Puzzling About A Dainty Gift For BABY?

WRIGHT'S have an entire Show Case of dainty baby Boots in colors Pink, Blue, White. All in Felt from the U.S.A.

Baby Slippers from 1 up to 5 in Novel Patterns in individual Gift Boxes.

MEN'S HAND TURNED OPERA SLIPPERS make a beautiful gift.

(Black only)

WRIGHT SHOE COMPANY

135 Queen Street

NOTICE

TO

Charlottetown Water Users

All basement water shut-off valves should be checked at once. 95 per cent of our night and holiday calls are caused by this shut-off not being in working order. These calls will have to be charged for if this practice continues. If there is no valve on your service, or if it is not working freely, have a new one installed now.

You are also reminded that anyone found neglecting the fixing of leaks, or leaving taps open to prevent freezing, will be prosecuted. Save yourself trouble this winter by having these things attended to NOW.

COMMISSIONERS OF SEWERS AND WATER SUPPLY

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The World's Finest Recorded Music

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VICTOR

10-inch NEW LOW PRICE $1.00

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A storehouse of musical riches is now opened to you . . . a galaxy of the musical world's great artists is now yours to entertain you . . . when and where the mood dictates. . . . at these new low prices! How easy now to build up that library of recorded musical masterpieces . . . the music that lives forever . . . through the medium of these Victor Red Seal Records. Start now. Hear your favourites at our store . . . then enjoy them when you wish in your own home.

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- NEWSY NOTES -

BY AGRICOLA

The Amphibians of P.E.I. (2)
Order Urodela—the Salamanders

These little creatures are the modern representatives of the huge amphibian animals that peopled the swamps when the earth was young. In all probability these monsters began in a small way; but urged by evolutionary forces — which are the expression of the Creator's will — they advanced till they attained a gigantic size. They were, however, at length weighed in the balance and found wanting, and so they disappeared, leaving only their fossil bones to tell us that they once existed. The smaller types, more in harmony with their environment, have persisted till our own time.

The Salamanders with their elongated bodies and tails, certainly bear an outward resemblance to the "lizards" which our people suppose them to be; but there is an important and easily recognised distinction. Lizards are covered with scales: Salamanders are not. Salamanders differ from the members of the Order Salienta by retaining their tails throughout their life; the frogs when they cease to be tadpoles, lose their tails. The smaller Salamanders are sometimes known as "Newts", and this name serves to distinguish them from other Canadian amphibians of larger size.

With the exception of the Red-backed Salamander, the Urodela deposit their eggs in fresh water, and the resulting larvae (or young) are aquatic, breathing by means of gills. Salamandrine larvae are, from the very first, spindle-shaped, with the head distinct. They again differ from the Salrenta in having four legs, whereas the larvae Frogs (tadpoles) have but two. To sum up; the Salamanders are lizard-like animals, the larvae usually aquatic; as the larva matures, its gills disappear, and the animal becomes more or less terrestrial.

The following is a brief description of the three species which have come under observation:

(1) The Red-backed Salamander (**Plethodon cinereus Green, variety erythronotus Green**). Rarely 4 inches long, tail and body about the same length, legs short and very slender. Coloration clear-grey to liver-brown, a broad red band along the spine; sides light grey, speckled; belly marbled. Neither larva nor adult aquatic. Frequents rotten logs, damp moss and sometimes get into cellars. (To Be Continued.)

The Exiled Swordmakers.

Solingen, in Germany, a few miles south of Dusseldorf, has just been bombed. It is an iron-manufacturing centre and has a particular interest for me as will shortly be seen.

About the middle of the 17th century a little band of German immigrants landed at Newcastle on Tyne. Tradition has it that they came from Solingen, and that the cause of their exile was some kind of religious persecution — if indeed any persecution can oe classed as religious. Solingen, then as now, devoted itself to the making of implements of war, and, like Toledo and Damascus, long before, had brought the forging of swords to a high degree of excellence.

The names of the immigrant families are traditionally given as Fows, Whoper, Bertram, Henkels, Voss, Moll and Oley. In my time the first three names had died out, but traces of the others remained. Henkels had become Henschell; Voss—who was probably Jewish — had descendents who carried on a business in second hand goods in Newcastle; Moll survived as Mole and Moles; while the leading family the Oleys, were in the last stage of decadence.

The exiles travelled over the North Country to find a suitable place to carry on their industry, and finally settled at Shotley Bridge, a beautiful little village on the river Derwent, about 12 miles S.E. of Newcastle. It is said that they flound the water of the Derwent peculiarly suitable for tempering steel, though the fact that there were surface veins of iron ore, may have had something to do with the settlement. (The writer was agreeably surprised to find Shotley Bridge idealized in a humorous novel under the title of "Handley Cross", in our Public Library.) The remains of the settlers' original iron furnaces were still to be seen on the banks of the Derwent, when I last explored the vicinity.

