

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

President—W. Chester B. McLane, M.P. Vice-President—J. B. Burnett, F.J.I. Secretary—L. H. Col. D. A. MacLennan, D.C.O. Editor and Managing Director—J. B. Burnett, F.J.I. Associate Editors—Frank Walker and D. R. Currie. Morning Daily (founded 1887) 50¢ per year (in advance) del. vered. \$4.00 per year (in advance) mailed to Canada and United States. SATURDAY, JANUARY 19, 1935.

FOR MUSIC LOVERS

Music lovers should by all means endeavor to see and hear the motion picture "Evensong" now running, under I.O.D.E. auspices, in the Prince Edward Theatre. It is justly said to rival "One Night of Love" in which, for the first time so far as we are aware, a real attempt was made to use modern talking picture equipment in reproducing scenes from grand opera. The significance of both these pictures is their unqualified success as pioneer efforts to raise the talking picture out of the field of melodrama into that of art. The popular story element is there for those who desire it; but the music—the glorious music of the human voice in soaring flight of theme and melody, with such orchestral accompaniment and scenic effects as heretofore could only be enjoyed at performances in great centres of population—takes precedence over everything else; and one sits entranced under the spell evoked upon the screen with such marvellous precision and effect.

The significance of these pictures, we repeat, lies in the fact that they are successful pioneer efforts. They will undoubtedly be followed by still more ambitious attempts. The vast field of opera and musical pageantry offers unlimited opportunity for artistic motion picture production. Think of what could be achieved in popularizing whole operas of Verdi, Puccini, of Bizet, of Gounod and Mozart! Think of the possibilities of Wagnerian opera—of reproducing "Tristan und Isolde," "Das Rheingold," "Tannhauser," "Lohengrin," "Parsifal" and "Die Meistersinger" in every picture theatre throughout the country! Would such productions be popular? Perhaps not immediately. But the effect of such pictures as "One Night of Love" and "Evensong" is to stimulate popular appetite for this kind of music which in European countries is regarded as a common heritage. With us it has unfortunately been out of the reach of the ordinary purse. But heard and understood, it cannot fail to make its appeal. The public ear, once attuned to it, will demand such entertainment; will grow more and more critical and insistent in its demand; and will turn with disgust from the vulgarity perpetuated in the name of musical entertainment in so many present screen and radio productions.

EDUCATIONAL WEEK

Starting on Feb. 2nd, an Educational Week is being inaugurated in Canada by the Canadian Teachers' Federation, with the support and co-operation of the Provincial Departments of Education, the Chamber of Commerce and Boards of Trade, the Women's Institutes, the Women's Council of Canada, the various service clubs and, it is hoped, of the public generally. The object, which is to inform the public as to the work of our educational institutions and stimulate public interest in what is being done in our schools, colleges and universities, should make a very wide appeal. Every province will participate in the movement which is being organized by representatives of the Canadian Teachers' Federation, Miss Jacqueline Macdonald, of Prince Street School, being the representative of the organization for this Province.

An important feature of the campaign will be addresses on "Highways of Life." The clergy of all denominations are invited by the organization to utilize Sunday, Feb. 3, for the purpose of preaching especially on the selected subject of "Education: the Highway of Life," and no doubt the clergy of this Province will fall into line with their brethren elsewhere.

A DYNAMIC WORKER

An interesting biography entitled simply "R. B. Bennett," has made its appearance, the author being Mr. Andrew D. MacLean, a former private secretary of the Dominion Prime Minister. The book was written, Mr. MacLean states, without the knowledge or permission of Mr. Bennett. While it is frankly critical in places, its total effect is to leave an impression of unbounded admiration on the writer's part for Mr. Bennett's leadership, for his real and sincerity, his incisive, held speech, his kindness, his vast charities, his accuracy, his inordinate capacity for hard work, and his dynamic energy.

The latter characteristics are strikingly illustrated by Mr. MacLean in such passages as the following: "Picture the Prime Minister—late one bright night in his office . . .

At 5.30 a.m. the train which is to take him to Quebec (and thence to England) passes through Ottawa, and he must catch it.

