

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

Morning Daily (Founded in 1887)
President: Lieut. Col. W. Chester S. McLure
Vice President: J. R. Burnett, F.J.I.
Secretary: Lieut. Col. D. A. MacKinnon, D.S.O.
Editor and Managing Director: J. R. Burnett, F.J.I.
Associate Editors: Frank Walker and Ian A. Burnett

SUBSCRIPTION RATES
By Mail in P.E.I., \$100 per year; \$2.50 for 6 months
\$1.25 for 3 months; 50c for one month
City Delivery \$3.00 per year; \$3.00 for 6 months
\$1.15 for 3 months
By Mail in Canada and U.S.A. \$5.00 per year
Saturday Weekly: \$2.00 per year; \$1.00 for 6 months
50c for 3 months

The Charlottetown Guardian may be obtained at
Hotelling's News Agency, Times Square, New York; Old
South News Agency, Corner Milk and Washington,
Boston; Metropolitan News Agency, 1248 Peel St.,
Montreal; J. Fine 351 Bay St., Toronto; News Stand,
Chateau Laurier, Ottawa; Wolfe's News Stand, Sudbury,
Ont.; Hub Tobacco Shop, Moncton N. B.; Ellen Robertson
Amherst, N. S.

The Strongest Memory is Weaker than the
Weakest Ink.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1941.

The Threat Of Inflation

Inflation can arise only if the rate of spending
gets out of line with the production of goods and
services," says the current Monthly Review of
the Bank of Nova Scotia. Discussing the
situation in Canada, the Review states that it is
no longer feasible to increase the supply of civilian
goods and services by any large amount.
Indeed, in some directions, production is already
being curtailed. Meanwhile, the rate of spending
continues high, as indicated by the 18 per cent
increase in the official index of retail sales in
July and August over the same months of last
year.

The Review compares the trend of prices in
the present conflict with the trend in the corresponding
period of the last war. It points out that in
the last war, the sharp and inflationary up-
turn in prices did not begin until 1916. In the
present war, the net increase in prices and living
costs was quite small, and certainly not inflationary,
in the first year-and-a-half, though recently
"we can see an acceleration in the rate of
increase." These comparisons obviously raise
the question: is this the beginning of a pro-
nounced advance in prices and living costs sim-
ilar to that which developed in 1916 and 1917?

It is perfectly clear that the answer to this
question depends most of all upon the extent to
which the people of this country and of the United
States are determined to combat inflation.
Certainly, the means to combat inflation are more
highly developed. In this war, the Government
is able to divert and is diverting a large and
growing portion of the money incomes of Cana-
dians toward war purposes. This is a great
step in advance, for in the last war we lacked the
means, the experience and the public understand-
ing to develop adequately this line of at-
tack against inflation. Furthermore, government
controls and regulations have been applied more
rapidly and thoroughly; the experience of the
last war as well as that of other countries in the
present conflict has been drawn upon.

The Review discusses various means of com-
bating inflation. The first line of attack is to
attempt to increase and maintain the supply of
civilian goods and services. Unfortunately, this
approach can never be adequate in wartime be-
cause more and more labour, materials and
equipment must be diverted away from civilian
pursuits toward war purposes. This very fact,
however, emphasizes the importance of utiliz-
ing the remaining capacity of civilian industry as
effectively as possible, and the necessity of
checking speculation and hoarding which might
otherwise aggravate the development of short-
ages.

The other lines of attack, which are on the
rate of spending, are more fundamental. One is
to reduce spending by curtailing money incomes,
through such means as taxation, voluntary and
compulsory loans from the public, wage and
salary controls, etc. The Review states that such
methods "are very important, for they get to
the heart of the problem by taking away or re-
stricting the means of spending." But it adds
that they have two deficiencies: first, that they
can offer no assurance that spending will be
curtailed in the directions where shortages are
developing; and secondly, they are not always
fully effective.

The remaining approach is to restrict spend-
ing directly by rationing and limitation of pro-
duction combined with price control. Such means
have the advantage of being selective in that
they do reduce spending on the things to which
they are applied. The difficulty is that if
spending is cut down in some directions it will
tend to overflow in others, thus hastening the
appearance of other shortages and new controls.
But if most of the avenues of spending are
strictly controlled, as in Germany and to a
lesser degree in England, then such direct
methods are highly effective in reducing the total
of spending and thus in combating inflation.

