MODERN FARMER

TIMELY NOTES ON TOPICS CONNECTED WITH Silver Fox Farming

Walter Schmidt of Stratford, Wisconsin, had a production of 101 fox pups from twenty females. He ascribes his good production as follows: "From my experience I find it is not best to let your foxes become too fat during the winter months. By not letting them get too fat it helps a great deal towards large production. This season I did not feed my animals so much during January and did not feed them on Wednesdays and Sundays of each week. Thus they did not get a chance to become fat and lazy.

I have found out that when my foxes become too fat they have small litters and some do not even mate. They lie around a lot and are not active enough. This winter however, it was different. They were always hungry and got plenty of exercise, which I think is needed at that time. I fed them a commercial yeast supplement and alfalfa leaf meal."

Many fox ranchers will be glad to learn that the relable Nicholson's Fox Health, the formula of Dr. J. M. Nicholson, is available. All the ingredients that have been used in the past are obtainable and the formula is strictly adhered to. Through the years hundreds of fox farmers have pinned their faith to the medicinal qualities of "Fox Health" and it will be gratifying to them and others to know that it is on sale.

In the June issue of Canadian Silver Fox and Fur the dates for the Ontario live fox and mink shows are announced. Commencing Monday, November 15th, they will run through to Thursday the 18th for foxes. The mink show will be held on Friday and Saturday, November 19th and 20th. Mr. George Mayers, general manager Lampson, Fraser & Huth, Inc., has consented to act as judge of both shows, and the appointment has met with general favor. As the magazine states, Mr. Mayers is known throughout the United States and Canada for his knowledge of furs and what the market wants. He has a good eye, works methodically and surely when sorting the animals on the table and none say he is unfair in his decisions.

We have received word that Wilfrid L. Todd of Boston has been appointed sole judge for the province of Quebec fox and mink show, which will also be held in November. Dr. J.A. Lambert is the live wire behind this organization, which is now composed of a great number of keen and up-to-date fox ranchers. It is expected that about a thousand animals will be shown and that it will be the finest exhibition ever held in that province.

The dates for our provincial show have not been definitely set, but it is very probable that it will be held on the same week as last year. That would make the commencing day Monday, November 8th, with the conclusion on Friday the 12th. There are a number of Ontario foxmen who plan on attending our show if it is held that week and it is expected that there will also be visitors from Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

O. K. Thomasson of Winnipeg has the following very good size-up of market conditions for Silver Fox fur: "The markets are continuing strong. Each sale during the past few months has shown approximately 100 per cent. clearances with buyers bidding keenly for all types of furs. As yet it would be incorrect to say that run-away prices are being paid. However if the supplies of fine furs are as scarce as reports indicate, the markets between now and the time that the new crop comes on the market, may move to unsound, high levels.

It is only natural that producers should wish to see as high a price level established as possible. It is not, however, in the producers' interests to have prices run so high that those will invite action on behalf of the powers that be. We must not forget that under present conditions governments may, should they consider it necessary to protect the interests of the consumers in general, pass restrictive measures over night. In gauging present fur prices one must keep in mind that ranchers' production costs during the present year are likely to show a considerable increase over those of 1942, hence today's good prices are justified and in line

A healthy sign in the present picture is that furs purchased at sales appear to be going directly into manufacture. Whether such made-up apparel go just as rapidly into the hands of consumers is not quite clear. Indications are that the manufacturing trade, handicapped by a labor shortage and scarcity of some essential materials that go into the manufacture of garments, such as linings, pins, eyelets, etc., has a heavy black-log of orders. A not unimportant percentage of such orders now in the hands of the manufacturing trade are placed by customers ahead of immediate requirements, a condition which may later make itself felt through a slackening off in retail sales. The latter are — and have been for some months—way ahead of those of their preceding months indicating that the public, fearing higher costs and luxury taxes, are buying next year's garments now