"At 3 a.m. he is still dictating . . . no pause, because of weariness, to think over what he wants to say; indeed, the stenographer's pencil flies, to keep up with the rapid flow of beautiful English . . . in a corner of his room, or a sofa, a secretary, exhausted, has thrown himself down for a breathing-spell, and now is deep in slumber . . . in the stenographer's room, two weary girls, their notebooks crammed from cover to cover (it is well known the Prime Minister can dictate in an hour material that would take an ordinary man an entire morning), have fallen asleep, wrapped in each other's arms, heads on each other's shoulders, oblivious to all around them!"

THE PUBLIC LIBRARY

The marked increase in the circulation of books at the Harris Memorial and Legislative Library during the past year, as shown in the annual reports published elsewhere in today's issue, more than justifies Chairman J. P. Gordon's comment that there is widespread interest in good literature throughout the section served by the Library. With the acquisition of the Carnegie Demonstration Library books and the remodelling of the institution along modern library lines, the number of patrons has steadily increased. The Library has become, as it was intended to be, a popular community centre, and its educational as well as recreational benefits are reaching an ever-widening circle of our citizens. The good work must go on, and it is emphasized in the chairman's report that more financial support is required for this necessary purpose. In view of the progress made last year, such an appeal should meet with generous response.

EDITORIAL NOTES

We are now all set under the Marketing Act.

The Speech from the Throne is the most momentous since Confederation.

The present standing of parties in the local legislature is, Conservatives 16, Liberals 12, vacancies 2.

The number of hogs graded in Canada during the first week of 1935 was 40,863 an increase of 2,443 over the corresponding week of 1934.

Western Canada shipped 116,061 cattle; 7,715 calves; 199,323 hogs; and 73,242 sheep to Eastern Canada during the 52 weeks of 1934.

Purchasers of seed during the coming season will be able to identify the red clover and alsike seed imported from the British Isles and New Zealand as it will contain stained seed according to origin, as required by the regulations under the Seeds Act.

The export market for frozen poultry has opened up earlier than in 1934. Already 2,000 boxes of chickens have arrived on the British market, with more shipments to follow. One shipment from the Western Provinces is routed via the Panama Canal.

Judging from the large demand for poultry marked by the official grades, it is apparent that Canadians are becoming familiar with those grades. More tagged poultry was displayed and sold on grade during the recent holiday season than in any year since grade tagging was introduced.

In 1930 Canada exported 470,000 barrels of apples; by 1934 this had increased to 1,268,000 barrels, and for the shipping season 1933-34 all records were broken with a total of 3,476,114 barrels shipped out of the country. In 1930 Canada's export apple trade was confined to nine countries; by 1934 thirty-six countries received Canadian apples.

Up to the end of December 1934, the number of pure bred cattle registered during the year with the Canadian National Records, approved by the Dominion Minister of Agriculture, was 2,860 horses; 32,349 cattle; 11,862 sheep; 7,751 swine; 8,696 fowls; 7,566 goats; 1,975 poultry and 99 goats. Each class of animal showed an increase on 1933: horses, 110 increase; cattle, 3,269; sheep, 1,004; swine, 1,118; fowls, 486; dogs, 89; poultry, 23; and goats 14.

Which month is most popular here for provincial elections? Since Confederation there has been an

Notes By The Way

To be useful a man has to keep busy, and the more he does the greater is his ambition to do still more, and to enlarge his usefulness. The useful man keeps growing. He is forever finding new outlets for his inspired ideas. As people grow in intelligence they grow in breadth of viewpoint. Their horizon becomes endless. Men's minds create enterprises. These enterprises often are jealous and compete with each other. In this connection it is interesting to think upon a saying, recently made by Arthur Brisbane: "Things that are useful," he said, "do not interfere with each other."

For some while before the Southport (Labour Party) Conference the Press had encouraged the public to expect a good stand-up fight between the platform and Sir Stafford Cripps' Socialist League. There were hopes of a spiky even suggestion of a victory for the Left and it all came to nothing—no more or less similar predictions have come to nothing at every previous conference since there was a Labour Party. Indeed, the public must have a remarkably short memory if it takes these exciting prognostications very seriously. For each year comes the same anti-climax. Always there is the platform clinging tenaciously to Right or Centre; always there is the ponderous Trade Union steam roller in reserve; to flatten out any restiveness among the local Labour Parties proper; always there is the much-paraphrased, but foredoomed protagonist of revolt: Maxton or Hook or (it is strange to remember) Mosley—Lord Exton in The Fortnightly (London).

