The Charlottetown Guardian

President Lieut.-Col. W. Chester S. McLure
Vice-President J. E. Burnett, F.J.I.
Editor and Managing Director J. R. Burnett F. J. I.
Secretary Lieut.-Col. D. A. MacKinnon, D. S. O.
Associate Editors Frank Walker and D. K. Currie

Morning Daily (founded 1887) $5.00 per year (in advance) delivered in City $4.00 per year (in advance) mailed to Prince Edward Island $5.00 per year (in advance) Mailed to Canada and United States

SATURDAY, AUGUST 7, 1937

The British Bacon Market

According to the Manchester Guardian, the English market is "quite bare" of bacon and importers have sold supplies which are not due until future dates. The attention of the British Board of Trade has been drawn to the position and a conference has been held with a view to arranging for an increase in the quotas of imported supplies.

What is the matter with our Canadian bacon exporters that they have not risen to this opportunity? Under the Imperial trade agreements, Canada enjoys a practically unlimited quota preference on bacon in the British market, and ever since 1932, when this agreement went into effect, Canadian producers have been advised as to the necessity of feeding the British market steadily.

Under the terms of the Ottawa agreement, Canada was granted free entry for imports of bacon and hams into the United Kingdom up to a total of 2,500,000 cwts. per annum. It was, however, found desirable to make emergency arrangements for the voluntary restriction of shipments from the chief foreign exporting countries, and these operated as from November, 1932. These restrictions were extended from time to time and further reductions in imports were effected during 1933. Towards the end of that year, however, the large number of pigs contracted for in Great Britain combined with increased estimates of Dominion supplies made it necessary to seek a much more substantial reduction in imports from foreign sources. It was not found possible to reach a voluntary agreement and the required reduction was therefore effected by an import regulation. Operating as from Dec. 1, 1933, this order prohibited the importation into the United Kingdom (except under license) of any bacon produced in Argentina, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Latvia, Lithuania, Netherlands, Poland, Sweden, United States, or Soviet Russia. A similar prohibition applied in the case of any other foreign country whose rate of exportation to the United Kingdom exceeded 400 cwts. per week. This provision was amended as from Jan. 1, 1936 by an order which reduced the allowed maximum.

As regards Empire countries, for 1937 the allocations were approximately 200,000 cwts. for Australia and 400,000 cwts. for New Zealand. The trade agreement with Canada signed on Feb. 23, 1937 (which superseded the Ottawa agreement of 1932) continued free entry for Canadian bacon but modified the earlier agreement by giving the United Kingdom Government the right to regulate imports from Canada if they expand towards the 2 1-2 million cwt. maximum at an abnormal rate so as to endanger the effective working of the system of supply regulation. Apparently no such contingency has arisen. Concurrently with the restriction of foreign supplies, British home production has shown a continued increase; but this increase has not been sufficient to offset the reduction in foreign imports.

The situation now seems to demand, either a lowering of the bars against foreign imports, or greater effort on the part of bacon exporters within the Empire to absorb their quota allowances. As the chief beneficiaries under the Empire agreements, Canadian exporters should be prepared to seize this opportunity before it is too late. If our sheltered position in the British bacon market is once lost, it will be exceedingly difficult to recover again.

Removing Misconceptions

As one result of the commemoration of the hundredth anniversary of Sherbrooke's founding by Gilbert Hyatt, no doubt the bonne entente will be deepened and strengthened; and as another result the closely reasoned speech which Cardinal Villeneuve delivered at the public gathering held in his honor will appreciably help to remove a misconception, through certain public utterances of certain public men that have easily lent themselves to a misrepresentation of French-Canadian ideas of what Quebec policy and polity might be. These observations of His Eminence are to be noted with particular interest: "I for one believe that the more French-speaking people will be themselves with their proper spirit and ancestral peculiarities, the more will they nourish in their hearts a deep and precious love for Canada. The Church in no way admits that patriotism should be love of isolation—that it should be confined to one village, town or province. No; but that it must extend to the whole country and should be accompanied by a feeling of loyalty to our Sovereign, namely, King George VI."

