

The Charlottetown Guardian

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WEDNESDAY, MARCH 25, 1936.

Mr. King's Whiskey Deal

With Canadian distillers holding between 25,000,000 and 30,000,000 gallons of whiskey valued at about \$175,000,000 maturing for the United States market, Premier Mackenzie King was no sooner in office than he hastened over to Washington and concluded a treaty which his predecessor, Mr. Bennett, would not sign because it discriminated against our basic agricultural and fishery industries.

One thing threatening the success of Mr. King's whiskey deal at Washington is a bill, already passed by the House of Representatives and now under consideration by the Senate, which would empower the U. S. Secretary of the Treasury to place an embargo against any foreign distiller against whom there was a claim under internal revenue laws and who refused to submit to the jurisdiction of American courts.

According to the Ottawa correspondent of the Toronto Globe (Liberal) "several members of Parliament who are not interested in the whiskey trade are asking why the whole reciprocity agreement with the United States should be jeopardized to protect the fortunes of liquor interests which openly flouted the laws of a friendly neighboring country when it banned the importation of alcoholic beverages"

National Loan Councils

The merits and demerits of the proposed National Loan Councils which the Dominion Government is seeking to establish in order to obtain a measure of control over future provincial borrowings are thus summed up in "Canada's Weekly" published in England:

"This proposal of Mr. Dunning's is undoubtedly a step in the right direction, for it puts an end to the practice of the Dominion Government giving more or less unlimited assistance to the Provinces without taking any steps to prevent the need for such assistance recurring. Moreover, if in the future a Provincial Government should choose the path of default rather than forfeit a part of its financial autonomy, this action should no longer have a serious effect on the Dominion's credit, since the Dominion Government has now made the Provinces an entirely reasonable offer of help.

"A weakness seems to lie in the principle of setting up a separate Loan Council for each Province, rather than one Council on which all the Provinces would be represented and which would consider all the requests for loans together, along the Australian line. The reason for this, of course, is the jealousy which exists between the different Canadian Provinces and the fact that no Province is anxious to have any other Province sitting in judgment on its financial problems. The danger, on the other hand, in considering the demands of each Province separately is that the Dominion Government may, in certain circumstances, be subjected to considerable political pressure to approve the loans which it would find hard to resist—particularly prior to an election, for instance.

"The most serious criticism of the present scheme, however, is that while it gives to the Dominion Government a measure of control in any situation in which it is directly interested, it does not provide any means for preventing a Province from getting its finances into such a situation that the Dominion will be forced to come to its assistance. In other words, the Provincial Governments still reserve the right "to go broke at their own sweet will."

This would seem to be what Alberta is bent on doing, according to a statement recently made by Premier Albiert.

It was bound to come. Men are putting the women "out of business" in Toronto. Presenting a report on employment conditions, Miss Mary MacMahon told the Trades Union that corporations, brokers and mining men are showing a tendency of engaging male stenographers and secretaries rather than female.

Editorial Notes

Women's Institutes after the Attorney-general.

Will the Government foot the bill for the \$30,000 per annum for the Carnegie Libraries? It means only \$2 per family for a year's book supply.

Do you recall the denunciations by the Liberal candidates of orders-in-council and commissions? What do you think of them now? Are their words and promises worth a tinker's dam?

We should think we have as good material here for a naval reserve as they have at Newfoundland, only we have no Federal members sufficiently alive to interest themselves in the matter.

In New Brunswick a delegation is to wait upon the Government at Fredericton urging the selection of Albert County for the proposed National Park. In Summerside a correspondent of the Pioneer strongly urges Prince County as the location of the P. E. I. National Park.

The Federal Government has not yet made up its mind whether 1 1/2 cents per lb. bonus will be continued on cheese. Hon. Mr. Gardiner told the House in Committee that the question was still being considered by the cabinet.

Is Prince Edward Island negotiating with Ottawa to collect the provincial income tax the same as Ontario? Revenue Minister Ilesley informed the House that one other province was negotiating with him, but no final arrangement had been made. He did not name the province.