An exchange which has analyzed the last census returns finds people in all the Western Provinces. The only in Prince Edward Island do Scots or their descendants come first, though they are second in Nova Scotia, fourth in New Brunswick, third in Ontario, and second in all the Western Provinces. The French-speaking elements predominate in Quebec, lead every other race in New Brunswick, and are fourth in the remaining provinces. The Irish are second in Ontario and third in each of the other provinces. All four races of the French-speaking elements predominate in Quebec, lead every other race in New Brunswick, and are fourth in the remaining provinces.

Success in business, as well as in life, is traceable more to imagination, or to the being a plodder than anything else. Willing plodders there are aplenty. But where are the men and women with ideas—with imagination? Tens of thousands of jobs await them all over the world! Probably not one in a hundred—perhaps not one in a thousand—of those who are in a position, has any ideas as to why he applies, outside the fact that he wants to earn some money. That is one reason why it is so difficult to fill any position. But let a man of imagination, or one being a plodder, in idea, present himself and he will be received with acclaim! Men who have built great enterprises started with practical ideas, floating them to success over a sea of imagination.

Take the oft-repeated word "well," or the phrase, "it's the nuts," now in wide-spread parlance. As substitutes for "fine" and "good" there is no doubt that these capsules of characterization contain a flavor which has been pretty well dried out of their older compeers. But the stricture of usage wears away the significance of many words and combinations thereof, and slang to be really effective must offer a degree of novelty and crispness. Why not give the less regularly employed synonyms at least a part-time job?—Christian Science Monitor.

A car that "runs" has been invented by a worker at an automobile factory at Oorky, Russia. It is an autoleigh. Instead of wheels it has skis which operate rather like feet. Two pairs of skis take the place of the book wheels. They are more forward along grooves in the car's chassis and then press at the snow so that the car moves forward three feet. This brings the skis to their original position at the rear of the grooves. The pair of skis which take the place of the front wheels are used to steady the car. They do not add anything to its speed. They glide over the snow as the car is pushed forward by an ordinary motor engine.

It is calculated that, prior to the depression, the average man of 70 spent 18 years of his life in actual work and the rest in sleeping, eating and enjoying himself. That being the case, under a 30-hour week it is being proposed in some quarters, a man who reaches the election every month of the year except February, March and October. In 1912 it was held on January 3; in 1920, January 30; in 1924, April 24; in 1928, April 2; in 1932, May 1; in 1936, June 30; in 1940, July 25; in 1944, July 26; in 1948, August 4; in 1952, September 16; in 1956, November 18; in 1960, December 12; in 1964, December 7.

Hon. James I. Bowman, M.P., is the eighteenth Speaker since Confederation. He has been preceded by Hon. James Cockburn, Q.C., 1897-74; T. W. Anglin, 1874-1878; J. G. A. Blanchet, M.D., 1879-82; J. A. Kirkpatrick, Q.C., 1889-97; J. A. Oumet, Q.C., 1897-1906; Sir James D. Edgar, K.C., M.G., 1896-99; Thos. Bain, 1899-1900; L. P. Brodeur, LL.D., 1901-04; N. A. Belcourt, K.C., 1904-1908; R. F. Sutherland, K.C., 1908-1914; Charles Macleod, LL.D., 1914-1917; E. N. Rhodes, 1917-21; R. Lemieux, 1921-30; G. C. Black, K.C., 1930-1936.

That Body of Yours

By James W. Barton, M.D.

EPSOM SALTS IN TREATING CANCER

"The groups of warts which often appear on the hands of children respond in a remarkable degree to treatment with Epsom salts (magnesium sulphate) in about 40 per cent the warts disappear after the use of the salts for two or three months, and in other cases the majority of them disappear while the mother warts themselves remain."

Warts have been likened to skin cancers in that cancer is the same growth only growing inwards instead of outwards.

In 1931 Dr. E. Brumpt in Bulletin of the Academy of Medicine showed that cancer is about ten times less frequent in Egypt than in European countries; he believed therefore that this is due to the sun sulphate in the soil and water.

