

The Charlottetown Guardian

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A Great Tradition

Pollard's Military and Civil History of Prince Edward Island contains an interesting reference to the arrival in the month of August, 1843, of a "superior Hand Fire Engine" for the Charlottetown Fire Department.

Here are other glimpses, from Major Pollard's history, of the predecessors of our present valiant fire-fighters:

28th January, 1845: About 4 o'clock in the morning a terrific storm raged. "The citizens of Charlottetown were aroused by the appalling cry of fire! fire! sounding loud above the tempest. A house situated to the north-east of Queen Square, belonging to a Mr. Webber, was seen to be in flames. The Fire Companies and Engines were promptly on the spot, also a great number of the citizens, who in those days gave a ready hand in assisting, and by their united efforts confined the fire to the one building."

1864: "On the 4th of March, the citizens were again disturbed from their peaceful slumbers by the terrifying cry of fire. A house situated on the west of Kent Street was discovered to be in flames, which speedily spread to the premises known as Scott's Coach Factory, which in a short time were beyond saving; but by the judicious and constant play of the five Fire Engines the fire was confined to these buildings; unfortunately, however, a tall chimney of one of the burnt houses being relieved of its support came tumbling to the ground, falling on Pipe-man Thomas Dodd, of No. 2 Engine, breaking his leg."

1866: "A most terrible calamity happened on the morning of the 15th July, when a fire broke out at the east corner of King and Pownall Streets, spreading quickly to Water and Dorchester Streets, across Queen Street to near Great George Street, where at length by the heroic exertions of the Fire Department, troops, and citizens generally, its progress was checked, not, however, before it had destroyed one hundred buildings, and left thirty families homeless."

1875: "The first event of this year to be noticed is a disastrous fire, which occurred at the grocery store of one McDougall, on Kent Street. The alarm of fire was given about the hour of 1 o'clock in the morning, but owing to the great depth of snow lying upon the streets, and severity of the weather, the firemen with engines were unable to reach the scene of the conflagration until much property had been destroyed. Houses burnt: Rufus McDonald, hotel; George Snelgrove, store and dwellings; T. Turner, dwelling; McDougall, store; J. B. Pollard, store and dwelling. This night may be regarded as the coldest of the season, the thermometer was said to register twenty-one degrees below zero, and when water came in contact with the iron work of No. 12 hand engine it congealed, and the steam engine 'Rollo' rolled over in the deep snow while on its way to its station, but notwithstanding that, the fury of the devastating element was kept confined to the destruction of the above named property by the brave exertion of the firemen and other citizens."

These quotations are given merely to emphasize the long and splendid tradition behind our local fire department. The same could be said, no doubt, for every department represented at this week's convention of Maritime Fire Chiefs. Promptitude in getting to the scene of action, courage and resource in facing danger, machine-like efficiency in working in sub-zero weather, in storm and tempest—these are the virtues that seem to have been inherent in our volunteer fire-fighters since their first organization. In olden times they were handicapped by primitive equipment, but their spirit was the same as that which inspires our firemen of today.

Protecting Canada's Fruit Crop

Canada's commercial fruit industry, which has an annual production of about \$17,000,000 is under a continual menace. This menace, says a Dominion publication, is from a wide variety of insects which are formidable enemies to successful fruit growing. In addition, fungus and bacterial diseases constitute a further handicap to the growers. Whatever measure of success the commercial fruit grower has had in this country may be gauged largely by the extent to which he observes and follows the instructions and advice of the technical officers of the Dominion and Provincial Governments, providing, of course, he is favoured with normal weather conditions.

Though there are a wide range of insects that attack fruit trees and fruit in Canada about 80 may be regarded as more or less particularly destructive, with about a dozen or so classed as enemies of the first order. Fruit Insect Enemy No. 1, so far as Eastern Canada is concerned, is the Codling Moth, whose principal field of operations is the apple and pear orchards. Even in an orchard which has been well sprayed and where careful pruning and the best cultural practices have been observed, the Codling Moth will cause a loss of more than five per cent. of the crop. In a neglected orchard, the loss will

run as high as 90 per cent. If the average annual loss caused by the Codling Moth to apples and pears in Eastern Canada were placed at 10 per cent., it means an entry of \$600,000 on the debit side of the ledger. If the control measures urged by the entomologists were not generally followed, instead of a crop of apples and pears worth approximately \$6,000,000, there would be one worth less than \$1,000,000.

