FOR FARMERS, STOCK BREEDERS AND GARDENERS

TIMELY NOTES ON TOPICS CONNECTED WITH Silver Fox Farming

William Toombs, Kensington, has had splendid success in his breeding operations this year, 15 females producing 85 pups. Mr. Toombs was one of the Island standbys in the horse racing game for many years and while he is not racing this year he has a likely looking prospect in training. We hope, Mr. Toombs, that your foxes will be so wonderful this fall that you will net a great big profit and be back on the turf next season.

The film "Roberta," starring Irene Dunne, Fred Astaire and Ginger Rogers, is advertised as a heart load of maddening beauties draped in fashion's most ravishing creations. It shows modern silver fox styles at their best and they range from scarfs to full length coats. The picture vividly portrays the wide range of effects possible by the skilful handling of silver fox. Since writing the above we notice it appears at the Prince Edward Theatre Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday.

The most expensive fur garment ever made was purchased by W. E. Corey, then president of the United States Steel Corporation. It was composed of Russian sables and cost Mr. Corey $75,000.

The American Fur Breeder in a recent issue mentions that one of the largest silver fox pelts on record was a skin from a wild fox caught in Western Canada and it measured 56 inches. The pelt that brought the highest price on the London sales this year measured 62 inches and was from the ranch of the McLure and MacKinnon Silver Fox Farms, Ltd. The tattoo number was AB-82G, therefore bred by George Callbeck and purchased from him in the fall of 1929. It fetched £46.

The other day the writer was discussing with a visitor from the United States the early history of silver fox farming in this Province, telling him about the old days and the big prices; the days of 1911-12-13-14. He flung the following question at me. "What started the boom in live foxes?" I replied that I thought it was caused largely by the returns Charles Dalton received in 1910 for 24 skins marketed by C. M. Lampson & Co., London, for him. They brought $33,263, one of them bringing the world's record price of $2,450.

Delving back into the old time days we told our visitor about Lady Evelyn, the foundation female of the Willow Hill Silver Fox Company's ranch at Summerside, of which Ed Manson and Ed Monkley were presiding geniuses. That female produced during her breeding life 58 pups that brought a total of $320,000, a world's record and no mistake about it!

A writer in the American Fur Breeder for June discusses the value of ground green bone in the ration very intelligently we think. He says in effect. "Ground green bone is possibly the most important ingredient fed to domestic silver fox, mink and other fur bearing animals. Mineral deficiency invites untold troubles on the fur farm. This form of bone is also the most efficient mineral that can be fed to foxes on account of its digestibility and ease of absorption.

This is accomplished by the hydrochloric acid of the stomach coming in contact with the bone thereby breaking it down from a solid substance into a jelly-like mass, which is easily assimilated into the system immediately it enters the small intestine.

To get the best possible results the bone should be ground as fine as possible, first through the bone grinder then through the meat grinder until the bone is reduced to the consistency of thick cream.

Ground green bone possesses several important elements, all essential to the well being of the animal. First of all it contains the two minerals calcium and phosphorus, a deficiency of either one of these minerals will produce (1) rickets or softening of the bones in growing pups, (2) acidosis in the adult fox.

Rickets may be demonstrated by crooked legs, large joints, short legs and general unthriftiness. But the most dangerous form of rickets found in foxes is not disclosed until the following breeding season at whelping time, when the pregnant female is unable to give delivery of her offspring due to rickets of the pelvic bones.

Acidosis is a condition in which the blood becomes acid instead of alkaline. It is usually brought about by the overfeeding of raw meat without the addition of an alkali to reduce this acid condition. This is when the feeding of bone is most necessary, as bone is a powerful alkali. A fox suffering from acidosis will show indications of same in one or more of the following conditions:

1. Bloating and indigestion from hyperacidity of the stomach.
2. Lack of milk in the nursing female.
3. Acid milk in the nursing female.
4. Indigestion and unthriftiness in the sucking pup.
5. Abortions in the pregnant female.
6. Blanks in the bred female.
7. Various kidney disorders.
8. Eczema of the skin, which materially affects the pelt, more particularly the tips of young pups, often causing them to entirely slough off or to develop a smoky condition.
9. A lowered calcium content of the blood, stream, thereby causing susceptibility to all infectious diseases.

