



TIMELY NOTES ON TOPICS CONNECTED WITH Silver Fox Farming

Harry J. LaDue, Editor of the American Fur Breeder, published in Duluth, Minnesota, has a strong advocate of high protection for the American fur farmer, has an editorial in the May number of his magazine entitled, "Who Shall Negotiate Trade Treaties?" of which this is part:

"The primary purpose of a tariff on commodities is to protect the investments and business of American business men. The urgent need for such protection was brought home to fur farmers when the developed 'backyard' fur farming to the point where some 25,000 Norwegians produced nearly a million silver fox skins. With a human population of less than four million it was obviously necessary for Norwegian breeders to hit the peddler's trail.

Salesmen were sent out to the four corners of the world carrying with them silver fox fur and more particularly to dispose of the huge crop. World conditions were such that only a small percentage of the great pile of furs found markets in Europe, Africa and America. The Norwegians set their sights for the United States market and were just commencing to bang on our tariff doors when hell broke loose in Europe.

I don't know what Congress will do with the tariff and trade treaty problem at this stage of world affairs. In all probability the present agreement will be extended for three years. But I do fervently hope that both Congress and the administration will devise some means for protecting small industries like fur farming against the thoughtlessness and greed of any foreign nation be it large or small. If the Norwegian silver fox fur is to be protected in this country the fox farming industry would have gone out like a light. Surely we are entitled to protection against this kind of competition."

So much for Mr. LaDue. It seems to the writer that we will pretty well have to forget the U.S.A. and try and build up South American and European markets. Much has been accomplished in increasing buyers in Brazil and the Argentine in the past few months, and Mexico might also be included. If we can hold their trade and secure some new business in Europe we should find our business moderately profitable. It will be a long time, however, before Europeans will be looking for silver fox for breeding stock. The destruction of properties and the devastation of countries is much greater than in the Great War due to the policy pursued by the Germans of stripping occupied countries almost bare.

Norway has the nucleus for expanding and Sweden has at least the time more than they had in 1919, so that these two countries can get into production very quickly. The meat supply does not worry them very much as whale meat is quite plentiful in their northern waters. By the way, they are advocating the use of whale meat for humans and have made out quite a good case for it and do not doubt some of it is being eaten in Norway and some other countries where meats are unobtainable. The case is so good that it would be very palatable.

Years ago the Hudson's Bay Company thought it would be a good idea to develop the whole meat business on Prince Edward Island and they had boxed and frozen five tons of it which they sent to us for distribution and sale among leading breeders. Sufficient trial was not given to determine the possibilities as the fact that horse meat and tripe could be procured easily and be cheaper caused the experiment to be abandoned before definite results were achieved.

United States and Western Canada fox and mink ranchers have to be on guard against the invasion of screw fly maggots. A total, hard day in early June is usually the time this parasite makes an appearance. The maggots are present on foxes or mink they have to be cleaned out with tweezers and the skin openings washed with disinfectant. Fox enclosures have to be protected with special fly traps to keep out these flies, and strong odorous disinfectants sprinkled around to further deter them.

Beautiful new mink mutations offer great possibilities in the fur farmers. The variety from the original male of an early white mutation to platinum, dark stripes to black stripes on back and various in between colorings. Quite a number of these mink are being dis-

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posed of for breeding purposes and it is the expectation that in a few years variations of these mutations will be seen in quantities on the fur markets.

Describing them a writer says: "These mink are a delight to the eye. They have the sharpest color contrasts of any mink. Their soft white underfur makes a perfect background for the intensely pigmented guard hairs. The light color phases can be made into delicately tinted wraps and the darker phases made into eye-catching garments with eye-arresting delineation of pattern and form.

A disease something similar to the above has appeared in several ranches in this province. Just what the cause is we cannot definitely state, but it is probably some form of deficiency disease. The vitamins lacking may be vitamins A and D, made more necessary this season because of the damp cold weather which filtered in through even the best protected sheds and made the interiors not the most habitable for young pups.

This could be corrected by putting in bedding such as clean straw or hay, by mending any cracks or holes and by the administration of cod liver oil, preferably in the more concentrated forms. Paralysis in some ranches and this may be due to the vitamin B deficiency. Brewers yeast flakes fed in proportion of one teaspoonful to five pups should overcome that trouble. There should be a change in the diet, being fed in some proportion and if milk and eggs are available beaten up together they form a good food and will help to bring back foxes that are pretty far gone and put them on their feet.

