

**KEROL**  
The Perfect Disinfectant

Always Dependable

KEROL is a Highly Concentrated Farm Disinfectant, approved by the Health of Animals Branch, Ottawa, and widely used in T. B. Area Work and with accredited herds. KEROL is economical, non-irritant, non-corrosive and most important in our climate—FROST RESISTANT.

Order KEROL from your Drug, or write  
C. A. NADIAN CO-OPERATIVE WOOL GROWERS LIMITED  
Quebec and Maritime Branch, Lennoxville, Que.

S. P. C. A. Notes

Inspector McLean reports this week, 23 cats humanely destroyed of these believed to be suffering from poison.

3 dogs (old and sick) humanely dispatched 1 dog by car (suffering) dispatched. Case brought up for trial in Summerdale re-investigated for one month.

Several trips to the country to investigate cases. General check-up around town.

About 80 calls responded to during week.

For the information of those who are there humane societies in other places.

The following letter received by the writer on Friday is being published. This is a translation received from the far places of the world.

Aramoun el-Gharb, Lebanon, Syria, June 2, 1938.

Dear Madam:—The new proposal of the Oriental Humane Education Association for erecting an animal hospital in a tract of land on the border line of Syria and Palestine, has, unfortunately, not been enthusiastically received. We decline to say that such an undertaking is unimportant, but we do not appreciate the relief of animals from cruelty and suffering, and encourage those who voluntarily spend their money on the care of dumb friends and mitigate the very poor condition sick and injured animals are in.

It is our firm conviction that the true humane principles will not prevail in these countries as long as people tolerate and practice unaided cruelty to animals. It is a pity to destroy the life of dumb, faithful animals by excessive hard work and we regret to say that our Syria, Lebanon and Palestine are in much need of such an establishment to shelter and treat suffering and ill-treated animals. We believe first of all that prevention of cruelty to man is one of the outstanding obligations of the civilized world of today. With this, also, is combined the serious obligation to safeguard the welfare of helpless animals.

The Association has deeply thought of the undertaking and is ready to sacrifice much for its realization. We hope that by this project owners of animals will be encouraged to be more considerate and kind to their animals, and share in the maintenance of this most worthy undertaking.

We will, therefore, gratefully acknowledge any gift which will enable our Association to complete this worthy project. We also trust that you will help us by securing donations from some of your kind friends who may be willing to help us. This opportunity will be open until the amount required is secured. We are most sincerely,

In closing we would express our gratitude to all the friends who lend us a helping hand in this great and worthy project. We shall be glad to have you give an itemized list of those who give and the gifts with a total of all funds in hand.

With many thanks and best wishes.

Yours very sincerely,  
President.

**HE DIDN'T BELONG TO HER.**

A woman sitting in a tram next to a little boy was asked for her fare by the conductor. "Two-penny," she said. "But this little boy," asked the conductor, "You'll need a ticket for him."

"No, I won't."

"You will. 'Ow old is he?'"

"Dunno."

"Well, I do. He's six if he's a day. That'll be another penny."

The woman refused to pay and a heated argument began. Suddenly the child spoke up "Aw shut up!" he exclaimed.

"Here's your penny. And anyway, she ain't my ma. Never seen the old girl in my life!"

**QUICK MUSHROOM SAUCE**

1 can condensed mushroom soup  
1-2 can milk or cream  
1 tablespoon butter  
1 teaspoon flour  
Combine soup and milk, mixing until smooth. Melt butter, blend in flour and add soup slowly, blending well. Cook over low heat, stirring constantly until smooth and slightly thickened. Approximate yield: 1-2 cups sauce.

Here is a very fine buffet supper dish.

**A LARGE PUP CROP**

Insure a large crop of healthy, vigorous pups this year by feeding

**ROYAL FOX FEED**

Results during former seasons show that the use of Royal with a good meat ration is the most positive way known for the rancher to secure best breeding results.

Inset on Royal.

