



NEWSY NOTES

By AGRICOLA

TEMPUS LABITUR
I set out my sundial today, April 19th. It has been in retirement since last November. It is not very ornamental, being made of wood, and beginning to exhibit sun-rot.

Time: it agrees with local Mean Solar Time four times a year; but it agrees with Standard Time twice a year, twice a year, or never, depending whether the dial is located near the centre of the Time Zone, or part of it from the centre, or on the edge.

As I look Back—
I observe pictures in our newspaper labelled "Guardian Photo-Engraving," and this tells me of another advantage in Journalism in the 20th Century.

There is indeed a great change both in the contents and the general make-up of the English newspapers since I was a boy. The journals that pleased my grandfathers' generation are now considered unutterably "stodgy" now.

front garden; it was a nuisance to be sure, but nearly always he found them Newnes had really got the better of the modern way of selling a newspaper—namely to set everybody talking about it, and to get everybody excited at the prospect of winning a competition.

NOTES ON ISLAND PLANTS.
The Scrophulariaceae (2)
We have no less than seven species of Veronica or Speedwell, none of which are of particular value.

There was certainly nothing promising in the appearance of the little spot. It was only a tiny ravine. Along its western side ran the road in a long sloping curve. Up and down this road were scattered clumps of dust in dry weather and splashing mud in wet weather.

There is a great deal more might be said about this, but I must sum up with the remark that the Sundial shows local, Apparent Solar Time.

There are many good reasons for this; you likely know them all and are planning to lime your farm this Spring.

PRICES
\$3.00 per ton in Bulk
\$3.75 per ton in Bags

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CONSERVATION

A WEEKLY COLUMN OF PRACTICAL OPINIONS OF THE VITAL ISSUES AFFECTING THE USES AND ABUSES OF NATURAL RESOURCES BY MR. LUDLOW JENKINS MARSHFIELD.

THE CROW—PRO AND CON

Crow-Waterfowl Relationships.
Based on Preliminary Studies of Canadian Breeding Grounds, by E. R. Kaimbach, has been issued by the Department of Agriculture as Circular No. 432. Written by one who has studied the crow exhaustively for many years, it is fair both to the crow and to its enemies.

We learn that it was planned to make these studies in both Canada and the northern United States, but by 1934 the breeding population of ducks had been so drastically reduced within our borders that suitable places to study the two species could not be found.

The author by no means absolves the crow from blame. In some places he found serious damage. Since the places studied were intensively occupied, he concludes that there the crow was probably at its worst, and while justifying carefully conducted control measures under certain circumstances, he takes care to warn against unwarranted conclusions and ill-considered action.

The effective range of the crow superimposed on those of fifteen important species of waterfowl, is shown in separate maps. These maps should be carefully studied by those who are prone to make unwarranted assertions as to the importance of the crow as a waterfowl destroyer.

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TIMELY NOTES ON TOPICS

CONSERVED WITH Silver Fox Farming

Spillet Fur Farms, located in what was formerly the Cudmore property on the lower Malpeque Road, are having as usual a splendid season this Spring. Last Monday they opened up 21 kennels. The first was a blank and the next 20 had 102 pups. Can any of our readers go one better?

Lowell W. Hancock, Summerside, who has been in hospital for several weeks is expected out again this week. He is expected to be recovering from an operation and will have to take it easy for some time, which will be difficult for Lowell as he is such a live wire. Reports from his ranch are good. From the first 14 females due they have 13 litters. They wintered 60 vixens and all of them mated. Forty were mated to marked dogs and 20 to silvers. The first eight litters counted had 35 pups, one litter of 8. This vixen had seven, six, seven and eight pups in four years. They were mated in the fall of 1934 and one of five, all marked. These were from silver females and from their very best marked pup. The litter was sired by the Reserve Champion pup of the Provincial Fox Show of 1940. Discussing the prospects Lowell says: "If the rest of the bunch does as good as the first vixen is doing, we should have a good turnout of pups. We found our marked females bred a little later on the average than the silvers."

C. W. Orr of Palmer Lake, Colorado, in an article entitled "Practical Methods of Raising Foxes," in the National Fur News for April, says: "The moisture used for mixing our feed is buttermilk. Fresh buttermilk is delivered to us every day. When the fresh buttermilk is not to be had or if the fresh buttermilk is a little thinner than good buttermilk should we add enough semi-solid buttermilk to make it as good as churned buttermilk would be."

Our feed schedule is to feed 180 foxes as follows: 1 lb. of rabbit meat, 1 No. 10 can tomatoes, 1 No. 10 can fish, 5 gallons of fresh buttermilk, a pint of cod liver oil, 1 lb. of steamed bone meal. This mixture is put into the mixer and mixed well and the following added: . . . 100 lbs. of cereal, 30 lbs. of bread crumbs, 10 lbs. fish meal, 10 lbs. of soybean meal, 5 lbs. of linseed oil, 10 lbs. alfalfa meal, 5 lbs. kelp, 10 lbs. of wheat germ. First of June take out wheat germ and add 5 lbs. of steamed bone meal. This mixture is well mixed then added to the wet mixture until the proper consistency is reached. This mixture is used during the whelping season.