Sanitation methods will have to be looked after and clean utensils and fresh drinking water given which may not be furthered by the use of permanganate of potash solution which we recommended last week. It was made by dissolving two drams of permanganate of potash crystals in four ounces of distilled water, dividing the mixture and pour in sufficient in the drinking water to give it a reddish color.

Apart from all other considerations of diet deficiencies it is a fact that the months of May and June take the greatest toll of any months in the year on young fox or mink life. Particular care at this season of the year will pay big dividends by giving the youngsters a good start in life. It is very regrettable that this season when things look a great deal more favorable for us all that the production should be quite a number of ranches have suffered losses due to one cause or another.

The markets still hold strong in New York and the silver fox in its brighter colorings is meeting with a steady demand from 95 to 100 per cent of worthwhile offerings being sold. The new types, particularly the fine grade platinum and the silver fox with white faces of nice types selling in some instances as high as \$125. There does not appear to be any great quantities held by American National Fox Breeders' Assoc. or the auction houses, but we understand that Fromm's and Nieman's, who together produce over half the silver foxes raised in the United States, have large quantities to dispose of.

Annual Meeting Canadian National Fox Breeders' Assoc. at Summerside, next Tuesday, June 15th at 10 A.M.

The office of price administration in the U.S.A. has set up price ceilings in order to prevent horse meat for human consumption rising too high a level. Rice for those 20th of the retail price of horse meat is eighteen cents a pound for all boneless cuts, seventeen cents for ground horse meat with bone, nine-cent cents for boneless horse meat either in bulk or glass jars, four-cent cents or carcasses are priced at fourteen-cent cents a pound. Prices for the sale of horse meat products alone, for human consumption, have been set up on the Pacific coast and some other parts of the U.S.A.

In Oregon where the fox industry has taken a hold, particularly the production of blue foxes, they have been feeding considerable horse and foxes fed that way have developed what is known as Chastek paralysis. The same thing is true with mink fed fresh frozen smelt and other fish. Two scientists have investigated this trouble and find that it is certainly a disease which is not an inland waters that are responsible, such as Columbia River smelt, used extensively by Oregon fur farmers. Great Lakes herring, Atlantic whiting and Pacific mackerel. It is especially seen in smelt, heavy rains make smelt available in large quantities at reasonable prices. This fish is easy to handle and feed, has a good palatability and is noted as a high producer.

The first symptoms of the disease is failure of the animals to follow emaciation, weakness, or great thinness or seven days the animals reach a state of collapse and are unable to move about. This final stage lasts only a few hours, after which death occurs. Usually a diarrhoea accompanies the last stages of the disease with mottling of the fur on the posterior parts of the mink or fox and with a thick, black fecal excretion.

PROTECTION AGAINST HOT WEATHER ENEMIES

FLIES—WORMS—FLEAS—FOOD SPOILAGE — all are serious threats to the health of your animals during the hot summer months.

Help protect your foxes against these, and many other enemies, by feeding GOOD, WHOLE-SOME, WELL-COOKED HEXITE CEREAL FOX RATION.

For many years this quality feed has been a substantial aid in pulling the youngsters through their first summer crisis. Let HEXITE help make 1943 a successful year for you.

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Treatment — Animals suffering from the disease were injected with two mg. of thiamin chloride solution into the peritoneal cavity with a hypodermic syringe. In one case of 69 days, treated by this method recovered. Animals which had reached a state of total collapse would often be moving readily about the pen within 12 to 24 hours after treatment. After the thiamin injections the mink rapidly recovered appetite and usually when smelt was removed from the diet rapidly gained weight and condition.

In most cases one injection of two mg of thiamin was sufficient to promote rapid recovery. In other instances two or three injections were necessary. These were given at 24 hour intervals.

Members of the Canadian National Silver Fox Breeders' Association are reminded that the annual meeting will be held at the association building at Summerside next Tuesday, June 15th, at 10.00 a.m. It is important that as many as possible from this province attend. Directors from other provinces who will attend are Sven Klintberg, Winnipeg; Bill Ruthven and Jack McQuinn from Ontario; H. A. Donagh, Quebec; F. W. Coyne, M.P. and G. George MacLeod, New Brunswick. Others who will be present include G. H. Donovan, Editor Canadian Silver Fox and Fur; Toronto; Ken W. Taylor, Nova Scotia; C. L. Lang, Editor of Fur of Canada, Winnipeg; George H. Mayers of Lampson, Fraser & Huth, Toronto; P. McVernon, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa; R. G. T. Hitchman, Director National Live Stock Records, Ottawa; H. M. Seldom, Detroit, partner in Sven Klintberg in the Monarch ranch at Winnipeg.

