

Timely Notes On Fur Farming

The following appears in the June number of the Black Fox Magazine and Modern Mink Breeder: A six-point warning to prospective chinchilla farmers has been issued by the Better Business Bureau of New York City, Inc., through that organization's "Monthly Memo." The BBB points out that many "uninformed" persons have discovered that "unfortunately, dollars do not multiply as rapidly as these Andean rodents."

The six points of warning follow: 1. "There is at present no accepted standard for grading chinchilla." 2. "Inferior animals are frequently sold. Poor grade stock... will not yield saleable pelts or saleable 'e-ceders'." 3. Fur auction results show "that while excellent pelts may be marketable at certain times, pelts which are not up to standard are either non-saleable, or saleable at a price which justifies neither the original investment nor the cost of raising the animals."

Two weeks ago we had part of an article from the Black Fox Magazine and Modern Mink Breeder on "The World's Largest Fur Farm"—that conducted by Fromm brothers in Wisconsin. We did not have sufficient space to complete the article and as we know it will be interesting to our readers to have it in full we are publishing the remaining part...

Ever so often, one of the brothers would make a trip to New York to take care of the business at their factory. There, they watched their furs being created into beautiful coats, jackets and muffs. At the Fromm Fur Factory, the pelts were judged by the fur grader. In indirect daylight, he graded the fur value with the hypersensitive touch of his finger tips. After stroking the fur at various angles, blowing the fur against the grain, smoothing it out, shaking it and by following with his hands, the fur grader marked the value in terms of dollars and cents. A good fur grader can tell you just what country a fur comes from, the exact part and the time of year the fur was trapped. The designer doesn't need the actual furs around to design the coat, for he knows the texture, weight and management of all furs. He knows these factors so well, that he can make up a model in cambric or canvas, and rely on the competent cutters and sewers to skillfully produce it in the actual furs. The job of the cutter and sewers is a difficult one, for a fur coat has to be carefully matched and sewed together with a mosaic of pelts. No two pelts are alike in shape, which makes the job a tough one.

St. Pierre Celebrates

ST. PIERRE, St. Pierre de Mi-queon (C.P.) France's oldest and smallest colony celebrated Bastille Day Thursday with a huge round of activity stretching long into the night with singing in the streets.

Take New Step Towards Quoddy Project Survey

WASHINGTON (AP)—The House of Representatives foreign affairs committee Tuesday approved a \$3,000,000 survey into the cost and feasibility of the Passamaquoddy tidal power project between Maine and New Brunswick. The Senate previously had voted the survey, it would be made by the International Joint Commission on U. S.-Canadian waters. Engineers, in a preliminary survey, have determined that damming of the high tides in the Quoddy area is possible. The survey now determines whether the cost of the project would permit production of hydro-electric power at a price that is economically feasible.

W.C.T.U. NOTES

DOES BEER INTOXICATE

I began drinking with 3.2 beer when I was sixteen years of age, and by the time I was eighteen I was a confirmed drunkard. I was in and out of jail and in and out of hospitals during a period of eleven years, during which time I was hopeless alcoholic. I wanted to stop drinking, but was powerless. I went to doctors for a cure, but they had nothing to effect a cure in me. I drank so much that I would not eat sufficient food and lost weight from my normal 178 pounds to 120 pounds. The doctor said I was slowly starving myself to death. Through part of this eleven years of drunkenness I longed for help, but found none. Then my mother and me in company with Alcoholics Anonymous. Some of the members mentioned the help they had received from God, and this thought lingered in my mind. This made it easier for me to accept the invitation of an acquaintance to meet me in a restaurant. Through the services in the restaurant, I became a new man, and was saved from the slavery of alcoholic beverages — a slavery begun from drinking only 3.2 beer!

An Alcoholic Crutch

For his whole lifetime, W. C. Fields, "an emotional cripple who required an alcoholic crutch," feared insecurity, suspicion and famine. During his final days a friend inquired: "If you had your life to live again, what would you like to change?" His response was wistful and tragic: "I'd like to see how I would have made out without liquor."

Success and Failure

"I don't care if you make a lot of money — even a million dollars. You're not a success unless you have a happy home, where your kids respect you and your wife thinks you are the tops."

No Liquor Ads for Fifty Years

Reaffirming its 50-year-old policy of not accepting advertisements of alcoholic beverages, The Ladies' Home Journal recently said editorially.

Twelve to Twenty Years from Your Life

"You have the most important things in the world in your grasp right now. You are young and healthy. Many millionaires would trade their fortunes for them. All you have to do is hold on to them. The best way to do that is by refraining from drinking, smoking, and carousing. Don't put a mortgage on your future. These are things can subtract from 12 to 20 years from your life. Don't let them. Don't give in to the temptation. Fight it." — Glen Cunningham, world's indoor track record holder.

