



Keep up the MODERN FARMER



- NEWSY NOTES -

By AGRICOLA

NEWS FROM THE OLD COUNTRY

News from the Old Country is more than it used to be. There are many reasons for that. The cost of mailing a letter to Canada from England now stands at the equivalent of 5 cents; which of itself tends to limit correspondence. Then, instead of seven days, as at one time it now takes a letter a month (or more) to cross the Atlantic. Finally a correspondent confessed "we cannot tell you all we would like to." So that the "daily papers" than the letter brings.

My former friend, on the Yorkshire coast, breaks a year's silence, with a few interesting items. Last winter, he says, was a very hard one, and in proof he sends a snapshot of himself, his son and grand-son, with a horse and a home-made snowplow, breaking the lane leading to the house. He keeps over a score of milk cows and supplies the town of S. with milk. But when one time during the winter when milk could not be delivered for two days, so the consumers had to go without.

We, too, had late Spring and summer (he says) but we managed to get out hay and corn (grain) in good shape. We have about 8 trucks (trucks) of hay, and a day's threshing at wheat and another at oats and barley. We have a plough which goes very much "against the grain." Grain is a very good price (he doesn't tell us what) and he will sell the wheat.

You will know that we are rationed for most of our food, though I think on the whole we don't do badly, he says. Of course, being on the farm perhaps we are better off than the town people in that respect. Sugar is our worst ration (this wife) and I get 1 lb. between us per week. We cannot prepare much food which requires sugar. Honey can scarcely be bought at 3 shillings (about 70 cts) per lb. It is scarce this year, but we had a plentiful crop of apples but are selling them out at 7 shillings a stone (45 lbs).

Most prices are controlled. Eggs are only allotted out at about 2 pence per dozen. They are worth about 3 shillings per dozen.

His wife (Edie) takes up the pen, "Tonight it is windy and rainy and it is a consolation to think that Jerry will be perhaps on his way home in an hour or two when we hear the bombs dropping. Sometimes our house shakes, although up to now the nearest bomb fell about 4 miles away. If it were not for the damage done to the secondary bombs falling up. You are lucky to be where you can go to bed knowing that you will not be bilized.

I bought a few green tomatoes at 1 penny (about 16 cts) a pound to make tomato chutney. We cannot get oranges or lemons now."

The letter ends (as so many of them do now) with news that death has claimed another of my old company. The man was one of all the lads who "held the floor" when I was young.

GERMAN RUTHLESSNESS

By some strange fatality the German race seems destined always to do the wrong psychological thing, at the wrong time. The Germans have been like that as far back as I can remember. When they first embarked on a colonial policy, it was the annexation of the Cameroon district on the West Coast of Africa gave them an opportunity to display that spirit of innate ruthlessness that always manifests itself in any crisis. The native chiefs, who saw that Africa was being partitioned among the white men, asked the British to take over their country; but the Gladstone government then in power, dalled for over a year before sending a gunboat to hoist the British flag. When the gunboat did arrive, it was four days too late! The Germans had persuaded the local "King" to agree to an annexation, and the country became the "Kamerun" a German colony.

On July 12th, 1914, the native ruler, the local ruler who made the deal with the Germans, speedily fell into disgrace with his people on that account, and they made matters so unpleasant for him that he fled far and dared not apply for pardon. This gave the Germans an opportunity to show their warlike bent and they bombarded the two chief towns with "most effectual consequences." This exhibition of German might drove the British Reichstag the supplies necessary for the efficient government of the Kamerun, which sum of money Bismarck, the Iron Chancellor, himself had not been able to secure before that. The present writer has these and many other interesting facts relating to Africa from a remarkable man, Dr. George Allan, who had lived in the Cameroons for seven years.

In 1890 Germany annexed South-west Africa, then peopled by the native Hereros and Hottentots. These folk were believed to possess 150,000 head of cattle, their only wealth. The Hereros were a fine race and numbered over 90,000

souls; the Hottentots, much lower in the scale, were perhaps 25,000 in number. By 1902 the Hereros had only 45,888 head of cattle, while 487 head. Looting the native herds and killing the natives who resisted had by this time been sanctioned by the Reich. By the end of 1905 the Hereros had been reduced to pauperism and in 1907 the Reich ordained that no native could possess live stock.

