Timely Notes On Fur Farming

A despatch in a New York fur magazine states that Japan has started to export ranch mink skins for this season in small quantities. The average price is reported to be about $82 per skin. About five years hence the ranches in Hokaido will be able to produce approximately 30,000 pelts a year for export, according to figure compiled by the Japan Raw Fur Association. The survey shows that 319 breeders have been importing since 1953. More than half of their mink have been brought in by Toho Mink Company and the rest have been divided between Hokaido government and other smaller ranches. This is just one small mink breeding establishment in Japan but we understand it has been financed by American money.

Mrs. Don Pearson of Minneapolis, Minnesota, is the winner of the Palomino Name the Mink Contest. Mrs. Pearson won with the name Diadem, which has been selected by the Mutation Mink Breeders Association as the trademark name for EMBA pelts produced by Palomino, buff and similarly colored mink from member ranches. Of the nearly 2,000 separate entries of more than 10,000 names received in the contest from fur farmers throughout the United States, Canada and other countries, five persons submitted the name Diadem. Mrs. Pearson was declared the winner on the basis of the earlier postmark of her entry. As her reward for submitting the name of Diadem first Mrs. Pearson will receive a trio of palomino mink for her own herd.

There has been quite a bit of worry in the United States about feeding raw unwashed tripe and a writer in the U. S. Fur Rancher says that if a mink rancher is to use beef tripe this summer and fall and wants to pick the safest product, certainly scalded beef tripe would be the choice. This is not to say that raw, thoroughly washed beef tripe cannot be used but it would be somewhat of a gamble at this time to feed breeder mink any tripe that is not entirely clean. The heat treatment used in scalding tripe will not destroy silbestrol but does help to get a clean product. Where possible some ranchers may find it worth while to feed raw tripe to mink which they know will be pelted. There is no particular reason to advise against this.

It is generally agreed that production is down this year. Everyone would like to know why. Many feel that exclusion of tripe from the diet may have had something to do with poor production. This was undoubtedly the most wide spread change in rations this past spring. Of course, no one will ever know for sure what caused poor rpoduction. Perhaps it was not the exclusion of tripe that did it but the substitution of products of lower nutritional value.

Robert Dunkel, secretary of the Wisconsin Fur Breeders Association, Athens, Wis., has a page ad in the U. S. Fur Rancher headed, Don't Wait Until Disaster Strikes It Will Be Too Late Then! Join your fellows ranchers in a disaster program by joining the Wisconsin Fur Breeders Association Now. The cost of joining the association is, memberhip fees of $3.00 and a signed rebate card of one-quarter of one per cent of total pelt sales. This goes into a fund which will be used in case of disaster.

President Arthur MacArthur of the EMBA has announced that Otto Grosse of Northwood Fur Farms of Cary, Ill., has joined EMBA. Mr. Grosse made a statement saying that he was just as glad to be in EMBA as they were to have him back. That ever since the inception of fur farming organizations he had been a strong advocate for co-operation advertising and promotion and that even in his Fellow Rancher letters when he was not a member of EMBA, he advocated selling through EMBA and urged members to attend their meetings and listen to all the Association's program and promotions. He feels that EMBA has a terrific program which if carried out properly can cover every section of the world and that he will support the EMBA promotions in every division.

In all-chicken mink feed, without the heads, is announced by Husky Food Products, Inc., Weycote, Pa. The feed consists of the wings, necks, backs, feet (less nails), and gizzards of broilers four to six weeks of age, with 2½ dozen whole eggs in each 100 pounds. It is pressure cooked. No cereal water, or filler of any kind is added. This protein feed is packed in 30-35 lb. frozen blocks An analysis has been conducted and the following is the report: We have just completed an analysis of the reproductive tract of some mice that we have been using to test the chicken waste that you delivered to a nearby rancher. This is the product you call Husky Mink Food. As far as we can see, there is no substance in it that is etrogenic above the usual level of meat. The animals (mice) were fed nothing but the product for several days before killing, so if artificial estrogen was present it would have shown up at once. We are using food from this batch to feed out own mink." If the above food is proved to be as good as the test seems to be it would be possible when large scale chicken killing gets under way in this country to have the same product made here and it would be a very reasonably priced food for mink.

