NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARINGS

Before

The School Division No. 1 Inquiries Commission

in

THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY CHAMBER
Provincial Building, Charlottetown

on

THURSDAY, JUNE 2 at 10:30 A.M. (A.S.T.)
for Residents of Central Royalty

and on

THURSDAY, JUNE 2 at 2 P.M. (A.S.T.)

for Residents of East Royalty, South Winsloe and other areas within Division No. 1 not yet heard from.

Other interested persons who may wish to present evidence may do so at this time. Representations may be made orally or by written submission.

Dorothy W. Saunders,
Secretary for the Commission.

DWELLING AND FARM FOR SALE

IN VILLAGE OF CARDIGAN
ESTATE HERMAN P. SMITH

Dwelling house comprises seven rooms, asphalt roof, large barn, together with 50 acres of land, 40 acres clear and 10 under wood and lumber. For particulars and inspection apply John Mulligan, Cardigan, or the undersigned.

MacPHEE & TRAINOR,
Solicitors.

AUCTION SALE

OF MODERN AND ANTIQUE FURNITURE AT THE
W. I. BUILDING, EXHIBITION GROUNDS
SATURDAY, MAY 28 AT 2 P. M.

I am instructed by the executor of the estate of Benjamin Rogers to sell by public auction the following: Mahogany tables, walnut tables, mahogany rocker, walnut rocker, mahogany chest of drawers, mahogany chairs and walnut chairs, rosewood chairs, walnut desk, maple bedroom suite, two bed springs and mattresses, bed davenport with two chairs, antique sofa, fire screen, carpet sweepers, electric washer, G. E. refrigerator, McClary electric range, suitable for cottage, electric appliances, china and cut glass and other small articles.

W. M. BEATON, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE

ABERDEEN-ANGUS

Glen Angus Stock Farm, in association with Nova Scotia Artificial Breeders' Co-op Ltd., will offer for sale by public auction, absolutely without reserve, a carload of registered Aberdeen-Angus cattle consisting of 20 females and six bulls, at the Maritime Winter Fair Buildings, Amherst, N.S., at 1 p.m. on Saturday, June 4. All cattle are from federally accredited herds, and all females calfhood vaccinated. Catalogue will be mailed on request to W. L. HAM, Glen Angus Stock Farm, 161 Queen Street W., Guelph, Ont.

FOR SALE

VILLAGE HOME AND STORE PROPERTY
AT ORWELL COVE

Excellent house, all conveniences, large store and three warehouses, all in good condition.

Apply—

K. J. & K. M. MARTIN,
Charlottetown.

FOR SALE

Two race horses—Judge Morris, trotter 9 years old, 2:09 2/5, by Nibble Hanover 1:58 3/4, won his first two starts at Sydney Sport Centre May 24th in 1:05 1/5 and 1:06.

Farscud, 2:07 1/5, 6 years old by Spud Hanover, 2:03, free-legged pacer, good mannered, sound and trained in 2:30; also all racing equipment. Horses may be seen at Joe McDonald's Stables, at Sport Centre, Sydney. Reason for selling going out of business.

ANGUS MORRISON,
Manaw, Glace Bay.

FOR SALE

Very attractive single dwelling situated in an excellent location in the Brighton area containing three rooms, hall and sun porch on the ground floor, three bedrooms and bathroom on the second floor. Rumpus room in basement. Hot water heating, oil furnace. Garage. Large lot.

For further particulars
Apply,

EASTERN TRUST Company

154 Richmond Street

Timely Notes On Fur Farming

The annual meeting of the Prince Edward Island Fur Breeders Association will be held in the board room in the Department of Agriculture Tuesday, May 31. All members of this association are urgently requested to be in attendance. It has been one of the mainstays in the operation of fur farming here since its inception in 1929. Many will remember the first fox prize show which was held in the Exhibition Building at Charlottetown with over 700 entries. Shows have been continued ever since and later when the building burned down the new fox Pavilion was erected with one of the finest show rooms to be found anywhere. The association in addition to holding exhibitions of live foxes also held pelt shows for many years until the quantity of pelts became so small that it was not worth while continuing that practice. As the industry is now showing signs of returning life it is up to every fox breeder to lend aid to make it possible to continue the live show which is in addition to foxes, a mink show.

