

The SUMMERSIDE GUARDIAN

AND PRINCE COUNTY CHRONICLE

WESTERN GUARDIAN

AGENT—Mrs. John Pond, 44 Water Street East—Phone 230-1
SUMMERSIDE AND PRINCE COUNTY

News, Subscriptions, Advertising should be left with Mrs. Pond

The Guardian will be bought daily at any of the following stores in Summerside:
Bell Bookstore, Water St.
Toronto Bakery, Water St.
Gourlies Drugstore, Water St.
Mark Gaudet, 67 Granville St.

This column is reserved for news of local interest but advertising of a new nature may be inserted at 4 cents a word strictly payable in advance.
—BURN DRY WOOD: It is quick and clean; buy Swedish steel axes, Dison saws and ash axe handles at Brace's. L-287-12-30-21.
—SPECIAL NEW YEAR'S SKATE: Bedouin rink New Year's night, Admission 21c. Also regular skating Saturday night. L-287-12-31-11.

—FINED \$25.00 AND COSTS—A party came before Magistrate Darby on Wednesday charged with brewing beer and was found guilty and fined \$25.00 and costs.—S
—RESIGNS FROM TEACHING STAFF—Mr. Calvin Bowness has resigned from the teaching staff of the Summerside High School to take effect on the 1st of February when he leaves for Toronto to join his brother, Dr. Rendle Bowness.—S

—HOCKEY, opening game of the North Shore Hockey League Monday, January 2nd, 1939 at 8 P. M. Indian River vs. Clermont. Admission 10c and 20c. L1329-12-31-11.
—CASE ADJOURNED—A man from the vicinity of St. Nicholas came before Magistrate Darby charged under the excise act of being in unlawful possession of spirits. The case was adjourned.—S

—TOWN COUNCIL MEETING—A busy session of the Summerside Town Council was held on Thursday evening when bills were passed and other business done. Bills passed were: Town paid bills \$1500.00, Unpaid, \$559.88. Electric Light paid bills \$620.35; Unpaid, \$1038.18. The usual grant of \$400 was voted for the Prince County Hospital. A communication from the School Board for an additional sum of money for school desks etc., was discussed and laid over for further discussion. A resolution of thanks was passed to all those who contributed to the Community Chest fund and particularly to Mrs. Ross and the distributing committee for their strenuous efforts in arranging for and packing 82 baskets. Meeting adjourned.—S

Personals

—Mrs. Ella Hinton of Summerside left recently for Toronto where she will spend the winter months.—S

—Mr. and Mrs. Gerald Montgomery of Moncton were recent visitors to Summerside, having motored over.—S

—Dr. Will Holman arrived in Summerside by plane on Thursday on account of the illness of his mother, Mrs. R. T. Holman.—S

Prince Co. Capital Events Reviewed

On the whole activities at the Marine Wharf, Summerside for 1938 were good. The improvements carried out during 1937 and in 1938 the extension to the pier and other facilities helped considerably with handling the volume of trade that was brought to the port.
During the season 200,000 bushels of potatoes left the port of Summerside. Included in this figure is a small quantity of turnips. One steamer took a cargo of hay to Newfoundland, which is an unusual event for Summerside. Two fertilizer boats brought fertilizer to Summerside; two molasses boats called leaving a large quantity of molasses; Clark Steamship boats made sixteen calls and the Pleurix towler, two coal steamers from Europe brought coal for T. Holman and Joseph Read and Co., one potato boat left Summerside for Florida, this cargo being shipped by an individual grower, one steamer went to Norfolk, Virginia and another to New York.

The Queen's Wharf which is the oldest wharf in Summerside and which was deemed to be the Dominion Government last year has had considerable improvements made to it during 1938. The Dominion Government spent \$11,500 on it. The work consists of 500 feet of new wall on each side made of creosoted lumber set into the beach with bolts going from side to side of considerable thickness to support the walls. This wharf provides shelter for fishing boats and is used extensively during the fishing season.

INCREASE IN VALUATION OF PROPERTIES

The year 1938 has seen an increase in the value of property for assessment of \$97,000. This includes the new Selrite Building built by Winslow J. Lidstone former mayor of Summerside. The new Selrite building next to Mr. Strong's store and additional building to the P. E. I. Fur Pool and C. N. S. F. B. A. buildings on Water Street.

