

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

Morning Daily (Founded in 1887)

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\$5.00 per year (in advance) delivered to City
 \$4.00 per year (in advance) mailed to P. E. Island
 \$3.00 per year (in advance) mailed to Canada and U.S.
 Members Audit Bureau of Circulations

"The Strongest Memory is Weaker than the Weakest Ink."

TUESDAY, AUGUST 15, 1939

Boost For Canadian Salmon

Canadian Food Journal records the interesting fact that the sale of Canadian canned salmon in the Old Country has received a tremendous boost from the outcry over the heavy importation of Japanese salmon. This is the direct result of newspaper publicity. For weeks almost every British newspaper ran stories, and in many cases heated editorials, on the subject. As the facts became known public sentiment flared up. The British housewife made it clear that she was opposed to the country paying Japan the sum of £1,700,000 when salmon of a similar quality was obtainable in Canada.

Questions were raised in the British House of Commons, and on July 4th a Private Member's Bill was handed down which desired to make it obligatory by amendments to the Merchandise Mark Act of 1926 that goods manufactured in Germany, Italy or Japan should be compelled to clearly mark the country of their origin. It is improbable that a Bill calling for this drastic discrimination will become law, but as a result of a just citation of their claims for honest marking by the Canadian officials, coupled with the public indignation, the President of the Board of Trade has officially declared himself as having amendments to the Merchandise Mark Act under immediate consideration.

"Editorially," says Canadian Food Journal, "we have nothing to say against Japanese salmon as long as it enters the market and is sold to the consumer as Japanese salmon. It obviously has a perfect right to come here, but what we resent and what the public of Great Britain resents, is the fact by misleading identity marks people have been buying this oriental product under firm belief that they were buying a Canadian product. But those days are nearly over, everywhere dealers are reporting that customers when buying salmon are now demanding to know the country of origin and obviously Canadian salmon is the kind they wish to buy."

Gold In Reserve

Since 1937, statements showing the gold held by the Bank of England on behalf of the British Exchange Equalisation Account have been published twice yearly. Few attempts, however, have been made to outline the purposes and operations of this fund in concise form for the benefit of the general reader. Data are now available for a period of two years and these are summarized with a general review of the history and operations of the Account in the first article of the Monthly Letter of The Royal Bank of Canada for August. During the past year the Exchange Account and the British Treasury adopted a new policy of holding gold in other countries including Canada. At the outset, this movement was comparatively small but during the past few weeks shipments have been heavy. Imports during May aggregated 4,671,000 fine ounces valued at \$163,485,000 of which about \$159,000,000 came from Great Britain. Substantial quantities continued to come in during June it being estimated on June 10th last that including gold en route from Great Britain there was about \$323,400,000 in gold held in Canada under earmark. The second article reviews Canadian mineral production during the first half of the year so far as data are available. With Canadian gold production at the highest level in history and with metal production close to record levels, the official index of the total volume of mineral production reached the record peak of 233 in May, almost double the level of 1929. From the average of 155,000 fine ounces per month in 1929, the output of gold has risen to more than 400,000 ounces per month. On this basis it may be confidently anticipated that the total gold produced in Canada during 1939 may reach 5,000,000 ounces with a value of \$175,000,000. This compares with actual production of 4,679, 625 ounces valued at \$164,561,123 in 1938 and 4,096,213 ounces and \$143,326,493 in 1937. The mining industry continues to prove it is one of the highly constructive influences in Canadian economic life.