The 35th annual general meeting of the Canadian National Silver Fox Breeders' Association will be held at the head office Summerside on Tuesday, June 14, commencing at 10.00 a.m. DST. The financial statement for the year ending October 31, 1954, has been issued to members and shows liabilities, nil, surplus, $180,392.52, which certainly means that it is in a flourishing financial condition. The secretary-treasurer is Vernon Matthew, Summerside.

A six-point warning to prospective chinchilla farmers has been issued by the Better Business Bureau of New York, Inc., through that organization's "Monthly Memo." The BBB points out that many "uninformed" persons have discovered that "unfortunately, dollars do not multiply as rapidly as these Andean rodents." The bureau is critical of "newspapers as well as radio and television networks" which have been carrying advertising promising "quick riches to the owners of a pair or two" of the chinchilla animals. The six points of warning follow:

1. "There is at present no one accepted standard" for grading chinchilla. 2. "Inferior animals are frequently sold. Poor grade stock . . . will not yield salable pelts or salable breeders." 3. Fur auction results show "that while excellent pelts may be marketable at certain times, pelts which are not up to standard are either nonsalable or salable at a price which justifies neither the original investment nor the cost of raising the animals." 4. To maintain standards, "serious" breeders may periodically have to cull their animals. 5. "Certain promoters offer to buy back offspring" but often at a very disappointing price. 6. Raising any livestock requires general breeding knowledge. Raising of chinchilla requires "additional technical skill," the BBB emphasizes.

Three bandits, two of them armed, held up Sam Brown of Bobby Brown Furs, Inc. at 307 - 7th Ave., New York, last week and escaped with an estimated $50,000 worth in mink stoles. Mr. Brown and his wife arrived at their show rooms at 9.10 a.m. to be greeted by the robbers. The premises had been opened shortly before by Sam Feldman, an employee of Mr. Brown, who was held at bay by the gunmen. Before helping themselves to three cartons of mink garments the gunmen bound with rope Mr. and Mrs. Brown, Mr. Feldman and three other fur trade people who entered the showroom while the robbery was in process. Lt. Peter Devers of the 14th Precinct said over 100 garments worth about $50,000 had been taken. Mr. Brown said the loss was covered by insurance.

At Anning, Chadwick and Keiver sale in London last week Russian mink males were firm but females declined up to 10 per cent. Sable selling was concluded with colored goods stronger. Americans took the majority of the 100 per cent sables that were disposed of. Ranch mink, Russian, was also 100 per cent sold. Top prizes for sable was $52. Poorer grades sold down as low as $35. Wild mink Siberian, sold up to $27.50. Ranch mink, Russian, sold up to $23.80, Czech, $21, Scandinavian $20, mutation mink, Canadian Breath of Spring, $35, Scandinavian Silverblu $27.

The Mutation Mink Breeders Association of Elkhorn, Wis., has issued a statement that it has no intention of dropping its rights to the trademarks Jasmine, Cerulean and Lutetia, states Harold W. Reid, chairman of the EMBA advertising committee. The only trademarks being relinquished by the Association, according to Mr. Reid, are the three denied last December by a federal court — Silverblu, Royal Pastel and Topaz. These have been replaced by Argenta, Autumn Haze and Desert Gold.

Revillon Freres, which is owned by Hudson's Bay Company, state that there is a new cape trend in the making of furs. First sign of it was last season's switch to the cape look in stoles which, in Mr. Raran's opinion, are passe in any other form. Current inspiration for it is the return of the cloth cape and cape costume both here and abroad. But the major reason why Mr. Haran looks to the revival of capes in all lengths as a fashion significance of 1955 is the dominance of the slim silhouette and the introduction of the tunic line in ready to wear.

