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NEW ANNAN RACES

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 20th, 1924

$900.00 IN PURSES $900.00

Race Classes

1. Free-for all Trot and Pace ..... Purse $300.00
2. 2.20 Trot and 2.24 Pace ..... Purse $300.00
3. 2.36 Trot and 2.40 Pace ..... Purse $300.00

Entry fee 5 per cent.

Entries close Saturday, August 9th. Horses must be eligible on that date.

Management reserve the right to change program, postpone, or change order of racing.

PURSES DIVIDED 50. 25, 15, 10 PER CENT.

Music, dancing, boxing, military and pipe bands in attendance. Refreshment and dining saloons on the grounds.

Special extra side attractions for which New Annan Races are famous.

Mail entries before Saturday, August 9th.

JAMES PENDERGAST, Secty. (Kens.)

British Association

(Continued from Page 3)

widespread, so ubiquitous in civilized communities, passing from one nfected host to infect another, that it would seem impossible under existing conditions to prevent its spread.

"At present it is taught, on what seems good evidence that the majority of the population of our crowded cities has at one time or another been attacked by the disease.

"But in every hundred men who die in England, only about ten die of tuberculosis, which shows that a large percentage of the population resists the tubercle bacillus. This implies that the person attacked possesses power of resistance which enable him either to destroy the invading bacilli, or to render them harmless.

"It has recently been demonstrated in this connection that the disease is usually acquired in childhood, which means that if the disease is recognized sufficiently early, and the child is placed under good hygienic conditions, there is a good chance of effective resistance and immunity against a second attack being set up.

"Evidence indicates that the presence of the tubercle prevents a second invasion. If further outbreaks take place, they would sseen to be due to the flaring up to the old latent tubercle rather than to fresh infection."

That the disease to a certain extent regulates itself is brought out by the fact that persons migrating from a tuberculosis free region into a large city are highly susceptible to the malady; troops from clean countries were found prone to the disease in France under wartime conditions. Thus a country which could succeed in ridding itself of the plague, would leave its subjects highly sensitive, should they migrate to infected areas.

Improvement in general hygienic conditions whereby individual and communal resistance is built up, was advocated as the first of preventive measures by the speaker.

"Secondly," he said, "as every case of tuberculosis must arise from a previous case, either human or bovine, it is necessary that methods of early diagnosis, and segregation of the more infective types be provided for. The model Tuberculosis Scheme now advocated in Great Britain makes full provision in requiring the establishment of dispensaries, sanatoria, hospitals and colonies."

Too much faith is likely to be placed in the efficacy of tuberculin methods of limiting infection, Major General Bruce warned. He would advocate caution in assessing the claims, frequently hasty and extravagant, advanced by adventures in this field of research.

Among minor weapons with which those fighting the plague must arm themselves, is the provision of a sound milk supply. "The contamination of our herds at home is so great that no pains should be spared to secure a sound milk supply," Sir David confessed.

"I understand the city of Toronto is a model in this respect."

Figures were quoted which show how the death rate from all forms of T. B. has been gradually brought down as a result of the new knowledge of the scourge gained by Koch; but untiring effort on the part of medical men, nurses and voluntary workers will alone curtail the ravages of the disease. That wholehearted co-operation of all forces in all nations would eventually result in the tubercle bacillus being brought under control, and with it many other malign influences, was the optimistic view expressed.

More recent than the understanding of bacterial diseases is the working out of infectious maladies which are due to protozoa, minute parasites which multiply in the blood. Precise knowledge of this group dates from the discovery of the malaria parasites in 1880 by the Frenchman Laveran. Following this, the casual organisms of Texas fever, sleeping sickness and fever were located, and the part played by insects and animals in the transmission determined. "These protozoal diseases are world wide, like the bacterial, but it is in the warmer climates that their effect is most felt," said Dr. Bruce. 'Large tracts of country are still rendered uninhabitable by their presence.

"The protozoal diseases of domestic animals have also led to enormous loss in all parts of the world.

"How can they be prevented? Up to the present, little can be done by way of vaccination or inoculation, or by the use of antisera as in the case of bacterial diseases. On studying the natural history of these protozoal parasites, however, it is found that many of them depend on an intermediate insect host for their continued existence, and it is by taking advantage of this characteristic that methods of prevention can be devised."

