

SUMMERSIDE GREETS DISTINGUISHED GUESTS



PRESENTS BOUQUET—Mary Mollison, daughter of Councillor R. L. Mollison and Mrs. Mollison presenting a bouquet to Her Excellency.

Mr. G. K. Gunn, Superintendent of the Experimental Fox Station, Summerside, showing the Vice-Regal party through the ranch in one of the high lights of the tour to Prince County.

RECEIVING GREETINGS—His Excellency and Mayor Arnett, walking towards the official reception stand following arrival of the Vice-Regal party at Summerside.

- NEWSY NOTES -

By Agricola

Light through Darkness?

The other day a visitor called and after some interesting chat, he said something like this: "I am not clear as to how the light comes to us through the darkness; nor that all the natural heat comes from the sun. I think that we get most good from the internal heat of the earth." That is as nearly as I can remember was the gist of a statement that had a question behind it. Though it's a bit out of my line, I'll try to answer it.

When in 1932, Prof. Ploceard, well-known physicist, obtained the height of more than 10 miles from the earth he found the surrounding air cold and dark. He peered from the window of his gondola and saw a dark blue, almost black "sky" or space above and about him. Through the Stratosphere about the balloon passed radiations from the sun to warm and light up the earth, but he neither felt nor saw them. They were passing him as waves and must be transformed in some manner before they were apparent to the senses.

"Sound, Light and Heat" were always classed together, fifty years ago, because they have much in common. Today, sound-waves from a distant station are in the air all around but I cannot hear them. If I trap them by means of black antennae and conduct them into the radio at the turn of the "button" they are transformed, it may be, to music.

For nearer sounds, the ear alone is sufficient to catch the waves and transform them into words. But what transforms the Sun's waves into light and heat?

Here, I conjecture, "resistance" comes in. The electric current from the power station "flows" quietly along the wire till resistance is placed in its path in the shape of a "bulb" or lamp. The resisting filament becomes white-hot and light appears. In the case of the light waves from the Sun, I venture to think that first the air, and afterwards the great globe itself, offer the necessary resistance. As I glance out of the window I see two planets placidly shining by light "reflected" from the Sun. The space between and around them is quite dark because there is no resistance to the waves in those areas. In the case of the Moon, the Moon, the body of the satellite alone is sufficient, by its resistance, to transform the energy of the waves into light.

The internal heat of the Earth has comparatively little effect on the Earth's surface. At the poles it never succeeds in melting the ice-cap; nor do the Sun's heat rays (or waves) for that matter, since they strike the cap at a very great angle and fly off into space. But as the Earth tilts, the Sun gets power and the snow begins to melt on P.E.I. When old doubts are overhead, then I have no doubt where the heat comes from.

I ought to have mentioned that at the Poles the temperature drops to the height of four miles I have attempted to answer my friend's question, but should glad to have readers' comments on this subject.

Early Coinage of P.E.I.

Among the many interesting letters I receive, there is sometimes one from the extreme east of our Island that merits special notice. The writer, however stipulates that his name shall not be divulged. This time he writes, "Concerning coins and their collection, there was a series of articles in The Guardian (Dec. 1936-Jan. 1937) on the Story of Canada's Money, by Paul Montgomery, with little or nothing about P.E.I. coins. However, I am informed that in the 'History of the Canadian Bank of Commerce' (copy in the Charlottetown Library) there are illustrations of early P.E.I. coins. If you are in the Library anytime you might ask to see the early P.E.I. ten-shilling note which they have framed there (1790 or so)." I thank my friend for this information and shall follow his advice.

The "note" mentioned would now be called a "bill" and the 10 shillings would in 1790 be worth at least \$2.50.

The Census of 1798.

The "Return of the Inhabitants of the Island of Saint John, taken in April 1798, by order of His Excellency Governor Flanning, etc., etc." by Robert Fox, Deputy Surveyor, is to be found reprinted in its entirety in Campbell's History of P.E.I. Island.