Japan Feeling The Pinch

Japan's war efforts in China are having the inevitable reaction on Japanese civilians at home. This is evident from a perusal of a recent issue of The Trans-Pacific, a weekly review published in Tokyo by The Japan Advertiser. For one thing, "the China affair" as the war is euphemistically called, has drained heavily on the labour resources of rural Japan. Since the outbreak of hostilities two years ago, men and horses from the rural districts have been mobilized for military service in the China battlefield. Additionally, the ever-increasing demand for workers in munition factories and other war industries has taken a vast number of young men from the farm. This great outflow of men and animals has affected the agricultural labor power of Japan "to an unprecedented extent". Farmers, as a result, "stand to lose their health through overwork, and their crops through improper attention, unless adequate counter-measures are carried out". Japan's wartime financial and economic problems are also becoming "more complicated and far-reaching". Wages of unskilled workers, which have been fixed by a price commission, represent a reduction of 20 per cent compared

with those of last year. The Government instituted a price control policy in order to curb mounting tendency of wages in industries connected with "the China incident".

There has also been drastic restriction on imports of "all non-essential foreign articles". Notices to all foreign residents of Yokohama, with the exception of diplomatic and consular officials, request that they report the amount of gold in their possession. Printed forms are being distributed to all householders with columns for the classification of coins, rings, watches, ornaments and other articles as well as their value. A society has been founded by prominent leaders in Government and private circles to assist in urging the people to sell their gold and silver to the Government and to conduct popular campaigns to facilitate the "emergency materials mobilization programme".

Since last July, regulations have been in force for the compulsory restriction of the use of news print. Local sale of unadulterated dairy products have been compulsorily reduced by 40 per cent. Cases of suicides on the part of innocent relatives of criminals seem to be worrying the Japanese Government. Police authorities have been instructed to "use extreme discretion" when dealing with the families of criminals or suspected transgressors.

The ban on publication of the news of the arrest of a group of Communists, made in August last year, was only lifted on June 27 of this year. The men have "since been under examination." They were arrested on charges of "subversive literary activities."

One of the most significant items is the reference to the lay for the protection of secrets regarding military resources which went into effect last June. The law prohibits among other things the publication of import statistics on a long list of minerals and metals, including aluminum, magnesium, nickel, ferro-nickel, mercury, and tungsten ore. Japan, by the way, not only imports considerable quantities of such war material directly from Canada, but indirectly through the United States.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Sir Walter Scott born this date, 1771.

All set for expectantly the most successful Exhibition in 50 years.

It is reported, though we have not seen a copy, that an official publication in London of pictures of Their Majesties visit to Canada fails to include any of this Province.

A respected Church Treasurer sends us the following for general information: "The latest U.S. church device for 'raising the wind' is what a religious paper describes as 'some collection box.' The inventor hails from Oklahoma. If a member of the congregation drops in a twenty-five-cent piece or a coin of larger value, there is silence. If it is a ten-cent piece a hell rings, and a five-cent piece sounds a whistle, and a cent fires back a blank cartridge. If any one pretends to be asleep when the box passes, it awakens him with a watchman's rattle, and a camera takes his portrait."

The Liberals of Queens are in search of one or two candidates. Mr. Lester Douglas has still some rivals for his seat, while there is a free-for-all for Dr. Dunning's vacancy. Among possible mentioned are Mr. J. Walter Jones, Mr. Dougald MacKinnon, Hon. T. W. L. Prowse, Col. Russell Chandler, Major Robertson, Dr. Yeo, Hon. Mr. LePage, Hon. Dr. Cyrus MacMillan and Hon. Premier Campbell. Prince Edward Island is entitled to a seat in which ever Government is elected, and the Liberal powers that be at Ottawa would like to corral either Dr. Cyrus or Premier Thane for that position, should, unhappily and unlikely, the Mackenzie King Government be sustained.

Bureaucracy excelled itself in the South African war when the War Office on complaint that the Cheshire Regiment was suffering from gastric trouble due to the men's bad teeth, supplied the battalion with mincing machines instead of dental treatment. So Dr. T. R. D. Walkinshaw told the British Dental Association in an address the other day. The lecturer was not very favourable to the present method of school dental clinics. He said that dental benefit in schools cost about \$10,000,000 yearly and "achieved absolutely nothing as a contribution to the health of the nation." The whole structure of the Board of Education's treatment scheme is built upon a foundation of sand," he continued. "The effort must begin by attention to the health of mothers and the teeth of children under school age. The average child entering school has teeth in an appalling condition." Nearly 1,750,000 children in Britain who require dental treatment fail to receive it each year, he said. As a result 2,500,000 temporary teeth and 500,000 permanent teeth have to be extracted at school dental clinics, Dr. Walkinshaw added.

