

THE CHARLOTTE TOWN GUARDIAN

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THURSDAY, AUGUST 25, 1927

WANT TO KNOW.

WE are informed that many of the Americans who visited this province during the past few weeks were making enquiries with a view to purchasing farms. How far such enquiries may have gone we have no idea, but it is definitely known that at least one American visitor is negotiating for the purchase of a farm in Queens County, and that there is good reason to expect the deal to go through.

This also is known, business in the United States is unusually dull at present, and has been so for a year or more, with little prospect of improvement in the near future. There are many out of employment, men and women who have had regular work for many years, are now looking elsewhere for employment.

In view of this situation there are many valid reasons why some of those so situated would turn their attention to farming, many good reasons also why they should look to Prince Edward Island, one of the most prosperous farming countries in the world, for farms. Enquiries of this kind would naturally be made to the Department of Agriculture and that department is supposed to have on file a record of all the farms available here some two or three years ago. These records would no doubt furnish some valuable information, and the department would also gladly assist intending purchasers, but we believe a more direct method would be through a responsible association organized specially for the purpose. It is to the interest of all our people that our vacant farms should be sold and operated, that as many immigrants as possible should acquire farms among us, and we could have no better immigrants than our cousins across the border. It may be assumed that there are purchasers for our vacant or saleable farms in the United States. The problem is how to reach them.

INTER-IMPERIAL TRADE

IN former issues of The Charlotte-town Guardian, we referred to the generous appropriation made by the British Government for the encouragement of Canadian trade in the Mother Country. Through this appropriation Canadian products received general and helpful publicity in Great Britain with the result that Canadian trade there was greatly stimulated.

We have before us an excellently displayed advertisement, which has recently appeared in the best known British newspapers soliciting a fair trial for Canadian bacon. The advertisement very properly emphasizes the patriotic propriety of buying the home product, but if that is not available and undesirable, then to ask for Canadian bacon. We reproduce, as a lesson in home-buying for our own people the text of the advertisement referred to, which is issued by the Empire Marketing Board under the heading "The Patriot at the Breakfast Table":

"We all of us like our bacon at breakfast to be attractive and appetising. It must be delicately sliced and carefully prepared and fried to a turn.

"But do we ask where it comes from? Quality, after all, is the prime factor, and the bacon from the Home farms is of supremely high quality. We should first of all ask for the Home product; failing that, we should resolutely demand Canadian bacon. For type of side and mildness of cure, its fine quality is now recognized. The Canadians know just as well as we do what good bacon is. And they send us their best.

"Buy Empire Produce from Home and Overseas."

AURORA BOREALIS.

ON at least two nights last week there was a wonderful display of Northern Lights or Aurora Borealis. The phenomenon, not by any means uncommon, was watched with much interest for hours by many, and especially by those who are interested in the phenomena of the heavens. The causes which produce those brilliant and fascinating "merrie dancers" are not definitely known. There have been theories, perhaps the most common, although probably the most absurd, being that they are the reflection of the snow and ice in the Arctic regions. The very nature of the lights, their streamy coniformations, their sudden dartings from one point to another and from one shape to another, puts the reflection theory out of count.

What is definitely known about the Aurora is that it is of magnetic origin. It is known that during the prevalence of the lights the magnetic needle is disturbed, that telegraph lines are affected and that at frequent intervals telegraphic and cable transmission is impossible.

The theory around which present investigation centres is that the Aurora is made up of metallic dust, played upon, repelled or attracted by all the magnetic influences. When closely watched it will be observed that there is a definite "shooting" upward, followed immediately by a partment would also gladly assist intending purchasers, but we believe a more direct method would be through a responsible association organized specially for the purpose. It is to the interest of all our people that our vacant farms should be sold and operated, that as many immigrants as possible should acquire farms among us, and we could have no better immigrants than our cousins across the border. It may be assumed that there are purchasers for our vacant or saleable farms in the United States. The problem is how to reach them.

In the southern hemisphere there are similar displays and doubtless of similar origin.

In former ages—and not so very long ago—such occurrences as Northern Lights, eclipses, comets, etc., were regarded with superstitious awe, foretelling events of national import, usually calamitous, "fearful lights that never beacon save when kings or heroes die."

Science has dispelled all such superstitions. All phenomena are now known to be of natural origin, the effect of some definite and explainable cause. The Aurora Borealis is one of the most beautiful sights the heavens present to us. They no longer inspire terror or an uncanny outlook upon the future. They are as natural as the sunlight or the moonlight, as harmless also and help to make up the wonderful beauty of this wonderful universe.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Harvesting is now on in some sections. There will be little time to spare this year.