Premier Jones will speak at the morning meeting which will be full of business as will be the afternoon meeting. At the evening meeting all silver fox breeders whether members of the Association or not, are invited to be present to hear the splendid selection of speakers which includes W. R. Shaw, B.A., Department of Agriculture; Dr. E. Rendell Bowness Toronto; Dr. C. K. Gunn, Summerside, and George H. Mayers, New York.

A question box will furnish an opportunity for those requiring information to receive it. It will be opened by Lowell W. Hancock, Dr. Gunn. Once again we would say show your interest in the Association by attending and hear the splendid report which the directors have for you and learn much from others by sitting in at Tuesday's meetings.

TORONTO, June 10 —(CP) — Dr. J. T. Phair, chairman of the National Blood Donor committee of the Canadian Red Cross, announced today that clinics in Canada broke all previous records for blood donations in the last week when the total number of donations for the week topped the 10,000 mark. Dr. Phair said increasing demand for serum required a minimum of 15,000 donations per week by Oct. 1.

- NEWSY NOTES -

The Vision of Fursey The Venerable Bede, wisest of Anglo-Saxon scholars, wrote his Historic Ecclesiastical, in the little grey monastery of St. Paul at Jarow on Tyne. "His serious and reflective temperament is unimpaired," English says biographer, "the temper of a Colet, a John-son, a Cowper, a Tennyson." He effaces himself in his story, yet we can see in it his ruling passion for symmetry, neatness, inspiration for justice, and desire to serve the cause of peace. The Vision of Fursey (or as we pronounce it, Furse) as related in the "Hexite," seemed indeed to apply to our century.

When King Sigebriht ruled the land (A.D. 659?), a holy man named a monastery what is now Sargh Castle, in Suffolk. After the building was completed, he fell sick and falling into a trance, his soul went to the next world. The next day he was found by his neighbors, who were found worthy to behold the cloths of angels and to hear the praises which are sung in heaven. "But there is one thing among the rest, which we have thought may be beneficial to many if inserted in this history. When he had been lifted up on high, he was greeted by the angels as conducted to him to look back upon the world. Upon which, casting his eyes downward, he saw, as it were, a dark and obscure valley underneath him. He also saw a number of men, not far distant from each other. Then asking the angels, what fires these were? he was told, they were the fires which would consume the world. One of them was of falsehood when we do not fulfil that which we promised in baptism, to renounce the Devil and all that is carnal, and to be continent, when we prefer the riches of the world to the love of heavenly things. The third of discord when we make no difficulty to offend and to quarrel with our neighbors, even in needless things. The fourth of iniquity, when we look upon it as no crime to rob and to defraud the weak. These fires, increasing by degrees as they extend, will consume one another, and being joined, become an immense flame."

The world is being consumed by an immense flame today, and the cause is not far from that which he so often believed in God, and promise in baptism to do his will and commandment, act in their daily lives as if He did not exist; and to renounce the world, and to be completely true to paganism as a State religion. Covetousness of the "almighty dollar" and exploitation of the masses are the weak, are so familiar to us, that we do not even notice them. We have a high standard of living because some-where in the world there is a low standard of living, and the millions working and producing for a few cents a day. In our own country agriculture has been un-dermined for the last twenty years. John Galsworthy's journal, puts this tersely in an article in a Canadian weekly newspaper, thus: "Every fourth mouthful of food eaten in Canadian towns and cities has been donated to the world. The discover of this is coming to be a matter of flaring, but we remedy these matters, and become under Providence in a real sense our brother's keepers."

A Letter from King's County Here is a thoughtful and interesting letter which was my privilege to receive from a reader recently. "Dear Agricola: Today it is extremely cold and wet and uncomfortable even in the home. De-veloping a cold, I have also been obliged to pull down part of his castle, to satisfy these duties. That phase of society has evidence of a cold, and is slowly disappearing; and the slow-ness, so very English if you like, has prevented excesses such as at-tempted the French and the Rus-sian Revolutions; which is all to the good."

