



TIMELY NOTES ON TOPICS CONNECTED WITH Silver Fox Farming

TIMELY NOTES ON SILVER FOX FARMING

In last week's notes we mentioned about the late Dr. J. A. Allen's discovery of hookworm in silver foxes shortly after his arrival here in 1939. Those who...

Pathologists found, however, that the carbon tetrachloride had a serious effect on the liver of the fox so tetrachloride, of the same family drugs, was used...

This province was very hookworm conscious in those years and finally because the pups were brought up on another earth, which was an ideal spot for the development of these tiny threadlike parasites...

In this week's Fur of Canada is as usual a very interesting editorial by editor C. D. Lang, from which the following is taken. "The rancher should be the statistics on fox production lately released by the government. These figures show a substantial increase in the production of the bottom three grades over the top three grades. Perhaps the...

The report which Mr. Lang makes mention of is—Analysis of Canadian Fox Pelts Marketed in 1943. This report shows that only 103,035 standard silver foxes were graded Canada Selects, 5,250 Grade A, 30,211 Grade B, 43,256...

PEARL PLATINUM FOXES FOR SALE

Sons and daughters of 1WKG the 1942 New Brunswick Grand Champion who won the honour over the 1942 P. E. I. Grand Champion on the same table. This 1W male was bred to neices of a Grand Champion female. Glaciers—the beautiful new type, developed from the second cross of Platinum and Pearl Platinum. PHONE HILLSBORO R1-1 J. ROBERT MUTCH MOUNT HERBERT.

Weekly Market Report

SUMMARY

Cattle marketing was not unduly heavy for the season but the offering contained too many plain and common quality cattle. There were many carryovers of these kinds, and in a final effort to dispose of them, sellers were forced to accept lower bids than even their own supplies were not needed. Most of the held-over cattle were common cows, heifers, boning material, and the consequent adjustment of price levels was good quality butcher cattle holding fairly steady, inferior grades moving down 50 cents or more, and stockers and feeders finding their lowest level for some time at a reduction of 75 cents in some cases. Since the removal of export permit restrictions on sheep and lambs, the movement to the United States has been gaining momentum and well over seven thousand head were shipped south during the week. This outlet took some pressure off the market and was a relief. There was no material change in prices paid for calves or hogs.

Too many common cattle was the general complaint on eastern markets. While the light run at Toronto enabled sellers to dispose of some of the previous week's holdovers, there were too many unsold at the close this week. Weighty steers topped at \$12 and butchers steers sold up to \$11, but stockers were slow sellers and lower at \$8.50 to \$9.50, for a reduction of 50 cents. MONTREAL left 900 cattle unsold, all common quality, compared with 36,000,000 dozen in 1943, the price paid by the special produce board being 35 1-2 cents a dozen. Most of the cattle in the remainder of 1944 and 1945 may be 36,000,000 dozen. The Agriculture Department said today that after more than a year in which nothing but dried eggs in London, orders now are coming through for shell eggs. They believed the changed requirements indicated that shipping capacity had improved as the provision of eggs in dried form made possible the major economy in transportation.

Orders From U. K. For Eggs In Shell

Under a 1944 contract the Dominion seeks to ship 75,000,000 dozen eggs to the United Kingdom, compared with 36,000,000 dozen in 1943, the price paid by the special produce board being 35 1-2 cents a dozen. Most of the cattle in the remainder of 1944 and 1945 may be 36,000,000 dozen. The Agriculture Department said today that after more than a year in which nothing but dried eggs in London, orders now are coming through for shell eggs. They believed the changed requirements indicated that shipping capacity had improved as the provision of eggs in dried form made possible the major economy in transportation.

Good quality cattle were not hard to place in western markets, but here also common quality predominated and had to be disposed of at reduced prices.

At WINNIPEG with good butchers selling readily and steadily, and in-between killers were down 50 cents with the more common grades of cows taking the sharpest cut, and stockers and feeders worked to the lowest point reached in a number of weeks. The best of the slaughter steers made \$11.00 to \$11.50, but they were scarce, and good kinds sold up to \$10.50. Some fleshy feeders moved at \$8.50 to \$9.00, but as a rule the best of the stockers sold at \$10.50 to \$11.00. EDMONTON \$10.50 to \$11.00, PRINCE ALBERT \$10.50 to \$11.00, and VANCOUVER \$10.50 to \$11.25.