One Spitfire, Please

The officer in charge of the British Air
Ministry Information Bureau deals every week
with 10,000 inquiries about the R. A. F. from
the public. He is able to answer most of them,
but sometimes he gets posers.
"For instance," he said, "there was the lady
who rang up to say that a German aircraft had
been flying over her back garden for the last
two hours, and would we please send two Spit-
fires immediately to drive it off. While I was
trying to think of an appropriate reply she went
on to say that she knew we were very busy so
one Spitfire would do.

"Then there was the business man who called,
armed with a map of Germany marked at a cer-
tain spot. 'Would you,' he asked, 'make a
bombing raid on this spot.' When asked if it was
of great military importance, he said: 'Not par-
ticularly, but it is the factory of a firm that
owes me some money and I want to get my own
back.' Another gentleman with a map, this time

of Naples, wanted to be assured that if we ever
bombed there his private villa wouldn't get hit.
"The question I liked best was from a younger
set of seven. He wrote quite simply: 'If I send
fivepence a week will you send me an Air Force
uniform? We replied regretfully that we were
afraid we couldn't. But we told him that if he'd
wait until he'd grown up, a little, he'd get one
for nothing.'

Empire's Merchant Navy

In the P. L. A. Monthly, the magazine of
the Port of London Authority, tribute is paid to
the valuable contribution being made to the Em-
pire's merchant navy by the different British do-
minions and colonies. Australia takes the place
of honour, with its appropriation of thirty mil-
lion dollars as a first installment towards the
construction of new merchant ships. This in
addition to the action of the Commonwealth
government in increasing the size of the navy to
two-and-a-half times what it was before the out-
break of the war. Besides, a large number of
merchant ships have been fitted out as well as
auxiliary war vessels. In addition, 150 mer-
chantmen have been provided with defensive
equipment. Canada is also highly praised for the
part it is playing, reference being made to the
merchant vessels and hundreds of small craft
that have been built or are under construction,
also the numerous destroyers, corvettes and
mine-sweepers put into service and the plans for
building about a hundred cargo vessels. Among
other places singled out for special mention by
P. L. A. are Hong Kong, Singapore, South
Africa and Mombasa.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Armistice Day November 11, falls on a Tues-
day this year—a statutory holiday.

Many disappointed holiday-makers had to re-
trace their steps from Cariboo last week.

The Hon. Charles A. Dunning has just added
another plum to his recherche financial pie by
becoming a director of the Sun Life in suc-
cession to the late Hon. Mr. Purvis. He has also
disposed of his mansion in Ottawa and re-
turned to Montreal to be in close proximity to
St. James St.

In order to prevent customers obtaining
clothes "off the ration" by hiring them and then
forfeiting their deposit, it has been decreed by
the British Board of Trade that no one can hire
a suit for more than a fortnight. To do so will
render the culprit liable to a penalty of two
years' imprisonment and £500 fine.

Is Premier Campbell slated for the Senate
instead of the Supreme Court? It is un-
derstood Prime Minister Mackenzie King intends
carrying out his long projected reform of the
Senate now that he has a majority of three with-
out filling the seven vacancies. His plan appears
to be to raise no one to the Senate who is over
50 years of age, and to compulsorily retire them
at the age of 65. Those in financial need at that
age will be provided with pensions. Now, how
many deserving outstanding Liberals are there
here under 50? Apart from the Premier, few
and far between.

Hon Eamon de Valera, Premier of Eire
born this date, 1882, in New York of Spanish-
Irish parentage, early interested himself in the
Home Rule Agitation, and at the time of Bri-
tain's entry into the last war urged that Eng-
land's extremity was Ireland's opportunity. Took
an active part in the succeeding revolutionary
movement, and subsequently forced himself to
the front as the ablest leader in the field. He
has since retained undisputed power, notwith-
standing various attempts to supplant him; and
it is largely due to his determination that Eire
remains neutral and isolationist in the present
conflict.