Helibore Powder This is the powdered roots of species of Heliborus and Veratrum and like most drugs of the kind is most potent when fresh, deteriorating with age. It is formerly in de-mand in medicine being irritant, rubefacient, cathartic and diuretic, but has given way to other drugs, not so violent in action. Gardeners, however, still use it in many places where the use of arsenical prepara-tions such as Paris Green would be objectionable: it is safer to use it when fruits or vegetables are nearly mature. It is indicated against those "worms" or caterpillars which attack currants and gooseberries; also for other caterpillars and slugs.

The New Flora P. E. Island is finding its place on the map. The National Museum of Canada requested a copy of the "New Flora of P.E.I." for its Library, and last week the Department of Agriculture

Washington, D.C., also applied for a copy which was duly forwarded. Though, like all subsidiary things, this pamphlet may not be perfect, it is the first attempt in many years to bring our plants together in a modern classification and with the knowledge that we now possess. The botanists who have con-tributed to it are men of outstand-ing ability and of close observation; and while some of the plants derived from the older lists may ultim-ately have to be discarded, it is pretty certain that the later dis-covery will stand the most rigid examination. In conclusion, the present writer will be glad to ex-amine any specimens which students may collect during the coming sea-son. There is always the chance of something new coming to light.

I was exceedingly pleased to have this letter and to be able to share it with my readers, only re-serving the writer's name, since there was no written permission to make it known. There are many points I should like to touch upon, but at present I will confine my remarks to the question of the great landed es-tates. To get their own money, the ruling class, the ruling class, granted large tracts of land to persons, whom he ennobled, in re-ward for some service rendered to the population. A very small indeed in these days, but such as it was, those who were on the land be-came the vassals of the new owner. The land was mostly waste or woodland in those days, and that generations of enlightened en-deavor have made them as we see them. Game of all kinds provided for the king—as long as the archer respected the King's deer. The old "folk-songs" give us the expression "Merry England" and the game of all kinds provided for the king—as long as the archer respected the King's deer. The old "folk-songs" give us the expression "Merry England" and the game of all kinds provided for the king—as long as the archer respected the King's deer.

Weekly Livestock Market Report O.tawa, Canada, June 3. SUMMARY Eastern cattle markets were strong and a new high established on both steers and heifers. Choice weighty steers sold up to \$13.10, with most steers \$12 to \$13, and good butcher cows \$10.00 to \$10.25. Edmonston's to \$12. Monday's market was an advance of as much as 50c at Montreal; while hogs and lambs generally remained at the previous week's price levels.

Western Cattle Markets Trade opened slowly on the Win-nipeg market, with the better grades slightly easier and unfinished but-cher cattle \$20.00 to \$21.00. Top quality steers \$11.50 to \$11.75. In Calgary the trade was active, with the better grade of steers \$11.50 to \$12.25 and a load at \$12.35; while the bottom grades were lower. Top quality steers \$11.50 to \$11.75 and an extreme \$12. Prince Albert paid a top of \$11.50; Moose Jaw \$11.75; while in Saskatoon was lower with a top of \$11.50, although there were some show cattle up to \$63.25. Vancouver quoted best steers at \$12.40 to \$12.50.

Meat Board Formed The reconstruction of the Bacon Board into a Meat Board was an-nounced by the Hon. the Minister of Agriculture, Minister Gardiner. The Meat Board will have the responsibility of car-rying out all contracts or agree-ments with respect to the export of meat products by the government of Canada with any external gov-ernments or agencies of such gov-ernments. In the Order-in-Council author-ization of the "meat" means any edible product, and edible fats. All licenses and orders that were issued by the Bacon Board remain in effect under the new Meat Board. The personnel is the same as that of the Bacon Board, which has been operating since December 1939.

United States Market Exports to the United States dur-ing the past week totalled 1,362,000 head, making the total to date this year 16,932 head. In the same week last year shipments were 557 head and exports to June 3rd, 8,608.

Calves Higher at Montreal About the only change shown in calf prices was an advance of 50c per head, making the total to date \$16 for best vealers, while Mon-treal was mostly \$15, with a few \$16. The top of the market at Win-nipeg was \$15.50, and in Montreal \$13.50. Prince Albert \$13, Moose Jaw \$12.50, Saskatoon \$12.75.

