

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

Morning Daily (Founded in 1837) President, Lt.-Col. W. Chester S. McLure Vice President, J. R. Burnett, F. J. I. Secretary, Lt.-Col. D. A. MacKinnon, D. S. O. Editor and Managing Director, J. R. Burnett, F. J. I. Associate Editor, Frank Walker

SUBSCRIPTION RATES \$5.00 per year (in advance) delivered to City \$4.00 per year (in advance) mailed to P. E. Island \$3.00 per year (in advance) mailed to Canada and U.S. Members Audit Bureau of Circulations

"The Strongest Memory is Weaker than the Weakest Ink."

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1939.

Island Seed Potatoes Featured

The high prestige maintained by Prince Edward Island seed potatoes is evident from a booklet received in the mail, published in connection with the Silver Anniversary of the Iowa State Vegetable Growers Association, held Dec. 1 and 2 in Garner, Iowa. Cooperating in the programme are the Agricultural Extension Service of Iowa State College, the Chamber of Commerce and City of Garner, and the Farm Bureau of Hancock County. The programme for Dec. 2 (today) includes an address by Mr. Ben Picha, manager of the Hollandale, (Minnesota) Marketing Association, on "The use of Prince Edward Island seed cobbler in the West"; a paper on "The Distribution of Prince Edward Island Cobblers" prepared by Mr. J. W. Boulter, manager of the P. E. I. Potato Growers Association, and an address by Mr. Sam Kennedy, Clear Lake, Iowa, on "Why I have bought my second Prince Edward Island car." The "car", of course, refers to a seed potato shipment. Mr. Kennedy bought his first car of P. E. I. seed last year and he is so pleased that he is not only repeating the order, but "telling the world" about it. The back page of the anniversary booklet is taken up by Mr. Kennedy, advertising his P. E. I. cobbler seed for foundation stock.

This is excellent publicity for the Island's potato industry, and speaks volumes for the reputation of our certified seed across the boundary line.

A Friendly Interpreter

One of the best informed writers in the United States is Miss Dorothy Thompson, who in a recent article advises her fellow countrymen that they need have no fear of being "dragged into" the war by the Allies. Those who feel that way would, says Miss Thompson, do well to subscribe to a few British periodicals and read them regularly. The desire not to extend the area of the war is obvious from these publications. "What the Allies do want from us," she says, "is our sympathetic interest, the economic collaboration which is implicit in our normal peace-time program of reciprocal trade, and the contribution of our thinking to the essential problem of the reorganization, first of Europe, and then of larger and larger parts of the world, for the solution of those political and economic problems which have led to the renewal of war."

Miss Thompson is optimistic with regard to the outcome. "The human mind has not been thrown into blackout by the war," she says. "On the contrary, it is apparently pulling itself together with a degree of concentration and lucidity which is very promising." Another misconception cleared up by the writer is with regard to alleged failure to formulate Britain's war aims more fully. It is realized, she says, that this war is part of a crisis in western civilization that demands for its solution imagination, intelligence and a re-awakened moral sense. The largest and most daring ideas are being tentatively unrolled: such ideas as curbs on national sovereignty; international economic planning; a radical renovation of the colonial problem, etc.

"The outstanding and fascinating fact that emerges from all the speculations about the future of Europe," says Miss Thompson, "is the absence of any emphasis on 'national' aims. All propaganda which might tend to destroy the prospect of a new Europe to which Germany is admitted as an equal seems definitely to be discouraged."

This kind of writing is splendid publicity for the Allied cause. Its appeal is to the intelligent, thinking people of the United States who are not so clamorous as the militant isolationists and pro-Nazi elements, but much more important in shaping the policies of the republic.

"Hard Work And Thinking"

Lord Tweedsmuir's inspiring address on Canada's war aims and efforts, and the hard work necessary to achieve victory, is a reminder of the fact that he is a soldier as well as a statesman, and knows whereof he speaks in discussing problems of modern warfare. Incidentally, His Excellency was a personal friend of the most romantic figure of the Great War—the late Colonel Lawrence of Arabia—who attributed all his success to concentrated effort. In a letter to one of his biographers, Liddell Hart, Lawrence stressed this as the most important lesson to be drawn from his career.