We had a visit this wek from George MacNeil, who had just returned from attending the funeral of his father A. K. "Ollie" MacNeill, at Fort Qu'appelle, Sask. George said he had arrived prior to his father's death and conversed with him and that his Dad knew his case was hopeless but was quite resigned. The funeral was the largest ever seen in that locality, with prominent persons from all over Saskatchewan attending. The Hon. Mr. Gardiner, Minister of Agriculture, flew out from Ottawa to attend the funeral. The floral tributes were many and everyone from the humblest citizen expressed regret at the passing of the pioneer who had done so much for his home in the West.

George, reading about the opportunities in Newfoundland for Mink farming, decided last fall to locate there and went there and acquired land and built a ranch on which he has a shed 32 x 400 feet and fitted it up with the latest equipment for watering and feeding. On the 2nd of January he left Fort Qu'Appelle with a trailer 40 feet long, which is really a modern home. Everything went lovely until they hit New Brunswick when storms and bad roads made travelling very difficult. The trip which should have occupied only ten days, ran into sixteen — in one case they were ten hours going sixty miles. Eventually, however, they reached Newfoundland and on the 5th of April the plane which had been chartered, flew in 1,375 female mink all of which had been bred in the West. The production this year from these will be over 3,000.

Asked why he had chosen Newfoundland he said because of the lower feed costs there. Horse meat had gone up to 14 cents a pound in the West and in a few years horses will be unprocurable for feed purposes. In Newfoundland the ranchers have stablished a food kitchen of their own where all the whale meat is ground and mixed with cereals and delivered to the ranchers. It is a cooperative venture and the cost per pound will be in the vicinity of 4 to 5 cents, which will make possible, with labor saving devices which he has put in, to grow mink at about $8 or $9 which will leave a good margin of profit. He is confident that there is no place in America where mink can be grown as cheaply and the rancher there fitted up as he is, can compete with those anywhere with the possible exception of Japan where labor is so cheap. Mr. MacNeill is a young man of splendid physique and can take his place in any walk of life and we were indeed pleased to see him and tell him how much we regretted the death of his beloved father, "Ollie", whom we had known intimately for many years.

WHILE THE SUN SHINES

There is no substitute for "Hard Work" in hay-making which is under way all over the Island and promises to be a bumper crop. The above scene is typical of hundreds throughout the Island this week.

—(W .Taylor Photo).

BIRTHS

MacMillan—At St. Luke's Hospital, Lennox, Mass., July 19, 1955, to Mr. and Mrs. Gavan MacMillan, a son, Thomas Ambrose.

BENTLEY—At the P. E. I. Hospital on July 27, 1955, to Mr. and Mrs. George Bentley, a son, weight 8 lbs., 2 ozs.

WOOD — At the P E. I. Hospital on July 27, 1955, to Mr. and Mrs. Hollis Wood, Hazelbrook, a son, Ronnie Hollis.

JOLLIMORE—At the Prince County Hospital, July 22, 1955, to Mr. and Mrs. Robert Jollimore, (nee Olive Stavert), French River, a daughter, Edyth Marion. Weight 7 lbs. 11 ozs.

McCARVILLE—At the Charlottetown Hospital on July 23, 1955, to Mr. and Mrs. R.J. McCarville, Mt. Edward Road, a son, Ronald Joseph Gerard, 7 lbs., 4 ozs.

STEWART — At the P. E. I. Hospital on July 22, 1955, to Mr. and Mrs. Winston Stewart (nee Beth Boswall) Dunstaffnage, a daughter, 6 lbs., 14½ ozs.

STEWART — At the Prince County Hospital Saturday, July 23rd, to Mr. and Mrs. George Stewart (nee Bessie Moore) a daughter Susan Faye, 7 lbs. 12 ozs.