Ask your dealer today or write direct to

**The St. John Milling Company Ltd.**  
Saint John, New Brunswick

**TIMELY NOTES ON TOPICS CONNECTED WITH Silver Fox Farming**

An intensely interested and appreciative audience of fox ranchers greeted George A. Callbeck, Manager of the Fur Marketing Department of the Canadian National Silver Fox Breeders' Association, on Thursday evening in the Agricultural Hall.

Mr. Callbeck's remarks concerned the problem of producing silver fox pelts at a profit. However, before he was through he had led to a number of questions and intelligent replies. Mr. Callbeck said our concern will be not to go too much in the red for the next year, because it will take three years before the situation which now exists can be sufficiently cleared up to give the average fox rancher an opportunity to carry on at a reasonably good profit.

This fall great numbers of silver fox pelts will be placed on the market of the world because everywhere ranchers have the same idea—to cut vigorously. It would not be surprising, therefore, if last season's record of a million skins offered will be exceeded.

Interesting facts are coming to light now regarding what happened on the December and January auctions when pelts were sold. It appears the Scandinavians became convinced that the Canadian pelts would be better than usual while their own products were inferior to previous seasons. They therefore cleaned up at Oslo where great auction sales were held and at the December and January auctions in London, carrying off a very small proportion through the remaining sales.

There is no question that our pelts have been handicapped because of the impression created in London and Paris that they are inferior to the Norwegian. It may

have been true other years, certainly so for some colorings, but this season the Canadian pelts were definitely superior to the Norwegian. The Norwegian pelts are open fur, they do not possess the good underfur which characterizes a good mature Canadian pelt. They do have some advantage in regard to color, taking more care, probably, in finishing their animals, but we Canadians are learning our lessons and are improving in that respect also. However, there is great room for further improvement and our energies must be bent to curing the foxes of the undesirable foxes and concentrating on producing good colored, long barred desirable animals. Great quantities of three-toe and four-toe pelts have been placed on the market so that the trade is not interested in because of short bar and poor color. These the Norwegians seem to have pretty well eliminated and they also have more size in their pup pelts.

To grow large pelts it is necessary to feed pups heavily for the first few months, as if they do not attain growth then they will not do so later, however well fed they may become. Various methods of feeding have been advocated but it appears that a diet of meat, fish and cereals, with some vegetable and green grown home, is the best. Mr. Callbeck's pups are fed twice daily, the adults once daily. The evening feed would average 12 to 14 ounces per pup, the morning feed much less. The feed of course contains water so that makes up part of the weight. In the fall months they will probably not be feeding much heavier than they do now.

In Norway the ranchers are faced with a shortage of meat feeds. What meat was tried for a while but it is just as expensive as other meats and has the disadvantage that it cannot be fed to pups in the fall. Norwegian ranchers claim that at present prices they are losing money, some state an average

loss of about \$6.00 per pelt. It is difficult to see how they can bring their production down as they have to import practically all their food stuffs. To prevent competition from near-by countries they are this year placing an export prohibition on live foxes as the Danes were going into the business and Denmark is a source of supply for fox meats. Further competition can be expected from the countries such as Sweden and Finland. Finland's production has increased very rapidly. The only cheaper costs which the Norwegians have is labor.

Turning again to market problems Mr. Callbeck said that the greatest decline would take place this season in the low grade pelts. For many years ranchers were content to keep foxes for the average pelts bringing \$25.00 or \$30.00. The decline this season shows those in the \$15.00 and \$20.00 class. There will be a further decline for this season in the average pelts and they will certainly go down to prices that will be highly unprofitable, so it is a sure bet that the rancher who keeps inferior stock will lose money on very little he produces. The will also be a handicap to those producing better pelts by lowering the average price of the commodity.

