

### TIMELY NOTES ON TOPICS CONNECTED WITH Silver Fox and Mink Farming

This week's Women's Wear Daily pictures of a handsome young boy wearing a cape and stole of the new Royal Sapphire Fox which is now being shown at the Canadian National Exhibition in Toronto. Henry Morgan & Co., Toronto, were selected by the Government of Prince Edward Island to make the two pieces.

The furs are of Pearl Platynums with a sapphire glint and are said to be extremely beautiful. The pelts were produced right here on Prince Edward Island and we understand have created a sensation at the Fair. The illustrations show a four-tier cape of Royal Sapphire Fox which is fashioned with two wings joined at the top back by the lining of the same tint as the fur. The lining extends about 2 1/2 inches around the neck.

This beautiful fur cape and the stole will be presented to Princess Elizabeth by Premier Jones on the occasion of her visit to this Province November 2nd. It will be remembered that Princess Elizabeth was presented with six beautiful Platinum Fox pelts by the Government of Prince Edward Island when she was married to Prince Phillip some years ago.

Anning, Chadwick & Kiver of London, Eng., are holding a fall general fur auction opening there Sept. 17th. Among the goods offered is 150 Platina Fox, 2,500 Silver Fox, 12,000 White Fox and 2,000 Red Fox in addition to large quantities of other furs.

We acknowledge with thanks a very attractive booklet entitled "Results That Count, Practical Methods of Fox and Mink Farming," by Dr. E. Rendle Bowness, Toronto. The booklet goes thoroughly into feeds and feeding, particularly the use of the Master Fox Pellets, which are claimed as a complete diet, supplying all the food requirements of a fox.

He then describes the pellet feeding program, the ingredients which make up the formula, the Master plan of feeding foxes for the various months with the Master Fox feeding chart. Particulars about the Master Fox Breeder Starter which is fed from the first of December through until the last of May. Then the Master Fox Puppy Grower meal and the Master Fox Pelting meal.

He warns ranchers that after the first of September they should be on the alert in so far as pen conditions are concerned. Foxes that behave themselves in a very quiet fashion all summer become active and destructive during the changing fall weather. They start pulling at the wire, breaking strands and scratching it in the corners. Holes develop and damage and loss can occur when foxes start to fight back and forth. Rough areas at the back of the pen where they stretch the wire can do a lot of damage to the fur.

Shed pens in breezy localities should have a temporary wind-break dropped down on the windward side of the shed to prevent the wind from sweeping underneath and up through the wire and drying up the foxes' coats. Under dry, windy conditions a fox's coat will dry out to become not only lifeless and lacking in lustre but also brittle so that it is quite easily damaged. Foxes' pens should be kept clean as dirty pens damage the fur. There are many illustrations in the book showing the best type of pens, dens, sheds, etc. and there is also complete information on mink. Great credit is due to Dr. Bowness for the time and study he has given to preparing his booklet.

In the latest National Fur News is an article by Olmar Brager-Larsen entitled, "Has The Time Come For The Promotion of Fox Furs?" These are extracts: "Many reasons have been given why the fox furs are not more in demand, but I wonder if any complete study has ever been made on this subject. One thing seems certain:

"Of course no fur is more lovely than a fox fur; nothing is more flattering than a beautiful coat trimmed with blue fox pelts or a beautiful stole made of deep, dark blue silver foxes. Nothing is more flattering for many women, but also let us accept the fact that the coats and the capes made for the short and for the stout women did nothing good for the promotion of the lovely fox furs.

"In a few weeks I will be travelling in Europe and meet old and good friends in London, Paris, Frankfurt and Milan. In all the centres where furs are sold, I will also see my friends in the Scandinavian countries where fox and mink are raised. Let me hope that when I am over there I will find some ray of hope for the faster coming back of the fox pelts than the one I believe in today."

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### - NEWSY NOTES -

By J. A. Clark, D.Sc.

What are known generally as European plums, Prunus domestica, originated in Southwestern Asia to the north of the Caspian Sea. They are not a tropical fruit and there is no mention of them in early Egyptian writings. They came from Turkistan to the Balkans about the fifteenth century and spread from there throughout Europe. There are three main types that were brought to America with the settlement of the New World. The French brought them to the Maritime Provinces. They came with the English to the colonies further south and spread throughout the country.

One group of large firm fleshed plums with a high sugar content are dried without removing the pits, require very favorable climatic conditions and are marketed largely as prunes. These are not generally grown in Canada. The Reine Claude Greengage group of plums are nearly round, they are a light green to yellow when ripe and are classed as cling stone plums, because the pit adheres to the flesh. They were named after Queen Claudia of France about 1500 A. D. and later taken to England by Sir William Gage, they were called Greengage. The third group differ from the others in shape and size. They are very large and oval shaped and are known as Egg plums, some are purple and others yellow in colour.

