

THE WESTERN GUARDIAN



An ordained minister, Rev. Norman Thomas, has been named to head the Socialist ticket in New York state in the gubernatorial contest.



THAT CAR OF YOURS

THE PRINCIPLE OF WORM DRIVE

The principle of worm drive in every way resembles bevel gear drive, except that the right angle drive is provided by means of worm gears mounted in the center of the axle.

QUEST.—How many pounds compression should there be in a Car? ANSW.—Approximately 40 pounds.

RACE HORSES GO BEGGING BERLIN, Aug. 27.—Fifty full-blooded racing horses were offered recently at an auction held at Hoppegarten near here, but no buyers appeared.



Write for designs and prices. Anything from the smallest marker to the most elaborate cross.

Vere Beck & Son Montague

—SHOP from Holman's catalog. —COME TO THE ICE CREAM Social at Centreville, Thursday, Aug. 28th, 3791 8 28 11

—SUMMERSIDE BUSINESS COLLEGE.—Opening day, Sept. 2, 1924. Business, Short-hand and Civil Service. Prospectus free. Write Box 145. J. Pogson, Principal. 3454 8 7 3 mths

—SUMMERSIDE AGENT.—Mr. Byron MacDonald of the MacDonald Drug Co., is now Guardian representative in Summerside, and will be pleased to receive news, advertising and Job Printing. Mr. MacDonald sells the Morning Guardian at his store. His telephone No. is 122.

—*SHOP from Holman's Catalog. —*SEEING IS BELIEVING, don't let the other fellow get all the bargains, we didn't mean that, get your own share. T. G. Ives Ltd. 3771 8 26 41

—*THE DANCE OF THE SEASON at Carruther's Cabaret Friday night, Aug. 29th. Special music. 3500 8 28 11

—*OWING TO THE RAIN D. S. McDonald's auction sale at Montague is postponed till Friday 29th inst. at 1 p.m.—3780—8—27—21.

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

—*EVERY DAY OFFERS a new surprise value in our annual clearance sale. Come and see for yourself. T. G. Ives, Ltd. 3771 8 26 41

—*DR. BANKS NELSON, will speak in favour of Maintenance Fund, Mt. Herbert Orphanage, Thursday night in Presbyterian Church, Souris. 3794 5 28 11

—*OUR ANNUAL CLEARING SALE offers real opportunities to thrifty buyers. 80c. volles 30c. Ladies' Lingerie and Cashmere's hose. 60c for 20c per pr. Children's white middie to \$1.85 for 50c. Men's cotton sock 13c. pr. We have the goods—you have the money. Lets exchange and both benefit. T. G. Ives, Ltd. 3771 8 26 41

—*VISITORS IN MONTAGUE.—Among the summer guests at the Poole House, Lower Montague, have been the following:—Mr. and Mrs. Houle, Charlottetown; Miss Louise Hacker, New York; Miss Frances Kemp, Charlottetown; Mrs. Wm. Down, Miss Norah Down, Miss Ena MacLeod, Charlottetown; Miss J. Vaughan, Haverhill, Mass.; Miss Gertrude Vaughan, Charlottetown; Miss Dorothy Smith, Miss Violet Vail, Halifax; Mr. C. B. Knight, New York; Mr. T. S. MacKague, Peterboro, Ont.; Miss Eleanor Lowe, Charlottetown. Last Tuesday Mrs. Poole entertained a large number of guests at supper served on her beautiful lawn after which the young people held a jolly clam bake at the shore. This is but one of a number of very enjoyable events at which Mrs. Poole has been hostess.

PERSONALS —*Miss Bertha Poole, Moncton is at present spending her holidays with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Poole.

Minard's Liniment—Heals Cuts.

IN MEMORIAM

EDGAR MCKIE The death of Mr. Edger McKie, a well known and highly esteemed citizen, occurred at six o'clock Tuesday morning at his residence, 106 Gordon street, Moncton after an illness of about four months. Arterial sclerosis was the cause of the death.