Use of X-rays to help diagnose a recently dis-
covered and sometimes fatal ailment called
toxoplasmosis was reported by Dr. L. M.
Sante of St. Louis and Dr. Cornelius G. Duke,
Dr. Abner Wolf and Dr. John Caffey of New
York, at the meeting in Chicago of the American
Roentgen Ray Society. Inflammation of the brain
and paralysis, with no sign of lung involvement,
are the chief features of the disease in babies
and small children, Dr. Sante pointed out. In
adults, however, the disease may resemble
Rocky Mountain spotted fever and symptoms of
acute pneumonia are prominent. Dr. Sante de-
scribed several types of toxoplasmosis cases and
the signs of lung involvement which may be
found in X-ray pictures. In infants, the New
York doctors explained, the X-ray will show
signs of internal hydrocephalus (water on the
brain) and calcification of the brain. Diagnoses
may also be made, these doctors pointed out,
by blood tests showing the presence of anti-bodies
for the large one-celled parasite, Toxoplasma,
which causes the disease.

Although the non-coupon garments for Brit-
ish infants and the coupon-bearing standardiz-
ed raiment for their elders have aroused little
complaint in Britain, plenty of complaints have
been received by the press and the Board of
Trade from the parents of children between the
ages of 13 and 16. Growing youth required more
coupons; and most of the clothing for 15 and 16
year olds was too small, so parents were obliged
to go into their coupons for adult wear. The
Ministry has finally admitted the justice of the
complaints and has hastened to rectify the cause,
so youth of the rapidly growing age will be able
to get clothing commensurate with their stature
without their parents sacrificing their own
clothing coupons. Forty extra coupons will be
allowed for the following two classes until May
1, 1942: Children born on or after July 14,
1927, who are 5 feet 3 inches or more in height,
measured without shoes or stockings, or weigh
7 stone 12 pounds or more. Children born on or
after July 14, 1925, but before July 14, 1927.
Twenty extra coupons will be allowed for: Chil-
dren born on or after Jan. 1, 1925, but before
July 14, 1925.

NOTES BY THE WAY

An ingenious army major is in
charge of a novel service that
is saving the country quite a large
sum of money even as war finance
dries. This is the service that col-
lects damaged goods from blitzed
premises and turns them to ac-
count in many unexpected ways.
Lengths of damaged rubber piping,
for example, or mainly used for
garden irrigation, can be utilized
for soiling gym shoes or those es-
sential for workers in munition
factories. There are innumerable
other similar improvisations now
in full swing, and all helping us to
reduce expenditure and win the
war. Perhaps the most surprising
innovation of all, however, is the
manner in which the fabric of
damaged barrage balloons is turned
to good account. If you expand
the regulation number of mar-
garine coupons on purchasing—
with the necessary cash as well
of course—a new raincoat, it is
quite on the cards that you may
be talking around garbed in part
of an barrage balloon. — Ottawa
Journal.

British locomotive engineers have
built a locomotive and tractor for
the Ulu Remis Estate, Malay Pen-
insula, which will be fuelled with
palm fibre and coconut shells in-
stead of coal. It has a chimney
of special design, which draws
from flying out and setting light
to the plantations through which
the engine will run. There is also
an elaborate boiler feeding ar-
rangement made necessary by the
water conditions on the estate.
In working order the engine
weighs 14 tons and the tender 7 1/2
tons, the latter carrying 200 gal-
lons of water and 120 cu. ft. of fuel.
The gauge is 700 mm. (2ft. 3 1/2-
inches) and the boiler has a work-
ing pressure of 180 lb. per sq. in.

Chinese women who have been
supplying their fighting men with
blankets laboriously made on spin-
ning wheels of medieval patterns
are to have up-to-date machinery
from Britain. The new looms will
be based on a design not used
since the eighteenth century, and
on a smaller scale than that used
to spin the blankets. They will
allow labour and moved about the
countryside when a Japanese ad-
vance is imminent. Sent out by the
Anglo-Chinese Development Socie-
ties, an organization which is one
of China's strongest defence
agencies against Japanese aggression.
The cooperative units of labour
with membership ranging from 7
to 1,000, have been recruited from
the 60,000,000 refugees who, starv-
ing and homeless, fled from the
advancing Japanese armies along
the roads into the interior. With
the support of the Central Govern-
ment it is hoped to set up
300 such units, each working on
a mobile chain of light industries
from Inner Mongolia to the eastern
sea. At first they will serve the
needs of their own districts; later,
with them working with co-
operatives, they will supply larger
areas. Each co-operative member
receives wages on a scale similar
to, or higher than, that prevailing
in the local industries, and after
all expenses have been met the
surplus is shared out. By the end
of last year there were 2,000 co-
operatives working in 18 provinces
of Free China and the "border
areas". Many of them have re-
paid the Government loans with
which they were founded and the
rest pay the interest on them regu-
larly. They are manufacturing
114 different kinds of goods, in-
cluding cotton cloth, blankets,
paper, soap, shoes, alcohol, medical
equipment and other necessities.