At the conclusion of his address, which was listened to with rapt attention, many questions were asked. Col. U. G. Dawson brought up the question of community feed lots in this column some months ago. Colonel MacKinnon said that he believed it was the solution to the fox problem. The rancher who did not have a sufficient number of foxes to warrant the installation of a grinding and mixing plant. The feeding of chunks of meat is twice as expensive and no rancher can afford to carry on that way today. Besides he cannot incorporate many of the necessary ingredients unless a mixer is used.

The question of breed improvement was brought up and Mr. Callbeck advocated the appointment of more inspectors by the Dominion or Provincial Government. He paid a tribute to the work of W. Fred Burke in his capacity of fieldman and said he believed a laboratory should be established where tests

THE EDUCATIONAL HORIZON

—A SATURDAY FEATURE—

Presenting News And Views Of Interest To Teachers And All Others Seeking Improvement In Educational Matters

HOLIDAY SAFETY DON'TS

1. Don't play on streets or highways under any circumstances. The risk is too great for the little pleasure you get out of it.
2. Don't cross streets without looking both ways.
3. Don't run from behind parked cars, or chase balls or other toys into moving traffic.
4. Don't climb on the rear of trucks or motor cars. They travel too fast to enable you to get on or off with safety.
5. Don't be a jaywalker—cross only at intersections, who is not the slave of a written lesson plan.
6. Don't fool with matches, or play around fires.
7. Don't go in swimming unless you know how to swim and only then in company with another.
8. Avoid Poison Ivy—leaves three, turn and die.
9. Don't leave toys or other things lying on steps or stairs, it may cause an accident.
10. Don't throw stones at random. You never know who may be hurt or what damage you may cause.
11. Don't leave cuts and scratches unattended, you may get blood poisoning. Use iodine for safety.

Ontario Safety League.

BEAUTITUDES FOR THE TEACHER

Blessed is the teacher who expects much from his pupils, for he is thereby likely to receive it.

Blessed is the dumb teacher, for he will save the pupils time.

Blessed is every teacher who becomes unnecessary.

Blessed is the voice that is the overflow of a sympathetic heart.

Blessed is the teacher who is not the slave of a written lesson plan.

Blessed is the teacher whose criticisms have enough sugar in their foundation to take out the bitter taste.

Blessed is the teacher who examines the foundation before erecting the superstructure.

Blessed is the teacher who gambles high in "incentive" stock.

Blessed is the teacher who uses common sense in framing regulations and has sufficient backbone to enforce them.

Blessed is the teacher who is human enough to appreciate human shortcomings.

Thrice blessed is the teacher whose vocabulary contains more "do's than don'ts."

STUDY TOPICS

- Acts—Quebec, Constitutional, Dominion, Municipal, B. N. A., Scott Temperance.
- Disputes—Maine, Oregon, Alabama, Fisheries, Fenian Raid, San Juan, Alaskan.
- Government—100 Associates, Fr. Crown Colony, Military Rule, Eng. Crown Colony, Responsible Government, Confederation, and Nationhood.
- Rebellions—Upper and Lower Canada (1837) Red River (1870), North-West or Sask. (1885), Discoverers—Erisson, Columbus, Cabot, Cortereal, Vesputi, Ver-
- razano, Cartier.
- Explorers—DeFuca, Drake, Frobenius, Gilbert, Champlain, Hudson, Marquette and Joliet, La Salle, Behring, Cook, Vancouver, Mackenzie, Hearne, Fraser.
- Army Leaders—Amherst, Arnold, Braddock, Brock, DeSalaberry, Drummond, Harvey, Kirke, Macdonnell, McNab, Montcalm, Montgomery, Murray, Prevost, Procter, Sheaffe, Tecumseh, Vincent, Wolfe, Woiseley, Boscawen, Saunders.
- The Loyalists, Fenians, National Policy, Pacific Scandal, Charlottetown Convention, Quebec Conference, Seigniorial Tenure, Reciprocity, White Commission (1935), Rowell Commission (1938).

CANADA-U.S.A. BOUNDARY TREATIES

Treaty of Versailles, 1783

Deprived Canada of the great Ohio Valley. The line between the United States and Canada was very poorly defined, as was also the boundary west of the Great Lakes. This was the cause of much dispute later.

