



**COAST TO COAST**  
When Susan Pawlett, 3644 Mag-  
nus Ave., North Vancouver, left  
and Wren Marina H.L. Gallant,  
North Rustico, P.E.I., compare  
hometowns on either coast while  
taking new entry training with 28  
other young women from centres  
all across Canada at HMCS Corn-  
allis, training establishment near  
Digby, N.S.  
National Defence Photo

will that does not receive the full  
effect of the mid-day sun. An  
overhang may be placed over the  
windows to reduce the amount of  
heat entering. The problem is re-  
versed in the winter when it is  
necessary to use all available heat  
for evaporation and removal of  
moisture.  
If a forced ventilation system  
is used, the fan should be able to  
remove at least four cubic feet  
of air per minute for each bird in  
the house. For example, in a pen  
housing 600 birds, the total fan  
capacity should not be less than  
2,400 cubic feet per minute.  
During cold periods, heat is lost  
from the house in the ventilation  
air and by transfer through the  
building walls. As the temperature  
goes down, more and more heat is  
lost through the walls. During  
cold weather it may be difficult to  
keep the house warm enough and  
still remove enough air to carry  
away the excess moisture.  
The amount of heat lost through  
the walls may be decreased by the  
use of insulation. The loss of heat  
through a wall made up of lap  
siding on two-by-four studs with  
one-inch sheathing on the inside  
is about three and one half times  
as great as the same wall filled  
with dry shavings. If dry, cut  
straw is used in place of the shav-  
ings, the heat loss can be reduced  
to one half of the loss of the un-  
insulated wall. If insulation is  
to be installed, proper attention  
should be paid to protecting it from  
becoming wet from water seepage  
from the outside and condensa-  
tion on the inside. The effectiveness  
of insulation decreases when it be-  
comes wet.

**RUHAMAH SCHEINFELD FRANK**  
**WE AND OUR NEIGHBORS**  
**OF BIRDS AND BEASTS**  
Some months ago (How Time  
Flies) in this column, I indulg-  
ed in some speculation concern-  
ing man's attachment to his fa-  
vorite non-human companion, the  
dog. Why does man take upon him-  
self the often troublesome prob-  
lem of caring for a dog? In towns  
and cities to own a dog means  
worry, to say nothing of expense.  
Where leave the pet during pro-  
longed absence — week-ends, vaca-  
tions? How give it even the min-  
imum amount of air and exercise?  
When I first came to New York  
I was amused by the processions  
of people walking their dogs dur-  
ing the day and in the evening.  
In the fine sections of the city  
the beautifully dressed women and  
meticulously groomed men could  
be seen (and still are seen) pulled  
along by their expensive thorough-  
bred straining at the leash. In  
the poor sections shabby people  
kept guard while their mongrel  
pups darted feverishly here and  
there during their brief freedom.  
Why then, do men and women,  
rich and poor, burden themselves  
with these small creatures? We  
know some reasons (touching on  
the above-mentioned column) —  
the dog's proverbial loyalty, his  
unquestioning acceptance of his  
master, regardless of his social  
status — or even character. But  
these troubled weeds, as I consider  
Tops, our fox-terrier, I believe  
I understand another secret of the  
dog's hold upon us.  
He offers us escape — in the  
same way that art, music, and  
certainly detective stories and  
games etc., are not our only means  
of escape. Our dog, offers us es-  
cape from dwelling upon problems  
we cannot resolve. And because  
he is a living creature, he eases  
our minds and hearts even more  
than static enjoyments.

**L. Newtown W. I. Has  
Third Annual Meeting**  
The third annual meeting of the  
Lower Newton Women's Institute,  
was held at the home of Mrs. David  
Gillis on Tuesday Nov. 13th, with  
nine members and three visitors  
present, president presiding.  
Meeting opened by singing the  
Ode and repeating the Mary Ste-  
ward Collect, in unison. The roll  
call was answered by paying the  
yearly membership fees which  
amounted to \$3.50. Minutes of  
previous meeting were read and  
approved.  
Report of the various committees  
were heard and all correspon-  
dence read. Plans for a Scotch  
concert were discussed which is  
to be held in Belfast Hall on Nov.  
30th. The members were invited  
to the home of Mrs. A. MacLellan;  
lunch, Mrs. Charles MacEachern for  
their December meeting, when roll  
call will be answered by the ex-  
change of Christmas gifts.  
The following are the new com-  
mittees: School: Mrs. Aubrey  
MacLellan; programme, Mrs. A.  
Alex Gillis and Mrs. A. MacLellan;  
lunch, Mrs. David Gillis and Mrs.  
Herman MacDougall. It was moved  
and seconded that the secretary  
treasurer be paid \$10.00 a year.  
The minutes of the last annual  
meeting were read and approved,  
and the following officers elected:

