

Champions At Maritime Winter Fair



Kenwal Mary Lee, (left), owned by Courtney B. Lusby, Amherst, N. S., was Senior and Grand Champion Holstein Female at the Maritime Winter Fair, Amherst, N. S. At right is the Reserve Senior and Reserve Grand Champion, Norma Mannie Pontiac, owned by Colby C. Lewis, Freetown, P. E. I. At centre is judge W. A. Baker, Exeter, New Hampshire.

CONSULTING ENGINEERS, ARCHITECTS TOP MONEY EARNERS IN CANADA

OTTAWA, (CP)—Consulting engineers and architects have replaced lawyers as Canada's top money earners — and taxpayers. Nurses are still at the bottom of the income heap.

The 126-page revenue department tax analysis called the "green book" issued today shows that the average income of engineers and architects jumped to \$12,236 in the 1952 tax year from \$9,628 in 1951. Their average tax bill rose to \$3,644 from \$2,453.

The architects and engineers had been in third spot in 1951. This was taken over by the legal men who slid from first place with the average income dropping to \$9,222 from \$10,214 in 1951 and the average tax down to \$2,125 from \$2,535.

MDs AVERAGE \$10,522

Medical doctors and surgeons retained second spot with average income rising to 10,522 from \$9,975 and the average tax to \$2,518 from \$2,132.

While architects and engineers earned the biggest money, the workers providing the government with the bulk of its income tax revenue were those known as "employees"—a neat little word covering office workers and policemen, firemen and civil servants, office boys and bank clerks.

Of the 3,125 income tax payers in the 1952 tax year, 2,753,000 were "employees," up from 2,444,800 in the previous year. Their total income tax contribution to the federal treasury jumped to \$3,361,000 from \$7,051,000 in 1951.

But of 22 occupation classifications, they were fourth from the bottom — unchanged from 1951 though their average income rose a little to \$3,036 from \$2,884.

Nurses were still at the bottom with their average pay increasing slightly to 1,894 from \$1,817.

A few other average incomes for the 1952 tax year with 1951 figures in brackets: Dentists \$7,112 (\$6,287); accountants \$8,026 (\$8,171); sales men \$4,599 (\$4,831); entertainers \$4,503 (\$3,371); fishermen \$3,732 (\$4,306); farmers \$3,967 (\$3,748).

TRAIL FOLKS FLOURISH

Other features of the tax analysis:

- Trail and Rossland, B. C., held the top spot in 1952 in the cities with the highest average income—\$3,789. Trail was first in 1951 with \$3,486. Shawinigan Falls, Que., was fifth at \$3,488, up from \$3,443.
- Montreal's average dropped to ninth place from fourth, though the average income rose \$3,438 from \$3,330. Toronto moved from 11th to sixth.
- The number of Canadians earning more than \$25,000 a year rose to 8,500 in 1952 from 8,260 in 1951.
- Revenue department tax collections continue to rise, but the cost of collections also are increasing slightly. Total collections increased to \$2,618,000,000 in the tax year ended March 31, 1954, from \$2,593,900,000 in the previous year.

ATTENTION JUNIOR FARMERS

A new feature of the 1955 Provincial Exhibition will be a special show and sale of beef cattle, fed and shown by junior farmers.

This is made possible with the co-operation of Canada Packers Ltd., Charlottetown, who have offered to supply and finance a number of uniform beef type feeder steers from Western Canada to be fed during the next 8 months for this project.

These steers will be supplied to boys between the ages of 14 to 18 years who can qualify.

The boys are to feed and care for these steers and then bring them to the Provincial Exhibition during Old Home Week next year where they will be shown, judged, cash prizes awarded and sold by auction.

The Provincial Department of Agriculture has kindly agreed to assist in the supervision of this project.

To obtain full particulars, boys who are interested should write to the Provincial Department of Agriculture, Charlottetown not later than Nov. 25.

This is a splendid opportunity for any boy who is interested in feeding and finishing a top quality beef steer.

ATTENTION FARMERS

Paying top market prices for Sebago seed delivered railroad wharf, Charlottetown.

