

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN Morning Daily (Founded in 1887)

Pre ident, 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 Manager, Director J. R. Burnett, F.J.I. Associate Editor, Frank Walker.

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The Strongest Memory is Weaker than the Weakest Ink.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1940.

Lord Tweedsmuir's Death

The death of Lord Tweedsmuir, Governor-General of Canada, will be learned with deep regret throughout the whole British Empire. His Excellency passed away last night after a third operation proved unsuccessful in relieving a concussion suffered in a fall at Government House, Ottawa, on Tuesday. Since then his condition had been a subject of grave anxiety. Notwithstanding the most expert surgical attention, the shock and injury caused by the accident, which was the result of a fainting spell, were evidently too great to be sustained by one whose physical strength had always to be carefully guarded.

Soldier, author, statesman—Lord Tweedsmuir won outstanding distinction in many fields. To the office of His Majesty's representative for the Dominion during the past five years he brought talents of the highest order. His breadth of culture and experience, his charm of manner, and genuine interest in all classes were traits that won him the affection of Canadians from coast to coast. No Governor General travelled so extensively throughout the Dominion, or was possessed with so much first-hand knowledge of its problems and potentialities. On many occasions he acted as interpreter of Canada's aims and aspirations in addresses which were masterpieces of style and eloquence, and were read throughout the English-speaking world.

His Excellency's visit to this Province two years ago will be recalled with pleasure and appreciation. At that time he expressed the intention of revisiting us on a later occasion with Lady Tweedsmuir, which he undoubtedly would have done had circumstances permitted. He termed Prince Edward Island a "delectable" summer paradise, and enjoyed every minute of his stay in Charlottetown and Summerside.

So popular was His Excellency with all classes that the suggestion of his remaining for a second term met with general approval. This offer, however, he was compelled to refuse owing to ill health.

The sympathy of all our people will be extended to Lady Tweedsmuir and family on this sorrowful occasion.

Anniversaries Of 1940

A long list of anniversaries of famous people and historic events occurring during the present year is cited in the Edinburgh Scotsman. Here are a few of them:

A hundred years ago on Jan. 10 penny postage, advocated by Rowland Hill, first came into operation, and Feb. 10 marked the centenary of the marriage of Queen Victoria and Prince Albert. A hundred years ago the British Parliament passed the first Vaccination Act, and also a measure to provide that nobody under 21 should be employed as chimney-sweep. New Zealand received its first British settlers in that year, and, despite the war, arrangements for celebrating the centenary of New Zealand as a British colony and Dominion are to be carried through next autumn. Cape Town, also, has made preparations to celebrate its centenary in 1940.

Two great steamship lines, the Cunard and the Pacific Steamship Company, were founded in 1840. In the same year the remains of Napoleon, brought from St. Helena, were placed in the Invalides in Paris; the foundation stones of the Scot Monument in Princes Street, Edinburgh, and of the Nelson Monument in Trafalgar Square, London, were laid. On March 4 next, fifty years ago, the Forth Bridge, one of the engineering wonders of the world, was opened.

Going back 200 years, we find it recorded that the National Anthem, "God Save the King", though composed many years previously, was first performed in 1740, in celebration of the capture of Porto Bello in South America, by Admiral Vernon.

Three hundred years ago the Covenanting troubles had Scotland in the toils, and 1640 also saw the beginning of the Long Parliament in England. Back in 1440, there was the founding of Eton College. In 1340 Queen's College, Oxford, was founded, while in 1240 Dunblane Cathedral was rebuilt. It was in 1040, just nine hundred years ago, that King Duncan was said to have been murdered by Macbeth.

Among personal anniversaries there are some notable ones. We have the centenaries this year of the births of Thomas Hardy, Emile Zola, Alphonse Daudet, Austin Dobson, and Cosmo Monkhouse, and of the deaths of Wilfred Blunt and Fanny Burney. Inventor of what was called the "universal method" of education, John Joseph Jacoto, born at Dijon, France, died in 1840, and in the same year there was born at Banffshire, Scotland, Thomas Davidson, who became one of America's greatest educationists. Still better known was Ira D. Sakney, the great American evangelist, who also was born in 1840.