Angina Pain Masked By Alcohol

"It is widely — and mistakenly — believed that alcohol relieves the blood vessels of the heart, allowing more blood to get through. It has long been known that whiskey would prevent or stop an attack of angina."

Relics From Spanish Galleon

TOBERMORY, Scotland (AP) — The 52-year-old Duke of Argyll reported today that divers have brought up some good plain iron from the "treasure ship" Duque de Florencia of the Spanish Armada which was sunk in the harbor here about 400 years ago. The wreck was given to an ancestor of the duke by the British government, and dukes of the Argyll line have tried through the years to discover what is in the old galleon, which lies deep in mud 62 feet below the surface of the bay. One story is that it carried a fortune in gold ducats which the Spanish force intended to use to finance an occupation army in Britain. The present duke, who has made a hobby of fishing for his treasure, hasn't struck gold yet, but his salvage crew came up Thursday with six scabbards of Spanish design minus swords, some pottery bowls which probably are water vessels, and bits of timber. There is a prospect of many weeks of good weather to continue the search. Stormy weather spoils everything because currents quickly deposit tons of fresh silt on the wreck. I expect we will only have to wait a night or two to see what the sea has brought up. We will be safely at anchor in a port of Old England, at whose call for help we have come. May she soon be given victory. 10 p.m. Will Cook, Jack Stewart and Douglas Suth—land have been in chatting for a while so I had

Water All Round Them

Thirty-nine years after the 405th Battalion sailed from Halifax for England, and in anticipation of their third reunion, August 4, it is of interest to read the following excerpts from letters, written at sea by Major T. Edgar MacNutt.

The Battalion engaged at Valcartier Camp at 7 a.m., 13th July, 1916 and arrived at Halifax at 7.30 p.m. Saturday, 15th July, and then embarked 1120 strong on H. M. Transport "Empress of Britain."

10.45 p.m. Sunday 16th, July, 1916. We cast off our lines from the pier at Halifax at 6 a.m. today. When we swung into the stream we found the Transport "Lapland" just ahead of us with two to three thousand men on board. Just behind us followed H. M.S. Drake, which, when we got outside the harbour passed both transports and took the lead, so we now put our trust in God and in the British Navy for a safe voyage to the Motherland.

This is quite an "adventure" as lieutenant Tannahill says as we do not know when a submarine, or what Captain Lou Moore calls a "Banana" boat may be having a look at us. This is a lovely night with moon and stars aglow and so very bright. The Drake is about a mile ahead of us and the Lapland between. Am feeling fine and so made out a nominal roll of my Company to-day in a small boat for pocket use.

The men all sleep in hammocks down below swinging over their meal tables. The hammocks are put up at 7 p.m. and taken down at 6 a.m. When swung they are close together that they touch one another. Major Jack Stewart and I have a stateroom between us so we are very comfortable.

10 p.m. 17th. The ocean is almost as smooth as the Hillsborough River and I was able to eat a good goose dinner to-night. We have only the Drake with us as Escort yet, but understand we are to be met shortly by destroyers. We are not yet in what is called the danger zone, but all must either have life belts on or be ready to jump overboard. The Drake is swinging out on the davits ready to lower. We have had a station drill so that in case of mishap all will know where they are to parade. There are a few of our men sick, but not many, and I hope the weather will continue fine for the men's sake, as they are fearfully crowded. Must go below and see how they are getting along. The Drake had some gun practice to-day. There is one large gun on stern of this ship.

10 p.m. 18th. Still feeling fine able to eat a good dinner to-night. No sign of any "Banana" boats yet. Because of the fact that our Regimental Machine Guns mounted deck. Also fifty men armed with rifles as a Guard on fore deck. It is dark to-night so can only see lights of the Drake and Lapland. It rained a little to-day. We passed the Olympic yesterday—she was going like the devil.

8 p.m. 19th. Had another good dinner to-night at 7.30. We also have a cup of tea and biscuits at 4.30, so we are not faring badly for soldiers. No sign of Banana boats to-day. We passed a four mast ship and steamer to-day, but both were a good many miles away to-day at times. Although there is undoubtedly danger no one is worrying and all are trying to have a good time. The men are unfortunately crowded, but otherwise fine. My men are away down on "F" deck, just on the water line. Most of the officers are on "A" deck. My stateroom is No. 12.