No Need To Worry

The expected has happened. Someone is predicting that we shall pass through the tail of Finsler's Comet, and that the end of the world is at hand! Probably there has never been a time, since the visitation of comets was first noted, that this dire prediction was not made. Finsler's Comet—so-called from it discovery on July 5th by Dr. P. Finsler, professor of mathematics at the University of Zurich, Switzerland is said to be eight times larger than the earth, with a tail more than two million miles long; not a particularly long tail, as comets go, and nothing at all to worry about, so far as contact with this planet is concerned. Its nearest approach to the earth, according to scientists, will still leave it a comfortable 50,000,000 miles away.

But what would happen if we did have closer contact with the comet's orbit? When Halley's Comet revisited the sky in 1910, a nervous friend, apprehensive of the end of the world, asked this question of the late Sir Robert Stawell Ball. The noted astronomer replied as follows:

"A rhinoceros in full charge would not fear collision with a cobweb, and the earth need not fear collision with a comet. In 1861 we passed through the tail of a comet and no one knew anything about it at the time. For a hundred million years life has been continuous on this earth, though we have been visited by at least five comets every year. If comets could ever have done the earth any harm they would have done it long ago, and you and I would not be discussing comets or anything else. I hope this letter will give you the assurance you want. So far as I can learn we may be in the tail of Halley about May 12th; and I sincerely hope we shall. I think Sir John Herschel said somewhere that the whole comet could be squeezed into a portmanteau."

Editorial Notes

Napoleon sailed for St. Helena this date, 1815.

* * * *

Alberta is proving the centre of attraction politically these dog days.

* * * *

The coronation season now being over officially, the unofficial lecturing campaign by coronation tourists will soon be in full swing.

* * *

The Governor-General and party having exhausted the resources of civilization for vacation sensations, may now be contented to pay this province the official visit we missed when His Excellency was previously in the Maritimes.

* * * *

France is evidently prepared to see the end of all things on Sunday, August 15. Probably the star gazer who vouchsafed this prediction had in mind the wars and rumour of wars which are stated to be a preliminary to the world's extinction.

* * * *

Egypt should now be the happy-hunting ground of boyhood. A school where the boys will have "full liberty", no examinations, and which will be controlled jointly by pupils and teachers, is to be inaugurated in Alexandria at the beginning of the next school year by the newly crowned eighteen-years old King Farouk.

* * * *

"Grow your own wine" is the slogan now in Chicago since a tale of trees that yield "luscious red wine" was brought back from the tropical jungles of Lower Mexico by Mr. Llewelyn Williams, curator of botany at the Field Museum. But he neglected to bring seeds or samples with him.

* * * *

The series of life insurance institutional advertisements which have appeared from time to time in the press during the past eighteen months, have been republished in attractive folio form. This publicty, sponsored by the Canadian Life Insurance Officers Association, is now in its seventeenth year and is a fine example of what may be termed educational advertising. Not least among the factors emphasized in the series is the stabilizing effect on the nation of the institution of life insurance, especially in times of financial stress.

* * * *

Hon. Maurice L. Duplessis, Premier of Quebec, will shortly have a meeting with Premier Mitchell Hepburn, of Ontario. One of the important questions to be decided is the matter of unity of action between the two provinces in regard to the forestry industry. There are various angles to this matter, such as wages, limitation of cut, working conditions, stumpage dues, etc. The belief is that when the two provinces have worked out an arrangement the province of New Brunswick will be invited to participate. There have already been consultations by representatives of the three provinces on these questions. There is a series of other matters which the two Premiers will take up, such as labor problems. They are both in agreement as to the C.I.O.

* * * *

As Newfoundland at present inmports annually $4,000,000 of food stuffs, an endeavour is being made by the Commission Government to make the ancient colony more-or-less independent of outside supplies. It has embarked on a comprehensive long-time system of bonuses, free services and expert practical advice to farmers. Canadian-trained men play an important part in the new development, which already has achieved considerable success. Director of Agriculture A. D. Banks, who hails from Nova Scotia's Annapolis Valley, has a staff of 10 field workers, most of whom have taken specialized courses at the agricultural colleges at Truro, N.S., or Guelph, Ont. Annual value of field crops in Newfoundland was estimated by Secretary of Rural Reconstruction, B. E. S. Dunfield at $3,300,000 with an additional annual value of $3,000,000 on livestock and poultry products. "I see no reason why we should not be able to double those figures within a few years, partly through increased acreage and partly through the operation of a more productive system on the land now available," he states.