The Damson type of plum has been grown for its fruit since pre-historic times. Its pits have been located in the Lake dwellings in Switzerland and its recorded history predates other species. It is mentioned in Greek writings of the sixth century B. C. It seems to have been native to Europe as well as western Asia. It was named after the city of Damascus and came to America from Europe. The fruit is small, round or oval. Damsons have been more widely grown and with more success than the other species of plums. A few Damson trees were in most of the older orchards and were prized for making tart and spicy jam.

**Native Plums**  
The native plums of North America which were the most widely distributed of any native fruit trees were not important to commerce but were of great value to the pioneer settlers. They were found almost everywhere that the early settlers went and added variety to what was a monotonous diet. There are many species and these have been crossed with European and Oriental kinds to produce varieties which are equally excellent in quality and retain their native hardiness. The Canadian plum, Prunus nigra, is one of the hardiest of the native sorts. It has a large pink blossom in contrast to the white bloom of the other sorts.

These plums should probably be called Oriental plums as there is no plum that is believed to be a native of Japan. Japanese authorities say that the species, Prunus salicina, was introduced to their country from China not more than four hundred years ago. These plums are believed to have originated in southwest China. Japanese plum trees were imported into California about 1870. They were well liked and were soon grown commercially. When Luther Burbank moved from New England to the West Coast, he was greatly interested in these plums.

Burbank not only imported many varieties but he crossed these with other plums and grew a very great number of seedlings. By crossing and selection he did more than any other breeder in popularizing Japanese plums in America. Many of the varieties grown today are those selected and named by him.

Japanese plums bloom early in the season and in many districts the blossoms are frequently killed by early spring frosts. The fruit is large and highly coloured. When crossed with native plums the hybrids are harder and some that bloom later in the season are promising varieties for the favorable plum growing areas of Canada.

**Origin of Cherries**  
What were known as bird cherries, Prunus avium, had spread throughout western Europe and Britain before there was any recorded history. The pits of these sweet cherries, have been found in the habitations of the cave dwellers of central Europe, indicating that they had been gathered during the Stone Age.

The second type of commercial cherries, Prunus cerasus, known generally as sour cherries also spread throughout the northern Temperate Zone of Asia and Europe. Both these types, are believed to have originated somewhere, not far from the Dardanelles, or between the Balkans and the Caspian Sea. They were in general cultivation throughout Europe at the beginning of the Christian Era. Varieties do not seem to have been named until about the sixteenth century.

Cherries were brought to this continent by the English, Dutch and French. They were also taken to the West Coast by Spanish missionaries when that area was part of Mexico. Chokecherries and Sand cherries are native to North America, with a very wide distribution. They are seldom used where other cherries can be grown. These native types and some Asiatic species are, however, used as ornamental shrubs and trees in many parks and gardens.

The cherries of commerce do best under cool temperate conditions. Many varieties of sweet cherries crack and rot when heavy rains occur at ripening time. Some of our best varieties of sweet cherries have originated from chance seedlings. They are very popular on the fresh-fruit markets, some are canned or frozen and many are processed and used as Maraschino cherries.

For Monday is election day in the Northwest Territories, all the way from the 60th parallel to the MacKenzie delta. Indians, Eskimos and whites will share equally the responsibility of selecting three representatives to sit on the territorial council which will govern this huge area of 1,500,000 square miles and its 16,000 inhabitants.

This is frankly an experiment. Heretofore all members of the Territorial Council have been appointed by the Federal Government, and all meetings of the Council have been held in Ottawa. But now three of the Council's eight members are to be elected by popular vote, and the Council will meet alternately in Yellowknife and Ottawa.

Thus Monday's election really will be a milestone in the history of the Territories, and years hence may be regarded as the first step towards provincehood for that part of the country.

There are 11 candidates for the three Council seats, and their election campaigns are building up strong interest throughout the north. All the candidates are whites, and include trappers, merchants, a pilot, and even a housewife. No natives are seeking election, despite the fact that the Indians and Eskimos outnumber the white men two to one. But as the natives advance in this school of democracy, no doubt some will be candidates in future elections.

