

TIMELY NOTES ON TOPICS CONNECTED WITH Silver Fox and Mink Farming

The January issue of the Canadian Home Journal has a two-page article entitled 'Elegance - Our Own Breed by Mentie du Val. It is a very interesting write-up of Canada's silver fox and mink productions, tracing the beginnings of the fur industry in the early part of the 17th century and then the establishing of ranches...

and Huth announce the offering of the new, fresh 1952 collection of nationally advertised EMBA mutation mink. 66,000 will be offered raw Jan. 22 and 38,000 dressed Jan. 23. Among the noted ranchers whose collections will be found on that sale are Herb Nordgren, Cloquet, Minn., Dr. Seth Osborn, Waterville, Minn., Carl Schmidt, Ottawa, and the E. C. Prieb Fur Farm, Waseca, Minn. The above collection is one of the largest and most varied we have ever noticed advertised, and it will be interesting to see the amount of money they will bring.

Hudson's Bay, London, England, announce the January auction sale at Beaver Hall, London, with 7,000 blue fox, 10,000 silver fox, 1,000 platinum fox, 300 pearl fox, 15,000 ranch mink and 1,500 mutation mink and 6,000 wild mink. That's a place we would like to see. We have some very happy recollections of January sales we attended there from 1927 to 1931. At one of them a fox pelt consigned by Milligan and Morrison, Northam, through us, sold for \$250 equal to about \$1,200 then, and the entire lot average \$66, over \$300. The Hudson's Bay warehouse and sales room was completed in 1928 and is the finest in the world. Their graders are the most expert, particularly in mink, that can be found anywhere. One of the furs that caught our attention particularly was Russian sable. They were taken off in round form, mid-way in size between a tea plate and a dinner plate and several lots sold up to \$100 per skin. Of course the H.B.C. auction has great many pelts from their nests in the Far North of Canada. Their white fox, beaver and wild mink are the best obtainable. Also many other furs which they specialize in. The company's stock has been going up in price because of the discovery of oil in Alberta and possibly in Saskatchewan where the H.B.C. owns millions of acres. A year ago they owned the entire West, but a deal was made with the Canadian Government which allotted them the land mentioned and a certain sum of money. In addition to its fur activities, the company conducts wonderful stores in the west and has a great many blankets that are the best obtainable.

The article then goes on to give the history of mink and particularly the mutation mink such as sapphire, best of all the blue-toned mink and now being bred widely in Canada. It was this fur which last year established a record for new prices. First bundles at auctions brought \$350 average per pelt. The average quality mink coats, however, range in price from \$2,000 to \$4,000 and it takes about 60-odd mink skins to make up a coat. The article is beautifully illustrated showing a stunning hip-length jacket in standard platinum fox, a waist-length cape in pearl platinum fox in the new royal sapphire tone and also another model wearing an evening cape stole in standard dark ranch mink. The above splendid publicity has been sponsored by the Canadian Fur Farm Advertising Committee of which D. O. Stewart, Summerside, is the secretary.

The Hudson's Bay Company general auction of raw fur skins will be held Tuesday, Jan. 15, when 10,000 silver and mutation foxes will be offered. On Wednesday, Jan. 16 red fox, cross fox, white fox, blue fox, beaver, otter and muskrat will be sold. And on Thursday, squirrel, ermine, fisher, marten, 22,000 mutation mink, 10,000 wild mink, 11,000 silver-blue platinum mink and 1,000 miscellaneous mutations will be on sale. On Friday, Jan. 18, 80,000 ranch mink, standards and half-bloods will be offered. This is one of the finest collections of fresh seasons' pelts that has been offered at auction either in the United States or Canada and a large attendance of buyers, including American and European are expected.

In New York Lampson, Fraser

The United States Government's law prohibiting the importation of seven types of furs from Russia and satellite countries goes into effect Jan. 15. It is said, however, that many of these furs will be shipped out in devious ways and handled by other countries and it will be difficult to enforce the law.

George Meyers of Lampson, Fraser and Huth was the principal speaker at a meeting of the Rocky Mountain Fur Farmers Co-Operative Association held recently. He covered the field of mutation and color phase of mink from the point of view of market popularity and relative market values for different color phases. At the present time he thinks the pastel is

NEWSY NOTES

By J. A. Clark, D.Sc.