Protein is another important element possessed by ground green bone. The animal matter contained both in the bone itself and in the bone marrow is a very rich source of protein and supplies us with this product at minimum cost.

Bone marrow ranks next to cod liver oil in Vitamin D content, which makes it especially desirable to feed to growing pups. Ground green bone should be fed in small quantities 365 days in the year as the system of the fox will only assimilate a small quantity of mineral at one time.

The growing pup will assimilate a larger amount of mineral than the adult fox, hence the necessity of furnishing fox pups with an adequate supply. After full growth has been obtained this amount may be reduced with safety. From one to two ounces of green bone for every pound of raw meat should be fed to the growing fox.

Do not be misled that other minerals, such as calcium carbonate, lime, powdered steamed bone, etc., can be substituted for ground green bone. They are practically indigestible and simply pass through the alimentary tract unassimilated, thereby supplying no mineral elements to the animal. Breeders who throw away the bones cut from their meat are robbing their foxes of one of the most valuable parts of the carcass."

The writer is re-printing excerpts from the above article at length because somehow it seems to me that the author has pretty nearly hit the nail on the head. Anyhow it is worth mulling over in your mind, Mr. Foxman. If you do not feel like feeding the quantity that he does—and I must say we have not gone quite that far ourselves—yet it would be well to incorporate at least 5% of ground green bone in your ration.

Here is another source of minerals. Fish. A good article on its use appears by C. A. Smith in a recent publication. He says: "Fur farmers should give consideration to fish in the diet. It may surprise them to learn that the proteins of ocean fish are equal to the proteins of meat. They must, however, secure the proper kind of ocean fish. It must be low in fat and contain not only the flesh and bones but the viscera (entrails).

Of all the ocean varieties on the market Whiting is the most outstanding, especially when it includes the viscera. Not only because it has a low fat content but because it is high in Vitamins A and D and contains an abundance of iodine plus minerals such as calcium, iron, copper, phosphorus and silver.

Many fur farmers in the United States are now replacing the meat portion of their ration with fish to the extent of from 25% to 75%. As meats continue to increase in price and as the fur farmers begin to realize the value of fish versus meat, they will in all probability feed fish providing they can get the right kind exclusive of meat.

Many of the meats they are now feeding are high in acid, whereas fish are low in comparison. They will also feed more ocean fish because of the organic iodine and Vitamins A, D and G and ocean minerals which are contained in fish to a far greater extent than in meat.

Speaking of the use of fish, I had a talk with Mr. John Roper yesterday after he had finished his day's work of marking our foxes, and he stated that he fed about 25% of fish to his foxes, grinding it up bones and all in with the meat. This is the procedure adopted in Western Canada by a great many ranches and they also have had excellent success with it. If you have a cheap source of supply and the right kind of fish available it would seem good business to feed it.

Do not forget the fox breeders' picnic which takes place on the shore farm of Robert Baker, North Bedeque, Tuesday, August 13th. The program starts at 1.30 sharp and will consist of addresses, demonstrations, practical feeding, talks and other features. Entertainment for young and old will be provided. Bring a basket lunch. Tea, sugar and milk will be provided on the grounds. No doubt all the more progressive fox breeders will be present because the object is to link them closely together and make every man's welfare the other man's thought. One for all and all for one.

Because its mineral and vitamin content is largely derived from a source entirely different to other fox rations, B-B Brand meets nutritional requirements of adults and pups at all seasons. Can be safely and profitably fed to the extent of 75%-85% of total ration. See your dealer or write us for details.

The 12th Annual Series of Illustration Station Field Days

EXPERIMENTAL FARMS BRANCH

ALLISTON—
Farm of T. Albert Hicken, Monday, Aug. 5 at 1.30 p.m.

RUSTICO—
Farm of John L. Clark, Saturday, Aug. 10, at 2.00 p.m.

WOOD ISLANDS—
Farm of Alex. Matheson, Monday, Aug. 12 at 2.00 p.m.

RED POINT—
Farm of N. R. Stewart, Tuesday, Aug. 13 at 2.00 p.m.

MONTAGUE—
Farm of F. G. MacIntyre, Wednesday, Aug. 14 at 2.00 p.m.