"Will you," wrote Lawrence, "strike a blow for hard work and thinking? I was not an instinctive soldier, automatic with intuitions and happy ideas. When I took a decision, or adopted an alternative, it was after studying every relevant—and many an irrelevant—factor. Geography, tribal structure, religion, social customs, language, appetites, standards—all were at my finger-ends. The enemy I knew almost like my own side. I risked myself among them a hundred times, to learn. The same with tactics. If I used a weapon well, it was because I could handle it. Rifles were easy. I put myself under instruction for Lewis, Vickers, and Hotchkiss. If you look at my article in The Pickaxe (journal of the Royal Engineers) you will see how much I learned about explosives, from my R. E. teachers, and how far I developed their methods. To use aircraft I learned to fly. To use armoured cars I learned to drive and fight them. I became a gunner at need, and could doctor and judge a camel. The same with strategy. I have written only a few pages on the art of war—

but in these I levy contribution from my predecessors of five languages. . . . Do make it clear that generalship, at least in my case, came of understanding, of hard study and brain-work and concentration. Had it come easy to me I should not have done it so well. If your book could persuade some of our new soldiers to read and mark and learn things outside drill manuals and tactical diagrams, it would do a good work. . . . The perfect general should know every thing in heaven and earth. So please, if you see me that way and agree with me, do use me as a text to preach for more study of books and history, a greater seriousness in military art. With 2,000 years of examples behind us we have no excuse, when fighting, for not fighting well."

This is the spirit in our fighting forces today, and it is one which can be carried over into our civilian duties. Efficiency in the field must be supported by efficiency in producing the sinews of war at home. We cannot all be soldiers, but we can all concentrate on the job on hand. Our best contribution to winning the war will be the doing of that job thoroughly.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Home Improvement loans to Charlottetown at the end of October totalled 286 amounting to \$87,392.01. Altogether in Canada the loans total 66,246 amounting to \$28,014,675.20.

According to a local diarist yesterday was the first December 1 for thirty-three years without snow; many years showed traffic on the railway held up.

John Brown, abolitionist, hanged this date, 1859. "There is an eternity behind and an eternity before, and this little speck in the centre, however long, is comparatively but a minute"—after his arrest at Harper's Ferry, October 1859.

Vigilance all along the line convinces authorities in Halifax that, if unauthorized word on Canada's war effort was being put out from there in the first weeks of the war, the lines of communication have been bottled up now.

What we want in farming here is not so much good advice as back bone—that determination to make good notwithstanding adverse circumstances. To him that overcometh the crown of life—not of heaven—is given, which history abundantly proves.

His Honour the Lieutenant Governor, evidently to his surprise, discovers he has to work for his \$7,000 per, and not merely walk down town swinging his gold-headed cane. At least, so he told the Scotsmen at their banquet—at which, by the way, he made a favourable impression by his first response since his appointment to the toast of his health.

There was a very large increase in the export of bacon and hams in October, the total being \$3,064,369 compared with \$1,924,156 in September and \$2,182,961 in October a year ago. The export for the first ten months of the year, however, is still less than a year ago, the amount being \$24,034,971 against \$25,963,744. The total export of meats in October was \$3,447,205, of which \$3,197,125 went to the United Kingdom and \$117,505 to the United States.

A typical British officer has been called to his reward in the person of Lieut-General Sir Tom Bridges. During the famous retreat from Mons in 1914 Sir Tom rallied his exhausted troops when they fell to the ground at St. Quentin too tired to continue. Sir Tom, with a toy drum, and a trumpet with a tin whistle, marched around the men, playing martial airs, until the soldiers roused themselves and continued the retreat. He was appointed head of the British war mission to the United States in 1918.

Lloyd George's latest "open letter" to the British public, besides giving added proof that, as an Irishman has said, "his future is behind him" will make glad the heart of Great Britain that her leaders today do not include one who, says the Gazette, in spite of what has happened, still believes that Russia could be depended upon as an ally, and whose mind is unable to realize the sorry truth that his country was not in a position to declare the war he says she ought to have done in September, 1938.

Cheaper Turkeys! Mr. Charles Zeigman, United Farmers of Ontario livestock manager, told delegates attending the annual meeting of the United Farmers Co-operative that Christmas turkeys will be cheaper this year. "The British Government has forbidden importation of turkeys, classing them as a luxury," he said. "That means there will be 3,000,000 to 4,000,000 pounds more on the Canadian market than normally. The price I believe will be lower. The same will be true to a less extent in the case of chickens."