Gas Pipe Lines

The Chinese, who used natural gas for lighting and heating more than a thousand years ago, used bamboo pipe lines to convey the gas from its source to their homes. The first record of natural gas being conveyed by a pipe line in America was at Fredonia, N. Y., in 1824, when, from a 27-foot gas well, hollow logs were used as pipes to light two stores. A two-inch lead pipe, 2 1/2 miles long, was laid in West Pa., in 1833. At Rochester, N. Y., in 1870, a wooden gas pipe line was laid for a distance of twenty-five miles, its inside diameter was eight inches. Two years later, the first iron, two-inch gas pipe line was laid for five and a half miles to Titusville, Pa.

Improved Methods

Two parallel eight-inch gas pipe lines were laid a distance of 120 miles from the gas fields of Indiana to Chicago in 1891. These lines carried gas with an initial pressure of 525 pounds per sq. inch. From 1925 on, very great advances were made in the manufacture of steel gas pipe, this and the improved methods of electric welding of steel pipe made it possible to lay large diameter pipe lines for great distances under high pressure. By 1931, there had been fourteen major pipe lines laid in the United States. These ranged in size from 18" to 24", and carried gas from the South Central States to such distant centers as Denver, Omaha and Minneapolis. The outstanding event of that year was the completion of a 24" gas pipe line from the Amarillo gas field in Northern Texas, across six states, a distance of over 1000 miles to Chicago. It was followed by a line that reached the great automobile manufacturing centre of Detroit in 1936.

The San Francisco Bay region was supplied with natural gas by a large network of pipe lines up to 26" in diameter from the Kettleman Hill, Buttonwillow and other fields. There were 55,000 gas wells in the 20 states that were producing natural gas, when the second World War started, and within a year 2,400 billion cu. ft. were sold in 24 states to 9 million customers in 5150 communities. This supplied 42 million people through networks of 85,000 miles of main gas pipe lines, and 90,000 miles of local distributing lines.

The Big-Inchers

"Big-inch" pipe laying is a tough, risky job. The organizing of a crew of over 300 men to handle a thousand tons of equipment, within a self contained unit known among pipe-liners as a "spread," is equivalent to organizing an army division. It was, in fact, in connection with the military necessity, during the second World War, of constructing the famous 24-inch War Emergency Pipe Line, that the term "Big-Inch" was coined. It was decided, in 1942, to build two pipe lines, parallel most of the way, from Texas to the Atlantic seaboard, at Staten Island, to carry oil for military purposes. Pipe-liners, as they are called, gathered

the best money mink, with the sapphires coming rapidly to the front. Mr. Meyers became so absorbed in classifying color phase mink that he overlooked any reference to the future of silver fox. When this was brought to his attention he apologized for his failure. He said the present outlook for the revival and rehabilitation of fox had not improved. He said that the fox farmers could continue to console themselves with the knowledge that it is one of the most mercurial and suddenly changeable of any line of business. It can, and does at times, change over the weekend. It is affected by world conditions, the same as all other lines of business, plus the sudden emotional swings of fashion. He said "I know of no experienced person in the field of fur who doubts that fox furs will again be popular and profitable to raise."

at Little Rock, Arkansas, for the securing of contracts to build the "Big-Inch." Only 25 pipe line contractors at that time had equipment heavy enough for the job. The urgency and the risks led to a division of the work. This was decided by lots drawn from a hat. During the construction work, these two were known as the "Big-inch" which was 24" in diameter, and the "Little Big-inch," 20 inches in diameter. These two were turned over, after the war, to a natural gas company, to supply gas to the Atlantic seaboard. Since the building of these lines, nicknames have been given to the "Big-inchers." "Super Inch" is a 34" giant pipe, making a 506 mile link in a system from the Texas and New Mexico gas fields to California. It crosses the Mojave Desert and goes over the mountains at an elevation of 4600 feet. More than 200,000 tons of 60-foot sections went into its construction. A monster 31-ton ditching machine dug a ditch 44" wide and 1 1/2 feet deep at the rate of one mile per day under favourable conditions. Pipe lines go directly up and over the top of steep hills and mountains because of the danger of land slides breaking the pipe. A gas pipe line between West Virginia and Maryland, across rough mountain terrain, is known as the "Toughest Inch." Over a million tons of dynamite were used in preparing the trench for this 262-mile line that cost \$79,000 per mile.