Literary bicentenaries include the name of James Boswell of Auchinleck, famous as the companion and biographer of Dr. Johnson, born 200 years ago. The same year saw the death of the composer, Beethoven, and the birth of the violin virtuoso, Paganini, both famous Italians. Others with claims to fame are Joseph Mont-

golfer, the Frenchmen who is credited with having invented balloons, and Henry Cost, the English ironmaster who invented the "puddling" process of purifying steel, both born 1740. Among interesting names of 1640 are Robert Burton, celebrated for his "Anatomy of Melancholy"; John Day, the dramatist; Reubens, the famous Flemish artist; and Sir William Alexander, first Earl of Stirling, poet and statesman, to whom the King gave a grant of the lands of Nova Scotia.

The year 1540 gives a record of the Ayrshire poet, Alexander Montgomerie, who wrote "The Cherrie and the Slae". In that year was born William Gilbert, "the father of magnetism", and died the great Portuguese explorer, Tristram da Cunha.

In 1440 there died Bishop Wardlaw, who founded St. Andrews University. A century earlier gives us the great name of Chaucer, English mediaeval poet, born 1340.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Abraham Lincoln born this date, 1809. "Let us have faith that Right makes Might, and in that faith let us to the end dare to do our duty as we understand it."

Democrats are to meet in Chicago Stadium this summer to choose their candidate for Presidency. Chicago paid into the Democratic fund \$150,000 for the privilege.

Sir Andrew Rae Duncan, new President of the British Government Board of Trade, has been returned unopposed to Parliament to represent the City of London, in place of Sir Thomas Vassittart Bowater.

Roman Catholic authorities have declared total dispensation from Lenten season fasting in almost all British Dioceses due to hardships imposed by the war. Dispensation was made complete in the London Diocese and most others, but some voluntarily retained the usual observances of Ash Wednesday and Good Friday or both.

The new Senator from Sherbrooke, Quebec, is well-known to many here, being the father-in-law of a daughter of Mr. B. Roy Holman, viz. Mr. Charles B. Howard, M.P. The new Senator Hayden of Toronto is a director of a dozen or more big companies, including Atlantic Sugar Refineries, United Steel Corporation, and Standard Steel Construction Co. Ltd. The cynicism of Prime Minister Mackenzie King is once more evinced in the promotion of the son of the ex-Premier of Quebec, Hon. L. A. Taschereau, to the Supreme Court Bench, and of his Provincial Secretary, Hon. L. A. David, to the Senate. In these two appointments the Prime Minister is but continuing the practice followed in the promotion of Senator Jacques Bureau and Major General Lafleche.

When certain Scottish regiments were sent over to France at the beginning of the war they were received with mingled emotions by the greeting French crowds; those who remembered the sobriquet in the World War, "Ladies From Hell," registered the disappointment—the stalwart Scots wore no kilts, except in rare instances. The Scots societies, which complained to the British War Office, were at first assured that the substitution of trousers for kilts was only transitory and that all would be well in time. But now Sir Victor Warrender, Financial Secretary of the War Office, has dashed what hopes survived by an identical letter to the complaining societies in which he says: "The instructions given do not involve the complete withdrawal of the kilt, since all ranks in possession of kilts may continue to wear them for walking out. Owing, however, to the difficulties of manufacture, no more kilts will be issued until the war is over. Our reasons for the decision, which I can assure you, was taken after the very fullest consideration, were as follows: (1) The impossibility of maintaining a supply of kilts sufficient to meet the requirements of the number of Highland units which now exist; (2) agreement that the kilt affords a very poor protection against gas compared with the battle dress."

Experiments are being tried in England in housing pigs so that they may be kept in towns without the malodorous emanations usually attending such keeping. The first experiment was tried by a club at Tottenham, London, and the M.P. for that district, R. C. Morrison, said to The Times of London: "Representatives of the Ministries of Health, Agriculture and Food are closely watching the experiment, and the opinion has been freely expressed that this pioneer pig club will be the forerunner of many others and play an important part in helping to win the war. But there is a lot more in it than this. Tottenham Dustmen's Pig Club, born of necessity, may be the beginning of a revolution in the methods of collection and disposal of household refuse. Dustmen of Great Britain collect approximately 10,000,000 tons of refuse annually from householders, shops and business premises. About 10 per cent of that amount consists of edible foodstuffs. In other words, at least 1,000,000 tons of good wholesome pigs' food is wasted annually because no one has troubled to organize its collection. The problem is an easy one, necessitating only simple co-operation between the housekeeper and the dustman. In Tottenham we solved it without the slightest difficulty. A herd of forty-two pigs was obtained on Dec. 6 and housed in modern hygienic piggeries erected by the dustmen in their spare time on vacant land at the refuse disposal works. Previous to the pigs' arrival the dustmen had been busy asking householders, cafe and canteen proprietors, etc., to keep their 'bits and pieces' in a separate container for collection when the usual refuse collection is made. The scheme was an immediate success. During the first three weeks not only did we obtain ample food for our own pigs but we collected and sold tons of surplus food to other pig dealers. We are now equipping our vehicles with pig food containers, and are confident that we can collect twenty to thirty tons of food a week."