ENMAN — At the P. E. I. Hospital on July 22, 1955, to Mr. and Mrs. Clifford Enman, a son Robert Roy, 7 lbs. 9 ozs.

COULSON — At the Prince County Hospital, on July 23, 1955, to Mr. and Mrs. Leighton Coulson, of Sea View, a son.

FORD—At the P. E. I. Hospital July 25th, 1955, to Mr. and Mrs. Curtis Ford, Glasgow Road, a daughter, 6 lbs., 2 ozs.

LLEWELLYN — At St. Joseph's Hospital, Hamilton, Ontario, on July 21, to Mr. and Mrs. Reigh Lewellyn (nee Joan Lanigan), a daughter, weight 8 lbs. 11 oz.

WEBSTER—At the Prince County Hospital on July 25, 1955, to Mr. and Mrs. Vernie Webster, Augustine Cove, a son.

MacPHEE — At the Prince Edward Island Hospital on July 25th, 1955, to Mr. and Mrs. Everett MacPhee (nee Alice MacDougall of Grand View), a son, Donald Ronald, weighing 7 lbs. 14 ozs.

DUPLESSIS — At the P. E. I. Hospital July 25, 1955 to Mr. and Mrs. Frank Duplessis (nee Muriel LeFurgey) Charlottetown, a son, Harold Johnson. Weight 7 lbs. 6 ozs.

MAYHEW—To Mr. and Mrs. Robert Mayhew, Charlottetown, at the P. E. I. Hospital, July 26th, 1955, a son.

MacPHEE—At the Prince Edward Island Hospital on July 25, 1955, to Mr. and Mrs. Everett MacPhee (nee Alice MacDougall of Grand View), a son, Donald Roland, weighing 7 lbs., 14 ozs.

READY — At the Charlottetown Hospital on July 24th, 1955, to Mr. and Mrs. John E. Ready (nee Anne MacCormack, R.N.) a son, John Edward. Weight 5 lbs. 13 ozs.

McINNIS — At the Charlottetown Hospital on July 28, 1955, to Mr. and Mrs. J. Houlton McInnis, a daughter, weight 7 lbs., 6 ozs.

SHEPHERD — At the Kings County Hospital, Montague, July 24, to Mr. and Mrs. Francis Shepherd, Cardigan, a daughter, weight 7 lbs. 1/2 oz.

MacDONALD—At the P.E.I. Hospital on July 27, 1955, to Mr. and Mrs. Steve MacDonald (nee Sally Carver), a son.

MATHESON — At the Kings County Hospital, Montague, July 22, to Mr. and Mrs. Harold Matheson, St. Peters, a daughter, Shirley Mae. Weight 9 lbs.

MITCHELL — At the Prince Edward Island Hospital on July 22, 1955, to Mr. and Mrs. Robert Mitchell, Village Green, a son.

JOHNSTON—At the Prince County Hospital July 24th, to Mr. and Mrs. Eric Johnston, Summerside (nee Dorothy Hubbard), a boy, 7 lbs. 13 ozs.

MARRIAGES

ANDREWS - TAYLOR — At Kensington Presbyterian Manse on July 20th, by Rev. E. H. Bean, Bessie Geraldine, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Taylor, Granville, to John Lowell, son of Mr. and Mrs. John Andrews, Norboro.

CURRIE-DEWAR—At Zion Presbyterian Manse on July 16th by Rev. W. H. Brown, Dorothy Phyllis, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. W. Dewar to Frank Vernon, son of Mr. and Mrs. Vernon D. Currie, both of Charlottetown.

ELDER - MacDOUGALL — At Zion Presbyterian Manse Saturday, July 23rd, 1955 by the Rev. W. Harold Brown, Rose Marie MacDougall of Charlottetown to Vernon Standart Elder of Sussex, N. B.

