

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

President—W. Chester S. McLure. Vice-President—J. R. Burnett. Editor and Manager—J. R. Burnett. Associate Editor—D. K. Currie. Secretary—Lieut. Col. D. A. MacKinnon, D. S. O.

FRIDAY, JULY 22, 1927

Notes by the Way

Saint Swithin was bishop of Winchester from 852 to 862, say 1100 years ago. He was buried by his own request in Winchester churchyard, "where passers-by might tread above his head, and the dews of Heaven fall on his grave." When he was canonised a hundred years later, the chapter resolved to re-move his body to a shrine in the cathedral, but their purpose was hindered on account of a rain which lasted forty days from the 15th of July; thence the popular notion that if it rained on that day it would be followed by rain for forty days after.

It is strange that such a notion should have continued in the minds of men so long. Of course the notion had many times failed and probably it has sometimes proved true, but human nature is so constituted that when there is a long period of wet weather following a wet 15th of July it perpetually revives the faith of many in the Saint Swithin fable. And when the traditional forty days are particularly dry, another old saying that "all signs fail in a drought," is conceded to sufficiently account for the failure.

It is not uncommon in this latitude to have a long period of showery weather in July and August, a fact of which our farmers and the Canadian athletes at their midsummer gathering are well aware. It is really due to the heat and the rapid evaporation from sea and land, forming rain clouds above our heads. And it has always proved to be true that "when the clouds are full of rain they empty themselves upon the earth." It is a regular, natural process by which the earth is watered. Saint Swithin does not make wet weather for us, nor can even the Temperance Alliance make it "dry."

Montreal City Council has a public buildings committee who are probing into the unsafe places there where people are wont to gather. The investigation is still in progress, but already nine of the city's 59 theatres have been closed and seven others are refused a renewal of their licenses until they have made required improvements. Of public halls 12 have been declared unsafe, and 11 more partly unsafe. As regards schools inspected so far 32 have been pronounced unsafe, 23 partly unsafe and 25 others have minor defects. The probe was started shortly after the disaster in the Laurier Palace Theatre in January last in which 78 children lost their lives in a Sunday fire.

Mussolini the dictator in Italy, has made another boastful deliverance proclaiming the glories of Fascism. "The twentieth century in Italy will be known by only one name—Fascism," he says. He is evidently a strong original and resourceful leader of men, and has been successful in securing a following strong enough to dominate the country, provide increased employment for labor and restore temporarily a measure of financial stability. Much that he has achieved would be impossible in any other country than Italy. He has risen to his present position in five years, but may be down again to where he started in a like period in the future. And when he falls or falls he will leave no successor.

Radical changes are predicted by experts in the broadcasting stations in the United States. It is stated that of the 695 stations in operation not one-tenth are making expenses and that a majority of them may be discontinued on that account before long. Schools, colleges, church and newspaper stations are expected to continue at a money loss, owing to their indirect benefits from publicity. It is believed that many of the 76 department stores now owning stations would gladly discontinue them if they could do so with good grace and without loss of prestige. The 280 stations owned by small concerns have but a short time to live. Most of them contemplate dropping out now that the novelty is wearing off.

Speaking at the Canadian Club luncheon in Saint John on Tuesday, last His Excellency paid a flattering tribute to Prince Edward Island as he had before in Halifax. He said among other things that he found the Island Province was a land of peace and plenty, with no large factory industries to cause industrial problems and conflicts. He thought that for the most part the people made their fortune by raising potatoes and silver foxes. Prince Edward Island, he said, would be an ideal home for a retired Governor General!

There is a wide difference between the average crop of potatoes and a real good crop, according to the New York Times. That excellent newspaper tells that last year in California a firm of potato growers produced 9,000 bushels of potatoes on nine acres of land—the rest of the country produced about 113 bushels to the acre. It is also stated by The Times that the California potato growers referred to planted 40 bushels of seed per acre. That quantity of seed may surprise many of our potato farmers. Some sixty years ago some seed potatoes were imported from California to the Maritimes. Among them was a long red potato with very deep eyes—some of them grew over a foot long. They gave a very large yield but were worthless for table use and no better than turnips for fattening any kind of live stock. It was no doubt some such potato as that which produced the record crop in California last year.