This census, taken just 148 years ago, is valuable as containing the names of families whose descendants are still occupy honorable and prominent positions on the Island. The spelling of the proper names is curious and in some cases amusing. One must infer that most of the early settlers were not sure of the spelling of their names and are in the family decision of the local census-taker. And one must remember, too, that the great majority of the population, both here and in Britain, were quite illiterate in those good old times. The French inhabitants of the Island were under the same disability.

The "Royalty" of Charlottetown were Neil McPhee whose household consisted of 4 persons; Allan Mc Donald (4); Angus McLeur (8); Hugh Campbell (6); Donald McFarlane (8); Sam Hyde (1). That is, Lot 33 had 53 inhabitants! But then, Lot 61 had only 6 and Lot 63 only 4 inhabitants.

The census-taker made a gallant attempt at phonetic French when he got to Lot 24. There were numerous "Gallois" and "Gallois" names like Blanchard, Peters, LeClair, Doucette and Martin other residents of Lot 24.

The "Royalty" of Charlottetown had 424 people in it; and the total for the island was 4,372.

The Star Arcturus

If we first locate the Great Bear (better known to us as the Dipper) we are on the way to find a very notable star. Known as Arcturus, the eye now follows the curve of the Bear's tail (or the handle of the Dipper, if you prefer it that way), and keeps on in a graceful sweep till it comes up against a star of the first magnitude and of a distinctly yellowish hue. That is Arcturus, the brightest star in the constellation Boötes. Here I de-gress a moment to warn readers not to call this group "bootes"; its proper pronunciation is "Boh-Ootes"; and there is a heavy tradition that it is the name of an ancient king.

Arcturus is one of the few stars mentioned in the Scriptures (Job, 9:9 and 38, 32), and references to it are found in most classical poets. Modern scientists are able to give us more detail about the star de- rived from the spectroscope than from the telescope. We are told that it is a giant star with a dia- meter of about 25,300,000 miles and is therefore nearly 23 trillion times the size of our puny world!

For all its immensity its mass is estimated to be only eight times that of the sun. Arcturus must therefore be largely composed of exceedingly light and rarified mat- erials, lighter in fact than the air we breathe. These materials, whatever they are glow at the sur- face of the great star with a tem- perature of 4,000 degrees Centi- grade, and "whiz" in columns of

Nipawin Farmer's Success With Seeds

NIPAWIN, Sask., Sept. 21—(AP)—An Alger story entitled "Success with seeds" would be a fitting biography for H. G. Neufeld 49-year-old farmer-businessman of this Carrot River country about 120 miles northwest of Saskatoon.

The secret of his success is "clean" seed which he says is fundamental for good agricultural production anywhere.

In 1918, following his father's death, Mr. Neufeld borrowed enough money to farm 40 acres in this district, dig a well, build a shack and buy a binder for \$15. He sold it 10 years later for \$25 in better shape than when he had purchased it.

In his first attempt he planted two bushels of Marquis wheat and similar amounts of registered Heineken barley and registered Victory oats.

But at harvest time he discovered that the wheat was in such poor condition. He decided then to do his own purifying.

Two-Year Task

He selected 100 head of grain, planted it in special rows and after two years of slow, back-breaking work, weeding out the off-grains, he was granted top status for his grain seed.

At exhibits in following years he won provincial and Dominion championships for wheat, oats and barley and in Chicago in 1927 he won a championship prize for his oats. One year previously he had purchased 100 bushels of registered peas and in 1938 he shipped out 21 carloads of peas grown from the original 100 bushels.

The seed-cleaning plants in Nipawin and nearby Carleton Place, last year he handled 140 carloads of seed, 40 of which were shipped through N.E.R.A. to bolster Europe's grain growing. In addition, last year he shipped 1,100 less-than-carload lots to points in the United States.

He calls this district the "Gardens of Canada" and claims that other place in the Dominion that farmers grow a variety of seeds. He mentions sweet clover, broom grass, crested wheat grass, timothy, red clover, and five varieties of peas.

