

The Charlottetown Guardian

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MONDAY, MARCH 23, 1936.

At Whose Expense?

Our contemporary corrects its prognostication of Friday and says Mr. C. ST. CLAIR TRAINOR, M.L.A., is to be appointed Clerk—not Law Clerk—of the Legislature. This makes it worse. The Clerk's job is a full-time one while the House is in session, which means that Charlottetown will be left with but one representative to look after its interests in the Legislature. Whatever saving, if any, is effected will therefore be at the expense of the electors of this constituency.

Valiant Champions!

In today's Guardian appears the Hansard report of the brief discussion in the House of Commons on March 17, with regard to the fox fur industry. The United States imposes a 50 per cent ad valorem duty on fox furs imported from Canada.

This matter is of particular importance to Prince Edward Island farmers, who are losing hundreds of thousands of dollars annually by reason of the U. S. tariff, and who were given falsely to believe that their interests would be protected in any trade arrangement entered into by the Liberals with the United States.

The facts were laid clearly before the House by Mr. A. J. BROOKS, Conservative member for Royal, N. B., who seems to be the only champion of Maritime interests left in that assembly. Mr. A. E. MACLEAN, our Prince County representative, whose long association with the fur industry should enable him to speak eloquently in its defense, said not a word!

What a miserable exhibition our Island Liberal stalwarts made of themselves! What a change from their loud-mouthed utterances on political platforms, their pledges about devoting themselves wholeheartedly to the interests of the Province, their crocodile tears over our farmers and fox ranchers! And what a sorry lot they must feel themselves to be, sitting there in Parliament while the interests of an industry that has made Prince Edward Island famous throughout the world are being bartered away—bitting speechless, dumb and docile, silently acquiescing, saying with their votes what they dared not say with their mouths "We agree!"

Talk about getting new bridges out of the Dominion Government! With the type of champions that we now have at Ottawa we'll be lucky if we don't realize the lamentable prediction of Ex-Premier SAUNDERS under the first KING Government, and, ere long, be forced to "hoist our anchor, and drift helplessly out to sea!"

Editorial Notes

The "Big Four" of the Empire is reminiscent of the "Big Four" of the Maritimes.

This day week the official opening of the Legislature takes place. The roads should be good by then.

The Civil Service Commission, though much abused, seems to have few active enemies in the House of Commons.

The Salvation Army was born and, in infancy, reared in times of stress and strain. But its recruits were equal to the occasion.

The King's Birthday holiday will still be in June, but a month removed from Victoria Day. On the other hand, it will be just one week from Dominion Day.

In the U. S. A. they are planning a hunger March in Washington for April 11. That being a Saturday, not doubt members of Congress will find it convenient to be absent for the week-end.

The editor of Saturday Night has been addressing purchasing agents on the art of Government. Mr. SANDWELL pointed out that too many people were "amateur governors." The old idea of democratic government was to elect the best men to represent the people, put them in power, and let them become specialists in the matters coming under the scope of the Government—not to bombard them continuously with directions of how to do this and how to do that. As for econo-

mists, the experience of the United States during the last three years had satisfied him they were not all that they were boasted to be.

"Weeds are found only where man has disturbed the soil and set the stage for their growth." Professor DUGGINS of Northwestern University declares. "They are never found in woods, bogs or other undisturbed places." Therefore, not until Eve bit the apple and Adam was forced to hoe his own row did the tares of Biblical parable spring up, he asserts, which may be enlightening but not very comforting in these days of greater production than consumption.

The Junior member for Queens is becoming as finical over definitions as the Honourable Senator from Souris, as witness:

Mr. ROWE (Dufferin): The minister has told us already that these fixed valuations will apply to vegetables such as asparagus. Mr. DUNNING: Is it a vegetable? Mr. ROWE (Dufferin): Certainly it is. Mr. DUNNING: Is it? Mr. BENNETT: It is so classified. Mr. DUNNING: Are you sure?