Whatever develops, it is common sense to expect that when the new crop comes to the market this fall and early winter, the buyers, under pressure by the manufacturing and retail trades will proceed rather cautiously in an endeavor to bring the high prices, that likely will have been established at the early fall sales, to a level more in line with prices paid during April and early May sales. With a good visible supply ahead of them, buyers may adopt a 'wait and see' attitude, limiting purchases to take care of immediate commitments only. However this may work out, considering the present market outlook, I do believe that the ranchers may look forward to an active market and continuing good prices for this year's fur crop, keeping in mind, that under war conditions the old saying 'nothing is certain but death and taxes,' holds doubly true."

A gentleman connected with the fur trade who has returned from Europe recently is of the opinion that Canadians, and Americans for that matter, will have nothing to worry about in regard to the production of fox pelts in Norway and Sweden for some years after this war is terminated. He states that a fox requires almost as much food as a human being and that there is too great a shortage of food for humans in the Scandinavian countries to permit the raising of foxes on a large scale. He believes that the silver fox business is practically wiped out in these countries and that there is no huge accumulation of furs that can be dumped here. That it will take these countries quite a few years after the war ends to get back into producing silver fox pelts in any considerable quantities.

Our comment on the above is that a fairly reliable authority writing from London stated some months ago that the Scandinavian production of silver fox pelts, platinums and other mutations, would probably number 30,000 for 1942, and that most of these had been taken over by the Germans. This may be a high computation but it is certainly true that Norway and Sweden are far from having quit the fox business and it would not take them long when the war ends to get into production again.

We must remember also that they have been killing off their poor and medium grade stocks and have been selecting the very best for breeding purposes. And we must further remember that they are on the average fairly high-class foxmen and know how to make selections that will suit the market trends. For the above reason it would be unwise for us to form the idea that there will be a runaway market for silvers when the tragedies of this conflict have ceased

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We would not be surprised to see rather dull markets because the amount of money in circulation will be smaller and because there will be some millions of persons who are now enjoying high wages and salaries who will be either out of jobs or working for a great deal less money. We hate to paint or prophesy a dismal picture, but on the other hand is it not better to take a sane view of things rather than be led into something that will result in a severe blasting of hopes?

Six beaver were recently transferred to the Fisher River Fur Rehabilitation area in Manitoba and dumped into a corner of a five hundred thousand acre area where, following their liberation they travelled up and down streams for 40 to 50 miles before selecting a spot to construct a dam. The spot they chose was right beside a mark placed by the engineer to construct a man-made dam. The beaver were left to their own resources and the dam they constructed raised the level in Lake St. Patrick by two feet, resulting in the number of muskrat houses in that Lake being increased from 35 to 241.

Two years ago when the first census was taken there were no muskrat houses in the Fisher River area and a figure of 100 muskrats was decided on as the initial total. One year later the count of muskrat houses was made and totalled 2,300 houses, while now the estimates run as high as 12,000 muskrats in the area. Trapping is prohibited until 1945, unless too many rats migrate or the feed situation necessitates thinning of the rat population. Muskrat skins at present are commanding prices considerably in excess of the annual level, some having brought as high as $4.37 each at recent auctions. Beaver, which has been on the decline in the north for the past ten years are showing rapid increase. In one area so industriously had they worked that last spring a trapper had to clean out an entire family before he could stop their work on several dams, so situated that they backed up a stream, forcing water along the railway track and endangering the road bed. Some of the trappers in the vicinity have been granted permits to take off as many as 30 or 40 beaver, which this year average $10. to $50. a pelt, which gives the trapper a nice income for the few months of trapping, further augmented by muskrat, mink, marten and other furs.

Now that the hot weather is here let us remember that a fox requires considerable water to maintain growth and health. Don't leave old or stale water in the pans. It will pay you and pay you well to change the water every day. Be careful of your feed house and see that it is kept free from flies as they are great carriers of disease. Mix your feed shortly before you start to use it, otherwise there is liable to be fermentation which causes bloating and loss of foxes. Now that you have raised your pups to this date do not lose out for the sake of a little time devoted to care and attention to other details.

