

NEWSY NOTES

By J. A. Clark, D.Sc.

MALAYA

The British Crown Colony, formerly known as the Straits Settlements, is now Malaya. Included under this name there are two governments; the Federation of Malaya, a British Protectorate that includes nine Malay States, administered by a High Commissioner and their Highnesses, the Rulers of nine Malay States, from the capital, Kuala Lumpur (Selangor). There are 75 members in the Federal Legislative Council. Eleven of these have been appointed "members" in charge of departments, they really are ministers in the government. The second, is the Crown Colony of Singapore, administered by a Government assisted by an Executive and Legislative Council of 25 members. The Island of Singapore lies just south of the tip of Malaya, which is the most southern lies north one degree from the equator.

Malaya is the centre of South-east Asia, which includes the Islands of Indonesia and the group of small countries lying between China and India. It is larger in area than England, and Singapore is about the size of the Isle of Man. Malaya lies on the great trade routes between the West and the East. The population of the Federation of Malaya was estimated, as of July, 1952, to be over five and a half millions, and that of Singapore, over one million people. About one quarter of one per cent of the people in the Federation are Europeans, and 1.4% of the people in Singapore are Europeans. On the mainland the Malaysians exceeded the Chinese by 624,631; but in Singapore the Chinese exceeded the Malaysians by 699,933. There were also 697,366 East Indians, and 116,109 Eurasians and others in Malaya.

Since June, 1948, the Federation of Malaya has been in a state of "near war"; because a small body of extremists, mostly alien Chinese, who form the Malayan Communist Party, attempted to overthrow the Government by armed revolt, and set up a so-called "People's Republic". The Communist terrorists by murder, sabotage, intimidation and arson, tried to strangle industry and secure unemployed laborers to further their aims. Their appeal fell on deaf ears, and most of these communists are now fugitives in the jungle. The Federation has now effectively broken the strangle hold of Communist.

NATURAL RESOURCES

The chief natural resources of Malaya are rubber and tin; of these the rubber industry is the greater. It is centred almost exclusively in the Federated States, where 3 1/2 million acres are planted to rubber, which makes up about two-thirds of all Malayan exports, and exceeded one-half million tons in 1952. Malaya produces considerable quantities of rice, palm oil, coconut oil, copra, pineapples and fish. Other crops grown include: Tea, sugar, tapioca, derrick and nuts. Her mines produce iron ore, limestone, dolomite, kaolin, bauxite and coal. The jungle produces a great variety of materials, including: Timber, charcoal, firewood, resins and gum. Where the Communists murdered rubber planters and their loyal

staffs, burnt their factories and slashed their trees; the Government has sponsored a large scale of replanting of old areas with new high rubber-yielding strains. This policy has also been extended to small holdings, and should put the industry on a safer economical basis. There is one factory producing tires for motor cars and bicycles, and others engaged in manufacturing floorings, toys and shoes.

The output of tin from the Malayan mines in 1952 was 56,838 tons. The tin is secured entirely in the Federation by the following methods: Dredging, hydraulic and gravel pumps and by open cast mining. Malayan tin is refined largely in Singapore and in Penang. Tin ore from Thailand is also smelted at these centres; Singapore being the market centre for the finished tin products.

The pineapple industry has developed rapidly from 88,000 cases in 1947 to 614,353 cases in 1952. A large-scale planting was started this year. Factories are now equipped with automatic processing machinery, and work has started in canning pineapple juice.

Commerce.

Malaya has three main seaports: Penang on the north, Port Swettenham halfway down the coast in the State of Selangor and Singapore in the south. Of these, Singapore and Penang are free ports, they handle not only Malayan trade, but are natural centres for collecting the raw materials and produce from the nearby countries. Port Swettenham has steadily increased in importance, it has greatly improved its docks and handling equipment, and is the natural outlet for produce and the inlet for imported requirements of the central states of the peninsula.

The fall of Singapore during World War II was one of the greatest disasters that occurred in the East. The people of India always felt that Singapore was a key fortress that was safe. It was, from the sea, but fell from a land attack following the loss of the British battleship Prince of Wales and the battle cruiser Repulse, on December 10th, 1941. We note from a recent dispatch from Singapore that a Japanese salvage company said that they could "easily" raise these ships from where they lie in 210 feet of water near the north-east coast of Malaya.

