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The Strongest Memory is Weaker than the
Weakest Ink.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 18, 1941.

Mr. King's Address

Prime Minister King's broadcast speech last
evening, in its vigor and in the emphasis which
it placed on the magnitude of the struggle
ahead, showed the stimulating effect of his
recent visit overseas.

A Fact-Finding Visit

The reason why Hon. R. B. Hanson, Con-
servative House Leader, and prominent mem-
bers of the party are visiting Great Britain at
this time was admirably expressed by Mr. Han-
son himself in the following statement:

"Under our democratic system, the position
of the opposition, particularly in wartime is one
of high importance. If the functions of the op-
position are to be adequately performed, the
leader of the opposition and his colleagues must
be in possession of as much detailed information
about war conditions as is possible.

"I have not access to official documents and
the Government has not seen fit, except on very
rare occasions and never since the adjournment
of Parliament, to inform me, as leader of the
opposition, of present and prospective develop-
ments.

"The result is that I have not the knowledge
of conditions overseas which it is essential that
I should have, and what is perhaps more im-
portant, I have not the means to acquire that
knowledge in Canada.

"Consequently, I have concluded that it is ab-
solutely necessary for me, if I am to secure a full
appreciation of Canada's duty at the present time,
to proceed overseas. My colleagues and I hope
to secure in England very complete information
on all aspects of the war and thereby be enabled
to increase the effectiveness of the opposition as
an essential instrument in promoting the greater
efficiency of Canada's war effort."

Freedom And The Bar

Addressing the Canadian Bar Association in
Toronto last week, Sir Norman Birkett, a dis-
tinguished British jurist, made a plea that the
legal profession should stand strongly for the
ancient British doctrine that all men are equal
before the law. He used as a text what is going
on in Nazi Europe, where men and women are
being harried even to death on the bare word
of some secret agent.

The Ottawa Journal suggests that Sir Nor-
man's warning has application at home as well
as abroad. "In the democratic system as it works
under our political party plan," it says, "gov-
ernment legislation is formulated and domina-
ted by a few men sitting in a cabinet, perhaps
practically by one man, to whose mind the main
beauty of government for the time being is to
do what they or he choose to do, and who don't
want any interference. They are allowed to have
their way by a party majority in Parliament or
Legislature comprised of men who are mostly
too careless or too stupid even to criticize, or too

indifferent to what their leaders do so long as
the party interest seems safe. And the leaders
themselves are under the influence of bureau-
crats at the heads of legislative departments who
also particularly dislike interference with their
pet ideas and their official power.

"The result is seen in legislation in which
there is arbitrary interference with reasonable
freedom of citizens and with reasonable self-
government by municipalities; legislation in
which private citizens are forbidden appeals to
court, and in which municipalities are made sub-
ject to government bureaus and commissions
without recourse except by humble petitions for
bureaucratic or government consideration.

"This encroachment on private and municipal
right is insidious, and does not get much atten-
tion from the ordinary citizen. The man who
should be by way of noticing it is naturally the
lawyer; and the members of the Bar in general
in this country should be of a frame of mind
to fight the evil; they should, in Sir Norman
Birkett's words, be special champions "to keep
alive the tradition of those who framed and won
our English liberties." An arrogant and arbitrary
temper in a governing body or man is no better
at Ottawa than in Berlin or Rome."

EDITORIAL NOTES

Herbert van Eyck, Flemish Artist, died this
date 1426. He, his brother and sister were
founders of the early Flemish school, their sub-
jects being chiefly Scriptural. They were court
painters of Philip, Duke of Burgundy, and are
credited with the invention of oil painting, col-
ours having previously been mixed with gums.

Not many of the original Corps of Signallers
who joined up here in August 1939 are now left
in Canada. The arrival of a small unit in Eng-
land under Captain Leo Macdonald about ex-
hausts the first contingent assembled at the Ex-
hibition Grounds under Major Bell, and which,
early left for Sydney, Halifax and other points
on the mainland preparatory to going overseas.
Some have already been overseas more than a
year.