Hog Prices Continue Steady Dominion hog gradings in the past week were 128,480 head as against 105,059 in the same week last year. Gradings from January 1st to May 28th this year totalled 2,697,624 and in the same period last year were 2,722,719.

There was little or no change in the hog market situation except for a slight rise in prices at Montreal. Toronto paid \$16.75 for the basic grade, Montreal mostly \$17.00. Win-nipeg \$15.75 to \$15.85. Calgary \$15.40, Prince Albert, Moose Jaw and Saskatoon \$15.50, and Vancouver \$16.50 to \$16.40.

Lambs Steady and Good Sellers Lambs continued to sell well, with choice spring lambs by the cwt. at

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CONSERVATION

THE FUNDAMENTALS OF THE DUCK SITUATION (By P. A. Taverner, National Museum of Canada, Ottawa) Millions of words have been written and spoken on the cause of the present duck situation and proposals for its cure. With all this verbiage, wise or otherwise, relevant or not, we are likely to have our attention diverted from the main issue and dissipate our energies along the trail of the proverbial red herring. Ducks have been steadily decreasing from their original abundance ever since the white man came to the country. The progress has been consistently downward at a steady increasing ratio as the physical conditions of the land have changed, hunting methods became more efficient and the number of hunters increased with population. The recent catastrophic climatic conditions have not originated the down ward movement but have only ac-celerated one step further. The causes that gradually depleted numbers in pre-war days will be in effect after they are over with the difference that the species will be ever less able to stand them. If these birds could not stand the gaff in the past, they will not be able to do so in the future.

There are many contributing causes to this decline in duck numbers, but all boil down to the one fact—mortality has been greater than reproduction. The kill has been more than the stock could replace. There can be only two correctives—increasing production or decreasing mortality.

Conservation by intelligent man-agement, reproduction of ducks can be increased in some unknown degree, but practically the methods of doing so are not known. Successful technique has yet to be demonstrated and will take more time to develop and pro-duce results than can be spared. The necessity of immediate action is an important element in the case. At best, management of ducks can compensate for only a fraction of the losses that are being in-flicted. The writer under the most favorable conditions possible will have to be satisfied with much fewer ducks in the future than we have been accustomed to in the past.

The agents of mortality are many and various, some direct others in-direct, but the only one we have under immediate, positive control, is the human hand. It is also one of the most, if not the most important agent of destruction. When one state can roll up a record of 2,000,000 birds and by sportsmen killed that is probably the most, and the most agents look unimportant in comparison. To concentrate upon minor losses to the neglect or indifference of the sportsman is a waste of time, energy and an invitation to disappointment. It is absurd to fiddle with the little leaks in the barrel unless the big hole in the bottom is stopped, and the barrel is being used to hold water. It has been said that human re-striction has been tried and failed. The truth is that adequate restric-

\$18 at Toronto, while Montreal was still selling them by the head up to \$25.00. Calgary was quoted at \$14.50 with odd spring lambs at \$16 to \$16.50. Edmonton \$12 to \$13, Moose Jaw \$11.50 to \$12 and Saskatoon a top of \$12.

LEGUME HAY FOR DAIRY COWS (Experimental Farms News) The immediate need of protein supplements for livestock emphasizes the advisability of every farmer doing all he can to grow his own supply. This is particularly true in the case of the dairy farmer as the dairy cow is able to make good use of the proteins from a wide variety of sources, including coarse rough-ages.

The first of these sources that comes to mind is legume hay. Alfalfa hay contains over 14-12 per cent crude protein; red clover, nearly 12 per cent; timothy hay, 10 per cent; alfalfa hay, more than 11-12 per cent; clover and mixed grass hay, over 9-12 per cent; timothy hay, over 6 per cent; and corn silage only about 3 per cent. This compares the im-portance of an abundance of early-cut, well-cured legume hay in pro-viding home-grown protein.

As a general rule, one pound of cow plus one pound of meal mix-ture for every three or four pounds of milk produced is recommended in feeding dairy cattle. On this basis, a 1200-pound cow giving 40 pounds of milk would receive 12 pounds of alfalfa hay, 36 pounds of silage, and 36 pounds of a 15 per cent protein meal mixture. This is a sound re-commendation in normal times, es-pecially in good corn country, where a silo is available, and where the necessary grains, particularly pro-tein supplements, are available to complete such a ration. However, under present conditions more em-phasis could be placed on legume hay. For instance, a ration of 18 pounds of alfalfa hay, 30 pounds of corn silage, and 7-12 pounds of meal, made up of equal parts of barley and alfalfa would supply the same nutri-ents. Similarly, a fifty-fifty ration

of 24 pounds alfalfa hay, 24 pounds corn silage, and only 3 pounds of meal would probably supply the total digestible nutrients at a satisfactory level. These results can only be secured with a high quality alfalfa hay, well-cured alfalfa or clover hay. Any seedling down being planned for this year should be done with as large a percentage of alfalfa and clover as possible.

