

The Charlottetown Guardian

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The Housing Act

A correspondent in the Toronto Globe and Mail who has had some experience with the operation of the Dominion Housing Act has written pointing out "but a few of the faults" he has noticed. The first criticism is that the Act fails in one of its primary purposes, that of inducing and assisting persons of small incomes to build homes.

Another fault commented on by the Globe and Mail correspondent is that too much time is required to put a loan through. At his reckoning it takes anywhere from three to six weeks, or the average of four weeks' delay, in getting the home started.

"It is easily seen," comments the Toronto paper, "how such a policy could restrict the use that can be made of the Act. On the other hand, it is difficult to understand why the companies should so restrict the borrower when they are guaranteed by the Government. If a man is good for a 70 per cent. loan on a \$5,500 home he should be a fair risk on the maximum of 80 per cent. The fact that more than the specified interest rate is being charged is a little difficult to credit, in that any borrower has, or should have, full knowledge of the conditions specified by the Government. He is free to approach the Government Department on any inconsistencies. Of all the criticisms, it is the first which requires most attention, and it does not seem that simple alterations in the standards of the Act will suffice. The more the housing problem is studied, the more it appears that what is needed is a competent body not only to financially assist in home construction, but to assume the responsibility of planning and directing scientific housing in the low-cost field, on a purchase-by-rental basis."

Japan's Objective

Dr. H. H. Kung, Vice-President and Finance Minister of China, now in Washington on a mission to the United States government issued an important statement on the Japanese-Chinese embroglio, in which the following is the salient point: "Unfortunately, now as on previous occasions, certain aggressive elements of the Japanese military are disrupting Sino-Japanese tranquility with incidents of their own making. I say 'of their own making' because it must be remembered that the Marco Polo Bridge region is on the Peiping-Hankow Railway where the Japanese Army has no right, legal or moral, to send troops to manoeuvre. When they sent these troops to that region during the night for the alleged purpose of manoeuvres, they were obviously following a premeditated plan to achieve a definite objective. Even a casual study of the map will show that the control of the Fengtai and Marco Polo Bridge regions means the control of the only two rail communications between Peiping and the North on the one hand and Central and South China on the other. The objective of the Japanese military is thus quite clear."

Earl Baldwin's Pipe

Earl Baldwin's pipe played such an important part in building up the ex-Prime Minister's remarkable popularity that it is rather a blow to hear, on the authority of the London correspondent of the Ottawa Journal, that he is a comparatively recent convert. That homely cherrywood and that well-seasoned old briar did more for Mr. Baldwin with the man in the street than Mr. Gladstone's once celebrated collars did for the illustrious Victorian statesman. It was his sceptre of popular appeal. On the comforting intimacy of it the public took its owner to their hearts. But until the war, at which time Mr. Baldwin was past middle-age, he had been a confirmed cigar smoker. In this respect he rivalled Lord Lansdale, Mr. Churchill, and the first Lord Birkenhead.

Mr. Baldwin renounced cigars as an unjustifiable wartime extravagance, and found that he liked a pipe far better. Thus, in more ways than one, virtue was its own reward. But, from the standpoint of contemporary veterans, Earl Baldwin's pipe is really a parvenue.

A Kipling Memorial

Lord Athlone, president of the Rudyard Kipling Memorial Fund, has expounded the plans of his committee for perpetuating the memory of that great story-teller and poet. One decision at least, says the London Times, would have met with Kipling's warm approval—namely, to devote only the smallest portion of the quarter of a million sterling which it is hoped to raise to providing in any form—and least of all in a public statue—his "counterfeit presentment."

Possibly at Westward Ho! where "Gigs" and his companions spent their school days, and at the Imperial Service College at Windsor, which inherits the traditions of the Devonshire school, there may be commemorative plaques or busts. The only substantial expenditure on building will be for the provision and equip-

ment of a Kipling Library at the College. This is designed not only for the use of the boys and staff, but also as a place of pilgrimage for Kipling enthusiasts.

The main object of the fund (to which 30,000 pounds has already been subscribed) is the endowment of bursaries at the College for fifty boys, the sons of men engaged in the Governmental and public services in all parts of the Empire. The bursaries will provide some two-thirds of the fees for the full public school education which the College gives on very moderate terms.

Nine boys out of ten there are sons of public servants. The plan of bringing to England selected boys from all parts of the King's Dominions, to work and play together under the shadow of the historic home of the Sovereign, is one which would unquestionably have appealed to Kipling.

Editorial Notes

Alberto Santos-Dumont was born this date 1873.