The Hereros, goaded by the theft of their cattle, rose in rebellion and the revolt was put down in the most ruthless way. Von Trotha invited the chiefs to come in "as the war was now over" and "make peace"; but when they had been promptly shot in cold blood. Then he issued his infamous "Extirmination Order," which forbade mercy to man, woman, or child. "Kill every one of them," he said, "and take no prisoners."—How well he obeyed was seen in the official German statistics; when the census was taken in 1911 there remained only 5,130 Hereros and 9,781 Hottentots, and these were fugitive and starving. The procedure is the familiar one; systematic looting, and the destruction of a whole people to provide a "living room" for the conquerors.

These peculiar characteristics were made the subject of special enquiry almost at the very beginning of World War I. When the Germans invaded Belgium, Brand Whitlock, the United States Minister to that unhappy country, sent a formal report to his government, concerning the German policy. "All these deliberate organized massacres of civilians, all these murders and outrages, the violation of the laws of war, the wanton destruction, the killing of children, the rape and pillage, and the wholesale destruction, were acts for which no possible military necessity can be pleaded. They were wilfully committed, and they were deliberately prepared and scientifically organized policy of terrorism."

In the September of 1917, Minister Whitlock reported that it was the custom of the Germans, when they met with defeat, to take it out, as we say in England, on the civil population. And that, the explanation of the German atrocities in Belgium.

He cites numerous instances where the modern barbarians lined up the big crows in the long stalls and the crows in the short stalls. This will add materially in keeping them clean until there is time to clip them.

Before the cows have time to become badly soiled, endeavour to get their flanks, udders, and the under part of their bodies clipped as this makes for easy cleaning and is probably one of the most important points in the problem of clean milk production. Later, as time permits, the head, neck, a strip along the back and the tail down to the switch may also be clipped, so far as the interests of cleanliness as to clip off the switch hairs as well.

Use plenty of litter in the gutter to prevent the cows getting their feet into the liquid manure and splashing it over themselves and their neighbors. If short of straw, it may be supplemented by the use of sawdust or shavings. From a farm economy and fertilizer conservation point of view, it is good practice to put the horse manure in the cow's abode gutters just after the horse manure has been cleaned. This soaks up the liquid manure and ensures that both types are thoroughly mixed together in the pile or on the field as the case may be. Garage direct to the field and dumping in small piles for spreading after the spring freshets is good labour-saving practice.

If a cow develops the habit of standing back in the gutter, break her off it promptly by putting a board behind her in the gutter, sloping from the top front to the bottom rear of the gutter. This usually breaks the habit but if it does not, try tying one hind foot by means of a strap around the ankle and a rope to the manger crib, so that she cannot get it back into the gutter.

Attend early to minor repairs to labour-saving equipment such as watering devices, manure carriers, feed trucks or bins, milking machines, etc. in order that the chores may be completed as quickly and efficiently as possible, leaving time for other jobs about the farm.

Finally, plan the routine of daily chores such as milking, feeding, cleaning out, bedding down grooming, etc., so that the cattle will get the entire crop becomes necessary, due to lack of larger ranching facilities.

NOTE:—Quite a number of these animals offered were shown at the P. E. I. 1940 and 1941 shows, and many are outstanding individuals. They are all eligible for registration and out of registered females. The sires are either McNeill marked foxes or marked males of our own breeding. All marked foxes were of McNeill strain.

NO FOXES WILL BE SOLD PREVIOUS TO THE AUCTION SALE.

THE ISLAND PLATINUM FOX COMPANY
Summerside, P. E. I.

Production of leather footwear in Canada in the first nine months of 1941 amounted to 23,835,552 pairs, an increase of 4,379,235 pairs, or 23 per cent over the corresponding period of 1940.

The area sown to fall wheat in Canada in the autumn of 1941 is estimated at 756,000 acres, an increase of 13 per cent over 1940.

Passengers carried by civil aircraft in Canada in July totalled 199,067 as compared with 17,551 in June.

