

FOR FARMER S, STOCK BREEDERS AND GARDENERS

Buying Potatoes and Turnips daily at our warehouse. Call at once for what potato bags you require. Signed PAUL A. MURRAY.

1-2016-10-19-21.

Ground Limestone "It brings the Clover"

If possible, lime your land this fall, and for QUICK RESULTS use the HIGH GRADE, FINELY GROUND LIME from

Brookville Mfg. Co., Ltd.

BROOKVILLE, St. John Co., N. B. H. G. S. ADAMS, Manager

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- Many thanks for the enthusiastic way in which you fox breeders of Prince Edward Island have accepted our B.B Brand Fox Ration. This large volume of business has resulted in lowered manufacturing costs... Note that every bag contains a FREE bottle of Medicinal Quality Cod Liver Oil. Your aim is to increase production of large, well-formed foxes with luxuriant pelts and clear glossy fur.

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Maritime-National Fish Limited

Fox Feed Department Halifax, N. S.

SUNGLO Fall Furring Ration

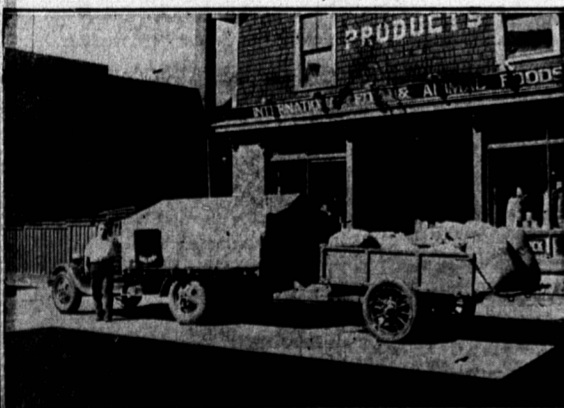
is Especially Manufactured for Finishing Your Foxes After Growth is Practically Completed.

August 15th to September 30th are the date limits that pellets should be started on SUNGLO FALL FURRING RATION. The exact date to start this Ration depends on the size of your pups. Adult foxes should be started on this Ration August 15th for best results.

REMEMBER THIS: Sunglo Fall Furring Ration is manufactured to be fed Adults and Pups. Breeders and Felling Foxes after the above dates. The Original Furring Ration. Don't Be Fooled Into Believing You Can Produce Better Pelts Than on the "SUNGLO" System.

SUNGLO Fall-Furring Ration Has Produced: More Prize Winning Foxes at the Live Fox Shows the past three years than any other one fox feed.

Auction Sale Tops Ranch Pup Pelt averages of over \$60 on many ranches the past three seasons.



So Far Our 1935 Sales Have Doubled 1934 Why? There is only one Answer—Results—Satisfied Customers—and Fair Treatment. We sell our feeds with results. Under our 1935 Coupon Plan you buy as you need your feed and get the reduced prices just the same. WE MANUFACTURE THE FIRST SEASONAL FOX FEEDS. We invite you to come and see our Ranch at any time. Visitors are always welcome.

International Fox and Animal Foods Limited Summerside, P. E. Island

NEWSY NOTES

BY AGRICOLA

SNOWBERRIES

A resident of Georgetown, signing M.L.E., sends a small package of lovely white berries for identification. In reply they are from a shrub called the Snowberry, scientifically Symphoricarpos racemoseus. That plant, unlike many of our garden ornamentals, is "100 per cent (North) American," and if my correspondent will imagine a line drawn from eastern Quebec to Alaska, and another from Pennsylvania to California, the enclosed area will very nearly cover the territory to which the Snowberry is native. It is cultivated in other parts of the world, and I will remember seeing it in my grandfather's shrubbery in the Old Country, though the berries were much smaller than those which M.L.E. sends. Gray, in his "Manual," indicates that this plant prefers limestone regions, so, perhaps, in planting one should incorporate a little lime in the soil.