Weasels will be the most sought fur-bearing animals for the next two years, all because King EDWARD VIII will be crowned officially next year. Fur buyers in the Northwest already are preparing to bid for pelts. Royal robes must be trimmed in ermine, and weasels in their winter jackets are the nearest thing to it which can be obtained in quantity. The Alaskan variety is first in demand. Every coronation has meant that ermine will be in style about two years. Not only will royal personages require ermine trimmings, but others will favor it.

The Soviets have had a severe set-back in their second five years programme due to the 'cussedness' of average human nature. The failure of several branches of heavy industry to make a success of the Stakhanov (speedup) movement, which was being hailed two months ago as "revolutionary" for Soviet industry, has caused serious concern among authorities. The Stakhanov movement originated in the Donbas coal basin, but it is in that very region that some of the worst backsliders have been found. "Pravda," official newspaper of the Central Committee of the Communist party, reports that in "most of the coal trust workings of the Don basin, the Stakhanov movement has slowed down."

The Eskimos are the only people in the world who don't know what alcohol is, Dr. I. M. RABINOLITCH told the Canadian Club of Montreal at their weekly luncheon. This situation, he added, arose from the fact that there is very little vegetation capable of fermentation for the production of alcohol. Another observation was that the healthiest specimen of Eskimo is the one who has little or no contact with the white man, this being supported by their data collected, which showed that the natives of the Hudson Bay and Straits tend to dwindle and disappear, while those in the far north who lead a more primitive life show greater resistance to disease. In the further north teeth were dirtier but healthier.

About the only man who refused a premiership and lived to thank God he had done so, was Mr. J. J. MORRISON, Secretary of the Ontario U. F. O. Cooperative Society, who has just died at the age of seventy-five. Mr. MORRISON was the successful organizer of the Farmers Party which carried the Ontario election in 1919. He was the unanimous choice for Leader and Premier, but declined to give up his position with the cooperative, and allowed Mr. E. C. DRURY to take the high office. He was "the power behind the throne" for a year or so, but soon found that other interests had stronger pull. He thereupon withdrew on the ground of material differences with the Premier; and in 1923, he saw the DRURY Government swept from office, which he maintained was the salvation of the Farmers' party, as otherwise it would have disintegrated because the principles for which it had been formed were being forgotten in the spoil system of politics.

Ven. Archdeacon FREDERICK GEORGE SCOTT observed the fiftieth anniversary of his ordination to the office of priesthood in the Church of England on Saturday. There are thousands of friends who think of him in a triple character, priest, padre and poet. Although actually ordained in England, he was born in Montreal and educated there and at Bishop's University, and subsequently attended King's College, London. He was ordained as deacon in 1884 and as priest in 1886, and ministered for a short period in England, after which he returned to his native province, taking the rectory at Drummondville from 1887 to 1896. In the latter year he was transferred to Quebec City, where he held the rectory of St. Matthew's Church from 1896 until three years ago, when he retired.

Mayor GERRY McGEER finds British Columbia as much a terra incognita at Ottawa as Prince Edward Island members find this province. "When I am in Ottawa," he says, "I think that as far as Vancouver and Victoria are concerned, they could be on an island up in the Arctic Ocean north of Siberia, as far as the opinion of most people in Ottawa and as far as our right for consideration in national affairs is concerned." Isn't this our own experience? The Mayor sees in the development of the tourist trade a way of obtaining full recognition and fair treatment for the West at Ottawa and in the East generally. Hope same applies to this province. He believes in attracting settlers. "If we maintain the British traditions of orderliness of the home and orderliness of the community, and beauty of the home and beauty of the community," he declares, "we will find a great host of people of British ancestry in the United States who are in a position to discriminate as to where they live." By having them as permanent residents we shall be able to liquidate our debts in the United States and free ourselves from the results of foolish borrowing in the past.

Notes by the Way

Further evidence of changing conditions for the Royal Canadian Mounted Police is provided by news that some of its members are taking law courses at Canadian universities. This is an unusual move, but apparently a wise one. The class of work the erstwhile "Mounties" are doing now calls for sound knowledge of the law.

