

St. Dunstan's---One Hundred Years

PREFACE

It is not often that we realize that the institutions which we now take for granted did not always exist and that their present position is but the result of a continuous and continuing evolution, and so it is with St. Dunstan's College.

As the opening date of the Centennial Year approaches, men recalling the earlier days in Prince Edward Island history, and alumni going back in spirit to the early days of St. Dunstan's, are led to search the records of those years and events. From time to time historians have recounted the outstanding events in St. Dunstan's history, and have written them and preserved them for us.

Some graduates still live who can go back over many years and recall from personal experience interesting and historic events of the first century. St. Dunstan's own records, however, provide the best source of information available, for since the first day of college life, January 18, 1855, nothing of record value has been lost. The registers of the many rectors are perfectly complete, so are the academic records of all the students who ever attended St. Dunstan's.

From the writings of historians, from the memories of men still living, and from St. Dunstan's own records we shall draw our material for our weekly column.

The dates 1855-1954 may raise doubts in the minds of even the least mathematically minded amongst us.

St. Dunstan's was late opening for her first school year 1854-1855. Next May's Commencement will mark the closing of the one hundredth school year, 1954 is, therefore, the year of our centennial.

A brief sketch of the historical events leading up to and characterizing the early years of St. Dunstan's is in order. For this we call upon the "Souvenir Booklet and Directory" which was published in 1929 on the occasion of the Seventy-Fifth Anniversary of the College.

St. Dunstan's College 1851-1844

Although St. Dunstan's College has reached a venerable age, and will next year celebrate its 100th anniversary, it is not the Island's first Catholic school. Higher learning in 1829, when Charlottetown was made a separate diocese, Bishop MacEachern realized that since the diocese now enjoyed autonomy, it could no longer look abroad for men to guide its destiny. In Europe men hesitated to undergo the rigor and climate of Canada and do full day's work in their own field of labor, without the additional burden of the little colony on the Atlantic coast. The diocese must look within itself.

Accordingly Bishop MacEachern, in the summer of 1830, held a meeting of the diocesan men of the diocese to devise ways and means to educate the youth—"not only for the Church, but for any other secular employment." The next year he visited New Brunswick, then part of his diocese, but received little encouragement for his plans there.

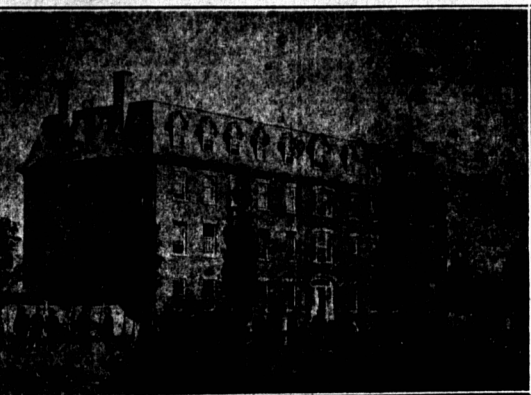
He continued to Halifax to interview Bishop Fraser. While there he met Reverend Edward Walsh, a recent Irish emigrant, who had some previous experience in teaching. Father Walsh was persuaded to accompany Bishop MacEachern, and to take up once more the duties of teaching.

Accordingly, upon his return, Bishop MacEachern prepared his own residence at St. Andrew's for a college, and on the Feast of St. Andrew 1831 with Father Walsh as its first rector, St. Dunstan's College was formally opened. Humble as was its beginning, meagre as was its equipment, yet if the Island was to contribute more than its quota to the Catholic priesthood, our gratitude should go out to the zeal, foresight, and determination of Bishop MacEachern, who amidst apparently insurmountable difficulties, founded St. Dunstan's College.