CONSERVATION

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

TEACHING CHILDREN TO LOVE AND PROTECT ANIMALS

HENRY H. GRAHAM
Children are rarely too young to receive instruction regarding kindness to animals. The earlier they are encouraged to treat animals with tenderness and loving care the better, for children are impressionable. The habits they form often go with them through life.

When my nephews were very young I talked to them often about bird and animal life, striving to instill in their hearts a love of furred and feathered creatures. Frequently I took them with me on nature rambles during the course of which we studied wild life. If any of the creatures we studied possessed undesirable traits I either ignored them or minimized them. That, I think, is a wise practice unless the animal is all bad which is seldom the case. There are always plenty of virtues on which to enlarge. An effort should be made to dwell on the creature's strong points—its benefits to man, its devotion to its family and to its kind.

Very often there are opportunities to impress on the youngsters' minds the desirability of kindness, not only to dumb animals but to human beings as well. On the rare occasions when I saw a man working in an old house pretty hard I talked to him about it in a friendly fashion. I talked with boys who used air rifles to shoot at birds, proving to them how wrong it was, practised on a large scale by adults and children such cruas-

MINCEMEAT (Without meat)

- 1 lemon
 - 1 orange
 - 1 lb. seedless raisins
 - 1-2 lb. Sultana raisins
 - 1 lb. currants
 - 1-4 lb. mixed peel
 - 2 lbs. apples
 - 1 lb. sugar
 - 1 teaspoon cinnamon
 - 1-2 teaspoon nutmeg
 - 1-2 teaspoon mace
 - 2 teaspoons salt
 - 1 lb. chopped suet
- Method: Grate the rinds from the lemon and orange and squeeze out the juice.
- Wash and dry the raisins and currants. Chop the peel finely. Peel and core the apples and chop them or put through the food chopper. Combine these fruits and add the grated rind and juice of the lemon and orange, along with the sugar, spices and salt.
- Put the suet through the food chopper, using a fine blade. Add this to the mixture and mix thoroughly. Pack the mixture into a jar or crock. Cover and keep in a cool place.

TIMELY DETAILS IN THE DAIRY BARN

(Experimental Farm News)

At this season of the year when the dairy cows are being stabled for the winter attention to a few timely details of management may help in reducing labor and increasing throughout the winter, says George W. Muir, Dominion Animal Husbandman, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa.

As soon as the milk cows are more or less permanently stabled, get them lined up in the stable with the big crows in the long stalls and the short crows in the short stalls. This will add materially in keeping them clean until there is time to clip them.

Before the cows have time to become badly soiled, endeavour to get their flanks, udders, and the under part of their bodies clipped as this makes for easy cleaning and is probably one of the most important points in the problem of clean milk production. Later, as time permits, the head, neck, a strip along the back and the tail down to the switch may also be clipped, so far as the interests of cleanliness as to clip off the switch hairs as well.

Use plenty of litter in the gutter to prevent the cows getting their feet into the liquid manure and splashing it over themselves and their neighbors. If short of straw, it may be supplemented by the use of sawdust or shavings. From a farm economy and fertilizer conservation point of view, it is good practice to put the horse manure in the cow's abode gutters just after the horse manure has been cleaned. This soaks up the liquid manure and ensures that both types are thoroughly mixed together in the pile or on the field as the case may be. Garage direct to the field and dumping in small piles for spreading after the spring freshets is good labour-saving practice.

AUCTION SALE OF FOXES

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 13th, 1941

WHO?—THE ISLAND PLATINUM FOX CO.

WHERE?—AT SUMMERSIDE IN THE LABOR UNION HALL (same place as the Fox Educational Demonstrations were held).

WHAT?—AUCTION SALE OF ISLAND PLATINUM FOXES, MARKED SILVER MALES, AND PLATINUM SILVER MALES, AND 10 PALE AND EXTRA PALE MARRIED SILVER FE-MALES AND PLATINUM SILVER FE-MALES. (A disposal sale of 90% of the new type pups, excluding anything below 80%, or pale types). Many of these pups sired by, or closely related to, 1st, 2nd and other prize winning foxes.