* * * *

A certain amount of anxiety is felt in Onslo, Norway over two unauthorized appearances of German warships in Norwegian waters in the past 10 days. Concern is also shown over the sudden unexplained interest of both Germany and Russia in maps of the Norwegian coast. Four German destroyers suddenly steamed into Bergen harbor Thursday night from the north and continued south at top speed. As their permits for operation in Norwegian waters had not included Bergen, a Norwegian naval plane immediately left the navy yard and caught up with the German warships some miles from Bergen where the pilot communicated with the commander of the flotilla which continued southward. The case would have escaped notice but for the fact that the German battleship Schleswig Holstein ten days ago made a similar unpermitted visit in Hardangersfjord. The Russian order for 1,000 maps and charts of the entire Norwegian coast, received recently by Government cartographers, has been accepted despite intervention by the Admiralty and War Department. Simultaneously Germany has been buying maps and charts of Norweigan waters all summer.

NOTES BY THE WAY

According to the Carnegie Institution in Washington, one of the largest groups of sunspots in history is now parading across the flaming surface of the sun. The "spots" form a chain of 125,000 miles long and cover an area of 3,800,000,000 square miles. They can be easily seen, it is said, without a telescope if a piece of smoked glass or dark photographic film is held in front of the eyes.

The volume of British external trade continues to grow in a way which affords an effective proof of the success of the change of economic policy which took place in 1932.. Some men like the late Lord Snowden and Sir Herbert Samuel, who remained sincerely attached to the old doctrine of "Free Trade," which implied the keeping open of British markets to all foreign imports, even without receiving a quid pro quo, must have felt in their inmost hearts that the succeeding monthly trade statistics have falsified their gloomy predictions. Four months of the present year have now expired, and the progress of trade recovery has not slackened.—Belfast Telegraph.

Cricket is something more than a game. It is a code of morals, a system of ethics. The word itself has become a synonym for honor and decency. Is there any other team game whose name we would invoke as the embodiment of the moral virtues? Would one say, "It isn't baseball" or "It isn't hockey" —Calgary Albertan.

A party of 97 teachers from the Muskoka Summer school, en route to a municipal function given in their honor by the town of Huntsville, had to bring their cars to a stop in order that a herd of deer could cross the highway. It is said that there were seven animals, and that they seemed to realize they were not in danger of being molested. The incident, along with recent reports of deer in more settled sections of the province, including Oxford, suggests that the game laws are being reasonably interpreted and respected, and that wild life in Ontario is increasing as result.—Woodstock Sentinel Review.

The story is told of Russell Sage, then regarded as the richest man in America, that as he was boarding a street car his companion threw away a cigar, and remarked, "There goes 10 cents." Quickly Sage rejoined, "And the interest on it forever." The tale has been attributed to various others and varying deductions based on it. Now we have Wall Street speculating on the circumstances that the late John D. Rockefeller had continued to hold from 1883 to the time of his death a New York Stock Exchange seat for which he paid $30,000. It has now been transferred to a grandson at a time when the price of seats is $93,000. While at first glance that may seem a handsome profit, on the other hand it is possible to argue that if the original $30,000 had been invested in 1883 at four per cent. and compounded annually, it would have grown to $250,000 within the same time. On that basis Mr. Rockefeller is held to have lost something like $167,000 on the principal alone, while Stock Exchange dues amounted perhaps to $750 a year.—Rome N. Y. Sentinel.

Where Dominions of the Empire differ in their mode of ordering their own affairs there can be no compulsion, and there should be no bitterness of criticism in England. Still more is this true where foreign nations are concerned. . . . Where British institutions have been copied in the past, it has been solely on the evidence of their fruits in national well-being in the British lands. If their spirit is to be propagated again after the present check, it can be on no other recommendation. Influence in their favour cannot be either effective or safely exercised by intervention, whether in act or in word, in the quarrels of rival philosophies in foreign lands. Just as religious intolerance devastated Europe in the seventeenth century, so in the twentieth century political intolerance is capable of devastating the world.—The Times, London..

The British Trade Disputes Act has nothing to do with the rights or wrongs of disputes between employees and employers over such things as wages and hours and working conditions. Moreover, it does not attempt to interfere in any way with the right of labour to select its own bargaining agency. It neither assumes lawlessness nor the possibility of lawlessness. In effect, it says to labour: We acknowledge your right to organize, to bargain collectively, to select your own bargaining agency, to strike, if you deem that necessary. But with these rights must go responsibilities. Here are things which apart from the rights which are yours, we insist you must not do. In other words, the British Trade Disputes Act simply insists that labour rights, clearly acknowledged and defined, must not take precedence over the public's right, must not infringe upon them. Just as industry is supervised and controlled for the national good, so is labour.—Ottawa Journal.