Canada's twelve leading markets in February were as follows: 1, United Kingdom \$24,664,456; 2, United States \$21,555,227; 3, Australia \$1,701,986; 4, Belgium \$1,309,903; 5, Netherlands \$1,235,780; 6, Japan \$1,102,352; 7, British South Africa \$797,189; 8, France \$784,724; 9, New Zealand \$774,490; 10, British West Indies \$616,954; 11, Germany \$541,752; 12, Norway \$358,107.

In 1935, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reports, there were 516 live births and 16 still births in this province; 219 deaths, and 170 marriages. The causes of death were, Scarlet fever 1, Diphtheria 1, Influenza 13, Infantile paralysis 2, T. B. 19, Cancer 20, Heart disease 24, arterial diseases 107, Pneumonia 14, Diarrhoea and enteritis 9, Nephritis 11, Puerperal causes 2, Suicides 2, auto accidents 1, other violent deaths 16.

The unofficial opposition in the local caucus is likely to be led by Professor Walter Jones. He is outstandingly the best educated, the best trained, the most practical, and most enthusiastic agricultural member of the legislature. Besides, he can talk to the officials at Ottawa and elsewhere like a father, and his opinions are welcomed by informed Government members at Ottawa and elsewhere. Better than all, he's not a grafter, has no personal axe to grind.

The Liberals are great office providers. Mr. J. J. Larabee having been safely disposed of for life with a \$3,500 per annum job and expenses, the Federal government has followed it up with the appointment of Mr. John Vallance ex.M.P. to the job of investigator for the Prairie Provinces at a salary of \$5,000 per annum and expenses. Mr. Gardiner enumerated quite a lot of duties attached to the salary, but the main one appears to be to investigate the feasibility or otherwise of projects proposed to be financed by the Federal Government.

The risk of mistaken identity is as great as ever. An innocent man fifteen months ago was sentenced to 15 years imprisonment for the alleged kidnapping of John S. Labatt, the London brewer, only to be found not guilty on Saturday on second trial. At the first trial Mr. Labatt swore that the accused was the man, and other circumstantial evidence seemed to corroborate. It was not until recently another man confessed that he and not Meisner, the convicted man, was guilty, that the witnesses discovered their mistake. Now Meisner after a year in the penitentiary is at liberty, and no money the Crown may offer will compensate him for the terrible ordeal he has undergone.

The hard-surfaced road policy of the Provincial Government is still a subject of keen discussion among the members of the legislature and others interested. All the members being on the Government side are demanding equally fair treatment for their constituents. The outcome will probably be that St. Peter's Road will be hard-surfaced as far as Mt. Stewart, with an equivalent stretch on the south side. Then for every mile undertaken in Queen's County an equivalent stretch will be done in Prince. In the course of five years, it is hoped, the patch worked roads will have become a complete quilt.

Mr. J. J. Meagher, K.C., President of the Royal Automobile Club of Canada told the Electric Club of Montreal of the efforts the club is making for three major changes in laws affecting the operation of motor vehicles in Quebec: (1) the enactment of a financial responsibility law; (2) changes in the automobile insurance act; and (3) lights on all vehicles. Dealing with the first proposal, he said that Quebec is the only province in the Dominion, with the exception of Prince Edward Island, which has not adopted the financial responsibility law. The effect of this regulation is to make it illegal for persons responsible for automobile accidents, who have not satisfied judgments against them, to operate or own an automobile until this has been done. He was glad to say that Premier Taschereau, in a recent interview with club officials, had seemed favorably disposed towards the proposed legislation. If enacted, it would mean that driving would be safer because irresponsible motorists and obsolete automobiles would be forced off the road.

Notes by the Way

Are treaties made to be broken? That is the issue that once more, in 1914, is confronting the world today. That certain powerful countries are prepared to give an affirmative answer to that question is the most disturbing factor in the world today.

A number have written on this matter, some claiming to have derived benefit therefrom, and are therefore urging the Government of the Province to put an additional tax on the people, to maintain all the 22 branches. When these branches were being opened they were always located in villages and towns where very frequently they were inaccessible to the body of the people living in the country whom they were supposed to serve.

Selection of Mr. A. L. Smith as Tammany Hall's No. 1 delegate to the Philadelphia convention of the Democratic Party makes it reasonably certain there will be plenty of excitement at that gathering. At the same time, it is noted that the majority of the other Tammany delegates already named are regarded as supporters of President Roosevelt. Also that "A" will have no greater than his colleagues in the voting.—Windsor Star.