WEST DEVON—
Farm of Cephas Grigg, Thursday, Aug. 15 at 2.00 p. m.

ROSE VALLEY—
Farm of Malcolm MacKenzie Saturday, Aug. 17 at 2 p.m.

ST. PETERS—
Farm of Clifford McEwen, Monday, Aug. 19 at 2.00 p.m.

DeSABLE—
Farm of Hector MacKay, Saturday, Aug. 24, at 2.00 p.m.

NEW LONDON—
Farm of Wm. E. Johnstone, Monday, Aug. 26, at 1.30 p.m.

IONA—
Farm of James E. Daly, Tuesday, Aug. 27 at 2.00 p.m.

RICHMOND—
Farm of Thomas Noonan, Wednesday, Aug. 28, at 2.00 p.m.

PALMER ROAD—
Farm of Sylvain Peters, Thursday, Aug. 29, at 1.00 p.m.

Interesting Field and Livestock Demonstrations at each Field Day.

R. C. PARENT, Supervisor.

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NEWSY NOTES

BY AGRICOLA

BRITAIN AND ETHIOPIA (2)

When news of Theodore's high-handed action reached England, the Foreign Office got busy, though rather late in the day! They sent an answer to the Emperor's letter, and the bearer arrived at the port of Massowah in July 1864, (six months after the Consul was imprisoned) and asked to be conducted into the Emperor's presence. It was Theodore's turn now and he took no notice till August 1865, when he sent a short note to the envoy stating that the Consul had been freed, and that if he (the envoy) wished he might have audience with the King. The messenger therefore travelled inland, and after a long and tedious journey he and his following arrived at Theodore's camp where they were received with the greatest cordiality, on Jany. 25th, 1866. Every assistance was given them in their further travel to Lake Dembea (or Zana) which they reached on March 12th. Here the envoy met the Consul (Capt. Cameron) and his suite, and a month later they all started for the coast.

But the party had reckoned without their host. Hardly had they made a start when they were surrounded, brought back and "clapt into prison." The King, or Emperor, (for he is given both titles in the histories) then wrote another letter to Queen Victoria, asking for machinery and workmen to be sent out to him; this he despatched by one of his captives.

The rest of the prisoners, though in close confinement, were not unkindly treated at first; but on their transfer to the new capital, Magdala, in June, 1866, they were loaded with chains, and threatened with death. Cold, hunger, and misery were their lot and this state of things continued till they were released in 1868.

As was remarked in the last article, the character of the Ethiopian monarch had greatly deteriorated since he came under the influence of Queen Terunish, his second wife; and moreover he had given way to intemperate habits. With a country over-taxed to keep up the army, and with all the tributary princes in open rebellion, the Negus's power was failing rapidly. This was the condition of the country when British troops entered it, and this accounts for the small force which was able to defeat the Ethiopian ruler's army.

Britain had not given up hopes of releasing the captives by conciliating the despotic monarch, and Queen Victoria sent a number of artizans and some machinery, and a letter asking for the release of the captives in return. Probably Theodore took this for a sign of weakness in his adversaries, for like Pharaoh, he hardened yet his heart, and would not permit the prisoners to go. Reluctantly the British Government prepared for war.

In July 1867, Sir Robert Napier, a soldier of outstanding ability, was appointed commander-in-chief of the "Abyssinian expedition", and a reconnoitring party was sent forward to survey the route, and make friends with the native chiefs. This was satisfactorily performed, and on January 7th, 1868, the Commander in Chief landed at Mulkutto on Annesley Bay. He had with him 16,000 troops and 12,640 men of the transport service, with camp-followers who brought the total up to 32,000 men; a small army indeed, but well organized and equipped, for those days.

Their route for 400 miles was down the coastal regions, which, it will be remembered, were arid and sterile. While they were thus journeying, Theodore, who was at the old capital (Debra Tabor) set out for Magdala, after burning Debra; and on the journey, according to authentic accounts "he displayed an amount of engineering skill in the construction of roads, of military talent, and fertility of resource, that excited the admiration and astonishment of his enemies." The Emperor's army, however was melting away; food was scarce, and the overtures of the British had diverted the loyalty of most of the Emperor's vassals.