The methods adopted in the eradication of malaria, yellow fever and sleeping sickness, were outlined. Commissions in Zululand and Uganda, determined in turn that nagana, an ailment afflicting cattle, was transmitted through tsetse flies, and that a similar alternation prevailed in the case of sleeping sickness which was taking heavy toll of the natives in Central Africa. In either disease, the organism which caused it lived alternately on the flies, and the animal host. Methods of control were readily developed when this was appreciated, and the hospitals where the sufferers had languished, were soon closed up. In the case of the sleeping sickness, the natives were removed to islands not infested with the flies, while in the case of yellow fever and malaria, the insects were brought under control.

"The victory in regard to yellow fever has been almost won. Thanks to the unremitting efforts of the late General Gorgas and the International Health Board of the Rockefeller Foundation, the disease has been driven out of the West Indies and Central America, and only retains a precarious foothold in Mexico and Brazil.

"Much experimental work on malaria has been done in the United States, and Vincent, the president of the Rockefeller Foundation states that there is evidence under normal conditions that an average community can rid itself of malaria at a per capita cost of from 45 cents to $1 per year."

In the cases of other diseases reviewed in the address, such as the familiar influenza, measles, scarlet fever, smallpox, typhus, and trench fever, the parasitic is unknown, and doubt prevails as to whether one exists at all. Here the the theory is proposed that the living germs causing them are so small that they are invisible in the microscope. Ailments of this type in animals are rabies, foot-and-mouth disease, and rinderpest.

"Many of these undetermined diseases are highly infectious, and they appear to infect at some distance through the air, as in the case of influenza. In some of them, no attempt is made at prevention, except that the sick are isolated and placed under quarantine. In others, there are well-established methods of prevention even when the virus is unknown, as with smallpox.

"This method of prevention, by inducing a mild form of the disease, is at best a clumsy one, and it is to be expected that a more fundamental method of preventing it will be discovered, but in the meantime the best means at our disposal is the use of vaccine lymph, and people should recognize their responsibility to the community if through ignorance or selfishness, they refuse to have their children vaccinated."

Trench fever, brought into prominence by the war, is a disease of this type. In 1917, it was realized that trench fever was one of the important causes of loss of man power in the fighting forces, but joint efforts of the British and American Medical forces brought the menace under control in six months. Although the parasite causing the symptoms is so small that it was never seen in the blood, it was proved beyond doubt that the method of transmission was through lice, and here again the cases dwindled when war was waged on the insect concerned. Further confirmation of the truth of the theory was furnished at the end of the war, as the louse was eliminated when the troops returned to their normal habits, and the fever disappeared.

A similar story was told of typhus fever, which caused havoc in the Balkans, as may be realized from the fact that 120,000 Serbians died of this disease during the war. This was traced in the same way to the activities of the body louse.

"In the next war it will be almost as necessary to prepare means for the destruction of the lice as of the enemy", declared Sir David.

Many diseases of this description, such as the Rocky Mountain fever prevalent in certain regions of the United States, for which the wood tick is given the blame, are occupying the attention of investigators at the present time.

"Antitoxic sera have been partially satisfactory in the prevention of diseases of this type. In Germany, children have been successfully protected from measles and scarlet fever by injecting them with a small quantity of sera from convalescent patients.

"But far more hopeful than the protection by serum alone is the use of vaccine to produce lasting immunity, combined with antitoxin to prevent the vaccine frome producing unpleasant results—the so called toxin-antitoxin method.

"Recently the method of Dick of Chicago, in scarlet fever, has been supported by a number of observations."

Infectious diseases are not the only ones which recent work is explaining, the speaker reminded. Diseases due to defective diet exact an equal toll in health and lives, and they are receiving an equal amount of attention. "Until a few years ago, it was taught that a complete diet consisted of certain proportions of proteins, carbohydrates, fats and salts, but this has changed.

"Certain substances have been discovered in foodstuffs in the absence of which an adequate number of calories supplied in the form of proteins, carbohydrates, fats and salts, can alone neither promote growth nor support life indefinitely.

"These accessory food factors, or vitamins as they have been named, are present in such minute quantities in foods that they have never been isolated, and their chemical composition is therefore unknown, but they are definite substances which can be added to or removed from foodstuff, with good or evil results.

"The untutored savage living on the natural fruits of the earth and the chase knows no deficiency disease. It is only when man begins by artificial means to polish his rice, whiten his flour, and tin his beef and vegetables, that the trouble begins.

Civilized man living in comfort, drawing his food supply from the whole earth and able to vary his dietary at will, is in little danger.

"It is otherwise with children and adults lving under institutional conditions, with armies on active service, encountering extremes of climate, and with young infants on their naturally restricted diet. Deficiency diseases develop to a dangerous stage only when the lack of accessory factor is severe and protracted, but a slighter deficiency, if prolonged, may cause a condition of general ill-health and deficiency not less important, though difficult to diagnose. This is of special importance in the case of infants and young children."