GROUND LIMESTONE

Due to the difficulty of getting supplies of ground limestone we would strongly advise the farmers to secure their requirements immediately while a supply is available.

We are prepared to make immediate shipment in bulk, delivered to any station in the Province in minimum carload lots at a cost of not over $2.00 per ton, your station. Guaranteed analysis 94-98 per cent calcium carbonate.

This offer is good only up to the end of September, after which it will not be possible to accept orders.

J. J. LeCLERC

DRAPEAU

Bonaventure County, P.Q.

CONSERVATION

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

REINDEER BULLETIN

Bureau of Northwest Territories and Yukon Affairs Lands, Parks and Forests Branch Department of Miles and Resources Ottawa—Canada.

Canada's reindeer herding experiment continues to show progress Since reindeer were introduced to northern Canada by the Dominion Government in 1935 for the benefit of native Eskimos and Indians, there has been a steady increasae in numbers of the animals. In addition to the original or main herd, two native herds have been developed and are thriving. A long range project, reindeer herding now forms an industry which is being carefully developed to serve the needs and interests of the native population.

For centuries reineer have provided a means of subsistence for peoples in various parts of northern Europe and Asia. The introduction of these animals to Alaska from Siberia during the latter part of the nineteenth century relieved growing destitution among natives along the Arctic coast and laid the foundations for an extensive industry. Concerned with the welfare of the native population of northern Canada and realizing the importanace of conserving the game resources, the Dominion Government, through the Northwest Territories Administration of the Department of Mines and Resources, undertook the introduction of reindeer to a suitable range after extensive investigation of climatic and grazing conditions.

Arrangements were made in 1929 for the purchase of 3,000 reindeer from Alaska, these animals to be driven overland to the Canadian range. The vendors assumed responsibility for the drive, which encountered many difficulties. Finally, on March 6th, 1936, 2,370 reindeer were delivered to the reserve of 6,600 square miles which had been established in 1933 on the east side of Mackenzie River Delta. A reindeer station, including buildings for the accommodation of staff and supplies, and a corral for the deer, were construced on the reserve. Three Lapp herders and their families were brought from Norway to assist in handling the animals on arrival and in training native Eskimos as herders.

Since the reindeer were intrduced to the reserve in Canada, excellent results have been obtained. Annual crops of healthy fawns have assured a steady increase in numbers, permitting the establishment of two additional herds under native management near Anderson and Horton Rivers, about 150 miles east of the reserve. The total increase of the reindeer over the original number has exceeded 12,000, and according to latest reports the three existing herds now total more than 9,000. The balance is accounted for by sales of meat to natives and residents of Aklavik; donations to schools, hospitals, and missions; animals used for food and clothing by the reindeer staff, including herders and apprentices; strays; and loases from natural causes. Following will be found particulars of the existing herds:

Main Herd— The main herd is maintained on the reindeer reserve as a nucleus for the establishment of additional native herds and for the training of young natives as herders. The surplus stock slaughtered from this herd each year provides a quantity of meat for the mission hospitals and residential schools of the Mackenzie Delta area, as well as meat for camp use and relief. Some meat is also made available for local sale. The principal summer grazing area is Richards Island, which lies off Mackenzie Delta and is within the reserve. The winter range extends inland from Richards Island for a distance of about 60 miles. The fawning grounds are on the summer range.