On the 10th of April 1868, when the British army was almost in sight of Magdala a force of Ethiopians estimated at 3,000 men suddenly descended from the hills and attacked the invading column. Bravely they charged but were driven back by the discipline and superior weapons of the invaders; and after several attempts to break up the column they retired in good order.

Theodore must have become convinced of the futility of further resistance, for early next morning one of the native chiefs and two of the English captives, appeared at Sir Robert Napier's headquarters, to sue for peace.

(Notes on the above. The ruler's title is properly Negus Negusti, "King of Kings", a high-sounding name which is sometimes translated as "King," and sometimes as "Emperor," according to the preference of the historian. In the English histories, which generally dismiss the subject in half a dozen lines, the use of the name Abyssinian which was given to them by the pure-blooded Arabs of the Red Sea littoral, and which contains a reference to the mongrel mixture of races, and enumerated in a former "Note." The name the people give themselves is Itiopyavan, and their country is Itiopia).

THE FLOWERING RUSH

Professor Herbert Groh of the Division of Botany has identified two more specimens for our local flora as Scirpus atrocinctus Fernald, Black-belted Bulrush; and Juncus acuminatus Mich., the Sharp-fruited Rush.

Mr. Groh goes on to say. "We are quite excited over the report of Butomus (the Flowering Rush) for Charlottetown. Most of our manuals are too old to have it, but the second (1913) edition of Britton and Brown does, on page 104, say, 'found on the shores of the St. Lawrence River, near Montreal.' It was first reported near Montreal in 1905, and in 1906 at Ottawa, where we have had it ever since. It is in two places on the Rideau Canal about a mile apart, one colony creeping into the Experimental Farm arboretum canal front. On the St. Lawrence it has spread both up and down, having reached salt water now below Quebec City. In 1929 it was found at the south end of Lake Champlain (New York and Vermont) which empties north by reaching the St. Lawrence. Now your record gives the latest extension of range. Is it growing away from brackish, in fresh water?"

This interesting plant, it may be recalled, was recently found at the Experimental Farm at Charlottetown, by Prof. R. R. Hurst of that city. It is evidently very scarce in Canada as yet. The seeds of these marsh-loving plants fall into the mud, and by its means adhere to the feet of such birds as snipes, curlews, etc., which frequent these localities. The birds carry the seeds, on their muddy feet, to new stations.

NEW ORCHIDS

I am told that Mr. Blanchard, Architect, of this city, has found growing at Fortune Bridge, that much-sought Orchid, Cypripedium hirsutum mill, the "Showy Lady's-Slipper." I have never yet happened to come across this Orchid, and did not know whether it was still to be found on the Island. It must be rare. This particular species has two Latin synonyms, viz: C. reginae and C. spectabile. MacSwain's list describes it under the latter name.

Mr. Blanchard has also found anither orchid, Habenaria hyperborea (L) R.Br., which has been given in the books, the rather clumsy popular name "Tall Leafy Green Orchis." This is new to our Island flora, and I shall be glad to have either a fresh or mounted specimen for examination. The initials after the specific name indicate that Linnaeus, the great Swedish botanist first described the plant as Orchis hyperborea, and that Robert Brown a Britton, transferred it to the genus Habenaria while retaining the specific name as before. By which the reader will preceive that the Swede was a 'lumper' and the Britton a 'splitter,' two types well known amongst scientists. Mr. Blanchard is to be congratulated on these records, and I hope he has more for us in the future.

ODDS AND ENDS

Dry seasons. The Arabs have a proverb "All sunshine makes Sahara," which they use to denote the effect of continued prosperity on the spiritual nature of man. It is a "natural law in the spiritual world." Rain and trouble have this in common that they fall on the just and the unjust for their and their belongings' betterment. While our countrymen in the West have had Sahara-like circumstances for some years, we have not entirely escaped the penalty of dry seasons. Last year the absence of moisture in the early part of the summer shortened the hay crop and this year would have been as bad, only we entered the season with a good store of moisture in the ground. In this district the months of May, June and July, 1934, had a total rainfall of 8.68 inches. The same months of 1935 had only 6.13 inches, or 2.55 inches less. Roughly speaking, we had 250 tons of rain to the acre less, this year.