Our Scottish brethren have been rather unfortunate this year in selecting a date for their annual gathering. Yesterday was the third date set and on each occasion it rained.

There is a regulation requiring autoists to dim their headlights in the city and on country roads when meeting other cars. Only a few men and women of finer instincts do it, the others simply ignore it. What is to be done about it?

Orchard robbery is now the nightly pastime of our young hopefuls. Much of the fruit is still too green to be eaten, but the temptation of stealing it persists and the fruit is strewn along the streets. Some of these lads want a little man-handling.

Notes by the Way

THAT diabetes is causing more deaths now than in 1920, notwithstanding the use of insulin among persons insured in the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. of New York is a statement made by that widely known company which has apparently been much misunderstood. Dr. Gordon Bates, general director of the Canadian Social Hygiene Council, in a recent interview with a Toronto newspaper a few days ago, made the following comment:

"This report has been construed in certain quarters, as an attack on the discovery which Canadian scientists gave to the world. It is anything but that. It is simply a very exact statement of the trend of this particular disease among the policy-holders of this particular company since the use of insulin became general. The statement, moreover, is based on detailed statistics of the ravages of diabetes among the same body of individuals since 1911.

"The main point which these statisticians make and the one which has been, to a certain extent, neglected in newspaper discussions of the subject is that, irrespective of insulin or anything else, there has been a steady and rapid increase in diabetes deaths since 1920, particularly among women. This is believed to be due to the generally richer diets and the increased ease of living."

Many of man's most destructive maladies in the past, the plague, cholera, yellow and other fevers, smallpox and diphtheria, for instance, have been practically conquered by medical science either in the way of prevention or cure. And even tuberculosis, if treated in its early stages, has become curable, while in no instance that we know of has the discovery of either a preventive or a curative treatment been followed by a rapid and wide-spread increase in the prevalence of any of the maladies above named. It is therefore singular and somewhat alarming that diabetes persists and extends its ravages after such high hopes had been raised by the discovery of insulin.

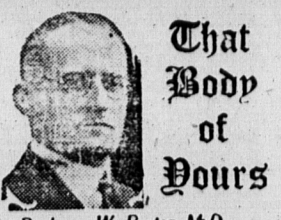
Hon. John Duncan Maclean, who succeeds the late Hon. John Oliver as Premier of British Columbia, was born at Culloden, P. E. Island, on November 8, 1873, a son of Roderick A. Maclean, and Effie Matheson, both Scotch. He was educated at Prince of Wales College, Charlottetown and McGill Medical College, where he obtained the degree of M.D.C.M., in 1905. He is a practicing physician and surgeon, and was Mayor of Greenwood, B.C., in 1915, and 1916. He was first elected to the B. C. Legislature in 1916, was appointed Provincial Secretary in 1917, Minister of Education and Finance in 1920 and Minister of Railways in 1922. He is set down in the Parliamentary Guide as a Liberal and a Presbyterian; is married and has five children. Islanders soon rise to the top in whatever country they may locate. They can't be kept down.

After the funeral of Premier Oliver, the Lieutenant Governor called upon Hon. Dr. Maclean to form a Government. He accepted the trust, and at a meeting of the members of the old Government they offered to resign in order to leave the Premier free to form a new Administration. He told them that if they were willing to accept the same portfolios under him as they had held before, he was satisfied to carry on without any change. This was agreed to and the new Administration was thus constituted.

A heavy toll has been taken within the past few days among the adventurous long-distance fliers and the search for the missing ones is still being carried on over the Pacific waters, although it is now almost hopeless. Some 40 naval vessels and air-craft have been employed in this effort at great cost. The acting Secretary of the U. S. Navy has predicted that Congress will enact a law to prohibit long distance aeroplane flying stunts except under very rigid restrictions, and this is quite in accord with public opinion. The temptation of the air and of record-breaking flights seems to have bred a craze of recklessness that calls for restraint by law.

The British national debt is truly formidable. An official statement made public in London on Saturday last tells that on April 1st it had reached a total of £7,720,000,000 (about \$37,000,000,000). This represents an increase in the total national liabilities for the first time since 1924.