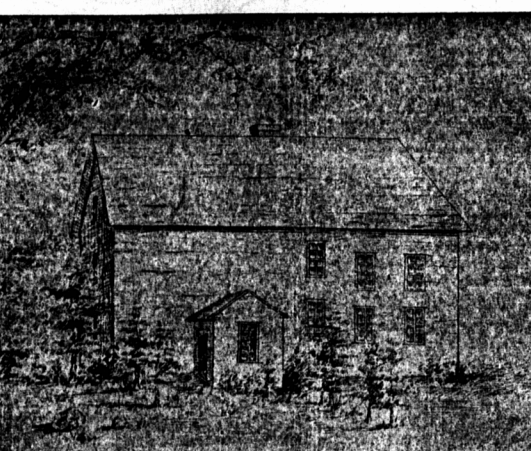
A board of trustees was appointed for the College and incorporated by act of Legislature, and a small government grant of fifty pounds was made while the college was in existence. Among its rectors following Father Walsh, were Reverend Charles MacDonald, Reverend James S. Brady, and Reverend Pius McPherson. Francis MacDonald, familiarly known as Father Francis, was the first student of St. Dunstan's College, raised to the priesthood. In all, two Bishops and twenty-two priests, are numbered among St. Dunstan's alumni.

St. Dunstan's 1855-1869

In 1844 Bishop Bernard MacDonald, decided it to be in the best interests of the diocese, to enlarge the College and to build a larger and more up-to-date institution near Charlottetown. In 1845 tenders were called for the erection of a new college on the site of the present St. Dunstan's, which site was then called Mt. St. Bernard. For nine years the struggle to erect this building was carried on. Funds were almost unobtainable and were it not for donations from the Society for the Propagation of the Faith, established in France, the building could not have been completed. The building was of wood, and a newspaper of the time said that with the exception of the Colonial Building, it was the most magnificent structure in the colony. In September 1853 Bishop MacDonald issued a pastoral letter announcing the opening of St. Dunstan's



St. Dunstan's College—1862



St. Andrew's College

College; but the formal opening did not take place until January 17, 1855. The college was in charge of two ecclesiastics, Mr. Angus MacDonald as Rector and James Phelan, assistant. Mr. MacDonald was ordained priest in November of that year; and Mr. Phelan in August 1856. Eighteen students were enrolled during the first term, that being all they could accept, as the college was not completed inside. Further accommodations were made during the summer, and the enrollment began to increase gradually. Of the students registered during the first term, the last to pass away was Reverend D. J. G. MacDonald, who died at Morell in 1926.

On July 15, 1856 the College had its first public closing, and the report of that event as contained in Hazard's Gazette, July 28th, 1856 is most interesting. The writer expresses utmost surprise

1953 Farm Production

Continued from page 1

and surface silos of various kinds. The past two seasons have been favorable for the production of grass for ensilage purposes, and there has been an expanded knowledge applied in the saving of grass in new type silos. This development has been undoubtedly of great assistance in improving animal health, the conservation of important food nutrients, and in the lowering of costs of production.

There is still a field for considerable exploration in the production of farm crop roughages, either in the form of ensilage or in hay and pasture. The next few years should see a great advancement and improvement in these respects. The importance of grass in our farm economy and in soil improvement is not yet fully realized, and as a knowledge in respect to this form of production becomes more prevalent there will be a great forward movement under way to establish our farms and our livestock on a sounder economic basis.

Potatoes

Potato acreage unfortunately was increased in the Province of Prince Edward Island by approximately 24,000 acres, the yields were much heavier than was anticipated, and while the Dominion Bureau of Statistics places our production at less than that of 1952, I am convinced that the production is higher than in 1952, and quantities offered for sale would indicate the correctness of that assumption.

The acreage devoted to seed within the limits of our total acreage expanded from 2,100 acres to 28,900 acres during the present year. Sebagoes standing at the top of the list with 16,148 acres, followed by Irish Cobbler, Green Mountains, Katahdins, and Sansons in the order named. Seed classifications were reduced to two main classifications during the season, namely: Foundation and Certified. Foundation A being eliminated.

There will be an ample supply, however, of seed under the new regulations as indicated in the following figures: For Prince Edward Island—Foundation 2,530,000; Certified 2,688,500 bushels. For Canada—Foundation 5,622,480; Certified 6,898,545 bushels.