In Ulster they are priding themselves on having had one of the most forgiving hobbies in the world in the person of Kenelm Lee Guinness of the well-known stout family, who in his will left \$500,000 to his wife who divorced him a year ago. But then there is the case of Sir J. M. Barrie, who settled \$250,000 on the wife he divorced and who married a literary friend.

They seem to have a mistaken sense of humour tempered with justice down in Florida. Convicted of reckless driving, A. K. Patterson, St. Petersburg, is under sentence to appear in magistrate's court for the next thirteen Monday mornings and give a summary of a Sunday sermon. Judge John T. Fisher ordered Patterson also to be prepared to quote the minister's texts or go to jail for ninety days.

Tching-pao, Peking, China, is the oldest newspaper in the world. In 1925 years it has been in existence 800 of its editors have been executed by beheading for criticizing the government, but the paper keeps on. There is, says an exchange, an object lesson in that. Not even death by execution can suppress man's inherent belief in the benefits derived from free speech and a free press, and wherever these privileges are denied, mankind will continue to fight and even die for them.

Anthony William Hall, otherwise Anthony Tudor, who asserts that King George is "a usurper" and that he (Hall) is Great Britain's rightful sovereign, has just been fined 1 pound in the police court in Southend. It was not his claim to the throne exactly that got him into trouble, however, but samples of his own currency, which he was distributing well in advance of his accession. On one side was printed "Royal Mint of England." On the other side were listed Hall's descent from Henry VII and the less impressive pedigree of the King, whose name is given as Alfred Wettin. These slips, which Hall promised to redeem from crown lands, were being sold at a penny each when he was arrested.

The American battalion in the Spanish Civil war has been unfortunate in its loss of officers. Oliver Law, commander of the Abraham Lincoln Battalion, was among a small number of Americans killed storming Villanueva del Pardillo. American officers have had hard luck during the great offensive. Martin Hourihan was badly wounded. Then Law was killed, and the two lieutenants who took over successfully in the field were both wounded. However, the battalion as a whole did not suffer heavy losses in this operation. The only other death reported in the last few days was that of Max Krauthamer, New York lawyer. Jean Bronstein's death had been previously reported, and now the battalion is hopeful that it will escape further casualties for sometime.

Chief Justice F. R. Latchford, of Ontario, must surely be Canada's champion tax fighter. The Town of Cobalt rendered him a bill of \$1,500 for tax arrears which he refused to pay. After three years of litigation the Council voted to accept a \$500 offer and call off the suit. Council sought taxes on two lots His Lordship owned since the town's early days. Decision to accept the \$500 came after Council heard Mr. J. A. Legris, K.C., who has acted for the town in legal proceedings started in 1934. Recently the \$500 offer was turned down and Mr. Legris was instructed to continue proceedings. The town held a judgment from Mr. Justice J. C. Makins for five years' taxes amounting to approximately \$1,150. This was confirmed on appeal by the judge, but subsequently His Lordship was granted leave to reopen the case which however, he has seen fit to compromise on terms eminently favourable to himself.

Four centenarians have applied in London for the centenary medal being struck by the Royal Mint in connection with the 100th anniversary of the passing of the Registration Act. The Act came into being July 1, 1837, and Sir Sylvanus Vivian, Registrar-General, has received applications from four women who were born July 2, 8, 28 and 30 of that year. "We intend to investigate them and award the medal to the one whose birth is the nearest to July 1, 1837," he said. Original register books of the "marriage shops" which predated registration are on view for the first time at a centenary exhibition at Somerset House. In these shops drunken and bankrupt parsons, among them Gainham, known as the "Bishop of Hell," performed illicit wedding ceremonies wholesale. One parson married 40,000 couples in 27 years. Gainham has been described as "a squalid and profligate figure clad in a tattered plaid nightgown with a fiery face, and ready to couple you for a dram of gin or a roll of tobacco." In those days it was common custom for marriage salesman to accompany couples on the street with "Sir and madam, will you please walk in and be married?" The good old days had thus their civil marriage just as we have them today—only the present ones are legal, the former ones weren't.

From our Commissioner of Health come some encouraging statistics as to the effect of hot weather on human beings. Deaths in New York City due directly to sunstroke, Dr. Rice points out, have declined steadily from the astounding figure of 724 in 1901 to the low mark of 34

Notes By The Way

The workers returning to their tasks in a Brooklyn shipyard recently were jeered by strikers. Working for a living seems to be the one thing that stirs animosity these days—New York Sun.