There were 860 head of Canadian cattle sent abroad in October for the improvement of stock, 852 at \$84,049 going to the United States, five at \$450 to Newfoundland and three at \$1,970 to Colombia. Sheep to the number of 224 at \$4,473 went to the United States for the same purpose. Beef cattle weighing over 700 pounds were exported heavily, 16,944 at \$1,034,448 going to the United States alone. Half a dozen at \$750 went to the United Kingdom. There were 482 horses exported in the same month, the United States purchasing 328 at \$26,362, Bermuda four at \$1,500 and 150 at \$21,765 going to Newfoundland.

According to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, the total net direct liabilities of the Province at the end of last financial year was \$7,045,535, or approximately \$88 per head. According to the Bureau: "All provincial governments with the exception of Prince Edward Island have what are known as indirect or contingent liabilities. These government guarantees are for loans to or bonds issued by railways, municipalities, corporations, or other institutions. In the event of non-payment of this debt by the companies issuing the bonds provincial governments are liable. There is generally, however, good security and the liabilities guaranteed are never included in the balance sheet with direct provincial debt." Is this strictly accurate? What about the \$100,000 Potato Growers guarantee?

NOTES BY THE WAY

Because of war's horrors, Italian newspapers are to include more comic strips. Doubtless certain American readers would be glad to trade a number of their spaghetti or what-have-you, —Christian Science Monitor.

Fearing that they may be caught with large stocks of war goods on their hands, British manufacturers are taking out insurance against the early end of the war. That may be added to the optimistic signs appearing on the war horizon. —Chatnam News.

Himself a vegetarian, George Edward Shaw asks the assurance of the British authorities that soldiers who follow a similar diet be adequately looked after in this respect. He adds: "For some unexplained natural cause, vegetarians are the most ferocious class we have." They most certainly are if G.B.S. is a fair example. —Brantford Expositor.

It will be nice for George if that new gold strike in the old diggings near Dalhousie pans out as rich as its discoverers hope. And how convenient for the government! The gold will have to be shipped only about 300 miles before it's buried underground again at Fort Knox, Kentucky. —New York World-Telegram.

Major General McNaughton no doubt experienced one of the greatest thrills of his life recently when he went back home to Moosemin, Sask., where he was born. The day was cold and blustery, it "acted up" as only our western weather can, but the warmth of the greetings of the people he knew in his boyhood and youth would make the distinction military leader forget the weather. —Regina Leader-Post.

An Associated Press correspondent with a flair for arithmetic has made a careful estimate concerning the costs of war. They run high. He figures that the present struggle, notwithstanding the fact that its character has scarcely been spectacular to date, is running up an expense account at the rate of \$100,000,000 a day. This represents only the current cash outlay. It takes no cognizance of the losses in property, arms and that other major item, commercial revenue. The heaviest burden thus far and in prospect, is being borne by Germany; that is to say the German people. It is estimated that by the end of next March, if the war is still going on, and if the Hitler policy will have cost Germany, since the outbreak of hostilities, the enormous sum of \$12,000,000,000. The astronomical evers pass ordinary comprehension. It is difficult to try even to imagine how much \$12,000,000,000 represents. But the people who have been foolish enough to raise Hitler to power will find out how much it stands for in poverty, hardship and downright starvation. —Brantford Expositor.

It is always pleasant to see a brilliant family strain take form in the second generation. The purpose of this paragraph is to salute the genius and the perseverance of my friend Anthony Asquith. The film trade permitted him to enter his lovely portals some years ago because his name gave them a sense of importance. When he insisted that he wanted to make films they regarded it as an amiable idiosyncrasy on his part and allowed him to watch directors who had less than a quarter of his intelligence. Nothing could discourage him. When Asquith was given a chance on a gamble to direct "Pygmalion" the result was so good that crowds stormed the cinemas of the world to see it. Not only was it technically excellent but the direction was sensitive, humorous and intelligent, as few in the Asquith. —Atticus in Financial Post.