The markets which sagged appreciably in the Spring of 1953 continued to deteriorate, and with an increased production of potatoes in both Canada and the United States the overall situation has not caused any degree of optimism in the minds of producers. Since the opening of the shipping season there has been the largest export of potatoes from Prince Edward Island that has occurred at any similar period in our history. It is difficult to understand the wisdom of an increased acreage in the year 1953 in view of general market prospects. A large quantity of potatoes had to be stored in outside barns and sheds, and when the shipping season came on there was a tremendous market pressure exerted by producers who

wished to place exposed supplies on the market before frost arrived. A situation of that kind did not assist in good marketing practices. As it happens we have had a particularly mild season, and this undoubtedly saved tubers from frost in a great number of cases.

Prices in both Canada and the United States are away below cost of production. Through an arrangement with the Federal Government under the provisions of the Dominion Co-operative Association's Act an advance price of forty-five cents per bushel to the producer was established. This price, while not covering cost of production, was nevertheless of a very material advantage and protection to potato producers on Prince Edward Island under existing circumstances. It is hoped that later in this season potato prices may improve and bring some increased revenues in the industry. The prospects, however, in this respect are not too bright.

Production estimates according to latest D.B.S. figures are here presented for the years 1952-53:

| Crops | 1952 | | 1953 | |
|----------------|--------|---------|-------|------------|
| | Acres | Acres | Acres | Acres |
| Spring Wheat | 3,700 | 2,565 | 23.0 | 26.0 |
| Oats for grain | 96,000 | 106,200 | 36.0 | 45.0 |
| Barley | 4,200 | 4,800 | 30.0 | 46.0 |
| Mixed Grains | 71,200 | 70,200 | 39.0 | 273.0 |
| Potatoes | 36,000 | 39,000 | 300.0 | 10,800,000 |

| Field Roots | 1952 | | 1953 | |
|-------------|---------|---------|-------|-------|
| | tons | tons | tons | tons |
| Field Roots | 7,000 | 6,500 | 15.00 | 1.00 |
| Tame Hay | 199,000 | 191,000 | 2.10 | 13.70 |

Livestock

| | 1952 | | 1953 | |
|--------------|---------|---------|--------|--------|
| | 41,000 | 44,000 | 63,900 | 70,000 |
| Milk Cows | 41,000 | 44,000 | 63,900 | 70,000 |
| Other Sattle | 41,000 | 44,000 | 63,900 | 70,000 |
| Total Cattle | 104,900 | 114,000 | | |

Horses 19,700 19,000
Sheep 36,200 38,700
Hogs 77,000 57,000

The cattle population figure of 114,000 head would appear to me to be a little excessive in comparison with the 1952 level. I am also of the opinion that 19,000 horses is rather an extreme estimate. In any event, the great percentage of horses are advanced in years.

Hogs

With reference to hogs the figures are based on the June survey in both cases, and are not the complete season estimates of production. Up to November of 1953, 70,453 hogs were slaughtered in inspected abattoirs, as against 96,855 for the same period in 1952 or about 25 per cent less. It might be pointed out that hogs in Canada as at June 1st numbered 4,447,000, as against 5,741,000 to the same date in the previous year.

The Prince Edward Island figures indicate a very drastic lowering in production. Hog producers over a year ago were warned on a number of occasions regarding the situation and panic which seemed to take hold of our producers, and

were urged to remain firm. Our farmers had scarcely sacrificed good breeding sows and lowered their sights when marketing prices began to strengthen. They have been strong ever since, and at the present moment Grade A hogs at the local abattoir are quoted at 35c per pound. This is an excellent price, especially in view of grain costs.

At the recent Dominion - Provincial Conference it was indicated that there would be a considerable increase in sow breedings during the present period, and that pork prices should remain firm until at least the last quarter of 1954. This seemed to be the opinion in Canadian circles, and in United States circles as well, with a change for lower price levels showing up in September.

Indications on Prince Edward Island are that there is some increase in breedings with something over 8,000 sows due to farrow between December and May of 1954, as compared with 6,000 for the same period last Spring. It is questionable, however, whether the overall breeding will be as high as estimated, although Western experts seem to think that with large quantities of grain available there will be a substantial increase in breeding in the Prairie Provinces.

High Quality Maintained

The quality of Prince Edward Island hogs has been maintained at a high level with 56.8 per cent of our hogs graded into the "A" classification—about double that of the average for Canada, which rests at 28.8 per cent.