The boy or girl is not really educated who has never seen a farm, and the educators are becoming aware of the fact. The parks department of New York is doing something about it, and is seeking to bring a glimpse of the country into the congested city areas. A portable barnyard makes a tour of the playgrounds, with three-day stops at each point: the red barn inside the wooden barnyard fence, with cow and calf, pigs, ducks, turkeys all making joyful noises according to the r kind. So successful has the experiment proved that a portable garden is also going the rounds of the crowded playgrounds, and the slum children are seeing for the first time, roses and marigolds, fuchsias and forget-me-nots, sweet corn, and potatoes, all in their natural setting and some of them in various stages of growth—New Outlook.

Short-sighted senators are growing that every time they advance a plan for investigation and reform—of relief, say, or government reorganization—Mr. Roosevelt pops up with a bigger plan to steal their thunder and make their project unnecessary. But you know how senators are; always and invariably the rest of the country will feel, and rightly, that if President Roosevelt has a plan to end relief, balance the budget, reduce the national debt, and raise the national income until employers and employees are both as prosperous as the dickens, it's going to be just about the biggest thing since the discovery of the law of gravity—Providence Journal.

The time had come when Britain must act, and act definitely. Most neutral opinion holds that it acted justly and with both Arab and Jew receiving all that could be given, and with a chance for the national self-determination that each has desired so long. Palestine may once again become "The Promised Land" to Jew and Arab alike—Christian Science Monitor (Boston).

The world's oldest couple are about to be married. They are Magdalene Niedzia Koska, of Rzeszow, and Antoni Mroz, of a neighboring village, in southern Poland. Magdalene is ninety years old and her lover is ninety-two. Magdalene was born in June, 1807, has had three husbands, and at one time had intended to marry a man seventy years younger than herself, who assured her that "he loved her." Ultimately, she fell in love with Mroz, and the couple are going to be married shortly—London Observer.

The assertion of President Green of the A. F. of L. that the mistakes of the excesses of the C. I. O. will react unfavorably upon all organized labor in this country is only too true. Already a number of states are actively considering legislation to restrict picketing of employers' premises during strikes. The widespread and growing demand for measures requiring the licensing of trade unions or otherwise holding them more strictly accountable for their actions, is directly attributable to the elements of the C. I. O. strategy that Mr. Green criticizes—New York Journal of Commerce.

Canada, of course, has a vital interest in these Anglo-American air developments and is, in fact, inseparably linked with the whole project which will eventually span both the Atlantic and the Pacific. The Dominion will have a third great airway, and this will provide the latest link between the two oceans and will have, at least a third interest in the proposed Pacific route. More from a political than a commercial viewpoint, the Anglo-American air system will prove of great advantage to the Empire countries and the United States. It may even give Japan cause for reflection on the Pacific—Montreal Gazette.

The cost of seed grain and other necessities to drought-ridden farmers in Alberta is more than four million dollars. Most of this has been incurred in the past seven or eight years. This year drought is present in malignant form in the dry areas of the southern part of the province. The persistence of the drought over the years has been most discouraging to the farmers, and the unfortunate farmers. The experience of the province in regard to the drought areas is that the average farmer cannot exist unsupported there. Rainy years are too few and far between—Brooks Bulletin.

Over in Detroit a kind hearted man knocked out a piece of the wall of a house in order to rescue a fledgling starling which had become imprisoned. Here and elsewhere people have gone to great trouble and expense in trying to do away with the whole starling tribe because of annoyance and damage caused by these lively b.r.ds.—Windor Star.

As the term "strike-breaker" is commonly used and as it is specifically defined in the new administration bill now pending before Congress, a "strike-breaker" is a person employed on a temporary basis, or at a higher rate of pay, to do work previously done by a regular employee. The men who have been operating the independent steel plants, and the additional men who are now being invited to return to work, do not belong to this category. They are not "strike-breakers," but regular employees who have wished to continue at regular employment in trying to do away with the whole starling tribe because of annoyance and damage caused by these lively b.r.ds.—Windor Star.

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That Body of Ours

By James W. Barton, M.D.

REDUCING WEIGHT SLOWLY BUT SAFELY

Every overweight knows that if he or she eats less food there is bound to be a loss of weight. The reason that many refuse to cut down on their food intake is that the amount of weight lost seems so small in proportion to the amount of food of which they deprive themselves. Thus, after a couple of weeks on a reduced diet, as the loss of weight may be but one or two pounds or perhaps none at all, they resume the full diet. There has also been in some cases such a feeling of weakness that the overweight felt that it would be dangerous not to eat more food.