New Part-Song. Messrs. Novello and Co., London, have published the part-song "The Jovial Beggar" for S.A.T.B., this last month; lowering the key to G, and simplyfying the piano accompaniment. Originally it was published for three female voices, and the accompaniment, though excellent, was a trifle stiff for the amateur. This song is bound to become popular for concert work.

Would have. These two auxiliary verbs, sign of the past perfect tense, have suffered many changes in the course of their history. Some very old writers omit the "have" as "would taken" for would have taken. Bunyan, in the Pilgrim's Progress, makes Greatheart say "would a took away their lives." Some modern writers, trying for humor, write "would of taken." And I have seen it in ancient books as "would ha'", which was the form common in the north of England when I was a lad.

Larder Beetle. A resident of M— sends me a small box containing some larvae (equivalent to caterpillars) of this troublesome pest, with a request for information about their control.

They are the larvae of the Larder Beetle, Dermestes lardarius, a widely distributed species. The adult beetle is about 3-10ths of an inch long, dark brown, with a pale yellowish-brown band across its back. The larva is brown, hairy, and tapers from head to tail.

I first made acquaintance with this beetle when the larva ruined some of my insect collections by feeding on them, boring into them in search of the dried "meat". It is a common museum pest. It is found in many kinds of animal products, hams, bacon, and other kinds of meat, old cheese, horn, hoofs, skins, beeswax, feathers and hair. It has never been recorded as damaging woollen cloth. I note that these beetles get into the bread box and attack the loaves.

Not a great deal is known as to their life-history. They migrate in May and June, flying from house to house. There may be four or five generations annually, and therefore their increase is very rapid. The writer keeps these insects at bay by spraying their haunts with one of the commercial fly-sprays, which must be done several times to catch any insects which may hatch out afterwards. (Many insects, while in the egg stage, are resistent to treatments!) Dr. Hagen, an eminent entomologist, on taking up new offices, found them overrun by the larder beetle, and he succeeded in ridding the establishment by trapping them day after day with a piece of cheese. This bait proved very attractive, and was cleared of the beetles thrice daily until all were exterminated.

Larder is an old name for what we call a pantry and that is where these beetles are usually to be found. The pamphlets on household insects recommend fumigating such places with bisulphide of carbon Whatever is used must be persevered with spray one day, miss the next and spray the third and so on. This should be continued for a fortnight, as their life-history is believed to be completed in that time.

Ants in the garden. Last week the writer suspected that we did not know all the harm that ants do: here is something more. The large-flowered dahlias have very coarse leaves and the black "carpenter" ants have found a way of utilizing them. They bite partly through the leaf-stalk of the terminal leaflet, which then hangs down. Then the ants swarm to the wound and drink the sap. Others, I found, had dug holes in the sappy new branches. The soil is very dry and the scarcity of moisture is leading the insects to bad habits.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

(Continued)

Sheep are the most satisfactory farm animals to which screenings may be fed, as they will usually grind the weed seeds, so as to eliminate the possibility of germination. For pigs, screenings must be ground into powder, and for cattle they are unsafe unless ground finer than is desirable in cattle feed.

Sheep will take very good care of screenings, if the small round seeds are screened out, and as the latter have little food value they should be eliminated before screenings are purchased for feeding.

Feeding lambs on screenings has frequently been carried on at grain elevators, with quite satisfactory results.

A constantly available supply of salt and plenty of good fresh water is as necessary to sheep as to cattle. Because sheep can endure thirst for a longer period than most other animals does not mean that they will thrive without water.

Do not neglect to have water always within reach of the sheep, and salt should be where they can take it at will. It is a good, safe plan to feed iodized salt to sheep at all times. It prevents goitre and is healthful.

If a sheep bleats, it usually is in want of water, food, or salt and the keeper should not fail to heed this cry of distress.

Ewes should be well supplied with nourishing succulent feed about a month before the breeding season begins. It is important to have them gaining in flesh at this time, and succulent feed will also put them in a good condition of health.

A clover pasture is excellent for flushing ewes at this season. Feeding ewes well at this period is likely to increase the lamb crop, and the number of twins. Oats or cabbage may be fed for this purpose if proper pasture is not available.

One reason for cutting ewes, that is often overlooked, is because they do not have a good supply of milk for their lambs.

