

TIMELY NOTES ON TOPICS CONNECTED WITH Silver Fox and Mink Farming

The Alberta Department of Agriculture has appointed John Kokolsky to the position of Fur Farm Supervisor for the Province of Alberta. Mr. Kokolsky has been a successful fur rancher for the past fifteen years.

We had the pleasure of a conversation over the phone with our good friend Lowell W. Hancock of Summerside, who was in Charlottetown for a few hours on Monday.

Regarding the above item we may say that from various sources we have read where the Premier of Alberta has recognized the great part that fur farming plays in the economy of a Province and is giving a great deal of attention to its proper supervision and assistance.

More than 18,000 Alberta beaver are earmarked for the fur coat market this year in a government program to keep the dam-building animals in equilibrium between the harm and the good they do.

One of the newest mutations in mink is a rich Golden Brown animal which made its initial appearance in the herd of George Heinen, Warroad, Minnesota, in the Spring of 1948.

The remedies suggested are the elimination of the poorer grades of mink, developing a larger mink and publicity to feature the attractiveness of mink so that there will be active markets for the pelts.

From several sources we have noticed where shipments of mink of fifty pairs and more are being made to Argentina. Of course the breeding season will be completely changed there but Argentina should be a natural place for fur farming.



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Royal Couple Will See A Grown-Up Canada

Dominion Tour Covers 10,000 Miles

Royal-Eye Preview of Royal Tour

By JAMES MONTAGNES NEA Special Correspondent TORONTO, Canada—(NEA)—If Princess Elizabeth believes everything her mother and father tell her, she's in for a shock. For the Canada she'll see on her visit in October is a country that has dramatically changed from the Canada King George and Queen Elizabeth saw in 1939.

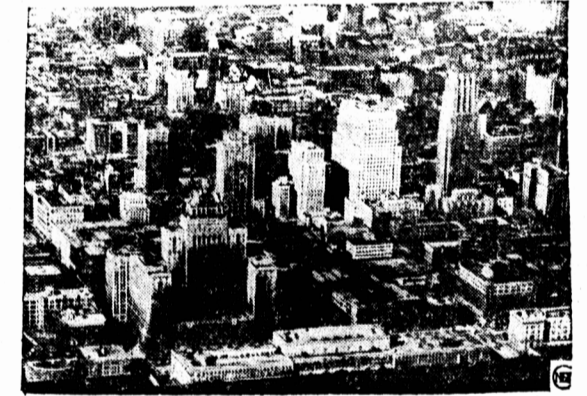
war housing outside cities like Edmonton, Winnipeg and Montreal. Big modern factories dot the landscape on the outskirts of such cities. Canada's expanding military establishment will also be shown to the future queen and her consort.



FIRST STOP: This is Quebec City, where Princess Elizabeth and Prince Philip will land after sailing up the St. Lawrence.

Their trip has been arranged so that Elizabeth and Philip will understand the Canada of 1951. It is a nation that has grown from under 11,000,000 to over 14,000,000 people in a dozen years.

The Royal couple will see how Canada's northern frontier is gradually being pushed back. Flying over northern Manitoba, they'll



MAJ CITY: In Toronto, the Royal couple will see the biggest collection of tall office buildings under the British flag.

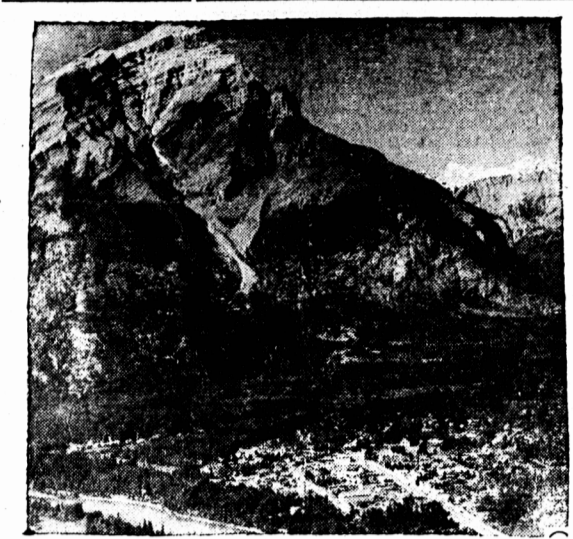
see the new railroads pushing through the brush to serve strategic metal mines discovered only in the past two years. In northern Ontario, they'll stop off at the model pulp and paper mill town of Kapuskasing.

The Neighbors

By George Clark



"You remember when I was that age. I spent the evenings discussing poetry and politics."



5000 HILLS: Majestic Rockies loom over the resort town of Banff, a stop on the Royal tour and one of the scenic high points.

For the next 36 hours, as they travel west, they will hardly ever be out of sight of one of the innumerable snowcapped peaks. There is a two-day holiday scheduled after they reach the Pacific. It is expected they will spend it somewhere on or near Vancouver Island, before they begin the eastward trip.

Then they will make a two-day visit to Washington, the only time they will be on U. S. soil. The skyline of the U.S. will be visible at other points, however, notably the skyline of Detroit from Windsor, Ontario.