Showing how four different accessory food factors have been described so far, Sir David told of the efficacy of cow's milk in the treatment of scurvy, when th lack of fresh vegetables, shown to be the cause, cannot be made up in any other way. Lemon juice will supplement dried vegetables similarly, and it was for this reason that lemon juice was added to the diet on long sea voyages.

A second accessory factor was found to be contained in the polishings of rice; thus a diet of white bread or biscuits is incomplete, but the defect can be remedied by the introduction of yeast, which is also rich in the material.

Fat-soluble vitamin is a third important type, proved to have an important relation to the disease rickets. This type is present in butter fat, and other fats of animal origin, especially cod-liver oil. Sir David said: "If there is a deficiency of these vitamins in the diet of a young animal rickets will develop.

"The question of prevention is one of economics. The fat soluble vitamins are chiefly found in foodstuffs such as butter, eggs, beef and mutton fat, and fish oils, all expensive articles of diet which the poorer classes can seldom afford."

Margarine, made from vegetable oils, is useless in this respect," he warned. "The question of prevention is one for the sociologist. Science can only discover the causes and point the means. It is for governments and local authorities to carry out preventive measures in practice, and it is to be feared that science is often far ahead of the community in its share of the work."

Most recent work indicates that sunlight is also a factor which has to be reckoned with in the treatment of rickets, but the conclusion is that it acts as a stimulant, enabling the animal to make full and economic use of its store of fat-soluble vitamins. An increase of the prevalence of rickets in wintertime in certain centers was attributed to the decreased amount of sunlight(but the addition of cod-liver oil to the diet, counteracted this factor, and also reduced the frequency of the ailment. Rickets may be regarded as a disease of sunless houses combined with a diet deficient in the anti-rachitic vitamin, and the means of preventions are obvious, if not always easy to carry out", the speaker concluded. "Doubtless in the future, this new knowledge in regard to the accessory food factors in diet will be used to a greater extent than it has been up to the present, in which case, it is not too much to expect that the city children of some future generations will have better grown bodies and stronger, healthier teeth than their predecessors of the previtamin age."

Parallel to the vitamin factor in the economy of the human body are the secretions of the ductless glands, infinitely small in amount but equally indispensable. "Astonishing progress has been made in our knowledge of the diseases caused by the defect or excess of secretion of these ductless glands. Many of those discoveries are among the fairy tales of science," the president said. The secretion of the pituitary gland has been found to exert an enormous influence on growth; when there is an excessive secreting action, a child will grow into a giant, and when there is a deficiency, it will remain an infant.

"The best known of the ductless glands is the thyroid, and the effect of its secretion is truly marvellous. If there is a deficiency, the child grows up a heavy featured gibbering idiot; rectify the supply of thyroid secretion, and the heavy features disappear, the eyes brighten, and the intelligence returns. On the other hand, if there is an excess of the thyroid hermone, exophthalmic goitre, or Grave's disease, is the result. Remove the redundancy, and the health returns.

"The active principle of the thyroid has lately been shown to be a compound containing iodine. If there is no iodine in the water, as in parts of Switzerland and Canada, and the United States, common goitre is the esult." Dr. Bruce endorsed the findings of Dr. David Marne, of Cleveland, that endemic goitre may be prevented by the simple method of giving for a time minute doses of iodine. "This is a simple, rational and cheap means of prevention," he said.

Commenting on the increasing knowledge of the functions of the ductless glands, the speaker listed the discovery of insulin as the latest victory in this filed. "Your own twonsmen, Banting and Best deserve the highest honor for their magnificent work," he said.

"In many other directions there has been progress in the knowledge of disease. It would take more than one address to describe the activities of the Rockefeller Foundation alone.

"Campaigns for the relief and control of hookworm disease, malaria control, the eradication of yellow fever, anti-tuberculosis work and education, are being pursued on such a scale and at such a lavish expenditure of money as to leave us in the Old Country breathless with admiration and envy.

"Science indeed, knows no boundaries of nations, languages or creeds. It is truly international. In spite of interruptions, it is the duty of science to go steadily forward illuminating the dark places in the hope of better times."

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.

THERAPION No. 1
THERAPION No. 2
THERAPION No. 3

No. 1 for Bladder Catarrh. No. 2 for Blood & Skin Diseases. No. 3 for Chronic Weaknesses.