The annual roundup of the main herd is an event of great interest to all persons in the vicinity. It also affords an opportunity to balance the herd in relation to breeding stock and steers for meat purposes. Mature steers, aged females, and defective animals of any kind are selected at this time fo disposal by slaughter during the autumn and winter seasons. These measures assist in maintaining the herd in a healthy condition. The protection afforded the animals by the herders, who are in continuous attendance, prevents any serious losses by wolves or other predators. A count of the herd made at the annual roundup held about the end of July 1942, disclosed 5,607 animals on hand. This figure indicates a net increase of more than 3,000 head over the original herd of 2,370, in addition to 1,775 head transferred as foundation stock for two native herds, and a large number of animals disposed of for use

(To Be Continued)

Weekly Live Stock Market

Steady to firmer markets prevailed for practically all classes of livestock throughout the Dominion throughout the past week. Cattle which were in moderate supply sold briskly and in some cases 25 cents or more higher. This was good performance in view of the fact that grain-fed supplies are about dried up and the quality of the grass cattle coming forward is none too good. Veal calves uncovered firm undertone and sold strong to higher notably at Montreal. Hogs held to previous week's level and lambs were little changed, except at one or two centres.

Eastern Cattle Markets

No price change of any consequence took place at TORONTO where there was a light run and choice weighty steers were mostly $13 to $13.25, and a few $13.50 Butcher material sold at $12.25 and $12.50. Good demand was in evidence at MONTREAL at firm prices and top steers rated $13.25 with other good kinds down to $12.50. In the MARITIMES the trading conditions continued unchanged under extremely light receipts and plain quality making up the greater part of the offering. Choice steers and heifers were quoted at $11.26 to $11.50.

Western Cattle Markets

Cattle supplies were moderate in the west and WINNIPEG had a reasonably firm market considering the quality of present offerings. However, it was predicted that if plain cattle become more numerous market prices are bound to suffer. WINNIPEG had some good grass killing steers at $12 to $12.50. Demand for suitable stocker cattle was fairly active with the right type selling at $10.50 to $11.25. CALGARY had an active market especially on dried fed cattle, and most of the good to choice steers moved at $11.25 to $12.50, with good choice grass steers and heifers 50 cents to $1 below. At EDMONTON trading was also brisk and for the quality offered prices were strong and some choice heavy steers sold up to $12.75. PRINCE ALBERT was firmer with best steers $11.75 while MOOSE JAW had the odd sale at $12. REGINA as high as $12 and $12.50. SASKATOON $12.25 and an odd $12.50 and VANCOUVER $11.50 to $12 for good grass steers.

United States Market

With returns not quite complete it is indicated that 871 dairy cattle crossed the line to the United States during the past week. In the same week last year 664 head were exported. The total exports to date this year are 24,241 compared with 12,646 head in the same period last year.

Calves in Good Demand

Vealers commanded good prices during the past week and while Toronto was unchanged up to $15.50 for choice Montreal closed 25 to 50 cents higher with some tops at $15.75 and $16. Winnipeg was firm with top veals up to $14; Calgary to $13; Edmonton an odd 13.50; Prince Albert $12.50; Moose Jaw $12; Regina $13.; Saskatoon $13.; and Vancouver $13.50.

Hogs Again Unchanged

The hog market continued on a steady basis and Toronto paid $16.75 to $16.85 for the basic grade dressed, while the same time Montreal was selling B-1 hogs at $17.15 to $17.25. However, after Monday most sales were at $17. Winnipeg continued to pay $15.75 to $16 for the basic grade, Calgary $15.40, Edmonton $15.40 to $15.60, Prince Albert, Moose Jaw, Regina and Saskatoon $15.50, Vancouver $16.30 to $16.40, and Moncton $17.25.

Lamb Market Variable

There were some changes in lamb prices odd markets reporting stronger prices others steady, and some a decline. Toronto had best lambs at $19 but on the other hand Montreal lost $1 with sales mostly at $16 due principally to an increase of more common quality lambs being marketed and with the appearance of heavier runs. Late in the week a few small sales were reported at $16.50. Winnipeg was sharply higher, good lambs finishing at $17 to $17.50. Calgary on the other hand was rather draggy with spring lambs at $14 to $14.50. Edmonton paid $13.50 to $14.50; an extreme $14.75. Prince Albert $14.50; Moose Jaw $13.50; Regina $14.50; Saskatoon 50 cents up at $13.25 to $13.50 due to better quality and Vancouver $15.60 to $16.00.