It has been pointed out that most of the royal ancestors of the Prince of Wales married comparatively young, but not all of them did so. His father, King George V., married at 28; his grandfather, Edward VII., at 21; and his great grandmother, Queen Victoria, at 20. On the other hand her uncle, William IV., remained a bachelor until 53 and his



By James W. Barton, M.D.

EVIDENCE AGAINST INFECTED TEETH AND TONSILS

Some time ago I quoted America's celebrated dentist, Dr. Price of Cleveland, as saying that dentists were responsible for one in every ten deaths, simply because they refused to extract infected teeth, a death being due to chronic rheumatism and heart disease.

Also Dr. Mayo, the surgeon, as saying that infective teeth were the joint or serious cause of rheumatism and heart disease.

In a report from an English school medical officer we learned that in a number of cases of rheumatism, or arthritis as it is called, that the tonsils were infected in 95 per cent.

One would think that with evidence such as this there would be less criticism about the removal of infected teeth and tonsils, but it would appear that the physician who has the courage to recommend these procedures must stand for the job or serious statement that "he couldn't find out what was wrong so he blamed it on the teeth," or perhaps on the tonsils.

However there are hundreds of thousands of people who stand ready to testify that the removal of teeth or tonsils means a new life on earth to them, and their statements will be verified by their doctor and dentist.

Some folks have been disappointed because they did not get instant results from removal of teeth and tonsils. The reason for this may be that the main in the system, in the glands, for months after the organs that manufactured them have been removed.

And now we have two New York surgeons, Drs. Cecil and Archer, who report that cases of rheumatism, arthritis, or rheumatism, that came one after the other, in the regular way to be treated.

They were not "selected" in any way. Each case as it arrived, was studied as to the cause of the painful inflamed joints.

What was the result? "The teeth and tonsils were the commonest cause of the infection." In young people infected tonsils are responsible for a high percentage of the cases. In older people infected teeth are more apt to be the cause.

Of course tonsils, even if large, should not be condemned if they are healthy and not interfering with the breathing. Losing teeth, even infected teeth is not a pleasant prospect, but it is better to have them removed for their appearance, and for purposes of chewing your food, you should remember that you are, as I've said before, taking serious chances with a crippling rheumatism or even heart disease.

The Land We Love

By Frank Veigh

TADOUSSAC.

Q. Where is Tadoussac? A. The village of Tadoussac, at the junction of the St. Lawrence and Saguenay rivers, was the first settlement created by the French after their discovery of the St. Lawrence. It was visited in turn by Jacques Cartier, Champlain and other early explorers and the Hudson's Bay Company had a trading post there. The quaint little settlement is now a favorite summer resort on account of its scenic attractions, its strategic site and its healthy conditions.

Daily Selections FOR Guardian Readers

August 25, 1927

THE HOLY HOUSE:—Thy testimonies are very sure; Holiness becometh Thine house, O Lord, for ever. Psalm 93:5.

PRAYER: Lord, make my heart Thy home.

THERE'S ALWAYS A SONG There's always a song to cheer the day.

With never a note of sadness in it.

There's always a sunbeam on its way.

Though clouds may hide the rays who spin it.

And God, who has given us power Meant not that His gift should go unused;

There's faith in a tune, if we but begin it— And only the songless feel abused.

There's always a song to cheer the day; Whistle or hum it to suit your bent:

For waves of harmony floating out Come back, my friend, with a sweet content.

—LEREINE BALLANTYNE

brother, George IV., till 33. George III. married at 28. These facts are recalled by the somewhat lengthened bachelorhood of the present Heir Apparent.

The visiting newspaper men from Great Britain, many of whom have toured the civilized world and are well trained observers, have decided that Canada offers opportunities such as can be found in no other country on earth. Then why should any patriotic native-born Canadian seek a home elsewhere?

FUTURE OF AVIATION

(By W. L. Cotton.)

Next to industry, sobriety and economy on the part of the people, means of communication and transportation are essential to the prosperity of a country. We can, all now see that the old-time representations of this Island were wise in standing out for a tunnel or other means of constant communication with the mainland before consenting to Confederation with Canada. The day of the wooden sailing ship having passed, the province would now be unable to trade as it does with Canada, the Mother Country and the world at large, if the steamship plying daily at the Capes winter and summer had not been provided, and means of transporting the products of the people to the railway system of the mainland, had not been obtained. The improvement of these latter days have really been wonderful. By radio, telephone and telegram, by bicycle, auto, airway and airship, contracts can now be made and markets reached within an hour or a week which in the olden time would have taken weeks or months—if indeed they could have been concluded at all. And there is a prospect of yet further improvements. The achievements of Lindbergh and Byrd within the present summer have demonstrated that the world can be crossed in thirty-three hours and that it is possible to carry by airplane a load of 500 or 600 pounds of freight, together with four persons, across the ocean, from New York to Paris, in less time than it takes a freighter to drive from Charlottetown to Tignish.