president, (re-elected) Mrs. Lee  
Smith; vice president- Mrs. D.A.  
MacTavish; secretary - treasurer  
Mrs. Charles MacEachern; audi-  
tors, (re-elected) Mrs. David Gil-  
lis and Mrs. Sinclair MacTavish.  
The convokers were all re-elected  
A vote of thanks was extended to  
the retiring officers. The meeting  
then adjourned. Lunch was served  
followed by a social hour.

**AGRICULTURAL NEWS**  
P. E. I. Department of Agriculture

**FARM FIRES**  
Fire causes many needless  
deaths each year. In rural vicin-  
ities where water hydrants and fire  
fighting equipment are non-existent,  
once a fire starts it's a mighty  
big job to get it under control.  
Sometimes this only happens after  
there has been serious loss of life  
and property damage. The increas-  
ing rural fires can only be mini-  
mized if the causes of fires are  
known and preventive measures  
taken.  
How many times have you  
heard of fires starting from defec-  
tive flues and chimneys, from  
overheating, from the use of petro-  
leum products by a person who  
wanted to speed up his fire and  
only achieved a speedy trip to the  
hospital? Hot ashes, sparks and  
open fires can also change that  
comfortable place into a night-  
marish holocaust. Is your heating  
equipment sound? Did a reputable  
person install it? The answers to  
the foregoing better be "yes" or  
you're headed for trouble.  
Suppose your stove has been in  
use for quite a while, chances are  
there's an accumulation of soot in  
the pipes. You can stop a potential  
fire right there by running a sand  
filled sack on a strong rope or  
wire down the chimney. The flexi-  
bility of the sack closes out any  
clinging soot.  
What do you store close to the  
stove? Is it combustible or in-  
flammable? Remove anything that  
could ignite. Is your home prop-  
erly wired? Do you misuse your  
electricity by overloading, too  
many plugs or substituting a  
penny for a fuse? These are all  
terrible fire hazards.

**CULLING**  
Culling the low producers is an  
important aspect of sound herd  
management that requires a great  
amount of skill. It is not always  
easy to choose the cows to be culled.  
Cornell University has prepared  
the following 18-point guide for  
culling.  
The test can be given to every  
cow in the herd. Try it out. If sev-  
eral cows' scores are low, perhaps  
they should go first. Check the fol-  
lowing statements "yes" or "no"  
for the cows under consideration.  
If all questions are checked "yes"  
it indicates culling. "Yes" an-  
swers to the first 9 questions are  
strong indications that the cow  
should be culled.  
1. If she is a first calf heifer,  
did she produce 30 per cent below  
the herd average? 2. In the first  
four months of her lactation has  
she produced less than 130 pounds  
of butter fat? 3. Is her 305-day  
M.E. lactation record below the  
average of herd mates freshening  
during the same year and season?  
4. Will she be dry 6 months  
or more? 5. Does she have a re-  
cord of mastitis? 6. Is she positive  
to Bang's disease test? 7. Does  
she have a record of breeding  
troubles? 8. Will it pay you to re-  
place this cow with a higher pro-  
ducer? 9. Will it pay you to remove  
this cow without replacing her?  
10. Is there a replacement cow  
available? 11. Is she an old cow?  
12. Did she have complications  
after last calving? 13. Does she  
have a record of milk fever or  
ketosis? 14. Is space needed for  
herd? 15. Is the price of beef  
below the average type of your  
herd? 17. Is she a slow milker?  
18. Is she a spring freshener?

**WATER SUPPLY**  
When installing electrical leads  
make sure it comes into a  
pole in the center of the yard.  
That a direct lead goes from the  
pole to the water pump. This way  
prevents serious losses if a fire  
starts. It means that water will  
still be available for fire fighting.  
Fire is merciless, and thrives on  
carelessness. Don't give it a chance  
to feed its insatiable hunger. Be  
personally responsible for prevent-  
ing fires.