October 2 has been set as the date on which
the next group of men will be called for com-
pulsory military training in the reserve army at
basic training centres throughout Canada. The
date has been set back a few days to permit pre-
parations for distribution of autumn and winter
equipment to the trainees. Ordinarily the men
are called for service every four weeks. The
last group was called August 28. Most of the
men called for October 2 will be in the 21 and
22-year-old class with a small number of 23-
year-olds. Owing to harvesting operations, very
few, if any, farmers will be called.

Continuing the steadily upward movement in-
dicated since the opening of the year, employ-
ment at July 1 showed an exceptionally large ad-
vance, which resulted in a new all-time maxi-
mum index. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics
tabulated returns from 12,567 establishments
employing 1,574,866 men and women, an in-
crease of 46,946 persons, or 3.1 per cent over
the preceding month. As a result of this gain,
the general index on the 1926 base as 100, rose
from its previous high of 152.9 at June 1 to
157.6 at the beginning of July. It was then over
20 per cent above the figure of 124.7 indicated
at July 1, 1940, when industrial activity was
at a higher level than in any earlier July in the
record. Since the opening of 1941, the index
number of employment has risen by 23 points,
or 17.4 per cent, a gain which exceeds that re-
ported in the same period in any earlier year on
the record.

A Canadian officer serving with the Imperial
forces in East Africa has this tribute to pay to
the efficiency which led to their outmanoeuvring,
taking prisoner forces three times their own size
and time after time. First, it was speed. "All
through the campaign," he said, "we kept up our
pursuit, harassing the enemy day after day,
thrusting him back from one position to another,
and denying him any time to rest, reorganize, or
rearrange his troops, and so making it impossible
for him to attempt a counter-offensive. Second,
it was training. If troops are to get great results,
they must be well trained. They must have con-
fidence in their leaders and in one another. They
must be sure of their skill with their weapons,
they must be tough and self-reliant. War to-day
is waged at high speed over vast distances, on a
great scale by small packets. Junior officers and
N.C.O.'s may be called upon at any moment
to take decisive action on their own initiative. In
East Africa our army of less than 20,000 was able
to beat many times its number of Italians be-
cause our regiments, both Indian and British,
had undergone the long and thorough training
which is possible under Indian conditions. In
East Africa quality won."

Speaking of the cost-of-living bonus Toronto
Saturday Night said: "Our own idea is that the
only people who have any moral claim to a bonus
are those who need it; and a large proportion of
those who get it don't need it, and of those who
need it don't get it." The fact that the Govern-
ment is creating flagrant injustices through the
operation of this bonus system is being under-
stood and appreciated more and more widely in
Canada, says Montreal Gazette. As has been
said on several previous occasions the cost-of-
living bonus will raise the cost of living. This
is inevitable. Moreover, this increased cost of liv-
ing will bear most heavily upon those classes re-
ceiving no bonuses, unorganized classes with
fixed incomes, annuitants and elderly people who
are obliged to live on their invested savings.
Payment of the bonus will eat far into the re-
sources of employers, individuals and companies.
Some of them it will ruin outright. Others will
have their profits greatly reduced, the taxable
profits upon which the Government depends for
so much of its income, for so much of the money
that is required to carry on the war. There will
be less revenue because there will be less money
to tax. In a sense, the bonus itself is a tax, added
to the heavy burdens which both business and
agriculture are already carrying.

NOTES BY THE WAY

Wide interest has been aroused by the successful experiment of Mrs. G. V. Garlick, of Outton, in wearing her gas mask to alleviate hay fever. Another sufferer writes to say that she has found "real relief" in wearing her mask while dusting. Leeds Yorkshire Post.

The Italians are trying to build up the much-shattered Mussolini reputation. The latest story in the propaganda campaign is that the propaganda plane on a recent journey back from the Russian front. Imagine Adolf trusting himself to the man he has made a tool of Hitler may be crazy, but not sufficiently so to risk his life in Berlin's streets. The man who couldn't direct Italy to victory isn't to be trusted to direct Hitler to safety. — Lethbridge Herald.