We consider the feeding of buttermilk a very important factor. About four years ago we were told by a sportsman that some coonhounds is but not enough to cause the loss. The pups were taken to Dr. Herman who pronounced it enteritis, and his recommendation was to stop the cottage cheese and buttermilk. Cottage cheese was not to be had in any amount but the buttermilk was used and we began using it with the pups. This was a mistake. We had one pup that died in the first week of its life. It was a pup of a pup. In one unit there are 34 pens and in this unit there are 34 pens. In the first week of its life it had a production of 5 to the litter and have not lost through sickness one pup, only one killed in fighting in the pens. The pups were put in the pens from unaccounted cause. There were some other losses but not from sickness.

The feeding of cubs is started before turning the pups into the pens. The change of feed may not cause fighting in the runs, but it may cause fighting in the pens. The early part of July, feeding 5 3-4 ounces per fox. After the pups are in the runs 6 ounces per fox is fed. This amount is increased to 8 ounces in the first week of September or first week of October when the feed is gradually increased to 8 ounces. The increase at the last is for the purpose of fattening the foxes. It is our belief that fat foxes have density of fur.

The foxes going into the pelting shed were put in between the 10th and 15th of September. The pelting shed is new to us having been built only two years ago and last year the pups were put in too early. They were dissatisfied and did not eat, therefore did not get their growth. This year we were a month later in putting them in, and fed them the best feed in which the meat content and cod liver oil content had been increased and this change the results were entirely satisfactory. The meat was palatable to make the cubs more palatable and the cod liver oil offset the lack of sunshine. Each fox is weighed at pelting time and a report kept. This system of feeding under different climatic conditions but it has worked for us. The above was published and taken as a guide by Prince Edward Island fox farmers, but with the belief that perhaps there is something in it.

It could see how squirrels had dashed about from tree to tree. Under dense shrubbery and in the arms of a cotton-bud rabbit. The farm cat had been here to prowling about; so had some fair-sized dog; though I venture to say that the dog was a cotton-bud rabbit spreading bushes and beside a tall tree the delicate tracks of mice appeared, like little dimples upon the snow. Some of the tracks were of the little red fox. I found the imprint of the feet as they hopped. Whether tree sparrows or juncos, who can say? And most conspicuous of all was the broad bold track of a pheasant which had walked boldly at will everywhere. A male bird I knew, for the sweep of his honed tail showed in curves about his footmarks.

Finally I came upon the early recognized trail of a skunk. Coming from a place above the ravine he had rambled in on one of his night forays and wandered about it which might be used to advantage by us.

William Donat, who has made a success of fox ranching, in an article in the National Fur News, says: "When the pups are two weeks old the female is eating plenty and can feed as much as she can eat. Pups are mated about when they are four or five weeks old and will eat the same feed as given the mother. Let me point out it is wrong to give a pup a stiff meal. The food given the mother is quite all right for the pups. As the pups grow the feed must be increased to some extent. Some ranchers feed twice a day to pups and some only once. Either method is good only when feeding once which is generally in the evening. Pups should be given to eat to a good start with good feed and do not let the pups get too hungry. Many ranchers are not getting enough to eat. The bold ones gorge the feed owing to their intense hunger. This often results in overloading the stomach causing gas and the death of one or more pups in the litter."

The sale of ranch milk by Lamson, Fraser, Huth, Inc. for the account of the National Fox and Fur Breeders' Association, which was scheduled to begin last Monday but was postponed until Tuesday in order to give prospective buyers a better chance to look over the milk and fox pellets. The milk pellets consisted of 50,000 ranch milk skins set the lack of sunshine. Each fox is weighed at pelting time and a report kept. This system of feeding under different climatic conditions but it has worked for us. The above was published and taken as a guide by Prince Edward Island fox farmers, but with the belief that perhaps there is something in it.

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FERTILIZER ANNOUNCEMENT

To Farmers Near Charlottetown

Preparing a Fertilizer advertisement reminds me of a politician building his platform.

PLANK NO. 1—Our prices are exactly the same as other Fertilizer dealers; no higher and no lower.

PLANK NO. 2—Buy your Fertilizer and lime from the dealer who in the fall of the year and throughout the winter months, buys what is offering in Turnips and Potatoes. Remember we buy each day regardless of market conditions and I feel confident that conservatively we have shipped from Charlottetown five cars of Turnips and three cars of Potatoes to any one car handled by any Charlottetown dealer, and considerably more than the total of all the dealers put together.

PLANK NO. 3—We give employment here for about eight and a half months of the year to between forty and sixty men. Many of them are boys from your neighborhood.

PLANK NO. 4—In the fall of the year we buy our Potatoes from the field and grade them over our electric graders at Charlottetown which gives you a market for your No. 1's and your No. 1 smalls.

PLANK NO. 5—In order to have sufficient space to look after the heavy supplies offering during this past winter, I took over the Railway wharf shed at Charlottetown, heated it, and permitted other produce dealers to use it.