There is good reason for the in-
vestigation which is being carried
on in western Ontario into the
growing of white poppies, if, as the
officials charge these forbidden
flowers have been raised in this
action should be taken against
those responsible. It is from these
flowers that opium is derived, and
we have no room in this country
for the steadily increasing amount
of opium which is needed. It is
only a short time ago that a
determined campaign had to be
staged to seek out and destroy
beds of Indian hemp from which
the diabolic marijuana is made.
That seems to be under control
now, and it would be tragic if, in
this menace having been suppressed,
another just as threatening to our
young people should take its place.
— Windsor Star.

Mr. Donald M. Harvey, a farmer
of Shawinigan Lake, Quebec, Can-
ada, went into his field a few
days ago to find one of his best
Jersey cows dead, shot by a deer
hunter. The deer had been grazing
in the field with a dozen others
in plain view. All the animals were
bells. Yet in broad daylight a hun-
ter, thirsting for a kill, had shot
her on sight, thinking that per-
haps she might be a deer. The
same man no doubt would have
shot at any movement in the bush
and might easily have killed an-
other man. Every year the hunt-
ing season brings these stories.
Every year someone is killed by a
fellow who should never be allowed
in the woods. To shoot a man in
mistake for a deer is never ex-
cusable, for a hunter is bound by
law to examine a deer carefully to
make sure it is a male. — Vancou-
ver Sun.

Touch a diamond and almost
any pearl with a piece of dry ice
and they squeak, imitations don't.
So reports Miss Mary D. Walker,
the London School of Medicine for
Women. The explanation is simple.
When dry ice (solid carbon diox-
ide) is heated it turns at once into
a gas and skips the liquid stage.
Touch a metal plate with a point
of dry ice, and heat passes from
the plate to the dry ice, where-
upon the gas is formed. The stream
pushes away part of the plate in
front of it, whereupon it stops
and the plate springs back. This
happens about 1,000 to 4,000 times
a second, so that the whole high
pitched sound vibrations. Touch
a piece of glass or some other
non-conductor in this way and no
squeaks are heard. Miss Walker

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.

MR. ETTER'S CRITICISM

Sir,—I have read an article in a
recent issue of the Guardian signed
by Mr. Etter of Montreal. Well
I don't know just who he is, but he
is not known to me as being comparable
to a person who would be a guest
at a home, partake of its hospitality
and then go away and criticize a
dinner he had as a reward for his
kindness received. The writer says
he only visited our Island once. I
wonder if he was looking for things
lovely and beautiful when here. If
so I think he could have found
something quite different to write
about on this fair land. Our birth-
place. Then he writes of the Gulf.
He goes on to charge that the
Prohibition law was responsible for
the operation in the city of more
than one hundred blind-pies and
speakeasies. (I wonder how he found
out the number, or is that a wild
guess). Next he accuses the city
people of being a bibulous race, and
the Islanders in general as using a
homebrew as a thirst-quencher. I
think he should be made to prove
these statements.

Next he attacks one of our laws
put on the Statute books by a ma-
jority of our people, "of sound mind
and sound body." He goes on to say
the law is doing the people and the
reputation of the Island a great
damage, and it is time they awoke
to the fact. But he did not ex-
plain just what the damage was,
unless it was that it is not a "res
run province."

Mr. Etter said it might seem to
be none of his concern, except to
awake "sleepy Islanders."

I wonder if such ridiculous talk
could be called an awakening. It
is more like bad advertising for a
tourist resort.
Then he inferred we eat too much
well if Mr. Etter ever visits our
province again I hope the kind
people will not make the mistake
of feeding him too much, and if he
would prefer to visit places with
which we should not worry, he
doesn't have to come to P. E. I. It
is a little more than free born
people can stand such a tirade
against us and our laws.