Ashburton Treaty, 1842

Signed by Lord Ashburton and Daniel Webster.

1. Settled the Maine boundary dispute, awarding U.S.A. 7 1/2 of the area in question.
2. Traced the boundary line westward to the Rockies.

Oregon Treaty, 1846

Traced the boundary from the Rocky Mountains westward (49 degrees North latitude), through the Strait of Juan de Fuca to the Pacific Ocean, giving to U.S.A. most of what is now the States of Oregon and Washington.

Washington Treaty, 1871

The commissioner representing Canada was John A. Macdonald.

1. Referred the "Alabama Claims" to a Geneva board which awarded \$15,000,000 to U.S.A. (The Alabama was a ship fitted out in an English port by the Southern States to do damage to Northern shipping during the American Civil War).
2. The San Juan Islands dispute was submitted to the German Emperor, who awarded it to the United States.
3. Canadian Fisheries dispute. (American fishermen had continued to fish in Canadian waters after the ending of the Reciprocity Treaty). This question was decided at Halifax by a commission which awarded Canada \$5,000,000.
4. The Fenian Raids claim was not even considered.

The Alaskan Boundary Treaty, 1903

From Portland Channel the largest mountain Ranges parallel to the coast are followed north to Mount St. Elias, provided these are not more than 35 miles from the sea or from the heads of the largest inlets.

In framing this treaty there were two Canadians among the delegates. They refused to sign the award. The English representative, Lord Alverston voted with the American delegates.

This treaty interpreted more clearly an agreement formerly made with Russia, which had owned Alaska until 1867, and did nothing more than deprive Canada of two islands that she had claimed.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND'S TERMS OF UNION

1. In 1873, P.E.I. became a province of Canada under these conditions: \$1,800,000 was to be advanced for the purpose of buying the land from the large landowners.
2. The P.E.I. railways were to become the property of Canada and the Dominion was to shoulder the railway debt.
3. Continuous service, summer and winter, was to be kept up with the mainland.
4. The Island was to be allowed a debt of \$50 per person.
5. P.E.I. was to send 6 members to Ottawa (now four).
6. The Dominion Government

was to look after and pay for such public services as—

Salaries of Governor and Judges, The Customs and Postal Departments.

Correspondence

O.A.O.—The premiers of the Provinces of Canada are as follows: P.E.I. Hon. Thane A. Campbell; N.S. Hon. Angus L. Macdonald; N.B. Hon. A. A. Dymally; Quebec, Hon. Maurice Duplessis; Ont. Hon. Mitchell Hepburn; Man. Hon. John Bracken; Sask. Hon. W. J. Patterson; Alberta, Hon. William Aberhart; B.C. Hon. T. D. Pattullo.

Omega—The Golden Fleece forms one of the most entrancing of the legends of mythology. The fleece was that of the ram Chrysomalus and was deposited on a tree at Colchis, being guarded by a terrific dragon. Jason undertook the task of recovering the precious fleece, for which purpose he fitted out the Argo and gathered under his command such heroes as Heracles and Theseus. He was recovered after many exciting adventures and Jason was duly rewarded.

B.W.—Shanghai is a seaport city on the Wu-sung River, China, the most important of the Chinese treaty ports. This "New York of China" exported immense quantities of silk and tea until its recent capture by the Japanese.

A.P.—The value of legumes on the farm: (1) They have many leaves and are good for fodder. (2) Their seeds are rich in food materials. (3) They usually have long roots that feed deeply. (4) They take up nitrogen from the soil air and are therefore easier on the soil than cereal or root crops.