CROSSMAN & BRADSHAW LTD.
Albany

ATTENTION FARMERS

TIP OF THE WEEK

FROM YOUR MASTER DEALER
CLARK'S FEED SERVICE
Mount Stewart P.E.I.

TIP NO. 16

Do not overcrowd the layers. Allow 3 to 3 1/2 square feet for Leghorns and 4 square feet for heavy breeds.

Let's Discuss Your Feeding Plan With Your Island's MASTER Man

IVAN KERRY
Dial 5455
60 Green St. - Ch'town

FEEDERS WHO KEEP RECORDS USE MASTER

Timely Notes

Silver Fox And Mink Farming

The 1954 exhibition of silver fox and its mutations, also mink and its mutations, has passed into history but it can be said of it that it surprised everyone by the size and quality of the exhibits; 280 foxes was considered an unexpected number because of the fact that the majority of ranchers in this Province had gone out of business, but it showed a nucleus which, if the industry improves, will be available for its expansion. The quality was good too, many of the foxes comparing favorably with those of the past years. But it was in mink that the biggest improvement was noticed and that improvement speaks well for a continuance of efforts to those engaged in it. Warning signals are being passed to all mink ranchers by thinking men who have studied the possibilities of the years ahead. One of the factors that is going to make it difficult in some sections at least, to raise mink profitably is the cost of feed.

In Western Canada horse meat is practically unobtainable in some places, that is at a figure that will provide meat requirements at a reasonable price. Now the ranchers have to scour the rivers, lakes and the seas for fish. In Newfoundland whale meat is taking the place of horse meat and it has been one of the means of supplying cheap food to the fur ranchers of Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Finland and Russia. But to us in the Maritime it is not available at a very low price. Horse meat is still to be had but the supply is diminishing and it does not seem as though the ranchers are breeding the heavier types now. What then is the answer? Apparently it is in the supply of fish offal, obtainable from some. The use of draggers has changed the picture entirely and enormous quantities of fish are being landed and processed in that small community. It is up to the ranchers to have some means of obtaining this offal at low transportation costs and keeping it in a way that is suitable, and we understand it is combined with cereals and a certain amount of horse meat, then the question of food costs is pretty well settled.

The next labor and some money will have to be found for the rancher to feed and care for many more mink and foxes than it has been the practise in the past. From time to time in this column we have been giving information regarding new methods of obtaining labor expenses. Some of these are not practicable for small ranches but the ideas may be applied here. Strong emphasis is being given by thoughtful men in the mink industry regarding quality and they are urging that every mink rancher endeavor to weed out poorer grades and also to develop rather than ship to market. One is now drawing near it will be an excellent idea to keep in mind quality and to select from the new crop the very best to replace those of medium quality.

Mr. Grosse, well known to many ranchers here who have purchased breeding stock from him, held a Fashion on Parade for 1955 Show at his Northwood Fur Farm, Cay, Ill. last week. The Fashion Show climaxed Northwood's 25th anniversary. Leading retailers and manufacturers from New York, Chicago, Detroit and other cities were present. Northwood skins in coats with full-sweeps, unusual sleeve, panel treatment and in little pieces were shown, all of which were manipulated to emphasize the quality of the pelts. Full length dark minks appeared in slim profiles with cardigan collars. Gunmetal type mutations, pink dyed white mink, and Blue Iris were featured in full-length coats. Typical of other unusual make up of skins was a pastel coat with a semi-portrait collar and seamless sleeves for spiral striping. Little furs included straight and curved stoles and boleros and hip-length jackets in Northwood mutations, sapphires and other types of mink.

The show went on for two days and Mr. Grosse gave a short history of his achievements. He started with a herd of some 500 breeders seventeen years ago when the mink breeding field was in its infancy. He has built up his enterprises to the point where he now owns outright or has controlling interest in an estimated 75,000 mink at the Northwood ranch and in associated ranches in six other states. The Northwood ranch in Cary occupies some 900 acres, of which 75 acres are devoted to mink pens housing some 45,000 animals. This season's crop is expected to total close to 32,000 pelts from the Northwood farm alone. This makes it the biggest single producing unit in the world. The farm employs some 65 persons the year around and includes houses and apartments for 23 families.