NICHOLSON - CRANE — At St Andrews Manse, Montague, by Rev. D. A. Campbell, on Thursday, July 21, Mary Isobell, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Crane, to Ralph, son of Mr. and Mrs. Angus Nicholson, Lorne Valley.

DEATHS

GARDINER — Suddenly at Cape Traverse, July 23, 1955, Haszard B. Gardiner, in his 56th year.

LAVERS — Suddenly at the New Glasgow Hospital, New Glasgow, N. S., on July 22nd, David Dingwell Lavers in his 65th year.

CAMPBELL—At Kensington July 25, 1955. Mrs. Minnie Campbell, in her 87th year.

NICOLLE—Died at Guernsey Cove on July 25, Miss Louisa Margaret Nicolle, age 93 years.

W.C.T.U. NOTES

WHAT ROAD FOR THE JUVENILE?

Billy was given only a small allowance each week, so inadequate that he was always kidded about it by his buddies; yet his parents would not let him work. Motivated by a need for money, he responded to the jeers of his friends by stealing automobile caps. Soon the police caught him in the act. He was warned and released, and his shocked parents, after lecturing him, forbade his going out with his friends again. Billy went anyway, and before long learned a better way to steal. After three months he was convicted of a more serious crime. Now he is in reform school, where it is doubtful that he will change. Billy is only thirteen.

Virginia looks back to high-school social clubs as her initial mistake. The members of her society smoked in public and drank in private. She did both the first time because everyone else did, and she experienced a guilty pleasure at fooling the authorities and her parents. However, she discovered that she couldn't control her urge to drink. When the school banned the societies, Virginia joined a group who found pleasure in rowdyism, smoking, and drinking. Her need for money to buy liquor turned Virginia into a pusher of dope. Eventually she was caught and is now going through the difficult process of reform. Virginia is sixteen.

Jimmie began his career of crime with vandalism. He did small things at first, such as dumping over ash trays in theaters, but he was challenged to think of new things — sticking gum on the seats or smearing walls with lipstick. Then came New Year's Eve, when he slashed open forty seats in a theater balcony and stuffed dead fish under the mezzanine lounges. That brought him into court for destruction of property. Fortunately Jimmie took the advice of the police, and found friends that knew something better to do. The police have wiped him off the books as a juvenile problem, though their fingers are crossed. He is fifteen.

In Portland, Oregon, a so-called Broadway Gang for a time terrorized the merchants along the street. The gang would gather at corners and make insulting remarks to the passers-by, and would flood a business place, becoming rowdy and destructive, until the police would have to be called.

They were alternately moody and withdrawn, or loud and silly. They were barred from every downtown theater and were constantly under the supervision of the police. Some became users of narcotics. All of them spent the promising years of their life contributing nothing but trouble to anyone.

These typical cases are duplicated many times over in every city in the nation. Situations like these reflect the confusion and lack of direction that characterize our world today. It is a time of double standards, of a never-settled conflict between what is approved and what is forbidden. The laws of most states deny the right to smoke to a person until he is twenty-one, yet a majority of parents break this law every day and further moral decline by complacently watching their children indulge in the smoking habit from the age of fifteen up. Curfew laws go uninforced as the teen-ager stays out till twelve or one instead of the law-approved ten or eleven.

The privilege of driving a car when a young person reaches sixteen and is physically able to handle the vehicle, although he is still emotionally immature, has forced insurance companies to increase their rates on this group to far beyond that of any other age division.

Parties for teen-agers now include beer and liquor as more or less permissible rather than being forbidden as they once were.

These are some symbols of a moral revolution in which all previous concepts are being re-evaluated. In this time there is nothing steady to cling to, and youth reveals its instability in its fierce independence, pseudo wisdom, and sophistication which trying to hide its unsure mind and trembling heart.

Though there is no single reason for the juvenile difficulties of today, much of it can be traced to the years of World War II, when formerly placid cities were suddenly flooded with laborers who made high wages, lived in temporary homes, and found their entertainment in beer taverns or shows.