A correspondent in The Ot-
tawa Journal complains that an
air mail letter posted to him in
Britain last month, with postage
of 1s 3d, required two days longer
time to reach Ottawa than one
sent by steamship. The letter was
always the case. Within the past
fortnight the Colonist received
two mails from London. In one
case it was stamped as having
been dispatched on May 7 and
in the other on May 5. It had
taken upwards of two months to
make the grade. — Victoria Colum-
nist.

One of the pleasures of eleva-
tion to the peerage is the selec-
tion or construction of a new
title. This is not a matter for de-
sult or scorn at the moment, since
to every peer comes the chance
of indulging second thoughts.
Sir Hugh Seely has fulfilled local
expectation by finding his title
to be "Baron Seely of Trent." It
is a wonder that so eligible a fore-
name as Sherwood has not been
adopted before. Sherwood Lodge,
where Sir Hugh lives, is in the
parish of Trent. He has preferred
to link his title with the
adjacent parish of Calverton, in
which he is a considerable
owner of land. Calverton village
is a few miles from Trent. We
know that titles are archaic sur-
vivals and all that sort of thing, but
the most proletarian snug in Cal-
verton tonight will not be wholly
unimpaired by the exaltation
into the rarefied atmosphere of
Debreit. — Nottingham Guard-
ian.

There is a world demand for Mr.
Winston Churchill's speeches now
done for the gramophone. They are
being bought up in Australia, in
Canada, in India, in New Zealand
and in the United States, and in
their own homes American citizens
are listening to his "Give us the
tools and we will finish the job."
Mr. Churchill has joined the best
sellers. Great Britain shipped more
than 4,000,000 gramophones over-
seas last year, and matrices (the
des from which records are
stamp-d out) are not included in
this total. — British Industries
Bulletin.

Some British cities have so en-
ergetically organized the collection
of waste paper that they are now look-
ing for a ready market for the new
paper. The citizens are ordered to throw
out their unwanted books. Many
whom the war has forced to move
house have groaned before the ac-
cumulation of their books. Even
despite the borrowers, there is the
habit of buying books find them-
selves easily oppressed with num-
bers. The second-hand values are
usually trifling, but the chance to
get the unwanted practically
for free is a temptation which is
only consuming space and amassing
dust. Here, too, the new material
for the new books which the pub-
lishers' trade from complete
war-time stagnancy and give au-
thorship its chance to continue. —
Manchester Guardian.

The rain is our friend in Van-
couver, nourishing us, washing our
city clean, making the earth yield
food and beauty, making everyone
braver after a good downpour,
when the Autumn sun shines out
again through skies newly cleansed.
And we have this comfort for our
friends in eastern and prairie
cities might rain be our enemy. It
will not turn to snow in October
and dangle in icicles from every
roof. Our rain will fall softly in
Vancouver when there is no sound
in Winnipeg, Toronto, Ottawa, or
Montreal but the crunch of frozen
feet on a crust of snow and the
groans of citizens wielding snow
shovels and the roar of blizzards
out of the north. — Vancouver Sun.

A car that bends in the middle
when rounding corners has been in-
vented by Cornelius Murane, of
Melbourne. It is eight feet long,
four feet wide, and will go 60 miles
to the gallon. Driven by a seven
horsepower two stroke engine it can
travel at 50 miles an hour. The car,
which is designed to carry two
adults and six children, is hinged
in the middle so that when the
steering wheel is turned the whole
forepart of the chassis turns in-
stead of just the front wheels.
Murane claims this prevents skids
and gives the vehicle a phenomenal
lock. It has slat folding doors work-
ing on the roller-blind principle. —
Australian Press Bureau.