Silence Becomes
Mr. Crerar

(Globe and Mail)
Hon. T. A. Crerar, Minister of
Mines and Resources, descended
upon Toronto on Tuesday evening
to expend some oratorical energy
on the subject of the national war
effort before the Young Men's Sec-
tion of the Board of Trade. In his
speech he ranged over a variety of
problems in desultory fashion, but
in the main it was a labored effort
to throw cold water upon the grow-
ing agitation for a full mobilization
of our manpower resources. For
such a task Mr. Crerar was a very
appropriate emissary, as in a public
career which has now lasted
twenty-four years Mr. Crerar has
been one of the most negative
forces in Canadian public life.

He first entered it as a member
of the Coalition Ministry formed in
1917 by Sir Robert Borden to im-
pose military conscription, and
without any previous political ex-
perience he was brought into the
Cabinet because it was felt that his
position as a leader of the grain-
growers' movement equipped him
to reconcile the farmers of the
prairie to the acceptance of con-
scription. He performed the task
assigned to him with considerable
success, and the records of the day
credit him with a series of eloquent
speeches in which he emphasized
the urgent need for conscription
and its essential fairness. But in
those days he was functioning
under the leadership of a states-
man who had sacrificed all party
considerations for the furtherance
of the national war effort. Today,
when we are engaged in an in-
finitely more serious war, Mr. Crerar
is operating in a Ministerial at-
mosphere of a different sort, where
party interests are regarded as of
supreme moment, on no account
to be lost sight of. So he has
suddenly discovered that the
conscription measure which he
earnestly advocated in 1917 was in-
effective, and deprecates the con-
tinuance of any campaign for its
limitation.

But in this adoption of a role of
negative obstruction Mr. Crerar
was running true to form, and his
record of performances in it de-
serves examination. It was his re-
signation from the Borden Minis-
try in 1919 which was mainly re-
sponsible for the breakup of this
Coalition, one of the most genu-
inely progressive administrations that
this country has ever known. Then,
after helping to create the Progres-
sive Party, which achieved in 1921
the remarkable feat of carrying
sixty-five seats at its first general
election, he proceeded to ensure its
collapse and decay by refusing to
let it exercise its right to become
the official Opposition. He thereby
prevented a very desirable realign-
ment in Canadian political life
which would have been conducive
to the national health.

Then, after he returned to public
life and was given Ministerial rank
as a reward for his reconversion to
has learned the trick of producing
continuous, very high musical
notes from diamonds and pearls.
A very light, steady touch is de-
manded to make a gem sing, and
so is a sense of when the vibrations
are about to begin. — New York
Times.

HOW TO COMBAT
Rheumatic Pains

Rheumatic pains are often caused by uric
acid in the blood. This blood impurity
should be extracted by the kidneys. If kid-
neys fail, and excess uric acid remains, it
irritates the muscles and joints causing
excruciating pains. Treat rheumatic pains
by keeping your kidneys in good condition.
Take regularly Dodd's Kidney Pills—for
half a century the favorite kidney remedy. 10¢

Dodd's Kidney Pills

WORDS OF
CHALLENGE

A THOUGHT A DAY
FOR A PEOPLE AT WAR

"I know we are going to
win. I know it may take a
long time and everything we
have got. We must not
weaken. We must whip our-
selves into the state of mind
where we are double the men
we used to be.—Air Marshal
W. A. Bishop.

Liberalism, he resumed his activi-
ties as an apostle of negative poli-
cies. Never a word did this profes-
ed champion of progressive ideas
utter in favor of collective security
when it was being jettisoned and
betrayed, and it is well known that,
when Mr. Ian MacKenzie, as Min-
ister of National Defense, was la-
boring strenuously after 1935 to
persuade the Cabinet about the ur-
gent necessity of rearmament, he
found Mr. Crerar a more resolute
opponent of his plans than most
of his French-Canadian colleagues.
Political folly could go no further
than to countenance the abandon-
ment of collective security and sim-
ultaneously to resist rearmament. It
is true that Mr. Crerar was not
alone in his folly, but the mess in
which he and like-thinking politi-
cians have landed the British
Commonwealth should debar him
from getting any serious hearing as
a counsellor about our military
policies. Furthermore, at the out-
break of the war he is known to
have cherished the grotesque notion
that Canada could remain neutral
and do her most effective service
to the common cause by acting as
a channel for securing supplies
from the United States and to have
advocated such a policy.