The work of insect control carried on by the Dominion Entomological Service in the commercial fruit areas of Canada is done on a total appropriation of less than \$60,000 a year, which works out at less than half of one per cent. of the total annual value of the fruit production. But the contribution of the entomologists to the fruit industry of Canada is only one phase of the work done by the Dominion and Provincial Entomological Service for there are few things essential to human society that are free from injury by destructive insects of one kind or another. Dr. Arthur Gibson, whose experience extends over many years, says that the insect menace is greater today than it has ever been. The contribution of the entomologists not only to the fruit industry but to the economic welfare of Canada as a whole may be regarded as a substantial dividend upon the money paid in taxation.

Editorial Notes

If you like your spinach you are well on the way toward being a highbrow. And there's not much you can do about it, according to Mr. P. St. John Doherty, Manchester psychologist, who told the British Union of Practical Psychologists all about it. Your artistry depends on the amount of your iron, he said. And if you want plenty of both, eat lettuce, spinach and prunes.

There is nothing new under the sun not even parking bans. The traffic police, for instance, date back to 350 B.C., and Roman Senators—irked at the chariot jams that blocked the streets—banned downtown parking. For years a law prohibited Roman women from driving chariots, but they wailed so loudly that officials finally gave in and thereupon issued the first operators' licences. Caesar was the inventor of one-way streets as well as the originator of limiting the loads of commercial vehicles along fashionable avenues.

Prime Minister Chamberlain, addressing a Conservative rally in Albert Hall referred to a "remarkable speech" given by Canadian Prime Minister Mackenzie King at Paris. Mr. Chamberlain made the reference in paying tribute to Mr. Malcolm Macdonald, Dominions Secretary, whose "tact and understanding" of the Dominions' attitudes was a great help during the Imperial Conference and, Mr. Chamberlain added, was well illustrated by Mackenzie King's "remarkable speech" at Paris "when he said that in case of any threat toward England, it would bring Canada at once to her side."

Here is the history in brief of the long battle over the Roosevelt Court Bill:

Feb. 5—Proposed by President Roosevelt.

March 10—Hearings opened by Senate Judiciary Committee.

May 18—Committee voted 10 to 8 to report the bill adversely; Justice Van Devanter decided to retire.

June 14—Adverse committee report filed in Senate.

July 2—Administration Senators offered modified substitute.

July 6—Debate began in the Senate.

Prime Minister Chamberlain, while approving of the League of Nations, is critical of the League of Nations Union which purports to be behind the League and its operations. In accepting the position of honorary president, the Prime Minister in a letter to the President Viscount Cecil said there was evidence some local branches and rank-and-file members of the Union disregard the proviso of the Union's charter that it be a non-sectarian and non-party organization. "Since the close association of the Union with the international peace campaign," the Prime Minister continued, "there has been a tendency at meetings held under its auspices to take the opportunity for strong attacks on the policy of the Government. It would be obviously impossible for him to remain honorary president if such attacks continued."

One of Canada's oldest newspaper men Mr. John P. Morgan, looks forward to celebrating his 100th birthday in November. He lives in the tiny settlement of Richvale, near Toronto. Through his newspaper connections, Mr. Morgan became a personal friend of many men whose names are enshrined in Canadian and United States history. He worked on The Toronto Globe eighty years ago and left to become editor-in-chief of The Chicago Tribune. He counted Abraham Lincoln as a close friend. Mr. Morgan is also one of Canada's oldest Masons and a veteran of the Fenian raids as well as the last war. He enlisted in the latter at 79, giving his age at 50. Not as strong as he would wish, Mr. Morgan still enjoys life among his flowers and an occasional trip to Toronto. He still prefers oil lamps to electric lights.

Among the measures just placed in the British statute book is the Ministers of the Crown Act, which becomes operative immediately. The salary of the Prime Minister now becomes 10,000 pounds yearly instead of 5,000 pounds and the salaries of all his colleagues in the Cabinet are placed at 5,000 pounds, with the exception of the Lord Chancellor, who will continue to receive 10,000 pounds for his services in the double job of Lord Chancellor and Speaker of the House of Lords. The leader of the Opposition now receives a salary of 2,000 pounds and the three former Prime Ministers—Stanley Baldwin, Ramsay MacDonald and David Lloyd George—are entitled to a pension of the same amount. An increase in the salaries of members of Parliament from 400 pounds to 600 pounds also became effective.