P.H.O.—The members of the Dominion Cabinet are as follows: Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, Prime Minister, president of Privy Council, Secretary of State for External Affairs; Hon. Ernest Lapointe, Minister of Justice and Attorney-General; Hon. Charles Dunning, Minister of Finance and Receiver-General; Hon. C. D. Howe, Minister of Transport; Hon. J. E. McInnis, Minister of Fisheries; Hon. W. D. Ehler, Minister of Trade and Commerce; Hon. N. McLeod Rogers, Minister of Labour; Hon. J. C. Elliott, Postmaster-General; Hon. J. L. Donohue, Minister of Natural Resources; Hon. Ian A. MacKenzie, Minister of National Defence; Hon. C. G. Power, Minister of Pensions and National Health; Hon. P. J. A. Cardinal, Minister of Public Works; Hon. Fernand Rinfret, Secretary of State; Hon. J. C. Gardiner, Minister of Agriculture; Hon. J. A. Cramer, Minister of Mines and Resources; Senator Hon. Raouf Dandurand, Minister without portfolio. Government leader in the Senate.

E.M.N.—The first governor-general of the Dominion of Canada was Viscount Monck. The first premier was Sir John A. Macdonald. The governor-generals 1911 have been: Duke of Devonshire, Lord Byng of Vimy, Viscount Willingdon, Earl of Bessborough, Lord Tweedsmuir.

L.S.—The tide reaches its greatest known height in the Bay of Fundy. This bay is funnel-shaped and has very high walls. The force of the tide pouring into its wide mouth forces the water in between the narrow rocky walls where it must rise because it cannot escape. It reaches in places a height of seventy feet.

B.G.—Mussolini, the premier of Italy, was a comparatively unknown man before 1920. He had

been an extreme Socialist up to that time and had spent some years in exile in Switzerland. He then became head of the Black Shirts, a secret political party, the aim of which was to save Italy from the power of Socialism. He has proved himself very able and has exercised his power with a strictness varying on tyranny.

J.F.—The following facts demonstrate that during the fifty years before confederation there was a growing awareness of the need and desirability of union: The War of 1812-14 taught the colonists that "Union is Strength." Lord Durham advised a union of all the colonies. The question of "Rep. by pop." made the Act of Union unwelcome. "Trent affair" and the American withdrawal from Reciprocity caused Canada to fear that she would be swallowed up by the United States.

R.B.—In French the Infinitive is always used (except after en) when a verb is the object of a preposition. Present Participle is used after en. Ex.—Il est parti sans parler (He left without speaking); Il est parti en parlant (He left while speaking).

R.B.—De is used when the second noun expresses the material, place, or contents of the first. Une fourchette d'argent, a silver fork; Le fromage de Suisse, Swiss cheese. Un verre de vin, a glass of wine.

A grave is used when the second noun denotes the purpose, use, or means of motion of the first. Un verre "a grave" vin, wine glass. Un couteau "a grave" papier a paper knife. Un bateau "a grave" vapeur, a steamboat.

D.D.K.—J. B. M. Hertzog has been re-elected premier of South Africa. The opposition party had proposed a policy of suppression of the natives and separation from Great Britain. The Afrikaners should make disapproval in the last election speaks well for the way in which Britain has treated the Boers.

In fact the whole history of the Union of South Africa since 1910 emphasizes how quickly the people of Dutch descent have been won over to the British cause. A small German revolt in South Africa in 1914 was easily suppressed by General Botha, the prime minister, who had been the best Boer general in the struggle against Great Britain.

He also conquered German Southwest Africa for the British Empire. In addition, South African troops invaded German East Africa and also fought on the main battle line in France. Another Afrikaner, General Smuts, was prominent in the peace conference. We consider it rather unlikely that South Africa will secede from the British Empire.

G.B.M.—Three authors who died within the past year are Grey Owl, Ralph Connor, and Sir Henry Newbolt.

This Department is conducted by the Prince Edward Island Teachers' Federation. Contributions and queries are discussed in the columns and addressed to G. E. Hart, Charlottetown.

foxes were suffering from parasites not. "As a matter of fact," said he, "Mr. Burke conducted some tests in Summerside about a year ago which indicated that many of those who believed their ranches were free from parasites were astonished to find that they were wrong." Colonel Dawson backed the statement up saying that he believed parasites were a potent cause of many poor pelts that are being marketed today.