Now the problem has reached a climax. Parents can be blind to it no longer. Youth is searching for a cure, but none has been presented as a complete solution. Prevention is the only cure say the police, but what about the juveniles who find themselves beyond prevention? What do they have to hold to in a time when the standards of the world are changing? Here are some answers:

1. Community enterprises giving youth a feeling that they belong to something, will ease the situation.
2. There must be greater emphasis on, and participation in, a satisfying home life for both children and parents.
3. Parents and their children must work together in an atmosphere of mutual respect for one another's rights and independence.
4. The greatest change will come as there is sincere search after a life founded on solid faith in God and a deep devotion to religious ideals.

Youth needs a rein upon it, but the hand that controls must be wise and tempered with love if it is to help the generation it produced to know responsibility and a sense of peace, to discover something worth while to believe in and work for. Until then, youth will be the lonely, drifting, and pathetic figures of lost hope that now weigh upon the conscience of America.

NEWSY NOTES

By J. A. Clark, D.Sc.

RABIES

We know that rabies is rather an unpleasant subject, and communities or cities consider that a report of any case within their borders is bad publicity. The general public like to think that rabies is now under control, that it will not come their way. It is true that Britain has been free from rabies for many decades; because of their inoculation-quarantine procedure with the dogs in that country. Prince Edward Island has not had a case that we recall during this century. So far as we know the Maritime Provinces has been free from rabies for many years.

Last summer Canada, however, had its most serious outbreak of rabies in its history. The epidemic occurred over a large section of northern Alberta, extending west into British Columbia and the Northwest Territories and into the northern areas of Saskatchewan and Manitoba. Outbreaks also occurred in Northern Ontario, Northern Quebec and in Labrador. In fact rabies is indigenous in our North Land. There was a recent epidemic in Chicago, one of the worst ever to occur in a North American city, when for a time about 50 persons each day were bitten by rabid dogs. It was reported recently, that there were 16 counties with outbreaks of rabies in Pennsylvania.

* * *

The word hydrophobia comes from the Greek hydro, 'water' and phobia, 'fear'. This supposed fear of water was considered, in early times, an essential symptom of the disease rabies. The water test now is considered nonsense, as a mad dog is fond of water. He is is thirsty and will thrust his head into it. The swallowing of water, however, brings on convulsions. Hydrophobia is conveyed by inoculation, and is usually contracted by man following the bite of a rabid animal, usually a mad dog. It is an acute, infectious disease of canine animals. When an infected animal bites another animal, the disease is communicated by the saliva, which contains the virus.

Animals most frequently affected are dogs, foxes, wolves, deer, cats, cows and skunks; while raccoons, possums, coyotes, bats and squirrels are less susceptible. Rabies is also known to have occurred in birds, horses, pigs and other animals. It is believed that dogs are responsible for nine-tenths of the cases reported. Among wild animals, foxes are considered the most dangerous. Their numbers have greatly increased due to a falling off of hunting and trapping, because of the low price that can be obtained for their pelts. Rabies is known to increase very rapidly among foxes, which live even in very thickly settled sections of the country. Any fox or wild animal that seems tame and comes away from its natural environment to approach or offer to play with children in the back yards or about a farm homestead has always something wrong with it. They are sick, addled or have rabies, and should immediately be confined where they cannot cause injury to people or animals until they can be examined by a veterinarian.

* * *

If the animal has bitten anyone, then the veterinarian will immediately have it taken to a pathological laboratory where a slice of the brain tissue can be examined under a microscope, which is the only definite way of being sure that the animal was not suffering from rabies Tiny "negri bodies" indicate the presence of the live rabies virus, which has been found in the body of a dead dog that had been buried for 44 days, and in the body of a dead rabbit that was buried 21 days before the examination. Rabies was prevalent throughout the United States in 1900. Much has been accomplished in the control of epidemics throughout the country, but serious outbreaks have occurred in many of the large cities of both the United States and Canada.