NEWSY NOTES

BY AGRICOLA

THE LITTLE TABLE (1)

In Stow's "Survey of London" (1598) it is briefly stated that Simon Eyre (or Eyer) was Sheriff of that City in 1434, and Mayor in 1445. The office of Sheriff, which has diminished in dignity with us, was in those days important and honorable, for while the Mayor represented the community of the City, the Sheriff was appointed by, and represented the King. It was his duty, as that representative, to be the guardian or keeper of the City, town or country to which he was appointed, and to hold courts for trial of prisoners, where he presided as chief judge: whence he was sometimes known as a Doomsman. As proof of the Sheriff's rank, he came next to an Earl. The men who did the active work, such as collecting debts and so forth, are properly called Sheriff's officers.

Having thus, so to speak, cleared the ground, we can devote a little space to the history of this Simon Eyer, which as it happens, has been written down by one Thomas Deloney, possibly as narrated by his father about the year 1560 or 70. Simon, as a youth, says Deloney, was brought from the North Country to London, and was apprenticed to a Master Shoemaker, who had a considerable establishment of journeymen, and apprentices, all occupied in making boots It was the custom of the lads to get their breakfast together at an eating-house where they regaled themselves with "pudding pies" and merry conversation. "It so fell out" says our author, "that when he Simon should draw money to pay his shot with the rest that he had none," so he addressed his companions," as his "faithful friends and main pillars of the puddinghouse" and telling them of his predicament, promised them that, if they would excuse him from paying, he would, when he came to be "Lord Maier" of the city, give a breakfast to all the 'prentices in London. "Wee do take your word" quoth they and so departed.

Time went on: Simon at length was free of his indentures and set up up for himself He took a shop, married, and while he made shoes in the front premises, his wife was never idle but when she had nothing else to do she came into the shop and spun yarn for sale. With this diligence on the part of both, business so increased that he could not make his wares so fast as he could have sold them, and he augmented his establishment by a couple of journeymen, and then several apprentices.

At length one of his men saw a stranger going up the street, with a bundle on his back; so he called to his master "Sir, yonder goes Saint Hugh's bones, twenty pounds to a penny!" jokingly wagering on the contents of the bundle. But Simon was not wagering: "Run presently, boy, and bring him hither." The stranger turned out to be a Frenchman, not long in England, who said: "Hea, will you speak wid me hea? What you have hea?" Simon asked if he wanted work: "Wee, pan ma foy," quoth the Frenchman, and so by a stroke of good luck for Simon he was taken on and went to work merrily.

While this Jean de Nevale dwelt with Simon Eyre, it chanced that a ship from the "Ile of Candy" (Crete) was driven ashore on the coast, and leaked so badly that she could sail no more. She was laden with all kinds of linen goods, fine lawns, cambrics, etc.; all very scarce, and very valuable in London at that time; and the trader had perforce to try and sell his goods at a profit where he was. He came on to London, and by the merest chance fell in with Jean on the street.

The merchant asked, in Greek, where he might find lodgings, and Jean answered in French (which the other understood very well) that he himself was a stranger to London, but he had a very honest master, who would bring him to good lodgings: in the morning he would come again and tell him. "If you will do that" said the Greek, "I'll not only be thankful, but will content you for your pains," and so they parted.

When Jean got home he told his master of his adventure and all the particulars of the shipwreck, the cloth, and the three thousand pounds that the merchant wanted for his cargo. Simon fell into a muse so that his wife had to call him several times to supper. Seeing him so occupied, that he could scarcely eat, she at length prevailed on him to tell her his thoughts: that there was a commodity to be bought the gain on which would be to make him a gentle man for ever. "Women, being for the most part very covetous," says Deloney, she hatched out a plan to get possession of the precious cargo, and by the reader's leave I shall relate it in detail in next week's Notes.