Now the reason for not losing weight in some cases is due to the fact that though a small amount of liquid is taken, nevertheless as all foods contain water, the body was taking water from the foods to maintain what is called "water balance." This holding of water in the tissues kept up the weight. If these individuals had continued on the reduced diet for at least three or four weeks, as there would be less solid of fat tissue to hold water, the total weight of the body would gradually become less.

Thus, those who are reducing weight must, in addition to cutting down on starch foods and fat foods (the fat makers), also cut down on all liquids.

A good general working rule for those overweight who are in good health is to cut down by one-quarter to one-half on all starch foods—bread, potatoes, sugar, pastry; by one-half on all fat foods—butter, cream, fat meat, egg yolks, and by one-half on all liquids—water, tea, coffee, milk, soft and hard drinks. Meat, poultry, fish should continue to be eaten in the usual amounts because these foods (proteins) are most important for two reasons; first, proteins are body builders, and body repairers, supplying new tissue cells and repairing old ones; second, proteins have a "dynamic" effect in the body in that they create a strong or fierce fire when they are burned (used). This strong fire helps to make the other foods (fats and starches) also burn more fiercely.

The increased heat prevents fat forming and melts fat already formed.

The Poet's Corner

JONAH AND THE WHALE

He sported round the watery world, His rich oil was a gloomy wares, Without a wave, affrighted seamen hurried Their weapons in his foaming wake.

One old corroding iron he bore Which journeyed through his flesh but yet had not Found out his life. Another lance he wore Outside his pricking in a tender spot.

So distant were his parts that they Sent but a dull faint message to his brain. He knew not his own flesh, as great kings may Not know the farther places where they reign.

His play made storm in a calm sea; His very kindness slew what he might touch; And weeps lay scattered on his anger's lee. The Moon rocked to and fro his watery couch.

His hunger cleaved the sea. And where He passed, the ocean's edge lifted its brim. He skimmed the dim sea-floor to find if there Some garfish had his harvest ripe for him.

But in his sluggish brain no thought Ever arose. His law was instinct blind. No thought or gleam or vision ever brought Light to the dark of his old dreamless mind.

Until one day sudden and strange Half-hints of knowledge burst upon his sight. Glimpses he had of Time, and Space, and Change, And something greater than his might;

And terror's leap to imagine sin; And blinding Truth half-bare unto his seeing. It was the living man who had come in. Johah's thoughts flying through his being.

—Viola Meynell.

In 1936. During that period our population more than doubled, so that the average citizen stands only about one-fiftieth as much chance of dying of sunstroke this year as he did thirty-six years ago—New York Times.

A Boston banker says that if the labor movement in the United States runs John L. Lewis for president in 1940, Republicans and Democrats may have to draft President Roosevelt to beat him. To many opponents of the present administration this must sound perilously like fighting the devil with fire.—London Free Press.

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.

THE DONKEY AND THE "CABBAGE"

Sir.—It was an old-time trick, when a donkey was slow in gait and hard to move, the owner would attach a cabbage on the end of a pole to accelerate the animal's travel. To get a bite of that cabbage, he (or she) would speed up. Yet after much labor and foot action the cabbage still kept the fatal foot away, and the down-hearted donkey gives up in despair.

It is now the Campbell Government's improvised trick. Not a bite of "cabbage" for the immediate present. No permanent highways, no public works, nothing but donkey-like lethargy, apart from jobs and salary pulls for the inside elact.

The cabbage is framed in the "Three year plan", so emphasized by the Premier. Nothing doing this year in "hard-surfacing"—except preparation for the second and third year. No election dodge in this? Oh no; Grits never play those games; too much of the Simon pure. That Federal vote of \$200,000 for the new car ferry also. Not for this year. Only the cabbage at the end of the pole for pre-election years.

The extra gasoline tax was imposed specifically to hard surface roads. They are collecting the tax; but they are not in the hard-surface business. What right have they then to collect the money? It is a principle of law that taxes must be applied to the purpose for which they are levied. Is not this tax collected under false pretence?

False pretence is considered harsh in word or practice in the circles of honor. But is it so in government quarters wherein every gesture is false and betrayal of public confidence?

And yet at frequent Liberal gatherings the deception is played, and taxes and tax increases which are in statute form, and which the Government are raking in, they deny their existence. And every political promise of 1936 they falsify.

The next two years are pre-election years, at the furthest. It is then they will begin to wake up, and at least a show of activity will materialize. The "three years plan" is a Campbell.

Electors, don't be the "Donkey." I am, Sir, etc.

Tariffs As A Grievance

(Globe and Mail)

Commenting on the national political outlook, the Regina Leader-Post states that Conservatives in the West "have just about stopped arguing the benefits of tariffs."