The editor of an Italian newspaper published in Toronto informs the public that under the guidance of two teachers whose salaries are paid partly by the Italian Government and the remainder by the Italian people of that city, children in two Italian schools in that city are each day taught to stand erect and give the Fascist salute. Many of these children, he adds, are members of the youngest group of Fascists, known as the Balilla—youngsters between the ages of eight and 14 years who wear black shirts and are taught to salute and honor Il Duce. Even the physical exercises are under the ruling of Fascist organizations. The gentleman furnishing this information declares that "we are within the law in every thing we do." Maybe so, but they are also guilty of extremely bad taste.—Brookville Recorder.

Mr. Grimwade's story of Lord Roberts' aversion to cats recalls another anecdote which is vouched for by many people. Not only did Lord Roberts abhor cats, but he had a very unamiable feeling towards their presence, even when they were not to be seen. On one occasion he was obviously ill at ease at a dinner party, continually glancing about him, and even looking under the table. At length his host asked if he could be of service, and Lord Roberts confessed his aversion, and declared that the cats were somewhere in the room. Sure enough, a search revealed an inoffensive Persian sleeping behind a heavy curtain. It was removed, and the warrior continued his meal with evident satisfaction.—London Observer.

The happiest road to contentment is that one paved with a love of beauty. This rich earth is the property of all. No one can have, or own, a sunset, a snowstorm, an ocean, a range of mountains, or the great blue sky. When all forms of wealth have passed away, still we may have our love and appreciation for that which is forever our very own—the good earth itself.

The question of Betty's role and Jellicoe can be left to the naval authorities, along with the question as to who won the Jutland battle. Just as England's success in driving the German fleet back to its base, from which it never again emerged except in surrender, sufficed for all purposes of ordinary judgment, so the great lift that was given to the spirit of England by Betty's daring leadership against a superior force takes precedence over all discussion of his tactics. If he was not quite the modern Nelson, England was ready, in dark hours, to believe that he was and that was enough.—Baltimore Sun.

They do some things differently in England. The enormously wealthy and successful John Howson, British, built up a fortune by manipulating tin prices, increasing them 500 per cent. Then he reached out with others to control pepper, shellac and various things. Now he is in prison, just an ordinary English prisoner, no frills, no "private bathroom." In this country he would have gone to Palm Beach, Monte Carlo or Paris first—granting a brief interview to the press.—Brisbane in Denver Post.

The pioneer days have not passed. They are still here, and out on the fringe of things men and women are still sharing the joys and hardships of "first settlers." Last year 1,638 homesteads entries were filed in Alberta. Forecasting the addition of that many cultivated farms to the producing area of the province over the next ten years or so, and the addition of perhaps eight or ten thousand people to the farming population. All honor to these hardy folk who are pushing back the frontiers, grappling with primitive conditions, and making homes for themselves in the wilds. That is a man-sized job, and a woman-sized job as well.—Edmonton Bulletin.

Postage stamps are said to be the chief industry of the tiny republic of San Marino, on the Adriatic coast. Its government is virtually supported by continually issuing new series of postage stamps, which it sells in sales to philatelists the world over. In fact, so greedy is San Marino for revenue it has even issued a set of airmail stamps, although it has no airmail service of its own.—St. Thomas Times-Journal.

Debates grew heated in Congress the other day, and one Congressman hurled the egregious comment to another that "there was no bigger jackass in Congress." If Will Rogers were still making political comments, he would undoubtedly say that was far too sweeping a statement.—Christian Science Monitor.

PUBLIC FORUM

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

CARNEGIE LIBRARIES

Mr.—A number have written on this matter, some claiming to have derived benefit therefrom, and are therefore urging the Government of the Province to put an additional tax on the people, to maintain all the 22 branches. When these branches were being opened they were always located in villages and towns where very frequently they were inaccessible to the body of the people living in the country whom they were supposed to serve. Not always were they located at a point central to the country people but remote from them, which compelled them to travel to a remote point in the district and as the roads and weather in the winter time were so severe, they were thus unable to avail themselves of any advantage it might afford—they being obliged under penalty of a tax to return all books they might take out at a season when the weather, the road conditions, in the summer the farmers in the country are so hard worked in the endeavour to make money to pay the taxes already imposed on them. Thus these branches prove to be of very little benefit to any except a location where the X-ray findings show very little change in the gall bladder. Their opinion and that of many other outstanding physicians and surgeons is that operations on the gall bladder that does not contain stones are not as satisfactory as in those cases where gall stones are present.