There is often a great difference in the amount of milk that ewes furnish to their young, and the thriftiness of the lambs will be the guide in this matter. Ewes that do not raise their lambs well should be culled out at once, as they are unprofitable.

In selecting ewe lambs to retain in the flock for breeding, the best and thriftiest lambs should be retained. Farmers sometimes make the mistake of selling the best lambs, because they will bring the most money, and keeping smaller ones in the hope that they will grow out. This is the greatest folly, as these lambs are probably smaller because their mothers had a meagre supply of milk, a fault which you will perpetuate in your flock by retaining as breeding ewes the progeny of poor "milkers."

The best is none too good to keep for breeding purposes, being the only kind that is profitable. Milk is the best feed a lamb can have.

Sheep are the greatest enemies of weeds among farm animals. It would scarcely be right to say that they prefer a diet of weeds to that of good grass, but there is no doubt that if weeds are in a field where sheep are pasturing, they will vary their diet by adding the weeds to their menu.

If sheep are turned into a field where wild carrot, for example, is in bloom, they will almost deliberately go about the business of eating the blossoms off these weeds, thus preventing the seeding of a fresh crop of the carrots.

After harvest, if sheep are put in a stubble field, they will crop most of the weeds along the fences and so prevent their spreading into the field. A small flock of sheep on most farms will pay their way in cleaning up weeds, and will add to the farmer's income as well.

AGRICULTURIST

Crop and Seed in 1935

Crops this year have every indication of being of unusual growth in practically all parts of Canada. Much of the former drought areas of the Prairie Provinces is now reported as looking like a garden, and in only a few areas in any part of the country has there been insufficient rainfall.

A large crop of hay is now being harvested. Unfortunately in some districts quantity is being had at the expense of quality, for the heavy rainfall, which has induced heavier than average growth, has made for poor haying weather which will inevitably result in damage to and partial loss of crop. Fields of cereals everywhere promise to be large but will probably be affected to more than the usual degree by rust and smut. It is expected that in most provinces increased acreages will be inspected as seed crops with a resulting increased production of seed of the higher grades.

Seed crops of clover and grasses, with certain exceptions, likewise promise favourable yields. A notable exception is alsike, an important seed crop in Ontario in former years but which, owing to drought for the past two years, is now greatly reduced in acreage and only a small seed crop will be harvested as was the case last year. Alfalfa growth has been too rapid to promise much seed from the first crop, most of which has already been cut for hay, and the hope of a reasonable seed crop will be in the second cutting. The red clover acreage is below normal, but from present indications a fair seed harvested might be expected from the second cutting. Timothy is also promising and numerous inquiries are being made as to the prospective timothy seed market at the end of the year. The acreage of this crop to be cut for seed is said to be noticeably increased, particularly in the province of Quebec.

EGG PACKING IMPORTANT

The importance of proper packages in the shipping of eggs, cannot be over-estimated, says the Egg and Poultry Revew, and there is considerable room for improvement in the packing of eggs for shipment. This improvement would result in much saving through reduction in breakage. The essentials for the proper packing of eggs for shipment include strong cases, strong clean fillers and flats, and an excelsior pad at the bottom and the top of the case. Such methods of packing not only reduce the amount of breakage in transit but also present a neater, more attractive appearance when eggs are offered for sale. The use of loose excelsior, or any other irregular pad, at the top and bottom of the case should be avoided and only proper excelsior pads used.

Exports of Cattle to China

In view of the growing export trade of live Canadian cattle to China, the attention of Canadian breeders and exporters of dairy cattle and other live animals to China is drawn to the fact that new regulations, similar to those imposed by the Shanghai Municipal Council regarding the entry of dairy cattle to that port, have been passed by the Chinese Government to apply to the whole of China for all classes and kinds of live animals from chickens to camels.

All importers to China of chickens, ducks, geese, turkeys and other domesticated birds; cattle, sheep, goats, horses, hogs, cats, camels, and other domesticated animals, together with wild animals with close blood relationship to domesticated birds and animals, must submit, twenty-four hours before the animals enter port, an official application for inspection to the local Government Testing Bureau. The animals must also be accompanied by a certificate of inspection issued by the proper Government veterinarian of the country of origin.