The Boar Bonus Policy of the Provincial Government has done much to maintain improvement in our hog quality. This bonus during the past year was raised to \$16.00 for Grade "A" boars, and \$12.00 for Grade "B's". Eighty-two (82) boars graded "A", and eighteen (18) the "B" classification under inspection. The usual high record in the Advance Registry Station has been maintained, and Prince Edward Island breeding stock still occupies a very strong position in the trade in registered animals.

Sheep

There has been a slight easing in the interest in sheep raising in our Province during the past year if the demand for improved rams is to be taken as an indication. About seventy (70) rams were graded under the Ram Premium program, and not all of these were taken up by sheep breeders. It might be an opportune time to suggest that one of the strong factors in lowering cost of production is the employment of improved sires in all our breeding. It would be unfortunate if our sheep breeders are placing dependence on inferior or grade rams when top animals are available at very favorable prices. Lower prices for lambs mutton have been contributing causes. Wool prices however were higher than in 1952.

Prince Edward Island exhibitors in cattle, hogs, sheep, and potatoes, at the Maritime Winter Fair, won more than their normal quota of placings. As a matter of fact, in the hog and potato sections, Island exhibits practically swept the competition. Two Island herds of cattle went forward to the Royal, and in the fact of exceedingly keen international competition established an outstanding record. These herds were Jersey owned by E. J. Mutch, North River, and Ayrshire, owned by Keith Boswell and Sons, Victoria. Mr. Mutch again had the Grand Champion bull of the show, repeating his performance of last year, although with a different bull, while the Boswell herd took first prize with a junior bull, in strong competition, and won other outstanding placings with females, in this the first attempt by these enterprising breeders in big time competition.

Poultry

The poultry situation continues to be reasonably favorable, although production has decreased from that

| FIELD CROPS | 1952 | | 1953 | |
|----------------|--------|---------|-------|------------|
| | Acres | Acres | Acres | Acres |
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| Oats for grain | 96,000 | 106,200 | 36.0 | 45.0 |
| Barley | 4,200 | 4,800 | 30.0 | 46.0 |
| Mixed Grains | 71,200 | 70,200 | 39.0 | 273.0 |
| Potatoes | 36,000 | 39,000 | 300.0 | 10,800,000 |

of the previous year. It is estimated that domestic fowl are about 94 per cent of the 1952 level, the number being 870,000 birds. The number of chicks hatched in 1953 was about 4 per cent above that of the previous year, namely 77,800. Hatchability was 73 per cent.

Egg production through registered Egg Grading Stations totaled 106,815 cases, a decrease of about 9.7 per cent. The average weekly egg price was approximately forty-six cents for Grade A, compared with forty cents in 1952, and fifty-one cents in 1951.

Registered poultry processing stations handled 1,142,606 pounds of poultry, as compared with 1,284,600 pounds in the previous year, a decrease of 11.5 per cent during 1952, and 44 per cent in 1951. The average price paid for poultry meats, however, was higher with about 40.5c for dressed chicken, and 30c for fowl, as compared with 28c for dressed chicken, and 21c for dressed fowl in 1952.

The policy of bonusing the purchase of R.O.P. approved males was continued and up to December 31st there were 1,466 cockerels granted the \$1.00 Oper bird bonus from the Department of Agriculture as compared to 1,209 in 1952.

flocks continue to be maintained under a rigid system of culling and testing on a high level of quality and freedom from disease.

Turkey production was well maintained, and the Matthews and Turner turkey ranches in the western part of the Province are now classified among the best and most successful in Canada. Turkey prices were highly remunerative, while the prices for geese and ducks were only fair. There was apparently a decided swing toward turkeys at the consumer level during the Christmas and New Year season. Turkeys produced numbered 22,280 were exported.

Prize turkey hatchability reached the high level of 78.5 per cent. Prince Edward Island poultry products received very fine recognition at the Royal Winter Fair, Toronto, through the outstanding winnings of Mr. Dingwell MacLeod, Vernon River. Mr. MacLeod's boxes of poultry had the distinction of winning first and second prizes in Special Grade Capons. The first prize box went on to win the Grand Championship which took in capons, fowl, chickens, etc. He also won the E. D. Bonnyman Trophy. Mr. MacLeod won the Grand Championship in 1951 with a box of capons of similar breeding to that which carried off the honors last year.