HOW?—All foxes will be sold to the highest bidder on a cash basis and no money bidding is to be tolerated.

WHEN?—This sale will start promptly at 1 P. M., Saturday, December 13th. 90% of the new type pups, since all foxes must be sold while light is good. BE ON DECK AT 1 P. M. SHARP PLEASE.

WHY?—Owing to the Island Platinum foxes being ranchered, and having no ranch of our own, and with a crop of over 60 pups from 12 vixens wintered, disposal of practically the entire crop becomes necessary, due to lack of larger ranching facilities.

NOTE:—Quite a number of these animals offered were shown at the P. E. I. 1940 and 1941 shows, and many are outstanding individuals. They are all eligible for registration and out of registered females. The sires are either McNeill marked foxes or marked males of our own breeding. All marked foxes were of McNeill strain.

NO FOXES WILL BE SOLD PREVIOUS TO THE AUCTION SALE.

THE ISLAND PLATINUM FOX COMPANY
Summerside, P. E. I.

FUR BUYER

MR. R. N. O'BRYAN OF HOLT RENFREW & CO. LTD.

expects to begin purchasing FOX FURS OF ALL KINDS ON MONDAY DECEMBER 8th. at Office of CHARLES R. ROGERS SUMMERSIDE

Raw Furs Wanted
Silver Fox skins, Muskrat and other raw furs required. Highest market prices. Trade demanding quantities. See us now. Pelting and cleaning done by our experienced men. Plant now in operation.

FOR SALE
Used fox wire, fox houses, cedar posts, lumber and electric motor.
G. R. MACQUARRIE Summerside

NEWSY NATURE NOTES

By Stuart J. Thompson

THE CHECKERED CARPENTER

The other day, after a busy morning, I had a few minutes to spare, so I ran the car down to a quiet spot on the lake shore to do a little reading and feel I was away from the city noise and distraction during noon-hour.

The place was one of these odd corners one finds in any city, where Nature still holds her own and is allowed to have her way for the time being, but inevitably the growing city will need the space and Nature will have to give way. As it stands today the lake rolls in on a clean sandy beach, on which grow acres of poplars and willows and various kinds of sedges and grasses.

I parked the car on the rough roadway and settled myself to my task. Just then I heard the familiar note of the chickadee and, looking out, I saw three of these black and white midgets flitting along, pausing to twirl about on the twigs as chickadees love to do as they go for food. But what caught my eye and what surprised me not a little was that not five feet from the "ar window was a downy woodpecker. He was very busy at work digging some insect out the slim willow branch. And this task seemed to take up his attention so fully that he paid no heed either to me or the huge object which had rolled in just beside him. I watched him at work for fully five minutes, wishing all the while that I had brought my camera. He was the most persistent worker, clinging firmly to a mere wand of a perch which swayed as he moved, he drove his bill with determined strokes at one angle then another, twisting his head this way and that, as though to get a better view of the insect in the pith of the twig. It was a long job. But he worked away quite oblivious to my presence until at last out came the hapless grub, small white morsel to the great worthy of such labor. Then off he went, I suppose to repeat the same elsewhere.

If you do not know the downy woodpecker it is your fault. Few of our birds respond to proffered food so readily. All you need to do is hang out odd pieces of suet in the trees of your garden. The downy, in his never-ending search, will find them and become a frequent and daily visitor to your bounty. Other birds will come too, of course, but you cannot mistake the downy woodpecker. First, note his posture. He clings to the tree in a true woodpecker trail. Then his plumage is unique. In jet black and pree white contrasting as broad patches, streaks and bars, he can be described as boldly checkered. One little mark be sure to look for, namely, a touch of bright scarlet on the back of his head. This denotes the male bird. The female lacks this.

The downy is the smallest of our woodpeckers, and the tamest. If, in his wandering search for insect food, he finds himself among the shade-trees of the city, he is not perturbed. He clings to the tree-home with his feet for bird-vision, your chances of having the bright little downy visit you often are good indeed. He does not scorn to accept city hospitality, though his wilder relatives remain far away.