The deceased, who was in his seventy first year, had been a resident of Moncton for about twenty years. He was a native of Bay Fortune, Prince Edward Island, and came to New Brunswick when a young man, locating in Salisbury where he was engaged in the lumber business, being associated for some years with the late Early Kaye.

Later he moved to Moncton and was employed as pattern maker with the Intercolonial Railway. He was in the service of the government railway system about twenty-five years, retiring in his pension in January, 1923.

He is survived by his wife, one daughter, Mrs. F. B. Lynch, of Moncton, and one son, S. E., of the Canadian National Railways, Moncton.

He is also survived by one brother, Harry McKie, and one sister, Mrs. John Francis, of Bay Fortune, P. E. I.

The funeral will be held this afternoon at 2 o'clock; interment at Elmwood Cemetery.—Moncton Transcript.

YOU'LL GET RID OF BLACKHEADS SURE There is one simple, safe, and sure way that never fails to get rid of blackheads, that is to dissolve them. To do this, get two ounces of peroxide powder from any drug store—sprinkle a little on a hot, wet cloth—rub over the blackheads briskly—wash the parts and you will be surprised how the blackheads have disappeared. Big blackheads, little blackheads, no matter where they are, simply dissolve and disappear. Blackheads are a mixture of dust and dirt and secretions that form in the pores of the skin. The peroxide powder and the water dissolve the blackheads so they wash right out, leaving the pores free and clean and in their natural condition.

—COME TO THE ICE CREAM Social at Centreville Thursday, Aug. 28th. 3791 8 28 11

—WITH THE EXCEPTION OF WEDNESDAY, September 3rd, Holman's Summerside, will be closed each Wednesday afternoon in September.—3782—8—27—21.

—HOLMAN'S SUMMERSIDE, WILL BE CLOSED ALL DAY MONDAY, (LABOR DAY). 3782—8—27—21

—SINCLAIR & STEWART Limited will be closed on Labor Day, Monday Sept. 1st, and will remain open on Wednesday afternoon, Sept. 3rd. 3787 8 28 21

TOURISTS ON INCREASE

BOSTON, Aug. 28.—New England summer resorts are having a lively season. From the more isolated spots, such as Dark Harbor, Me., where John W. Davis, Democratic nominee for President, found rest for a fortnight, to the more populous places, like the White Mountains and Green Mountain centres and the seashore at Nantasket, Old Orchard, Hampton Beach and Newport, word comes of August vacationists in numbers and activities which approach closely the high marks of former years.

Suggestions that the Prince of Wales would be guest at Massachusetts North Shore and Newport, R. I., homes during his visit to this country in the next few weeks have created a flurry. The fashionable colonies at Newport, Bar Harbor, Prides Crossing and Lenox and in the Vermont and New Hampshire mountains are new at the height of social activities. The names of those competing in swimming, yachting, golf and tennis or attending balls and teas read like extracts from "Who's Who" of Washington, New York, Philadelphia, Chicago and other cities. Automobiles with license plates of virtually every state in the Union offer evidence of the wide appeal of New England scenic splendors.

The slick black sides of the schooner yacht Corsair, flying the house flag of J. Pierpont Morgan, were seen along the coast in July before the financier left for Europe. The New York Yacht Club this year extended its cruise to Bar Harbor, stopping over night at several picturesque little ports. Automobile coaches from New York, Washington and Philadelphia are carrying groups through the White Mountains and the Berkshires.

The foreign embassies have been transferred from Washington to New England in several instances. The British ambassador, Sir Esme Howard, taking up his residence at Manchester-by-the-Sea and other establishments themselves for the summer at Newport and Bar Harbor. Mrs. Woodrow Wilson spent much of July with friends at Mataponi and later went to the Hyannis home of Mr. and Mrs. Richard Crane of Chicago.

