

NEWSY NOTES

BY AGRICOLA

(Continued from Page 12) "The Soul's Address to the Body" to be found, as a short translation, in the works of H. W. Longfellow...

the correspondence was that pass remained in the house she preferred. The points to be stressed are, that she could not see out of the basket, and that the intervening country is a wild, hilly region, along the Fenian Chain.

From Switzerland comes a story of a cow. Her owner who lived at Geneva, sold her to a farmer living in the canton of Vaud, fifteen miles away, and she was driven thither...

Most insects, especially bees and wasps, have a strong directional instinct, which helps them to find their way by a "bee line" back to their hives after they have strayed over a mile or two of country...



CLUE: Potential power. KEEP THIS WITH YOUR LIST OF POSSIBLE SOLUTIONS (61) Niagara Falls, New York; (62) The Pool of Bethesda, Jerusalem; (63) Twin Falls, Yoho National Park, British Columbia, Canada; (64) Nile Delta, Egypt; (65) Old Faithful, Columbia, Canada; (66) Lake Tanganyika, Africa; (67) Victoria Falls, Rhodesia; (68) Bantwana Falls, Africa; (69) Tidal Bore, Bay of Fundy, Canada; (70) Lacaine Rapids, St. Lawrence River, Canada.

What and Where is it? Indicate which scene you think the photograph shows, by placing its number in the square to the right. SAVE YOUR LIST OF POSSIBLE ANSWERS. THE CORRECT SOLUTION TO THE ABOVE IS SOMEWHERE IN THE LIST PUBLISHED UNDER PUZZLE PHOTOGRAPHS APPEARING UP TO AND INCLUDING TO-DAY'S.

Attention Farmers

I have today started to build an office at the approach of Prince Street Wharf.

Starting Wednesday, March 10th I will be prepared to take delivery of Potatoes and Turnips paying Spot Cash.

Have a firm price on Seed in both 90s and 150s lb. bags. Will be interested to talk to you on your Fertilizer requirements.

Thanking you for your business in the past.

Frank B. Clarke

dillon and grammar, soon overlays. If it does not kill out—the in-born perception of mathematical truths and the sense of rhythmic language. "So that," he says "children can write more musical verse and do more advanced sums at twelve than at twenty."

It. Not long ago I listened in to a quasi-political address in the course of which the speaker bade us "at-tention our thoughts" and he "assumed" something else. Something had lasted "several decades" (decades? kernels) of something else. If we don't watch out our grand old English language will disintegrate as the Latin did; as when the "dome" of the Romans became the "domo" of the Gauls, the "num" of the Teutons and the "now" of the Anglo-Saxons. From which confusion of tongues Heaven preserve us.

PULSE AND RESPIRATION

Following up the article in last week's Notes, concerning the three thermometers, I call the following from my note-book in the hope that it will prove interesting, if not helpful in some measure, to the general reader.

The normal respiration (or breathing) of an adult is 18 to the minute. The pulse at birth is 140 to the minute; in infancy 120 to 130; in childhood, 100; in youth 90; in adult age 75; in old age 65 to 70; and in decrepitude, 75 to 80. The pulse is faster in the female than in the male by 6 to 14 beats per minute; but only after the eighth year.

The pulse is quickened by excitement, exertion, or food; and is also faster in the morning than during the rest of the day. Its frequency is diminished by cold, sleep, fatigue, hunger and certain drugs, especially Digitalis.

Returning to the subject of the former article I find these notes on the temperature of baths. The hot bath ranges from 98 to 112 degrees F. The warm bath, from 92 to 99 degrees F. The tepid bath from 88 to 92 degrees F. As already mentioned, a thermometer should always be used; the hand itself is not to be relied on.

RADIOGRAMS

We have a good little station in CFCY; it "shortly" does give us "volumes and clarity" as the books say. I enjoy listening in when it gives us something good; like Saturday night for instance, from 8.15 to 10.

Each of these baths has its peculiar use. The hot bath is useful in collapse, in quickening the circulation, and restoring warmth. It ought not to be prolonged after these objects are accomplished. The warm bath has much the same uses, but is less "violent" and longer in effecting its purpose. It causes relaxation of the muscles generally, and induces sleep. The tepid bath lowers the heat of the system, and in other conditions, as those of fever and excitement, it calms and soothes.

Our American friends (or some of them) do not seem to be struck by their radio, despite the attraction of "Lazy Dan," "Lum and Abner," "Amos and Andy," and others of that ilk. An evening with the radio," once said Rev. Charles E. Lansing, of Richmond Hill Church, New York; "convincing me that the supply of intelligence has not kept pace with the demand." A biting remark!