Grass Calves Hard to Sell

There was no change in the price level for veal calves but grassers were hard to dispose of. Toronto paid up to \$15.00 for best veal, Montreal \$13.50 to \$14.00 and leaving some grassers unsold. Buyers are paying up to \$8.00 for these Winnipeg topped around \$12.00, Calgary \$10.00, Edmonton \$11.50, Regina \$11.50, Saskatoon \$12.00.

Hogs Continue Steady

There was nothing of unusual significance to report in the hog market, prices remaining constant, under seasonally increasing arrivals. Toronto sold \$11.25, Montreal \$11.25, Winnipeg \$11.40 to \$11.50, Calgary \$11.10 to \$11.20, Edmonton \$11.25, Prince Albert \$11.25, Regina \$11.50, Saskatoon \$11.50, and Vancouver \$11.25.

Attention Farmers Near Charlottetown

Until further advised, we will be buying turnips at the waxing plant in Charlottetown daily. These turnips must be trimmed exactly the same as if they were bagged for shipment. As we have less than half the space in the potato shed this year that we enjoyed for five years, it has been absolutely necessary for us to say no to the many requests from our old friends and customers to haul their potatoes into Charlottetown and grade them. Nevertheless, as we have moved practically the entire crop we grew on our farms, we are now in a position to handle a limited amount daily. You must get in touch with the office before the loads are sent in. FERTILIZER: Our 1945 price list is available and, starting about the middle of November, we could deliver your fertilizer when we call for your turnips or potatoes. We again recommend the 2-12-6 with borax for turnips; the 4-8-10 and the 5-10-10 for potatoes. Do consult us on this fertilizer early. FRANK B. CLARKE

The above prices do not include the Dominion Government premiums of \$3.00 per head on Grade A hogs and \$2.00 per head on Grade B.

From Lamb Market

After a dull trading session a week ago, the lamb market firmed up somewhat this week under the influence of export shipments to the United States. Opening sales in Toronto on good lambs were at \$12.00 to \$12.00, but the close saw \$12.75 reached, while Montreal was paying \$11.00, with a considerable portion of the receipts going for exports. Winnipeg sold up to \$10.00 for export, while Calgary paid a high of \$9.75, Edmonton \$10.00, Prince Albert \$9.00, Regina \$10.50, Saskatoon \$9.50, and Vancouver \$11.00. Some lambs were sold on the west coast on a basis in the Maritimes at \$23.00 per cwt.

Eastern Cattle Markets

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CULL POTATOES FOR HOGS

(Experimental Farm News) An estimated one million bushels of cull potatoes are available for feeding purposes in the average top year in the Maritime Provinces. In practical feeding experiments conducted at the Dominion Experimental Station, N.S., the best hogs fed cull potatoes made satisfactory gains and produced a good quality carcass. In these tests the best hogs gained 10 per cent at the rate of three to four pounds to each pound of meal, starting with the lower rate at 10 per cent. The best hogs gained 15 per cent at the rate of three to four pounds to each pound of meal, starting with the lower rate at 10 per cent. The best hogs gained 20 per cent at the rate of three to four pounds to each pound of meal, starting with the lower rate at 10 per cent.

When Billed "In their jackets"

When billed "in their jackets" McIntyre's potato is a potato that there is no loss of the protein. Potatoes pared before being boiled, lose most of this precious constituent in the process of paring. Genesis I

Weather Notes

This little farmstead has an orchard situated about 800 yards south of Rustico Bay, and during the great northerly wind of October 2-3-4, the salt spray was carried far inland to the great detriment of the trees. There is a shelter-belt of spruce to the north of the orchard it is true, but the trees not immediately under its protection, appeared as blighted as if from the effects of fire, on their northern sides. The leaves shrivelled and fell before their time, leaving those on the southern side quite unharmed. I had

NEWSY NOTES

"Et ne nos inducas"

Somewhere in the eighteenth century, I have read, an Englishman wrote a book against the Lord's Prayer. I did not gather that he was an unbeliever, but he wrote at a time when men's minds were occupied with a kind of disquieting divinity which over the scarcely call Christianity. We accept the Lord's Prayer, and I am afraid say by rote without thinking all its implications; our minds being wholly taken up with politics and economics in this century. I wonder what the Englishman—whose name I have forgotten—had to say about the petition "Lead us not into temptation?" What is the sense in the original text? My research extends only to the Latin Bible where Matthew 6:13 and Luke 11:4 appears as "Et ne nos inducas in tentationem"—which is exactly, in meaning, the same as the sentence in the Authorized Version of the English Bible. (The Latin is peculiar in that it uses the negative adverb "ne" always used before an imperative verb, while the verb "inducas" is in the indicative mood; a construction sometimes used in entrusting.) It is not however our evil passions that, in many ways, lead us into temptation? Now, what I look back, I have never to my recollection, heard a sermon on this debatable text.