Evidence of the treatment accorded Jews in the Reich is seen in the arrival on Friday of two hundred Jews in New York. They were fleeing the Nazis. They had no accounts of personal brutality to tell, but they declared that the growing prejudice against the Jews had made their lives impossible, taking from them the opportunity to make a living. They arrived penniless, because Germany prohibits the exportation of money. Everything they had worked for in Germany had been lost, and they were able to emigrate to the United States only because their relatives had pledged that they would not become public charges.—Hamilton Spectator.

The Communists have been operating schools for quite some time, and now the Fascists are reported to have established a couple in Toronto. Why not hand our children over to the Communists or the Fascists and let them solve at least the economic angle of the educational problem?—Windsor Star.

The Bedouins in Arabia have, from time immemorial, lived by transporting goods across the desert on their camels. Today the motor car is displacing the camel as the ship of the desert. So the Bedouins are seeking a new livelihood. In the Arab kingdoms they have begun to grow corn where it never grew before. They are settling down and building cities for the first time. The motor car is changing the map of the world.—Daily Express.

"I am not a special advocate of unlimited wheat production. I believe that in those Western areas which are suited for it mixed farming must be practised in increasing degree. I assure you, however, from many years of experience of Western conditions, that this country cannot expect to maintain anything even like its present economic position, without a large export trade in wheat." The evidence presented to show the existence of a world wheat overproduction was inadequate, according to reports of officers of the company.—Sir Edward Beatty.

"The god of war has not laid down his armor," says Chancellor Hitler. "He moves through the world more heavily than ever—but we are not responsible for this development." The world at large would be more ready to believe this, however, if the god of war hadn't acquired a gait suspiciously reminiscent of the goose-step.—Windsor Star.

The school children of Denver are to receive instructions in joke-making. The principal who originated the plan says it will be the duty of each teacher under him to instruct and guide the pupils on how to distinguish between that which is funny and that which is merely silly. An exchange points out that this means that if teachers think the joke is funny the pupils must laugh. But that is nothing new.—Calgary Herald.

Premier Mussolini has just complimented the United States on its refusal to co-operate with the League by calling that refusal a "service to the cause of world peace." But the compliment loses some of its impressiveness when Mussolini's own attitude toward peace is considered. "It is war," says Il Duce, "that embodies the race."—Christian Science Monitor.

The attractive yarn about a wonderful tropical valley in the Mackenzie River country has been amplified by aviation. Dr. Charles Cammell, Federal Deputy Minister of Mines, who has flown over that territory, says that, while there are a few warm springs in the district, there is "nothing tropical about it." Thus is another nice tradition "debunked."

"We read your manuscript with boundless delight. By the sacred ashes of our ancestors we swear that we have never dipped into a book of such overwhelming mastery. If we were to publish the book it would be impossible in the future to issue any book of a lower standard. As it is unthinkable that within the next 10,000 years we shall find its equal, we are, to our great regret, compelled to return this too divine work and beg you a thousand times to forgive our action."—Ex.

Mr. Asquith was too strongly marked with the impress of the law to be a normal type; and neither Mr. Gladstone, Lord Salisbury, nor Lord Rosebery was much more like the average Englishman than Lord Beaconsfield, who also comes into living memory. No one of these men had Mr. Baldwin's gift for the easy-going, good-humored conduct of business which is England's speciality; just as it is conspicuously lacking among the brilliant endowments of French genius. With it goes, however, a certain—let us call it laziness; a desire to take time for digestion; a theory don't bid-the-devil-goodmorrow-till-you-meet-him disposition; a lack of that thorough preparation for contingencies in which the Germans shine. All these characteristics carry elements of danger, and Mr. Baldwin has them all. But if a leader of this character commands the confidence of his country, he is the type of man under whom a national government is most practicable for a dem-

That Body of Pours

By James W. Barton, M.D.

TRUE AND FALSE PLEURISY

A woman suffering with intense pain directly over heart called her physician who pronounced the heart perfectly sound. He stated that the pain was not inside the chest, but in the muscles and lungs, but which lie the heart and actually outside the ribs. Not satisfied, the patient called in two other physicians who after careful examination stated that the pain was in the outside muscles and was what was called false pleurisy or pleurodynia. Hot applications or a mustard plaster will usually relieve this type of pain.