It may come as a shock to those
who cherish a stereotype of the
canny Scot, but reports from
London reveal that Englishmen
are profiting by the lavishness with
which the kilt cuturally is con-
structed. In rationing the clothing
of the British Isles officials have
placed the kilt in the same category
as the humdrum pair of trousers,
purchasable with eight rationing
coupons. But nine to ten yards
of cloth go into a kilt, to supply
these rates of exchange pleats which
set the Highlander's characteristic
garb a-swinging as he walks. And
that much material unknitted, so
to speak, requires from 40-12 to 45
coupons. Hence the women of
England are buying kilts in large
numbers and making them up into
dresses. — From the New York
Herald Tribune.

Mr. and Mrs. Kirk, a respected
couple living in North Bay, left last
year on a holiday trip, leaving their
family of young children behind in
the care of relatives. Somewhere
between Sudbury and Sault Ste.
Marie, all trace was lost of the
couple and their automobile. Search
of the country and dragging of the
waters has brought no clue to the
fate of the couple. In referring to
the mystery, the North Bay Nugget
compares it to the disappearance of
"John Small" a quarter of a cen-
tury ago. That is enough to make
Ambrose Small turn in his unknown
grave, for he was a man so well

PUBLIC FORUM

This column is open for the
discussion by correspondents of
the editorial staff of the
Charlottetown Guardian does not
necessarily endorse the opinions
of correspondents.

THE FELD SITUATION

Sir,—It was announced in a re-
cent issue of the Guardian that a
conference to consider the feed sit-
uation was about to open one of its
periodical sessions at Ottawa. Many
of these deliberations have been
held during the last few years and
as far as the farmers of this prov-
ince are concerned have been utter-
ly barren of results. They have on
the whole been examples of much
cry and little wool. The problem in brief is this, "how
to convey the surplus grains of the
West to the eastern farmer, with
the smallest possible spread in price
between the two points. The West
for instance has an embarrassing
surplus of wheat, which could be
utilized to advantage here by the
growers of hogs and poultry, if the
cost of transportation were reduced.
Had our local authorities availed
themselves of the offer made by the
Dominion Government, when the
freight charges from Fort William
eastward were to be shared by the
Dominion and Provincial govern-
ments, much of this surplus could
have been made available here at
reasonable prices. It has been a
matter of much surprise to the
writer that our provincial authori-
ties should not have taken this offer,
under which the province would
have benefited very greatly.

Instead of that, during the past
season the price of a low grade
has been selling in large quantities,
at two dollars per hundred pounds,
about twice the Winnipeg price.
The reason for this is the increased
demand for the increased demand
for hogs and poultry, and a much
belated harvest.

FOR A SQUARE DEAL

The German High Command

(The Economist)
The German war machine is now
engaged in its greatest operations
so far, and it is of interest to re-
collect its organization and system
of command—especially where
these questions, as applied to the
British armed forces, are being dis-
cussed with a new earnestness.
Before 1935 Germany's fighting forces
the army and the navy, were called
the Reichswehr and its adminis-
tration was in the hands of the
Reichswehr-Ministry. In March,
1935, Hitler announced conscription
and added the Luftwaffe to the
fighting forces, which were now re-
named Wehrmacht; this is an un-
translatable collective term for the
three arms. The peace-time ad-
ministration of the Wehrmacht was
unified in the Ministry of War,
which replaced the Reichswehr-
Ministry; and, after Hindenburg's
death in 1934, Hitler became Su-
preme Commander.

In February, 1938, shortly before
the march into Austria, the High
Command (Oberkommando) of the
German Wehrmacht was establish-
ed; and, by special decree, the High
Command was declared the legal
successor of the Ministry of War.
Actually, it carried out the com-
mand and administration of the
fighting forces a step further, for
the High Command of the Wehr-
macht is at once the supreme com-
manding body and the supreme ad-
ministrative body for the army
navy and air force—Heer, Kriegs-
marine and Luftwaffe. The Chief
of the High Command is Field Mar-
shal Keitel, who is a member of the
Defence Council of Ministers, that
is, the War Cabinet. The German
Press usually refers to Field Mar-
shal Keitel as Hitler's military ad-
viser. The commanders-in-chief of
the army, navy and air forces—
Field Marshal Brauchitsch, Admiral
Raeder and Reichs-Marshal Goering
are the subordinates of the
Chief of the High Command, Field
Marshal Keitel; they also hold
Cabinet rank; and their actual
status is, in a rather remote way,
comparable to the Secretary of the
Admiralty and the Secretary for
Air in this country, except that the
three Germans are Service mem-
bers and not the political heads of sepa-
rate departments.