Dogs are said to have two types of rabies known as furious rabies (usually recognized as dangerous) and dumb rabies. Pasteur, who discovered a treatment that is still in use, thought furious rabies involved the brain, while dumb rabies affected the spinal cord. The attack of furious rabies is divided into three periods as follows: (a) Depression, (b) irritation, (c) paralysis.

(a) The period of depression may last from only a few hours to two days. A dog may lick everything in sight and swallow foreign bodies during this period

(b) The period of irritation may last from three to four days. A dog may be spasmodically mad. He is restless and reckless, likely to run away from home. When running he will bite anything in sight, bushes, stones or living creatures. His bark is modified to a howl.

(c) During the period of paralysis the dog is subdued and sullen. His lower jaw becomes paralyzed and hangs down. Salva drips from his mouth and the animal staggers about for from four to eight days; then dies.

* * *

In dumb rabies the second period (b) is absent. Paralysis of the lower jaw is characteristic and the animal is unable to bite. Should the saliva dripping from the mouth of animals attacked by either form of rabies, come in contact with any cut or abrasion it may transmit the virus and cause hydrophobia.

Two-fifths of persons contacting this dread disease are children under 15 years old. Men are more liable to attack than women due to their form of dress. Bites on the face, neck or hands are thought to be most likely to cause the disease. All puncture wounds made by a dog with rabies are dangerous.

The health authorities by their alertness have kept the annual toll of human deaths from rabies on this continent at a low figure due to their vigilance. The Pasteur treatment if started in time has been the only means of saving the life of a person who has contracted hydrophobia. It is a severe treatment with 14 or more hypodermic injections and costs $100.00 or more. It is said that every year, 65,000 persons have to undergo this expensive treatment because of bites received from animals that have rabies.

The best means of reducing this heavy toll of human life and suffering is prevention. Inoculation of dogs against rabies is cheap, simple and effective. Where rabies is known to exist all dogs, warm blooded pets and domestic animals should be inoculated. One hypodermic injection protects the animal for one year. It does not hurt the animal, nor does it seem to lessen its activities in any way. Some communities have arranged to treat the dogs free. The average cost is said to be about $1.00.

Experts have said that if dogs were prevented from carrying and perpetuating rabies, simply by annual inoculations, rabies could be completely wiped out.

Extensive research has been under way for many years to discover a substitute for the Pasteur treatment. Some projects look promising but the Pasteur technique is still the "old reliable" when the case is taken in time. The vaccination of dogs, wherever there is a possibility of rabies being in a district, would wipe out the probability of having to use the Pasteur treatment.

A-Cannon For Okinawa

WASHINGTON (AP) — Atomic cannon are being added to the weapons of American forces on the Asiatic island of Okinawa, it was learned Thursday.

The first of the 280 mm. guns, capable of firing either conventional or atomic shells, will be landed on the island within a few days.

Batteries of the huge guns have been in Europe for more than a year. The guns being sent to army forces on Okinawa, however, are the first to go to the Fast East.

BOAR BONUS POLICY

1. The following bonus will be paid on bacon type boars which are in active service at time of inspection.
   All boars born after December 1st, 1947, must be out of a dam qualified in Advanced Registry to be eligible, and dams of boars born after December 1st, 1951, must have an Advanced Registry score of 85 or better.
   Class A $16.00
   Class B 12.00
2. All boars must be in breeding condition, sound and serviceable.
3. A Class "A" boar is one which in the opinion of the Inspector is good enough to sire registered breeding stock.
4. A Class "B" boar is one which although useful as a sire of commercial market hogs may carry slightly objectionable features of conformation.
5. Boars must be registered and transferred to the party making application for inspection.
6. REGISTRATION CERTIFICATE MUST BE AVAILABLE TO THE INSPECTOR AT TIME OF INSPECTION.
7. Any boar showing evidence of hog lice at time of inspection will not be eligible for a bonus.
8. No boar shall receive inspection under 7 months of age.
9. No boar shall pass inspection unless he is kept in sanitary and reasonably clean quarters. Preference will be given to boars which are on pasture at time of inspection.
10. All reports of Boar Inspection shall be submitted for final approval to a Board composed of three members of the Federal and Provincial Departments of Agriculture and approved by the Minister of Agriculture.
11. In cases where boars have been purchased by Farmers' Institutes or other similar organizations which have received a grant to assist in such purchases, no bonus will be paid on such boars in any year in which such grants have been paid.
12. All applications for inspection must be made on the forms supplied by the Provincial Department of Agriculture.
13. Applications will be received up to August 20th but boar owners are asked to apply for inspection immediately. Inspection may be made any time before the end of October.