Do not, however, expect any music from him. The chickadees may whistle, the juncos twitter, but the matter-of-fact downy will accept your feast in silence save for a sharp "chick" as he flies off, which may be taken as thanks. Yet he is a lovable little chap. His odd appearance alone is interesting and his confiding tameness will win your heart.

THE CHECKERED CARPENTER

Canadan fur auctions were a bit perturbed by the action of the Minister of Trade and Commerce re permits, etc., and for a while it was thought that the dates would be cancelled, but now everything is okay again and the Montreal Fur Sales Company, Ltd. will hold their silver fox sale December 9th, and the Canadian Fur Auction Sales Company will hold their sale of silver fox December 16th.

Michael Morris, who has been named administrator of furs and fur pieces in Canada by the War Time Prices and Control Board, will continue as active manager of A. Hollander and Son, Montreal. These people are dyers and dressers of furs.

It was good news to us to learn that silver fox is largely unaffected by the war time prices act. There is no calling of prices for our part, but there is a ceiling for fur trimmed coats and such articles. It would indeed have been a most difficult thing to figure out an equitable schedule of prices for the various qualities of silver foxes in fact it could not be done, so the powers-that-be very wisely decided to leave matters alone. Permits can be obtained by any person who is prepared to follow the proper procedure for exportation of silver fox pelts to the United States. The uncertainty held the buyers off and silver foxes are rather thin in market in Montreal December 16th or it may mean a larger number of fox pelts consigned there, just according to how the fox farmers have reacted to the situation. Now that matters are on an even keel buyers should be arriving to pick up peltries.

Julius Garfinkel & Company of New York is promoting black fox in capes, jackets and scarfs.

Silver Fox for young girls in a formal jacket is being considered at social gatherings at the United States capital—Washington. It is the most prominent fur style observed at these functions and the girls are usually a little longer than waist length. It is also used for scarfs with suits or in shoulder piece arrangement with dresses. The Silver Fox jackets are worn in winter with afternoon frocks. Fur trimmed hats are frequently seen either with fur coats or jackets or accompanied by maturing fur muff.

Muffs and fox jackets are the fur fashions that will be featured in the Christmas gift suggestions at E. Allan's, New York. The muffs will be made in the same fur as the best selling coats, such as black Persian lamb, sheared beaver and Silver Fox. The muff price will range from \$20.00 for a gray Persian lamb to \$30.00 for Silver Fox or lynx. The plain plioy shape is recommended. Blue fox and Silver Fox will be permitted in jackets and caps as gifts.

The next big event on the program is the 4th Provincial Fox Pelts Show which will be held at Summerside, January 11th to 18th, 1942. There are classes for Medium Silver ranging from 45% to 60% silver; Light Medium Silvers from 60% to 70% silver; Three-quarter silvers from 70% to 80% silver; Pale Silvers from 80% to 90% silver; and Full Silvers from 95% to 100%. These classes are sub-divided into

TIMELY NOTES ON TOPICS CONNECTED WITH Silver Fox Farming

By Stuart J. Thompson

THE CHECKERED CARPENTER

Rabbit raising is again becoming a profitable industry in the United States, according to officials of the United States Department of the Interior. Money is made by the rabbit farmer both from the fur and from the meat and there is an unlimited demand for both. Rabbit fur is an important item with the fur trade and hat manufacturers are asking rabbit farmers to increase production so that the New York fur trade could obtain at least two million rabbit skins a year.

I. J. Fox, noted furrier who reputedly paid \$11,000 for a Norwegian platinum pelt and was the booster used by Omar Brager-Larsen to put the new mutation on the land of the Norse over on the public two years ago, has had trouble with a bit of a strike when 45 members of the International Fur and Leather Workers' Union employees by him demanded more wages. To enforce their demand they picketed the premises, so Mr. Fox fitted up a loud speaker over the entrance to his store in an effort to blast out the chanting which the pickets kept up. A complaint was made that the loud speaker was against the law and Mr. Fox received a summons to attend court on a nuisance charge.