The Public Forum

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

CORRAN BAN

Sir,—In your issue of July 20th a correspondent writing under the nom-de-guerre of "One of the Natives," having heard conflicting translations of the name "Corran Ban" wishes some further light on the matter. I am, therefore, glad to place at his disposal what information I have.

Mr. R. Douglas, secretary of the Geographic Board of Canada in his "Place Names of Prince Edward Island," a most interesting and instructive official publication, to be had of the King's Printer, Ottawa (price 25c) has the following: "Corranban; settlement, Lot 35. The name goes back to 1772 or 1773 when the place was settled by Scottish Highlanders. Corranban is Gaelic for 'White Sickle,' and refers to the appearance of the froth-covered shore line in the fall of the year. We read in April, 1831, 'that a bridge over the ferry called Corran Ban at the confluence of the winter river with Tracadie Bay is a most desirable and necessary object.'"

The "Gaelic Dictionary" compiled by Rev. Dr. Norman MacLeod and Rev. Dr. Daniel Dewar (Glasgow; W. R. M'Phun and Son) thus defines the two words which compose the place name in question: "Corran, ain s. m. A reaping hook, point of land reaching far into the sea; the point of a weapon; a spear, a barbed arrow.

"Ban, Baine, adj. white, pale, wan, fair, fair haired; also vacant, waste light in color."

The common Gaelic word for "Bird" is "Eun," and the only other word given in the present dictionary is "Eunlaith," which refers to birds collectively, and might very literally be translated "Bird-kind."

I am no Gaelic scholar, so it is of course possible that in some dialect "Corran Ban" might properly be rendered "White Bird"; but the above, I think, means that "White Sickle" is the accepted translation.

In conclusion I wish to quote "One of the Natives" for his most kind appreciation of my writing about Corran Ban. It is, as he well says, one of the Island's beauty spots. I have seen its loveliness as its white cottages stood, outlined in the last rays of the setting sun, against the blackness of the first. And I hope before long to view it by moonlight as well.

I am, Sir, etc., HAROLD MESSERVY

THE GAUTHIER FARM

Sir,—The very interesting and instructive articles appearing in your paper under the heading "Prince Edward Island as a Tourist Resort," are attracting a good deal of your readers attention, particularly the part describing the Early French settlers at Bel-air now Scotch Fort. The writer has evidently made the same error as some others on this subject, in describing Sieur Gauthier's farm as being on the South side of the Hillsborough river.

Professor D. C. Hovey at Page 151 in that excellent work "The French Regime in Prince Edward Island" quoting from the Late Professor Caven's account of the French Engineer Colonel Franquet's voyage up the East River describes very clearly the location of the residence and lands of Sieur Gauthier as follows: "About two leagues up the river Lisle aux Chevres—McNally's Island—was passed and on either side extensive flats began to spread out. When opposite Bel-air now Scotch Fort the boat's head was turned towards the right bank. With much difficulty the land was reached, the barge having to pass through a deep trench which had been cut by the silty mud. The house which had been seen on the upland belonged to a settler named Sieur Gauthier. He was an Acadian as was also his nearest neighbour Sieur Bugeau. Each occupied a farm of a hundred and sixty acres and had been settled there for eighteen months."

From the above description there can be no doubt that Sieur Gauthier and his nearest neighbour lived on the North Side or right bank of the Hillsborough River. The mistake has evidently been made in misinterpreting Franquet's turning towards the right bank. The right or left bank of a river always depends on the way it flows thus the North Side of the Hillsborough is the right bank as described by Franquet.

"The deep trench cut in the silty mud" through which Franquet's party had such difficulty in landing is still plainly visible just across the railway track from Glenroy School House.

I am, Sir, etc., J. McK.