Singapore handles the great part of Malayan trade. In 1951 it amounted to over a billion pounds (Sterling). Last year the tonnage handled at this port was 7% million tons of cargo. This did not include over nine million pounds of air freight discharged and loaded. The international air traffic with Europe, the Middle East, the Indian and Pacific Ocean airports reached a total of 130,722 air passengers in 1952 at Singapore's Kelang airport. Malaya is now constructing at Paya Lebar, seven and one-half miles from the centre of Singapore, a new international airport at a cost of \$37,000,000.

A volcanic eruption in Iceland in 1946 scattered ashes and dust as far as the Orkneys, 500 miles distant.

TIMELY NOTES ON TOPICS CONNECTED WITH Silver Fox And Mink Farming

An article on pelting in the latest Black Fox Magazine may give some helpful hints to our mink ranchers throughout the Maritimes. During this month the final operation of the year will be performed on most mink ranches in the United States and Canada. How well this job of pelting and scraping is done will mean the difference of a profit or loss for the year's work. A neat job of taking off the pelt of a mink when its pelt is prime should be done by every fur farmer. Strange to report, many an inferior job is done and consequently the rancher never gets the maximum price for his skins. In some cases skins are not properly scraped and some times they are dried too fast and make the leather brittle. Any rancher who is unable to do a good job on this final operation should pay to have it done well by outsiders. The cost of hiring this work will be more than made up by the prices obtained in the pelt market.

An automatic power mink feeder has been developed by Christensen's Minkery, Cambridge, Wisconsin. It has been in successful operation for the past two months and has proven itself to be a great labor-saving device. In its present use on the Christensen ranch the two men team (driver and feeder) is feeding 2,400 mink per hour or 1,200 mink per man hour if the driver's time is also computed. In terms of handy feeding methods this amounts to a rate of feeding equal to a 16-quart pail of feed per man per minute. The usual horse meat feed of any consistency can be handled by instant finger-tip adjustment of the controls. The compact unit consists of a 1200 pound capacity tank with engine driven compressor, mounted on a sturdy self-powered cart. Rear wheel drive and 360 degree steering affords excellent maneuverability. Length of the unit is six feet and width is 44 inches.

Be extremely careful in selecting your breeders. Heredity is most important in selecting mink you save to produce next year's crop. The animals reserved for breeding should be descended from mink that have been good producers and have a good record for desirable fur quality. It will be a good investment for many ranchers to introduce new blood into their herds, but this should be done with exact knowledge of what the new blood will produce. The small rancher should not try to experiment too much with new color phases. He will be better off to endeavor to perfect the mink he now has. Experiments introducing new types are costly and can better be done by the larger and more experienced breeders.

In the United States attention of breeders is centered on the mink shows. The 23rd annual Michigan Fur Animal Show under the joint sponsorship of the Michigan Fur Breeders and the National Chinchilla Breeders will be held at Grand Rapids this year on December 16-17-18. The civic auditorium in Grand Rapids is connected by underground tunnel with the Pantlin Hotel which is show headquarters. The chinchilla division will be judged by Willard George, an authority on these little animals. Tuesday, December 15th, will be show set up and arrival day; Dec. 16th, classification and judging; 17th, judging and educational meeting; Dec. 18th, judging, banquet and presentation of trophies and ribbons. From all appearances it is going to be one of the greatest mink and chinchilla shows of all time. Later on the International Mink Show will be held from January 8 to 10 at Milwaukee and a number of Can-

adian ranchers will be represented there. Design and capacity of the feeder is such that up to four men may feed from one unit, if ranch layout permits the use of swinging booms. Loading, sealing, and decomposition are all easily accomplished in a matter of seconds. The unit disassembles completely and easily without the use of special tools, for clean-up at the end of the feeding day. The automatic feed guns, the real heart of the unit, need only be lightly pressed against the pen wire to open the unique valve arrangement and start feed flow. Upon starting to withdraw the gun from the pen, feed flow is automatically stopped. This eliminates tiring and time consuming trigger action and reduces feeding to a simple insertion and withdrawal of the feed gun nozzle. Obvious savings result in: (1) Having a few experienced men feeding all the stock, (2) having only one piece of equipment to wash with resultant savings of feed and time, and (3) taking all the hard work out of feeding so that a few men are able to do the work of many.