Dairy Production

The year 1953 marked a tremendous change in the manufacturing set-up in the Province of Prince Edward Island. Central Creameries at Charlottetown made extensive additions to their plant to take care of the manufacturing of a wider variety of products. This progressive organization has now established the manufacture of evaporated milk, whole milk, and skim milk powder. Under very expert direction these products are now being produced as well as the usual butter and ice cream manufacture, and new markets have been opened up, particularly for the new products now being processed. Large quantities of powdered milk have been exported to Mexico and elsewhere, while 11 very attractive cans of evaporated milk seen on the shelves of our retail stores are meeting a very enthusiastic demand.

In the western part of the Province another development has taken place in the form of Amalgamated Dairies at Summerside. This organization involves the consolidation of six former rural dairy concerns, namely, Tryon, Dunk Iver, and Kensington Creameries, and Grand River, Tyne Valley, and Egmont Bay Cheese factories. A fine new plant has been constructed at Summerside with splendid modern equipment, and the process of amalgamation has been completed. Amalgamated Dairies will be confined, for the present at least, to the production of butter, cheese, and ice cream. Facilities for further expansion will, no doubt, take place as the Directors of this large concern deem it advisable. These two new organizations handling large quantities of milk and cream should provide an important stepping stone to greater values in the dairy industry of the Province.

In addition to these larger concerns the Cheese Factory at Kingsport was converted in a new Creamery, and has started out with its new equipment, and on a new basis of management, with very evidence of expansion and success. Other Dairy Organizations in the Province have also effected improvements during the year, and with the facilities now available would appear to hold favorable opportunities.

The year 1953 showed an improvement in volume production over the previous year, indicated by the following figures: Production of creamery butter, 5,662,000 pounds, compared with 4,489,847 pounds in 1952, an increase of 812,153 pounds, or 16.7%. Cheese production is estimated at 662,697 pounds, compared with 541,766 pounds, an increase of 20,931 pounds, or 3.8%. Ice cream production for the first eleven months of the year amounted to 170,000 gallons, or a decrease of approximately 8% from 1952. Total milk production for the first ten months of the year amounted to 180,240,000 pounds, compared with 165,268,000 pounds for the previous year.

A report from the Dairy Products Division, Ottawa, shows that there were 4,927,888 pounds of butter produced between December 1st, 1952, and October 1st, 1953. Of this amount 95.13% was first grade, 4.86% was second grade, and 0.01% was third grade. This shows an increase of 2.24% in first grade butter over last year—a very creditable record, particularly in view of the fact that the great bulk of our butter is graded.

For the same period there were 3,851 boxes of cheese graded, with

87.62% in first grade. This shows an increase of 12.70% in first grade over last year.

It should be pointed out that dairying is still the strongest single factor in the economy of Prince Edward Island agriculture from every standpoint, and in all parts of the Province of Prince Edward Island every farmer should be concentrating chiefly on the dairy cow as a means of promoting the health and productivity of his soil, and the economic stability of his farming operations.

Outlook

The instability which has been evident in much of our production, and particularly with hogs and potatoes, provides food for very serious thought, and the establishment of a strong farm program policy. As a usual thing the cost of nature of dairying does not lend itself to rapid fluctuations. Consequently it is protective in this respect, and it will be observed that dairy production is pretty constant from year to year. The in-and-out practises developed in hogs, potatoes, and poultry, in response to temporary allurements, and a lack of constructive thinking, has inevitably destroyed long-term economic returns and brought about disappointing weakness. In no year has that been more evident than in 1953 when gambling tendencies involving heavy expenditures were carried into our potato production, and panic conditions influenced our hog production, carrying our producers out of the industry when a steady program would have been very much to their advantage. It is to be hoped that the present high prices will not again promote a mass scramble to get into hog production, and possibly experience other disappointments. A steady established program, built around a thoughtful, well-arranged, production policy, in all our productive enterprises, however, is to be very strongly commended.

