were the Micmacs, our earliest settlers?
Was there no place for their tribe on the Square?
Not thus were they treated on other occasions
Less royal than this. They should all have been there!

The Queen never knew of the sword of the Black Watch,
Nor did any band play her a favorite air;
The King was obliged to hobnob with our big-wigs.
Which would surely for him be a tiresome affair.

The people who came here from far-away places
And waited for hours in hunger and rain,--
All they got was another fleet glimpse of their Sovereigns
As they sped in closed car for the Skeena again.

But for the Veterans there'd have been no "send-off".
(We read of what Halifax did in that line.)
Our "arrangement committee," at sixes and sevens,
Made such a mess as will stand for all time.

Whoever's to blame for the big disappointment,
For allowing that "Ride from Ghent to Aix."
Should be hanged on Queen Square in the eyes of the people
Who were cheated of seeing their Sovereigns that day!

I am, Sir, etc.,
ONE ASHAMED.

Looking Back

(J. E. Belliveau in the Moncton Transcript)

On this date one hundred and three years ago the London Times carried an account of the progress being made by Prince Edward Island. It is rather intriguing to look back upon it from this date, meanwhile surveying the Island province of today. Physically the Garden of the Gulf hasn't changed much since that day so many years ago. Nor does it seem to have changed much intrinsically. But some attention was given to history when the King and Queen visited its capital last week.

The Times, which then sold for 1s (fourteen cents) had this report back in 1836:

"By recent accounts received from Prince Edward's Island, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, it appears that that colony is rapidly advancing in prosperity, and will no doubt, in a very few years become of considerable commercial importance. The spirit of improvement there, which is to be attributed chiefly to its local and natural advantages, its contiguity to the great cod fisheries, and its safe and convenient harbour (Cardigan River), renders the eastern coast an object of particular interest to those who are promoting the cod fisheries as a source of advantage to the colony."

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