BUILDING ACTIVITIES

Besides this there has been a good deal of building going on in the residential part of the town.
Mr. Lorne Read has just moved into his very modern house on Church Street.

Mr. W. A. Currie and Mr. H. T. Holman Jr. have erected a neat little house on Beaver Street.
Norman Pritchard has built a Dutch Colonial house on his father's property on Duke Street.
M. S. Schurman and Company have put up two cottages on East Street, which are very modern and suitable for small families. They also built a new parsonage for the Central Christian Church, which is in the semi-bungalow style.

Tanton's Lumber Mills erected three nice dwellings on Russell Street. Alie Palmer also built four semi detached houses two on the extension to the north of Granville Street. Some of the large old houses have been turned into apartments, the tendency everywhere is to save on fuel. St. Paul's Rectory has been moved into the centre of the lot and a cement foundation put under it. The parochial grounds now have a very nice appearance and with the coming of spring the gardens will be laid out to much better advantage.
Mr. J. E. Dalton has purchased a small property on Notre Dame Street, almost opposite to St. Paul's Rectory and has removed the old building and has started to build it, making it one of the most desirable properties in the town. There have been many other improvements to properties which all add to the value of the properties and appearance of the town.

The Court house is the biggest building project undertaken for some years, but alterations are not yet complete, when they are Summerside will have a very fine building for their Court house.

AIRPORT

Considerable work was done during 1938 at the airport at Summerside. Grading was carried on and a new road made round the side of the air field.
The town has laid nearly two miles of streets this year and the pipe lines under the new streets have all been renewed. Sinclair and Stewart's Ltd., have installed a new sprinkler system for fire protection.
Water pipes have been laid on Argyle Street and North Market Street. A new stand by pump for the West-End well, to ensure a continuous water supply should anything go wrong. Changes were

OYSTER INDUSTRY

The oyster industry in Prince County has developed rapidly during 1938 and the development in the rivers and bays has been about 100 per cent more than last year. Oysters shipped in 1937 were about 2,000 barrels and in 1938 3,600 which is almost double that of the previous year.

SILVER FOX FURS

Although the price of the fox pelts to date has not been encouraging, approximately 90,000 pelts were handled up-to-date for sale or shipment.

DEATHS RECORDED

During the year just passed Summerside has lost some of its most outstanding citizens in the persons of the late Archdeacon C. De Wolfe White, D.D., Rector of St. Mary's Church, Summerside and of St. John's Church, St. Eleanor's; the late Dr. E. E. Sinclair a native of the town and practicing physician for about 25 years; the late J. A. Brace, and James R. Kenny, two of Summerside's oldest business men, doing business on Water Street for over half a century; Judge G. S. Inman and H. H. Letoury, other well known citizens who died just before the New Year of 1938. Mrs. Edward C. Strong, mother of the present Stipendiary Magistrate for the town and of Mr. Heath Strong, K.C., passed on in 1938 and in her Summerside lost one of her oldest and best beloved citizens.

QUEENS WHARF

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NOTES ON ISLAND PLANTS

The Pinaceae (Continued)
The cambium or inner bark of the White Pine was eaten, raw or cooked, by the Indians in times of scarcity, and "tea" was made from the roots of the Larch.
The White Spruce Picea canadensis, sometimes called the Cat Spruce, is a handsome tree and widely distributed in Canada. It is mainly valued as a source of pulpwood. Some points of distinction are the glaucous twigs and the slender pale leaves, which are unobscured by the dark green, sometimes the cone is longer than those of our other spruces.
The Red Spruce, P. rubra, has the twigs covered with short downy hairs (pubescence), leaves mostly slender, dark green, sometimes with a yellow tinge, and cones ovoid-shaped, and reddish brown. This is the most valuable of our spruces used for construction, flooring and pulp.
Peattie notes that red spruce is considered the best American wood for resounding boards of musical instruments. In the days of "sailing vessels" the timber of red spruce was in great request, both in the United States and Britain for sail-yards.
The Black Spruce, P. mariana, (formerly P. nigra), has pubescent twigs too, but the leaves are short, and of a pale bluish green, with a strong whitish bloom, says Gray. The cones short, almost globose, dull grayish brown, persisting for several years. This tree is not commended for lumber, but is said to be a great source of paper pulp. The young twigs however give the flavor to "spruce beer" and before the advent of chiclet, the sap of the black spruce was used as a foundation of chewing gum.
The Balsam Fir, Abies balsamea is an elegant, tapering tree, with symmetrically divided branches, says Bain. The leaves are arranged all in one plane on the young sterile twigs; the cones are long slender cylindrical, and at first violet-blue in color, their scales falling away from the axis at maturity. The timber of this fir is soft and light, and of comparatively little use, except as fuel. The resin from the balsam fir is used in stem-biters in summer, are used in industry, (Painting) and in scientific work such as microscopy. This resin is the popular chewing gum of the schoolboy. In my notebook of parasitic diseases this tree is conspicuous as having three or four times the number of diseases