According to the Monthly Crop Report of the Ontario Department of Agriculture, hot dry weather throughout the greater portion of Old Ontario during the last half of July was detrimental to field crops. The ripening of spring grains was hastened, particularly in Eastern Ontario, and the development of late crops was retarded. Pastures suffered extensively and at the first of August were badly burnt up, with the result that farmers in the Niagara Peninsula and parts of Central Ontario were forced to do considerable supplementary stable feeding in order to maintain their output of fluid milk. Crops in the northern counties of South-Western Ontario and in most of Northern Ontario, however, made good growth during the month, as the precipitation in the first area was generally sufficient and in the latter area much needed warmer and dryer weather was experienced. Heavy rains during the last two days of July and since over practically the entire province arrived in time to prevent permanent damage to late crops from occurring, but were only of limited benefit to early spring grains, a considerable percentage of which were either cut or ready for harvesting at the end of July.

NOTES BY THE WAY

Exiled Money—There are millions upon millions of hidden dollars in money—hidden in banks outside Alberta. If that money were brought back and put to work many of Alberta's present troubles would disappear. But the credit house threat against the banks will merely put in jeopardy that money out of Alberta—in chartered banks elsewhere—Lethbridge Herald.

British Labor Party—The increasing domination of the Labor Party in British political life during recent years has led many people to hope that it would soon hold the position once held by the Liberal Party, and provide a rallying ground for all who put the political interests of the people first in public life without excessive fear of innovation—that is, for progressive, forward-looking minds. Just as the Liberal Party in 1906 and 1910 welcomed the co-operation of Labor men, so it would be prepared to line up with Liberals and other progressives who could be prepared to accept much though not all of their program. But the Labor Party has put its foot down firmly. No entangling political alliance with the Liberal Party and program of Labor, or nothing. What its Executive declared when it expelled the "Popular Front" advocate, Sir Stafford Cripps, from the Party, the Party itself affirmed by an overwhelming vote at its annual convention.—Christian Science Monitor.

The Mayor and the Government—The Journal would like to believe that the project recommended by the Ottawa Mayor and industrialists on employment will bring results. But such belief is difficult. Unemployment is a national problem, national in scope, causes and consequences, and if the Government cannot solve it, Canada cannot solve it. It is hard to see how a meeting of Mayors can do much or anything better. Ottawa's Mayor Lewis, announcing the conference said that Ministers of National Revenue Isky and Finance promised to give assistance would "furnish all statistics required on the whole matter." That, we suppose, is the right spirit, but we cannot help wondering what the Mayors can do about those matters that the Government hasn't been able to do.—Ottawa Journal.

The Boom Problem—Some time ago Mr. J. M. Keynes prophesied that the stress of armament work would soon produce a depression in Great Britain—a shortage of labor. His forecast is coming true. The number of persons in employment in Britain in June was 750,000 more than at the beginning of the year and the total number of persons in employment was 3,000,000 during the great slump still stood as high as 1,349,000. But the output of work for less than six weeks, being in transition from one job to another and of the remainder about 300,000 belong to a class ranked as "unemployable." There are probably not more than 100,000 persons in the country for absorption in industry, and as the demand for labor is still increasing there is soon likely to be an actual shortage of labor in many essential spheres of production. This is not a matter for the Government to solve, but the improvement in employment has extended to all but a few industries, in the main it is caused directly or indirectly by the all-embracing demands for war material and necessary equipment here, as it is by the demand for the present day production has been quickly stimulated and is banishing unemployment; and we can see the obvious danger that, if the stimulus should be removed equally quickly, employment would have to be replaced with possibly catastrophic results.