W. Fred Burke, fieldman, spoke briefly at the conclusion of the meeting, paying tribute to Mr. Callbeck's address and the pleasure of hearing him, and asking for more co-operation in the great task which had been assigned to him of improving the foxes in this Province. He outlined the difficulties which he had to contend with in the matter of organization and large field to be covered.

President Dr. Wylie Allen stated that a communication had been received from the Summerside Fox Club stating that they would be pleased to attend a meeting and discuss certain important matters with Charlottetown Fox Club at a date suitable to them. It was arranged to have a meeting of both clubs at the Agricultural Hall, Charlottetown, next Thursday evening.

Below will be found a table of prices compiled by the Canadian National Silver Fox Breeders' Association.

Average prices realized for silver fox at London Auctions 1937-38. Average price on basis of 485.00: 1937—Increase in skins offered, 31.99%; increase percent, 3; decline in skins, 27.00%; three-quarters, 24.00%; full, 32.00%; inferiors, 13.00%; highest price, 180.00.

1937—Increase in skins offered, 52.41%; increase percent, 6; decline in skins, 38%; halves, 36% three-quarters, 35%; full, 27%; inferiors, 7%.

Percentage of price decrease from Nov. 36 to March 38—dark, 21%; darks, 38%; halves, 36% three-quarters, 35%; full, 27%; inferiors, 7%.

6 hard-cooked eggs  
1 can (7 oz.) creamed, flaked  
1 tablespoon butter, melted  
1 teaspoon minced parsley  
1-2 teaspoon salt

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MORE for you

at our BARGAIN BASEMENT



LADIES'

- Spring Cloth Coats \$7.95 reg \$22.50 for —
- Silk Panties, pair — 24c
- Silk Bloomers and Vests per garment — 29c
- Angel-Skin Slips, all sizes each — 69c

Children's Cotton Vests and Bloomers, per garment 19c

Misses Pure Thread Silk Hose, pair — 15c

- Misses Cotton Dresses, Each — 59c
- Ladies' Cotton Dresses, assorted styles, each — 59c and 89c
- Ladies' Cotton Hose, assorted, pair — 19c
- Ladies' Silk Hose, assorted shades and sizes, pair — 24c
- Ladies' Full-Fashioned Silk Hose, all colours, pair — 59c

- MEN'S
- Balbriggan Combinations, all sizes, per garment — 49c
- Overalls, assorted sizes. — 89c
- Pair — 98c
- Cottonade pants, assorted sizes, pair — 98c
- Khaki Drill Pants, pair — \$1.19
- Overalls, all sizes, pair — 59c to 98c
- Dress Shirts, assorted patterns. Each — 59c to 98c
- Full-Cut Work Shirts, all sizes, ea. 49c and 69c
- Plain Broadcloth 36", per yard — 10c
- Printed Broadcloth 36", per yard — 17c
- Fancy Flannelette Blankets, 66 x 80, pair — 19c
- Fancy Cotton Caps. — 19c

S. A. MacDONALD'S THE ISLAND'S LEADING STORE

halves, 30.00; three-quarters, 32.50; full, 36.50; inferiors, 15.00; highest price, 140.00.

Oct. 1937—Skins offered, 18,884; 56%; darks, 17.00; quarters, 24.00; halves, 27.00; three-quarters, 31.50; full, 33.50; inferiors, 11.50; highest price, 95.00.

Nov. 1937—Skins offered, 25,521; 58%; darks, 15.50; quarters, 20.50; halves, 25.00; three-quarters, 28.00; full, 30.50; inferiors, 9.50; highest price, 107.50.

Dec. 1937—Skins offered, 74,700; 81%; darks, 16.00; quarters, 21.00; halves, 25.00; three-quarters, 28.00; full, 32.00; inferiors, 13.00; highest price, 180.00.