The United States' trade treaty with Japan lapses not many days hence, on January 26, and this date has been represented as a kind of deadline, as the two nations must decide by then the whole course of future history on the Pacific. Despatches from Washington do not support this theory. On the contrary, it seems likely that when the treaty lapses, the United States Government will seek to maintain a liquid position for some time, during which negotiations with Japan may proceed. It is true that many American and some influential statesmen in Washington want a complete break with Japan. Senator Key Pittman, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, will move for an out-and-out embargo against Japan. But there is also a large body of sober opinion which is not ready for an act which might mean war on the Pacific, — Vancouver Sun.

NOTES BY THE WAY

There was an auto smash on Water Street Sunday afternoon when two cars from Port Hope emerged with considerable damage. Occupants from the same town had a chance to become acquainted as previous to the accident the two Port Hope residents had not known each other. Just what they said to each other on way greeting we do not know. — Peterborough Examiner.

Four years ago, on Christmas Day in the year 1935, Germany, through the skill of her chemists and scientists had given to the world a life-giving remedy, on that Christmas Day, the first of the prontosil group of drugs was patented. It was a discovery of the whole supranuclear group, which has been so potent in overcoming serious germ infections, is derived. How many lives have been saved throughout the world as a result of this remedy, and how many most dreaded diseases have become curable. Puerperal fever and septicaemia, of which we were used to say: "There is no hope much worse patients are cured. It abate: fever falls, pulses slow down, and flushed, dry or profuse sweating skins regain their normal healthy conditions in the course of a few hours. Cerebrospinal and septic meningitis, pneumonia and gonorrhoea are cut short and cured in an almost unbelievable manner. Such was Germany's contribution to the world in the world of medicine. Today Germany's latest gift to the civilized world is the destruction and not the conservation of life. It seems pitiful that the progress of science should be such a failure. — London Nursing Times.

The Manchester Guardian has done a useful service in republishing an article in Angriff by Dr. Ley, the head of the German Labour Front. With elaborate mendacity and concentrated abuse we are familiar enough in the utterances, spoken and written, by its leaders, but for sheer puerility and ignorance this particular production is something of a revelation. Dr. Ley is instructing his readers on the essence of the fabric of the British policy, about twenty families — "The Chamberlains, the Churchills, the Baldwins, etc." — rule England, and the masses are kept subservient through voluntary servitude and bribery. He is also telling us that the dominant strain in British life is "Anglo-Saxonism, moneybags and hypocritical Puritanism and brutality, decide the fate of every Englishman." The effect of this calculated benevolence is that there is in England no public assistance, no old age pensions, no Labor Exchanges. In a word, any Englishman who is unfortunate enough to lose his livelihood by accident, illness, old age or unemployment is doomed to a life of misery. "Christian welfare" institutions," Dr. Ley must know, for he visited England less than a year ago, and no one could be so stupid as to let his official position would demand to study our (non-existent) social institutions. — London Spectator.

In spite of appearances, the surface of the earth is restless and continually changing. Many years of patient and exact surveying prove, for example, that the great mountain chain of the Swiss Alps is actually advancing to the west along a 300-mile front, causing the plains before it to sink into the earth before its irresistible weight. The mighty Himalayas, the greatest mountain range in the world, are creeping, ever so slowly, to the south, crushing and riding over the foothills which stand in their way. The Thames keeps washing into the sea, and the sea keeps washing into the English hills and fields every week. All told, Britain is being reduced to sea-level in this manner at an ascertained average rate of one inch per year. Since the mean height of Britain is a mere 350 feet or so, a simple multiplication sum tells us how long she can continue to live at her present level. Let us suppose that a billion years will suffice to see the last bits of our native land vanish under the sea. — J. Robinson in Discovery, London.