The Snowberry shrub is rather variable in height, color of leaf, and pubescence and some botanists therefore cut our plant up into species and also into varieties, of account of these variations. We may disregard these hypersensitive classifications, however, and simply call it S. racemoseus, describing it briefly as an erect shrub, with oval leaves, dark green above and usually pale below; flowers in racemes, campanulate, white, fringed rose-color; berries distinctive, white, globose, 6-10 millimetres in diameter, loosely cellular, and two-seeded.

There is also a red-berried shrub S. orbiculatus (sometimes called S. vulgaris) known as the coral-berry. The berries are smaller, being 3-4 mm. long, and the shrub is not so much in evidence as a consequence. The box in which the berries came, was lined with waxed paper (from the baker's). This was a splendid idea, for the paper prevented transpiration, and the leaves and berries were in perfect condition on arrival.

The local name "Wax Balls," given to the berries, is certainly descriptive, but as we already have

a waxberry (Myrica) on the Island, it is better to avoid a name which may lead to confusion.

COINCIDENCE?

On the 11th of last month the moon was in conjunction with Saturn and on the 12th it was in perisee and in opposition to the sun, i.e. "at the full," as they used to say in the North of England. Thus there were Saturn, the moon, the earth and the sun, in a direct line. An earthquake seven and a half hours, was recorded on the seismograph at Victoria, B.C., on the 11th; it was thought to be in Northern Japan.

Stargazing on the 8th of October I noticed that the moon and Saturn were less than two degrees apart, in other words, they were again in conjunction. The moon was in perisee on the 10th, and in the full phase on the 11th. They were thus only slightly differently placed in comparison with the 11th of September. A telegram from Moscow announced a severe earthquake on the 8th at Tadjeistan on the Afghan border. Fifty Russians had been killed, and three hundred injured. There was much property damage, and both telephone and telegraph wires were down, hence the delay in the news.

MORE ABOUT HERALDRY

Last week we talked of Heraldry as applied to both ancient and modern times, but from considerations of space certain aspects were not treated. Many coats-of-arms were in a fashion, granted by the King in olden times. That is to say, a man might perform some gallant or meritorious action, which was rewarded by a knighthood, conferred by the sovereign. This automatically carried the grant of a coat-of-arms by the College of Arms, which exacted an official fee for recording it. These who have read Blackmore's "The Courtiers" will recollect the consultations that took place before the hero was satisfied with the device on his escutcheon.

In the next generation, all the members of the family were entitled to take the paternal coat, but to distinguish the iron-clad son from the iron-clad father, it became necessary to make some slight but well marked difference in the commonest method was, first, was but changing the tinctures (colors); the red lion of the father for instance, became a green one for the son. Early in the fifteenth century a recognized set of distinctive emblems were added to the following order: the eldest son added "a label of three points"; the second added a crescent; the third a mullet or five pointed star, and son on till the ninth son added an octofoil, which resembled a daisy with eight petals. If the son married an heiress she might introduce part of her coat-of-arms into the device on his own shield. However, as the principal device remained unchanged, it was a ways possible to trace the descent of the family back to the main stem.

When the owner of armorial bearings died, in the olden days, the College of Arms (or Herald's) conducted the funeral under their own superintendence, and authorized heralds to perform some solemn ceremonial," says the historian, but proved very expensive. In these prosaic times all that is now usual is the hanging of a hatchment against the outer wall of the house at which the deceased used to live. The hatchment (or achievement) is a large black lozenge-shaped frame enclosing a canvas on which is painted the coat-of-arms of the deceased. It remained on the wall of the house from six to twelve months, and was then removed to the parish church. There it was hung on the interior wall; a silent reminder that:

The Knights are dust: Their swords are rust.

Hatchments are still used occasionally, and may be seen in many churches in England.

ALEX MCGRAE, Auctioneer. FLORENCE McDONALD, Administratrix.

MORGAGE SALE

The adjourned mortgage sale of the Everett Dunsford farm at Cornwall, Lot 31, will take place at the Court House, Charlottetown on Monday, October 21st at 12 o'clock. BELL & MATHIESON, Attorneys. L-1870-10-19-11.