More attractive than the ruins were the houses erected by the settlers, in the village itself. One old building had a large stone over the front door inscribed thus:

Des Herren Segem machet reich
Ohn alle Sorg wan duzuglelch
In dienem stamd treuw and fleisig bist
Und duest was dir befohlen ist.
1691.

Some local poet had made a very good translation, though the archaic German spelling must have caused him trouble:

"The blessing of Heaven makes rich without care
Provided that you contribute your share,
Likewise be faithful, just and true,
And do what is commanded you."

The original Oleys, to whom the house belonged had prospered by following these maxims, but the later generations, as is often the case, went through the fortune left them by their careful ancestors. On my last visit to Shotley (Sept. 24, 1892), I found the last of the Oleys living in poverty, and I was fortunate enough to become possessed of the last sword blade made at Shotley Bridge. It is what is called a "court sword", a blade whose section is triangular and channeled. Though it had never been tempered it has remarkable flexibility. I have sometimes thought of sending it back, to the Newcastle Museum of the Society of Antiquaries, but have always taken a second thought!

Earthquake Season?

The Turkish earthquake of 27th November, which took 2,700 lives and injured 1,800 persons critically occurred at what is probably the weakest point in the Mediterranean earthquake-belt. There were some natural phenomena occurring at the same time, that are suggestive. It was New Moon on the 27th; the Moon and Mercury were in conjunction; and Mars was nearest to the Earth and almost in opposition to the Sun. Thus there was a line up of the Sun, Mercury, the Moon, the Earth and Mars; all straining at one another with a gravitational pull that was enhanced by the Moon being close to its perigee. Earthquakes, it was observed long ago, are more likely to occur at the time of perigee, and sure enough the perigee (which was on Dcember 1st) was signalized by four strong shocks, which the seismologist at Fordham University, New York, believed to have been in the Dutch East Indies — now isolated from science by the war. All these happenings (and many others) are recorded in my "weather book" a graphical dairy which, I hope, will some day be valuable as a basis for research into such matters.

The Acadian Naturalist

There has just reached me a number of "separates" from "The Acadian Naturalist" sent by Dr. R. P. Gorham of the Dominion Entomological Laboratory, Fredericton N.B. Dr. Gorham honored me with a visit two years ago, and I am glad to find that he has not forgotten our pleasant meeting. Separates, I may inform my readers, are papers which have appeared in a scientific magazine, issued separately as bulletins. The first of these separates relates the story of what is now known as the Natural History Society of New Brunswick.

A century ago, to be exact, in 1842, a band of geological students in the sister Province organized under the suggestive name of the Steinhammer Club. In 1862 the Club became the Natural History Society of New Brunswick, with its collection of geological and other specimens safely housed in the Mechanics Institute of the period. This was the nucleus of the New Brunswick Museum which was set up in 1934. The Museum proved of such educational value to the young people and teachers of the Province, that a public contribution of funds made possible a larger museum in St. John, which in 1942 was taken over by the Government as the Provincial Museum. A splendid culmination of a century's effort!

That is not the whole of the story, however. The Society began (in 1882) the issue of the annual "Bulletin of the Natural History Society of New Brunswick," the series coming to a close in 1914, on the outbreak of World War I. When the Museum was recognized by the Government in 1942, the Society decided to resume publication of suitable papers under the title of the Acadian Naturalist. "The slight change in name has been made so that the results of studies in the general Acadian region may be included." The separates from this publication are all that could be desired from a naturalist's point of view.

The educational work of the museum consists of giving regular lecture courses, as well as preparing lesson sheets, charts, and specimens for use in the schools of the Province.

As I review this highly creditable record an old stanza comes to mind :—"But they, while their companions slept, were toiling upward in the night." It is we who have been sleeping. Our greatest find in the realm of natural history, the remains of a Dinosaur, is I believe, in the Museum at Philadelphia. The Indian relics excavated here have gone to Toronto; and as for antiques the Island has been pretty well combed out by itinerant dealers. What has gone is gone for ever; and we are taking no steps to preserve what is left.

The Gar-fish

A specimen of this fish has recently been taken somewhere on our coast, and for the purpose of recording the event, I shall be glad if some reader can inform me (1) who captured it and where; and (2) who identified it?

The Camberwell Beauty

"A butterfly known as the Camberwell Beauty, is among the collection of Sir Beckwith Whitehouse to be sold in London" — The Guardian Dec. 4th.

This report hails from Birmingham, England, and what seems to have intrigued the reporter was the creature's ability to fly, non-stop from Norway to England. That, however, does not give it any value, as butterflies are known to have flown greater distances; doubtless with the aid of fair winds.