The Fur Trade Journal of Canada in its May issue has a column entitled Twenty-five Years Ago — May, 1930 . . . These are extracts from it . . Pelt prices established at recent sales showed the following: Red fox brought a top of $51.50; fisher brought $210 to $295; otter $54 to $83; blue fox $140 to $195; marten $54 to $59; silver fox selected half to three-quarter silvers brought $225 to $320. Mink were also bringing fine prices, Quebec darks $53.50, Nova Scotia up to $28, northern Ontario up to $38 and Western Canada up to $37.

In reference to the above we may say that we have a distinct recollection of the year 1930 as Mr. McLure and the writer were buying furs for the Hudson's Bay Company of London, England. We bought a large quantity, paid real good prices and went over to England to attend the auctions where they were disposed of. The effect of the stock market break in New York the previous fall did not seem to affect the pelt market in London that year, in fact 1931 pelts were fairly good in London but 1932 there was a very severe drop and the average we made up that year was somewhere between $35 and $40. The low prices continued for two or three years and then in 1935 there was a distinct improvement which continued and was really strong in 1936. The big drop did not occur until 1939.

TO A BIRD

Sweet bird, but were thy tender fortunes mine—
Not in rich beauty hallow'd to the day,
And resting in pastoral eglantine,
Among the leaves, dreaming the night away
In full-blown vision of the ripening morn,
Or dreading winter's fell and furious waste—
Grief without grievance; bedded and unborn,
A moment's dearth onto a year's repast—
No—yet still fortunate, steadfast and pure,
Scarf'd up and tempered to the alien night;
From out our sick conceptions to endure
No more, at last, the bonds of Eremite!
And still to cease like passion with a sigh;
No more than this, yet seem it rich to die!

—Danny McCarron
Montague, P.E.I.

Unqualified Success Of Inoculations In Canada

By HAROLD MORRISON
Canadian Press Staff Writer

OTTAWA (CP) — Canada has inoculated about 750,000 children with the Salk polio vaccine so far —without a single report of a child becoming ill from it.

"The double safety check on production is paying off," a federal health department spokesman said. "There has been only one report of a child becoming ill with polio after receiving the vaccine and it was found to have been infected with the virus before getting its first injection."

The spokesman said about 750,000 children have received at least one injection, with the required two shots completed in half that number.

MILLIONS BY JULY

By July, when the polio season begins climbing towards its peak, Canada hopes to have at least 1,000,000 children protected with two shots. All provinces have agreed to abide by vaccine perfecter Dr. Jonas Salk's recommendation to give the third shot seven months later.

With a population of 15,000,000, Canada's demands for the vaccine have been high and supplies scarce. There have been few reports of parents balking at the inoculation program.

Mothers have camped for hours on the doorsteps of some clinics, demanding protection for their children. One doctor who had supplies for a few persons said he made a number of enemies when he told patients he had the vaccine. He couldn't fill the demands.

MADE IN CANADA

Supplies—except for 13,000 triple doses imported from a U.S. commercial firm last month—are produced from only one Canadian Course: the University of Toronto's Connaught laboratories.

The University of Montreal's Institute of Microbiology is expected to go into full-scale production next fall.

All supplies from Connaught are double-checked for safety and effectiveness: First at the laboratories and then again at the federal hygiene laboratories here. Authorities say a few batches have been thrown out, mostly because the tests are very stringent.

They say the double check is the reason there are no reports of illness.

Connaught is producing for the provinces, the federal government putting up half the cost. Imports of U.S. vaccine were halted when reports of faulty production emerged in the U.S. No further American supplies will be permitted this summer.