AUCTION SALE

of Farm and Stock etc

I will sell at Public Auction on the premises at Glen Valley in Queens County on Wednesday the 23rd day of October at one o'clock P. M., property of the late Daniel K. McDonald consisting of eighty acres of land with dwelling house and outbuildings in good repair about seventy acres clear and balance covered with good hard wood, well watered, near church and school and within 1 1/2 miles of Fredericton Station.

Also at same time and place all farm stock and implements consisting of horse 6 years old, general purpose, horse 12 years old, general purpose, cow 12 years old, Jersey made, heifer 2 1/2 years old, 2 heifers 1 1/2 years old, also hens and chickens, binder, hay mower, wheel barrow, spring tooth harrow, set pin harrow, hay rake, gang plow, single row scuffle, horseshoe, drum and cleaner (Hall's) Engine 3 horsepower (International) driving wagon, truck wagon, set hob-sleighs, wood sleigh, potato digger, broad cast sower, pump sleigh, hay fork, rope and blocks, driving harness and work harness and many other articles, too numerous to mention. Also household furniture.

ALEX MCGRAE, Auctioneer. FLORENCE McDONALD, Administratrix.

AUCTION SALE

AT MIDGELL

I am instructed by Victor Sanderson of Midgell, to sell by public auction on Wednesday, October 23rd, commencing at 1 o'clock, Farm, consisting of 100 acres of land, all clear. Good out buildings and two dwelling houses.

Stock, Crop, Machinery all kinds, and articles too numerous to mention. Terms made known at sale. H. H. COX, Auctioneer. L-2009-10-19-22.

Spinning and Weaving

Send me your wool to be spun into yarn and woven into Blankets. The charges are: single yarn 22 cents, doubled 26 cents per pound. Blankets \$2.00 and if unlaundered \$1.85; it takes five lbs. of wool per Blanket. Wool must be well washed and all dirt and burrs picked out. The size of single yarn is medium, and lashed yarn fine, medium, coarse and hooking yarn. Put shipper's name on all parcels and owner's name, address and instructions inside. Send by mail with freight. Special price for washed wool with dirt and burrs picked out. Freight will be paid on 100 lb. lots. WILLIAM CONDON, 65 Queen Street, Charlottetown. L-8122-9-8-W-11-Nov. 22.

TIMELY NOTES ON TOPICS

CONNECTED WITH

Silver Fox Farming



Two weeks from Monday the Exhibition Building, Charlottetown, will be a scene of bustle and confusion as hundreds of Silver Foxes will arrive in cages ready for judging Tuesday morning, November 5th.

From all over the Province tales are arriving, mostly by salesmen for fox feeds and supplies, of wonderful foxes that are being gotten ready for the show. The writer believes they are true because the season has been favorable and nearly all foxes have added to the knowledge of caretaking within the past few seasons and as a result their animals are in better condition with fewer culls.

In 1826, and in 1831 a seam of coal, one-and-a-half inches thick, was found at a depth of 344 feet from the surface. The trouble seems to have been the influx of water in the shaft at the rate of 3,000 gallons a minute. This had to be pumped back by a cast-iron casing, and the company carried on till they had reached a depth of 1,000 feet when a new rush of water made the prospect look dark indeed. New pumps were installed and the Indomitable's adventures began in February 1834, when their pluck was rewarded by the shaft reaching a valuable seam of coal at 1600 feet from the surface. The still more valuable Hutton seam was reached in April 1846, at a depth of 1720 feet from the surface, and the winning of that colliery is said to have cost over £100,000. The workings of that colliery, when I was a lad, were estimated to run two miles out under the North Sea.

The greater difficulties attended the winning of the Marston colliery, one of the most costly workings ever effected. In the beginning of 1838 two "pits" or shafts, each fourteen feet in diameter, were begun and carried forward simultaneously at the rate of three feet per day. The limestone to be 450 feet in thickness. Underneath was sand, the depth of which was not known.