Ever since the Soviet-German Non-Aggression Pact shook the Japanese war god to the depths of his tiny soul, the policy of the country has consisted of a series of declarations of neutrality with regard to affairs in Europe coupled with continued encroachment on the rights of Third Powers in the Far East. Existing in the light of these facts, "settlements in the China affair" comes to have a very definite, and very broad meaning. Japan not only expects Britain, America and France to recognize her conquests. She wants them also to put pressure on the Chinese Central Government in Chungking to accept a dictated "compromise" and, finally, to relinquish their administrative privileges in the concessions and withdraw the armed forces which they have long maintained in China. Time was when such an act of self-abnegation was so unlikely that the Japanese themselves seemed hardly to believe in it. Today, the position is different. Japan's "neutrality" is worth something as a bargaining counter and she is planning to achieve by guile what she has failed to do by threat. —Hong Kong Press.

Winston Churchill is qualifying rapidly for the honor of being the most candid and outspoken man in the British public service today. It is the Churchill trait that is going to win out in the end. In his eyes past mistakes become the makings of future successes. To him past mistakes are tonics — bitter ones, perhaps — preparatory to greater and more determined efforts in the

Shop - Keeping In Pioneer Days

THE STORY OF REDEQUE'S FIRST STORE By E. S. D. From the Day - Book of William Schurman, merchant, "on the Island of St. John," begun 1784 (Continued from yesterday's Guardian)

Dennis Flynn's men's wear account would show how the ordinary man dressed in 1781. He was charged with the following: "2 yards and half broad-cloth 1: 5: 0 2 yards canlis 0 7 0 to black hankelcheaf 0 7 0 to fine comb 0 2 0 to one hat 0 15 0"

Obviously these pioneer log cabin shavers had a peculiar assortment of dry goods. One of the earliest dry goods items was "gus for musketeer" 20c. "Cora linen" sold in 1784 at 10c. "Lining ten per cent a yard, while the best was in the next year was charged at four shillings, or 80c. Serge is mentioned in 1800, two and half yards selling for one pound. This was a strange piece of yard and is in several accounts of 1800 and afterwards. What it was exactly, cannot be ascertained, but to hazard a guess it was probably a heavy thickened cloth for work clothes. Three yards of check (was this a shirting perhaps?) sold for 25c. Flannel in 1784 sold at 12c a yard. Binding, used so much for edging women's skirts was sold by the piece at 50c or 4 cents a yard. Linings sold from 25c to 70c a yard. Cotton was 50 cents the yard in 1800, corduroy ninety five, and cambric 25c. When more expensive goods included bairns, at eighty cents, muslin one dollar, and cambric \$2.20 a yard.

Important sundries on the dry goods shelf included pins, needles and buttons. Pins, though surely stocked, are not mentioned before 1800 when they sold at \$1.30 a dozen. This was a cheap price. The first needle entry in the diary of 1798 when Jonathan Palmer was charged with "quarter of hundred needles 1s. 3d." (25c) This perhaps was cheap, as they are more expensive in all later entries. In 1798 they were 18 for 30c, in 1800 six for 15c and in 1807 fifteen for 15c.

Buttons varied in price from eighteen to thirty cents a dozen, the smaller ones generally at 20c and the larger at 30c. All of the sundries were sold in bulk and cloth, bought thread. They bought it in small hanks or skeins, as embroidery thread is still purchased. The very first mention of thread in Schurman's diary is in the transaction account of December 10, 1784: "to one pair silks 0: 1: 6" In his case no doubt the thread was shoemaker coarse linen. In 1787 three "skeans" of thread sold for four and half pence. In 1798 12 skeins are charged at 8s. 6d. (over 14 cents in similar units) and very dear, as from 1800 to 1813 it was sold in penny and two penny skeins, and at 13 cents an ounce. No doubt that there were different skeins, and different grades of thread, as another account of the same year lists an ounce of thread at twenty-five cents. Silk thread also, so in similar units. The first silk entry, in 1798, "1 skean silk 0: 1: 0" (20c) was doubtless for some very precious sewing by the wife and child. Shaocong to whom it was charged for later on, entries were charged at 15 to 25c a skein. (To be continued)

G. B. S. PLEASE NOTE

LONDON — (CP) — To help vegetarians observe their scruples, special packets of margarine will be made with strictly vegetable ingredients, the government announces.