PLANK NO. 6—We are in a position to extend reasonable credit against this year to those farmers who have traded with us for a number of years and also in a position to take on new farmers near Charlottetown providing we feel satisfied as to their ability and honesty.

PLANK NO. 7—To any farmer near Charlottetown who, in the fall or any time during the shipping season, has a carload of Potatoes or Turnips who are pleased to buy same from him giving him the full carload price and dealer's commission, if I were a farmer with a large acreage or a carlot to offer, I would want to receive every penny possible for my produce.

PLANK NO. 8—When we are delivering your Fertilizer with our own trucks, we will be pleased to buy and truck in free what Potatoes you have left the day your Fertilizer is delivered at prevailing market price.

RECOMMENDATIONS—I recommend that you continue to have your land analyzed before you determine the exact amount of Fertilizer you should apply. Realize this year that while Fertilizer is slightly higher, your Seed is cheaper and your total cost per acre should not exceed that of the five year average. I do a little farming myself and last year I used more Fertilizer than the average farmer but I had a much larger run and heavier yield. On the average, since last fall, we have paid 3c to 4c per bushel more for 2 1/4 inch Potatoes than the market would allow us to pay for Certified Seed; but, to obtain this large sized Potato you must apply a little more Fertilizer. I strongly recommend that growers continue their little Seed plots of an eighth to a quarter of an acre, and tuber units same. I like the look of the possibility of good prices for both Potatoes and Turnips this fall.

To the outlying sections, Messrs. George C. Kitson, Hampshire, Lorne Coles, Milton, Irving Thompson, Dunstaffnage, Harold P. Cudmore, Brackley, John A. McKinnon, Union Road, Frank McNally, Scotchfort, and J. Leo Praught, Vernon will be soliciting for us a share of your Fertilizer and lime orders, to farmers in the sections that I have not mentioned I much prefer they come to the office to make satisfactory and financial arrangements about their Fertilizer requirements. We are not going to the expense of publishing or printing a Fertilizer price list for 1941. Our price is the same as other dealers. Your patronage in the past has been very much appreciated and it has today. Your continued patronage will be appreciated and we hope to have our business expand as much in 1942 as it did in 1941.

YOU CAN MAKE MORE MONEY GROWING A SMALLER ACREAGE OF LARGE POTATOES THAN A LARGER ACREAGE OF SMALL POTATOES.

Respectfully yours, FRANK B. CLARKE

Hog Raising 1941?

BY J. A. GILLIES.
Manager P. E. I. Co-operation Live-stock Marketing Board.

Farmers may be wondering what to do about raising hogs this year and if there will be a chance of making a dollar out of it. If they go raise them. Well, I give you for sure, then I could give you a definite answer. If I were farming though I would raise as many hogs as ever I could for the next few months or more. I may be wrong, but that is my guess and hogs here are scarce reasons are used as the basis for my estimate.

First: The British Government is calling to Canada for an extra quantity of twenty-eight million pounds of bacon this year, over and above what is already going there and if my memory serves me correctly, sixty-five percent of our weekly slaughter of hogs is going there right along. That's one good reason why we should raise all the hogs we can this year. It makes no difference who pays for them—the farmer is entitled to fair remuneration—British wants them and we should produce the goods.

Secondly: The Marine Provinces provide a splendid market for Maritime hogs. It is rarely, if ever, satisfied with the quantities we produce. Central and Western Canada supplies will not likely come East in very large volume if the British requirements are to be satisfied. This will create a more or less hungry "Home Market" and at a fairly strong price. So what might be done on our part is to prepare to cater to that demand, and in doing so we are incidentally releasing other supplies for our fighting forces.

ly be offered in the May auction of Lamson, Fraser & Huth. Certain types of blue foxes are selling very well indeed in the United States. For instance pale silver and very types of blue foxes from the Aleutian Islands advanced 10 percent in a recent sale of Lamson, Fraser & Huth. The top price was \$94.00. Pale types in the Greenland collection were also found particularly desirable and a top of \$80.00 was realized in these grades. Green and white-face brought up to \$23.00. Alaskan blue foxes pale silver of good quality sold from \$60.00 to \$94.00 average quality \$42.00 to \$64.00. Dark average \$18. to \$34.

Province which are unsold will like

LIME

Your government's agricultural department is strongly advocating the use of lime this season. Consult your agricultural representative concerning the application of lime to your soil.

There are many good reasons for this; you likely know them all and are planning to lime your farm this Spring. To avoid being disappointed in delivery, place your order now while "Brookville" High Grade Limestone is selling at the same low price as last fall.

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CARTER'S SEED STORE

Fresh Seeds for 1941

We are all ready for our Spring Seed business, and will be pleased to meet our old customers, as well as new ones, who may favor us with their patronage.

We have marked prices as low as consistent with Seeds of the highest quality and germination. For varieties see our Seed Catalogue. Should you not have one ask for a copy.

CARTER & CO. LIMITED

72-74 Queen Street Charlottetown