Towards the end of June, 1839, when the shafts had a most fearful strain of sand, a "feeder" of sand and water burst upwards through four feet of solid limestone in one of the shafts and before the pumps could be heaved up, they were choked under ten feet of sand deposited in the bottom of the shaft. It was soon found that the influx of water was too great for the engine power at this shaft, so several large bore-holes were drilled through the bottom of the other shaft, into the water-bearing strata above. The engines of both shafts were drawing out 4700 gallons of water per minute. But large as this quantity was, the united engine-power of both pits made no sensible impression on the "feeder" so that further progress was impossible. Nothing daunted, the company redoubled their efforts. They commenced a third shaft, sixteen feet in diameter (larger than any previously sunk) and fitted it with an unprecedented force of three pumps—two pumping engines and two winding engines, adapted to pumping. The new pit was pushed forward at six months was completed to a depth of 438 feet. The company now had available (in the three shafts) a total of three pumping engines and six winding engines, working twenty-seven columns of pumps; and supplied with steam for thirty-nine boilers! The engines drew 10,000 gallons of water per minute.

This curious action of the sand in the cylinders of the pumps greatly hindered the work, the leather buckets with which the pumps were equipped being frequently worn out after two or three hours' work. For some time the cost of the leather for three buckets amounted to £11-5-0 per hour (roughly 156), three tanyards being kept in operation to supply it. I have heard the old folk say that a freight train was constantly running between the tanyards and the colliery at that time.

At length the energy of the company-adventurers, the history call them—was rewarded by all the shafts being carried down through the sand, and the water was effectually stopped back by cast-iron "tubbing". The two original pits were continued downwards till, in April 1843, the Hutton seam was reached at a depth of 1,488 feet. The cost of this sinking was close upon £300,000 (\$1,500,000), of which £30,000 was expense incurred in piercing the "quicksand," as it was termed.

The Hutton seam was a valuable one on account of its thickness and the excellent quality of the coal. In fact, the coal-bearing strata is overlapped by what geologists call magnesium limestone. For a long time mining engineers in the north held the fixed opinion that the coal deteriorated so much when it passed under the limestone that it was not worth getting at; they even went so far as to crystallize it into the dictum, "no coal under the Magnesian Limestone." However, Dr. William Smith who, was afterwards styled "The Father of English Geology," was the first scientist who attempted to set this view aside, and after some years shafts were driven through the limestone which fully confirmed his deductions. This was all the more remarkable seeing that, before a parliamentary committee in 1830, Professors Sedgwick, Conybeare, and Buckland, three of the greatest geologists of the time, had expressed an opinion that no great body of coal would be found underneath the limestone of East Durham.

When at length the attempt was made to reach this underlying coal the difficulties were more formidable than had been anticipated. The earliest of the sinkings was the famous Monkwearmouth pit at Sunderland which was begun in

A great deal is heard about lifting foxes for show and no doubt an improvement can be made in the condition and fur qualities of an animal by selecting the proper foods and quantities of same and using care in housing and bedding. The latter is something that is often overlooked. One can realize, however, that soiled bedding containing an accumulation of excreta giving off ammonia fumes will do irreparable injury to an otherwise good colored pelt.

With the larger amount of meat that is fed at this season of the year there is of course a greater amount of ammonia thrown off. The composition of ammonia is NH4, the N or nitrogen element being obtained from meat.

The writer remembers vividly going into a ranch some years ago where sanitary conditions were of the worst, and seeing a number of heavily furred and attractive pups seriously browned because the owner had failed to change the straw bedding as he should have done.

Fox week at Charlottetown, November 4th to 8th will be a gala one, with Tuesday night banquet at the Canadian National Hotel and Wednesday night's hockey match between the Bruins of Boston and the Canadians of Montreal. Something to look forward to, eh boys!

It must have been a great shock to many foxmen when they picked up the paper last Monday morning of the death of E. R. Brow, not quite an early pioneer but almost. I think it was around 1908 that Mr. Brow became interested in Silver Foxes, later going into partnership with W. A. Miller, East Royalty.