On the Islands of Martha's Vineyard, William M. Butler, chairman of the Republican national committee, found relief from the campaign for a few days at his summer home, Close to the tip of Cape Cod, Senator Burton K. Wheeler of Montana, before taking up the task of pressing his campaign for the vice-presidency on the Lafolette ticket, spent a couple of weeks at the sand at Wellfleet with his family.

Secretary Weeks of the war department, at his summer home on the top of Mount Prospect at Lancaster, N. H., has entertained a number of guests from official circles in Washington. Secretary of the Interior Hubert Work and Secretary of the Navy Curtis D. Wilbur each has found occasion during the summer to spend a few days in New England.

At Provincetown, Gloucester, Ogunquit, Me., and Siasconset, an artist and theatrical colonies have given patches of color to the high lights of white beaches and tumbling seas.

Chauncey-M. Depew, in his 91st year, enjoying the breezes that play across the foothills of the Berkshires at Lenox, said the other day that he wished to spend his summers in New England as long as he lived.

CHINESE WOMEN RUN BANK IN SHANGHAI

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—A bank completely staffed and financed by women to promote employment of Chinese women and to encourage them in saving has been organized by prominent Chinese women of Shanghai.

John H. Nelson, Assistant Trade Commissioner at Shanghai in a report to the Commerce Department, said the bank, in addition to its other business would carry on activities similar to those of the American pawnshop, as it is a common practice for Chinese women to pawn their jewelry when in need of money. Women employees of the bank are being sent to a bank training school.

When one woman out of a hundred has nothing to say the other ninety-nine are anxious to discover what's the matter with her.

Infantile Paralysis

Infantile paralysis, or poliomyelitis, is a highly contagious epidemic, catching disease, to which children are seemingly especially subject. The important things for the school child's mother to know about this disease are that it is exceedingly dangerous, death often resulting, and terrible deformities often following it when death does not occur; that it is spread, usually directly, by the secretions from the nose, mouth and throat of one who has it or has recently had it; that when it is present in a neighborhood even a slight illness of children should call for immediate observation by a physician, and especially that it can and does, like scarlet fever, exist in such a very mild form in some cases as to cause even the physician to overlook it or be uncertain about its presence. During an epidemic of this disease many cases of it may occur without any marked paralysis, yet such a case may be the means of infecting another child fatally. The mother's best reliance for safety under such circumstances consists in protecting her child in every possible way from any contact with the mouth, throat or nose secretions of others, including those who may not seem to have been ill.

There is practically no doubt that we have poliomyelitis carriers. They may be adults as well as children.

The early signs of poliomyelitis before paralysis appears are fever, vomiting and constipation, pain with objection to bending the neck and body forward, drowsiness, irritability, headache, twitching or tremor, retention of urine, sweating and flushing.

The child is likely to appear to improve and then get worse again. There is very apt to be tenderness of the skin on deep pressure and pain with the movement of the joints. In the severe cases great weakness, ataxia of the leg or arm muscles may occur. This paralysis may clear up quickly or it may remain a long time or even permanently. — American School Hygiene Association.

Early Diagnosis

The attention of physicians is called to the necessity of an early diagnosis of all cases of poliomyelitis.

Reporting of Cases Cases of poliomyelitis and all suspicious cases must be reported to the Medical Officer of Health within twelve hours. The ability of the Board of Health to limit the spread of the infections depends upon the immediate reporting of every suspicious case.

Age of Persons Affected The great majority of cases are found in children between the ages of one and five years, but older children and adults may be affected by the disease.

Types of the Disease

The following is a simple classification: 1. The abortive cases, which do not become paralyzed; 2. The cerebral group, with headache, rise of temperature and vomiting persisting for a few days, with slight muscular weakness and absence of paralysis, should be quarantined. These are probably one of the chief sources of contagion.

Methods of Infection

It has been proven that the disease is transmitted from the secretions of the nose and mouth, and from the bowel discharges of an infected person. The infection is transmitted through the mouth, tonsils and nasal mucous membrane.