In small doses magnesium sulphate have a beneficial effect in the treatment of conditions which are forerunners of cancer as demonstrated by the Redumhemmet, Stockholm.

With the above facts in mind Dr. R. Percy Wright, Montreal, gave magnesium sulphate a trial in a number of cases of cancer; three of these gave most gratifying results whilst in several others there was little or no improvement.

Dr. Wright gave doses of 1 to 2 teaspoonful in water by mouth 2 or three times daily, depending upon the effect upon the intestine. Three or four stools or movements daily was considered as much as the patient could withstand and if there were more the amount of magnesium sulphate was reduced. One salt may be given with milk, orange juice, or as at the Montreal General Hospital in a mixture flavored with elixir of pepsin and camphor water.

As usual with physicians reporting results in just a few cases Dr. Wright says "that no claim can be made as to the curative value, but in certain cases treated we have noted: (1) lessening of size of tumor and clearing of the slough; (2) relief from pain; (3) marked improvement in the mental attitude of the patient; (4) the patient attains a feeling of well being."

I am passing along this information regarding the use of Epsom salts in cancer; it may be very much worth while.

The builder who first bridged Niagara's gorge, Before he swung his cable, shore to shore, Sent out across the gulf his venturing kite, Bearing a slender cord for unseen hands To grasp upon the further cliff and yet A greater cord, and then a greater yet Till at the last across the chasm swung The cable—then the mighty bridge in air! So we may send our little timid thought Across the void, out to God's reaching hands— Send out our love and faith to thread the deep— Thought after thought until the little cord Has gripped to a chain no chance can break. And we are anchored to the Infinite! —Edwin Markham.

alotted span, which has changed little since the Peasants' time, may have to put in only ten years, or so of actual wage effort.

PUBLIC FORUM

This column is open for the discussion by correspondents of subjects of local interest. The Editor of the Charlotte Town Guardian does not necessarily endorse the opinions of correspondents.

JUDGES AND JURIES

Sir,—I confess that I do not know the true meaning of the biblical assertion that the quality of mercy is not "strained."

ASTRAIDLE THE FENCE

Sir,—The obstructionist organ—captioned "Bennett's Record"—is a sordid fence, made by a show of force. It sits the Ottawa Agri-Seminar, despite Mackenzie King's voice-vice; the Farm Creditors Adjustment Act, and the Bank of Canada Act. On these it roundly abuses Premier Bennett, and says that he is (reserving the Bank for future attack), showing up in India rubber enlargements, their intuity and failures.

Having done this to its own satisfaction, it then turns to the other side of the fence, voice-voicing in the opposite direction, to take credit for Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Fieldstone, and the tall Mr. King as being the true and original creators of these monumental failures.

SUNDREAMS FROM CUCUMBERS

Sir,—The local gyrator doesn't seem to have discovered it is enough to know what he is doing. In its Tuesday issue it publishes nearly a column from Saturday Night, taking credit for the "crisp cucumber" that propagated the "crisp cucumber."

Instead of those resplendent rays, however, it did not contain a passage opposed to the Bennett claim, while on the contrary it defended it. "Canadian stock markets have at no time shown any signs of perturbation over Mr. Bennett's announcement that he proposes to reform the capitalistic system."

"The Conservative is not, or never has been, and will not be and will not become, a sort of Nazi organization." Then,—"Can it be that Mr. Bennett says the Stevens were the right line to take?"

A TRIBUTE

Sir,—We have heard some people criticizing the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, and saying that that organization was an unnecessary expense, and of no benefit to this Province. In most cases those who belittle the "Mounties" are on the side of politics who feel that they have a right to fault with any improvements brought about by the present Government whatsoever, or perhaps are men who are fond of doing all the investigating themselves, so as to have a big story to tell, but are the very same ones who will visit the bootleggers and themselves become a drunken nuisance in the community.