At YOUR STORE or DRUGGIST

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS AND HIGHWAYS
Province of Prince Edward Island

NOTICE

Effective August 1, 1955, and until further notice no permits will be issued for the moving of buildings upon the Public Highways, if such moving involves the moving of wires of the Maritime Electric Company or the Island Telephone Company.

J. C. MacKay,
Minister of Highways

Charlottetown,
Prince Edward Island
July 27, 1955.

FOR SALE

SUMMER COTTAGE LOTS AND MOTEL SITES
AT TEA HILL, P. E. I.

5 Miles from Charlottetown
Beautiful scenery — 600 yards private beach

WM. REDDIN,
Bellevue Road, Tea Hill.

FOR SALE

Farm consisting of forty-eight acres in Central Royalty two miles from Charlottetown on Airport Road—near School Unit No. 1, situated in one of the best residential areas. This property is in high state of cultivation; nice frontage; ornamental trees and orchard. Nine-room house; also large sunporch in best of shape, modern; also new furnace, large barn, and outbuildings in good repair. Arrangements can be made to suit purchaser. (Inspection by appointment—Apply CLAUDE S. MacMILLAN).

FOR SALE

Homestead farm at Glenfinnan, estate Daniel P. MacEachern, consisting of 150 acres with buildings together with stock, crop, and farm machinery.

For further particulars apply to:—
J. J. MacDONALD, Glenfinnan,
Administrator.

THE SINGER CLEARANCE
SALE
IS STILL ON
Wide choice of all styles including:
Portable Electrics from 59.50
Trade-in Treadles From 16.95

FOR SALE

95 acre farm, electricity, running water, modern barn, 1 mile north of Kensington, on Malpeque Road.

FRED PARKER

FOR SALE

IN SUMMERSIDE

Beautiful new six room home, directly behind hospital in Summerside's newest residential district. Ready for immediate occupancy. Only small down payment required.

For appointment phone 3368 Summerside.

FOR SALE BY TENDER

Valuable properties on Water Street, Summerside, consisting of Grand Cafe, Retail Vendor Store, and James Arthur and Co. (Separate tender for each building).

Highest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

Tenders to be forwarded to H. T. HOLMAN—
R. T. HOLMAN LTD.
Summerside

MR. FARMER
WE HAVE LOTS OF HAY ROPE LEFT
GET YOURS TODAY

MR. FISHERMAN
WE HAVE EVERYTHING YOU WANT
IN FISHING SUPPLIES

MR. CITIZEN
WE HAD NO IDEA OUR DYKE PAINT WOULD GO OVER AS IT DID—THE RESPONSE HAS BEEN WONDERFUL

BUT WE STILL HAVE PLENTY OF THIS WORLD WIDE PAINT IN STOCK—

DO NOT DELAY—GET YOUR DYKE PAINT TODAY
from
EVERYBODY'S FRIEND

A. KENNEDY & CO. LTD.
JOHN A. MacNAIR, Manager,
32 Queen St. Charlottetown Dial 3517

TIP OF THE WEEK
FROM YOUR MASTER DEALER
McGOWAN'S LIMITED
KILMUIR P. E. I.
TIP NO. 3

After your laying birds have been housed and reach twenty to twenty-five per cent production, change to RED HEAD Krums plus Scratch Grain.

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