

The P.E.I. Shellfish Association also sponsors controlled harvests in the East River at Wright's Creek, above and below the Hillsborough Bridge, and in Seal River.

The smaller quahaugs can be eaten fresh on the half shell while the larger ones are processed for chowders. The flavour is most delicious, somewhat like a bar clam.

Regulations controlling the harvest of clams are expected to be promulgated (the process by which they become law) this summer. These regulations will require licencing for commercial harvesting while the recreational digger will not be licenced. A recreational digger will be allowed a maximum possession limit of 300 clams. Species defined as clams include soft-shells (*Mya arenaria*), bar clams (*Spisula solidissima*), and bay quahaugs.

Prince Edward Island, being in the Southern Gulf of St. Lawrence, is located in an area termed the "Magdalen Pocket" and a number of species found along our shores are also common to the eastern United States between Cape Cod and Cape Hatteras.

A general knowledge of the seashells and the flora (plants) and fauna (animals) found in the intertidal zone adds interest to a walk along the seashore. Kenneth L. Gorner's book *Atlantic Seashore* and E.L. Bousfield's *Canadian Atlantic Seashells* both provide a wealth of information.

#### THE GREAT STORM AND THE DOVEKIE WRECK by Bruce C. Pigot

A Halifax account of the storm, published in the Guardian on October 26, 1930, reported a number of vessels aground in the wake of the storm. In addition, a number suffered broken spars and wrecked and tangled rigging and sails. It goes on to say the winds increased in violence, first blowing from the south and southwest and then veering to the northeast, all the while accompanied by driving rain. The storm was more severely felt from Cape Tormentine to Richibucto.

Another newspaper account (Guardian October 27, 1930) tells of a steam dredge entering Summerside Harbour in bad shape after receiving a buffeting from the storm.

The Charlottetown Weather Office, when contacted about the storm, responded with the following information. "Wind speed and direction are not available but the temperature on 27 October, 1930 was 40 degrees F. and the precipitation in the form of rain totaled 1.75 inches on October 26 and 0.7 inches on October 27, 1930."

Evidence of the storms severity are found in the notes and writings of Blythe Hurst Sr. He states that "during the great easterly storm of October 26, 1930, many Dovekies were blown inland and perished."

In the November 8th, 1930 Guardian he says that "reports from other sources would show that the storm destroyed a large number of Dovekies." Hurst's (Aug. 15, 1965) records state "Of the one Dovekie found on his farm at Brackley Beach, that it was one of some hundreds driven ashore, great numbers found on P.E.I."

He records (Guardian, Nov. 8, 1930) of the one found on his farm, "It was so exhausted it did not resist capture and in spite of all care it died during the night."