To satisfy these all-wise, jealous critics that the R. C. M. P. ARE an acquisition to this Province, let us now draw their attention to the many rum seizures made by them lately in this part of the country. Take for one instance their recent raid upon a bootlegging operation here, and the discovery, with the aid of some Rocky Point lads, of a large quantity of smuggled rum stored in a den outside the harbour's mouth beyond Holland Cove. To the Mounties and to the lads who co-operated with them in the stopping of this illicit traffic, great credit is indeed due. For several years residents in the vicinity of Rocky Point were pestered by the coming

Shooting Stars

(Anthony Clyne, in the Edinburgh Scotsman)

A little time ago Europe was startled from Siberia to Seville, from Athens to Dublin, by a brilliant display of meteors. A hundred a minute were observed from some localities. In Portugal the peasants were so alarmed by the showers of shooting stars they believed the earth would be set alight, and rang the fire-alarm bells. In the Black Forest they whispered of collision with a comet and the imminent dissolution of all things sublunary.

The astronomers, quite unperturbed, explained that the celestial fireworks were caused by the passage of the earth through the tail of a comet, known as Giacobinidini's, and they referred to published in astronomical journals. They now remind us that on nights about November 16 we may expect to see if weather permits, the Leonid meteors, so called because they appear to radiate from the constellation of Leo. They arrive about the middle of November every year, while in August come the Perseids, and in May the Aquarids. All these displays are due to different known comets.

Every November some of the shooting stars are seen, and profuse displays recur at intervals of 33 or 34 years. The comet concerned, known as Tempel's, because discovered by an astronomer on that name, circles round the sun in a little over thirty-three years, preceded and followed by a stream of meteors along its long oval orbit. In the part of its path nearest to the comet they are much more densely encountered than elsewhere every 33 or 34 years.

Brilliant Displays There were extraordinary displays in November, 1833, according to one account, "was as full of shooting stars as it ever is of snowflakes in a snowstorm." It was estimated that 200,000 meteors an hour were visible for five or six hours, ranging in brightness from mere points of light to the splendor of Jupiter or Venus. Again round about 1866 magnificent showers were seen.

In 1899 and 1900, however, watchers were disappointed by meagre displays. This has been accounted for by computations indicating that the orbit of the comet was affected by the attraction of the big planets Jupiter and Saturn. There was, however, a copious shower in 1902.

Millions of meteors enter the earth's atmosphere every day from outer space, which seems with us to be a negligible number, some, the multitudinous fragments of comets, some possibly flung out by planets during frightful volcanic convulsions, the discarded debris of the formation of the Solar System, but a very few of those that appear in our sky.

And of those who criticize the R. C. M. P. forever hold their peace and endeavour themselves to emulate the high standards, the real manly, generous and spirit of fair play shown by our Mounties—that fine organization which all intelligent Islanders should be proud to have among us.

I am, Sir, etc., (After this letter was written and ready for delivery to the Guardian the writer noticed a much better one in the Public Forum championing the R. C. M. P. followed by an editorial along the same lines, but I feel too much cannot be printed in their favor.—P.)

COLDS!

Prompt and effective relief is obtained in Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough and Bronchitis. Troubles in Infant and adult.

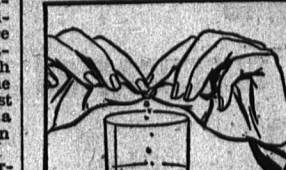
Macs Syrup of Tar and Cod Liver Oil Compound

This preparation is compounded from pure drugs and has been thoroughly tried and tested. Eradicate colds quickly, before they become deep-seated, thus tending the sufferer to serious bronchial and pulmonary conditions.

The Two Macs

Stomach Troubles—Don't Forget Dr. L. E. Evans Stomach Mixture.

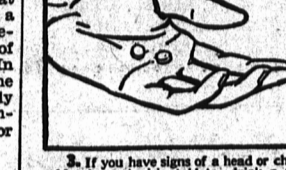
NOW SORE THROAT EASED IN LESS THAN 3 MINUTES!



1. Crush and stir 3 Aspirin tablets in a third of a glass of water.



2. Gargle thoroughly—throw head way back allowing water to reach throat. Repeat—do not swallow mouth.



3. If you have signs of a head or chest cold take 3 Aspirin tablets—dissolve in a full glass of water. Repeat in 2 hours.

Rawness, Irritation Go at Once Note Directions for New Instant Treatment

Incredible as it may seem, doctors are now prescribing a way that relieves raw, painful sore throat in as little as 2 to 3 minutes!

All you do is crush and stir 3 Aspirin tablets in 1/3 glass of water and gargle with it twice.

Aspirin tablets disintegrate so completely no irritating particles are left. Results are immediate. At once soreness is eased—discomfort allayed.

