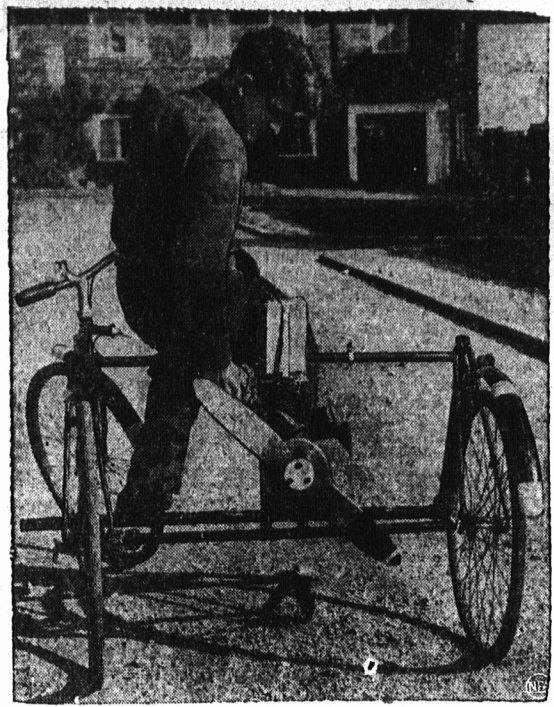


Just Beezes Along



In Southampton, England, Malcolm Reece tries out the odd aerocycle he invented. It's a tricycle driven by a miniature airplane propeller powered by a 98 c. c. two-stroke engine. The contraption has a speed of about 30 miles an hour.

Hampton and Vicinity

Many relatives and friends of Mrs. Albro Howatt will regret to learn of serious injuries sustained by this widely known and deeply respected lady, by a fall occurring at her home in Tryon. She was rushed to the P. E. I. Hospital, where it is hoped, despite advanced years, good medical and nursing care, may restore her for many more years of activity.

Congratulations are being extended to Mr. W. A. MacQuarrie of Hampton, who has attained his 90th year of age, and celebrated his 63rd wedding anniversary on the 10th together with Mrs. MacQuarrie, who has reached the age of 83, both enjoying wonderful health, spirits, and comparative activity.

Mr. and Mrs. G. R. Ferguson, accompanied by Mrs. Clayton Morrison, visited relatives and friends at points in Nova Scotia, guests of Rev. L. S. and Mrs. Woolfrey of Musquodoboit, and Rev. Dr. MacQuarrie of Hopewell. Rev. Mr. Woolfrey preceded the present minister of Hampton Church, and has well filled large churches of beautiful architectural design throughout his present pastoral charge, by a large consecrated membership.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Bentley were week-end visitors, returning from Truro and Halifax, guests of Mr. and Mrs. Murchison MacEachern.

Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Wood have returned from an enjoyable motor trip through the Maritimes, and the Annapolis Valley, guests of Mr. and Mrs. William Allen. Mrs. Allen is a niece of Mrs. Wood, and a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Boyd MacQuarrie of this place.

Mr. James Ferguson arrived home from Glace Bay, N. S., on October 8th. Mr. Ferguson has been associated with Messrs. Oakes and Myers as contractors for dwelling houses, apartments, etc. in this thriving N. S. town, and will return to duty following a brief visit among relatives and friends.

Sunday Church services on October 5th throughout this field, were well attended. During the absence of the Pastor, on holidays, services are in charge of the Laymen's Association. At the Appin Road Church, the evening Service was taken over by the children in their annual Rally Day service, which was attentively and enjoyably listened to by an audience representative of all the adjoining districts. Each part was well taken by each boy and girl with only a brief period of time for preparation, and much credit is due Mrs. MacEachern, Mrs. Gordon and Mrs. Matheson in the training of the children for this service. Mrs. Matheson acting as chairman thereof.

He came up to Dawson in August to work a bit and make a little personal stake for himself, besides getting someone to provide a winter grub stake for two. He and I got acquainted on the river front. There was a former New Brunswicker (I forget his name) taking a "drive" of logs down the Klondike. He had them in a "boom" near the junction of the Klondike with the Yukon.

I made the deal to go with him for the winter - rather fancied the chance of doing some real prospecting. We were provided with a real deluxe outfit of food sufficient to titivate the gustatory organs of the most fastidious epicure. We had a case of California honey for the sordid hot cakes.

We made hot cakes for breakfast every morning. Hot cakes, ham and eggs and fruit was the breakfast menu. There were several cases of dried apples and apricots, seven hams, slabs of bacon, two 100 lb. sacks of Yukima spuds at \$10.00 per bag, a lot of condiments and other accessories.