The
Poet's Corner

Summer ends now; now barbarous
in beauty, the stocks rise.
Around, up above, what wind-
walks! what lovely behaviour!
Of silk-sack clouds! has wilder,
willful-waver
Meal-drift moulds ever melted
across skies?
I walk, I lift up, I lift up heart,
eyes,
Down all that glory in the heavens
to glean our Saviour;
And eyes, heart, what looks, what
lips yet gave you, but the mess in
Rapturous love's greeting of reater,
of rounder replies?
And the azure hush hills are his
world-wielding shoulder
Majestic as a stallion stalwart,
very-violet-sweet!
These things, these things were here
and but the beholder
Wanting, which two when they
once meet,
The heart rears wings bold and
bolder
And huris for him, O half huris
earth for him off under his
feet.
—Gerard Manley Hopkins.

MACS
SPECIAL RX. 315

Cod Liver Oil Extract with
Croseto and Guaiac Com-
pound. A real tonic for coughs,
colds and Grippe. It is better
than an ordinary cough medi-
cine for it reaches the seat of
the trouble, relieves the cough
and supplies continual treat-
ment to build up the system to
withstand future attack.
The Ideal Tonic and Resto-
rative.
Price \$1.00 Per Bottle.

MACS
ECZEMA OINTMENT

A reliable and effective rem-
edy for Eczema, Scurvy,
Burns, Salt Rheum and many
other skin disorders.
Price 50 Cents.

MACS
FILE OINTMENT

Gives quick relief in all cases
of Internal and External Piles.
It brings almost instant relief
from the itching, burning
stinging sensation of piles.
Get a tube today. Price 60
cents.

MACS
ANALGESIC LINIMENT

Used in the treatment of
Rheumatic and Neuritic
Pains, Sprains, Bruises, Cuts,
Vertebral Veins, Enlarged
Glands, Headaches, Inflam-
matory conditions. Price 10c
per bottle.

THE TWO MACS

149 Great George Street
Mail Orders Given Prompt
Attention.



Thrift EQUIPS
MEN

For the men of Canada's army, only the best will do.
From tin hats to service boots their equipment must be
the finest Canada can produce.

Good equipment costs money... large sums of money.
And that money must be provided by the men and women
of Canada out of current income.

How? By honouring pledges to invest in war savings
certificates every month. By saving now, to pay war taxes
when due. By saving now, to invest in Victory Loans
should further loans be necessary.

This means that every Cana-
dian must learn to do without
some of the things he normally
enjoys. Watch your spending.
Stern duty demands that we
Save for Victory now.

The ROYAL BANK of Canada

INCOMERS INCREASE
Staff of the Canadian Income
Tax Division has increased by 613
persons or 46 per cent since last
year.

WHY ON EARTH
DO THEY DO IT?

LONG DAY
More than 10,000 man hours are
required to construct one "Flying
Fortress" bomber.

Round Trip
BARGAIN
FARES
TO
MONCTON

—Going—
FRIDAY, OCTOBER 24, AND
SATURDAY, OCTOBER 25
Monday, Oct. 27, 1941
\$3.85
From CHARLOTTETOWN
(Government Tax Additional)
Proportionately Low Fares from
other stations

Children of Five and under
Twelve years of age HALF FARE
Tickets Good on
DAY COACHES ONLY
For Further Information Consult
any Ticket Agent

W. K. ROGERS
Agencies Ltd.

... travel around without insuring
their personal belongings
Every day baggage goes astray.
For coats and jewelry are stolen
and lost. No one is immune from
these risks. But you can be im-
mune from loss... with person-
al effects insurance.

Moral: Come in and let us show
you how inexpensive it is to have
your personal belongings protected
anywhere in the
world, except in
warring countries.

THE TWO MACS

149 Great George Street
Mail Orders Given Prompt
Attention.

The Cow Boy Is
Out of Fashion

He served his day and is now seldom heard
of. But some things never go out of style and
are always in demand. For instance, our
Island made

Hickey's Black Twist
Chewing

10c Per Fig
Manufactured By
HICKEY & NICHOLSON Tobacco Co. Ltd. Charlottetown

Standard
Protection