Nor is the Camberwell Beauty at all scarce; a good specimen is worth only 10 cents in Canada, and is not likely to be worth more to Sir Beckwith! We have the insect on the Island, but we name it the "Mourning Cloak." The wings are purple-maroon, with an ochracious yellow border. Linnaeus named it Vanessa (or Aglaia) antiopa.

W. C. T. U. NOTES

(Continued from page 3)

There is a movement now to fit our Canadian girls who will be brides in other lands. Can we do the same by the British brides and their little Canadians? This is indeed a strange land and because of war conditions these women are taking a dangerous journey to a far-off land; many poorly clad and poorly equipped —for at home all was spent to withstand our common enemy.

They could learn through us our household ways, said through our church and social life be reached. Let us show them that "He has Dominion from sea to sea"—in our Canada.

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union has a great international brotherhood and sisterhood outlook. No other woman's group has such a well developed plan. Now is the time to work at it—that we may have a part in the new after war life.

Please write to me and let us do this work all across. Canada. Organise in every province and in every Union All can work in this way.

EDITHE M. BELTON.
115 Royal Street,
Winnipeg, Manitoba

ROUND THE WORLD WITH ALCOHOL RUSSIA

"In Russia if a woman OFFERS a soldier liquor, she may have to serve a six-months sentence in prison; if she gives it to him she is shot. There can be no drinking by the soldiers while the war is on, for men must be strong, healthy and fully possessed of every whit of their strength and ability."—Valentina Ray Mity, a naturalized Ukranian lecturer, in an address in Florida. —The International Record.

Soviet Russia has solved the drink problem For several weeks, I was out night and day, in four of the largest Russian cities, Leningrad, Moscow, Gorkiand Stalingrad; I travelled 1,700 miles by rail and 900 by river steamer, and I saw only one man the worse for liquor. Think how many one would see in a similar journey through Australia today Yet less than a generation ago Russia was one of the hardest drinking countries in the world.

Once, a man the worse for vodka was such a common sight that people took very little notice. Today, he is jeered at in tram or train. Instead of being taken to gaol, he is taken to a clinic. In the meantime, a photograph of him in his inebriated state, or a caricature of him, appears on the wall of his factory When he returns to work, he is shunned by his workmates, and as to draw his wages from a separate window. Few men can stand up to this sort of thing. and the few who do are rightly regarded as sick men They are taken away to special hospitals, where the majority are cured by a process of educaiton, proper recreation of body and mnd and occupational therapy. Those who do not respond to the treatment are sent to camps far away from the public view.

A most important point to remember about the liquor question is Russia is that there are no vested interests concerned in the maintenance and extension of drinking This has a great significance for us in Australia, for much still remains to be done to prevent the white-anting of our war-effort by liquor. Some months ago, in one of our battle-areas, an Australian chaplain was asked by his brother officers whether he thought the enemy would attack. He replied, "I don't know whether he will attack, but if he does, I know when he will. It will be Ju

Chicks Chicks Chicks

Anyone wishing to order Chicks would like to have their order as early as possible this year. As due to so many late orders last year I was only able to get sixty per cent of my orders filled. Name of Hatcheries, W. Lilly, Moncton, N.B., Beech Hill Farm, Truro, N. S., Tweedle Co., and Hillside in Ont.

A. H. BRYENTON
243 Richmond Street,
Charlottetown, P. E. I.
Telephone 2063-L.

12-8-11-155-18.

Santa Recommends These Gifts

HOUSECOTS in satin, quilted satins and Bengaline, etc. $2.98 to $15.95

PYJAMAS in rayon and satin. $2.50 to $2.98

NIGHT ROBES in satin and crepes, striped, flowered and plain. ..... $1.69 to $2.98

SLIPS in satin and crepes in nurose and white .. $1.29 to $1.98

GLOVES in kids, woollens and pigtex ..... $1.15 to $3.95

PURSES in leather and fabric. $1.69 to $5.25

KENNEDY'S Ladies' Ready-To-Wear

154 GREAT GEORGE ST. Phone 1766

Lieut. (Nursing Sister) Marcella MacDonald who has been serving in England for the past three months has recently been transferred to British North Africa. Miss MacDonald is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. D. A. MacDonald, Peakes.

Saturday night or early Sunday morning, when you fellows are recovering from your carousal." It would be interesting to count the number of times Geman or Japanese attacks have been made on Saturday night. Certainly we do well to remember Pearl Harbour. —The Australian Temperance Advocate.

LET'S BE INFORMED

Are members concerned enough over the increasing use of alcohol, and its subsequent dangers?

Do we know the truth about alcoholic beverages? Have we studied authentic books on the subject?

Can we refute with proved statements the propaganda favoring alcoholic beverages which comes to the public through newspapers magazines, over the radio, and in the movies?