The Cell the Basis of all (3)

We have noted the parts and functions of the simple cell, but in a complicated animal body like the human body, for instance — there are so many cells that they have come to observe a very strict division of labor. Cells in the salivary glands of the mouth do nothing but secrete saliva or spittle, which is the first of the degestive fluids— a fact we often forget as we bolt our food. There are cells in the stomach, liver, pancreas, and small intestine that do nothing but, manufacture other juices which prepare the food for absorption. Other cells in the intestines absorb the digested food and pass it on to the blood, where certain cells act as carriers, passing the food on to every other cell in the body, and collecting as return freight, so to speak, all the waste products of the other cells' activities.

Some cells have so specialized that they have developed into contractile spindles which in the mass, form muscles that endow the body with motion. Others have developed a telegraphic function carrying simultaneous messages to every cell in the muscle, so that they contract and cause the muscle to move as a co-ordinate whole. Other telegraphic cells connect with cells that specialize in seeing or hearing, or smelling, or tasting, or touching.

To put it briefly, the body of any animal (or plant for that matter) is a perfect community of individual cells, millions of them, each intent on its own particular job, each making a definite contribution to the communal welfare, and each depending in turn on the activities of all the rest —an ideal communism!

And, (just as in the human community) individuals die, and are replaced by other cells with any general upset in the scheme of things. There are rebellions, too, just as there are in human affairs, when the cells become cancerous, ro paralysed, and so forth; we may term them what we plase, but they are rebellions none the less. With the Psalmist we must conclude that we are "fearfully and wonderfully made."

A Traffic Accident

Somewhere about twenty years ago, I was working on the south side of the Hillsborough River and in a very simple manner was involved in a traffic accident which, though it resulted in some slight injuries," mecht has been waur," as the Scots say. At that time people especially young people, did not seem to realize that an automobile could be about as dangerous a weapon as a Mills Bomb if handled irresponsibly; and if one searched the newspaper files of that day a fairly long list of killed and maimed, from this cause, could be made out. Perhaps the most dangerous place was the City: gas was cheap and plentiful then, and at night, especially Saturday night, cars poured into the City from miles around, and their drivers put in the time by scorching merrily about the streets. Matters finally got so bad that an expert was called in from one of the larger Canadian cities to look the situation over and devise some plan to reduce the number of accidents. He advacated the placing of "Stop" signs at certain intersetions, which improved the situation to a very great extent, though, as I somethnes saw, they were not always obeyed. But today a new generation has arisen, the old experience is forgotten, and no doubt history will repeat itself. One of our greatest misfortunes is a shortness of memory.

To get back to my subject: a group of folk old and young were going "to town" on the Saturday night by car, and asked me to join them. The vehicle was an old-fashioned open car, but was in good running shape. My seat was back left, behind the driver, and close to the door. At the right of me was a small girl about six or seven years old belonging to a woman who was setting in front. The driver was steady and all went well till we reached the centre of the town, when this lady wished to visit some house across the street, near the end of a block. The driver pulled over and was just about stopping when another car whizzed round the corner and crashed into us head on! I was sitting directly in line with the force applied, and was lifted and thrown bodily out of the car. As I fell I seized the top of the door and so landed on my feet, fortunately for me. I saw the small girl thrown upwards and turning a somersault before settling back into her place; her mother in front was cut by pieces of the windshield, though only slightly. The driver was apparently unharmed, but it was a considerable time before the soreness left my ribs, which had made contact with the top of the door. On hearing the crash a crowd ran up, and seeing me standing with my hand on the door, they took me for just another spectator and turned their attention to those in the car. The front of both vehicles was badly smashed, and we had to hunt up neighbor's cars from our locality to get back home. I stayed at home on the Saturday nights after that!