The United States retains the lead in the Davis Cup series, having won the cup 11 times, as against nine for Great Britain, six for Australasia and six for France. Each string of victories, for whichever nationality, has represented the rise to supremacy of one or two great players. It is a striking fact that rarely has a nation won for a single year at a time. Britain has just closed a four-year triumph that rested largely upon the alert shoulders of Perry. Before that, France ruled the tennis world for six years, thanks to Lacoste and Cochet. From 1920 to 1926 Tilden and Johnston were equally successful on behalf of this country. That rare and invaluable contributor, a great doubles player, has played a scintillating part in certain years—a Borotra or an Allison—but in the main the great singles team has carried the day.—New York Herald Tribune.

That Body of Yours

By James W. Barton, M.D.

MIND AND BODY ARE ONE

There was a time when a patient consulting his physician regarding his heart, stomach, blood pressure or other part, was, after examination, told that there was nothing at all wrong with him, and that he should "forget" about it. This was good advice in some cases, because, knowing that the heart, blood vessels, or stomach was free from real or organic trouble, set the patient's mind at rest and the symptoms —often caused by his worry or anxiety about them—would disappear.

However, where the patient has "something on his mind", some worry, anxiety, or other emotional disturbance, this emotional disturbance can actually upset the natural workings of the heart, stomach, liver or other organ and so upset these natural workings that many of the symptoms of organic heart, liver, stomach or other disease may be present.

Prof. W. B. Cannon of Harvard has shown that these continuous emotional upsets can actually in time cause organic disease. And in turn, an organic ailment, such as heart disease, can upset the mind and cause mental illness.

The point must therefore be remembered that an upset mind can upset the proper working of the organs, and an upset or improperly working organ—infection in teeth, in tonsils, in gall bladder — can upset the mind. Thus in the well-equipped state or provincial mental institutions dentists are regularly on the staff, and other specialists—ear, nose and throat, gynecolgists (women's diseases), heart and chest—visit the institution about once a week.

As an instance of how the upset mind can effect other parts of the body, Dr. J. L. Fetterman, Lakeside Hospital, Cleveland, in the Journal of the American Medical Association says. 'Conflict can cause dizziness, discouragement, and irregularity of the heart; despair deranges digestion; shame alters the skin color; tension brings on tremors (shaking of parts of the body); indecision causes sleeplessness, and fear spreads through the entire nervous system to upset any and all of its workings."

This means then that mind and body are not just closely related; mind and body are one. Thus when the heart or stomach or other organ has symptoms, yet tests show no organic trouble and there is no infection present, the mind—emotional upsets (domestic or business) may be causing the disturbance.

New Brunswick Stamp

(London Observer)

There will come under the hammers in Bond street one of the most curious stamps which the Empire has ever produced.

New Brunswick was its port of origin, Charles Connell its true and only begetter, and May 15 should have been the day on which it appeared. But it was stillborn, and will remain so for all time. .

For nine years the colony had been using stamps of unique design—the crown surrounded by the rose, shamrock and thistle—and of unusual shape, a square standing on one of its points.

In 1859 the Government decided to change its stamp printers, and to use a more conventional shape and a more usual design. The detailed work was naturally handed over to their Postmaster General, one Charles Connell.

He decided to add a touch of originality to the series by including his portrait on one of the stamps. Unfortunately he was not exactly a beauty — muttonchop whiskers round a collection of rather hard features. This was the face he put on the 5 cent, the most used value, as the stamp most suitable to bear his portrait.

But before the stamp was placed on sale his colleagues in the Cabinet got wind of his intention and decided to supplant their postmaster, and to suppress his stamp. A few, however, escaped to find their way into collectors' albums.

The one to be sold is rather above the average in condition, and should fetch between £50 and £60.

The Poets' Corner

THE LATEST DECALOGUE

Thou shalt have one God only; who
Would be at the expense of two?