Rt. Hon. L. St. Laurent On International Affairs

BY JACK BRAYLEY
Canadian Press Staff Writer

OTTAWA, Sept. 20—Back at his big secretary's desk on the third floor of the gray Justice building, Canada's new and painstaking Foreign Minister—Rt. Hon. Louis St. Laurent—today started to tackle the big problem of international affairs by holding out the hand of understanding to Russia and opposing Canada's support for the United Nations organization.

Already with the onerous portfolio of justice, Mr. St. Laurent's office assumed the additional part of external affairs from Prime Minister Mackenzie King when an illness forced him to take some rest at his home in Quebec.

Today a reporter found him slightly pale and still not fully recovered, sitting behind a big orderly pile of documents and files.

In a brief chat Mr. St. Laurent said that the Canadian Government firmly believed the United Nations could be made to perform the work of peace and security which it has set out to do.

The results so far accomplished were as great as some persons might have optimistically hoped, but the purposes of the organization were so eminently desirable for every nation that it was reason- able to expect that it would be a fire-mist, radiating energy far and wide in the heavens" as one scientist suggests.

Later, the theory was advanced that the energy thus prodigally expended and poured into space, is produced by the smashing and annihilation of atoms, thus releasing hordes of electrons, protons, and neutrons, which reach us in forms of light, heat and electro- magnetic force.

A few years ago the city of Chicago held an exhibition known as the "World's Fair" and utilized the light from Arcturus to open its doors. This was done by means of a photo-electric cell (or electric eye) the principle of which had been known for many years but had not yet been used in any practical way. The light from Arcturus passed through a telescope to the cell where a small electric current was produced. This amplified, set, used the switches and lighted up the exposition.



PRESENTED—Miss Wanda Wyatt, Regent of the Abegweit Chapter, I.O.D.E., being presented to Their Excellencies.



GREETED ON ARRIVAL—His Worship Mayor J. Frank Arnett, Summerside, pictured greeting His Excellency on arrival.



AT LEGION HOME—Mr. Roland Philpott, Legion, B.E.S.L., welcoming His Excellency at the President of the Summerside Branch, Canadian Legion Home where afternoon tea was served.

MILLING RECORDS

Canadian production of flour in the last crop year (August, 1944-July, 1945) was the highest on record with 26,435,341 barrels against 24,684,402 barrels for 1944-45, an increase of 1,750,939 barrels in the yearly output. A highlight of the year was that production remained above the two-million mark, month by month, ranging from the lowest monthly output of 2,050,867 barrels in August, 1945, to the highest monthly output of 2,392,927 barrels in March, 1946.

Millfeed production the crop year 1944-45 also attained a record output for any single year under review with a total of 681,844 tons.

DIRT AND DISEASE

Cleanliness of place and person is an aid in prevention of infection. The Department of National Health and Welfare has issued a reminder that germs collect in dust and even on soiled clothing. Hair, say the experts, harbours dust and should be brushed regularly. The hands especially become contaminated and should be washed not only before meals, but whenever they have come in contact with anything which might be unclean.

SOUTHAMPTON, Sept. 26—(Reuters)—The liner Queen Mary, now en route here with 1,000 passengers on her last round-trip voyage as a troopship, tomorrow will finish her war work begun nearly seven years ago. The liner will not be tied up in her usual berth, but next to her sister ship Queen Elizabeth, where the work of reconverting her to a luxury passenger liner will begin.

SUN KILLS GERMS

Open-air sunlight kills germs and the Department of National Health and Welfare has this word of advice to travellers: "Don't object to open windows in trains, buses and trams, or in dance halls, clubs and canteens. Free circulation of air, and therefore, dilution of infected air, is one way of preventing droplet infection in crowded places."