Locating Gas Lines

Preliminary surveys are made by airplane crews. In this way the 1840-mile transcontinental gas line was laid out almost in a straight line from the Rio Grande to New York City. This is the longest pipe line so far constructed, in the world. Its original specifications, which were for a 26" line, were changed to 30 inches, and plans are under way now, to lay a parallel 36-inch, and have it completed by 1955. After looking the route over from the air, the "pipe-liner" has to visit it from the nearby roads, and arrange for the purchase of a 75-foot right of way. One company who had to secure about 5,000 tracts of land, had to contact 20,000 persons, some of them in distant places. This transcontinental gas line crossed or was laid under 619 roads, 110 railway tracks, and 40 streams, including the Hudson River near the George Washington Bridge. The New Jersey Palisades made it necessary to adopt a new method of laying the pipe. It was assembled in 300-foot lengths, welded and then moved out on barges to the prepared river bottom ditch, which had been dredged, on account of the unyielding clay bottom. There are now about 120 major gas pipe lines in the United States.

Gas Storage

The winter demand of many cities is now so great that it is essential to have gas storage. The "Big-inchers" are really immense storage units as well as conveyors of gas. The great gas tanks that were once built, held only from 10 to 15 million cubic feet each, and their cost of building and upkeep was high. Today there are gas wells that produce 100 million cu. feet per day, and one gas company, when the thermometer drops to zero, uses 815 million cu. feet per day. Fortunately there were, in the neighborhood of some of the large cities, exhausted gas fields that lay abandoned. These had held gas for millions of years, and by "lightening-up," that is, taking care to close every well that had been filled, near them they can be then filled up again by pumping gas into them, so long as the pressure is not raised beyond what the containing strata will stand. These underground storage pools have made it possible to use the gas lines at full capacity in summer as well as winter. There are over 100 storage fields in use in the United States, and one company has storage for 100 billion cubic feet.

An American company has recently offered to build a "Big-inch" gas line from Edmonton, Alberta, to Montreal, for \$253 million. The distance, - 2,240 miles would make it the longest "Big-inch" in the world.

Suggests New Farm Organization in N.B.

FREDERICTON, Jan 11 - (CP) - Reorganization of the New Brunswick Farmers' Association was suggested in a report presented Wednesday at the Association's annual meeting. Under the proposals, the Association would become the only general provincial agricultural organization in the province and would represent all farmer groups.

The stethoscope used by doctors was invented by the French physician Laennec in 1816.

W.C.T.U. NOTES

BEER DRINKING - HOW DANGEROUS?

Canadians are drinking a great deal of beer these days. This does not mean that they are drinking proportionately less hard liquors as the advocates of beer drinking argue. They are actually drinking more spirits than they used to, they are also drinking a great deal more beer. In fact, according to figures for the year 1947 (just now the editor does not have authentic figures for a later year) Canadians drank 147 MILLION GALLONS OF BEER. That is, anyone will admit a very great deal of beer. It meant a little over ten gallons of beer for every person in the country, that is, granted there were 14 million people in Canada in 1947, and that may be too high a figure. There is every reason to believe that the amount of beer consumed in Canada is today much greater than it was four years ago. There certainly are more outlets and more outlets usually meant increased sales anywhere. In centres west of the Maritimes where there are almost yearly population increases, new outlets are being set up yearly. In Nova Scotia whether the population increases or not, new outlets in the form of taverns make their appearance. Add to these increased outlets the many schemes devised and carried out by the brewers to see that their product is continually brought before the attention of the public. Everything adds up to one conclusion: This is that a VERY GREAT DEAL OF BEER IS BEING CONSUMED IN CANADA TODAY.

In view of this situation it is entirely pertinent to ask some questions about how dangerous beer drinking is. There is no end of reliable data that can be brought forward in answer to such questions, and straightway it can be added that it emphasizes the dangers there are in beer drinking.

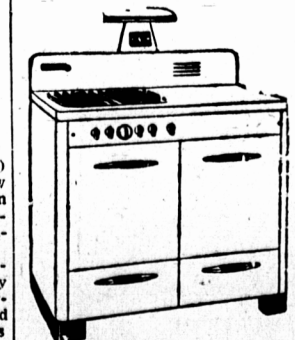
PROVINCE OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND IN THE PROBATE COURT The 4th day of January A.D. 1952. In Re Estate of INA G. BEER, late of Charlottetown in Queen's County in the said Province, Married Woman, deceased, testate.