Last January's pelt show was a grand success, with the largest entry in pelt show history. This year with a better line of pelts on island ranches it is hoped that an even better display will be available. There is no better method of testing your ability to produce good pelts than to stack them up in competition with your neighbors. This is a great deal to be learned at pelt shows and although this province has been late and lax in encouraging them, the past few years has made up somewhat for past failures, and with the good spirit which now prevails among members of the Association there is every indication that our show of 1942 will be outstanding.

Had a letter from Claude C. Holman, who is now located in Calgary, Alberta, holding a good position with the P. Burns Packing Company, Ltd. He says he is enjoying his present position and is quite busy, but of course Claude is interested in foxes, say just as much as ever he was.

Fritz Weisler of Montreal, is one of the first of the brigades to arrive here for the opening of the silver fox purchasing season. Mr. Weisler is located at W. Chester St. Mr. Laure's office today, where no doubt he will meet a great many of his customers.

Not exactly a novelty but something that does not happen every day is an auction sale of foxes. One week from today 25 splendid specimens of marked silver and platinum silver pups in pale and extra pale classes will be offered at 1 p. m. at the Labor Union Hall, Summerside. There are 15 males and 10 females, all bred by the Island Platinum Fox Company, Ltd. of Summerside, composed of such well known fur ranchers as Hillard's, Gattart, Reg. Mutart, Percy Bowness, J. O. Mountain, Amos Hubley and Lowell Hancock. The place of display is the same as used for several years for fox demonstrations, and has the advantage of excellent exposure, capacity where buyers can see the goods and form correct judgment of quality.

We are glad to present to our readers a very informative article by Dr. C. K. Gunn, M. Sc., Office in Charge of the Dominion Experimental Fox Ranch, Summerside. Dr. Gunn releases the result of careful study and its adoption will therefore be of value to any rancher. Thank you, Dr. Gunn, we appreciate your thoughtfulness.

DECEMBER IN THE FOX RANCH

In December the fox rancher is usually making the final selection of his breeding stock, pelting his foxes and giving the animals to be retained as breeders their last check-up for parasites before the mating season.

Careful selection of the future breeding stock is one of the most important factors in the success of fox ranching practice. Any temporary practice of the good rancher takes into consideration, not only desirable fur qualities, but pedigree, size, fecundity, mating-vigor of the parents, conformity to the requirements of the foxes and other hereditary traits.

In selection of fur characters, good colour in the underfur, guard and silvered hairs should be insisted upon. The foxes should be well furred all over, with dense fur on the back, sides and neck. Although fox fur of a strong, snappy kind is preferred, coarse or warty texture is undesirable. Length of both guard and underfur coupled with density give rise to tightly furred pelts that stand up well in the tanning and dressing processes. Black-tipped white hairs and a sharply defined wide silver bar in the silvered area of the pelt

Tripods Save Crops

By Stuart J. Thompson

THE CHECKERED CARPENTER

The 1941 harvest season in Northern Ontario was the wettest on record. Over thirteen inches of rain fell from the first of August to the 15th of October. Such a wet season provided an opportunity to test the value of tripods for curing hay and other crops.

At the Dominion Experimental Station at Kapuskasing, a field of hay was caught by the bad weather before it was dry enough to bring in. Part of this hay had been rolled on the ground and the remainder put upon tripods. The hay was still in the fields near the end of October. The hay in coils of course is ruined. On the other hand the hay on the tripods is in surprisingly good shape. A layer on the outside is blackened and spoiled to a depth of about two inches. The hay in the center of the tripods is sweet and clean and of good color, though undoubtedly it has been leached to a certain extent.

A small field of peas was cut and put upon tripods. A month later it was possible to bring the crop in for threshing, the peas were in first class shape—hard, dry, clean and bright in colour. If they had been cut on the ground they would have rotted or shelled out and been lost.

These are two examples of the use of tripods which, in the worst possible season, have made it possible to save crops from total loss. At Kapuskasing, the tripods are made of nine foot peeled spruce poles tied together with wire. About eight are needed per acre to put up a good crop of hay. It would be quite practicable for any farmer to construct a number for his own use. The best time to do this is during winter when outside work is cleaned up.

It was found that it did not take any longer to put the hay on tripods than to cut it up on the ground, provided a sweep was used to carry the hay to the tripods. Such a sweep can be made readily and at small expense by the farmer.