These two gentlemen founded a splendid strain that has contributed in no small measure to the improvement of the Island breed. The most outstanding animal they owned was Sir Charles. Years ago his cut was world wide used. The photograph taken was one of the best we have ever seen, the animal was perfect and Sir Charles looked an aristocrat in every sense of the word. He appeared to be coal black in color, which was then the color phase most desired.

The late Mr. Brow was a very kindly gentleman and possessed of a keen sense of humour. His contribution to the Silver Fox industry did not stop with the breeding of good foxes, but he was also one of the founders of the Silver Fox Breeders' Association of Prince Edward Island and for many years its President.

The Western Canada Fur Animal Exhibition will be held at Winnipeg commencing November 12th and continuing on through to November 16th. This show has classes for all phases of Silver Foxes and for various sections of mink including Quebec, Eastern, Alaska and Yukon. An educational program has been arranged for which will be of great interest and assistance to all Canadian fur breeders. Those who desire further information may write to the Secretary, Western Canada Fur Exhibition, 320 McIntyre Block, Winnipeg, Man.

For the information of Silver Fox ranchers we are once again publishing the dates of the Hudson's Bay Company auctions for 1935 and early 1936, namely, 18th November, 10th December, 6th January, 18th March.

Following are some particulars regarding the Hudson's Bay Company Silver Fox sale which was held at their warehouse the 6th of October, 1935. The collection of residue consisted of 3,016 and was the residue of the season's offerings. Consistently there were many static and faded skins. The attendance was below the average but the olding was well sustained and an aggregate advance of 7 1/2% was realized compared with May sale prices.

Competition was strongest for half silvery and quarter silvery skins, while three-quarter silver and dark skins also sold well. Full silvery were unchanged. The highest price realized was \$22.10 for a half silvery pelt. The highest price for a silvery was \$21, for a three-quarter silvery \$17, 10s, and for a quarter silvery \$10, 5s.

Gertrude E. Fox, Editor of the Black Fox Magazine, has an interesting article in the October issue entitled, "Which type of mink should one raise for profit?" She answers the question thus: "That type for which the fur buyer pays well. When the pelt goes to market the location in which the strain originated plays absolutely no part. To be sure some regions in Alaska, Quebec, Labrador, etc., produce individual types and individual buyers have specific tastes, but they all want light weight leather, good color, density, fineness and glossiness of fur."

The above is an unsolicited testimony from one of our Island's leading Fox Ranches, which has an International reputation for highest class foxes, and which feeds Imperial Fox Biscuits liberally, using at least two and one half tons monthly.

Feed "IMPERIALS" regularly and liberally in your ranch and secure the same gratifying results.

For sale by distributors in leading centres or direct from Factory.

IMPERIAL BISCUIT CO. LIMITED CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I. Phone 721. Box 446

ent quantity of meat to grow the pups out to as heavy a weight as when raw meat was used in the ration.

The writer believes there is considerable in the above contention. Last winter our ranch went in strong for tripe, too much so, I think, and as a result—although we had a large production—a great many of the pups seemed to be small and they did not come along as fast as they should have. Our idea was that the tripe would be a milking food, particularly near whelping time. This season we are going back to our feeding system of previous years and will only use from one-quarter to one-third tripe in the meat ration.

Reading articles published by quite a number of reputable foxmen, the conclusion seems to be reached that red meat is a necessary ingredient for the development of adults and pups used for breeding and that for it there is no substitute, and even some of the most widely advertised foods which claim to be almost complete rations, state that for breeding purposes they advise raw red meat. This is also the writer's experience.

Frederick Huth & Company held a fur sale recently in New York and realized good prices. The following are the highest prices for the various types of fox pelts. Full silvers, \$145; three-quarter silvers, \$84; one-half silver \$70; one-quarter silver \$48; dark silver, \$35.