No graven images may be
Worship'd, except the currency:

Swear not at all; for, for thy curse
Thine enemy is none the worse:

At church on Sunday to attend
Will serve to keep the world thy friend:

Honour thy parents; that is, all
From whom advancement may befall;

Thou shalt not kill; but needst not strive
Officiously to keep alive:

Do not adultery commit;
Advantage rarely comes of it:

Thou shalt not steal; an empty feat,
Where 'tis so lucrative to cheat:

Bear not false witness; let the lie
Have time on its own wings to fly:

Thou shalt not covet, but tradition
Approves all forms of competition.

—Arthur Hugh Clough..

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.

WATCH FOR ARMY WORM

Sir,—I would like to bring to the attention of you valuable paper, the danger that exists at the present time, in our Province, on account of the ravages of the Army Worm which is making inroads in the grain fields in three or four sections of the Province. It is important that all farmers carefully watch their fields, as the worms feed at night and cannot be seen in the day, as they hide under lumps of clay and out-of-the-way places. They rapidly eat the blades of the green stock and finally cut the head off, so that in some cases, the field is almost a total loss before the farmer realizes that the Army Worm has paid him a visit.

About the only practical way of dealing with this scourge, is to prepare poison, made up as follows: 25 lbs. of dry bran, 3 gals. of water, 2 qts. of cheap molasses, 1-2 lb. Paris Green or Arsenate. The liquids should be mixed separately, the dry material also mixed separately, and then the whole mixed together so that every flake of bran is moistened.

Only sufficient water should be used to make a crumbly mixture, that will just hold together when tightly squeezed in the hand. It should be scattered late in the afternoon by hand, at the rate of from 15 to 50 lbs. to the acre.

The Department of Agriculture is very anxious in regard to this invasion, and urges that the people will keep us informed of any appearance they see in their fields. Also inform Plant Pathology Department, Experimental Farm.

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

DOG TAX

Sir,—At the present time there is a law on our statute books demanding that the owner of a male dog pay a tax of $3.00, and for a female dog $10.00. That law has been in force for many, many years, but the fee has been raised from time to time, the idea being apparently to eliminate the dog entirely.

To-day we have a third class of dog—a female that has been spayed or operated on, the fee for which was raised from $5.00 to 10.00 This operation makes the animal more docile and more of a home dog, very rarely leaving home unless to follow the owner. This dog has not been taken care of in the tax category, and the same fee of $10.00 is exacted as for a female that is used for breeding purposes to make a revenue from. In speaking to a gentleman from the City of London, Ont., who brought his dog with him, he advised me that the tax he paid on a spayed animal in that City is the same as a male, namely $2.00, and claimed that we were being robbed, particularly when you had a much better behaved dog.

Some time ago a number of the City fathers were approached to change the law and equalize the tax with the male dog, but the only satisfaction given was to have the tax raised from $5.00 to 10.00. If citizens were encouraged to have their dogs operated on you would have fewer complaints of dog ganging on our streets, and fewer complaints about gardens being destroyed. Wake up, city fathers.

I am Sir, etc
FAIR PLAY

TURNIP SHIPMENTS

Sir,—Ninety-eight per cent of the turnips shipped from this province are graded and shipped under Canada No. 1 Medium Grade which is described in the Fruit Vegetables Act and Regulations as follows:

"Canada No. 1 Medium" shall include turnips or rutabagas from 4 inches to 6 inches in diameter; which are of similar varietal characteristics, firm, well shaped and properly trimmed, free from soft rot and practically free from damage by dry rot, pithiness, freezing injury, water core, worms, grub, growth cracks or mechanical or other means.

The attention of growers, loaders and shippers is directed to the first qualification specified in the grade namely "Similar varietal characteristics."

There are many brands or varieties of turnips but for commercial grading these may be classed as bronze and purple. For instance Haszard's Improved Ditmars, Whilemsburger and others of a greenish color will be distinguished as bronze while millpond, Suttler's Champion, Laurentian, etc., of a purple color will be termed purple.

As the type of the turnips of the same color differs, care should be taken in packing not to mix them but on no account should purple and bronze turnips be packed in the same sack.

When possible a carload should consist of the one variety either bronze or purple, but when both are being shipped in the one car they should be kept in separate sections of the car.

The co-operation of growers, loaders and shippers is requested and great improvement in the trade etc., could be accomplished if those interested took more pride in their product. Such as clean, new sacks of the one brand, well sewn so they will not open when handled in transit. Shortage at destination is often due to improperly sewn sacks.

When shipping early turnips 52 lbs. should be packed to allow for shrinkage.