While "it is pretty clear that the Liberal weakness in the West will flow from failure of the Ottawa Government to reduce tariffs to a sufficiently low level." It is long, nearly seven years, at least, since tariffs figured strongly in political dialogue. One reason may have been that there was little say talking about them since in many countries they became overshadowed by other methods of trade control. Another may be due to the conclusion that tariffs, in any event, do not hold the importance in the economic structure that was formerly attributed to them.

Before all the modern tricks in international trade and in regulating production costs were learned, the political schools of thought were more clearly divided on the tariff theory. But today is prepared to say that high tariffs, or low, tariffs, indiscriminately applied provide a cure-all. If the West thinks tariffs are not sufficiently low, or if some other section believes them not sufficiently high, how is the matter of sufficiency to be decided?

Obviously, if tariffs were sectional in a country, the problem would be comparatively simple. We know and can sympathize with the claim of the West that it has to sell in the cheapest market and buy in the dearest—meaning that its products are marketed against world competition, and the prices of its purchases are kept up by artificial restrictions. The Maritimes have tariff grievances, too. Nevertheless, it is the responsibility of political leaders to consider trade within the country as free, differences in prices governed chiefly by transportation expense, and view external trade from the national standpoint. Can tariffs ever be established on a basis fair to all, sufficiently low for one section and sufficiently high for another?

If all parts of the country would agree on economic interdependence the tariff question could be removed greatly from the realm of contention, by applying the principle of "the greatest good to the greatest number." Free trade is hardly a theory any more, and no one could think of a political party asking public support for it. Both parties have accepted tariffs, with different interpretations, each believing its policy is sound. We think both will ultimately recognize that the tariff schedules should be constructed scientifically, not in accordance with a rule-of-thumb policy, but to fit circumstances, and that then, except for purposes of responsibility and revenue tariffs will cease to be a grave party issue.

An important step was taken in this direction by establishment of a Board to study tariff needs and effects. Obviously, if a tariff penalizes one part of the community to enrich another it is not fair, and if lack of a tariff prevents the economic development of an industry for the benefit of the country it is unsound to withhold it. But where the specific line should be drawn cannot be decided

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on the hustings, in the ballot box or on the floor of Parliament. Important expert guidance is needed. Until some such arrangement is made we may expect tariff grievances to divide the country. The triple-tariff policy is a partial concession to differences of opinion, but within this framework there is room for scientific tariffs that will be generally fair. The quicker we work toward them the sooner can we look for a greater degree of national unity.

deaf man. Argument about the merits of the Gershwin music will probably continue after his death. His admirers say that he wrote the first distinctly American music and that his work perfectly mirrors the tempo and the mood of life in this continent since 1920. His detractors say that he was clever but uncouth and that, anyway, great music never reflects the spirit of any particular time or country. Musical experts may take their choice but we hope musical performers will keep on playing the rhapsody, the jazz songs and the scores of "Porgy and 'Of These I Sing."

Rhapsodist In Blue (J. B. M. in Winnipeg Free Press) A dispatch reports the death of George Gershwin in Hollywood at the great age of 38. He wrote at least twenty tunes everyone knows, and he wrote the first jazz good enough to be played by symphony orchestras—with authentic music—in charge of the half-lowered concert halls of New York and London. Like the movies, jazz has emerged from beyond the pale and is now regarded in many polite circles as art. To George Gershwin goes the blame or the palm.

That seems to make him an important man in music, but it isn't safe yet for an amateur to have an opinion. Critics disagreed and even quarrelled about Gershwin's music. The pro-Gershwin party say his music is vital, poetic, original and truly American. Others think he was only an exceptionally bright graduate of Tin Pan alley, hardly better than Irving Berlin.

Which critics were the snobs and which the clever lads who will set marks for insight in future historical works is no topic for an amateur. He can only say whether he likes listening to Gershwin. The example of Wagner, whose early productions were nearly hooted off the stage, and the example of Debussy, who also got a rough ride from audiences and critics, might be held to prove that any composer whose music starts a flight is probably pretty good. But it isn't necessarily so. All we know for sure, is that we are fascinated by Gershwin's pieces and will listen whenever they are played within earshot.

His first resounding success, "Rhapsody in Blue," crashed on the world in 1923. Nobody had tried anything like it before though. As the eminent Walter Damrosch observed, "various composers had been walking around jazz like a cat around a plate of hot soup, waiting for it to cool off." Once we saw and heard Gershwin playing the rhapsody with Paul Whiteman's band. He was slim, sleek and dark, quick and nervous in his walk and his playing. About the only piano lessons he ever had, we had been told, were 5-cent ones from a

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