When the pleura (which lines the chest wall and covers the lungs) becomes inflamed, it is called pleurisy and is a serious condition. This is of course pleurisy of the chest. In pleurisy there is generally some rise in temperature, a dry hard cough, and some difficulty in breathing. A point that makes it a little difficult to distinguish between true pleurisy and pleurodynia is—false pleurisy is that breathing or any movement of the chest causes pain in both conditions. In true pleurisy the pain is due to friction or rubbing between the lining of the chest wall and the covering of the lung. In false pleurisy the pain is due simply to the movement of the muscles on the outside of the chest which are used in the act of breathing.

As mentioned above the rise in temperature, the hard dry cough and hard breathing are not found in false pleurisy. There is nothing then to worry about in pleurodynia. The treatment in false pleurisy is to apply heat, followed by pain relieving ointments, and give the usual rheumatic remedies—the salicylates—or even stronger remedies to relieve pain when necessary.

In true pleurisy the patient is kept in bed. If much fluid is present this is drawn off. Some physicians strap up the chest in true pleurisy so that there will be less motion and so less pain with more chance for healing.

The first thought then with pain in the chest is to decide whether it is outside or inside the ribs. (If outside the ribs, there will be no rise in temperature and no cough; heat and salicylates are all that is necessary in treatment.) Inside the ribs there will be the cough and rise in temperature. This means rest in bed and real care by a physician as pleurisy may be the forerunner of tuberculosis.

The Poets' Corner

No coward soul is mine, No trembler in the world's storm-troubled sphere: I see Heaven's glories shine, And faith shines equal, arming me from fear.

O God within my breast, Almighty, ever-present Deity!—that in me has rest, As I—unfading Life—have power in Thee!

Vain are the thousand creeds, That move men's hearts: unutterably vain; Worthless as withered weeds, Or idlest froth amid the boundless main.

To waken doubt in one Holding so fast by thine infinity; So surely anchored on The steadfast rock of immortality.

With wide-embracing love Thy Spirit animates eternal years, Fervid and broods above, Changes, sustains, dissolves, creates and rears.

Though earth and man were gone, And suns and universes ceased to be, And Thou were left alone, Every existence would exist in Thee.

There is not room for Death, Nor atom that his might could render void; Thou—Thou art Being and Breath, And what Thou are may never be destroyed.

—Emily Bronte.

ocracy, even in peace time (when it is hardest), because his good humour is an antidote to friction, keeping temperatures moderate.—Stephen Gwynn in the Fortnightly.

COULDN'T SLEEP COULDN'T WORK

What a relief to settle down to a real night's rest, and awake fully refreshed, ready for the day's duties. I was tortured by fretful night-tossing, turning—never comfortable. Half awake days—over-tired, driving body and mind to work when they needed rest. "Try Dodd's Kidney Pills," said a friend—"It may be your kidneys." I'm glad I followed his advice as now I'm sleeping like a top—thanks to Dodd's Kidney Pills.

PUBLIC FORUM

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

ALL FOR A CLOCK

Sir,—We wish to endorse the suggestion advanced in a letter some days ago by Mr. S. F. Tarbush of this City, that for the convenience of all who enter our Market Building, a nice clock be placed in the West end of the building, that it may be seen from every entrance and all parts of this large auditorium. For years we have stood at our stands every market day, late and early, and the many who enter of all classes, including visitors, come in all bundled up, "please lady, or please sir, can you tell me the time of day?" Not wishing the bother of opening a heavy winter overcoat, a suit coat and oft times the third, a sweater, to get at their time piece, and most especially when nearing noon hour the many farmers and others who inquire for the time, is sufficient to warrant one being placed there. Surely our City Fathers will consider this, for all one will cost will not be a fortune. It would be a worthy piece of furniture, as well as an ornament in the building.

We, the undersigned, endorse Mr. Tarbush's petition for a clock to be placed in the most conspicuous place in the building for the convenience of all who enter.