Scepticism in regard to wolf-boy stories can be disposed of only by an examination of the evidence in concrete cases. When I was in India—it must have been in 1893 or 1894—I was shown an actual wolf-boy, and there must be many other people still alive who have seen him. He was kept in a mission school at Secunderabad. When he had reached middle life, but the missionaries told me that at the time of his capture from the wolf-pack he was apparently under seven. He and a little girl were both run down on hands and knees with the pack. Both, on capture, were quite savage and snapped at raw meat; the little girl soon died. Their physique, in consequence of the unnatural life and the insufficiency of food obtained in competition with the young wolves, was wretched. The boy was deaf and dumb. Although in the end he was tamed and lived on under the roof of the missionaries, he was never taught any kind of language, and his communication with them was accordingly limited. He was encouraged to show visitors the scars on his knees and elbows which had been got from running with the pack, and also the scars made by the teeth of the young wolves with whom he had fought for food.—London Times.

History and Invention—If an enemy air fleet comes over London—so the cables have just reported—they may actually report a number of a new species of anti-aircraft gun aimed by an electric eye and capable of firing fifty shots a minute. These guns may take the place of the balloon barrage, of which much was hoped a year or so ago. They may actually repel an air attack. They may not. If they could do so they might change the course of history. There are many who believe that if there had been no danger of air raids on French and British cities there would have been no Peace of Munich. One likes to think of history moving in majestic waves, beyond control of accidents. Perhaps it does so. Perhaps the in-

PUBLIC FORUM

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

CHARLOTTETOWN-BORDEN HIGHWAY

Sir,—In reading the letter of Mr. J. Wellington Thomas, which appeared in the August 9th issue of the Guardian, I found a few contradictory statements. Mr. Thomas does not mention a Charlottetown-Borden Highway, but instead calls a Charlottetown-Trueman's Corner Highway, which of course, is its right name. I would like to know how Mr. Thomas thinks the Government can serve the best interests of the people by paving a Charlottetown-Trueman's Corner Highway, when what we want is a Charlottetown-Borden Highway. He says to give the road to the people who cast their votes for the Liberals in the last election. He knows that the Liberals won the election 27-3; surely a great deal of the successful candidates were elected east of Borden, so to give the road to any of the people who voted Liberal will not let the eastern voters have the road. The only way in which the final link of the Charlottetown-Borden Highway is to be built is by the eastern Prince Edward Island would be via Augustane Cove, because this would be the most direct and shortest route to Borden from Charlottetown. Surely this must be the proper route because when I. M. T. Buses had a shore route from Borden to Charlottetown it was not via the eastern route, but via Cape Traverse, which is the better route. I wish Mr. Thomas to understand that the route the Charlottetown Board of Trade recommended was not by North Tryon, Albany, Searletown, and Trueman's corner, but from Tryon along the Albany road as far as Les Dawson's, thence a spur across the fields to connect with the Borden Highway at Doull's Corner, Carleton. This would mean a very expensive program, consisting of rightaway buying, road building, and bridge construction, etc., so that the government decided to connect the road at Trueman's Corner rather than build this spur, as they thought the Board of Trade would also recommend this project.

In Mr. Thomas's letter he did not mention winter traffic because he knew of the impossibility of keeping the Trueman's Corner, Tryon, and Albany road open for traffic, with very little difficulty, the Carleton, Cape Traverse, and Augustine Cove road could be kept open for winter traffic.

Insofar as string-breaking is concerned, I do not think anyone would get any worse a drenching by falling into the Cove bridge than by falling over one of the bridges between Chisholm's corner and the Cross-faded school.

I am, Sir, etc., VOTER

MR. HEMMING ON "WHY THE DELAY?"