In addition to mink Mr. Grosse raises cattle, sheep, swine, corn and oats and the farm has its own mink feed plant which mixes for its own use and for sale to other ranchers about 30,000 lbs. of mink feed daily. Mr. Grosse, who split with EMBA, says he will teach EMBA how mink should be promoted on the high level of quality and prestige. He plans to spend \$30,000 in the next year on class advertising tying in with the nation's leading manufacturers and retailers. An advertising agency in New York has been engaged for this purpose. Among the exhibits at the gathering were two new color phases in mink. Black Sapphire, a black standard ranch mink type with virtually no brown cast, and a Powder Blue type, as yet unnamed, which appears to be bluer than the usual gunmetal type.

Mr. Grosse is a towering man physically, the youngest of eight children of German immigrant parents. At the age of fifteen he started his own ten-acre truck farm. He has had many ups and downs. While driving a tractor early in his career it tipped over on him and crushed and mangled him so badly that when he was finally removed from the wreck he seemed to be lifeless. An automobile chance to be passing with eight doctors, and prompt action by them saved Otto's life. For a long time he had to quit truck farming and entered the real estate field. In 1930 he started fur farming and has been at it ever since. Speaking of his mink enterprise he said: "We had one program and one program only . . . to produce quality and color . . . and to ignore completely the demand for size. Color is remembered long after size is forgotten."

King Henry the VIII of England in 1514 granted the Corporation of Trinity House a charter in order that the pilotage of ships on the River Thames should be placed in the hands of experts, that were then in the employ of that institution and who were familiar with that great artery of the nation.

A gilded frigate windvane on top of a handsome building standing on Tower Hill near the Tower of London indicates Trinity House, that administers the chief pilotage authority and also the general lighthouse in the United Kingdom and the Channel Islands. "Here is the administrative headquarters of a Guild, Fraternity or Brotherhood of the most Glorious and Undivided Trinity and of St. Clements, in the Parish of Deptford Strand, in the County of Kent."

It is true that when the Romans were in Britain they built warning lights for their sailors on the heights at Dover, and on the cliffs near Boulogne and at other points on the continent. These early lights were made by wood and coal fires. Private individuals who had obtained braziers' patents for the upkeep of such fires objected to the creation of a public body for the maintenance of beacons on the various coasts.

It was not until a special Act of Parliament was passed in 1836 that the Brethren of Trinity House were authorized to purchase the "lights" along the coast of Britain and bring them all under the control of one central organization. Further statutes and the Merchant Shipping Act of 1894 entrusted Trinity House with the important duties of erecting and maintaining "lighthouses and other marks and signs of the sea" for the benefit of ship owners and sailors.

Trinity House today is responsible for the administration of all lights around the coast and coastal waters of Great Britain and the Channel Islands, from the most stately tower of the fifth great Eddystone Lighthouse that acts both as a landmark and a warning, by day and night through sound, light and wireless during fog, of a rock bound coast, to the simple buoys marking the channel entrance to ports. This service includes reefs where the unstable seabed or the depth of water renders the building of a lighthouse impossible.

Under the jurisdiction of Trinity House there are twenty-four shore stations, thirty-six light vessels and thirty-one rock stations, equipped with the best apparatus that science has devised, sound and wireless signals and penetrating lights. In addition to these there

are two stations that have only fog signals; six hundred buoy stations; forty automatic minor lights and forty-nine unlighted beacon stations. These do not include the local Harbour Authorities' sea-marks.

The coasts of England and Wales are divided for service and administration into six districts, as follows: Holyhead, Swansea, Penzance, East Cowes, Great Yarmouth and Harwick. These are under the direction of District Superintendents who are supplied with tenders for servicing and carrying out the lights. These tenders are used for towing and placing lightships that are not self-propelled, and taking them for overhaul to ship yards; for exchanging damaged buoys; setting buoys to mark wrecks &c.; recharging and relighting buoys that have gone out and surveying the sea bottom where currents have built up shoals or silting has filled up a channel.