I was nearly forgetting the old perennial standby, beans and bacon. A large pot would be cooked, put outside, and dumped when frozen, some on the outside edges, and left to freeze solid. A slab is cut off with an axe when required and heated in a skillet (frying pan). Three or four caribou will provide plenty of fresh meat for two. It is tender and palatable, but hasn't the amount of energy-producing calories as moose meat, beef or pork. It doesn't stay with one as long. Moose has all the consistency of beef and is the same. The bulk of the meat is a bit stringy, but the steaks are equal to beef steaks. It may be kept fresh in summer for as long as required by placing in glacier streams.

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Ring Reminiscences

- Fights and Fighters -
(By James Pendergast)

The gold from Eldorado Creek assayed at \$16.00 an ounce. It had a heavy tin alloy which was quite noticeable. Bonanza Creek gold, adjoining Eldorado, assayed \$20.00 an ounce. Handlers of gold dust could tell at a glance where it came from unless it came from a new discovery. I had a bit of experience in that line. My partner (Frank Slavin, a Missourian) and I were lucky enough to sink a hole on the "pay streak" on Coal Creek, Alaska in October, 1906. It wasn't rich but it was "pay dirt". Slavin insisted that it be kept quiet in order to avoid any chance of a "stampede" - also to give us time to stake and "re-present" a concession of eight claims in a block.

We did the representation work by sinking two prospect holes. The creek bottom was wide enough - 1,320 feet, to stake two parallel lines of claims each 660 ft. x 1320 feet. By staking on inside adjoining corners, each shaft sunk represented four claims. We had "cleaned up" fifty six dollars worth of gold dust with a "rocker", a device which resembled an old fashioned cradle. It was in March, after the sun had reappeared over the tops of the high hills. It had disappeared from the horizon late in November - and it was a cheerful sight to behold. We had to have a big fire to thaw snow to provide enough water for sluicing the "chicken feed" gravel away from the gold. The specific gravity (weight) of gold is about nineteen times heavier than water or gravel. Hence the "tailings" are carried away by the action of water on a grade. The gold will not be affected. It will remain in the riffle.

We decided to go to Dawson over the ice before the spring break-up of the Yukon. The distance was about 220 miles. It took seven days for the trip. Slavin knew we had something pretty good, but wanted to keep it dark. He wouldn't show the gold to anyone. We had no cheechacco money. My lone \$50. bill had gone for recording fees at Circle City. Slavin, who had gotten ahead with the small driver's dog team, "ran his face" at the road houses for his fare. They trusted him. He had "mashed" down river the previous spring over the river trail, and intended coming back down river again before the ice broke in the Yukon. I felt fed up with the circumscribed and comparatively lonesome life. There were only six people within fifty miles.

The little poke of dark colored oxidized "dust" was the only collateral with which to pay road house bills. I had been cautioned by Slavin to say that the "dust" came from Mineral Creek, which was a small tributary of Woodchopper Creek. The road house men shook their heads very dubiously, but they knew it was the genuine magsum and not "fool's gold" (mica schist). Slavin didn't do anything to disabuse me of the idea of getting out of the proposition. I inferred that he was quitting too. I thought it was just a "spot" that we had struck but it turned out that it was quite an extensive rich spot.

We had sunk several holes in other places above and below and got nothing. Eventually the "pay streak" proved continuous in a serpentine course and also that the gravel "benches" on the hillsides contained gold and were worked by hydraulic pressure.

Water is detached from a stream to a ditch on a hillside, which in the course of a mile gets quite an elevation. Then it is sent into pipes through a grizzly (grating) to the business end of which is attached a large rubber hose and a five or six inch nozzle. If there is sufficient grade there will be pressure enough to wash a large quantity of gravel through sluice boxes. The building of ditches and flumes is quite a chore. A one quarter inch grade to every twelve feet makes a stream run surprisingly fast. There is plenty hard and meticulous work in mining and the preliminary work leading up to it. It is no job for plumb bottoms of lily livered individuals. It is amusing to see in motion pictures, some of those pseudo gold diggers, who

"socialism" has been victorious in the Soviet Union, and the time is approaching for transition to the next stage, Communism. Under Communism, they have long ago been told, the state will "wither away" and all will live by the principle: "from each according to his ability, to each according to his needs."

There is a great gimmick in it, though. What the Soviet people were told in the last few days is: you cannot have Communism without completing its base. The involved and wordy pronouncements of Joseph Stalin and Georgi Malenkov told the comrades, in effect, to stop worrying about the consumers. The problem of distribution of goods under Communism - its chief promise to the Soviet people - must come last.

What is being called for is complete nationalization of means of production, which means not only the elimination of all vestiges of individual enterprise from the industrial and mercantile scene, but the full takeover of Soviet agriculture.