To the Sheriff of the County of Queen's County, or any Constable or literate person within said County. GREETING: WHEREAS upon reading the petition on file of Clifton H. Beer of Charlottetown aforesaid, Doctor of Dental Surgery and Frederic A. Barriar, Executors of the last will of the above named, praying that a citation may be issued for the purpose hereinafter set forth: You are therefore hereby required to cite all persons interested in the said Estate to be and appear before the Judge present at a Probate Court to be held in the Court House in Charlottetown in the said Province, on Wednesday the 6th day of February next coming, at the hour of eleven o'clock forenoon of the same day to show cause if any they can why the Accounts of the said Estate should not be passed and the Estate closed as prayed for in said petition and on motion of Frederic A. Large, Esquire, Prosecutor for said Petitioners.

AND IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that a true copy hereof be forthwith published in some newspaper published in Charlottetown aforesaid once in each week for at least four consecutive weeks from the date hereof and that a true copy hereof be forthwith posted in the following public places respectively, namely, in the hall of the Court House in Charlottetown aforesaid, at or near the Royal Bank of Canada Building in Charlottetown aforesaid, and at or near the Bank of Nova Scotia Building in Charlottetown aforesaid, so that all persons interested in the said Estate as aforesaid may have due notice thereof.

WITNESS His Honour Harold Leonard Palmer, Judge of the said Probate Court at Charlottetown in Queen's County, the day and year first above written.

By the Court. (Sgd.) M. ELIZABETH WRIGHT, Registrar.



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DAILY CROSSWORD

- ACROSS 1. Female parent 5. Diplomacy 9. Source of indigo 10. Set of boxes (Orient.) 11. Net 12. Branches of wood 14. Fish 15. Egyptian god 17. Oriental nurse 18: Not many 20. Kitchen utensil 22. Luxon native 23. Snare 25. Gesture of defiance (Chin.) 27. Period of time 29. Hawaiian food 30. Savors 33. Concludes 36. Chop, as wood 37. Gratuity 39. Gazelle (Tibet) 40. God of love 42. Bench-like seat 44. Chinese measure 45. Eggs down 47. Fence pieces 49. Girl's name 50. Peruvian Indian 51. Long, coarse nap of cloth 52. Look askance

Grid for the daily crossword puzzle with numbers 1-52 indicating starting positions for words.

DAILY CRYPTOQUOTE - Here's how to work it:

AXYDLBAAXE IS LONG FELLOW One letter simply stands for another. In this example A is used for the three I's, X for the two O's, etc. Single letters, apostrophes, the length and formation of the words are all hints. Each day the code letters are different.

A Cryptogram Quotation EPUAU BPUN IL MTAUU LR BPU KBMTU, BPUXA HRMRXGXEN XK ELR IUA SHW-KPUAXIMR.

Yesterday's Cryptogram: AND SAYS, IF LADIES BE BUT YOUNG AND FAIR, THEY HAVE THE GIFT TO KNOW IT - SHAKESPEARE.

Drinking as safe for anyone. It is safety to himself. There is only a dangerous aggressive evil that one safe course, and that is to let no one can tamper with any|t alone."

OUR BOARDING HOUSE

Major Hoople



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PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND STOCK SHOW and SALE

A show and sale of Commercial and Standard Brand Beef Cattle will be held at the

Provincial Exhibition Grounds (Ch'town) MARCH 27-28

The show will be sponsored by the Pure Bred and Commercial breeders of the Province in co-operation with the Provincial and Dominion Departments of Agriculture and the Provincial Exhibition Association.

All animals shown must weigh at least 700 lbs. and be not more than three years of age. They must be owned by the exhibitor not later than January 15th.

Exhibitors are limited to not more than five animals, not more than one of which is a heifer.

The animals will be placed by the best beef cattle judge available and will be sold following the show by the best auctioneer available in Eastern Canada.

Entries should be sent to the office of the Exhibition Association not later than February 1st.

The Provincial Exhibition Association

POWER CATERPILLAR Diesel Engines 44 to 500 H.P. CATERPILLAR Diesel Marine Engines 37 to 400 H.P. CATERPILLAR Diesel Electric Sets 19KW to 314KW For full information and prices Write or call at: A. PICKARD MACHINERY LTD. Charlottetown, P. E. I.

OUT OUR WAY. By J. R. Williams



Why Mothers Get Gray



WHY HAVE SORE FEET? JUST RUB IN MINARD'S HAIR LOTION. The stethoscope used by doctors was invented by the French physician Laennec in 1816.