The important symptom to consider in gall bladder ailments is pain; not simply the dull pain in the upper part of the right side of the abdomen, but that severe "colic" which produces such terrible suffering. In the opinion of Drs. Graham and Mackey, if this very severe pain does not exist and there are no stones present, the results of operation are likely to be unsatisfactory in about 40 per cent of the cases. Not only does the dull pain fail to disappear, but the great amount of gas in stomach and abdomen is likely to remain even after operation in the 40 per cent above noted.

The point here is that other conditions—nervousness, emotional strain, a chronic appendix, constipation—may be causing the symptoms, the gall bladder being a small factor only, if any. The thought then is that a careful examination for other conditions, using a diet not too rich in starch and fat foods, may relieve symptoms and make operation unnecessary. However when there is severe pain, the typical colic and X-ray shows stones and slow emptying, the gall bladder should be removed.

TAX PAYER

"WISE OLD ENGLISH" Mr.—Several times of late one of your Moderationist correspondents has spoken of the sanity of the policies of "wise old England" in dealing with the liquor evil. News just at hand confirms the belief that their main desire is for "rum and yet more rum." For the policies of "wise old England" are working out just that way. The annual report of the Scottish Temperance Alliance reveals that liquor drinking is on the increase. The increase of 1933 over 1932 was 4 per cent, but in 1934 over 1933 was 6.5 per cent; a total increase of about 12 per cent in two years. And in this connection it is worth noticing that arrests for drunkenness increased 3 per cent in the first year noted, and 8 per cent in the second, revealing the usual correspondence between the increase of drinking and increase of drunkenness. And indications are that a still further and larger increase will be reported for 1935.

That is the kind of logic that throws confusion into Moderationist government sale camps, for it condemns them from words out of their own mouths. Again, then, the argument of the Moderationist is seen to be for "rum and yet more rum." Evidently that is what is so satisfying in "wise old England's" policies in handling the liquor traffic at the present time. While we are talking of England it might not be amiss to offer an illustration from experience there of the need for watching every move of those who might be suspected of having the interests of the liquor traffic in their hands. The "mother of Parliaments" just recently a member introduced a bill purporting to deal with the "bogus club" question, and to standardize hours of selling in licensed places. When the text of the bill came into the hands of the members it was discovered that it said very little about the "bogus racket" over there, but that its main purpose was to give extended drinking facilities for one hour longer per day in London, two hours in all other cities, and one and a half hours in all other places, on a week-day, and one hour throughout the whole country on Sundays. And incidentally (?) automatically repealed the Welsh Sunday closing law.

What a perfectly good title it had!—"to regulate the bogus club evil, a condition in all other places, trouble." In reality it was to extend drinking hours throughout the whole country. Yet in the face of this kind of thing, those who may be justly suspected of working for the liquor interests profess to get awfully sore if their motives are ever questioned by temperance workers. Temperance forces have long ago learned that the liquor evil is the devil's best, (or worst) instrument, and that the ways of it are the ways of deceit, as deceitful as

say that was far too sweeping a statement.—Christian Science Monitor.

That Body of Hours

By James U. Barton, M.D.

SHOULD THE GALL BLADDER BE REMOVED

It seems like common sense when the symptoms of an ailment become pronounced that, instead of having the patient undergo months of pain and distress, operation to remove the cause be undergone. I am referring to inflammation and stone formation in the gall bladder. However some of our research physicians and also surgeons are carefully investigating the results of these operations. As a certain proportion have the pain and distress return some months or years after operation, they are trying to work out a method that will give comfort to patients whose symptoms are not too severe, and operate only on those where the symptoms are very severe and the X-ray test and figures definitely show that a serious condition exists.