Sir,—I agree with Mr. Hemming that it was no April Fool joke that induced Parliament to vote money for the improvement of the Campbell Government. When this emergency passed, Mr. Dunning's consternation, those colleagues balked and I am convinced that it was perfolly of this kind that played on the Dunning health, and because he was sincere in faith of his public duties, and about the tricks of election charlatans that he withdrew from a company whose political principles he could not endure.

While I esteem Mr. Hemming as one of our most public spirited, impartial and intelligent citizens, I must submit that he is in error. It is a belief that Grit politics are of the type of decades ago. In those days, familiar to a well read man like Mr. Hemming, the honor was equivalent to his bond. When he promised, he made every effort to implement his pledge, and would scorn the present day chicanery of promising for the sordid purpose of catching votes. For this reason it was then the custom for individuals and public bodies to "hit up" candidates, knowing that just before an election was the surest time to get the pledges, and also knowing that

ventive genius which gave us the long-range, wright-carrying airplane is a part of such a wave. Perhaps the inventive genius which will save the world from the murderers of the air is another part. We may be threatened and saved by the same type of mind.—New York Times.

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the pledge when given would be implemented.

With this in view I plainly submit that this is the wrong time for Mr. Hemming, or any one else, to "urge upon" those officials directly responsible the need for immediate action, and with redoubled vigor to make up for lost time!

To do so would be only to encourage moral crime. Of a certainty the promises would be given with willing redundancy, and with an equal certainty of not the slightest intention to fulfill. It is only an encouragement to the faithless politician to repeat his past record of perfidy, to "fool" those who confide in him, and to gain election by the moral iniquity of obtaining votes and his seat by false pretence. Above all, do not encourage this kind of obliquity.

There are very few of these old time politicians of honor, the Liberal ranks, of which Hon. Mr. Dunning is a remnant, retiring from the polluted atmosphere.

I am, Sir, etc. INTEGRITY.

"WHY THE DELAY?"

Sir,—It was Barnum who declared that "People like to be fooled" and they paid him top notch prices for fooling them. It was his stock in trade out of which he made millions.

Liberals are his greatest imitators. By following his method, with the exception that Barnum admitted the truth) they have scored the only successes of their political pilgrimages.

In the April-May campaign, when the voters were deluged with promises I in several letters warned voters that those "pork barrels" and "cabbages" were only to catch the unwary, and when the votes were recorded, these mirages would vaporize above the heavens. I again warned that these promises and "cabbages" would be shelved to set the trap again in the Federal contest. "History repeats itself" and experience justifies this truth.

We are now told two or three things. First and most important is—that a federal election is in sight. Second that surveys and reports are under way for harbor improvements, and third, that some work is gestured on railway wharfs.

We were similarly told, just prior to the provincial election, that the preliminary work was in progress for the Brighton Bridge. From the day after voting this subject has melted like ice in the Inferno. Even the actual bribe, (five fares and turn six Point) failed to elect their biggest guns, Charlottetown where labor was not of the Barnum type, and in West River, the strongest Grit district in the country, where electors spurned the bribes and gave reign to their intelligent judgments and turned the Grit jugglers down cold, one so deep that it will be difficult to reach firm even in the resurrection.

I am not a Dunning worshipper, but there are qualities in Mr. Dunning which I admire. When he induced his colleagues to consent to the Railway Wharf improvements, he did not do so as an election bribe. He did it because it impressed him as being for the public good. His colleagues consented, as it appears to me, in the different objective, that it would be a liability to save the growing Campbell Government. When this emergency passed, Mr. Dunning's consternation, those colleagues balked and I am convinced that it was perfolly of this kind that played on the Dunning health, and because he was sincere in faith of his public duties, and about the tricks of election charlatans that he withdrew from a company whose political principles he could not endure.

It was evidently not Mr. Dunning's default, that those promises were broken, but surely the default of those who are now holding the decayed "cabbage" before what they esteem to be donkeys, hoping the smell will appeal to the taste, and enable them to gain a tool, or try to fool, the electors.