While the above type of feeder would be too complicated and expensive for a Maritime mink ranch, yet the speed of labor-saving in preparing and feeding and caring for mink is an important one. The lower the cost of production, the larger the profit and the better chance of survival. A mink rancher who is near to a source of cheap food supply has of course a big advantage, otherwise cold storage space must be rented and large quantities bought and kept there. From what we can learn our ranchers in this province are producing their mink at a profit, some at a real good profit, and we are glad that is so, but at the same time they will have to be thinking ahead to improve their methods of care, production and feeding so that each mink can be marketed at as low a cost compatible with good care and the production of a good pelt.

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SHEEP BREEDERS ATTENTION The attention of sheep breeders is directed to the supply of very excellent rams of various breeds that are available in this Province during the present season. This is particularly true of Oxfords, Shropshires, and Border Cheviots. All these rams have been inspected and have graded XXX. A number of Shearlings are available as well as lambs. The price of these rams is very moderate indeed. A subsidy or bonus of \$12.00 is provided for ram lambs, and \$15.00 for XXX Shearlings, by the Provincial Department of Agriculture, and is deducted from the price secured by the seller. The sheep industry is important in Prince Edward Island livestock economy. The greatest returns for lambs can only be secured if we use top rams on our flocks. Parties wanting rams should contact the Secretary of the Sheep Breeders' Association, Department of Agriculture, Charlottetown.

REFRIGERATORS If you are planning on buying a Refrigerator or Home Freezer it will pay you to get in touch with us. We are offering International Refrigerators and Freezers at rock bottom prices. DAWSON'S SERVICE STATION CRAPAUD, Phone 17 P. E. I.

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HEADACHE? FEEL BETTER FAST! ASPIRIN

David Loffman, New York, manager of Great Lakes Mink Association, presented this season's figures as a gauge for future sales. He stated that over 356,000 ranch mink were sold for \$3,300,000, an average of \$14.92 per mink. Next year would see less pelts and an average of good, dark mink. He thought that false figures on the number of pelts coming from Scandinavia that Canada should be stopped, and recommended that the National Board set up mechanisms to get realistic figures on mink sales elsewhere. The sport of hammer-throwing has been traced back to the 19th century BC in Ireland.

Drive out ACHES JUST RUB IN MINARD'S LINIMENT

BIG PIPE TORONTO, (CP)—Approximately 600 miles of 24 and 16-inch pipe will be laid between Edmonton and Superior, Wisconsin, during 1954. It was announced Thursday by T. S. Johnston, president of the Interprovincial Pipe Line Company. About two-thirds of the new line will be laid in Canada and a third in the U. S.

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OUR BOARDING HOUSE MAJOR HOOPLES CAN DIS BE IT, MISTAH MAJOR? I JES SUBTRACTED IT FROM DIS CORPSE'S GULLET... HOWEVER, ALL IT LOOK LAK TO ME IS TWO FROGSKINS, AN' YOU SAYS YOU DONE TUCKED AWAY A LARGER BUNDLE WHILST YOU WAS BLACKED OUT! TWO DOLLARS? PSHAW, JASON! I MUST HAVE HAD SEVERAL HUNDRED DOLLARS! WHO'D EVER HIDE A MEASLY TWO DOLLARS? YOU MAY KEEP IT FOR YOUR PAINS! THE MOOSE IS ALMOST BROKE TOO - 12-12

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.
Kensington H. B. Willis Inc.
French River Arthur A. Campbell
Central Bedouque Dunk River Dairying Co.
Albany L. D. McLeod & Sons
Victoria L. D. McLeod & Sons
Stanley Bridge Reid's Feed Service
Wheatley River Preston Rackham
Morell Dingwell & Rossiter
Kilmuir McGowan's Ltd.
Murray River D. M. McKinnon
Brookfield Cruwys Bros.
Mount Stewart Clark's Feed Service

TIP NO. 16 Do not overcrowd the layers. Allow 3 to 3 1/2 square feet for Leghorns and 4 square feet for heavy breeds. Let's Discuss Your Feeding Plan With Your Island's MASTER Man IVAN KERRY Dial 5455 56 Green St. - Ch'town

NEW HOGHOUSE... This type hoghouse with movable gates, so pens can be made double size or even triple size, is becoming popular with hog producers. It simplifies the housing problem and makes for less work.

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