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Western Guardian

—SHOP from Holman's catalog.

—WANTED—Experienced Grocery Clerk. Good position for the right man. R. T. Holman Ltd.
3423-8-6—3i

—ESTHER THE BEAUTIFUL Queen" the musical event of the season at Victoria, Tuesday Aug. 12 and Kensington, Friday, Aug 15
3444-8-7,tst3i

—CATTLE SHIPMENT.—Three cars of pure bred cattle was shipped from Winsloe Station for the big Fairs to be held at Sherbrooke, Valleyfield and Three Rivers, Que., and St. Stephen, St. John and Fredericton, N. B. They include the Aberdeen Angus herd of Horne Bros., and the Hereford Herd of Saunders and Sanderson; the latter firm being composed of Messrs Ed. G. Saunders, Newstead Farm, Winsloe, and Frank Sanderson, North River. The enterprise of these firms in exhibiting our Island cattle in the other cities of the Dominion is to be highly commended and it is to be hoped they will receive a substantial percentage of the prizes.

—A SPECIAL MEETING of the Alberton and West Prince Board of Trade was held on the night of the 30th. July. Owing to other meetings at various points the attendance was not large. Mr. A. J. Matheson, of O'Leary, was present. The following delegates were elected to attend at Summerside on the 13th. August when the Board of Railway commissioners will be present in connection with a revision of the railway time table affecting the western section of the province: From Tignish, Hon. Senator Murphy, J. R. Myrick, C. P. McCarthy; O'Leary, Messrs A. J. Matheson, V. Matthews, G. Sheen; Alberton, Messrs J. E. Birch, H. Champion, Chris. Metherall, J. W. Waugh, W. R. Oulton, F. L. Rogers, S. R. Burke, T. C. Bell. Delegates were also elected to attend the meeting of the Associated Boards and of the Maritime Boards.

—BROILERS.—The marketing of broilers in P. E. I. presents a difficult problem. On account of our late springs and distance from the large markets it is impossible to get broilers on the market when prices are best. In addition, shipping by express is expensive and shrinkage is heavy. Poultrymen who raise Plymouth Rocks or the heavier breeds will do better by growing the cockerels to five pounds or more, and crate fattening. There is always a good demand for these in the fall. The man who raises Leghorns, however, is in a different position. It does not pay to keep these for fattening in the fall. Some breeders destroy all Leghorn males as soon as they can be distinguished from the pullets. If they are raised to broiler weights, 1½ to 2½ lbs; perhaps the best way to dispose of them is to crate them and send them alive to a poultry commission merchant in Montreal or Halifax or other large market. A limited number can be sold at good prices on local markets, but this demand is soon satisfied. Another way to dispose of the Leghorn cockerels is to can them at home. Sometimes they have been shippd alive with the old hens in the car lot shipments, but prices realized were only the same per lb. as for hens.

Eastern Guardian

....*SHOP from Holman's Catalog.

..*MONTAGUE HORSE RACES Wednesday, Aug. 13th.—3425-8-6—tf

..*DR. HEATH McINTYRE'S Office will be closed until Monday, Aug. 11th.—3424-8-6—2i.

..*BIG DANCE at Carruthers Cabaret, Montague, after the concert, Friday, Aug. 8th. Special music.
3418-8-6,2i

..*GRAND PICNIC at St. Georges on Aug. 12, on the beautiful grounds surrounding the church. Proceeds in aid of church.
3429-8-6—m 4i

..*EASTERN AGENT.— Mr J. W. Murdock is now Guardian Agent in Montague and will be pleased to receive news items, advertising, Job Printing, new and renewal subscriptions.

--*WHEAT is a fairly good crop this year. Wheat, unlike oats, appears to thrive in dry, clear weather similar to that in the North West, such as we have had this summer. While the crop is not heavy, the growth on fertile land is blood and on land less fertile, it is fair and free of disease. Wheat and potatoes may be said to be real good crops this year.

..*RESERVE WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 13th, for the tea-party at St. Margaret's,to be held on grounds adjoining the old church site. Extensive preparations are being made to make this tea the best of the season. Excellent tables, cool refreshing drinks, good music, exhibition step-dancing, and other amusements for young and old are among the attractions.
3427-8-6—4i.

..*ALL ROADS LEAD TO Montague on the 13th. Annual Race Meet.—3425-8-6—tf.

..*MONTAGUE RACES, WEDNESDAY, Aug. 13th. Full house. Every class filled to overflowing, see list of entries. Special Train leaves Charlottetown at nine o'clock, two dollars second class return fare.—3425-8-6—tf.