9.30 p.m. 20th. Feeling fine. Had turkey for dinner to-night. Had machine gun practice to-day. The Lapland pulled to one side to let us pass her so that we could fire at a target on the water. We had a tug-of-war to-day between "A" and "B" Companies. We pulled them over the line in three pulls. Each had a team of eight men. To-morrow "C" and "D" Companies will pull. There has been quite a roll on at times to-day.

VIEW ESCORT 11.30 p.m. 21st. Still good weather. Nothing unusual to-day. Have just seen a light on our starboard side. It is quite a bright light. We had a tug-of-war to-day between "A" and "B" Companies. We pulled them over the line in three pulls. Each had a team of eight men. To-morrow "C" and "D" Companies will pull. There has been quite a roll on at times to-day.

INTO CAMP 25th. We entrained this morning and left Liverpool at noon and detrained at Cheriton, and after a short march we arrived at that section of Shorncliffe Camp known as Lower Dibgate in a downpour of rain at 10.15 p.m., after which we got a bite to eat and then rolled in for the night on our tent floors without blankets. At this camp the Battalion did much hard training and spent much time on the splendid rifle range at Hythe. There were many long route marches and at least one good day of tactical exercises. Unfortunately, however, the meals served to the men at Dibgate were

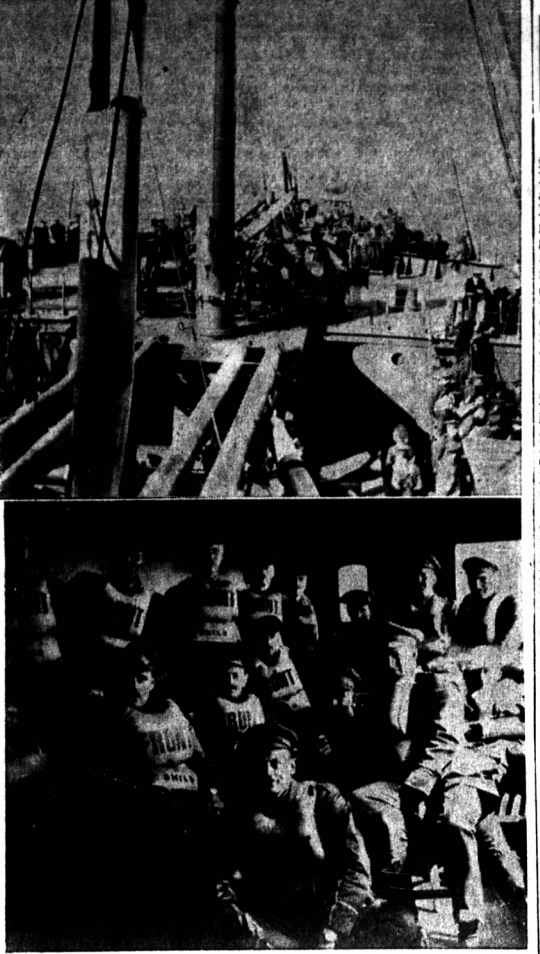
to cut out writing. Passed no ships to-day. We are evidently a long way off the usual ocean lanes of travel. FOG Midnight, Sunday 23rd. Am still fit and all going well. To-day has been an exciting day. At five o'clock this morning we began to sleep at about fifteen knots and kept it until about 10.30, when we ran into a dense fog and had to slow down, as we could not see more than about two hundred yards ahead at times. Fog horns on our ship were kept going for a while, but were stopped, as I understand word came over the wireless that the Huns were starting. All this time our three ships with the Drake leading were following a zig zag course—much like the letter Z. At about two o'clock the fog suddenly lifted and we started to speed again following the same zig zag course.

Just about 5 o'clock (the appointed hour) we noticed smoke and a mere speck away off on the horizon. This was H. M. Destroyer No. 80 and then by No. 54. It was indeed a great and beautiful sight to see the little ships racing towards us with the flag of St. George flying above them. Shortly after their arrival the Drake, Lapland and Empress of Britain parted company. Destroyer No. 70 accompanied us. No. 80 the Drake and No. 54 the Lapland. All started at full speed for Old England which please God we will reach to-morrow afternoon. We are now speeding at 18 or 19 knots without lights. Our little destroyer is in front of us crossing and recrossing our bows at an awful rate of speed. During the early evening the destroyer looked both majestic and beautiful steaming across our bow and all about us with her signal flags displayed. I got a snap of her just before she lowered her signal flags.