EVAUCTION BLESSING

EXMOUTH, England — (CP) — "There is no place like home," said a mother visiting her children here, "but my children are in a better place now than I can ever afford to give them."

days to come. To defeat a nation imbued with that spirit is a greater task than, Germany can accomplish. — Guelph Mercury.

Swine Breeders Attention

Now is the time to guard against FIG-WORM

By using the most effective remedy on the market MACS FIG-WORM TONIC POWDER

It will thoroughly abolish all traces of worms and improve the health of your hogs. PRICE 35 CENTS PER LB. We carry a complete line of Cattle Remedies.

Gassy Stomachs Relieved

Every person who is troubled with gas in the stomach and bowels should get a bottle of Dr. Evans Stomach Mixture and see how quickly it will relieve all distressing symptoms. Dr. Evans Stomach Mixture prevents all bad effects from gas, but it promotes the functional activity of the stomach, assists digestion and improves the appetite. Dr. Evans Stomach Mixture is sold only at the Two Macs at 85c per bottle. Get Your Bottle Today.

The 2 MACS

149 Great George Street

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.

ERBAN OATS

Sir—As we are receiving many inquiries from people throughout the Province regarding Erban Oats, I think it would be well to give the farmers some idea of the advantages of this oat which has only lately been introduced into the Province.

I understand that Mr. J. Walter Jones of Bunbury has grown this variety for four or five years with phenomenal success. There were some quantities of it distributed among the seed men of the Province during last season, and it was sown at eleven Dominion Government Experimental Stations in Prince Edward Island. It was sown with Banner and Victory which are two of our outstanding varieties and, comparing the average yield of the eleven plots, the result was as follows: Erban 51.9 bush; Banner 49.1; Victory 49.3. Erban Oats have 5 per cent less hull content than either of the other varieties so that, considering the lack of hull in Erban Oats, its increased nutritive value would be equal to an increase in yield of 1.8 bushels per acre. The straw of Erban Oats is not exceptionally coarse, but stands up wonderfully well in a storm. It carries up the heads of the grain better in this respect than either Banner or Victory.

Furthermore, it is highly resistant to both loose and covered smut. It is resistant to two or three of the different kinds of leaf rust and, when it is affected with rust, its grain does not seem to be affected as regards yield to the same extent as the other grains are.

I am indebted to the staff of the Experimental Farm for much of this information, and I wish to express my thanks to them. I would advise the farmers of the Province to try to obtain some seed of this variety so that they might in the near future grow their own crop of Erban. In my inquiries among the people who have been growing this oat for a year or two, I have yet to find anyone who is not perfectly satisfied with it. Therefore I have no hesitation in recommending it to other farmers.

We are anxious to know if there are any quantities of seed of this variety for distribution. We will then be in a position to know whether it is necessary or not for us to import seed so that the farmers may be supplied with Erban Oats.

Hoping to hear from all who have a surplus of this variety, and recommending it to the farmers of this Province. I am, Sir, etc. (W. H. DENNIS) Minister of Agriculture

I. Ins. Fully Says:

"Insurance is designed to take the uncertainty out of owning property. If you're correctly insured, you know where you'll stand if disaster takes a whack at your possessions."

W. K. ROGERS AGENCIES LTD CHARLOTTETOWN

Removal Notice

We have moved our store to 119 Kent St., next to Revue Hotel where we will carry a larger stock of Electrical Supplies, Fixtures, Lamps, etc. Call and inspect our large stock of Christmas decorations and gifts. Open evenings. Tree sets 45 cents and up.

Brown Electric Shop

PHONE 971 L-1220-12-1-21.

The Poet's Corner

THE SHEEP Slowly they pass In the grey of the evening Over the wet road, A flock of sheep, Slowly they wend In the grey of the gloaming Over the wet road. That winds through the town, Slowly they pass, And gleaming whitely Vanish away. In the grey of the evening, Ah, what memories Loom for a moment, Glean for a moment, And vanish away. Of the white days, When we two together Went in the evening, Where the sheep lay, We two together, Went with slow feet In the grey of the evening, Where the sheep lay, Whately they gleam For a moment and vanish In the grey of the evening, Of sorrowful years, Glean for a moment, All white, and go fading In the grey of the evening, Of sundering years.

—Seumas O'Sullivan.