....*SOURIS.—Souris is filled with summer visitors. There are almost one hundred and fifty at the Cox Hotel and annexes. Some twenty-five at Mesher House, seventeen or eighteen at the Oakley and a number at Campbell house, as well as some other places. There are scores in automobiles also, by which these guests go afield and stream. Souris is a summer resort par excellence and from their experience of the lovely summer there will be many more next year.—James McKinnon, one of the big men of Providence, R. I., returned home after spending a couple of weeks in Souris and at his native place, a couple of miles out.—"Big" Andrew Mooney, Morell, is visiting old friends in Souris and vicinity and is being considerably welcomed by all.—Our popular member in the Upper House, Ottawa, Hon. Senator McLean is back amongst us, looking the picture of health. He has again taken his place as President and general manager of the big store and is being cordially welcomed by his numerous customers and patrons.

PERSONALS

--*Mr. Aeneas McDonald and Lizzie McDonald, Monticello, paid a friendly visit to Neil McPhee's, Rockbarra on the 13th.

--*Miss Helen McDonald, Boston is visiting friends and relatives for the past week at Big Pond.

The opposing counsel was using all his skill.

"As a matter of fact", he said, "you were so confused that you cannot even say whether it was a motor that hit you—or something resembling a motorcar."

"Well, anyhow," said the battered victim, "I was pretty forcibly struck by the resemblance."

"So Bill married her, eh? Well, I'm not surprised; he used to say she was his aspiration."

"Now she's his ex."

"What, his ex-wife?"

"No, his exasperation."

The Gold Seal (shown below) identifies the genuine guaranteed Gold-Seal Congoleum Art-Rugs and Gold-Seal Congoleum By-the-Yard. It gives you the protection of our money-back guarantee.

Right out, Jack— I'm all cleaned up!

Still early in the morning and her kitchen is "tidied up"! Thanks to her easily cleaned Congoleum Art-Rug this housewife has time for play.

The sturdy waterproof body and seamless smooth surface of these Congoleum Rugs make them impervious to tracked-in mud, grease or spilled things. A few whisks with a damp cloth make the surface spotless, the colors as fresh as new.

Gold-Seal Congoleum Art-Rugs are as handsome as they are practical. The patterns are the creations of leading rug designers and come in a variety of colorings and motifs so that you can easily find a rug suited to any room in your home.

Gold-Seal Congoleum Art-Rugs lie perfectly flat without fastening of any kind. And their prices bring them within the range of the most modest purse.

Popular Sizes—Popular Prices

9 x 3 ft.	$ 4.50	9 x 9 ft.	$13.50
9 x 4½ ft.	6.75	9 x 10½ ft.	15.75
9 x 6 ft.	9.00	9 x 12 ft.	18.00
9 x 7½ ft.	11.25	9 x 13½ ft.	20.25

9 x 15 ft. $22.50

Gold-Seal Congoleum By-the-Yard, 85c sq. yd.
Prices in Winnipeg and points West proportionately higher to cover extra freight

Be sure to see these beautiful and practical rugs at your dealer's, or write us for folder, "Modern Rugs for Modern Homes," which illustrates the many attractive patterns in full colors.

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Made in roll form, without border, two yards wide. An all-over floor-covering with the same flat-lying, durable and sanitary qualities found in *Gold-Seal* Art-Rugs. Note price above.

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CONGOLEUM RUGS AND MATS are ready for you in our house furnishings shop—second floor—the range of patterns and sizes you want —at the following prices:—

9 x 6 ft.	$ 9.00
9 x 7½ ft.	$11.25
9 x 9 ft.	$13.50
9 x 10½ ft.	$15.75
9 x 12 ft.	$18.00

SMALL SIZES

36 x 18 inhes	60c
36 x 54 inches	$1.95
36 x 72 inches	$2.50

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PROWSE BROS LTD.

RUSTICO AND VICINITY

Most of the people of this vicinity have completed their haying, and report an abundant crop.—The people of North Rustico are very fortunate in securing Miss Nellie Bernard as teacher for the coming year.—Mrs. John A. MacDonald, California, is visiting at Rustico, the guest of her sister, Mrs. Chester Woolner.—Miss Laura Woolner has returned home from Boston for her summer vacation.—The Misses Maude and Edna MacInnis, of Winsloe spent a very pleasant vacation at North ustico, the guest of Miss Blanche Laird.—Messrs Ernest and Newton MacLure and Chester MacKenzie motLorne Houston spent most of his ored to the city on Monday.