To keep the table oilcloth looking well, wash and when dry wax and polish.

ed 9,000 bushels of potatoes on nine acres of land—the rest of the country produced about 113 bushels to the acre. It is also stated by The Times that the California potato growers referred to planted 40 bushels of seed per acre. That quantity of seed may surprise many of our potato farmers. Some sixty years ago some seed potatoes were imported from California to the Maritimes. Among them was a long red potato with very deep eyes—some of them grew over a foot long. They gave a very large yield but were worthless for table use and no better than turnips for fattening any kind of live stock. It was no doubt some such potato as that which produced the record crop in California last year.



By James W. Barber, M.D.

That Body of Yours

NATURE'S WATCHFUL CARE

I have spoken before about a young physician who was very ill with pneumonia.

No hope was held out for him from the beginning because the white corpuscles in his blood did not increase above normal. These white corpuscles are the disease fighters, and he simply did not have any in reserve, or the pneumonia did not induce the formation of more as it should have done.

You see the rise in temperature, the increase in the pulse rate, and the increase in the number of these white corpuscles, all tell the physician just how sick you are.

And now a most interesting point is reported by Dr. R. W. Walton.

Working in the emergency ward of the Massachusetts General Hospital, suffering with a broken leg.

The number of white corpuscles in the blood was found to be three times that of the normal.

Thinking this might be due to the fracture he watched all the cases of fracture thereafter for a period of a year.

He found that the white corpuscles increased in number in all cases of fracture, and the increase was in proportion to the severity of the fracture.

Thus skull fractures gave the highest count, the fractures of the fingers or toes the least.

He found that the increase developed immediately after the fracture, reached its height within twenty four hours, and stayed high until the bones were set, and further movement of the broken ends prevented by a splint. Where the bone was broken without injury to surrounding soft tissues the increase in white corpuscles was slight; where the soft tissues were injured to some extent, the increase was greater; and where there was damage to the soft tissues, and the fragments of bone were greatly displaced, the increase was still greater.

Thus Nature, as ever, increased her efforts according to the need. And then when the surgeon had the bone set and the splints applied, the white corpuscles immediately began to lessen in numbers, as the need thus grew less.

Life is breathed into your body when you are born, and life departs from your body when you die.

That body of yours is life's dwelling place on this earth. And when you think of how Nature takes care of you under all conditions, it should beget a reverence within you for that body of yours.

HOUSEHOLD SCRAP BOOK

By ROBERTA LEE

Sewing Machine Belt

When going to shorten the sewing machine belt, the easiest way to punch a new hole for the link is to heat a large needle red hot. Hold the needle with a pair of pliers, and it will penetrate the leather very readily.

Peach Stain

Peach stain on linen can be removed by soaking the spot in a weak solution of chloride of lime. Then apply cream of tartar and place in the sun to dry. Then wash.

Soap Substitute

If two or three potatoes are grated in a pan of water, they will give better results than soap when washing ribbons or delicate woolen goods.

DAILY LESSONS IN ENGLISH

By W. L. Gordon

WORDS OFTEN MISUSED: Don't use the vulgarism "on the level" to express that one is truthful or trustworthy.

OFTEN MISPRONOUNCED: troubadour. Pronounce both out's as oo in "tool," accent on first syllable.

OFTEN MISPELLED: bizarre, two r's.

SYNONYMS: shortness, brevity, abbreviation, abridgment, reduction, curtailment, retrenchment.

WORD STUDY: "Use a word three times and it is yours." Let us increase our vocabulary by mastering one word each day. Today's word: CONSPICUOUS; clearly visible; prominent and distinct. "The vase occupied a conspicuous position in the room."

The City Waterworks

(W. L. Cotton) None of our modern commodities are more generally or more highly appreciated than the Water Supply of Charlottetown. There is nothing for which the City householder pays with greater readiness or with the feeling that he gets value for his money than for the water with which his family is supplied and his property protected. Pure water is not supplied in all America. Tourists and others who come here exclaim at the excellence of the water in comparison with that of other cities they have recently visited. The late Mr. Henry Gundall, when questioned upon his return from an extended tour in Europe concerning the great things he had seen and heard in the course of his travels, declared that the air and water of Charlottetown were, in his opinion, better than these essentials to life, found in any of the great cities of the old world.