Notes By The Way

Why is it that labor is so overwhelmingly pro-K? They dislike much of the panoply of glittering embellishments, yet they are all the difficulty in the world in getting a socialist assembly to debate republicanism. The reason is that under a king—and only with certainty under a king—it is ensured that the r electioneering, their planning and their working will go unhampered as an integral part of the constitutional machine.—Ex.

Americans read a lot about Nazi arrogance but don't often get a chance to see it. The glimpse provided by the German consul in Los Angeles is revelatory. This gentleman, George Gyseling, recently wrote to twenty actors in the film version of "The Road Back." Birch Marra, Remarque's novel, which Hitler considers damaging to German prestige. Gyseling warned the made might be banned in Germany if they dare to film "The Road Back."—New York Post.

The armament programme will help sustain the boom for the next few years. After that an economic crash is inevitable. This view was recently expressed by the British steel magnate, Lord Riverdale, formerly Sir Arthur Balfour. Will such a warning produce efforts to re-arrange the causes of the boom-crash cycle? Or will those in a position to do something about it nurse an illusion that we are again entering a new era?—Ex.

Upon the wall in the entrance hall of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa, is a curious little instrument which records the estimated population of the Dominion of Canada every three or four minutes. Colored lights indicate the progress made from hour to hour in building up the population. They turn off and on automatically and as they appear and disappear the totals accumulate. The most joyous light is orange in color for when it flicks on it indicates that a child has been born. On an average there are 645 babies born in Canada every day, one in every two minutes and fourteen seconds. Alongside the orange bulb is a red light which glows that a death has taken place. The average death rate in the Dominion is 25 per cent. each day, or one every five minutes. When the green light shows up it means that an immigrant, in all likelihood full of hope and confidence, has arrived to join a brave battle for success in the new land.—Canadian Resources Bulletin.

Latest progress of civilization note: Experts are reported to be experimenting with a bomb capable of being set off by a remote control. It is stated that the bomb is a fire ball, and a protection of more than three inches of sand or thirty seconds, and then release a deadly gas.—Frederick Gleaser.

A novel strike-breaking technique was recently employed in Bialystok, Poland, when five hundred wives and daughters swinging umbrellas and clubs ended a five-week strike of seven hundred workmen, who had turned down the management's offer to grant them half of their demands. The agreement was signed when the women-folk appeared on the scene and threatened to beat their hold-out husbands and fathers.—Ex.

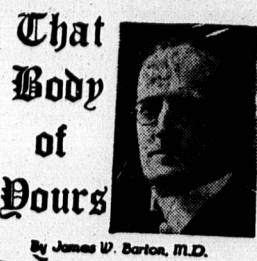
There should be no clash between the demand for beauty and the demand, made again and again in the debate, for effective sanitation, for cleanliness, and for preventive medicine. Hygiene is the craftsmanship of beauty which usually is found wanting where beauty does not exist. Mean streets, mean villages, and mean, or blacklisted, schools, the existence of which regarded as defective in spirit as in equipment.—London Times.

The American Petroleum Institute boasts that the industry's wages support one million Americans and that the industry's taxes support another million on the public payroll. The reference is that oil is a very patriotic industry, which, doubtless, is true. But while we are distributing credit, how about giving some recognition to the services of Mother Nature, who arranged those deposits of plant and animal life and their transmutation into reservoirs of organic substance deep beneath the earth's surface multi-billions of years before John D. Rockefeller ever sank a drill bit into the ground? And how about recognizing also that it is the Government's laws which protect the industry's exploitation of what nature provided?—New York World Telegram.

Dr. Hugo Eckener claims the use of airships for military operations in Europe would now be quite impossible because of the growth of airplane armaments, and accordingly the release of American helium to foreign nations for commercial aviation would have no military significance. He may be right, but there are likely to be a good many doubters.—Kingston Whig-Standard.

German and Italian union over the latest phase of the Spanish neutrality question is not as real as it has seemed in the last few days, if Frederick T. Birchall's despatch to The Gazette and The New York Times yesterday reflected one actuality, the European situation. He is involved in "clumsy diplomacy" and is being "dragged along" by Germany, is not altogether pleased with the role, but for the time being is fulfilling her part for fear of weakening the important Berlin-Rome axis, carrying two dictators needs a very strong axle-tree.—Montreal Gazette.