Sometimes it is only possible to land a relief party by rope and a breeches buoy at an exposed rock light, due to heavy seas. There are many stories of light-keepers who have had to remain on duty for long periods as the sea made it impossible for others to relieve them.

Sea captains of all type of ships from the giant Battleships of the Royal Navy to the small coastwise steamers use the visible and audible aids in their navigation when darkness or fog obscures landfalls. The Beachy Head light-house with its 274,000 candlepower light, that can be seen for sixteen miles, can be identified by the timing, duration and number of flashes; when the light is obscured, the fog horn blasts are so spaced and combined by an ingenious system of identification for all lights and signal stations that a captain has only to consult his work of navigation aids and pilot-chart and admiralty "List of Lights age."

The first Master of Trinity House was Sir Thomas Spert, and, according to the records of his famous diary, Samuel Pepys became Master during the reign of the Stuarts. H. R. H. the Duke of Cornwall was Master for thirty-two years when he was succeeded in 1942 by H. R. H. the Duke of Kent, who was master until his death in an airplane accident.

The headquarters administration is conducted by a Board of ten Elder Brethren. At the present time H. R. H. the Duke of Gloucester is the Master of Trinity House, with a staff that deals with all the different branches of the work of navigation aids and pilot-chart and admiralty "List of Lights age."

ATTENTION FARMERS

Corn King

GREATEST NAME IN LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS

Truly Exceptional Quality

SEBAGO DISTRIBUTORS LTD. SILEBY ONTARIO

ATTENTION FARMERS

Automatic Hog Waterer

An efficient and long-lasting hog waterer can easily be made from an old hot-water tank by cutting away part of the tank with a torch and leaving one end uncut to shield the float valve. Pieces of flat steel welded across cut portion divide it into compartments.

ATTENTION FARMERS

Corn King

GREATEST NAME IN LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS

Truly Exceptional Quality

SEBAGO DISTRIBUTORS LTD. SILEBY ONTARIO

ATTENTION FARMERS

Automatic Hog Waterer

An efficient and long-lasting hog waterer can easily be made from an old hot-water tank by cutting away part of the tank with a torch and leaving one end uncut to shield the float valve. Pieces of flat steel welded across cut portion divide it into compartments.

ATTENTION FARMERS

Automatic Hog Waterer

An efficient and long-lasting hog waterer can easily be made from an old hot-water tank by cutting away part of the tank with a torch and leaving one end uncut to shield the float valve. Pieces of flat steel welded across cut portion divide it into compartments.

NEWSY NOTES

By J. A. Clark, D.Sc.
TRINITY HOUSE

King Henry the VIII of England in 1514 granted the Corporation of Trinity House a charter in order that the pilotage of ships on the River Thames should be placed in the hands of experts, that were then in the employ of that institution and who were familiar with that great artery of the nation.

A gilded frigate windvane on top of a handsome building standing on Tower Hill near the Tower of London indicates Trinity House, that administers the chief pilotage authority and also the general lighthouse in the United Kingdom and the Channel Islands. "Here is the administrative headquarters of a Guild, Fraternity or Brotherhood of the most Glorious and Undivided Trinity and of St. Clements, in the Parish of Deptford Strand, in the County of Kent."

It is true that when the Romans were in Britain they built warning lights for their sailors on the heights at Dover, and on the cliffs near Boulogne and at other points on the continent. These early lights were made by wood and coal fires. Private individuals who had obtained braziers' patents for the upkeep of such fires objected to the creation of a public body for the maintenance of beacons on the various coasts.

It was not until a special Act of Parliament was passed in 1836 that the Brethren of Trinity House were authorized to purchase the "lights" along the coast of Britain and bring them all under the control of one central organization. Further statutes and the Merchant Shipping Act of 1894 entrusted Trinity House with the important duties of erecting and maintaining "lighthouses and other marks and signs of the sea" for the benefit of ship owners and sailors.