**PURCHASING A SIRE**  
With artificial breeding service  
available in practically every sec-  
tion of Canada, dairymen should  
make a careful survey of their  
needs and facilities before pur-  
chasing a herd sire. The dairyman  
should ask himself, "Can I justify  
keeping a bull?" To answer this  
question he will need to consider  
the following:  
1. Will the feed and maintenance  
cost exceed the cost of artificial  
breeding? 2. How much can I  
invest in the bull I need? Can I  
purchase a satisfactory bull at that  
price? 3. Do I have a good, strong  
bull-pen with exercise yard? If  
not, can I afford to build one? 4.  
To avoid injury to myself, do I  
have proper safety precautions to  
handle a bull when breeding? 5.  
Can I afford to keep a bull until  
his daughters are producing, then  
sell him for beef if they do not  
meet my requirements? 6. Is my  
breeding programme so developed  
that I can offer attractive ad-  
vertising of animals for sale and  
command a price to justify it? 7.  
If the daughters of my next bull  
produce considerably less than  
their dams, could I stand the loss?  
8. As a dairyman, am I capable  
of developing an outstanding  
herd? 9. Are the bulls used by the  
artificial breeding association in  
my area better than I can afford?

**PIG MORTALITY**  
With the approach of cold weather  
a swine breeder in the Province  
revealed that death was caused  
by pneumonia and too much fib-  
re in the feed. This and many sim-  
ilar cases prove the value and  
importance of dry well-bedded  
quarters for pigs during the fall,  
winter and early spring periods  
says Dr. George C. Fisher, Direc-  
tor of Veterinary Services.  
Ventilation is of very great im-  
portance in a hog barn. Plans for  
construction of a cheap but ef-  
fective ventilator are available.  
If cold, clammy, damp air can-  
not be removed by ventilation  
alone, install a safe and efficient  
stove to provide extra heat for  
evaporating and lifting out the  
extra moisture from the barn.  
If electricity is available use  
heat bulbs in creeps where suck-

**Coming Events**  
Christmas Concert, Millview  
Hall, Thursday, December 20th.  
Glen Valley Christmas Concert,  
December 21st.  
Concert Stanchel School Friday,  
December 14.  
Clyde River School Christmas  
concert Thursday, December 20.  
Reserve Saturday Dec. 22nd, for  
Long Creek School, Christmas Con-  
cert.  
The New Glasgow Junior Farm-  
ers meeting in New Glasgow  
School Wednesday, Dec. 5.  
Mr. Herbert W. I. Auction post-  
poned until Dec. 11. Owing to  
death in Community.  
Dance Cardigan Legion Hall  
every Thursday night. Websters  
Orchestra. P. A. System and Can-  
teen service.  
Dance West Royalty Hall,  
Wednesday, Rolfe MacKenzie's  
Orchestra. Canteen service. 9:30  
to 12:30.  
Buying geese and ducks, Tues-  
day's and Thursday, only until  
further notice. W. R. Burns, Mal-  
den.

**POULTRY VENTILATION**

Proper ventilation of a poultry  
house can spell the difference be-  
tween profit and loss. How is your  
poultry house ventilated? The fol-  
lowing article is the first instal-  
ment of two dealing with the sub-  
ject. It was written by C. P. Hedlin  
and J. W. Garland of the Agri-  
cultural Engineering Department  
of the O. A. C. and originally  
published in the Farmers Maga-  
zine.  
Answers to your questions on  
keeping poultry houses dry and  
healthy, how to install fans, vents,  
thermostats, the importance of in-  
sulation.  
The reason for ventilating any  
livestock building is to keep a fair-  
ly even temperature and to re-  
move moisture produced by the  
animals. For best results, the  
poultry house temperature should  
not be less than 35 F. Forty-five  
degrees is about right.  
In addition to temperature con-  
trol, the prevention of moisture  
condensation is very important. In  
winter, condensation on the walls  
and ceiling present a problem. In  
order to prevent condensation,  
much of the moisture given off by  
the birds must be removed by ven-  
tilating the house.  
Wet floors and wet litter present  
another problem in poultry houses.  
Part of this problem is sometimes  
a result of moisture penetrating  
through the floor from poorly drain-  
ed soil under the pen. Placing a  
layer of coarse gravel on the  
ground before laying the floor  
provides underdrainage. A floor  
made of a good grade of concrete  
will also aid in preventing moisture  
from seeping through the floor.  
The amount of air movement  
needed for ventilation varies from  
season to season. In the summer,  
temperature control is important  
and a large volume of air is needed  
to carry away the heat resulting  
from the hours of sunshine. The  
amount of heat entering the house  
from the sun in summer may be re-  
duced by placing the window in a

