

## NEWSY NOTES

THE CANADIAN INTERNATIONAL TRADE FAIR  
By J. A. Clark, D.Sc.

The seventh Canadian International Trade Fair was held in Exhibition Park, Toronto, from May 31st to June 11th, 1954. We had had the good fortune to attend the first of these Trade Fairs, as the representatives of the Charlottetown Board of Trade, and on behalf of the Government of Prince Edward Island. That first Canadian Trade Fair exceeded all expectations in the number of countries that sent exhibits; the amount of business that was transacted by most of the firms placing exhibits, and in the very large attendance of interested tradesmen and visitors from overseas and from the American nation to the south. On visitors' day, the attendance from Toronto and nearby areas jammed all means of transportation to and from the Exhibition Grounds.

We have visited several of the Canadian Trade Fairs since, but when we went on Saturday, June 5th, a visitors' day, the crowds were so great that it was difficult to get from one booth to another. A light rain was falling, but nothing seemed to dampen the enthusiasm of the crowds that filled the exhibition areas Nos. W1, W2, E1 and E2. We never did get to areas E4 or E4M, which were on the far side of Jubilee Boulevard.

We learned that this year there were 1930 booths and 1423 exhibitors. The Trade Fair Catalogue was carefully prepared, giving location with number of aisle and information concerning each booth and firm that was using it, in a classified list of exhibits. The exhibitors were also listed in alphabetical order. This made it easy for the visitor to find the booths he wanted to see.

As we were leaving the reception area in the Coliseum, we met Mr. W. E. Agnew, and learned that the Maritime Provinces Exhibit was upstairs in Booths 1598-1602. Later, when we called to see them, we missed getting in the picture of the P. E. Island booth, that was shown in the Charlottetown Guardian of June 10th. The Island booth formed the centre piece of the Maritime exhibit, with the New Brunswick exhibit on the left and the Nova Scotia exhibit on the right. It was nicely arranged, and on the right had a large picture of a magnificent field of potatoes in full bloom. The Prince Edward Island coat of arms was placed on the back wall in the centre of the booth, under the headings: "Visit The Island this summer" and "The Garden of the Gulf."

Mr. Agnew and Miss Ethel Brown were at the booth presenting the attractions offered by our province. They were pleased to renew the supply of road maps and tourist literature of P. E. Island that we had secured from the Tourist Bureau before leaving Charlottetown, to leave with the service station operators wherever we secured gasoline. Everywhere in four Provinces and the eight States through which we travelled on our way to and from Madison, Wisconsin, we found the station operators pleased to get the maps and pamphlets; and they said they would be glad to pass copies on to those who might be coming to Eastern Canada this summer.

At a filling station near the south entrance to the great cantilever Cap Rouge Bridge at Quebec, the operator said he had been one of the men who worked

in the caissons as they were sunk for the foundation of the Hillsborough Bridge at Charlottetown; and asked about friends he had met when here at that time. He is a fine, sturdy type of man, and was particularly pleased to get Island maps and pamphlets, and hopes to visit The Island some time. He has been at the building of many great bridges, and is greatly interested in their construction. We were sorry we could not stay longer with him.

Compared with the first and other Trade Fairs we have seen at Toronto, this year's fair seemed to exceed in every way the former ones. Its success means that other fairs will follow, and dates have been set for the next six years for twelve days in each year, from about the last of May on. There were nine European trade fairs advertised to take place this year, and three next year in the Trade Fair Catalogue.

Canada now ranks third in the world aviation jet age, and the three big Canadian aircraft manufacturers: A. V. Roe, Canada, Ltd., Toronto, Canadian Ltd., Montreal, and DeHavilland Aircraft of Canada Limited Toronto, had exhibits that added much interest to the Fair. General Electric, however, had on display in the west Annex, a cutaway model of their 3,200 lb. J47 engine, that is used in the Sabre jets. The moving parts were visible, and they were painted with bright colours, so that the action of the many parts could be seen. Visitors were allowed to set the engine working by pressing a button on the control panel. It was seldom idle. The engine is said to develop 10,000 horse power. They also exhibited a new starter for airplane engines that will raise the engine to starting speed in nine seconds, where former starters took 45 minutes. We noted the very fine display by the Maritime Central Airways, offering to move "Anything, Anywhere."

Some other exhibits that attracted our attention were: The carpets, tapestries, lace work, silver ware etc., from India. An Indian novelty was a stream of black tea to demonstrate their annual export of 21,000,000 pounds of tea. We saw the great lathes and metal working machines from Germany, that worked with metals almost as wood working machines do with wood. Among others, a metal-cutting saw was cutting the end off a five-inch axle. There were half-inch drills that drilled ten holes in one operation, etc. Austria was said to have spent \$45,000 on their exhibit.

Manitoba occupied 2,400 feet of space, to make the greatest display they have ever attempted in Eastern Canada. Among their exhibits was a precision-made, high-powered microscope, and a radiation detector, 290 times as powerful as a geiger counter, called a "scintillometer." Morocco showed its famous leather work of portfolios and writing pads, some high lighted by gold inlay. Ontario had immense displays and claimed to be Canada's industrial heartland. Its productive capacity for manufactured products is said to be equal to that of the nine other Canadian provinces.

