

## Personal Appearance and Showmanship Important



These three boys showed fine example of personal appearance and showmanship while exhibiting their steers to the public during the Fat Stock Show. From left to right: Charlie Carr, Oyster Bed Bridge; David Smith, Pownal; Clair MacLeod, New London (champion show man)—Master Feeds Report.

## Timely Notes On Fur Farming

Many will remember the attempts to establish beaver colonies in this province, one of the most successful that set up by the late J. D. Jenkins. Now the province of Quebec is going in for it in a big way as will be noticed from this report released from Mistassini, Que. "Seeding of beaver in territories along the Saguenay coast of Quebec Province by the Department of Game and Fisheries started this month. It was learned here today. This is the first phase in the \$1 million 10-year program to increase production of beaver pelts in Quebec province through the establishment of additional preserves, reported to these columns. Canadian Norseman and Otter planes of the department have begun to transfer healthy animals from neighboring Peribonca and Bersimis preserves to the new area, which now has been closed to all trapping.

An inventory of the beaver stand in the territory extending from Baie Comeau to Natashuan was taken earlier this year. The department is to complete this census as far as Alane Sablon in the Strait of Belle Isle opposite Newfoundland Restocking of beavers in the new preserves will continue for the next 10 years at the annual rate of 300 to 400 beavers until the entire 140,000 square mile area, which represents nearly one quarter of the whole of Quebec Province, has been provided with colonies. Concurrently Indian tribes in this region will be introduced to the system which has been a operation in existing preserves for the past 25 years. Trappers are to receive subsidies in the report on the progress of the fur-bearing settlers, which in average take from three to four years to double in numbers. The department also will teach the squaws how to prepare the skins in order to get the highest prices at fur auctions.

J. Tremblay, director of the fur service of this province, disclosed these facts during an inspection tour at Mistassini Lake. With the establishment of additional preserves more personnel will be needed to cope with administration and the increasing number of beaver skins coming down from the North. Total production of all Quebec preserves is expected to reach 60,000 skins per year by 1965. Trade name to be given to beaver skins from the new preserves along the coast in all probability will be Saguenay. Another important development as far as names are concerned will take place later this year. Mr. Tremblay said the department is completing this summer its new \$30,000 station at Rupert House where the Rupert River flows into James Bay. Until now beaver skins caught in the regions along this bay were presented at fur auctions at East Main, Fort George or simply eastern Ontario. With the new post in operation all pelts in future are to be marked as coming from Quebec province.

Some 15 garments made up from Mistassini beaver skins will be presented at the next fur fashion show of the Fur Trade Association of Canada, to be held at the Chateau Frontenac in Quebec City in April next year. Likewise, a number of garments made by Canadian manufacturers from marten pelts produced in this preserve are to be introduced under their new trade name "northern Quebec sable." These facts were disclosed by J. A. Tremblay, director of the fur service of this province, while on a visit to this fur trapping area. Names of firms to participate in this event are to be announced later. The organizing committee, under chairmanship of Andy Anton, Anastas Fur Co. Ltd., Montreal, is to meet at Quebec city at the end of this month. Final details have not been completed yet but plans are being made to make this convention and show the biggest event ever staged in the city.

With Quebec beavers having attained a worldwide reputation the Department of Game and Fisheries now has decided to embark upon a similar program for other and marten. "Some of the finest otter skins come from Mistassini preserve," Mr. Tremblay said,

"but our quantities are small compared to the beaver crop." Beginning this year Indians will receive instructions to treat these fur bearers in the same way as the beaver, and all trapping will be strictly controlled. Arrangements are also being made to boost the production of marten, which also has been included in the trapping regulations. However, prices of these skins at auction level form the main difficulty in making this a going enterprise. Mr. Tremblay said if some means of control could be imposed on the importation of foreign skins, notably from Russia, the local crop would stand a better chance of attaining recognition in the fur trade at large, he added.

Total production in Quebec Province of otter during the 1953-1954 season running from April 1 to March 31 was 2,818 skins at a total value of \$61,263, or \$27 per skin, against the previous year's total of 2,101 skins (value \$70,450 or \$35 per skin). Last year's crop totaled 3,127 skins, valued at \$87,336 or \$28 per skin. These figures show that not only the quantity is on the increase, but that also quality has improved. Mink and muskrat likewise have been included in the program, although geographical conditions for the latter fur are not so good as in western Canada.