We are, Sir, etc., John J. McLeod, N. E. McLeod, James Jenkins, Nelson Clarke, E. T. Brown, M. Wood, Chas. Jenkins, Lester Jenkins, Lawson Wood, Jas. Rankin, S. C. Nell, R. B. Nell, John McKenzie, George Hlox, Wm. Heatheridge, H. H. Brown, Arthur Jackson, E. H. Burke, Mrs. E. H. Burke, Mrs. W. H. Johnston, Jas. A. Moore, T. A. Bodd, J. Saunders, Mrs. McLaura, B. Wall, A. W. Down, Ira M. Brown, Mrs. C. Myers, Lillian Darrach, A. W. Stewart, Mrs. A. W. Stewart, Elmer Coles, Frank McRae, Henry Gurney, Cleve Roberts, Mrs. Cleve Roberts, Mrs. M. Robinson, Mrs. Maud Wake-in, Mrs. Fred Dunlop, Mrs. G. Hambley, Mr. W. Hambley, Mrs. Alice McDonald, Mrs. John Chandler, Miss Emma Nell, Miss Minnie Pippy, Ray Pippy, Mrs. J. H. McGregor, Mrs. Willard Prowse, Mrs. Eliza Saunders, Mrs. Hammond Rodd, Mrs. John Ford, Mrs. D. MacFerson, Mrs. Amy E. Fox, Mrs. Ford, Mrs. Alice Walsh, Ray Ford, Mrs. Ray Ford, J. R. Nell, J. B. Diamond, Mrs. John Spencer, Mrs. Jas. Swan, Mrs. W. Johnston, Mrs. Augustus Hurry, Ashford Andrews, Ira Auld, W. C. Enman, Mrs. John H. Ford, H. W. Josey, W. E. R. Heaney, Percy Smallwood.

THE BRIDGE PROJECT

Sir,—Whether or not the bridges are built something must be done to relieve the present unemployment condition. There are 700 unemployed men in the City. Conditions are now worse than at any time for some past four years. When we consider what is being spent in other provinces to relieve unemployment on many unnecessary projects and on a class of men who are not Canadian citizens it makes our unemployment feel as though they are totally forgotten. Millions of dollars are being spent in Upper Canada and western provinces to relieve unemployed men who were not born in Canada. The greater number of these men came from different European countries when conditions were good. They came to speculate and hoard up good Canadian money and take it back home to their own country. Now Canada is feeling their, yes, and spending millions to put them to work. Many of them have families in other countries and Canadian money is being sent to their support. The unemployed of Prince Edward Island are born citizens of this province. Their forefathers turned this province from a forest into a garden. They worked hard and spent all their earnings within this province and now through no fault of their own, their descendants find themselves unable to get work, unable to pay the necessities of life, such as food and clothing. During the last Provincial Election campaign many promises were made to the unemployed voters and their families. Such promises as "There will be no more need of direct relief under Liberal government; Now there will be work for everyone, and the working man's wife and family will be so happy again; No more worry, no more depression."

Well, the only work since of any consequence was digging ice on the streets, and Mayor Turner announced "that the local government had given him authority to order the men on relief out to work without pay." Even today, there are men out without pay. This is the worst and meanest insult ever handed out to born citizens. Just imagine able-bodied men in the Spring of the year working for nothing when they should be earning some money to pay back rent or get some necessary things for the home. The government should do something for the unemployed of this province. The men will not suffer much longer. The labor leaders of this city are doing everything they can to try and get some work underway. In a time like this when projects such as the bridges are not undertaken, what can we expect? These projects would employ a great number of men and with other odd jobs going on, the unemployment situation would be under control. If conditions continue as they are, and if the unemployed are further requested to work without pay, something unexpected may happen. Our men would much sooner work for a living than be on relief. The members and their canvassers who made those pre-election promises should urge the necessity of commencing the bridge projects. When we think of all the great future benefits that would come from the building of these bridges the cost would be justified. If some of the knoekers of these projects were living on the other side of the river if they were numbered with the unemploy-