On the basis of an average crop of two tons of legume hay and 12 tons corn silage per acre, the ration of 12 pounds of hay and 36 pounds of silage would require approximately 6.25 acres of hay and 3.3 acres of corn for each 10 cows to be fed. Similarly, the ration of 18 pounds of alfalfa hay and 30 pounds of silage would require 10 acres of hay and 2.5 acres of corn.

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WINNIPEG, Man., June 11—Ex-cept in a few isolated districts seed-ing is complete throughout the west-ern prairie provinces, according to the weekly crop report of the De-partment of Agriculture of the Can-adian National Railways. Weathers has continued cool and cloudy with varying amounts of rainfall. A gen-eral frost on June 4th caused a set-back in some districts but this will not be permanent. Growth is from ten to fourteen days later than usual but grain never went into the ground under better conditions. The cool spring tended to develop strong root systems which, when warm, dry weather does arrive, will per-mit of fast growing and extensive stooling. The need now is for a really warm dry spell. Wire worms and cut worms are active in a few districts and some heavy local dan-age is reported but the area affected is not extensive.

By Edwina

CONSERVATION

Restrictions have never been fairly tried. Restrictions have been progressively tightened through the years but have always lagged behind the need. Measures that would have been effective today have been postponed to tomorrow and those of yesterday instituted in their stead. The kill has always been greater than production and the decrease of stock has never been even tem-porarily stayed. We have never cut our goods to the end of the ducks and of duck shooting is in sight. The kill must be brought within production.

It does not matter how many In-dividual ducks there are on the continent, whether forty two or a hundred million. Whatever the number is, we know by experience that it is too few for the number of sportsmen engaged in their pur-suit. Numeration has given us im-pressive figures to roll under the tongue and side issues to argue with. The fact of an insufficiency of ducks. From the survey of More Game Birds in America Foundation it can be estimated that about one third of the total duck producing resources of the continental in-terior has been permanently lost through the settlement of the land. This loss has never been more than fractionally compensat-ed for by any management unless the kill is sensibly reduced from what it has been in the immediate past.

The one hopeful prospect is that there are still considerable areas in which there is no present probabili-ty of man intruding his gun and works, where ducks can breed un-molested for years to come. These areas, smaller than some hoped for, larger than many feared, are strictly limited by unalterable conditions. If its stock is not over exploited it can produce a certain definite amount of duck shooting. The more the stock is confined to this limit and not overpass it.

However, we are faced with a very serious situation. As shooting satisfactions increase, so do shoot-ers. It is the vicious circle. We must build up certain game resources to a point where a hundred guns can be probably maintained. Gunners only to have 150 guns automatically produced to overshoot the supply. However many ducks we may have there will always be more guns than ducks. The stock will stand. It matters little whether 100 ducks are killed by 1 gun or 4 or 10; it is the total number of birds killed that is important. Gunners always tend to increase to and beyond the safe limit of supply to the point where once more gunning be-comes unprofitable. Unless gunners retire a considerable number of guns and to discourage the produc-tion of more can be instituted and the probably inevitable loss of the only surety for the permanency of duck shooting seems to lie in the limitation of the number of guns in the field. How to do this must leave to wisest heads, but un-palatable as it is, it seems to be the only practical alternative to the end of ducking.

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OR I WON'T TAKE YOU TO TH' CIRCUS!

HE WAS A CLOWN, AN' SHE WAS A TRAPEZE PERFORMER—BUT HER FAMBLY DIDN'T LIKE HIM— WHO? WHAT?

UNCLE BEN AN' HIS HEART WAS VERY HEAVY—

MY LAND! YOU TOLD ME ONCE HE MET HER WHEN HE WAS A PRIZE-FIGHTER AN' SHE WAS TH' BANNER DAUGHTER!—NOW YOU GO GET TO WORK ON YOUR GARDEN—