Total production of muskrat during 1953-1954 reached 190,000 skins with a total value of \$304,731, while last year's crop dropped to 122,000 skins valued at \$214,740. Output of mink, on the other hand, is increasing and likewise the value per skin. During 1953-1954 some 12,896 mink skins were produced in this province for a total value of \$219,232 or \$17 per skin. Last year's crop increased to 17,470 skins, valued at \$349,400 or \$20 per skin. Although our main operations now are directed toward improving beaver production and quality, the time will not be far away - once our enlarged department gets properly organized, when Quebec otter, marten and mink will enjoy a similar reputation on this continent as well as abroad," Mr. Tremblay concluded.

Well done Mr. Tremblay your efforts on behalf of the Indians and your Province deserve the highest praise and encouragement. May you long continue at the head of your department in the fervent hope of the writer of these notes.

## Tignish

Mr. Bernard Stowey of Bridgeport, Conn., is vacationing with relatives in St. Louis, Ebsfleet and Tignish.

Mrs. J. J. Connolly and daughters, Anne and Cathrine, Charlottetown, are visiting Mrs. Connolly's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Austin Handrahan.

Mr. Reginald Arsenault, Toronto is spending his holidays with his mother Mrs. Joseph T. Arsenault, Tignish. Mrs. Arsenault had as her week-end guest her daughter, Miss Jean Arsenault, Summerside.

Mr. Paul Kenny of Medford, Mass., who has spent the past six weeks at Boy Scout Camp, Pillsbury in Amesbury, Mass., came to Skippers Pond to spend the remainder of his school holidays with his mother, Mrs. R. L. Kenny.

Mr. and Mrs. Foster Skerry, Tignish, had as their guests for the week-end Mr. Skerry's sisters, Mrs. Annie Farrell, Boston, Mrs. Frank McDougall and son Leo, Alberton, also their son-in-law, Mr. Clayton Ripley and children Norma and Joyce of Amherst, N. S.



At YOUR STORE or DRUGGIST

## Kensington

Mrs. William J. Harrington has returned to her home in Spring Valley from a pleasant visit to Victoria, Canada.

Miss Ethel McArthur has returned to her home in Kensington after a pleasant excursion trip to Western Canada.

Mrs. Emma Casely of Melrose, Mass., is visiting in Kensington, the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Bruce Paynter.

Miss Betty Morrison, Charlottetown, is visiting in Hamilton the guest of her cousins, Miss Patricia Champion and Master Craig Bryanton.

His many friends will be pleased to learn Mr. John A. Conson of Sea View is making a speedy recovery following an operation in the Prince County Hospital.

Mr. Earle George Bridges who is a member of the R. C. A. F., stationed at Calgary, Alberta, motored to the Island recently and is the guest of his mother Mrs. Jean Bridges of Kensington—C.V.

Sympathy is extended to Mr. Clarence Sinclair and members of the family at Indian River in the sudden passing of his wife, formerly Martha Simmons who passed away so unexpectedly last Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Bruce Crozier and family, Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Mathews and Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Cousins, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Riley, Miss Marjorie Riley, Mr. John Crozier and Miss Nora Crozier were among the visitors to Charlottetown on Aug. 16.

Mr. and Mrs. Miller and two children of Woodlawn, N. S., arrived at Malpeque during the past week and have taken up residence in the United Church Manse. Mr. Miller conducted services last Sunday in Princetown United Church.

Mr. Alphonso Connell was entertained at a supper recently. Those at the supper included Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Casley, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Wigmore, Mr. and Mrs. Allan Campbell and Mr. J. A. Campbell. A pleasant evening was brought to a close by singing, "Best Be The Tie That Binds" and "Should Old Acquaintance Be Forgot."

Sympathy is extended to Mrs. Louis MacMillan on the death of her brother, Mr. Burke, who recently died in U. S. A.

Air-Cadets Emmett Williams, Peter Steele, Justin McNeill, Lou MacMillan and Kenneth Carr left for camp at Greenwood on Sunday, August 14.

Mr. and Mrs. Allison Arsenault and family recently spent some time in Misouche, visiting at the home of Mrs. Arsenault's parents, Mr. and Mrs. P. C. Martin.

Miss Marie Gaudet recently returned to Ontario after having spent her holidays in Misouche at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Reggie Gaudet.

Mr. and Mrs. Emile Arnold of Norfolk, Mass., and Mrs. Albert Gallant of Gaspé, Que., recently spent a few days in Misouche visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. D. H. Gallant.

Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Arsenault of Stoneham, Mass., Mrs. Frank Arsenault of Egmont Bay, and Mrs. Alex Gallant of Wellington were recent visitors to Misouche.

A benefit pie social and dance was held in the Misouche Legion Hall on Wednesday evening, August 17. A large crowd enjoyed the four piece colored orchestra from Truro, N. S.

Mr. Aloysius Arsenault, who is in the Royal Canadian Air Force and posted in Germany, recently arrived in Misouche to spend some time with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Anthony Arsenault.

Mr. Martin Arsenault, Halifax, is spending some time in Misouche at the home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Anthony Arsenault.

Mrs. Bernard Warkent recently arrived in Misouche to spend some time with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. William DesRoches.

Mr. Gerald Steele, student of Laval University, Quebec, is spending several weeks in Misouche as the guest of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Percy Steele.

Mr. Alfred Gaudet of Misouche recently spent several days in Halifax, N. S.

Miss Luma Poirier of Charlottetown recently spent some time in Misouche visiting at the home of her brother, John C. Poirier. Miss Edna Martin of Boston.

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## NEWSY NOTES

By J. A. Clark, D.Sc.

### WATER

Pure water, at ordinary temperatures, is a clear, transparent liquid; neutral in its reaction, and is without taste or smell. Absolutely pure water is not obtained naturally. Rain water, not only contains atmospheric air but also ammonia, carbonic acid, traces of nitrates and salts derived from dust.

"The area of the water surface of the earth is more than two and one half times the area of the land surface, or it is about five-seventh of the total surface of the earth. In composition seawater probably contains every soluble element, but the great majority of these are present as only "trace elements." The total amount of sea-salts varies greatly in samples of sea-water taken from different areas, but the ratio of the constituents is nearly always constant, except that lime is in

between the elbow and shoulder. A doctor was immediately summoned and "Philp was taken to the Prince County Hospital where he is resting comfortably.

Baltic School has reopened after the summer vacation with Mrs. Gordon Cousins as teacher and Hamilton school with Miss Mary Hunter as teacher for the ensuing year.

Mr. and Mrs. Alex Spence of Springhill, N. S., spent a pleasant vacation in Malpeque the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Craig and Mr. and Mrs. William H. Burns. Rev. Elmer Cotton has returned to Northport, N. S., after visiting his father Mr. John Cotton of Kensington who has been unwell. Mr. Cotton's many friends will be pleased to learn he has improved in health.

His many friends in Kensington regret to learn Mr. James Hunter had the misfortune of having a bone broken in his ankle recently while attending a boxing match and is a patient in the City Hospital at Charlottetown where a cast was put on and he expects to be able to return home soon.

Mr. and Mrs. Earle Dymont and two children Jane and Freddie, of Moncton, N.B., are visiting in Kensington the guests of Mr. and Mrs. L.A. Mann and in Margate the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Edw. Dymont.

Master Philip Crozier youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. John Crozier Hamilton, met with a painful accident on August 10 when he fell from the loft on which he was playing breaking his left arm below the elbow.

## W.C.T.U. NOTES

**HOW NARROW THE LINE:** J. William Burris

In an impending accident the difference between life and death may be in one error of judgment; in a race the difference between victory and defeat may be in a fraction of a second; and in the case of drinking the difference between social drinking and alcoholism may be in only one drink.

Drinking is a dangerous business. True, all kinds of tempting advertisements try to show why one can imbibe in good fellowship without danger to the drinker, and many people do drink all their lives without visible ill effect. Sometimes, too, the drinker ignores the danger signs that experience has taught others. He assumes that he can take it or leave it alone. Then something often goes wrong, and there is tragedy.

Many, many times the narrow line between social drinking and alcoholism is just that close. The drinker may not see it at the time, but the signs are apparent to others. Later on, when the drinker sobers up, he, too, understands and is frightened for himself. It is when this fear and this lack of understanding become too strong for him to face that the drinker seeks escape from reality through more drink. When that time comes, he has lost his power of choice, he is no longer a social drinker, but an alcoholic.

This is one reason why parents are often afraid for their children, and why youth are so little afraid for themselves. These parents see the narrow line between safety and tragedy, between success and failure, between drinking in good fellowship and compulsive drinking. Indeed, the lines are drawn fine at times. Differences in cause may be small, but the differences in effect may be tremendous. In view of this, every man should ask himself, "Is it necessary for me to see how close I can come to the edge of the precipice without falling over? Altogether too many find out by falling over!"

a slightly greater proportion in the deeper parts of the oceans. The saltiest sea waters are located in regions where the greatest evaporation occurs, such as the Red Sea, the Mediterranean and in the trade-wind areas of the oceans. The Dead Sea and Salt Lake illustrate extreme conditions of evaporation.