Dr. E. A. Graham who has done much research work on the gall bladder, and Dr. W. A. Mackey, in the Journal of the American Medical Association, call attention to unsatisfactory results from operations where the X-ray findings show very little change in the gall bladder. Their opinion and that of many other outstanding physicians and surgeons is that operations on the gall bladder that does not contain stones are not as satisfactory as in those cases where gall stones are present.

The important symptom to consider in gall bladder ailments is pain; not simply the dull pain in the upper part of the right side of the abdomen, but that severe "colic" which produces such terrible suffering. In the opinion of Drs. Graham and Mackey, if this very severe pain does not exist and there are no stones present, the results of operation are likely to be unsatisfactory in about 40 per cent of the cases. Not only does the dull pain fail to disappear, but the great amount of gas in stomach and abdomen is likely to remain even after operation in the 40 per cent above noted.

A NEW ANGLE

Mr.—The repeated reference in your Public Forum column to the use of wine at the marriage feast in Cana of Galilee has led me to indicate the misapplication of the incident to the question under discussion in these columns. The Divine Teacher was about to set out on a public ministry. The ever the New England operators, the Scribes and Pharisees with its outward cleansing had replaced the joy and fellowship of religious services, and this first miracle in His yet semi-public ministry indicated how under His direction and divine power the element used for this outward formal cleansing became an element indicative of joy and fellowship at the festival with the bridegroom and the bride. Wine is used symbolically to indicate two conditions diametrically opposed to one another; a rich supply, joy and gladness on the one hand, and on the other, want, sorrow and sadness. The former is found recorded in Deut. 32, 12-14, where it is said "The Lord alone did lead them" and they "Drank the pure blood of the grape." This condition He came to restore again and so He indicates by the miracle at the marriage feast, (John 2, 1-11). The latter is pictured in Deut. 32, 15-33, where it is said that they "Forsook God which made them" and that they had "Forgotten God that formed" them and that "Their grapes are grapes of gall, and their clusters are bitter; their wine is the poison of dragons and the cruel venom of asps." A similar condition of this latter class is depicted in Isaiah 5, 8-30. Compare also Proverbs 23, 29-35 and the Pharisee's cup Luke 11, 39.

Two kinds of wine thus picture two conditions of society, the one, where is manifested Divine care, leadership and supplies, new wine (the pure blood of the grape) the spiritual feast, a real marriage feast with bride and bridegroom where heartfelt joy and fellowship replaces outward form and manifested want; the other, where there is revealed forgetfulness, unbelief, adversity, bitterness, malice and final retribution. It is not difficult to know with which to associate the Man of Galilee, nor do we doubt where to classify the scribes and pharisees of Christ's day upon whom though total abstinence were pronounced woes like to those of Isaiah 5, 11. The question is, where do we scribbles of this Public Forum fit in? I am, Sir, etc., INQUIRER.

ELECTRIC LIGHT PROBLEM

Mr.—I want to correct a statement made in my last letter as to the powers conferred upon the Maritime Electric Company by the 1927 local statute. My statement was that certain rights and privileges

Mr. King and the Liquor Interests

(Toronto Mail and Empire)

So the Canadian-United States trade treaty, so hastily signed by Mr. Mackenzie King as soon as he got into power, is in danger. It, or rather a part of it, is in danger because Washington is not playing quite in accord with Canadian ideas about the duties to be charged on Canadian whiskey entering the republic. It was Mr. Mackenzie King who during his former term in office put the Federal Treasury to considerable expense in assisting the United States to prevent the smuggling of our liquor across the border. Now the same gentleman is faced with the task of obtaining freer entry for the same kinds of liquor to the American market.

After the repeal of prohibition across the line there sprang up an enormous demand for Canadian alcohol, a larger demand than our distillers could meet. So they set to work accumulating an adequate supply of matured stuff against the time when freer entry might be accorded to it. When Mr. King rushed down to Washington and, after a few minutes' talk with President Roosevelt, committed his Government to the Canadian-American trade treaty, everything looked lovely for the distillers. The American duty on our whiskey was cut in half and Canadian liquor stocks climbed on the Toronto, Montreal and New York Stock Exchanges.