In this respect it would perhaps be well to point out some of the conditions that obtain at the present moment. We have already dealt with the hog situation, in Canada is particularly across Canada? The economic position is the general conditions strong, and it looks as if that position will continue strong for some time. The influence of such a condition is beneficial to agriculture in that it permits the average consumer the wherewithal to purchase generously of his food stuffs the farmer produces. Looking forward then to the next year there is a feeling of security and stability in the Canadian economy. Canada, however, like an individual, cannot live by itself, and the very international situation which is a very direct relationship and influence upon our prosperity as farm people.

International Position

Provided that normal growing and production conditions in 1954 are somewhat similar to those of 1953, and that the international position remains somewhat similar to that of the previous year, there is a feeling that prices for farm products in the main production brackets will be substantially the same as in 1953, with possibly some revision slightly downward. The overall net revenue from agriculture will perhaps be a little less this year and incidentally the agricultural revenue of Canada was down 12% below last year's figures. Prince Edward Island deterioration would possibly be 25% less.

There will be more cattle in Canada than in 1953. In June of 1953 we had about 9.8 million head. This number will be increased over 10 million head in the present season. Net marketings will go up. There will undoubtedly be an increase in consumption of possibly 14% over the previous year, as a result of favorable prices which will likely average a little less than last season. The United States predicts prices reasonably steady with 1953, and this is the Canadian opinion. To bolster the Canadian situation, and particularly in so far as our Province is concerned, in the production of meats, we have more than normal supplies of feed grains, and with a position in Canada where we have an overall large supply of grains and reasonably favorable supplies of proteins, the carrying power with regard to meat animals in 1954 possesses some very favorable factors.

General costs of production, it is true, show very little evidence of a decrease. Labour conditions are not favorable, and machinery costs are likely to remain reasonably constant. It is a time, however, when careful planning in types of feeds grown, attention to improved pastures, and the use of fertilizers on our grain and grass lands, can develop a situation

TIMELY NOTES ON TOPICS CONNECTED WITH Silver Fox And Mink Farming

In Women's Wear Daily of last week appears a review of the fur industry from which we quote.... The shutout in the United States during the past year has left a deep impression on the European and British fur markets and promises to affect fur levels during the coming year in that part of the world. The elimination of the weaker firms which started in the United States has spread all over the world and will gain momentum well into 1954. This fact alone will depress markets and bring prices down to low levels. In turn this will assist the trade and medium priced furs should sell well. In discussing the market conditions in Britain it points out that London has been hard hit by easier credit arrangements on the continent and more complex and cumbersome currency restrictions between the London market and continental and South American nations.

In this connection it is explained that London has lost practically all business with Brazil, Argentina and Uruguay to France during 1953 because of easier credit and insurance facilities. Turning to the question of auction schedules, a thorn in the side of most market people, a London spokesman sees down in the fact that auction companies are finally trying to change the auction dates to suit both buyers and suppliers. Said he, "We now hope that the auction companies will reduce the number of auctions in London and that they will follow suit in other fur centres. Strong optimism is expressed over the formation of the London Merchants Corporation which is made up of leading merchants, traders, buyers and commission merchants. They expect to show the world that they are still full of ideas and will demonstrate their skill at the fur market in February.

The aim of the group is to bring a greater variety of goods to London and it is encouraging that several governmental agencies have taken a great interest in giving public support to fur promotions—especially long-haired

which will more than offset any slight tendency in some departments toward lower product prices. It is estimated that the marketing of lambs will be higher in 1954 because of a higher population. There was a large consumption in Canada in 1953 of mutton and lamb and 4,600,000 pounds of mutton and lamb were imported with a prospective 5 million pound import to be needed in the next yearly period. Lamb prices followed beef, and were easier, and will likely be influenced by beef prices in the next year.

Regarding comparative prices on Prince Edward Island, at the present moment compared to a year ago, rail grade prices for "A" lambs in January of 1953 were \$46.00, as against \$39.00 in the present year. It is interesting to note that Choice Steers at the present moment are 16c to 17c, while a year ago Choice Steers were 22c. Both these prices were substantially lower than prices prevailing within the previous year. Grade A hogs were 27c a year ago, as compared to 35c today.