If attention were given to the above details it would result in a greater demand for Prince Edward Island turnips and an increase in profit to our growers.

I am, Sir, etc.,
C. E. SHAW,
Senior Inspector, Fruit Branch

Nerves And Nerve

(Hamilton Spectator)

The doctor's wife has been generally regarded as one taxed with a severe strain on patience and good temper; a co-worker in a worthy cause in which time and punctuality count for little. Whatever there is in this generalization, it is not for us to judge, but we have just read of an incident which gives heavy support to it.

Before the section of psychiatry of the Royal Society of Medicine in London, England, this question was asked: "Why do women suffer more nervous breakdowns than men, although both are subjected to much the same emotional strain?

One learned doctor—a woman, incidentally—gave the explanation that the greater frequency of nervous breakdowns among her own sex was due to the fact that women do not express nervous energy in violent language or action as men do, a theory patently open to some qualifications.

But what intrigued us was a story told by Dr. Erich Wittkower, of Berlin, about the effects on some people's hearts of emotion, arguments and so on. Speaking about the change in the sizes of the heart under stress of emotion, he told the story of the wife of one of his colleagues. During matrimonial arguments on one occasion, her husband took an X-ray picture of her heart, and found it distinctly smaller than normal.

If this is a fair test, as much as we respect the profound knowledge of the medical scientists in question, then our ideas need an overhauling. We have always considered doctors as about as cool in the execution of their business as those of any profession we know. But a man who can take an X-ray picture of his wife's heart in the full flush of matrimonal arguments certainly defies the laws of gravity, human emotion and everything else. He has attained the final degree of icy practicality. We can think of nothing more maddening to a woman than this sort of treatment, and almost anything, under such circumstances might happen to her heart. In the case quoted above it shrank. Small wonder—in such a contest of nerve against nerves.

ROULEAU, Sask. — (CP) — Skunks have not only overrun the farms of Earl Argue and George Normandy near this town, 22 miles southeast of Moose Jaw, but have become farmyard pets, submitting to petting and even taking rides in the farmer's cars.

PERIL!

On the sea, on land, peril of fire and lightning, of automobiles, of accident, of sickness.

In our modern life we are surrounded by perils, and that is why we employ the system of insurance to protect us financially.

We are in a position to provide a complete insurance service, and welcome your inquiries for advice and information.

AUTOMOBILE Insurance a specialty.

HYNDMAN & CO., LIMITED

The Oldest Insurance Agency in P. E. I.

Lower Queen Street Charlottetown

For Vitality always use BRAHMIN ORANGE PEKOE TEA

Announcement Extraordinary

THE OPENING PORTRAITS — PRINTING — DEVELOPING

—OF—

The New Gainsborough Studio

Tweel Bldg. — — Great George St.

FREE TO ALL CUSTOMERS

FOR — ONE WEEK ONLY

With Each Roll Film Left to be Developed and Printed (8 exposures) We are Giving Away Free a Selo-Chrome Replacement.

Gassy Stomachs RELIEVED

If you have any trouble with your stomach such as indigestion, dyspepsia, sour stomach, heartburn, gastric distress, etc. Then don't delay getting a bottle of Dr. L. B. Evan's Stomach Mixture immediately.

Evan's Stomach Mixture is a prescription of Dr. L. B. Evans, noted English Physician of which we have the sole rights to and since selling it have received numerous testimonials from satisfied purchasers.

Try a bottle today. Price 85 cents.

STOCKAID
ANIMAL SPRAY
KILLS AND REPELS FLIES, LICE, and MOSQUITOES

Stockaid is one of the best cattle sprays on the market and is absolutely guaranteed not to taint milk, nor to stain, blister nor burn the hide or hair.

Write, Phone or Call for one today.

PRICE PER 128 OZS. $1.00

THE TWO MACS

Phone 315. 149 Gt. Geo. St.

HICKEY AND NICHOLSON
CHARLOTTETOWN

There Is No Extra Tax For The Recognized Extra Goodness of Our Chewing Tobacco

IT HAS A FLAVOR ALL ITS OWN, BECAUSE OF ITS HIGH GRADE LEAF AND THE SKILL OF AN EXPERIENCED STAFF MANY OF WHOM HAVE BEEN ON OUR PAYROLLS FOR MORE THAN 25 YEARS.

"ITS QUALITY NEVER VARIES"

BLACK TWIST CHEWING