In "Backtracking Along Memories Trail" in the October American Fur Breeder, are some interesting reminiscences of which we quote a few. "Do you know," that Dr. OGDON, Maine dentist, sold over three million dollars worth of live foxes before the law put an end to his operation. . . . That some fox breeders have had good success with a straight ration of whole rabbits and porcupine flesh. . . . That fox farming started in Norway in 1913 with one pair and that there are now 9,589 fox ranches and they raised 136,125 silver fox pups in 1934. . . . That the Hudson's Bay Company sold a pair of silver foxes to John J. Audubon in the 1860's and this pair later produced pups in a London zoo. . . . That the first fox ranch on record was established on North Sentinel Island off the Alaska coast about 1885. . . . That the first karakul sheep ranches in North America were started in Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island in 1914 and that both Americans and Canadians co-operated in the venture.

A special two day training school of fur breeders of the western United States was held at the United States Agricultural College recently. Various authorities prominent in the educational life of the western universities gave talks. Dr. W. W. Henderson explained the part heredity plays in the development of animals, emphasizing fully the value of good breeding stock.

Several pieces of string will vary from three inches to seven or eight in length, and a small sheet of cardboard. Each player must be provided with a sheet of paper and a pencil. One piece of string is placed on the card curled around in or twisted about, so that it is difficult to tell the lengths. The card is passed round so that each player can examine the string.

The players each put down on their papers what they guess to be the length of the string. A second piece is handed round in the same way, until all the pieces have been examined. A mark is given for the most nearly correct guess in each case, and the player with the most marks is the winner of the game.

R. L. Ashby explained that fish makes an excellent food for fox and mink because of the tender meat and bones. He stated that they contain three essential minerals, iodine, calcium and phosphorus. He gave a week's menu for foxes which he stated had proved successful.

Monday, 10% vegetable mixture with milk, Tuesday, bread, milk and cottage cheese, Wednesday, bread, milk and fish, Thursday, vegetable mixture with milk, Friday, bread, milk and cottage cheese, Saturday, bread, milk and fish, Sunday, bread and milk.

Dr. D. E. Madsen of Utah College, discussed abortion among foxes. "Although little is known to-day concerning abortion in foxes, many breeders report serious loss from this disease," he said. "Lack of minerals and vitamins in the diet and fright are considered to be possible causes for this malady."

We may add that there is also the germ of contagious abortion which if introduced into a herd of cattle or into a fox ranch will play the very dickens with breeding operations. The writer recently had Dr. Croken make a thorough test of our cat for the purpose of ascertaining that the milk would be free from taint of the abortion germ.

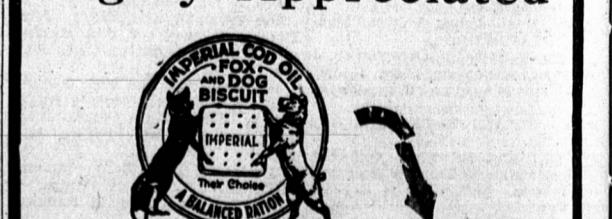
Monday will be field day for the Sun-Glo Fox Breeders Club, Summerside, P. E. I. The members will meet at the office of International Fox And Animal Foods, Ltd., at 9.15 a. m. and visit the ranches of L. W. Hancock and J. W. Lecky in the morning, returning to Summerside for lunch. In the afternoon they will visit the ranch of Stewart and Lewis and Dominion Experimental Fox Farm. In the evening there will be a club meeting with discussions ending up with an oyster supper, at 10.30 p. m. Members are asked to bring cameras to take pictures of foxes that particularly interest them.

FUN WITH STRING

IMPROVED SILVER TIP FUR FINISHING FOX CUBES Are always ready for use, fall, winter, spring, summer. Twenty-one ingredients are used in the production of Silver Tip Cubes, which form a well-balanced ration, producing healthy well developed animals and the finest kind of fur.

FOR PRICE LISTS OF ALL SILVER TIP FOX FOODS WRITE: SILVER TIP BISCUIT CO., LTD. ESTABLISHED 1925 MONCTON, N.B. IMPROVED FEEDING DIRECTIONS MAILED FREE

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