Milk production, it is anticipated, will be higher in 1954 due to a larger number of milk cows. It is not anticipated that there will be any major change in market prices on dairy products. With earning power of the consumer up some, milk and dairy products are being consumed, in a larger scale, and there is an added demand, as the result of an increase in population.

Continued on page 11

He anticipates some government aid in Britain so that the home market might be stabilized and aspects that the purchase tax will finally be removed or at least drastically reduced because only by having the benefit of a large home market with a large production at cheap prices will the manufacturers be able to survive and withstand the vigorous attacks from other exporting countries.

Our comment on the above is that if the British government removes or drastically reduces the purchase tax there will be a tremendous demand for Canadian furs, particularly silver fox. The tax is a terrific one and only the very wealthy can wear nice furs. The British people are hungry for furs they have been so long without.

Hudson's Bay Company, 151 West 30th Street, New York, now operating under their own name instead of as Lamson, Fraser & Huth's, are certainly enjoying the confidence of the top mink breeders of the United States. Last week the Great Lakes Mink Company offered a collection of 23,000 dark ranch mink and U.M.R.A. offered 27,000 dark mink the day previous.

Here is the story of the craftsmanship and planning that go into the creation of a mink coat. The author is Joseph Palanker, a Buffalo furrier, and it will be of interest to all our mink breeders. "Every woman dreams of the day when she will wear a fine fur. Perhaps your day is nearer than you think." The picture was told in the following sequence: 1. Our experienced buyers search far and wide to seek out the finest pelts obtainable, direct from the trappers, before they reach the auction block. 2. Then milady steps into the picture to plan her fur coat. She selects her pelts and expressed her preferences as to style, length and design. 3. A master designer, like Joseph Parisi, fashions the pattern for her dream coat, called a "canvas" is cut and sewn to his rigid specifications. This is the forerunner of her mink coat, and must be exact in every painstaking detail.

4. Milady then returns to the showroom for a fitting. The canvas is viewed by furrier and customer alike to make sure that the finished coat will fit properly. Slight changes in design may be made at this time. 5. The designer alters the canvas to conform with the specifications and it is designed for. 6. Now, the mink pelts which were selected are turned over to the cutter. 7. After cutting, the pelts are sewn together by the fur machine operators. Each pelt is elongated, so that it will run from the top of the coat to the bottom of the hem. There are no cross seams in a fine mink coat. 8. Teams of experts take over at the blocking table. Here the pelts are blocked over the pattern in the exact position called for by the designer. 9. Next comes the taping pelts. Here expert hands tape the interior of the coat. Then, the coat is joined as all parts are carefully sewn together. 10. Bolts of silk are viewed by the customer, who selects the lining of her choice during the final fitting. Carefully the lining is worked into the coat... every stitch by hand. Then milady's monogram is embroidered in the lining.

At Oslo, Norway, auction held January 5th, 7,000 blue fox, 8,900 silver fox and 60,000 mink were offered. A total of 2,000 blue fox were 92% sold at fair prices, averaging 80 kroner (\$12.15). A turnover of 2,500 silver fox was 57% sold with an average price of 78 kroner (\$10.92) with a top bid of 230 kroner (\$31.20).

TIP OF THE WEEK FROM YOUR MASTER DEALERS

Charlottetown L. J. Rossiter
Summerside Prince Edward Island Fur Pool Ltd.
O'Leary H. B. Willis Inc.
French River Arthur A. Campbell
Central Bedque Dunk River Dairying Co.
Albany L. D. McLeod & Sons
Victoria Reid's Feed Service
Stanley Bridge Preston Rackham
Wheatley River Dingwell & Rossiter
Morell McGowan's Ltd.
Kilmuir D. M. McKinnon
Murray River Cruwys Bros.
Brookfield Clark's Feed Service
Mount Stewart

TIP NO. 21

Some causes of scours in little pigs are, damp dark chilly pens, unhealthy milk from sow, sudden changes in the sow's feed.

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

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

FEEDERS WHO KEEP RECORDS USE MASTER

BAG OF SAND OR ASHES

KEEPING THINGS CLEAN... It's easy to keep pithfork tines clean and free from rust. The same time prevent any possible damage to the sharp points. A bag of sand or ashes will do the trick. Fill bag about two-thirds full, tie open end securely, then place in convenient spot.