A program entitled "Abundance" is to be given at the Profratern Club of the First Moscow Meat Combinat. Amateur artists, dressed to resemble Frankfurters, sausages in solo, duet, quartet and larger groups, to demonstrate in song, recitation and sketch the enormous achievements of the Soviet meat industry.—Moscow Daily News.



By James W. Barton, M.D.

That Body of Yours

EARLY SYMPTOMS OF INFANTILE PARALYSIS RESEMBLE FLU AND THE COMMON COLD

It was said of a certain general practitioner that he called every cold pneumonia or bronchopneumonia and so had a wonderful reputation in the treatment of these two serious ailments—practically never lost a case when he was called in reasonable time.

Many physicians are of the opinion that it might be wise at the time of year when infantile paralysis is present to warn parents that with the early symptoms of infantile paralysis resembling so much the ordinary cold, children with snuffy noses, head colds, pain in the head and stiffness in the neck should be put to bed until the physician has made an examination. In fact it would be much better for a physician to actually call the case infantile paralysis and be wrong than to take any chance. The physician is able to tell whether or not it is infantile paralysis by examining the spinal fluid.

Infantile paralysis is an infectious communicable disease that attacks the nose and throat and causes symptoms very much like influenza. It may be due not always, cause an inflammation of the central nervous system (brain and spinal cord), and often, but not always, causes paralysis.

The disease seems to be epidemic in form during the warm months, and seems to run a course of a few weeks. Infantile paralysis is usually passed from one youngster to another by the discharge or secretions from the nose, mouth, and throat—kissing, eating from the same dishes, inhaling droplets from sneezing and coughing. Thus preventive care should be to prevent all secretions in and around the patient from everybody.

A serum to shorten the attack and lessen the chances of paralysis is given as early as possible. While the paralysis that sometimes occurs causes great grief and anxiety, parents should remember that scientific care, skillful surgery, exercise and massage have brought wonderful results the last few years.



THE HOUSEKEEPER

The frugal snail, with forecast of the reuse, house with him carries, where'er he goes; Peeps out, and if there comes a shower of rain, Retreats to his small domicile again. Touch, but a tip of him, a horn—'tis well, in his sanctuary-cell. He's his own landlord, his own tenant; stay Long as he will, he dreads no Quarter Day. Himself, he boards and lodges; both And feasts himself; sleeps with himself o' nights. He spares the upholsterer trouble to procure Chatelaine himself is his own furniture. And his sole riches. Whoso'er he roam,— Knock when you will,—he's sure to be at home. —Charles Lamb.

Gassy Stomachs RELIEVED

If you have any trouble with your stomach such as indigestion, dyspepsia, sour stomach, heartburn, gastric distress, etc. Then don't delay getting a bottle of Dr. L. B. Evans' Stomach Mixture immediately. Evans' Stomach Mixture is a prescription of Dr. L. B. Evans, noted English physician of which we have the sole rights to and since selling it have received numerous testimonials from satisfied purchasers.

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P.E.I. Potatoes

By A. M. Bell M. D.

The progressive potato producers carefully study the best crop rotations for the conditions under which they must operate. After a great many years experience in this, a system has been developed that gives the best results and conserves the fertility of the land for the succeeding crops in the rotation.

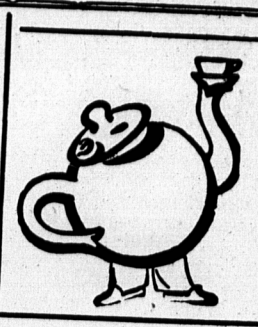
The best practice has been to choose the area of land the sum prior to planting and decide on the best clover grass sod and will be more complete decay of the sod and leave this till the next spring and then as soon as the soil is in a state for cultivating, use the spring tooth or disc harrow on it so as to retard the capillary action and thus retain the maximum amount of moisture in the soil for the future needs of the plant.

The reason that a clover grass sod is selected is, because this kind of soil is rich in humus, which as we have already shown is so indispensable and is one of the most important constituents of all fertile soils, being the natural storehouse and conservator of nitrogen and furnishing the essential micro-organisms in the soil which convert the organic nitrogen into nitrates. This is the only form in which this is available for the plant and, it also facilitates the absorption and retention of moisture in the soil.

The great importance of this property of humus is very readily realized, when it is now acknowledged by authorities, that for every plant—about 325 tons of water is required in their development. Potatoes need up to 20 per cent of organic matter mixed with mineral elements in the soil. When an adequate amount (the average about 20 tons) of organic matter and also enough calcium in the soil, a deficiency of magnesium is not liable to develop.