Trinity House today is responsible for the administration of all lights around the coast and coastal waters of Great Britain and the Channel Islands, from the most stately tower of the fifth great Eddystone Lighthouse that acts both as a landmark and a warning, by day and night through sound, light and wireless during fog, of a rock bound coast, to the simple buoys marking the channel entrance to ports. This service includes reefs where the unstable seabed or the depth of water renders the building of a lighthouse impossible.

Under the jurisdiction of Trinity House there are twenty-four shore stations, thirty-six light vessels and thirty-one rock stations, equipped with the best apparatus that science has devised, sound and wireless signals and penetrating lights. In addition to these there

and fog-signals' to determine his position.

Should he hear a fog horn blast of four seconds duration every thirty seconds, when in the west entrance to the English Channel, knows that it comes from the Wolf Lighthouse; whereas if it should be a seven-second blast with a forty-nine second silence, he knows he is off the Lizard Light. There are also radio beacons that supply information to ships fitted with wireless directions finders. These and radar are of great assistance since they have been developed for the guidance of mariners.

While recent developments in lighthouse engineering and installations have greatly increased the value of the services, the operation of this equipment still rests in the hands of the lighthouse keepers, whose ceaseless watch is necessary, to protect the men that "go down to the sea in ships."

The Trinity House standard required for its keepers is high. As they enter the service they must have youth and physical strength and ability. In order to qualify, a keeper has to secure five proficiency certificates by being trained to operate various type of equipment at different stations, and in signalling by different codes. In times he become an assistant keeper, and is moved from time to time from shore to rock stations and periodically back again to shore, in all kinds of weather and conditions of the sea until he qualifies and becomes a Principal Keeper.

The first Master of Trinity House was Sir Thomas Spert, and, according to the records of his famous diary, Samuel Pepys became Master during the reign of the Stuarts. H. R. H. the Duke of Cornwall was Master for thirty-two years when he was succeeded in 1942 by H. R. H. the Duke of Kent, who was master until his death in an airplane accident.

The headquarters administration is conducted by a Board of ten Elder Brethren. At the present time H. R. H. the Duke of Gloucester is the Master of Trinity House, with a staff that deals with all the different branches of the work of navigation aids and pilot-chart and admiralty "List of Lights age."

When mixing in Good Company

Serve SusseX!

COLA - PALE DRINK
GINGER ALE - GOLDEN
GINGER ALE - LIME
RICEWATER - SPARKLING
WATER - AND
FIVE FRUIT FLAVOURS.

SusseX Ginger Ale Ltd.
Sussex, New Brunswick.

What's Cookin' here!

ISLAND PROPANE GAS IS THE ANSWER!

Yes Island Propane Gas Is The Modern Fuel That Makes Light Work For The Housewife When Cooking Or Heating Water

THE IDEAL FUEL FOR

- HOMES • COTTAGES • FARMS
- CAMPS • RESTAURANTS • INDUSTRIES

• ECONOMICAL • CONVENIENT • CLEAN AND SAFE!

Bottled Gas for Hot Water All Day

We Deliver Direct To Your Door Anywhere

Imagine the convenience of having plenty of hot water on tap whenever you turn the faucet! You can use bottled gas in modern appliances . . . An installation of Island Propane gas for water heating in your home saves you Money, Time and Labour.

WORK with GAS

FACTS ABOUT ISLAND PROPANE GAS

1. Island Propane Gas is non-poisonous, safe, clean and has no objectionable odors.
2. Island Propane Gas gives you a constant flow of gas not affected by power failures.
3. Island Propane Gas users are assured of no increase in insurance rates.
4. Island Propane Gas is ideal for cooking and water heating in the home . . . on the farm, or at the cottage.
5. Island Propane Gas in most cases can be installed in your present range or hot water heater.

Bottled Gas for Modern Cooking

Order Today Gas Tomorrow!

No need to deprive yourself of the convenience of cooking with gas, just because you live beyond the gas lines. We deliver bottled gas anywhere. An installation of Island propane gas in your home, gives you the cooking heat you want . . . not in minutes, not in seconds, but instantly!

Prompt and Efficient Service

BUDGET TERMS AVAILABLE

ISLAND PROPANE GAS LIMITED

78 Gt. George St. Ch'town, P. E. I.

PHONE 3934