GIANTS and JESTERS In Public Life

(By FRED COOK) (Copyright Reserved)

PEARY AND THE NORTH POLE

The second reason was that while Henson was more useful than any other member of the expedition, when it came to travelling with the last party over the Polar ice, he would not have been so competent as the white members of the expedition in getting himself and his party back to land. If Henson had been sent back with one of the supporting parties from a distance far out on the ice, and had encountered conditions similar to those which they had to face on the return journey in 1906, he and his party would never have reached the land. While a faithful supporter, and when with Peary more effective in covering distance with a sledge than any of the others, he had not, as a racial inheritance, the daring and initiative of Bartlett, or Marvin, MacMillan, or Borchgrevink, who owed it to Henson to submit him to dangers and responsibilities which he was temperamentally un-fitted to face. Henson, therefore, went forward to the Pole and Bartlett came back.

In making the final dash the party, as I have stated, consisted of Peary and Henson and four Eskimos. They had five sledges and forty dogs, the pick of the hundred and forty with which they had left the ship. The hundred and thirty-three miles was covered between April first and sixth, when the goal was attained. Peary's first task was to get the Pole for his native country. He ran up the Star and Stripes, and other ensigns, and deposited the following memorandum in an ice mound: 90 degrees N. Latitude, North Pole 8th April, 1909

I have today hoisted the national ensign of the United States of America at this place, which my observations indicate to be the North Pole Axis of the earth, and I have formally taken possession of the entire region, and adjacent, for and in the name of the President of the United States of America.

In the Far North

One of the most extended trips of exploration ever made in northern Canada was undertaken last summer by Dr. Charles Cammell, O.M.G., Deputy Minister of Mines. It consisted of a 4,000-mile air-flight through Northern British Columbia, the Southeastern Yukon and the MacKenzie River district, terminating at Edmonton. Nearly all the country visited was new territory, previously unexplored, not charted on any official map, and much of it was land never before seen by any white traveller. Reviewing his experiences in a brief talk before the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy recently, Dr. Cammell made some interesting statements. One thing he discovered in the course of his trip was that the Rocky Mountains definitely terminate at the Laird River, after extending for a length of approximately 1,000 miles, and die away into the plateau which reaches from there northwards. Dr. Cammell stated that this air-plane visitation of the far north was made with three purposes in view. One was to inspect the work of several geographical parties which have been covering these regions for the Federal Survey. The second was to obtain certain information for the Council of the Northwest Territories, of which he is a member. The third was to take a series of aerial photographs of this hitherto unknown northern region, for incorporation in a large-scale relief-map of Canada now being made at Ottawa. It may be assumed confidently that these important commissions were executed with the precision and efficiency which characterize all of Dr. Cammell's work. As a scholar, a research-worker, a practical scientist, an explorer, Dr. Cammell constitutes a class by himself in Canada's national service.

MEANWHILE

MEANWHILE over a score of newspaper correspondents from all parts of the United States and Canada had assembled in Sydney and were simply eating their heads off until Peary arrived. Imagine the state of their feelings when on the morning they learned that Messrs. Henson and Jeffers, representatives of the Associated Press had chartered a powerful ocean going tug, the Douglas H., Sydney and had started for Battle Harbor, four hundred and seventy-five miles away. These gentlemen had to contend with the stormy weather of the Gulf in a little vessel not possessing passenger accommodation, but they succeeded in making the trip safely. Peary greeted them with the remark, "This is a new record in newspaper enterprise and I appreciate the compliment." The A. P. men, however, did not get much out of their adventurous trip, as Peary was prepared to talk for publication. In a few days the difficulty about publication rights in the London Times of Peary's story was settled by that paper agreeing to withhold its messages for the city edition published at eight a.m. so that it was not possible for Eastern United States newspapers at any rate to secure the despatches simultaneously with the New York Times. The twenty odd correspondents at Sydney were about distracted when they heard that two of their comrades had stolen a march on them. No other tugs were available and it looked as if there was nothing for these newspaper men but to await the arrival of the Roosevelt. Here it was that I came into the picture. (To Be Continued)

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