It is interesting now to refer to the long agitation that prevailed in Charlottetown in respect to the question before the first step was taken toward the establishment of the waterworks. That was towards the latter part of the year 1870. In response to an invitation from Mayor DesBrisay and the City Council, Charles W. Fairbanks, C. E., came over from Halifax. Mr. Fairbanks had previously designed and superintended the construction of the Halifax and St. John Waterworks.

On his arrival here he looked over the ground, and reported that in his opinion, Hunter River would be the best available source from which a sufficient supply of water could be obtained at the least cost. At the close of an address delivered in Market Hall by Mr. Fairbanks following resolution, moved by William Head, Esquire, and seconded by William Dodd, was adopted by a large majority of the citizens present:

"Resolved, that the present condition of the water supply for the City of Charlottetown, both as to its impure quality for domestic purposes, and as to its limited quantity for the preservation of the City in the time of fire, demand from the government and the inhabitants of Charlottetown the most earnest and prompt endeavor to obtain a good and ample supply of water as soon as possible."

Mr. Fairbanks was unanimously and enthusiastically thanked for his work, but his plan was not adopted. There was much discussion about Winter River water and the water from other suggested sources of supply. Finally, in the year 1886, or thereabouts, the services of Mr. Tidd, C. E., of Boston and also those of Mr. Freeman C. Coffin, C. E., of Boston were obtained; and according to their advice and under the personal direction of the latter, the Charlottetown Water Works were established in the year 1887.

The main source of water supply was, as at present, a large well close to the main pumping station on the Malpeque Road. Connected with it there was a large open reservoir on the hill close to the Mount Edward Road; and from this reservoir the water was conducted, through pipes, to the highest points in the city. Great satisfaction was

at once given the citizens, most of whom had previously bought the water required for their drinking and cooking by the bucketful from carters who obtained it at the Spring Park Spring north of the town, and for other purposes from the wells and pumps, at all corners in the town. But it was soon found that, in dry summer seasons, the supply of water was not sufficient for all purposes; and, in the year 1892 several auxiliary wells connected with the main well were opened near the eastern banks of the North River. From these additional sources the ample supply now at all times obtainable was drawn. In the same year a new reservoir for the water was excavated and covered and a second main pipe on the border of the Malpeque Road was laid. The pumping records of 1926 show that 481,000,000 gallons of water were pumped and supplied in that year;

and that, of this immense quantity 180,000,000 gallons were drawn from the North River Wells. The average quantity of water, pumped each day throughout the year was, according to the official report 1,318,174 gallons, or about 110 gallons per head for the people supplied. The amount obtained by the Water Commissioners from the citizens was, last year \$38,847.41—of which \$6004.82 was from metered services.

The total number of water services laid in Charlottetown is now 2833, and the total number of buildings connected with sewerage is 1,719. In many buildings, such as tenements and apartment houses, one sewer connection serves a number of water tanks.

In their latest report, the Sewerage and Water Commissioners, Messrs. J. A. Webster, H. F. Connors and G. D. Wright, state that they "have given careful consideration to the matter of conserving the present water supply and endeavoring to arrive at the best method to adopt for future requirements. All public garages in the city, as well as other large consumers, were placed on meter early in the year," and that "while this action did not materially increase the revenue the effect on the quantity of water pumped was considerable." Further it is stated to be "the intention of the Commissioners to drive a number of test wells in order to ascertain the quantity of water obtainable."

THE BLESSED MAN.—O Lord of hosts, blessed is the man that trusteth in Thee. Psalm 84:12.

PRAYER.—Bless the Lord, O My soul, and all that is within me, Bless His Holy Name.

"I DIDN'T THINK AND I FORGOT"

The weakest excuses of all the lot. Are: "I didn't think" and "I forgot." Worn and weary and haggard and pale.

They follow the path of the men who fail— In thread-bare raiment from place to place They've dogged the steps of the human race. In most of the blunders which men have made This pitiful pair a part have played.

A man cries out on disaster's brink: "I should have stopped but I didn't think!" Was the barn door locked last night? "Twas not. And somebody mutters: "Oh, I forgot!" Since Adam and Eve and the world began This pair, have followed the trail of man, The commonest phrases in printer's ink Are "I forgot" and "I didn't think."