Canada will be represented at the Centennial Exposition, Adelaide, South Australia, to be held from March 20 to May 16, 1936, in honour of the centenary of that State.

Pigs for test under the Advanced Registry for Swine were received at the Dominion Experimental Station at Charlottetown, P.E.I., from 20 breeders. Of the pigs tested, 73 per cent graded select and 54 per cent of the dams qualified for Advanced Registry.

FERTILIZERS

We can now offer you fertilizers of the very best grades both chemically and mechanically at the following prices: Nitrate of Soda \$40.00, Sulphate of Ammonia 34.00, Superphosphate, 10% 16.50, Superphosphate, 20% 33.00, Muriate of Potash, 50% 18.80, 2-10-4 21.60, 2-12-6 22.20, 4-8-7 23.60, 4-8-10 25.80, 4-8-13 25.00, 5-8-8 25.00, 5-10-5 23.80. per ton delivered any Railway Station on Prince Edward Island in car-loads of 20 tons or more. For deliveries to trucks or teams at our Plant a discount of 50c per ton will be made. We can supply 2-12-6 containing one per cent of Borax at \$23.20 per ton. Use this to control brown heart. Our fertilizers are now in stock and ready to deliver. They are packed in bags containing 100 lbs. each. Before placing your order see us or one of our Agents. The Island Fertilizer Company Limited, Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island. "Island Goods for Island Growers" L-3738-3-7-10-12

TIMELY NOTES ON TOPICS CONNECTED WITH Silver Fox Farming



Last Tuesday the writer had the pleasure of meeting Chris Moore of Crapaud on the street and having a good hearty handshake. Chris, for the information of those who do not live in his vicinity, is a very successful foxman whose experience dates back to pre-war days when foxes were selling from ten to twenty-five thousands, yes, thirty thousand, dollars a pair.

Mr. Moore's experience has not been confined to silvers alone. He has been a most successful breeder of cross foxes, but at the present time has practically gone out of them. In 1913 or 1914, I am not sure which, Mr. Moore bought a pair of blue foxes from a firm in Saint John who were doing a land-office business importing blues from Alaska and selling them throughout the Maritimes. He was the only one I ever heard tell of who had any success in getting them to breed. The first year he had a litter of thirteen or fourteen and successfully raised them.

Blue fox breeding was carried on some years ago in the western United States, particularly the state of Washington, but think it must have petered out as no advertisements or reading matter is noticed in the fox magazines concerning them.

W. O. Douglas of the Hudson's Bay Company has been placed in charge of the Experimental Fur Farm at Mount Pelee by the Newfoundland Department of Natural Resources. Mink from the Experimental Fur Farm at Kirkfield, Ontario, will be used as the nucleus of a fur ranching industry in Newfoundland. Mr. Douglas secured his first experience in fox raising at the McLure & MacKinnon Silver Fox Farms Ltd., then held over in Labrador, Mingan, Winnipeg and other points where Hudson's Bay fur farming operations are conducted.

The California Fox and Fur Breeders Association held a pellucid show in January at Gardina, California. The principal honors were taken by John Lee, of the All-Star Ranch of Pine Knot, California, who carried off the first and second prizes in the pale silver and black classes. Mr. Lee, a resident of the principal show-holders in the All-Star Ranch at Winnipeg, which was founded by A. M. Doyle of Prince Edward Island, now of Winnipeg.

The foundation stock of the All-Star Ranch was purchased from P. E. I. The deal was made during the 1920 fox show at Montreal where Queen Sybil was the Champion Fox at the show, later becoming the foundation of the All-Star prize winning strain.

Market for Codfish in West Indies

For more than three hundred years codfish has been imported into the British West Indies and has become a staple article in the diet of most of the natives, writes Mr. W. F. Bull, Canadian Trade Commissioner in Port of Spain, in the forthcoming issue of the Commercial Intelligence Journal. It is admirably suited for this climate and local conditions as it will keep for a reasonable length of time in the hottest weather, and has a high food value, can be easily transported and is cheap enough to be within the reach of the lowest incomes.

Sven Klimberg and C. H. Booth with their wives, are enjoying the balmy surf at Miami, Florida, and visiting other parts of the south including the West Indies. Both are very successful fox farmers with large ranches near Winnipeg. Klimberg has been producing a high class type of pelt—large, full-furred pale silvers. His strain is composed of three well-known Island breeds crossed up.