View Demand Obstacle To Peace Efforts

LONDON, Dec. 30 (AP)—London political observers saw Germany's demand for a submarine parity with Great Britain as a possible blow to Prime Minister Chamberlain's hopes for European appeasement.

Although there was no present evidence of a 1935 Anglo-German Naval Treaty is to be denounced or even threatened, observers felt the German demand was certain to be interpreted by sections of the British public as an abrogation of the spirit of this pact in defiance of Mr. Chamberlain's peace efforts.

They recalled the Munich Anglo-German "no war" declaration, announced after the Four-Power Pact, pointed specifically to the Anglo-German Naval Treaty as one of the evidence of the desire of the German and British peoples never to go to war again.

British officials explained Germany was taking advantage of a loophole in the 1935 treaty did not disclose what reasons she gave for her decision, but they described them as "very general."
Never keen on submarines and enjoying a 100-35 ratio over Germany under their 1935 treaty, Britain put in clauses permitting submarine parity to remove Germany's fear that Britain would reduce British submarine units and thus keep Germany from having an effective under-water fleet.

Since the treaty was signed, however, Britain increased her submarine tonnage from 50,000 to 70,000 tons.

British naval circles feared Germany was building a vast fleet of ingenious "minnow" submarines. Experts say this new type of submarine weighs only 250 tons and can be turned out by mass production methods. It is said to have sufficient range to reach the coast from Germany, around the British Isles and back without refuelling.

One foreign naval expert commented on Germany's announcement today said: "With Germany's air force and a swarm of these things, the British Navy never can blockade Germany again."

Fingers and nails stained with vegetable paring or gardening will soon become clean, whitened and softened if they are rubbed with a lemon cut in half. Dig the nails well into the centre of the lemon.

Batter for pancakes or fritters should be made at least an hour before it has to be fried. This allows the starch grains in the flour to swell so that the batter is light

-NEWSY NOTES-

BY AGRICOLLA

(Continued from page 3.)
the people that he met there. In that case he proved that he could control the travels of his mind as far as the past section of a dream goes. He did manage, by waking certain associations, to go back exactly where he wanted to go.

The author finally asks: "If a dream is a mixture of the experience we have had, and those still in store for us, and if we can live again in that section of the past we choose, then it is ever going to be possible to do the same for the future section? Shall we be able to think of something that is going to happen by rousing associations with some future event and then go and travel forward to that particular event in our dreams?"
The article ends in a question and it is not certain that we should be any the happier if we could answer it in the affirmative. Most of the prophecies—for that is what is meant—that I have read of (and I've read of scores) were catastrophic and inevitable; and the subject never took warning. Most of them, and especially those of Delphi were ambiguous and inaccurate as our author points out. However, here is something for us to discuss in the long winter nights!