Tripods are simple to use and pay big dividends in the improved quality of the crops cured upon them.

are very desirable. However, there should be sufficient twine to give the pelt character, but not to the extent that the silvers are unduly covered. The silvered body area should carry well around the sides of a narrow belly strip. The silvered foxes in which the neck is heavily furred and the jaws and throat are well marked with long, flashy silvered hairs, are considered very valuable for the manufacture of capes.

Emphasis should also be placed upon selection of foxes with well furred necks. The necks of silvered foxes are weak in this respect to-day.

It is also important to pelt foxes in the prime state in order to avoid flat unshiny skins with lack of appearance and durability when manufactured into wearing apparel. A serious defect in unprime pelts is that the necks are deeply embedded in the skin that they are often severed in the fleshing and scraping of the leather. This causes the fur to pull away from the neck and the neck with the result that they become loose and pull out readily from garments manufactured of such pelts. Fur buyers select prime pelts with good leather for wearing quality and pay less money for unfinished, defective unprime skins.

The prime state can be readily detected in the live fox by the absence of pigmentation in the skin. Under a good light examination can be conveniently made by parting the fur along the mid-line of the back and especially in the region of the nape of the neck which is the last body area to become prime.

It is also a good practice at this time of the year to make careful check for earmites and fleas, and treat all infected animals with flea powder and earmite lotion. The pens and kennels of these foxes should then be thoroughly cleaned and disinfected to prevent the animals from becoming reinfested after treatment.

The careful selection of breeding stock for fur quality and other desirable traits, their maintenance in clean pens free from parasitic infestation and the pelting of foxes when the fur has reached the prime state will mean better markings and greater revenue for the Canadian fox rancher.

"BRAZIL'S 'CHI'"
Sao Paul in Brazil is often called "The Chicago of South America."

Have you eaten NEWPORT FLUFFS today?

POULTRY

We are buying live and dressed poultry daily. Paying highest market price and prompt returns.

Canada Packers Ltd.
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L-200-12-4-61

-- RAW FURS --

We pay highest CASH prices.

Especially interested in Silver-Cross and Red Fox Mink—Muskrat Etc.

THE FUR MART

B. R. HOLMAN

53 QUEEN ST. CHARLOTTETOWN

Est. 1912

FUR BUYER

MR. R. N. O'BRYAN OF HOLT RENFREW & CO. LTD.

expects to begin purchasing FOX FURS OF ALL KINDS ON MONDAY DECEMBER 8th. at Office of CHARLES R. ROGERS SUMMERSIDE

Raw Furs Wanted
Silver Fox skins, Muskrat and other raw furs required. Highest market prices. Trade demanding quantities. See us now. Pelting and cleaning done by our experienced men. Plant now in operation.

FOR SALE
Used fox wire, fox houses, cedar posts, lumber and electric motor.
G. R. MACQUARRIE Summerside



HEY! SARGE WHERE'S YOUR MINARD'S?

SOLDIERS RUB OUT TIRED ACHEs

MINARD'S LINIMENT

35¢

L-276-12-6-9-11.

The Prince Edward Island Fur Pool Ltd.

takes pleasure in announcing that the Charlottetown Fur Sales Limited is being continued under the same name at the same quarters, 55 Queen Street, Charlottetown.

In addition to the regular Marketing Service, facilities for PELTING and CLEANING are also provided under the usual insurance and protection.

We solicit the patronage of all fur farmers and assure them the usual "Fur Pool" standards of service are provided.

Furs for marketing are also being received at the office of

J. A. WEBSTER, our Charlottetown Manager, 156 Richmond Street, Charlottetown

The Prince Edward Island Fur Pool Ltd.

Summerside, Prince Edward Island

Our motto "We believe the best way to get business is to deserve it."

FOXES FOR SALE

A few PLATINUM males, LaForest's mutation the platinum foxes who bet every other Platinum, Norwegians included at the Grand Rapids Show, Mich. A number of Platinum and White Marked pups, MacNeill's strain

A number of Pale and Extra Pale Standard Silver pups

RAOUL REYMOND Southport.