Everywhere throat specialists urge this fundamental treatment instead of less effective old-time "washes" and "antiseptics." Remember this. And when you buy, see that you get ASPIRIN. It is made in Canada and all druggists have it. Look for the name Bayer on every Aspirin tablet. Aspirin is the trade mark of the Bayer Company, Limited.

DOES NOT HARM THE HEART



proach the earth are so small that they are instantaneously burnt up. The earth is continually bombarded by myriads that evaporate before they reach its surface. Very rarely larger ones are not entirely destroyed, and in the course of ages countless thousands must have fallen. No part of the earth's surface is exempt from bombardment by these missiles, yet the damage done to man and his works in historic times has been negligible. A colossal disaster is certainly within the bounds of possibility, and for all we know a big city may be wiped out, a whole region laid waste by some exceptionally massive meteorite.

Siberian Meteorite One like that struck Siberia on June 30, 1908. Thousands in the province of Yenisei were startled by a shooting star of prodigious brilliance and tens of thousands heard its thunderous roar. At far distant places earth tremors were registered, and even in England microbarographs recorded the air disturbance. It fell in the depths of the trackless primeval wilderness of Siberia, and for years only half-discredited rumors of legends of forest-lair Jaws and scores by fire percolated to civilization. During the Great War and the Russian Revolution the event almost faded from recollection. In 1927 a scientific expedition headed by Leonid Kulik, a Russian geologist, penetrated with great difficulty to the place.

In a rough circle about seventy miles in diameter the forest was destroyed, millions of trees blown down by the blast like corn under a gale, with tops pointing from the centre, those nearer to it stripped of bark and branches and scorched. In the centre Kulik found an area several miles across torn and furrowed as by some gigantic harrow and pitted with numerous crater-like depressions, doubtless caused by the pieces into which the meteorite exploded, each weighing upwards of 100 tons and probably buried at a considerable depth.

Even the Siberian meteorite is dwarfed by that which, in some prehistoric epoch, created the huge crater in the Arizona desert, 4000 feet across by 550 feet deep, with a rim rising 130 feet above the surrounding plain. Masses of meteoric iron, some containing minute diamonds, have been found scattered over a radius of four miles, relics of the stupendous speed with which they descended.

British Specimen Tiny in comparison is the largest meteorite known to have descended in the British Isles and exhibited amongst some 350 of these objects in the South Kensington Museum. A

burghman on a farm near Scarborough saw it fall in the next field out of a clear sky on the afternoon of December 13, 1796. Dug out of the soil at no great depth, it was found to weigh about 56 lb. Also in Yorkshire another specimen was meteorite fell on October 13, 1914, with a brilliant flash and a thunderous report, reaching the ground near Wigton and proving to be 33lb. in weight.

One of the largest meteorites known was found not many years ago near Grootfontein, in South-West Africa, a mass of metal weighing 50 tons. A still larger one was discovered in 1901 in the wilds of Tanganyika, 84 tons of nickel-steel so hard that a piece two inches thick required four hours to remove it by hack-saw and sledge-hammer. The natives call it "the evil stone," because they cannot fashion assegais from it.

Thirteen huge casters were formed in a meteorite that hurled down in the desert in Central Australia. The blackfellows will camp within miles of the place, calling it "chindru chinnu warr chingwi yaba," which means "man-walk-fire-devil-rock." This seems to indicate that the meteorite fell within a period of tribal memory.

Professor Kulik learned that Tungus tribes in Siberia regarded the meteorite there as a visitation to punish the wicked, sent by a god called "Agdy," meaning "Fire," a deity worshipped since 1908 with profound awe.

The black stone in the Kaaba at Mecca, an object of veneration to all Moslems, is supposed to be a meteorite, though the guardians of the shrine have not permitted a piece to be analysed. Ambition to possess an omnipotent talisman, not scientific curiosity, was the motive of the Arab pilgrim who was defeated a few years ago breaking a fragment off and paid for the sacrifice with his life.

RAW FURS

Bring or send me your Mink, Muskrats, Raccoon, Cross or Red Fox before January 25th as this is the last receiving day for the February Sale. Special prices up to the 25th.

J. D. JENKINS L-3659-1-19-31.

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