as any other of the family. And what is still worse in certain localities it is being killed out by a small white, woolly insect known as the Balsam Bark Louse (Dreyfusia).
Next in order is the Hemlock, (Tsuga canadensis), another soft-wooded tree, the timber of which, according to Bain, was valuable for bridge and wharf building, and for the making of rough boards. The bark is rich in tannin and is used for tanning leather. The leaves were boiled and the decoction used as a beverage by the native Indians. All writers agree in describing this tree as a lovely ornamental, its great rounded dome of foliage having a soft and delicate appearance. The leaves are small, scattered, flat and whitened below, and the cones are small and pendulous from the ends of the twigs.
The Arbor Vitae, locally known as "White Cedar," but wrongly to botanists as Thuja occidentalis, is a large rough tree, about 60 feet high, found mostly in the swamps of Prince County. The wood is the most durable of our native timbers and is much in demand for fence and telephone posts, sills for buildings and for the best class of shingles; it is very soft and light and fragrant. It burns with an agreeable odor, and this or some similar tree was used in sacrificial ceremonies by the ancient Greeks, who named it Thuja, from "huo," to sacrifice. Arbor vitae (tree of Life) refers to the durability of the wood. The minute, scale-like leaves, made into an ointment, were used by the Indians as a remedy for rheumatism.

We have, at least, two species of Juniper, the last of our Pinaceae, and we must be careful to distinguish them, since the popular name gives the name "Juniper" to what is really a very different plant, the Larch. The Juniper, however, is a prostrate evergreen bearing red cones, but a bluish-black berry, with bloom, and a resinous taste. This berry in spite of its turpentine taste, was eaten by the Indians, perhaps for its diuretic properties. The Juniper berries used in the manufacture of Holland's gin, are gathered and sent to that country from Germany and Italy.

The Constellation
Of the four circumpolar constellations Ursa Major is the best known since it is made up of the Great Dipper, and many other lesser stars, the whole appearing to form a plough. The outline of the plough is the outline of a Great Bear, which circles round the North Pole. The seven stars composing the Dipper mark out the tail and loins of the Bear, or as an old writer inelegantly puts it, "the Bear's tail and rump"; six of the stars are of second, and one of third magnitude brightness. The rest of the stars in the outline (which is a very large one) are mostly of the fourth magnitude.

What we call the Dipper, is called in England "The Plough," and the handle, represents the plough "stilt," still another name was "Charles' Wain" (wagon) the handle being the wagon "shafts" Shakespeare in "King Henry IV" makes one of his characters say: "Charles' Wain is over the new chimney, and our horse is not packed."

An old Greek legend accounts for the Great Bear by relating that Callisto, the daughter of Lycaon, King of Arcadia, having aroused the jealousy of Juno, was transformed (temporarily I presume) into a bear. Juno saw through the trick and sent Diana to slay the bear in the chase; but Juniper countered by placing his favorite out of harm's way in the starry heavens. Callisto's son, Arcas, afterwards became the constellation of Ursa Minor, the Little Bear.

For hundreds of years, then, men have looked up at the figure of the Great Bear, which seemed to them a symbol of changeless eternity. But the astroscope tells a different tale. All the stars in the Dipper have their own proper motion, bearing them away from one another; so that in a far distant "some day" there will no Dipper as we know it. We see no change in the course of a long life time, but that is only because these stars are stupendously distant. To illustrate this, one has sometimes observed a passenger train travelling across the scene some miles away, and it seems to be moving along with the deliberation of a caterpillar! It takes a long time to get out of sight, but we know that if we were near it would be gone from our view in a couple of minutes! If this

CONSERVATION

A WEEKLY COLUMN OF PRACTICAL OPINIONS OF THE VITAL ISSUES AFFECTING THE USES AND ABUSES OF NATURAL RESOURCES BY MR. LUDLOW JENKINS, MARSHFIELD.

THE HOUSE CAT

By DR. A. K. FISHER
U. S. Bureau of Biological Survey
Many an innocent hawk, skunk, owl and weasel has been shot for the deeds of that sleek highwayman, the house cat. It is safe to say that this marauder, which enjoys all the comforts and protection of a home, in the more thickly populated districts destroys in the aggregate more wild birds and young poultry than all the native natural enemies combined. A cat has been known to kill a whole brood of chickens in a day, a feat unequalled by any poisonous animal with the possible exception of the mink. Others in the course of a season have practically destroyed whole crops of quail or grouse, or nests full of young songsters. A well-known naturalist estimates that in the New England States alone one and one-half million of birds are destroyed annually by cats.
The offender is not so often the well-fed household pet as it is the abandoned and neglected outcast known as the wood cat or "wild cat." In 1906 the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals in New York City killed monthly an average of six thousand sick, injured, or homeless cats—a total for the year of over seventy thousand. A considerable proportion of these were pets abandoned by people who had gone to the country for the summer. Moreover, summer visitors to the mountains or seashore sometimes take with them their cats, which, on their return home are too often left to wander the local overland and make serious inroads on the birds of the region.
It is safe to assume that in the rest of the State outside of New

England, the cat should be content with one, or at the most two, of these pets and should see to it that outcasts do not run at large on their premises. Now that cats are known to carry in their fur the germs of not only ringworm but also of such dreaded diseases as tuberculosis, diphtheria, scarlet fever and smallpox, and fleas and ticks which transmit tubercle bacilli and spotted fever, the presence in the household of Tabby is not without its dangers.