FAMILY ALLOWANCES

Apparently some parents of new babies believe that registration of birth automatically brings them the government's allowance for an addition to the family. The Department of National Health and Welfare has issued a reminder that it is necessary to register for the allowance. Forms may be obtained at any post office. The Department also asks families changing their place of residence to notify the correct postal address promptly to the Regional Director of Family Allowances at the provincial capital.

Department of Agriculture Representative to Give Illustrated Talk of Interest to Homemakers

Modern methods of food preservation applicable to the average home will be the topic presented by Miss Shirley Dodds, Maritime representative of the Consumer Section, Dominion Department of Agriculture, at a public meeting in the Legion Hall, Charlottetown, Tuesday, October 1st at 8 p.m. Films on quick freezing and some canning of fruits and vegetables which will be used in the course of the discussion offer many practical suggestions valuable to even the most experienced in these fields.

Miss Dodds is a native of Summerside and a graduate of Acadia University where she obtained a Bachelor of Science degree in Home Economics. During this summer season Miss Dodds has been speaking to numerous audiences throughout the Maritime Provinces on the subject of food preservation. An earlier series of meetings had been scheduled in Prince Edward Island but was prevented by the infantile paralysis epidemic. Fortunately, Miss Dodds is able to return to the Island next week.

Possibly never before in the world's history has the economic and political importance of food been brought so forcibly to our attention. With many dying of starvation and countless others restless and rebellious from prolonged lack of proper food, the conservation of every possible scrap of food is vital to the world's future.

We feel sure that Miss Dodds' practical presentation of the subject of interest and value to many. A good attendance is expected at the Legion Hall next Tuesday evening.

CHANGES IN BUS SCHEDULE EFFECTIVE BEGINNING SUNDAY, SEPT. 29th, 1946

ALL SCHEDULES WILL BE ON STANDARD TIME.

7:30 A.M.—Lv. Ch'town for Summerside (makes Tignish connection)
10:10 A.M.—Lv. Ch'town for Summerside, Borden, and Mainland.
4:00 P.M.—Lv. Ch'town for Summerside, Tignish. Daily ex. Sunday.
9:15 P.M.—Lv. Ch'town for Summerside (on Sundays goes Tignish)
4:00 P.M.—Lv. Ch'town for Summerside, Borden and Mainland on Sundays.

8:00 A.M., 9:55 A.M., 5:00 P.M., Leave Summerside for Charlottetown (8:00 A.M. trip week days only). Extra trips Saturday 11:35 P.M. and Sunday 10:00 P.M.

Summerside-Borden—Lv. 8:00 A.M., 12:01 Noon, 5:00 P.M. Week Days
Extra trip Summerside—Lv. 8:00 P.M. Sunday trip 5:45 P.M.
Borden—Summerside—Lv. 8:30 A.M., 1:00 P.M., 4:30 P.M., 5:30 P.M. on Week Days. Sunday trips 5:30 P.M. and 9:15 P.M.

Charlottetown—Summerside—Lv. 4:30 P.M. ex. Saturday and Sunday; Leave 8:30 P.M. DAILY, and on Saturday at 3:00 P.M. to Morell ONLY
The 8:30 P.M. trip on Sat. and Sun. also goes North Lake.
Summerside—Charlottetown—Lv. 7:35 A.M. Daily ex. Sunday. Sunday 11:15 P.M. and 5:15 P.M. (new service).

Charlottetown—St. Peters—North Shore—North Lake—Lv. week days 4:30 P.M., Sundays 8:30 P.M. Leave North Lake 6:45 A.M. week days and on Sunday leave North Lake 4:30 P.M.
Charlottetown—Summerside—Tignish—Lv. 7:30 A.M., 4:30 P.M. week days. On Sunday leave 9:15 P.M.
Tignish—Summerside—Charlottetown—Leave 7:00 A.M., 2:15 P.M. (No 7:30 A.M. Sunday).