The Island Blues

This news item, I notice is read in a good many papers, and to distant readers I may say that the above caption has nothing to do with the weird tale of a woman who, in the radio, is the name of a well-known variety of potato, other than the fact that the McIntyre potato, forty years ago it was the favorite variety and with good reason; but with the advent of the Irish, Cobler and Green Mountain potatoes as a cash crop, it has gradually lost ground and only a few discriminating islanders still acquire for its reason for its decline in popularity was the idea that its constituents were "run out", and therefore the yield was down. This, I think, was due to planting "sets" affected with spindle-tuber disease, and not to the disease-free seed to bring the yield up again.

Our Only Cattle-fish

Our only representative of the class Cephalopoda, says Bain, is the Squid. "It occurs in shoals on the fishery grounds where it is caught for mackerel bait" (1890). W. F. Ganong, in his "Economic Mollusca of Acadia" states that in 1890-91, 30,420 barrels of Squids, which brought in \$12,280, "it yields on, and is eaten by, many of the poorer classes and for cod it is the best bait known." I have enquired if it is still used for this purpose, but have not as yet a definite answer. I have seen but a single specimen washed ashore after a high tide, and now regret that I forgot to put down the date; it is probable that the Squid is more abundant in marine waters than in the Gulf. Here is a description abridged from Ganong's work.

Omastrephes Illecebrosus (Lesueur)

Body cylindrical, tapering to a point at the posterior end. Head with ten tentacles or "arms" ranged round the mouth, all bearing sucking disks for holding prey. The arms are long and with suckers only toward their extremities. The mouth is furnished with a hard horny beak, like a parrot's. The eyes, on opposite sides of the head, are large, prominent, round, and have eyelids. Total length about 14 inches; body proper 8 inches; fin 3 inches; diameter 1.5 inches. The normal color is pale bluish-white, but can be changed at will to red, orange or brown, etc. The creature can also discharge an inky fluid which blackens the water all around it—an aqueous smoke-screen.



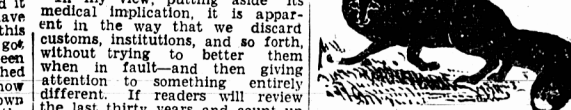
never seen them injured in this fashion before, and did not think the spray would carry so far. It is the salt in the air that is so destructive to metal implements that are carelessly left exposed to it. Even tinned or galvanized surfaces soon give way and then the oxygen gets in its work. And wooden objects exposed to our weather appear to last only about one-fifth of the time against those under cover. More than that, our weather does something to determine the kind of people we are. Climate is the general type of weather found in a particular part, and we see that no progressive nation has its origin in lands that enjoy eternal summer or endless Arctic winter. As a writer in "Farmer's Advocate" says, "where there are frequent and wide variations of temperature, with storms and exciting changes, we have people with excessive energy, inquisitiveness and acquisitiveness. What we call strength, resolution, endurance, are qualities produced by the north where there are few storms and intense cold, the benefit is left for life is but a battle for present survival."

POULTRY

For the next three months we require five thousand pounds of chicken and fowl daily. Crates supplied for live birds. Our prices are high on heavy chickens both alive and dressed.

The Royal Packing Co

Charlottetown, J. D. Jenkins, Prop.



RAW FURS

The fur season is again here, and while the market is somewhat lower we will be buying all kinds of fur: muskrat, red fox, skunk, etc. J. D. JENKINS, Prop. The Royal Packing Co, Charlottetown.

BUNBURY SCHOOL

Report for October. Grade IX—Elizabeth MacDonald, 2 Dewar Hamm. Grade VIII—Herbert Masen, 2 Barbara Hamm; 3 Loreta Kelly. Grade III (a)—James Kelly. Grade III (b)—1 William Kelly; 2 William MacDonald; 3 John MacDonald. Grade III (c)—Muriel Smith. Grade II—Marlene MacDonald. Grade I (a)—Marion Hickox. Grade I (b)—Janet MacDonald. Grade I (c)—James MacDonald. Highest average Grade VIII to IX, Elizabeth MacDonald 78.2 per cent. E. Gertrude Villott, teacher.



Raw Fur Season

BUYING NOW MINK, MUSKAT, RED FOX, etc. W. Chester S. McLure Charlottetown 11-2-47

THERE'S NO SPEAKING TO HIM SINCE HE'S BEEN SAVING UP TO BUY VICTORY BONDS