At
YOUR STORE
or DRUGGIST

TIP OF THE WEEK

FROM YOUR MASTER DEALER

CRUWY'S BROS.
BROOKFIELD P. E. I.

TIP NO. 43

At the end of 4th week change your turkeys to Master Turkey Starter Krums. Keep them on this feed for the next 5 weeks.

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

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

FEEDERS WHO KEEP RECORDS USE MASTER

NEWSY NOTES

By J. A. Clark, B.Sc.

THE BARREL

The origin of the word barrel is uncertain. It was common to the Romance languages and has been applied to many cylindrical vessels. The art of making barrels, known as cooperage, is of great antiquity. Pliny ascribed its invention to the inhabitants of the Alpine Valleys. The rolling avalanche may have supplied the idea that led to the making of a vessel that woud transport materials by rolling instead of lifting and carrying them. The Celtric form of the name barrel appears in the Gaelic "baraill" and is derived from the English.

The ingenious Chinese people, who in ancient times made the mariner's compass and many outstanding devices that have greatly benefited the human race, did not create the barrel nor any similar container.

The ancient craft of making barrels was practised in Britain by her Roman conquerors, as shown by the fact that barrels and casks similar to those now in use have been unearthed from sites of Roman settlements. The barrel was in common use by the Romans in the early Christian era. The manufacture of barrels evidently died out in Britain following the Roman period, and was reintroduced by the Anglo-Saxons, since the name cooper and cooperage and other trade names are of Germanic origin.

The construction of the barrel is ingeniously adapted so that it combines great strength with lightness. It resists pressure from without by the arched arrangement of the staves; the hoops, which are seldom less than three in number between the middle and each end, secure it from the expansive force of the gases within that are often generated by the contents of the barrel.

The barrel is a hollow, cylindrical vessel, usually slightly bulging in the middle, sometimes described as a double conoid, as its diameter diminishes toward each end. Most barrels were formerly made of wooden staves, bound together with hoops, the ends were closed by circular heads. There is a bunghole in the centre of one of the staves for filling, emptying and for the escape of gases that may generate from the contents.

In form the barrel is most convenient for the transportation of many commodities. As a container of liquids, solids or produce, it may be moved about readily, it can be rolled up or down a considerable incline by the use of a comparatively small amount of physical energy, or rapidly swung aboard ship by a hoist with grappling hooks placed under the chine or ends of the staves. In former days the bulk of many ships' cargoes was stored in barrels or casks. Coopers were essential as part of every crew when wooden ships and iron men sailed the seven seas" to secure raw materials for industry.

COOPERAGE

The making of barrels, casks and hogsheads was a specialized carpentry trade known as cooperage. It required a great deal of skill to make tight barrels, and the trade had no connection with the making of coops to confine small animals. In Great Britain the Worshipful Company of Coopers secu ' a charter from King Henry VIII, in 1501, which was renewed in 1661. An act of Parliament of 1531-32 authorized the company to examine all barrels and casks made in London and its suburbs and mark those approved. This duty continued until the 18th century. The company still exists, but its activities now are mainly confined to the administration of charitable funds.

The making of barrels was divided into two distinct classes depending upon the character of what they were to contain; The first class consisted of tight or what was called wet barrels, for liquids or substances that would waste or leak in transit. The second class, slack or dry barrels were made to contain fruit, vegetables and non-perishable materials. The demand was largely for tight barrels and oak staves were preferred for these because of their strength and durability.

The staves were wider in the middle to give the barrel a bulge and they had their edges properly bevelled to make them fit closely together throughout their entire length when placed in the set up, or raise of the barrel. In assembling the barrel, as many staves as were necessary were set upright in a circular frame, and around their lower halves were fitted truss hoops which held them in place until the permanent hoops were put on.