Dr. R. B. Cattell has recently published the findings of a startling study made in England in which the exact status of brain power was measured. Dr. Cattell discovered that since the World War England's brain power has been skidding downward at the rate of one Intelligence Quotient point every ten years. Probably the condition of the United States, in fact, our skidding may actually be faster. At this rate we may have gone down something like fifteen points in Intelligence Quotient since the Revolutionary days. If this rate of dropping is accurate and keeps on, mental deficiency or feeble-mindedness may be increased by twenty per cent in thirty years. In one generation there may be only half as many persons of near-genius caliber in the farming sections, while in the cities the best brains might be reduced by around thirty-five per cent, in the same time. Unemployment, poverty, crime and relief would all be worse. The country would gradually go to the dogs. The possibility of this deterioration is appalling. The chief safeguard we have against such a catastrophe is that brain efficiency which so slowly decreases may also in reverse. Improvement is as easy as deterioration, but it is within the capacity of each individual. — Donald A. Laird in "How to Increase Your Brain Power," (Crowell).

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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.

HORNED AND WHITE OWLS

Sir—It has been called to your attention that many of our Hungarian partridge are being destroyed by the horned and white owls. I wish to inform the sportsmen of the province that we are paying \$1.00 bounty on each owl destroyed. This does not apply to the small owl which is a vast benefit inasmuch as they destroy mice and rats. These large owls as well as the ordinary hen hawk are very destructive to farm poultry and by destroying them, when possible, it would have a beneficial effect not only in preserving our game birds but also relieving the farmers from the necessity of watching their flocks as they are now forced to do against the depredations caused by these birds of prey. I am, Sir, etc. W. H. DENNIS, Minister of Agriculture.

PIT-PROPS FOR GREAT BRITAIN

Sir—The British Government has established a British Pitwood Pool at Tramway Buildings, Main Street, Montreal, N. B., with the object of obtaining in the Maritime pit-props for Great Britain. The specifications in size are from three and one-half to seven inches (3 1/2 to 7 inches) and five to nine feet (5 to 9 ft.) in length. The lumber must be peeled. The price paid in New Brunswick is \$9.00 per cord. It is possible that we might be able to supply some thousand cords of this lumber here in the province. I have an enquiry as to how much would be available. We would like to hear from all parties who have a quantity of this lumber, as to how much they can supply. In all probability it would be impossible to make a sale unless we could load a vessel at the waterfront. Our Department will take no part in the matter except to gather the necessary information for the organizations buying the lumber as well as those who have same for sale. I am, Sir, etc. W. H. DENNIS, Minister of Agriculture.

The Economic Stranglehold

(Winnipeg Free Press) Can Germany Stand the Strain? is the title of the latest Oxford pamphlet on world affairs. It relates to the blockade, Can Germany stand it? The answer is attempted by Mr. L. P. Thompson, an economic and statistical expert, and though the considerations are too many to admit of a brief answer, he reaches the conclusion that: "The Germans are struggling to escape from the naval blockade and the economic stranglehold. It is an fact, inescapable, that by ordinary commercial methods, not by coercion. In the corner of the world which remains open to Germany there simply do not exist some of the materials essential to the conduct of the war and indeed to the maintenance of civil life. And as the war progresses it will become harder and harder for Germany to pay for the supplies that do exist here. That does not mean that the task of the Allies is easy. Through Germany cannot sustain a long war, the Nazis have built up a machine which can, while it lasts, strike hard in an effort to break our stranglehold. But it is a stranglehold. And both the Nazis and we know it."