A mobile office unit, 29 feet long was sold at the Fair by General Coach Works of Canada, for \$3,

## Accident Results In Medical History

By FRANK CAREY

WASHINGTON (AP) — One of the strangest—but most significant—chapters in medical history began when a shotgun was accidentally discharged in a trading post of the American Fur Co. on Mackinac Island in Michigan in June 1822.

The blast hit a young French-Canadian fur-trapper, blowing off a large portion of his side, fracturing ribs, and making an opening into the cavities of the chest and abdomen big enough to admit a man's fist.

The victim, 19-year-old Alexis St. Martin, was given immediate treatment by Dr. William Beaumont, an army "surgeon's mate" at old Ft. Michillimackinac, and his life was saved.

But although Dr. Beaumont made every effort to bring the flesh back together, the opening in St. Martin's side never healed over. It left a tube-like passage into his body, making it necessary for him to wear a compress over the opening.

Despite this "lid" on his stomach, St. Martin lived for 64 years—sometimes rambunctiously—got married, fathered at least four children, and died at 83.

### STOMACH WINDOW

For several of these years, Dr. Beaumont used the opening as a "window" to study what was going on inside St. Martin's stomach. He became the first researcher to study the process of digestion in a living human.

This strange story will be commemorated next Saturday with the opening of a shrine to Dr. Beaumont on Mackinac Island.

Prior to Dr. Beaumont's studies doctors attributed digestion to such things as the warmth of the body or the mechanical action of the stomach wall.

Dr. Beaumont established that the process is basically a chemical one.

The things he found out remain, after more than 100 years, the foundation for present knowledge of the physiology of the stomach. Doctors say that x-ray and all other scientific aids developed since 1822 have revealed little more about the action of the stomach than Dr. Beaumont learned with a thermometer, a few test tubes and his own keen eyes.

The shrine which Michigan doctors will dedicate to Dr. Beaumont's memory is a reconstruction of the store where St. Martin was shot.

It will be an effective monument to Dr. Beaumont, one of the first American physicians to make an enduring contribution to medical progress although he never attended medical school. He was born on a Lebanon, Conn., farm and trained himself by reading borrowed medical books during his spare time. He was licensed to practise after serving a medical apprenticeship with a St. Albans, Vt., doctor.

St. Martin's historic belly wound partially healed in the 10 months following his accident, but he was helpless. He was regarded as a burden on the small frontier community and town leaders were resolved to send him back to Canada.

But Dr. Beaumont knew this would be fatal. He took him into his own house and treated and sustained him for two years. In the spring of 1825 he began systematic experiments on his sometimes hot-tempered and rebellious patient.

"He fed Alexis through the mouth and through the hole in his stomach," writes Dr. Otto O. Beck of Birmingham, Mich., former president of the state medical society.

A snowmobile with 16 wheels was shown. It was said to have crossed over a boggy terrain, in which a dog, following, got stuck, so that they had to go back and rescue him.

## P. E. I. Soldier in Germany



Bdr. Lloyd Burns, Alma, P. E. I., is seen rolling cable. Bdr. Burns is a member of the 2nd Regiment, RCHA, who has spent the past ten weeks on exercise at the former Nazi training centre at Soltau, Germany.—(National Defence Photo).

most every kind of food, cooked, uncooked, whole, chopped, seasoned and unseasoned.

"Alexis grew surly, and Beaumont observed the effect of emotion on digestion.

"Alexis often overindulged in alcoholic drinks and the doctor checked the reactions."

After the experiments were completed, St. Martin returned to Quebec, where he led an active life in the parish of St. Thomas de Joliette. Dr. Beaumont published the findings which brought him fame.

St. Martin outlived the doctor, who died in 1853. In his later life he heaped refused on many occasions to submit to further experiments. To forestall any post-mortem examinations, his family buried him in a grave eight feet deep.

STUDIED DIGESTION  
"He studied the digestion of al-

## More Amateur Horticulturists In Canada Than Imagined

By PAULINE KENNEDY  
Canadian Press Staff Writer.

TORONTO, (CP) — Widespread interest in an unusual geranium exhibit has led two members of the Garden Club of Toronto to believe that there are more amateur horticulturists in Canada than they imagined.

For the Royal Winter Fair last fall the club imported geranium varieties from Bermuda, California, Massachusetts, Michigan and England. There were blooms in every known color, some scented like apple blossom, roses and lemons.

Word of the exhibit spread and the club received more than 400 letters requesting slips. They came from as far afield as the Yukon and Cape Breton.

Club member Mrs. J. R. M. Wilson and another member of the Garden Club, Mrs. C. T. Wilson, have suggested some special hints for flower lovers in connection with the preserving of cut flowers.

Most flowers should be picked in the evening when stems should be plunged into cold water and kept there overnight. This hardens them

and stops stem weeping. The day blooms are ready for arrangement.

Woody stemmed flowers such as chrysanthemums, stocks and lilacs can be treated more vigorously. Stems should be smashed so they draw up more moisture, then put into cold water for hardening.

Flowers with milky stems such as peony and poinsettia bleed like a human when cut. To seal sap stemtips can be immersed in hot water for a few minutes, seared with a candle flame. Match shouldn't be used because sulphur damages the bloom. Cold water hardening treatment is the follow-up.

To completely seal up moisture for special floral arrangements stems can be dipped in hot wax.

Mrs. C. T. Wilson has her own "bathub method" of forcing reluctant buds into bloom for exhibition. She works up a steam cloud in her bathroom, then stands the buds, immersed in cold water 1 1/2 hours for two hours. Usually they feather out.

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