Charlottetown via Bonshaw to Borden—Leave 3:45 P.M. Daily. Borden via Bonshaw to Charlottetown—Leave 5:50 A.M. Daily ex. Sun. Plus extra trip Sat. at 10:40 P.M. and Sun. at 7:10 P.M.

Victoria to Borden to Summerside—Leave 8:00 A.M. Lv. Summerside 5:30 P.M. week days ex. Sat. Sat. leave 10:00 P.M. Sunday leave Victoria 4:45 P.M. and leave Summerside 5:45 P.M.

Delvay—Stanhope—Brookley—Cavendish to Summerside cancelled for season.
Summerside—Richmond 3:00 P.M. trip cancelled for season.
7:45 A.M. Ch'town via Bonshaw to Borden cancelled for season.
8:35 P.M. Borden via Bonshaw to Ch'town cancelled for season.

CONSULT OUR OFFICES AND AGENTS FOR INFORMATION
THE ISLAND MOTOR TRANSPORT

The Red-brasted Merganser

This bird, like the American Merganser, which it somewhat resembles, is often referred to locally as a "Shodrake"; its bill, graduated on the edge of the mandibles and with a hooked "nail" at the tip, enables it to capture and hold the fish which form the greater part of its diet as a "fisherman duck." In some localities it is known as the "Swallow", but nowhere is it esteemed as food, since the fish gives its flesh a very pungent flavor. The following notes will enable anglers to identify this bird.

The Red-brasted Merganser, A.O.U. 133. Male: head, upper neck and back, black; the white of the lower neck separated from that of the under-parts by a broad rusty band (speckled with black) across the breast; wings black with extensive white patches. Eyes, bill and feet, red; nostrils nearest to the eye than to the tip of the bill. Head of both male and female is crested, in this species, female: head and upper neck reddish brown, rest of the neck and underparts whitish. Back tail and wings gray, the latter with large white patches, immature birds more so; the female is larger than the male; weight, 1.5 to 2.0 lbs. Common and nesting here—Spurgeon Jenkins, R.O.M.S.

The American Merganser, A.O.U. 134. Male: head, upper neck and back, black; the white of the lower neck separated from that of the under-parts by a broad rusty band (speckled with black) across the breast; wings black with extensive white patches. Eyes, bill and feet, red; nostrils nearest to the eye than to the tip of the bill. Head of both male and female is crested, in this species, female: head and upper neck reddish brown, rest of the neck and underparts whitish. Back tail and wings gray, the latter with large white patches, immature birds more so; the female is larger than the male; weight, 1.5 to 2.0 lbs. Common and nesting here—Spurgeon Jenkins, R.O.M.S.

Help Wanted

Four single men, at once, with farm experience, to work on farm at Southport. Wages \$60.00 per month and board. Steady work for three months.

Three of these men if found to be satisfactory would then be brought to the Charlottetown warehouse to work until spring, then back to the farm.

Apply
FRANK B. CLARKE.

ANNOUNCEMENT

On and after October 1st, 1946 the retail price of milk in the Charlottetown area shall be as follows:

Pasteurized Milk Thirteen (13) cents per quart
Raw Milk Twelve (12) cents per quart
Other areas throughout the Province who are receiving 15c per quart and areas receiving 25c per 100 pounds which was lately raised to 35c per 100 pounds, will advance their price one cent per quart.

By order of F. E. I. Milk Control Board.
E. J. MacDONALD, Chairman
G. CLAUDE SMITH, Member
W. R. CARSON, Secretary.

MILK PRODUCERS MEETING

An important meeting of all whole milk producers and producer distributors in the Charlottetown area will be held in Room 13, Prince of Wales College, at 8:30 Day-light Saving Time on Monday, September 30th. A large attendance is urged as matters of outstanding importance will be under discussion.

ANDREW B. MacRAE, Chairman,
Producers' Committee.

for BRUISES
There's nothing so equal
Minard's "KING OF PAIN"
Liniment
Antiseptic, soothing, healing.
Gives quick relief!

MINARD'S
"KING OF PAIN"
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