But a surprise was in store for the optimists. American interests got busy working up a bill which would be disclosed in the House of Commons at Ottawa this week, that a round-about-way has been discovered of shutting out our liquor so that United States distillers may have the market more to themselves. According to Mr. Euler, Minister of Trade and Commerce, Washington has issued all directives against the labeling of any foreign whiskey as "bottled in bond under Government supervision." This slogan was to be the sales cry of Canadian distillers across the line.

Much worse in its potential power for harm is the legislation now well

on its way through Congress authorizing the authorities to prevent the admission of liquor shipments from distilleries against which the Washington Government may have claims under the internal revenue laws. As most of the Canadian distilleries are said to be engaged in tax disputes with the American authorities, such legislation may amount to a blanket embargo on our whiskey. It is said, however, that our leading distillers hope to settle matters with the American Government by paying over a few million dollars.

Premier King and Mr. Euler are upset over the situation which has arisen because the former was in such a hurry to obtain a treaty at Washington that he signed one without knowing quite what he was doing—at least in some respects. The Canadian Premier should have known that it was very difficult to obtain any fool-proof agreement with the friendly neighboring country. There is much in history which shows that no one need expect for Canada's canned fish into the United States market was included in a treaty with Washington. But the concession was largely negated by a later ordinance placing a heavy tax on the tin containers.

One of the obstacles to arriving at firm arrangements with the republic lies in the separation of the executive and legislative aspects of administration. None of the Ministers has a seat in Congress, and the latter body often over-rides the occupant of the White House and his Cabinet. The pigeon holes at Washington are filled with treaties signed by the executive which have never been ratified by Congress, and there are other treaties which have been rendered worthless by the action of some department of Government. In the present instance, however, Mr. King and Mr. Euler, while admitting that they are worried, have expressed hope that some way may be found around an unfortunate impasse.

INDIANS LOSING ANCIENT CRAFTS

(By The Canadian Press) MONTREAL, March 24—Canadian Indians have succumbed to the lure of modern civilization and are, for the most part, losing their old aptitudes for interpreting beauty in skillful handicraft, according to a report presented to the Canadian Handicraft Guild by Allen M. S. Lighthall, chairman of the Indian Committee. She was speaking of such traditional Indian craftwork as the making of snowshoes and moccasins, baskets, leather, quill and bead work.

TOXOID PREVENTS DIPHTHERIA

Mr.—Down through the ages, in fact until a few years ago, the name Diphtheria and its associations brought pallor to the faces and produced a feeling of terror to parents who had witnessed its ravages, whose homes had been visited by this scourge, whose families in many instances had been either wiped out completely or bereft of several members the parents sometimes believing it was a visitation by an angry god or, at least, having the full assurance it was God's will. Then medical science discovered the germ which caused the disease and not long afterwards discovered a serum that would cure the disease

when given early enough. Surely you will agree this was a wonderful discovery and has resulted in the saving of thousands—perhaps millions of young lives. Now a much more important discovery has been made. It has been found out that Diphtheria can be prevented, that no person need contract the disease, that everyone can be protected, that no cases need occur and consequently no deaths from this disease, no more tears shed for the loss of loved ones taken, that it was not, after all, "God's Will" that children or adults should die from this dread pestilence. One would naturally suppose that parents of young children, whom they love and strive for, would demand from the guardians of Public Health this protection for their children but except in a small percentage of cases this is not the rule. It takes much persuasion to interest the majority of the parents to have their children so protected. Each year the Department of Public Health conduct Diphtheria Immunizing Clinics in each of the City schools and in the rural schools of the province. During the past year more than 15,000 school and preschool children have been given this protection and, as a result, we have upwards of 60% of the school children protected up to fourteen years of age. This has resulted in a decided lowering of both cases and deaths from this disease. If we succeeded in reaching our objective, namely 100% protection, then it would not be necessary to record any cases or deaths. Then Diphtheria would cease to be a cause of death in Prince Edward Island.

Commencing on Thursday, March 26th, Diphtheria Immunizing Clinics will be started in City schools and school children not already protected, as well as preschool children six months and upwards, will be given the opportunity of protection. Watch the papers for notification of clinics in each City school. Bring your preschool children to the nearest clinic. I am, Sir, etc., B. C. KEEPING, Deputy Minister of Health.

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