No party lines have yet been drawn in Territorial politics—or at any rate, not as we know them in the southern Provinces. Nevertheless there will be two groups in the new Council—the government-appointed majority of five Ottawa officials whose first responsibility is to the Federal Government, and



The body of a man found by State Police in a burning farmhouse 10 miles from Flemington, N.J., has been identified as Louis Adamic (seen above), famous American author, whose name had come up before the un-American activities committee in August, 1948, in connection with membership in over a score of left-wing organizations. Found shot through the head, Adamic had come to the U.S. some 20 years ago from Yugoslavia, where he was a peasant boy, one of 10 children. Although the case has all the indications of death by suicide, police are not overlooking the possibility of murder.

### Revised Royal Tour Itinerary

OTTAWA, Sept. 14 (CP)—The government has issued a revised and enlarged itinerary for the October visit of Princess Elizabeth and the Duke of Edinburgh, outlining in greater detail their five-week trip across the country and back.

Generally, the new itinerary contains only minor revisions, leaving the pattern of their tour essentially the same as outlined in preliminary schedule issued several weeks ago.

The royal couple land at Quebec Oct. 2, visit Ottawa and tour the various provinces as they move westward to the Pacific Coast, where they will holiday for three days on Vancouver Island.

Returning, they will stop at western centres untouched in the first leg of their journey and stop in Montreal before making a two-day trip to Washington. This will be followed by a two-day holiday in Quebec's Laurentian Mountains before they tour the Maritime Provinces and sail for home from Newfoundland Nov. 5.

Today's revised itinerary adds a number of smaller towns to be visited—usually only to give an observational train works across the country. Some arrival and departure times are altered slightly and in two instances they will travel by train instead of aircraft.

It had been planned originally that the Princess and the Duke would fly from Edmonton to Saskatoon and from Halifax to Charlottetown aboard the E. C. A. F. deluxe C-5 aircraft. They now will travel between those points by train, though they still will use the plane for certain other stages of the tour.

Use of the train from Halifax to Charlottetown means they will leave the Nova Scotia capital at 11 P. M. Nov. 1, instead of 10 A. M. the next morning, as previously planned.

Another departure is a short motor trip Oct. 11 in the Rocky Mountains, from Cochrane, Alta., to Banff. They travel by car again Oct. 19 from Vancouver to New Westminster.

Their visit to Washington, where they will stay with president and Mrs. Truman, was not detailed. It will be released later.

The elective minority of three whose first responsibility is to the people of the Territories.

The latter, as they campaign for election, show they have already grasped the fundamentals of vote-catching as they are practiced in the Provinces. To a man the candidates demand that Ottawa provide more money to be spent in the Territories, and that the council be made wholly elective in the not too distant future.

Actually, complete self-government for the Territories is the ultimate objective of Resources Minister Winters, who conceived the present experiment. But not yet.

One reason for the delay is that Ottawa believes the Territories should achieve fully representative government only gradually. That way the tyro politicians north of 60 will gain experience in partial self-government before the entire responsibility for handling their own affairs is put on their shoulders.

The other reason is one of dollars and cents. The amount of taxes the Territories pay is small compared with the total amount of Government money spent in the Territories. More than 85 per cent of the Territorial budget—nearly \$8,000,000 a year—comes from the Federal Treasury.

Thus Ottawa's view is that until the people of the Territories contribute in taxes a proportion of the Territorial budget nearer to that which the people of the Provinces pay into provincial coffers, the former's control over the spending of Governmental funds should be considerably less.

As long as Ottawa pays the piper, it wants to be able to call the tune.

### W.C.T.U. NOTES

#### WHAT DO YOU KNOW ABOUT ALCOHOL? TRUE OR FALSE?

Alcohol is one of the most useful liquids in the world. True.  
Alcohol is only slightly affected by the change of temperature and is therefore used in thermometers, anti-freeze mixtures and spirit levels.  
2. Alcohol is useful as a preservative. True.  
Museum specimens can be preserved without change for a long time in alcohol.  
3. Alcohol is useful in industrial processes. True.

#### O, WHY SHOULD THE SPIRIT OF MORTAL BE PROUD

(This poem, reprinted by request, was the favorite poem of President Lincoln.)

O, why should the spirit of mortal be proud?  
Like a swift-fleeting meteor, a fast-flying cloud,  
A flash of the lightning, a break of the wave,  
He passes from life to his rest in the grave.  
The leaves of the oak and the willow shall fade,  
Be scattered around, and together be laid;  
As the young and the old, the low and the high  
Shall crumble to dust and together shall lie.  
The infant a mother attended  
And loved,  
The mother that infant's affection  
Who protect mother and infant who bleat—  
Each, all, are away to their dwelling of rest.