Can we answer adequately these questions?

What are the effects of beverage alcohol?

How much does it take to cause intoxication?

What does it do to the mind? To the body? To the personality?

Why do people drink?

How is the habit initiated?

Is it cultivated through liquor propagnda, cocktail parties? Does social drinking lead to heavy drinking?

To be able to talk effectively we must know the truth about alcoholic beverages. —Union Signal

Mail Means Merry Christmas

Mail means merry Christmas to the men and women of the armed services, and Santa-playing sweethearts relatives and friends of the Royal Canadian Navy are not to make this year the merriest ever if the steady influx of mail and Christmas parcels pouring into the Fleet Mail Office at an Eastern Canadian Port can be taken as a criterion. More than 2,200 letters and 350 bags of parcel mail are received in an ordinary day which has resulted in a round the clock job for the navy's postal clerks and Wrens.

This "beauty in the bundles" is Wren Dorothy Rycroft of Montreal who sorts the many present-laden packages that will bring joy Christmas morning. At this time of the year Dorothy's job is one of the busiest in the Navy, but she says, "It's really fun seeing all the presents our men and women are to receive, and I don't mind the rush at all." (R. C. N. PHOTO)

FERTILIZER NEWS

NITRATE OF SODA:—Is not available. In place of it, use about half the quantity of Ammonium Nitrate.

SULPHATE OF AMMONIA: —Our supply is limited. Substitute Ammonium Nitrate and/or Cyanamid, when possible. Deliveries of Sulphate or Ammonia for home mixing cannot be made until Spring.

AMMONIUM NITRATE: — As received by us this is a white free flowing material containing from 32% to 34% Nitrogen, half of which is in a form similar to that found in Nitrate of Soda, the other half to Sulphate of Ammonia. It is packed in paper bags and absorbs moisture when exposed to the air. To maintain its free flowing quality the bags should not be left open for any length of time. We recommend this for direct application and, to a limited extent, for use in home mixing. We can supply freely only orders placed with us early.

CYANAMID:—This is a black material containing from 20% to 22% Nitrogen. It can be used for direct application, and in limited quantities for home mixing. We can supply freely only orders placed with us early.

SUPERPHOSPHATE: — We are selling a very free flowing grade containing a minimum of 20% Available Phosphoric Acid. We believe our supply to be ample, nevertheless, order early.

MURIATE OF POTASH: —Supplies are definitely SHORT. Until we can purchase further, we cannot sell anyone more than 70% of the Potash content of his 1942/3 purchases. The Fertilizer Administrator has instructed that deliveries of Potash are to be made only on orders including quantities of Nitrogen carriers and Superphosphate suitable for mixing any of the mixtures recommended for use during the 1943/44 Season. Deliveries of Potash for home mixing cannot be made until Spring.

MIXED 4-12-6:—This is the only 1943 mixed fertilizer that we are permitted to make this year. Sometimes used on Potatoes. The quantity of complete fertilizers that we can sell being controlled by the Potash content, we can supply 4-12-6 or 5-10-10 in the proportion of 3,300 lbs. of the former to 2,000 lbs. of the latter.

MIXED 5-10-10: — This contains 25% more Nitrogen and Phosphoric Acid and the same amount of Potash as the popular 4-8-10, (now disallowed). It contains 25% more of all plant foods than 4-8-8, and saves the farmer at current prices $2.62½ per ton plus the saving in freight and handling. In other words 400 lbs. of 5-10-10 contain the same amount of plant food as 500 lbs. 4-8-8. We recommend that 400 lbs. of 5-10-10 be used where 500 lbs. of 4-8-10 would be used if it were available.

OTHER MIXED FERTILIZERS:—Early in the New Year we will add to our list mixture suitable for grain, pasture, hay and turnips.

ORDERS:—Should be placed early. The filling of accepted orders will be subject to our receiving the required raw materials. We have little doubt however that they will arrive.

DELIVERIES:—Will be made in December and succeeding months.

PRICES:—Are ex our Plant packed in 100 lb. paper bags, transportation for account of the purchaser. The prices are subject to change without notice and are as follows:

Ammonium Nitrate	32-34%	$61.00 per ton
Cyanamid	20-22%	48.30 per ton
Sulphate of Ammonia	20%	44.50 per ton
Superphosphate	20%	24.00 per ton
Muriate of Potash	60%	51.40 per ton
4-12-6		32.70 per ton
5-10-10		36.00 per ton

STORAGE:—Do not store in stables or where potatoes or other vegetables are being held, there being too much moisture. Use a well ventilated building having a tight roof and a floor raised off the ground. Cover the pile with straw, bags or other dry materials.

The Island Fertilizer Company Ltd.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I.

Mr. Farmer — please cut out and hold for reference.

TIGHT BIND