According to Prussian tradition
the Commander and the Chief of
the General Staff share in the
leadership of the Wehrmacht.
General Halder is Chief of the
General Staff; and by historical
precedent he should be credited
with the actual as distinct from
the formal leadership of the Wehr-
macht. Actually, the real import-
ance of Field Marshal Keitel is
somewhat obscure. It is possible
that he only amounts to the per-
sonal military secretary to Hitler;

and there is nothing on record to
show that Keitel or any of his
legal subordinates, Brauchitsch,
Raeder or Goering, is an outstand-
ing military leader. It is traditional
that the Chief of the General Staff
and the General Staff itself are
not brought before the public eye;
and Hitler's position as Supreme
Commander effectively prevents the
popularization of the most out-
standing soldiers in the way that
Hindenburg and Ludendorff were
popularized in 1914-18.

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bled with gas pains, sour stom-
ach and heartburn should try
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Mixture" and see how
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WORDS OF CHALLENGE

A THOUGHT A DAY
FOR A PEOPLE AT WAR

"Let us therefore not relax
our efforts but rather gird our
loins for new and greater
tasks." — J. L. Isley, Minis-
ter of Finance.

Flying Psychologists

(London Free Press)

In Chicago before a meeting of
the American Association for Ap-
plied Psychology, Dr. John G. Jen-
kins, University of Maryland psy-
chologist, now with the American
Civil and Military Aviation Au-
thority, reported results of tests
American psychologists are flying
in modern fighting planes in order
to experience for themselves emo-
tional stresses. Twenty are licensed
pilots and 50 are taking flying in-
struction. The cockpits of the
planes are their new laboratories.

Dr. Jenkins offered some inter-
esting observations. Perception, he
said, was more important to the
pilot than muscular co-ordination.
The best pilot perceives rather
than judges such things as altitude.
Perception is instantaneous; judg-
ment requires time and a sort of
separate thought. The natural pilot
flies instinctively. His habit is the
"air" and he suffers no "unruly emo-
tions." Among their studies these
flying psychologists measure how
much a pilot perspires, how much
muscular energy he expends, and
other physical signs which may
denote what is going on in his
mind. The "washouts" said Dr.
Jenkins were only five per cent, of
the 150,000 men who have learned
to fly under the Civil Aviation
Authority.

It is interesting to consider this
mental side of wartime flying but
if the "washouts" have been only
five per cent, the medical men who
have examined these flyers must
have made a remarkably good job
of their selection. Every help in
assuring greater safety and compe-
tence in pilots and other flying
personnel is welcome, and it may
be that applied psychology will add
to the mechanical and scientific
aids which have already been de-
vised and are daily being improved.

Life Of The Party

(W. J. Clark, in Windsor Star)

A good story comes from another
city about a snooty family enter-
taining some visiting airmen. There
was one air officer from England,
who is considered somewhat of a
society catch if he attends a dinner,
the dinner is made.

Well, the snooty family invited the
distinguished officer for their
dinner. The officer was in the Air Force.
The two officers were to come along
together, but something happened
and they decided they would go sepa-
rately. The distinguished guest
rang the bell, but he was not re-
cognized. Neither did the people spot
his badges of rank. So, they told the
interloper that the maids always
entertained out-of-town airmen
and, if he chose he could go around
to the kitchen door.