These certificates of inspection must state (a) the name of the port of shipment from the country of origin or district of origin; (b) That no infectious diseases (24 diseases are specifically mentioned in the order) existed within a period of sixty days prior to shipment, and (c) the kind of animal, its conformation, marks, age, sex, the dates and results of the different tests before shipment for each head of the imported animals.

Should no such certificates accompany the animals, the latter will be quarantined, and, if found suffering from disease, destroyed.

INCREASING VITAMIN CONTENT OF RATION

There may be something in the statement that young cereal grasses such as oats, wheat barley and rye cut before they have formed their first joints are very rich in vitamins. The statement of C. F. Schnabel, of Kansas City, who made the report to the American Chemical Society, is that eating such grasses is better than eating carrots, spinach, lettuce or a dozen other well known vegetable grasses. He said that one pound of this grass contained as much vitamins and "greens" value as fifty pounds of lettuce.

Mr. Schnabe's method is to dry the grass and grind it. He suggests using it in baked cookies, pancakes and chocolate candy, and claims it will improve the flavor of these edibles. Hens fed the grass meal developed their egg production and the Vitamin A content of their eggs rises 500 per cent. Watch us cutting young oats this summer!

ESCAPE OF CANARY RESULTS IN SUICIDE

VIENNA, Aug. 7—Because her pet canary "Hansi" flew away and could not be recovered, Emma Albrecht, 47, a spinster, committed suicide yesterday by swallowing poison. In her farewell letter she said she was unable to survive the "unfaithfulness of my beloved bird who for six years had been my sole companion."

Spinning and Weaving

Send me your wool to be spun into Yarn and wove into Blankets. The charges are: single yarn 23 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 doubled 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 or 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, Charlotttown.
L-8122-6-8-W-tf-Nov. 22

COMBINED STANDING FIELDS AND THRESHED GRAIN COMPETITION. 1935

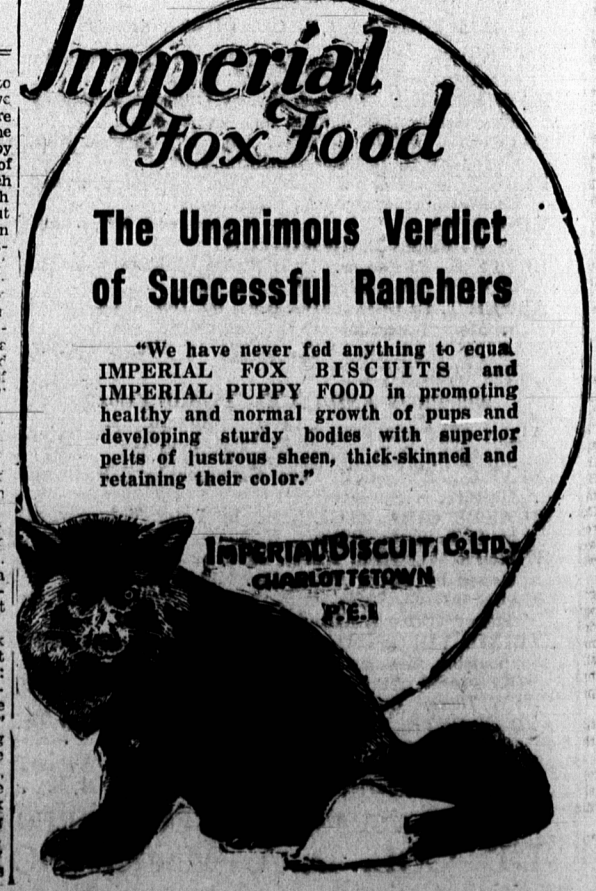
Cash Prizes for Fields of Oats, Wheat and Barley

RULES AND REGULATIONS

1. A Field of OATS shall consist of at least five acres, of WHEAT and BARLEY three acres.
2. An entry fee of $1.00 shall be charged for the first and Fifty Cents for each additional entry of Grain.
3. The entry fee shall accompany the application.
4. Entries should be made to the Department of Agriculture not later than August 17th, 1935.

ELIGIBILITY OF SEED

5. The field of Oats entered for inspection must be seeded with Registered Oats or with seed from fields that have been sown with Registered Seed and inspected and approved while growing.

W. R. SHAW,
Deputy Minister of Agriculture

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