**VENTILATION SYSTEMS**  
The two general types of systems  
in use are the gravity system and  
the forced-air system. A number  
of gravity systems have been in use  
for many years. Some of the more  
common ones are those with flues  
extending through the roof, those  
with adjustable horizontal slots at  
the front of the house and those  
with tip-in windows or with slid-  
ing windows.  
All of them depend for their op-  
eration on wind and on a difference  
in the density of cold and warm  
air which causes the cold air to  
drop to the floor and the warm  
air to rise. Since they all depend  
to some extent on wind, ventilation  
rates may be very low during  
calm periods. This may result in  
high humidity in the house with a  
considerable amount of condensa-  
tion and high odor.  
The forced-air system requires  
the use of a fan and motor for air  
movement. The exhaust fan ven-  
tilation system is most commonly  
used. When this system is used,  
air is blown out of the house by  
the fan and is replaced by air flow  
into the house through properly  
placed inlets. This system has sev-  
eral advantages over the gravity  
system.  
There is no dependence on wind.  
The fan may be thermostatically  
controlled and will then operate  
continuously when the tempera-  
ture of the house is higher than  
that set on the thermostat and  
will not operate when the tempera-  
ture is below that set on the ther-  
mostat.  
When a forced-air ventilation  
system has been properly install-  
ed and is operating satisfactorily,  
very little manual control is re-  
quired to maintain the desired  
temperature.

**TIPS**  
The violence, the confusion, the  
clashing motives abroad in the  
world die away while I am with  
Tops, a being so friendly, so direct,  
so simple. His whole-hearted joy  
and excitement and appreciation  
when I go up the lane with him  
toward the home of his dog-friends  
is guaranteed to clear one's vision.  
What a performance he puts on  
for my benefit! He seizes a  
dry twig, bites into it ravenously,  
runs in circles with it, then drops  
it and pretends to bite my feet,  
jumps upon me and kisses my  
hands — then bounds away over  
the fields, then back to me, then  
away he races stopping at the  
turn of the lane to make sure I  
am following. Lassie, his favorite  
pal, hears him coming. His tips  
down flat in the road and waits  
till she is a few feet away — then  
what a meeting! Embracing —  
chase — mock-biting — yet though  
Lassie is four times the size of  
Tops, never has he received the  
tiniest bite. Sometimes unworthy  
human beings are compared to  
dogs. Let no one in my presence  
cast such an unmerited slur upon  
them.  
**BLUE-JAYS**  
Tops and I are bird-watchers.  
He is a bird-chaser too, but I

**NOTICE**

With every \$4 worth of gas,  
Prestone will be sold at  
\$3.25 per gallon.  
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HOT TURKEY DINNER**  
COMMUNITY CENTRE  
WEDNESDAY & THURSDAY, DEC. 5 & 6  
5 to 7  
TICKETS \$1.00

**APPOINTED DIRECTOR**

**MONREAL (CP)** — Sir Arch-  
bald Nye, former high commis-  
sioner for the United Kingdom in  
Canada, has been appointed a di-  
rector of the Royal Bank of Can-  
ada, it was announced Tuesday.

**Trade Old Floors  
For "NEW"  
This  
Weekend!**  
Grade VI — 1. Brendon Mc-  
Quaid; 2. Blair MacLeod; 3. Lloyd  
MacFadyen.  
Grade V — 1. Wayne MacKinnon;  
2. Sheldon MacKinnon; 3.  
Jimmy McQuaid.  
Grade IV — 1. Justine McQuaid  
2. Genevieve McQuaid.  
Grade III — 1. Marie Osborne;  
2. Sandra MacDonald; 3. Neil  
MacFadyen.  
Teacher: Anita Murray.

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old, worn, scratched,  
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**A FAIL-PROOF PROM**  
**It's SELF-NEUTRALIZING!**  
• "Takes" every time  
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• Springier end-curls  
**EASY AS A-B-C!**  
**The Spring of the curl proves it's a PROM!**

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**KAUFMAN "Foamtread" HOUSE SHOES**  
**For "the walk that relaxes"**  
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**LONG WEAR — "Foamtread" soles are welded to the uppers — they will not separate... soft leather outsole lasts longer than the thickest leather sole — can't wear out. Insist on genuine Kaufman "Foamtreads".**  
**SOOTHING COMFORT — With their bouncy "bubble-rubber" midsoles that cushion every step, they feature a soft, flexible leather outsole that cannot scuff floors or furniture.**  
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