A fine tribute is paid to Ralph Parsons, Fur Trade Commissioner of the Hudson's Bay Company, whose head office is at Winnipeg, Manitoba, in the February issue of "Fur of Canada." It traces Mr. Parsons' career since he first entered the employ in 1900 at the age of nineteen.

Five years after joining he became a Post Manager and in 1909, District Manager, establishing what is now known as the Eastern Arctic Division of Posts. In 1916 he became District Manager of the Labrador District and in 1927 Chief Factor of the Company, a high and rare honor. In 1930 Mr. Parsons became Fur Trade Commissioner, succeeding Mr. French and other distinguished gentlemen including Lord Strathcona.

Mr. Parsons has done much to foster the growth of the fur industry. His company has undergone considerable experimental work with its own operations. It has contributed generously in its efforts to encourage the industry. Completely modernized the Hudson's Bay Company meets the various competition of the modern fur trade, a living and growing institution.

Fur Trade Commissioner—at his behest steamships and schooner sail, airplanes take off, canoe brigades start at dawn, dog teams face blizzards, men accomplish the seemingly impossible; his orders go by wire and wireless, by mail and by the inspectors who are his ambassadors in the vast regions where his warrant reigns. He must coordinate myriad activities and crystallize them each year by delivery of many millions of dollars worth of Canadian furs in the city of London, where the buyers may come and examine them in comfort.

At a meeting of foxmen and fur men held at the Grande Hotel, Winnipeg, recently, it was unanimously decided to organize the Western Canada Fur Animal Association. It is intended to hold field days, shows and perform other functions of benefit to the fur farmer. Among those well-known to this province that were elected officials were Mr. A. Allen, formerly of the Health of Animals Branch here, Arthur M. Day, formerly of Victoria and H. P. Warren.

The Dominion Silver Fox Furs Ltd., of Summerside has a very near namesake in the Dominion Fur Auction Sales Limited, a company which carries on fur auctions in Winnipeg.

At a conference of nutrition experts held in November in London, England, a joint statement was issued by them in regard to "energy giving" as well as "protective foods." They condemn the increasing consumption of sugar and highly refined cereals and urge that these be replaced by an increased use of potatoes. The call for more milk fat and deplored the large wastage in many countries of this valuable food through skimming and separating.

Some of the important protective foods, consumption of which the commission urged, are milk and milk products, eggs, green leafy vegetables, fruit, fat fish and meat and cod-liver oil. It suggests the daily quantities of some of the more important protective foods for expectant and nursing mothers. The report stated:

1. Although a qualified diet may be so constituted from a few protective foods as to be satisfactory, it is a general principle, provided it contains a sufficiency of the protective type of food materials.

2. White flour in the process of milling is deprived of important nutritive elements. Its use substituted by light milled cereals and especially by an excessive amount of sugar is to be condemned and in this case partial replacement by potatoes is urged.

3. Milk should form a conspicuous element of the diet of all ages. The commission commends the tendency in some countries to increase the fat intake up to almost a quart for expectant and nursing mothers, as well as to provide an adequate supply for infants, children of all ages and adolescents.

The commission desires to draw attention to the high nutritive quality of skimmed and separated milk, which although deprived of its vitamin A through the removal of fat, retains the protein and C vitamins, and calcium and other mineral elements.

Other recommendations are use of fresh vegetables or fruit, need for provision of extra vitamin D, either in cod-liver oil or in irradiated products, whenever sunshine is not abundant, especially in the period of growth and during pregnancy.

My reason for re-publishing the conclusions of these eminent scientists is that intelligent fox breeders throughout this province care gain considerable benefit by carefully studying them. I would advise that they be clipped and retained in your scrap book and referred to from time to time. The high recommendation given to potatoes may cause us to use some of this popular Island product in our fox feed, and the emphasis placed on the value of skim milk will not be lost on the writer. What applies to one branch of the animal family will in a modified form of course, apply to others.

LADY FANE SCHOOL

Report of Lady Fane School for the month of February: Grade IX—1. Kenneth Paynter. Grade VIII—1. Aubrey Gamble; 2. George Storey; 3. Lewis Francis. Grade V—1. Doris Oakes; 2. Elsie Francis. Grade IV—1. Muriel Francis; 2. Denton Francis; 3. John Francis. Grade III—1. Evereth Gamble; 2. Letha Gamble. Grade I—1. Gladys Gamble. Perfect attendance for the month:—Elsie Francis, Everett Gamble, Doris Oakes, Cecil Oakes. Highest average—Aubrey Gamble. Teacher, Grace Deacon.