The Thorpe Affair

By Philip Lesly

Terry shrugged. "I just heard he was in on a snatch—a swell-looking skirt... Naw, not for dough. Just 't' keep per mouth shut, that's all. Workin' for another guy, I heard."

Terry rose from the chair and sauntered out. He walked slowly north on State Street, then doubled back through the alley to his car. In a few minutes he was inquiring at the desk of a small hotel that was known to its customers as Plony's Joint.

The clerk hesitated, looked him over and said, "614." The room was locked, but Terry's skeleton key soon altered that condition. He went in, but found no signs of recent occupancy. He scowled and looked around. There was nothing that evoked interest until he pulled open a drawer in the dresser. There lay a clipping from the Sun, it told of the mysterious auburn-haired girl seen near Thorpe's death place, and it gave a rather complete description of the girl.

Terry nodded listlessly. He picked up his beer, moved slowly between the tables and took a chair beside a lone man with red hair who was staring moodily at a tall glass containing a few drops of Scotch.

"Bill Batson's room number?" he asked. The clerk hesitated, looked him over and said, "614." The room was locked, but Terry's skeleton key soon altered that condition. He went in, but found no signs of recent occupancy. He scowled and looked around. There was nothing that evoked interest until he pulled open a drawer in the dresser. There lay a clipping from the Sun, it told of the mysterious auburn-haired girl seen near Thorpe's death place, and it gave a rather complete description of the girl.

"Yeah, Takes a sap 't' pull a snatch now. I don't know anybody that dumb." "Hell, for dough some muggs'd put a gat 't' their heads an' pull the switch. Like this guy, Bony Batson, comes in the other day with a roll. Talkin' about more comin' when he finished the job. Now there's a mugg with no more brains 'n a double-headed hammer."

The September meeting met at the home of Mrs. Anne Sudsbury with the president presiding. The meeting opened with the Ode followed by Creed in unison and thirteen members answered the roll call.

Correspondence was read and discussed and reports from various committees were heard. Collectors were appointed to canvass the district for the Orphanage. Plans were also made to have a pantry sale at Kennedy's store.

NEWSY NOTES

By J. A. Clark, D.S.S.

Blueberry Culture

The blueberry is believed to be the most widely distributed of all fruits. It grows best on acid soils, and some species of this wild fruit are to be found almost everywhere from the Tropics to the Arctic, in Asia, Europe and throughout the continents of America. The Eskimos in the Far North find them a very valuable addition to their meat diet.

both have been grown and cultivated as a horticultural crop in Canada and the United States. We have neither seen or heard of any high bush native blueberries on Prince Edward Island.

Blueberry Barrens

Blueberries seem to thrive best on our poorest soils, so long as they have plenty of sunshine and a moderate amount of moisture. The reason may be that they have less competition, under these conditions, from the grasses that tend to choke or smother them, and the shrubs and trees that prevent them from getting the necessary sunshine and moisture.

Two of the pioneers in blueberry breeding and research were: Dr. F. V. Coville of the United States Department of Agriculture, and Miss Elizabeth C. White of Whitesbog, New Jersey. Towards the close of the nineteenth century, Miss White offered cash prizes for superior plants of native high bush blueberries. The prizes were awarded on a basis of the plants producing the largest sized fruit.

Blueberries vs. Huckleberries

While these shrubs and their fruit are quite different, there is much confusion of names, and in some localities the names are used interchangeably. They do belong to related groups of plants. Most botanists and horticulturists, however, have agreed to call the plants with berries that have ten large, bony seeds, huckleberries. These seeds make the fruit more or less objectionable for eating. The plants that have berries with a small number of very small seeds they call blueberries. The seeds in these berries are so small and inconspicuous that they are not noticed when eaten.

Starting in 1909, Dr. Colville and Miss White made crosses between these superior plants and their selections of low bush blueberries. They continued this breeding and selection work until Dr. Coville's death in 1937. Since then Miss White and a number of others have continued research work to improve blueberries.

Propagation

One of the problems in growing cultivated blueberries has been the difficulty of securing new plants of these improved varieties. Mr. Ernest L. Eaton, who has charge of research work with the native fruits in the Maritime Provinces, under the Dominion Horticulturist, with headquarters at the Dominion Experimental Station at Kentville, N.S., recently showed us the very great difference in the number of cuttings that grew with and without shade.

Cultivated Blueberries

The fruit of seven species of blueberries has been harvested in fairly large quantities, but the work of improving blueberries however, by selection and breeding, has been confined to two American species: The low bush blueberry, Vaccinium angustifolium, and the high bush blueberry, Vaccinium Corymbosum. These

We have put out small plantations of cultivated blueberries at different places on Prince Edward Island. A swamp fire, grass, small boys and girls took their toll. Blueberries do not thrive on upland garden soil that has been limed. They will grow on many acid soils, but generally require a heavy mulch of sawdust, forest leaves or some similar material. The fruit is large and delicious, and always commands a price many times that of wild blueberries.

QUICKIES

By Ken Reynolds



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The Neighbors By George Clark. Illustration of a man and woman talking at a table. "You remember when I was that age. I spent the evenings discussing poetry and politics."

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