A satisfactory domestic water supply is essential for the human race and it is one of the great problems that confronts people wherever they go. In new locations, a water supply is a first consideration, later contamination from any source must be dealt with and purification measures adopted. We recall that on our first visit to Phoenix, Arizona, we were hot and thirsty the water taps were similar to those at home, and there was no notice that the water was unfit to drink. We learned later, after a visit to the hospital for treatment, that the Salt River which flows through the city, seeps into the local water supply, which is not used by the citizens for drinking purposes.

"Contamination from one source or another is so general in South America that we were warned not to drink any except boiled water in Bolivia last year. We even had our doubts about drinking bottled water, when the elevation was over 12,000 feet above sea level." For one man said, you could put your finger in the water boiling there, without being scalded.

There are a number of water-borne diseases that cause most serious pollution of the city water supplies. Of these, typhoid fever was one of the worst in former years. We were present during the typhoid epidemic at Cornell University in 1902-03 when there were 750 cases and many deaths among the students. In 1910 Toronto, Ontario, had a typhoid epidemic with nearly 1,900 cases and 150 deaths.

Toronto started sterilizing the city's water supply with calcium hypochlorite, and developed and expanded purification processes so that for the last nine years Toronto's typhoid case rate has been "zero." It was proven that the controlled addition of liquid chlorine to a most dangerous municipal water supply made it safe for domestic use.

It was found, however, that under certain conditions chlorinated water had such an abominable taste that no one wanted to use it. We can still remember the taste of Ottawa water in 1908. The water was safe to drink, but it simply would not drink it. In Toronto the bad taste in the water was not constant but periodic. The citizens never got used to it, and were loud in their protests whenever the bad taste appeared. They wanted clear, cool, good water from their taps, and "not a medicinal potion".

In a series of investigations in Toronto, Milwaukee, London and other municipalities the trouble was located and identified as phenol and other organic compounds. It was found that one part of phenolic substance in 5 billion parts of water to which chlorine had been added would make the water unpalatable and disagreeable.

Mr. N. J. Howard, Toronto's chief chemist, was able to devise a method whereby chlorinated water could be made acceptable to average citizens. His system was super and de-chlorination. He gave an overdose of chlorine to the water so that the phenols deteriorated beyond the "tasty" stage. Then, by adding sulphur dioxide, he de-chlorinated the water, that had all danger from bacteria eliminated, along with all traces of the bad taste.

This process is now in general use almost everywhere, and one very seldom gets the chlorine taste in city drinking water today. There are other problems in connection with our domestic water supply. One of the most common is what is known as "ardness", which means that

## Youngest Herd Owner



Showing four of his eight registered Jerseys at the Charlottetown Exhibition, 15-year-old Eugene Donahue received a third prize with a two-year-old dry competing in a large class from the Island and Mainland herds; he also earned a lot of credit for building his herd starting four years ago with a calf in the Crapaud Exhibition. In foreground: Jim Vickerson, North River; Russel Drake, Cornwall; Gordon Doherty, Kingston.—Master Feeds Report.

the water contains calcium or magnesium salts. These curdle and waste soap and form scale in boilers. There are satisfactory water-softeners available to correct hardness of different types, but it is necessary to determine the cause of the hardness before applying the correct remedy. Filter beds of sand and mechanical filters are used to make cloudy water clear and sparkling. In some, a coagulant is used and the filter cleaned frequently by mechanical means. T precipitate iron, lime and other chemical reagents are used and the water filtered to remove the precipitant. A new problem in securing pure domestic water for south western Ontario has developed. We were present last year at a meeting of municipal officers, from the towns and cities of that area, who were discussing the possibility of securing their water supply from Georgian Bay. They found that the detriments now in use in laundries and in washing dishes etc. in the homes of cities have greatly added to the amount of phosphorus that has been added to sewage disposal. This phosphorus has greatly stimulated the growth of algae in the rivers and streams, and a poisonous algae has already caused the death of live stock from drinking the water in which it grows. This contamination, for which no remedy has yet been found, exists in Lake Huron, Lake Erie and the rivers of their watersheds.

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