The other man turned up and
said his friend was coming by him-
self and doubtless would be along in
no time. But he never came and
the dinner was not much of a suc-
cess. The people were disappointed.
Later on, there came the sound of
laughter from the kitchen. The air-
man thought he recognized his
friend's hearty laugh. Investigation
proved him correct.

The distinguished officer from
England had actually gone around
to the kitchen and he had a grand
time with the maids.

In Praise Of Hens

(Y.Y. in the London New State-
ment and Nation.

I am sure that, when I first con-
ceived an affection for hens, my af-
fection was entirely unrelated to
my appetite. I admired them as I
admired swallows, horses, Sweet,
william, and flowing water. How
pleasant it is to know them by their
tribal names—Dorkings, Leg-
horns, Spanis, Brahmastras,
Cochin Chinas and the rest of
them. The glory of a game cock
with his dim nished comb was that
of a tropical bird. The bantams
delighted the eye with their Lilli-
putian bodies and no less with their
Lilliputian eggs.

Not that I cared for all hens
equally. The Brahmastra with her
feathered trousers seemed clod-
dier in design, like a Clydes-
dale horse with his hairy feet.
Still all hens were good to watch
and what spectacle on earth is
prettier than a newly-hatched
brood of yellow chickens unless it
is a newly-hatched brood of yellow
ducklings. The mother hen, as she
clucks to her infants to come and
eat the food that she must be long-
ing to eat herself is a model of
selflessness that affects even a
child's imagination.

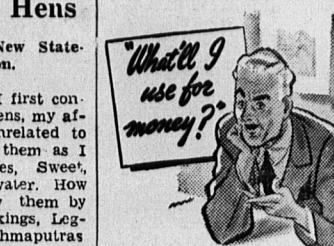
People used to talk of the morals
of the farmyard as of depths into
which no human being should
allow himself to sink. But in some
respects I rate the morals of the
farmyard high. There are no kin-
der parents than hens; and poig-
nantly, though it is commoner than
is desirable, is perpetually temo-
red with kindness to wives.

Hens are also fine economists.
They waste nothing. Throw them
a few goose skins, and they re-
lish them like a Christmas feast.
Four after hour they walk about
the bare floor of a farmyard, scra-
ping at nothing with their claws.

There is nothing to surpass the
patience of a hen as she walks
about with a neck continually jer-
king this way and that in search
of something to eat. Her caw-caw
is never a complaint, but merely a
disinterested comment on the gene-
rality of things. And she has the
great virtue of enjoying her food
when it arrives. At sound of the
dinner-call, "chuck-chuck-chuck-
chuck", all the hens in the farm-
yard race half-flying toward their
dash of food, like junior school-
boys racing to the tuckshop after
release from class.

Hens always remain young in ap-
petite. Never do they become like
human beings who in their later
years form themselves into Wine
and Food Societies, pecking at qua-
lity. The hen takes what it can get
like a rational and rationed man.

Why hens consent to lay so large
a number of eggs for the use of



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human beings I have never be-
fore understood. The domestication
of animals and its results are
surely one of the most mysterious
of the mysteries of creation. It may
be that there is a simple explana-
tion.
It seems to me that the supply of
hens' eggs is as miraculous as the
fall of manna—perhaps, more so,
for manna could not be picked up
stored. Yet no one has ever pluck-
ed the hen as a bird of mystery and
miracle. She is looked on as a plas-
tic of prose that can scarcely fly—
who produces in Canada alone 17,
000,000 dozen eggs a year.

Use Minard's for sprains.

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Daily sailings of Ferry "PRINCE NOVA" are, including
Sundays, from Wood Islands at 7 A.M., 11 A.M. and 3 P.M.
and from Cariboo at 9 A.M., 1 P.M. and 5 P.M. Atlantic Stand-
ard Time. Late trips on Friday, Saturday and Sunday are dis-
continued until further notice.

NORTHUMBERLAND FERRIES LTD.

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You will enjoy its superior quality

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product. They know all about it and continue
to give it their preference. When they go to
their neighborhood store they usually ask for

A POINTER



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