As a result of his recent experience, Commander Byrd is now of the opinion that "it is possible to build a large plane, with twice the wing spread of The America, that will transport fifteen passengers and three or four times the useful load we carried." He states also: "I believe that, in ten years, regular trans-Atlantic flights will be made."

The passage of The America was stormy and accompanied by fog. But by careful attention on the part of captain and pilot, all the difficulties of air flight between New York and France were overcome. Commander Byrd remarks in an article written for The Geographic Magazine, "I now think that The America could conquer almost any storms that might be met in crossing the Atlantic; the only weather condition that need be serious for the planes of the future is fog, which might exhaust the fuel supply."

Some of the experiences of Commander Byrd and his crew, as detailed in The Geographic Magazine, are particularly interesting. "From time to time during the night we fought our way above the clouds. It was a weird sight to look down from the pinnacle of black masses we were skimming. Around us were ominous towering peaks, some of which reached far above us. As we could not afford to go around those mountains in our path, we would dash through them in a darkness so intense that we could not see the wing tips. The fire from the exhaust pipes of our engine, invisible in the daytime, shone vividly in the dark night. The 40,000 flashes of fire per minute through the exhaust pipes made a cheering sight in the darkness. On one occasion in a thick cloud bank, we got temporarily out of control. We must have been going downward at a terrific rate, judging from the roaring of the engines, but Acosta, with great skill, finally steadied the ship again on its course. Through the long night each man went about his duty efficiently and calmly, taking it as if it were all in a day's work."

"From time to time we sent and received radio messages, and it seemed miraculous that flying two miles above the ocean, hidden in dense clouds, we could get messages from safe comfortable places."

"Not long after that, we came out of the thick solid cloud layers into broken cloud fields, and we could see the water beneath us. Through it was fairly rough it was a welcome sight."

In conclusion, Commander Byrd states that "What must be done now is to build a similar plane of twice the size of The America, establish a meteorological organization and provide landing fields and radio- and direction-finding stations all along the land part of the route, especially at the landing base. When this is done I would not hesitate to take with me across the Atlantic my closest friends or relatives. We feel that our fight with the elements and our labor and preparations are well worth while, if we even in a small degree, helped the progress of aviation and international good fellowship."

There can be no doubt that Commander Byrd's expectations should be realized—and nothing can be regarded as impossible in these days—the leading men of the world will have means of communication and transportation, trade and good fellowship that have never even dreamed of in the past.

(Continued on page 5)

WORDS OFTEN MISUSED

"Raise" used as a noun, is colloquial and should be avoided.

OFTEN MISPRONOUNCED: giraffe. Pronounce "jiraf, f as in "hit," (not as in "ice"), as in "a" accent last syllable.

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SYNONYMS: dejection, depression, oppression, melancholy sadness, despondency.

WORD STUDY: "Use a word three times and it is yours." Let us increase our vocabulary by mastering one word each day. Today's word: SUBDUED; lowered; toned down; rendered mild. "We could hear them talking in subdued voices."

FOR THE SCRAP BOOK

A SERIES OF LITERARY QUOTATIONS FOR BOOK LOVERS

Thursday, August 25th

To be intimate with a foolish friend is like going to bed with a razor.—Benj. Franklin.

The Satirist

There was a man once—a Satirist. In the natural course of time his friends slew him, and he died. And the people came and stood about his corpse. "He treated the whole round world as his football," they said, indignantly, "and kicked it." The dead man opened one eye. "But always toward the Goal," he said.

—Maarten Maartens.

Shakespeare's Philosophy

In Shakespeare's philosophy man is a nervous machine, governed by moods, disposed to hallucinations, carried away by unbridled passions, essentially unreasoning, a mixture of animal and poet, having instead of mind, rapine; instead of virtue, sensibility; imagination for prompter and guide, and led at random by the most determined and complex circumstances to sorrow, crime, madness and death.

—Hippolyte Taine

Prof. Harvey's Reprint

Of the Union of the British Provinces by Hon. E. Whelan.

Historical.