Oyster Development

(Saint John Telegraph-Journal) Not many years ago the oyster fisheries of Malpeque Bay in Prince Edward Island were producing around 40,000 barrels of high grade shellfish every year. But disease and contamination practically wiped it out. In 1928 the provincial Island government handed the control of the oysters to the federal department of fisheries which immediately set out, by scientific methods and experiments, to restore the industry. Culture beds were established, improvement in the methods of cultivation was introduced, and in the course of a few years a disease-resisting stock was built up. In 1932, when this process of building up the industry was well under way, not a barrel of oysters was marketed from this area which was formerly the largest producer in the province. Six years later, however, 4,300 barrels were taken, and the annual harvest has gradually increased so that, during the coming year, it is expected that at least 10,000 barrels will be marketed. In 1936, encouraged by the progress which had been made in her sister Maritime Province, Nova Scotia handed over her oyster fisheries to the federal department for supervision, and similar development work is progressing there. Especially in the Bras d'Or Lakes region and in Northumberland Strait areas have encouraging results been obtained. Now a move is on foot to bring New Brunswick into line with Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia and have the federal authorities assist in restoring the oyster fishery in this province. The matter should receive favorable consideration with a view to bringing to its former prosperity this valuable natural asset. It is well known that indiscriminate fishing, disease and water pollution have done much to destroy New Brunswick's oyster industry, which at one time produced large quantities of the finest oysters on the North American continent. It would be of advantage to the whole province to have that valuable source of revenue restored, and those who are in a position to determine the province's policy in this regard would do well to study the question now that there is an opportunity of receiving the same assistance from Ottawa as that given to the other Maritime Provinces.

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The Poets' Corner

FRATRI D.LECTISSIMO (Dedication to "Montrose," addressed to "W. H. B.")

When we were little, wandering boys, And every hill was blue and high. On ballad ways and martial joys We fed our fancies, you and I. With Bruce we crouched in bracken shade, With Douglas charged the Paynim foes; And off in moorland noons I played Colkitto to your grave Montrose. The obliterating seasons flow— They cannot kill our boyish game. Though creeds may change and kings may go, Yet burns undimmed the ancient flame. While young men in their pride Make haste The wrong to right, the bond to free, And plant a garden in the waste, Still rides our Scottish chivalry.

Another end had held your dream— To die fulfilled of hope and might. To pass in one swift, rapturous gleam From mortal to immortal light. But through long hours of laboring breath You watched the world grow small And far, And met the constant eyes of Death And haply knew how kind they are. One boon the Fates relenting gave, Not where the scented hill-wind From cedar thickets lies your grave, Nor mid the steep Himalayan snows, Night calls the stragglers to the nest. And at long last 'tis home indeed For your far-wandering feet to rest For ever by the crooks of Tweed.

In perfect honour, perfect truth, And gentleness to all mankind, You trod the golden paths of youth. Then left the world and youth behind. Ah no! 'Tis we who fade and fall— And you, from Time's slow tortures free, Shall pass from strength to strength, and scale The steps of immortality.

Dear heart, in that serene air, If blessed souls may backward gaze, Some slender nook of memory spare For our old happy moorland days, I sit alone, and musing fills My breast with pain that shall not die. 'Till once again o'er greener hills We ride together, you and I. —John Buchan.

How Are Your Eyes?

If you are having symptoms of strain—headaches, sore eyes or dizziness—consult a specialist. At your service with years of experience and a thorough refracting service. Call in and discuss your difficulties. G. F. Hutcheson G. F. HUTCHESON F. G. HUTCHESON

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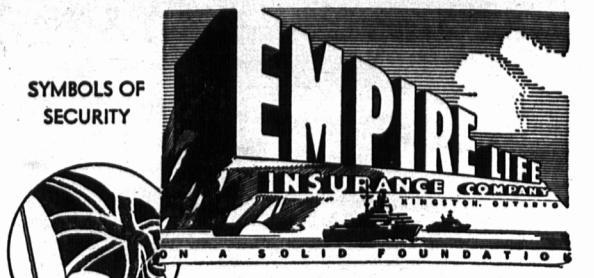
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NOTEWORTHY INCREASES FEATURE 1939 RESULTS

Table with 2 columns: Category and Amount. Includes: In Total Assets to \$9,852,000; In Total Income to 1,528,000; In Reserve for Policies and Annuities to 8,835,000; In Payments to Living Policyholders and Beneficiaries to 740,000; In Additional Security to Policyholders Including Surplus, Contingency Reserves and Paid-up Capital to 720,000.

New insurance paid for and revived during the year amounted to \$4,211,794.00, increasing the total insurance in force to \$38,114,680.00

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C. N. R. PROMOTION

MONTREAL, Que., Feb. 7.—William Ferguson Connal, mechanical engineer of the Canadian National Railways at Montreal since 1924, has been appointed chief mechanical engineer with jurisdiction over system matters, according to an announcement made by John Roberts, chief of motive power and car equipment. Mr. Connal who was

Professional Cards

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