Mr. Dunning was a public man, trying to live up to the standards of sincere service first, with political ascendancy as a secondary consideration. This was the foundation of his strength, and because of this, Mackenzie King wanted to hold him as a tower of support to his tottering Government.

I am, Sir, etc. CONSERVATIVE.

THE CITY MUDDLE

Sir,—The civic year has passed its meridian and well advanced in the waste to its end, but the "muddle" has apparently failed to survive beyond its sensational birth cry. There, apparently, is the pall of death's atmosphere in City Hall. City business is now about seven months "in arrears", and the grey dawn of morning still in obscurity.

What are the City Fathers doing? Do they propose keeping up the waste of public money, heaping further debts on the unfortunate taxpayers who pay? When are they going to turn to something sensible and practical, to give some value for our money? Mayor Miller reported that our assessment system is "inequitable,"

the losses imposed on the City by this folly, now a momentous one. One thing we are now up against, inescapable, coming on like tidal wave, is the fact that a new assessment system and adjustment must come. The present system, extenuating the remainder of property holders' tax pay, will inevitably leave the City without a tax revenue.

Property is now a drug on the market, and growing worse. The readjustment the taxable assets will be reduced to nearly half. Instead of the present method of assessing on the basis of value, the new system will be reduced to nearly half. Instead of the present method of assessing on the basis of value, the new system will be reduced to nearly half. Instead of the present method of assessing on the basis of value, the new system will be reduced to nearly half.

When poll tax was \$2 practically every one paid and the burden was on the few property holders who are shouldering the burden. If 2500 paid \$2 poll tax it would produce a \$5,000 revenue. Now, with 500 paying, each \$5 it results in an income of only \$2,500. And so it has been with the whole system under past manipulation, and its worse present continuance.

And instead of adjusters being selected under the pay and dependent for office upon the tax judicial capacity, appointed by either the Lieut. Governor or Council, or the Supreme Court judges, not one or two of the judges themselves, independent of every sinister influence, and capable of giving equitable and justable of removing everything taxable and not removable from office, or susceptible to threat or influence of any taxing body.

I am, Sir, etc. TAXPAYER.

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"unfair," "dishonest," and he never uttered a greater truth. Mayor Stewart declared, that on "two occasions" he called attention to the need of "revision and adjustment". The talented auditor of 1932 (Hart) reported—"The valuations of City property should be revised and adjusted." This act of condemnation and warning has been voiced by other Mayors and press censures with frequency. And yet the system, instead of being modified has been mutilated outrageously.

In our first incorporation the City taxes were levied on tenants, property, and beneficiaries of the corporate conveniences. It was found that in the case of tenants taxes were difficult to collect. In a master stroke the whole tax was then loaded on property and land-lords. This injustice was perpetuated by the keys of the city, the spending mania. Having apparently a more lucrative clientele to fleece they applied the shears more vigorously, and expended more lavishly.

By piling up debt and extravagant outlay, further levies were made from time to time upon the paying portion of citizens so that about a third of the people, unable to pay, were transferred to the "defaulters" list, and the taxes added to the two thirds who do pay.

But this was not sufficient for the spendthrifts. Tax rates were increased first 1-4 per cent, then to 1-2 per cent, and added to the "two thirds" who do pay. Then further cripple those who do pay, by the "Housing Scheme" was adopted. This act, which took the homes for the class of tenants who pay their rents, and skin landlords of the only revenue they had to pay their taxes with, and load them up with dire straits unable to pay, but efficient in destruction of property.

Then they further taxed the "two thirds who pay" with the loss costs of building those homes, and now, per the Special Audit, we are to be further taxed with

HOW MUCH did it cost you to make your House a HOME?

Through the years you've added many valuable furnishings, gifts, trophies, books, pictures, etc., which would cost many hundreds to replace, if they could be replaced at all. And yet many homes are woefully underinsured against the ever present peril of fire.

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