The above caption has reference to the Foreword of Prof. D. C. Harvey on his latest work, viz., the Reprint by him of the Union of the British Provinces, written and published by Whelan sixty years ago.

Prof. Harvey's principal reason for having this work reprinted is that it is a work of National importance and now that a beautiful reprint is published by him he looks to the press and people of this province to do their part by investing in a copy of the work. This becomes necessary on the part of every Canadian who desires to be correctly informed on the great National Event of our country. Any of the bookstores will be glad to sell you a copy if he has one on hand or send for a copy to Prof. D. C. Harvey, Professor of History, University of Manitoba, Winnipeg, Man.

In his Foreword to his Reprint, Prof. Harvey says—and none today can write in a more luminous and informing style—"It was unfortunate for the yet unborn Canadians that they who were so conscious of the greatness of their labors, left such meagre accounts of their activities, but it is to the credit of the smallest of the Canadian provinces that some of the delegates were sufficiently aware of the claims of posterity to leave behind them some account of the greatest event in their history. From Prince Edward Island, have come three most useful accounts of the negotiations which immediately preceded the creation of the Dominion. Of these two were compiled by Fathers of Confederation, and the other by a son of one of the Fathers. Two deal with the Quebec Conference with the constitutional compromises and adjustments of that conference; the other recounts the educational campaign that accompanied the actual negotiations of the Union. Sir Joseph Pope, Hon. A. Macdonald, Dr. A. G. Doherty, respectively. These are of value to the student of the constitution, who would know the rocks which threatened the ship of state when it was being launched; but the student of the Canadian nationality of the spirit in which it was created, of the atmosphere in which it was born must turn to the work of another delegate—Hon. Edward Whelan, whose little book The Union of the British Provinces is here reprinted, and contains a full narrative of that triumphal mobilization of public opinion, which was undertaken between the Conference of September 1, 1864, and the signing of the Quebec Resolutions, two months later, in Montreal.

"The present and permanent value of the work can hardly be overrated, although it may be appreciated fully only by those who have attempted to understand the psychology of the movement toward Confederation, and have sought the material in the archives of the various provinces in the correspondence in newspapers through them in a darkness so intense that we could not see the wing tips. The fire from the exhaust pipes of our engine, invisible in the daytime, shone vividly in the dark night. The 40,000 flashes of fire per minute through the exhaust pipes made a cheering sight in the darkness. On one occasion in a thick cloud bank, we got temporarily out of control. We must have been going downward at a terrific rate, judging from the roaring of the engines, but Acosta, with great skill, finally steadied the ship again on its course. Through the long night each man went about his duty efficiently and calmly, taking it as if it were all in a day's work."

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DAILY LESSONS IN ENGLISH

By W. L. Gordon

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—Hippolyte Taine

PREPARATION FOR A BUSINESS CAREER



A Word to Parents:

The management of the Union Commercial College wants to assure parents that their sons and daughters, when placed under their supervision will be treated kindly, and yet be under strict and careful discipline. The aim of this college is to form correct business habits as well as to impart a thorough practical education. It, therefore, demands from each student punctual attendance, prompt attention to duty, neatness in work and gentlemanly conduct towards both teachers and fellow students.

Its system of training is thorough and the work is so regulated that students become interested immediately upon beginning. A careful record is kept of each student's attendance and progress in studies, from which monthly reports are made out and sent to parents and guardians when requested.

The Union Commercial College wants the full confidence of parents, and wants them to realize that it has its students' best interests at heart at all times. It wants you to feel that it is not content when it has sons and daughters as students but that it realizes most keenly that its work then only begins. Nor is it satisfied when they have completed and are ready to go out into the business world, but it is its greatest anxiety to see them in good positions, and surrounded by circumstances and opportunities that are sure to bring about promotion and success in business, as well as high standing in character.

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HOUSEHOLD SCRAP BOOK By ROBERTA LEE

Try boiling for 3 hours, 2 table-spoons oat meal in 2 quarts of water, strain and cool; then add juice of 1 lemon and 1 tablespoon alcohol. After bathing in warm water, apply above lotion with rag and allow it to dry into skin. The oatmeal softens the skin, lemon juice whitens it and alcohol removes greasy appearance. Sewing on Buttons Try laying a pin or needle across the holes of the button, sew in usual way, remove pin and then wind the thread around button several times and faster. Grease on Wall Paper Mix pipe clay and water to the consistency of cream, apply it to the grease spots and allow it to remain for twenty-four hours.



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