I did not take my clothes off last night nor will I do so to-night. No person is worrying much about submarines, but at the same time I am quite a strain and we will all be glad to get into port. LIVERPOOL HARBOUR 8.15 p.m. 24th. Liverpool Harbour. Thank God we have arrived safely. At exactly 9.15 by the great clock (daylight saving) just opposite us on the shore we dropped anchor in this great harbour of Old England. As we steamed up some miles into the harbour we saw Liverpool on one side and Brighton and Birkenhead on the other. It was a great sight. Cheering thousands greeted us and every whistle on the hundreds of river boats gave us their welcome. After I wrote you my last night I went on deck. It was so wonderful to see the greatest sight I have ever seen. It was to those awake and on deck a night of alarms and to those in command of the ship of great anxiety, as they had word they were being waited for by the Hun, but thanks to the vigilance of our destroyer they could not get into the harbour. How glad I was that destroyer raced through the sea across our bow and along our sides keeping guard over the 4500 souls on board the great ship. We slipped along changing direction at from 18 to 19 knots until about 6 o'clock this morning when we ran into a dense fog. I had almost come to a stand still in a very bad place right at the entrance to the Irish Sea—north of Ireland. We had warning that this was one of the places the enemy were watching for.

We passed Tory Island Light on the North coast of Ireland at 2 a.m. Passed through Inceolleroe Sound, which is the entrance to Irish Sea and between the Giants Causeway and Rathlin Island about 9.30 a.m. in a fog, which was again a bad place to be caught in. We passed the Isle of Man at about 3 p.m. and arrived in Liverpool at 8.15 p.m. During the whole voyage we did not see a single submarine. Thanks be to the British Navy. It is to be hoped that the citizens of Canada will in the near future realize their responsibility and contribute in some way to the upkeep of the Royal Navy. We are not allowed to mail a letter or cable home for four days. Do not allow any of these particulars to get into the press.

ANNOUNCEMENT We have installed a new radiator soak out tank. Radiators dipped in this solution are cleaned of all grease, mud, bugs, etc., and the original cooling capacity restored. MALLETT'S BATTERY AND RADIATOR SERVICE DIAL 9714 SEPTIC TANKS For complete septic tank clean out service the sanitary, modern way by pumping, apply. CHELMERS NEWSON, Charlottetown General Delivery, Dial 4078



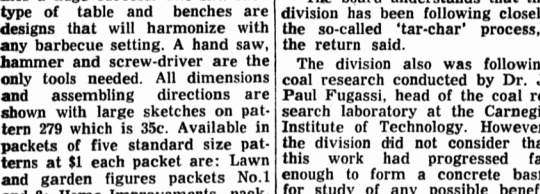
The upper picture shows the fore deck of the Empress of Britain which carried the 105th Battalion overseas in July, 1916. The lower picture shows a group of 105th officers, not all identified but probably, from left to right: George Stanway, Lou Moore, Harry Jenkins, John Stewart, Sterling Blanchard, Edgar MacNutt, Allan Cosh, Gordon Macdonald, Tannerhill, Ulric Dawson, McInerney, J. R. Paton, Elliott Full, Alnan MacLeod.

to put it mildly miserable both in quality and quantity. It seemed impossible for some reason to improve conditions in regard to the rations. Company officers were in continual trouble over the matter, and although the Colonel tried to improve matters he did not have very much success. In short, the rations issued to the men were the worst I saw issued in either England or France. At Upper Dibgate which was only a few hundred yards from our lines there was a very old Anglican Church, which I often attended. On the walls there were several old brass tablets. The following is the inscription taken from one which is on the north wall. The name of the Church is St. Martins.

Hear ye the body of Joan Brodnax: The wife of Robert Brodnax, who had issue by the said Robert six sounes and eyght daughters and she departed this world the 23rd daye of January, 1592 beinge the age of XXXIX years. Lyve well and dye never. Dye well and live ever.

On 7th November the Battalion was transferred to Whitley Camp and were here housed in huts, which was a great improvement. Whitley was a splendid camp. The 104th and 105th Battalions were amalgamated on 22nd January, 1917.

Workshop Patterns



This backyard set is just what is needed to make those family picnics a huge success. The saw-buck type of table and benches are designed that will harmonize with any barbecue setting. A hand saw, hammer and screw-driver are the only tools needed. All dimensions and assembling directions are shown with large sketches on pattern 279 which is 35c. Available in packets of five standard size patterns at \$1 each packer are: Lawn and Garden figures packets No. 1 and 2; Home Improvements, packets 1 and 2; Lawn & Garden Furniture, packets 1 and 2. Any of these packets may be returned for refund if any single pattern in a packet is not useful or as expected. Apply Home Workshop Department, The Guardian Charlottetown P. E. I.