Secondary Cases

Secondary cases in the same family are comparatively rare but occur often enough to warrant insistence upon preventative measures.

Contacts and Carriers

It must be remembered that while the transmission of the disease from a patient to other members of the same family is rare, transmission of the virus is common. Experience regarding the reports of poliomyelitis warrants the assumption that the disease is spread by contacts and carriers who may be children or adults, who are themselves immune, but who harbor the infective material in their nasal or mouth secretions. They are carriers.

Symptoms

Early symptoms to be regarded as suspicious are: Fever, vomiting, slight diarrhoea, listlessness, unusual fretfulness and drowsiness. Later, and more characteristic symptoms are: The appearance of weakness in any extremity, skin and muscle tenderness, especially on flexion, apparatus or real rigidity of the neck muscles. Kernig's and McEwen's signs.

Course and Duration of Disease

Paralysis appears usually before the sixth day of the illness; it may occur as early as the first day. Other symptoms, except spinal and muscular pain and rigidity and skin sensitiveness, rarely exist.

Abortive Cases

Abortive cases are very frequent. In some epidemics they constitute from 25 to 50 per cent. of the diagnosed cases. The children have the early symptoms just mentioned, perhaps also the muscular tenderness and the spinal pain. If carefully observed it is noticed that they develop a paralysis of one or more groups of muscles, but that instead of the paralysis continuing it all disappears within a few hours. It is obvious that the recognition of such cases is of extreme importance in controlling the spread of the disease. The diagnosis of such cases is greatly facilitated by an examination of cerebrospinal fluid obtained through lumbar puncture.

General Care of Patient

Complete rest is of the utmost

Prowse Bros. Limited Boy's Outfitters. School Opens Next Tuesday. Wonderful Stock to Select From. Boy's Suits For School Extra Good Values. Parents will find here a very large stock of Boys' Suits in Tweeds of all shades and patterns, and Blue Serges, made in the season's prevailing styles—the styles boys like best—at prices that afford exceptionally good value. Prowse's reputation and guarantee are behind every boy's suit we sell. Real Clothes "for" Real Boys. Juveniles, prices \$4.50 and \$5.00, ages 2 years to 8 years. Small Boys', prices \$6.75 to \$9.00, ages 8 years to 12 years. Big Boys', prices \$6.75 to \$15.00, ages 12 years to 16 years. Different Boy's Furnishings. Prowse's Boys' Furnishings are exclusive in style and colorings. We aim to give you boys' miniature men's garments in every line at popular prices. Underwear, Classy Shirts, Nifty Neckwear, Durable Wool Hose, and Real Boys' Caps. Prowse Bros. Ltd THE BOYS' OUTFITTERS.

Importance for either paralyzed or weak muscles for the first five or six weeks: Every effort must be taken to make this rest complete. The limb must not be allowed to drag on a paralyzed muscle. It should be supported by pillows or pads or bandages. There seems to be a greater tendency to atrophy if casts are used. A dropped foot may be supported by a sandbag or pillow; small rolls placed under the knee often hold the leg in a more comfortable position. The weight of the clothing should be kept off the legs by hoops or other device. If the head is somewhat retracted and the patient desires to lie on his back, he may sometimes be made more comfortable by a small pillow placed under the shoulders, allowing the head to fall back. The value of electricity for treatment in the first six weeks is very doubtful. In many instances it may do harm. Massage or passive movements should not be begun for at least five or six weeks and then should be used with great care. In cases that show a tendency to clear up rapidly, the child should be kept in bed for some time after the ability to use the muscles returns. It should never be encouraged to try to stand or to use the muscles otherwise until a considerable time has passed.