The maid on whose brow, on whose cheek, in whose eye,  
Shone beauty and pleasure,—her triumphs are by;  
And alike from the minds of the living erased  
And the memories of mortals who loved her and praised.  
The peasant, whose lot was to sow and to reap;  
The herdsman, who climbed with his goats up the steep,  
The beggar, who wandered in search of his bread,—  
Have faded away like the grass that we tread.

So the multitude goes, like the flower or the weed,  
That withers away to let others succeed;  
So the multitude comes, even those we behold,  
To repeat every tale that has often been told.  
For we are the same that our fathers have been;  
We see the same sights that our fathers have seen,  
We drink the same stream, and we feel the same sun,  
And run the same course that our fathers have run.

The thoughts we are thinking our fathers did think;  
From the death we are shrinking our fathers did shrink,  
To the life we are clinging our fathers did cling,  
But it spreads from us all like the bird on the wing.  
They loved,—but the story we cannot unfold;  
They scorned,—but the heart of the haughty is cold;  
They grieved,—but no wall from their slumbers will come;  
They joked,—but the tongue of their gladness is dumb.

They died,—ah, they died; and we, things that are now,  
That walk on the turf that lies over their brow,  
And make in their dwelling a transient abode,  
Meet the things that they met on their pilgrimage road.  
Yes, hope and despondency, pleasure and pain,  
Are mingled together in sunshine and rain;  
And the smile and the tear, and the song and the dirge,  
Shall follow each other like surge upon surge.

'Tis the wink of an eye; 'tis the draught of a breath,  
From the blossom of health to the paleness of death,  
From the gilded saloon to the bier and the shroud;  
O, why should the spirit of mortal be proud?  
—William Knox (1789-1825).

### There Ought To Be A Law

WHEN THEY FIRST GOT TV IT DIDN'T SEEM SHE'D EVER UNDERSTAND THE NATIONAL SPORT  
A HOME RUN? WHAT DOES THAT MEAN?  
WHAT'S A HOME RUN? I'LL START OVER! THERE ARE 9 MEN ON A TEAM. THERE ARE 3 BASES, AND HOME PLATE AND —  
WHAT! SUPPER ISN'T READY YET?  
NO, I WAS WATCHING THE MOLES PLAY THE NET SOX! LEFTY CAME ON IN THE 9TH FOR HIS 12TH RELIEF JOB AND GOT THE FIRST TWO ON AN INFIELD POP AND A FLY TO RIGHT, HITTING A 3-1 COUNT, SCHMALTZ, WITH A 3-44 SMACKED HIS #4 INTO THE BLEACHERS, GIVING THE MOLES THE LEAGUE LEAD AT .723!

Afternoon Teas make friendly entertainment  
**"SALADA" TEA**  
The blood is too cold and looses themselves when the blood is too hot?  
That is how the healthy body is kept at 98.2 degrees all the time.  
That when the alcohol that is in all strong drinks gets into the blood it weakens the weering muscles and lets the blood come freely to the surface when it should be kept back, causing it to get too cold in winter, and too hot on very hot days?  
That this is why one who has been drinking feels warm, when all the time he is getting colder. The glow is the heat escaping when it should be held inside to keep the blood at the right heat.—The Australian Temperance Advocate.  
Dr. Wm. Osler believed that alcohol greatly decreased resistance to pneumonia. After a study of more than 3,000 cases of pneumonia in Cooks County Hospital he found that the mortality rate among excessive drinkers was over 49%; among moderate drinkers, 34%; among the abstainers, 23%. The abstainer had twice the likelihood to recover that the heavy drinker had.  
DID YOU KNOW  
That just under your skin are millions of tiny tubes for carrying the blood?  
That these tubes (called capillaries) are so close together that you can hardly stick a pin into the skin without breaking some of them and making them bleed?  
That these little tubes have hundreds of weering muscles around them that tighten up when

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1 - No person shall cut more than two acres of forest land or more than twenty cords of pulpwood or pit props in any calendar year without first having obtained a permit from the Minister.  
2 - Persons requiring a permit to cut more than two acres of forest land in an calendar year must file an application with the Forestry Division, Department of Industry and Natural Resources, stating:—  
(a) The area proposed to cut;  
(b) Total area of woodland.  
3 - Any person buying or shipping pulpwood or pit props in the Province must obtain a license from the Department and pay therefore a fee of Five Dollars (\$5.00).  
The above regulations are effective as from September 16, 1951  
Permits and Licenses may be obtained by applying to:—  
Department of Industry & Natural Resources,  
P. O. Box 251,  
Charlottetown, P. E. I.  
Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, September 16, 1951.

By Fagaly and Shorten  
Thanks to MRS ARCHIE GEORGE, COOPERBURG, R-2, PA.