NORTH MILTON SCHOOL

The following was the standing of the pupils of North Milton School for the month of February: Grade X—1. Esther Matheson. Grade VIII—1. Regina Coles; 2. Gordon Rodd. Grade V—1. Gladys Hooper; 2. Elsie Coles; 3. Garth Hooper. Grade V. (Sr.)—1. Olga Moreside; 2. Marjorie Coles; 3. Dorothy Gillespie. Grade V. (Jr.)—1. Jeanette Moreside; 2. Harvey Coles. Grade IV—1. Louise Hooper. Grade III—1. Joan Hooper; 2. Ralph Crabbe; 3. Verna Coles. Grade I—1. Thekla Moreside. Perfect Attendance: Reginald Coles, Elsie Coles, Rollin Hooper, Olga Moreside, Marjorie Coles, Jeanette Moreside, Louise Hooper, Joan Hooper and Verna Coles. Teacher, Guy S. Kennedy.

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Spade Your Own Garden

The first tool an earnest home gardener has need of in the spring is a spade and the first operation, after the ground is dry enough to work, is to spade the garden.

This task may seem appalling to one unaccustomed to it and the temptation to hire a man with a plow is always strong. And many a garden fever has grown cold waiting for the plowman to keep his promise, while many a garden has been a failure because the work entrusted to the plowman or a laborer was poorly done.

Spading the garden after a winter of inactivity means more muscles and a weary back, but nothing more. And what a satisfaction to start on time and be independent! All the garden need not be spaded in a day or even in a week, since the early crops occupy a small portion only of the entire space. And when once at work and a bit hardy, it is spading goes surprisingly fast.

Good tools are always important and for this job one needs a spading fork, strongly made, a sharp, short-handled spade and a steel rake. It is best to work in an avenue 6 feet wide or so. Begin by digging across this avenue a trench about 2 feet wide and one full spade's depth. Remove all earth from this trench. Clean the surface of the next 2 feet of all debris and tramp this debris down in the bottom of the trench. Then spade up and throw into the trench the earth from the next 2 foot strip across the avenue. This in turn provides a second trench, which may be filled as was the first; and this operation is repeated until the garden is done.

Burying debris, including the remnants of last year's crops, is said by department of agriculture experts to be as good as burning it for destroying the fungi of plant diseases. But the method here described must be followed with exactness and the debris be buried deeply, so it will remain undisturbed until decay is complete. Nothing should be buried that will not readily decay; pieces of wood, shavings, etc., should be kept out of the garden.

The buried debris adds humus when it decays and in spading next year this humus is taken up into the top soil and enriches it. By adding an inch or so of the subsoil to the top soil each year the layer of friable soil is gradually deepened and the productive powers of the garden increased. Spading in this manner prepares the soil thoroughly for seeding with much less expense than plowing and much greater satisfaction. All the corners may be reached, which is difficult with a plow, and the damage so often done by careless plowmen is avoided. And best of all, the garden can be prepared immediately without the wearying weight for someone to come and

SUNGLO

BREEDING RATION to Foxes until mated, 1/3 Ration; 2/3 Meats

After Mating, feed GESTATION and WHELPING RATION 1/3; meats 2/3. Ofal 1/2, and increase ofal to 2/3 and reduce red meats to 1/3 by one week before first vixen is due to whelp.

A second feed a day of fish is good, feeding a light feed of 2 or 3 ozs.

International Fox & Animal Foods Ltd.

do it for you. Immediately after spading the surface can be raked smooth, and the task of putting in the early seeds begun.

"Flower Garden Primer"

Serious gardeners read books and magazines to keep posted on proper methods and the newest flower and vegetable subjects. For the beginning gardener, and as reference for all, the "Flower Garden Primer" by Julia H. Cummins (The Macmillan Co.) is well worth while. This comprehensive book deals with gardens from planting seeds to tools, and has a well arranged index for consulting any problem at hand. Its list of hardy plants, with their special characteristics and habits, as well as season of bloom forms only one of many interesting chapters. It is well illustrated with drawings and photographs.

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VIXENS NEED "IMPERIALS"

Successful fox ranchers feed IMPERIAL X BISCUITS because they contain food elements essential for health, strength and successful propagation.

"IMPERIALS" should be fed liberally now to vixens because they supply elements necessary to ensure large litters of strong pups and maintain health and vigor of vixens.

"IMPERIALS" fed during this season repay richly in generous results.

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