WASHINGTON (AP)—President Eisenhower Tuesday nominated Reuben B. Robertson Jr., president of the Champion Paper and Fibre Co., of Hamilton, Ohio, to be deputy secretary of defence. Robertson will succeed Robert B. Anderson, whose formal resignation was announced Monday. Robertson, 47, is a Republican. Heper Company he also is vice-president of the American Paper and Pulp Association.

ATTENTION FARMERS!

Don't wait for the busy season. Check that Blower Pipe and have it renewed by DOLLIVER & DENNIS 201 Elm Ave. Sheet Metal Work of all Kinds. DIAL 9714

NEWSY NOTES

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

The potato is not only the most important farm crop on Prince Edward Island, but it ranks fifth among the field crops of Canada. It is the most universal vegetable grown on the farms and in the gardens throughout every province and territory of the Dominion, from the set-point on the eastern shore of Newfoundland to the villages on the west coast of Vancouver Island. It is grown on the most southern point in Ontario, 43 degrees south latitude and in the north beyond the Arctic Circle. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics report the Dominion produced 50,510,000 bushels of potatoes from 296,000 acres. Prince Edward Island's share was 9,176,000 bushels from 37,000 acres, while New Brunswick produced 10,123,000 bushels from 45,600 acres.

While the potato (Solanum tuberosum) is one of the most important of cultivated plants, and is universally grown in countries with temperate climates, its place of origin is not definitely known. It is believed to be native to the Chilean and Peruvian Andes in South America. When America was discovered, potatoes were grown in all temperate parts of South America from Chile to Colombia, but they were not then known in Mexico. Potatoes had been cultivated by the Indians for an unknown period before America was discovered. The Spaniards first found potatoes being cultivated near Quito in Ecuador (Seville, 1533), and other Spanish books mention potatoes. A Spanish monk, Hieronymus Cordan, introduced potatoes into Spain. From there they were taken to Italy and from Italy they were taken to Belgium. The Garten Zeitung published in 1805, reports on page 346 that Sir John Hawkins took a curiosity in the potato crop in England in 1563. Sir Francis Drake is said to have taken them to England in 1586. Sir Joseph Banks, however, claimed that the plants taken by both these men were sweet potatoes.

Sir Walter Raleigh grew potatoes in Ireland in 1585 or 1586 that he brought from North Carolina. It may be that they were taken from Ireland to England and thus acquired the name of Irish potatoes. They were, however, regarded as a curiosity in Europe until late in the eighteenth century. The Royal Society of London recommended them, in 1663, as a safeguard against famine in Ireland, but it was not until the grain crop failure of 1772 that the potato became popular as a food plant in Europe. Some claim that this species of the large family of Solanaceae is a native of Chile, and that it is doubtful if it is truly wild in any further north. Lt. Alvaro Lunati discovered the potato in Peru, expressing the idea prevalent in Peru in recent years when he stated: "The potato originated here. When the conquistadors brought the potato to Europe, they gave the world a gift far more valuable than all the gold of the Incas."

Of the 1200 species of Solanum only about 12 have the property of forming tubers. This peculiar habit of developing underground slender leafless shoots or branches (tuberosum), that differ in character from the true roots by gradually swelling at the free end to produce tubers, gives us the common vegetable food, potato. These tubers have many leaf buds or "eyes", which in due time lengthen into shoots and form stems of a new plant. It has been suggested that certain bacteria in the soil of the potato plant to develop underground branches that are not true roots, somewhat after the manner of insects that cause the galls on oak trees or that stain the canes of raspberries etc., an cause galls.

Potatoes are usually propagated by planting the tubers or cutting of the tubers so that each contains an "eye" or bud. In this way a variety remains pure, as each plant is developed from section of the original parent plant. The potato is described as a perennial having herbaceous stems without thorns or prickles one to three feet high. (When started in a dark cellar they may attain many times this length), "pinnate leaves, two or more pairs of leaflets, the leaflets are broad, the leaflets are about 1 inch or 1 1/2 inch in breadth with wheel-shaped corolla, bent white or purple and more or less veined, followed by globose, fleshy fruit, of the size of large gooseberries."

The fruit of potatoes, generally called potato-balls, are often wanted on our best cultivated varieties, as the flowers are not fertilized, and no seed is formed. New varieties of potatoes are always produced from seed of those of another. To do this, the pollen must contact the pistil of another bloom or plant. Hundreds of varieties have been developed, they differ in the character of their herbage, from erect to straggling, in the size and colour of their blooms, in the size, shape and colour of their tubers, in their resistance to insect pests at plant diseases, in the length of time they require to mature. A single variety of potato is always produced from seed obtained from the potato-balls. Some years ago we were asked to secure a few of the potato-balls of another bloom or plant. 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