The upper ends of the staves were drawn together by means of a rope passed around them and tightened by a windlass until other truss hoops could be dropped over them, the staves being steamed or heated to enable the bending of them freely into shape. The two ends were then finished to receive the heads, by forming a chine or bevel on the extremities of the staves and a grove into which the heads fit. Finally the heads and permanent hoops are put in place. When the heads are made of two or more pieces of wood they are joined together by wooden dowel pins.

The dry barrels have been made in many ways, some for flour and sugar were constructed similar to the wet barrels. Those for fruits and vegetable usually have much straighter sides so they will pack more closely. Sheets of veneer wood have been used, similar to cheese boxes. These veneer sheets have had narrow triangle pieces sawn out around either edge to allow the hoops to draw the ends together enough to form a bulge in the center of the barrel. Barrels to hold crude oil and its products are made of steel and referred to as oil drums. They are straight sided and are provided with moulded rings on which they may be rolled.

THE BARREL AS A MEASURE

It is interesting to note that oil, gasoline etc., are sold by the gallon but measured by the barrel. This dates back to 1866 when 30 oil producers including a Dr. Egbert at Oil Creek, Pennsylvania, announced that they would sell their oil by the gallon only. They gave an allowance of 2 gallons of crude oil in favor of the buyer for each 40 gallons gauge and this established a 42 gallon measure for crude oil. In 1872 this was adopted as a standard barrel by the Petrolem Producers Association and approved by the United States Congress in 1918.

In 1707 during Queen Anne's reign, the wine gallon was legalized. Its size was the equivalent of 231 cubic inches. The United States Congress in 1836 legally established the Queen Anne wine gallon of 231 cubic inches. It remains as the U. S. standard measure of capacity. Thus 42 United States gallons equal 9.702 cubic inches or one barrel.

In 1824 the Imperial gallon was adopted as the statutory measure of Great Britain and most of the Commonwealth. Its capacity is based on the volumn of 10 pounds of water weighed [illegible] in specific conditions. It equals 277.274 cubic inches and so imperial gallons equal 9.704 cubic inches. Thus a Canadian barrel of 35 Imperial gallons and a U. S. barrel of 42 U. S. gallons hold approximately the same amount of oil and are the oil barrels of commerce today.

Science Degree

Photgraphed (above) is Stephen S. Hessian, Jr., who graduated on May 19 from St. Francis Xavier University of Antigonish, N.S., with a Bachelor of Science degree, majoring in Physics.

Mr. Hessian completed his early school years in Montague, graduating from Grade XI in 1951. He then entered St. Francis Xavier to study science and engineering. Last year Mr. Hessian received his engineering diploma, and this year completed the four year Science course.

Mr. Hessian plans to enter McGill University, Montreal, in the fall to continue his studies in Mechanical Engineering. He is the son of Mr. S. S. Hessian, Q. C., and Mrs. Hessian of Montague, P. E. I.

LONDON (Reuters)—A would-be voter showed up at the polls Thursday and admitted he couldn't read or write and didn't know the names of the candidates.

exciting partner for the man who's going places!

In De Soto's motion-designed beauty, you'll find that every detail compliments your good taste.

Here's all the spirited performance, all the eager power you could wish for. In every way this new kind of automobile is a styling and engineering triumph of Chrysler Corporation. No wonder the distinctive DeSoto handles with an ease that seems to sense your commands!

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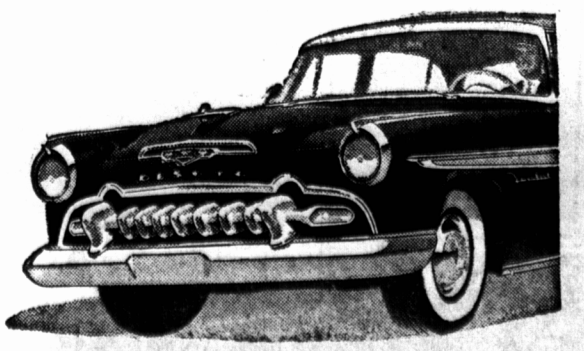

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