Period of Incubation and Duration of Disease. Infected persons usually manifest symptoms of the disease in from five to ten days after exposure. The average period of incubation is seven days. The early symptoms, noted above, usually last from one to seven days.
Prevention of Spread of Infection 1. Every case must be quarantined for a period of SIX weeks. 2. All children who have been in contact with a case must be quarantined and kept under observation for a period of TWO weeks. 3. Adult members of the family who are wage-earners may be allowed to go about their work subject to the regulations of the Provincial Board and in the discretion of the Medical Officer of Health. 4. Where there is an outbreak, gatherings of children, such as picnics, picture shows and playgrounds, should be prohibited. 5. The source of origin of each case should be carefully enquired into in order that proper quarantine may be maintained. 6. In houses where cases appear all doors and windows should be screened, the premises be kept clean, and no accumulation of garbage or waste permitted. 7. All cases should be at once notified to the Medical Officer of Health, and by him to the Chief Officer of the Provincial Board. 8. Mild cases, showing slight headache, rise of temperature and vomiting persisting for a few days, with slight muscular weakness and absence of paralysis, should be quarantined. These are probably one of the chief sources of contagion. 9. As infantile Paralysis is a most serious disease, and in the present epidemic giving a high death-rate, the public is urged to second the efforts of the authorities in every way in order to prevent a severe outbreak in the Province. 10. The children from an infected house should be allowed out of doors, but should be kept to themselves and away from large groups of other children. In one and two-family houses it is advisable not to allow the children from an infected family outside of the yard for several weeks after onset of the case. 11. During the continuance of an epidemic of poliomyelitis children should not be allowed to congregate in public places. 12. Absolute cleanliness in all homes is essential; such cleanliness should include: (a) screens in all windows; (b) flies kept out of all rooms; (c) thorough cleanliness of all floors, woodwork, bedding and clothing; (d) avoidance of dust (all sweeping should be done after the floors have been sprinkled with wet sawdust, bits of wet newspaper or wet tea-leaves); (e) garbage cans kept covered and washed out in hot soapsuds after they have been emptied; (f) no refuse, either of food or other waste, allowed to accumulate.
Care of Bedding 4. All cloths, bed linen and personal clothing which have come in contact in any way with the patient must be immediately immersed in five per cent. solution of carbolic acid and allowed to soak for three hours. They may then be removed from the room and must be boiled in water and soapsuds for fifteen minutes. 5. A sufficient supply of gauze or clean linen or cotton cloth must be provided and all discharges from the nose and mouth of the patient received on these cloths. After use they must be immediately burned. Bowel discharges and urine must be covered at once with chloride of lime and then disposed of by emptying into a water closet. 6. Plates, cups, glasses, knives, forks, spoons and other utensils used by the patient must be kept for his exclusive use and under no circumstances removed from the room or mixed with similar utensils used by others. They must be washed in the room in hot soapsuds and then rinsed in boiling water. After use, the soapsuds and water must be thrown into a water closet. 7. A trained nurse or competent attendant should be in sole attendance upon the patient. She must not be allowed to mingle with the rest of the family, but must be isolated with the patient. The hands of the nurse must be carefully washed in hot soapsuds after each contact with the patient and before eating. 8. After the case has recovered the following procedure must be followed: (a) The entire body of the patient must be bathed and the hair washed with hot soapsuds. The patient should then be dressed in clean clothes (which have not been in the sick room during the illness) and removed from the room. (b) The nurse should also take a bath, wash her hair, and put on clean clothes before mingling with the family or other people. ACTION MUST BE TAKEN BY THE BOARD OF HEALTH IN EACH CASE Placarding Every house will be placarded without exception. Quarantine In all families where a case of poliomyelitis has occurred all other children under sixteen years except those who have had the disease are to be quarantined in the house until two weeks after the termination of the case by death, removal or recovery. The patient, whether at home or in hospital, must be quarantined for six weeks from onset of disease. Children under sixteen (16) years of age who have been, but no longer are, exposed to infection will be quarantined for fourteen days. Deaths In case of death prompt burial is required, the body to be buried in deaths from other contagious diseases, and the funeral will be strictly private. Church and public funerals are prohibited. — Ontario Board of Health.