One of the outstanding features of P. E. Island is—that it is essentially a one crop per year climate. Potatoes mature in from 3 to 4 months depending on the variety grown. This is the only part of the year during which cropping can reduce the fertility of the soil. The remainder of the year gives an opportunity to increase the organic content and store up more humus. This is still further increased by the producers following diversified farming to a considerable extent, enabling them to maintain considerable farm stock, which always means increased soil fertility.

It is now becoming a practice to apply chemical fertilizer to pasture lands to increase the growth of clovers and grasses and thus add organic matter to the soil. The kind, amount, and formula to be used depends on conditions, and generally best applied in early spring, or just as soon as surface moisture has disappeared from the land. Some apply a small amount of the formula 2-12-6, which has a fair amount of clover. The utilization of this, produces a protein-rich herbage and maintains the stage of growth when its content of digestible protein is at the maximum—just like winter spring grass with its rich mineral content, especially of calcium and phosphorus. This greatly increases the fertility elements which are available to the succeeding potato crop.



Mr. Tea Pott Says: For a Delicious Cup of Full Flavoured Tea Use BRAHMIN Orange Pekoe Tea

When frosts come, these farm animals are kept in stables, specially constructed during the cold weather where the fertilizer elements are being conserved by the use in the stables of a special product of phosphate, called granulated phosphate. The liquid part of stable fertilizer contains more than one-half of the nitrogen and at least three-quarters of the potash content.

By using this granular phosphate in the stables at the rate of from one to two pounds per cow per day, this very valuable part of the fertilizer is conserved, which was being wasted in the past. Besides adding phosphates, of which many soils are often deficient, phosphate absorbs gases, which are so often present in stables, and reduces fermentation and combines with the valuable ammonium nitrate which would otherwise escape as a gas.

This special granular phosphate contains twenty per cent of available phosphoric acid and over fifty per cent of sulphate of lime. It is claimed, not only is ammonia lime combined by sulphate of ammonia, but also enters into the phosphate compound forming ammonium phosphate.

All these practices very greatly enhance the fertility of the land and provide a great supply of soil humus especially in pasture fields, and which furnish ideal conditions for the next year's crop. When these grass sod soils are thus turned under in the fall, a more complete decay of the sod is produced and in addition exposes it to the sweetening and disinfecting influence of the sun and wind, snow during the winter months. The varieties of potatoes that are used for seed purposes has been determined by an extensive experience over a period of many years. The varieties that have proven to be best suited to this climate and soil for the main crop, are the Green Mountain Potato, while a small amount of Irish Cobblers are produced for the early demand together with a few McIntyres or Blue potatoes for local use. These first two appear to best meet the consumer's requirements.

The Green Mountain variety requires, for maximum development, a rather moist climate with some what cool nights, such as prevail here. In summer the heat from the sun's rays is modulated by regular soft breezes from the sea, while at night, dew and some fog at intervals (because of the proximity of the sea) all contribute towards the conditions that must prevail for the maximum development of the potato. The Green Mountain Potato also possess very fine flavor and food value. It has a good keeping qualities, an attractive even surface with an attractive white color throughout, making it a most desirable and valuable food for daily use.

The great importance of selecting the best quality potatoes for purposes as emphasized for superior quality are planted, must be expected to produce superior quality, as has been experienced in the past. All successful producers select the best seed potatoes for planting, ensure quality, healthy and vigorous product with heavy yield. It has been found most favorable for all producers disinfect the soil. They select for planting, as a caution that no plant disease will be present to cause any trouble in developing.

A short time after planting, cultivation is started and continued at intervals until they are matured, using the ridge system, which has been found the most satisfactory method in most localities.

The main objects of cultivation are—to destroy weeds, conserve moisture or check the capillary action, and prevent the evaporation from below the surface, liberate plant food and aerate the soil. In consequence of keeping the soil in a friable condition, the root penetrate in, through and around the fine soil particles, and absorb the food supply for the rapid development of the plant.

(To Be Continued)

WELCOME TO THE FIRE CHIEFS VISITING OUR CITY. WITH BEST WISHES FOR A SUCCESSFUL CONVENTION AND AN ENJOYABLE TRIP. HYNDMAN & CO., LTD. The Oldest Insurance Agency in P. E. Island. HYNDMAN BUILDING 61 QUEEN ST.

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