Jan. 1938—Skins offered, 143,080; 73%; darks, 15.00; quarters, 17.50; halves, 23.00; three-quarters, 27.00; full, 32.00; inferiors, 14.50; highest price, 135.00.

Mar. 1938—Skins offered, 125,120; 49%; darks, 14.50; quarters, 17.50; halves, 21.00; three-quarters, 24.00; full, 29.00; inferiors, 12.50; highest price, 140.00.

Comparing Jan. 1938 with Jan. 1937—Increase in skins offered, 31.99%; increase percent, 3; decline in skins, 27.00%; three-quarters, 24.00%; full, 32.00%; inferiors, 13.00%; highest price, 180.00.

Comparing Mar. 1938 with Mar. 1937—Increase in skins offered, 29.58%; increase percent, 6; decline in skins, 38%; halves, 36% three-quarters, 35%; full, 27%; inferiors, 7%.

are producing well. Copper wire which does not rust, makes a good support for beans.

CUTLERY CARE

Silver spoons and forks should be put into hot, soapy water with a little ammonia in it. If a pinch of borax is put into the rinsing water an excellent polish can be obtained by rubbing them with a chamois when dry. They will then only need an occasional polishing with silver polish. To remove egg and tea stains from silver rub with a damp cloth dipped in salt. Bad stains can be removed with vinegar and salt. Black spots on silver salt-spoons will disappear if soaked in olive oil for a time. To remove taste and odor from silver fish knives and forks they should be rubbed with a slice of lemon. Ivory and imitation ivory knife handles can be whitened and cleaned by rubbing with lemon. Handles which have turned yellow should be rubbed with turpentine. Not only should hot water never be used on knife handles, but they should not even be left to soak in cold water. Cutlery not in use should be lubricated over with a suspicion of linseed oil and wrapped in flannel.

HAPPINESS

Happiness is neither within us only, or without us; it is the union of ourselves with God.—Pascal.

WISDOM

There is this difference between happiness and wisdom, that he that thinks himself the happiest man, really is so; but he that thinks himself the wisest, is generally the greatest fool.—Colton.

HEALTH

Health is so necessary to all the duties as well as pleasures of life that the crime of squandering it is equal to the folly.—Dr. Johnson.

GROWN BEANS UP IN THE AIR —ON POLES

Pole beans are the heaviest yielders of the family, and in the small garden will give more food for the space, occupied than any other crop. They are later in season and more tender than the bush beans. They should not be planted until the weather is settled, and the ground warm. Plant six to eight seeds in a hill and thin out to the four strongest. The hills should be two feet apart.

The secret of quality and abundant yield in pole beans is to pick them when half mature, and keep the vines picked clean. The Kentucky Wonder is the favorite variety. It will produce pods ten inches long, if you wish, but these pods will have strings. If they are picked half grown the strings will be much better. The illustration shows a simple way to make a tent of pole beans. The string up which the vines climb should be fairly heavy, otherwise it may rot and let the vines fall when they

Feed the Ross-Miller Way and you won't be far wrong at the end of the season when pelting time comes around again.

Foxes respond to good treatment, and the best treatment you can give them is to house them right, keep everything clean and free from vermin and feed them "The Ross-Miller Way."

Ross-Miller Vita-Crumbla (Reg'd) is what you want, with Ross-Miller Standard Cubes for Sundays. Write us for samples and the Ross-Miller Feeding Schedule.

Agents—J. Robert Mutch, Charlottetown.

The Hall Manufacturing & Cold Storage Co., Ltd., Summerside

6 hard-cooked eggs  
1 can (7 oz.) creamed, flaked  
1 tablespoon butter, melted  
1 teaspoon minced parsley  
1-2 teaspoon salt

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**ROSS-MILLER**

Successful FOX MEN

FEED THE ROSS-MILLER way

**ROSS-MILLER**

Biscuit Co. Limited

NAPANEE ONTARIO

**FOX FOODS**