Gas Attack

(Hamilton Spectator) Some months ago Punch published a cartoon in which a long-suffering citizen was seen sitting before his fireplace, a look of fury on his face and a poker gripped in his hand. In the corner was a radio with a dour expression upon its dial pouring forth alarming rumors and wordy opinions—that endless gabble about world events which listeners have been subjected for many days now. The cartoon likely had a sequel, whether it was ever drawn or not. The man with the poker got up and smashed the radio.

Many Canadians may have had that impulse yesterday, especially at 1:30 p.m., when O'Donnell, correspondent of the New York News, finished talking "through the facilities of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation." This correspondent, who had apparently been granted the courtesies of the front line by British and French authorities, started by telling citizens of the United States how thankful "we" should be that "we" were not in a war, how the politicians in London would fear to order an attack because the people would stand for the resulting casualty lists how the men in the armies were "sitting on their pants" in utter idleness, and ended by references to the superior strategic position occupied by Hitler.

Had the address been printed in pamphlet form and distributed, police would have arrested those who passed it around. As it was, the side of misrepresentation and discouragement came through "the facilities of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation."

Canada is at the hearing, though some radio commentators may not realize this. Canadians have had to suffer much over the air—the nightly sneers of Elmer Davis, the high-voiced "interpretations" of events by Katherine, the broadcast of round table discussions

The Health League Of Canada

THE GALLUP OF TUBERCULOSIS

Dr. George Gallup, Director of the American Institute of Public Opinion, recently asked a representative cross-section of the United States' public five questions in regard to tuberculosis. The first question was: "What do you think is the cause of tuberculosis?" The answers indicate that the public still think that the so-called "allies" are more important in the causation than the germ known as the tubercle bacillus. The germ was given as the cause in 18 per cent of the answers. Malnutrition was given in 13 per cent; run down condition in 17 per cent. Poor living conditions in weather, bad food and colds, 12, while heredity, exposure to drinking, smoking, etc., were made accountable for the balance.

The second question was: "Do you think tuberculosis is contagious?" Seventy six per cent said no, and 24 per cent said no. To the question whether or not tuberculosis is inherited 52 per cent said yes and 48 per cent said no. 88 per cent thought the disease curable while 14 per cent thought it incurable.

Asked for opinion as to the best treatment the "vote" was in the following order: Rest 43 per cent, Proper diet 36 per cent, Fresh Air 26 per cent, Climate 25 per cent, Sanatorium treatment 13 per cent.

"One cannot," says Dr. Gallup, depend completely on statistics for one group says that 82 per cent think tuberculosis inherited while 76 per cent of another group says that the disease is contagious. It is obvious that the public still need instruction in regard to this affliction.

The public should appreciate that tuberculosis is not inherited, that it is always contracted from some other person, and that, above all things, is the basis of cure.

—By John W. S. McCullough, M.D., D.P.H.

Use Minard's for dandruff.

where the motives, hopes and aspirations of a people suffering in a great tragedy are questioned by those too ignorant and insensitive to understand what it is to live liberty enough to die for it. All this belongs on the air channels across the border, and citizens of this country have resigned themselves to such conditions, as Americans most certainly have the right to voice their views, though they may show very little consideration for the feelings of others in doing so. But why was O'Donnell, of the News, permitted to shout his cocky cynicism across Canada? The broadcasting of the speech was stupid, irritating and altogether indefensible.

For a Delicious Cup of Orange Pekoe Tea Mr. Tea Pott Says: Use BRAHMIN Full Flavoured Tea

Guaranteed Objectives No investment other than life insurance permits you to create an instant estate for business or family protection, which can be paid for by instalments if you live, and in which all further indebtedness will be cancelled if you die. Financial objectives programmed through life insurance are guaranteed complete achievement.

The Great-West Life is the Champion of Thrift and the Guardian of thousands of Canadian Homes. Consult your nearest Agent or write or call on HYNDMAN & CO. LIMITED Provincial Managers Offices — Charlottetown, Summerside, Montague

HICKEY'S BLACK TWIST CHEWING Has that extra something which has made it an unshaken favorite for many years. Don't forget that many Island soldiers look for it when they receive a box of comforts from Home. 10c Per Fig FROM EAST POINT TO NORTH CAPE MANUFACTURED BY HICKEY and NICHOLSON TOBACCO CO., LIMITED Charlottetown