Lovers of the cat should be content with one, or at the most two, of these pets and should see to it that outcasts do not run at large on their premises. Now that cats are known to carry in their fur the germs of not only ringworm but also of such dreaded diseases as tuberculosis, diphtheria, scarlet fever and smallpox, and fleas and ticks which transmit tubercle bacilli and spotted fever, the presence in the household of Tabby is not without its dangers.

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HAPPY NEW YEAR! To All
RADIO CAFE
Summerside P. E. I.

LIGHTS! CAMERAS!
The stage is set, everything in readiness to record the greatest drama of all — "1939".
We don't know what is in the script, but we hope there will be plenty of happy scenes for everyone of you.
Your patronage made our 1938 one of the best yet. We appreciate it, and are out to give you better entertainment than ever in the New Year.
Capitol Theatre Summerside

GREETINGS
Best Wishes For The New Year
May 1939 bring you plenty of smiles from Dame Fortune, joy, good health, and success in all your efforts.
ROBINSON'S MILL & BAKERY LIMITED
Summerside

HAPPY NEW YEAR
Here in Prince Edward Island the year 1938 closes auspiciously. Good things are expected of the New Year, and it is our hope that everyone will share the promised prosperity.
SINCLAIR & STEWART
SUMMERSIDE

1939
May the New Year usher in an era of peace and prosperity to all.
GEORGE T. CLARKE
JEWELLER
Summer Street Summerside

It's no use trying, we can't say all the nice things we wish for you in 1939. So you'll just have to take them as said in
HAPPY NEW YEAR
TO ALL
Olympia Tea Room Summerside

A NEW YEAR MESSAGE
Symbol of the passing of time, tomorrow, New Year's Day, will be viewed in many different ways: there are people, like you and me, for most of us it will bring a determination to press forward with renewed vigor to heights yet un-reached, and thrill us with enthusiasm for the ventures of the future
Brace, MacKay & Co., Ltd.
Summerside

Good Fortune in 1939
Our wish is that each and every one may enjoy to the full the blessings of health and the goodwill of all mankind.
E. E. Parkman,
OPTOMETRIST
Summer Street, Summerside

HAPPY 1939
Here's hoping in 1939 you will be able to say "Happy Days Are Here Again" and mean it.
MAURICE MILL
Water St. CLOTHIER Summerside

NEW YEAR GREETINGS
In case we don't get around to shake hands with all our friends, we would like here and now to wish them a bright and prosperous New Year.
Gourlies Drug Store
Summerside

HAPPY NEW YEAR!
And Thanks
With the approach of the New Year and the passing of 1938, I wish to take this opportunity of thanking most sincerely the very large and ever increasing number of friends who so kindly remembered Mrs. MacLean and myself during the Christmas Season. The delightful part of these remembrances is the fact that they come from all walks of life, from the rich and poor; from those in high and responsible positions and also from the remotest fishing cillages and farm homes, in our beautiful countryside but they all carry the same lovely messages of good cheer and kindly greetings which are greatly appreciated by me.
It is very encouraging to know that a person's efforts on behalf of the people he represents are appreciated. Moreover, it is always nice to hear from old friends and also to make new ones, and to know that one has the confidence and loyalty of the people with him.
I, therefore, wish to take this opportunity of thanking all those irrespective of party who remembered us, and I trust that it may be an incentive to greater effort on my part in the future.
I wish you all to whom we have not been able to reply personally to accept this message of appreciation, and to wish you and yours, and all the good people of the County and Province, a very Happy and Prosperous New Year—or in other words, whatever is best for you I wish you that for 1939.
Sincerely yours,
Alfred E. MacLean