Anent the Weather

An observant young soldier, from this Island, is now in Britain; and in a letter home a little while ago, mentions that it had rained for three days. Such occurrences will help to prejudice him against the English climate, we may be sure; but, when we think of it, we have had just about the same experience here! During World War I I observed that on several occasions storms raged at the same time on both sides of the Atlantic. Here is an example: On March 23, 1918, we had a terrible windstorm and drift which lasted well into the 24th. This great storm was felt in Scotland, where trees were uprooted and the snowdrifts were several feet deep. At the same time thousands of cattle perished in a blizzard in Texas. On February 9th, 1913, we had a great snowstorm here, that lasted into the next day. From Aberdeen in Scotland came news of a "terrific snowstorm" on Feby. 10th. It was more difficult in those days to get such news, still my notebook has a fair number of instances where the weather was alike on both sides of the water. The radio now tells us when the planes are grounded in Britain, and often they are grounded here too.

I lately came across what claims to be "an unerring weather guide" constructed by the celebrated astronomer, Dr. Herschell. It is in the form of a table or schedule based upon the changes of the moon, and each prediction ought, I suppose, to be good for one week! So on Friday July 23rd. (Last Quarter) the table says "Fair." Saturday, July 31st (New Moon) Fair. August 8th Fair? —that just gets by! Aug. 15, Variable. Aug. 22, showery. Aug. 30 Variable. Now we'll wait and see!

Combined Standing Fields and THRESHED GRAIN COMPETITION 1943

PRIZES FOR

Fields of Oats, Wheat and Barley

Rules and Regulations

1. A Field of Oats shall consist of at least five acres, or WHEAT and BARLEY three acres.
2. An entry fee of $1.00 shall be charged for each 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 3rd, 1943.
5. ELIGIBILITY OF SEED: 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

7-30-3i.

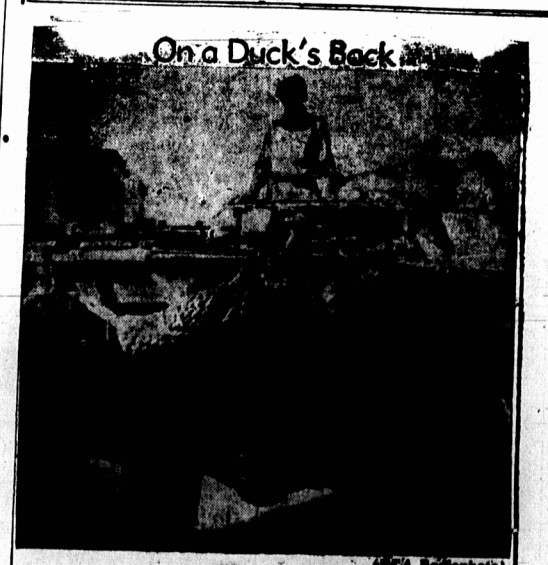
SALE OF REGISTERED YORKSHIRES

The P.E.I. Swine Breeders Association will conduct an auction sale of registered boars and sows of breeding age at the Swine Building, Exhibition Grounds, Charlottetown, on Wednesday forenoon, August 11th, 1943.

Sale will commence promptly at 10:30 a.m. Boars and sows to be offered in this sale will be judged in the regular Exhibition classes, judging to commence at 9:00 a.m. All boars offered for sale will be from sows qualified in Advanced Registry.

Farmers and farm organizations interested in purchasing quality foundation breeding stock, selected from leading Island swine herds, should endeavour to be present at this sale. Further detailed information may be obtained by writing to S. D. Irvine, Secretary, P.E.I. Swine Breeders Association, Box 489, Charlottetown.

On a Duck's Back



Beret-topped Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery, usually pictured atop a tank's turret, here is seen riding one of the Army's new Ducks (amphibious trucks) as his Eighth Army moves northward in Sicily. (NEA Radiophoto)

Not a multi-armed Siamese goddess, but a group of exercising WAAFs in England makes this complex picture of flying feet and fingers.