Yet man will think if a pleasure calls, And there isn't a doubt that he recalls The promise another has made to him, And a boy will think that he wants to swim, And the chances are that he won't forget That he mustn't come home with his hair all wet. It's strange, but duty is all I find That ever escapes from a failure's mind.

Search the burdens which men must bear And you'll find the tracks of this precious pair. With needless trouble this world they've filled And who can measure the tears they've spilled? "I forgot" has wrecked ship and train, "I didn't think" has caused endless pain, And God must smile as He sees us sink At our "I forgot" and I didn't think."

—J. A. McN. Whistler, —By Edgar Guest.

The easy way to health SHREDDED WHEAT With luscious red ripe berries And cream or milk. Delicious Food of fitness and flavor

Of Interest To All Investors The July issue of our publication "Investment Items" contains a review of the Canadian constitution and parliamentary system, and outlines Canada's economic development since Confederation. All holders or potential purchasers of Canadian securities should find this issue of unusual interest and value. Copies free on request. For convenience, use the coupon below.

Royal Securities Corporation Limited Riley Building, Charlottetown Please send me "Investment Items." Name: Address:

Daily Selections FOR Guardian Readers July 22, 1927 THE BLESSED MAN.—O Lord of hosts, blessed is the man that trusteth in Thee. Psalm 84:12. PRAYER.—Bless the Lord, O My soul, and all that is within me, Bless His Holy Name. "I DIDN'T THINK AND I FORGOT"

FOR THE SCRAP BOOK A SERIES OF LITERARY QUOTATIONS FOR BOOK LOVERS Friday, July 22nd, St. Mary Magdalen. Laughter shows us the end and object of evolution; tears are only the evidence of our mistakes on that long and delightful journey. —Harold Begbie. ART AND THE POPULACE Art happens—no hovel is safe from it, no Prince may depend upon it, the vastest intelligence cannot bring it about, and puny efforts to make it universal end in quaint comedy, and coarse farce. This is as it should be and all attempts to make it otherwise are due to the eloquence of the ignorant, the zeal of the conceited. The boundary line is clear. Far from me to propose to bridge it—that the pestered people be pushed across. No! I would save them from further fatigue, I would come to their relief, and would lift from their shoulders this incubus of Art. Why, after centuries of freedom from it, and indifference to it, should it now be thrust upon them by the blind—until, wearied and puzzled, they know no longer how they shall sit or stand—or how they shall clothe themselves—with-out afflicting Art? But, lo! there is much talk without! Triumphantly they cry, "Beware! This matter does indeed concern us. We also have our part in all true Art!—for, remember the 'one touch of Nature' that 'makes the whole world kin.'" True, indeed. But let not the unwary jauntily suppose that Shakespeare herewith hands him his passport to Paradise, and thus permits him speech among the chosen. Rather, learn that in this very sentence he is condemned to remain without—to continue with the common.

THEATRES CLOSED AS RESULT OF PROBE MADE IN MONTREAL MONTREAL, July 21.—Following a stringent inspection of Montreal's 59 theatres, 3 have been forced to close their doors, and 7 others have yet to receive improvements before they can secure licenses. It was made known at a meeting of the Civic Public Buildings Commission here. The remaining 43 have conformed to all by-law requirements. A report submitted by the Committee of the Whole regarding inspection of public halls, showed that 12 were found to be unsafe and 11 more partly unsafe. In a verbal statement, the Chairman, E. A. Cunningham, informed the Commission that, as regards the schools inspected so far, 32 had been found to be unsafe, 23 partly unsafe and 25 have minor defects. The inspection of all public buildings was started shortly after the Laurier Palace Theatre disaster of Jan. 2 last, in which 78 children perished in a fire followed by a panic.

Fly Tox DESTROYS FLIES, MOSQUITOES, MOTHS, ROACHES, ANTS AND BEDBUGS. 3 SIZES 50c, 75c and \$1.25 THE 2 MACS DRUGSTORE 149 Great George Street