Stalin has called the "group ownership" of Soviet collective farms a stumbling block which cannot long be tolerated, and pugnacious Malenkov echoed his mentor.

The Kremlin is going to fashion an over-all national centre for the control of production and distribution of all commodities. Such things as the sale by farmers of their "surplus" on the open market - the things they produce outside their fixed quotas for the state - will be stopped.

The collective farmer is going to be turned into an agricultural laborer under the new plan. The Kremlin's fingers have been burned before on peasant resistance. The peasant may once again get his back up. As for the "proletariat," once again it is told it must wait while "the base" is built and the U.S.S.R. grows strong enough to defy "capitalist encirclement." But workers, too, can get fed up.

Girl Guide News



The semi-annual meeting of the Girl Guides Association will be held on October 15th in the Epworth United Church Hall, Summerside at 3.00 P.M.

Blue Cord Diploma'd Trainer
We are indeed fortunate in securing the services of an outstanding Canadian Trainer, Miss Shirley Cameron, a Blue Cord Diploma'd Trainer, during the month of October.

You are urged to attend all the meetings in your district and, in addition, you are invited to be present at any of the other meetings.

Miss Cameron's itinerary is as follows:
October 3-11: Summerside (guest of Miss Carrie Holman).
Oct. 3-noon: Arrive at Airport. Evening: Local Association meeting at the home of Mrs. Alex Horne.

Oct. 6, 7, 8, 9: Guiders Training Courses.
Oct. 10: Guide Rally.
Oct. 11 and 12: Tignish.
October 14: Kensington. Afternoon: Local Association; evening: Guides and Guiders will meet at the High School.
October 15-3 P.M.: Semi-annual meeting of the Girl Guides Association in the Epworth United Church Hall, Summerside.

Bird Migration

Southward Starts

By PERCY GHENT
With the nesting season over and the nestlings well able to take care of themselves, the bird migration southward starts with early autumn.

From massive hawks to tiny hummingbirds, species after species will leave their Canadian breeding grounds for winter residence in Central and South America.

The exodus of birds in their millions from Canada is far more gradual and far less spectacular than their spring migration northward. One of Canada's best-known wild life authorities, Dr. W. W. H. Gunn, made a special visit to Point Pelee on Lake Erie last May to study the incoming

annual meeting of the Girl Guides Association in the Epworth United Church Hall, Summerside.
October 18-26: Charlottetown (guest of Mrs. F. G. Hutcheson).
October 18: First Class Hike to the home of Mrs. William Wood, Southport, 2 P.M.
October 20: Guiders Training Course, Zion Hall, 7 P.M.
October 21: Joint meeting of the North and South Local Association, St. Paul's Hall, 8 P.M.; North Rustico at 3.30 P.M.
October 22: Guiders Training Course, Zion Hall, 7 P.M.
October 23: Guiders Club, St. Peters Hall, 6 P.M.
October 24, 25: Patrol Leaders' Conference, Zion Hall (Queen's County).
October 27: Souris.
October 28: Mt. Stewart.
October 29, 30: Montague.
October 30: Charlottetown. Guiders' Training Course, Zion Hall, 7 P.M.
October 31: Charlottetown. Guiders' Training Course, Zion Hall, 8 P.M.

What he saw and reported was dramatic - in his own words the spring influx was "the grandfather of all waves", and he has seen many of them. His estimate of song birds seen on a single day then was no less than 50,000.
Says Dr. Gunn: "I have a picture of driving along the road near the end of the point, watching an unending stream of sparrows and thrushes rising from each side of the road and settling back again a little farther from the road margin. The general pattern of this action was strikingly like the bow-wave of a fast-moving ship."
On two days in May, 150 species of birds were seen. It was estimated there were at least 100,000 white-throated sparrows - the "sweet, sweet, Canada, Canada" singers, and as many white-crowned sparrows.
Thrushes of various species, and colorful warblers by the thousand, were assembled on the point, a single route of entry to Canada. From there they would wing their way over the northern breeding grounds.
Now the return journey of the south is commencing - the second, annual miracle of migration, the wonder of which grows with deeper observation and study.

Cazy Coyote
Citizens of Banff amid the mountains of the Rockies are so accustomed to seeing black bears, elk, red deer and an occasional moose taking in the town sites that they occasion little comment. Even a grizzly bear with her cub wandering along an outlying street raises only mild interest.

But even Banff folk were surprised this summer at the sight of a coyote, squatting by the roadside just out of town and on a regular "stand", awaiting motorists who hand out such delicacies as chocolate bars, cakes and candy. A coyote among the animal mendicants is something new, even in Banff.

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