

FOR FARMERS' STOCK BREEDERS AND GARDENERS

NEWSY NOTES

BY AGMCOOLA

A NATURALIST'S CALENDAR

Fog, rain then snow, Nov. 12, 1922. "A wild day!" Temperature 16 degrees above in the shade, at 8 a. m., Nov. 17, 1916. "First real winter's day." Nov. 17, 1924, a snowy landscape. Wind W., snow going, lovely and warm, Nov. 18, 1917; Nov. was a rather fine month that year. On Nov. 18, 1929 a slight earthquake was felt in Charlottetown at 4:32 p. m., but no damage.

Nov. 19, 1930, our spring was dry; City was short of water and had only two days' supply on hand. Robins observed, Nov. 20, 1921: on this day Parula, Starlings, Matricaria (or Pineapple Weed) and Bluebells in bloom.

Hollyhock, Daisy, and Nasturtium still making a show, Nov. 22, 1923. The lovely day tempted out a few "lame" bees. Nov. 22, 1925. Buttercup (R. acris) still bloom Nov. 24, 1913. High wind, N. W. by N., Nov. 28, 1918; occasional drift and ground frozen hard by night fall. Temperature 2 deg. above, at 8 a. m., but landscape snow-clad.

Local Time of Sunrise and Sunset in November. Latitude 46 degrees N.—Nov. 2nd, 6.41 a. m., 4.55 p. m.—7th, 6.48, 4.38—12th, 6.55, 4.32—17th, 7.02, 4.27.—22nd, 7.09, 4.22—27th, 7.16, 4.19.—To convert the above to Georgetown, time add 11 minutes for Georgetown, 12 min. for Charlottetown, and 16 min. for Tignish.

GEOFFREY OF MONMOUTH (5) But then was firmly established as King of Britain, to which he had given his own name, according to Geoffrey. (That derivation is rejected by some, at least of the believers in "British Israel" theory. To them, the word British means "man of the Covenant"—which is exactly its meaning in the Hebrew tongue. The description, however, is not proven, as the Scottish say!) Twenty-four years later Brut died, and his three sons Loeline, Camber, and Albanact, shared the island amongst them.

Loeline secured the middle part of the island which afterwards became Leogria; Camber had what is now Wales but was then called Cambria; whilst Albanact had the country called in our day Scotland, but which he called Albany after himself. Interesting but not conclusive!

Nine generations of Kings passed away, doing some fighting, becoming kings, and King Lear came to the throne "and ruled the country in manly fashion for three score years." His history is substantially the same as narrated by Shakespeare, except that he feigns sickness when he seeks out Cordelia, and there is no mention of insanity. With the aid of his son-in-law, he defeats the forces of his two contentious daughters, Goneril and Regan, and secures the Kingdom of Britain to Cordelia.

After Lear, another long list of Kings brings us to what is known as the Roman Period, ushered in by the invasion of Julius Caesar. Caesar's first expedition was opposed by King Cassibelanus, who defeated the Romans in a pitched battle, and forced Caesar to withdraw to Gaul. Two years after (I follow Geoffrey's version) the Roman leader embarked a "small fleet" of the King and "did wash him in baptism" and converted him unto Christ. "On this the people of all the nations around" followed the King's example, and were made partakers of the Kingdom of Heaven. Thus the land was purged of the idolatry of the Romans, and their temples became the churches of the new faith. Bishops and Archbishops took the place of

Stallion in Service Kalmuck 2.15%, Sired by Peter the Great 2.07% out of Ester Bells 2.08%, second dam, Expressive 2.15%, dam of Atlantic Express 2.07%, Grand dam of Lord Jim (3) 2.09%.

Kalmuck has less than fifty colts broken and is the sire of seven colts—Bonapart 2.07%, Bonnie Gift 2.14%, Millie Kalmuck (3) 2.14%, Maritime Record, Guy Kalmuck (2) 2.23%, Maritime Record Dizzle Dean (2) 2.23%, Arky Kalmuck (2) 2.31, Raymond's (2) 2.31 and four pacers—Margaret's Son 2.20%, Let's Kalmuck (4) 2.14%, Maritime Record Miss Victoria (2) 2.26% and Leland (2) 2.28.

Kalmuck will stand at owner's stable, for \$20.00 to insure. Mares at owner's risk.

WILLARD KELLY, Southport.

VAUGHAN H. GROOM, Manager for P. E. I. Summerside.

TRASK Well Co. Ltd. 1-34-5-18-19-22-24-26-29-31-6-2-5.



WHAT IS HOME WITHOUT A GARDEN?

Blue is a favorite color in the garden, and pure blue one of the rarest tones of nature. The annual border needs its blues to balance the color scale and to add a cool touch during the hot months of summer.

BLUE FLOWERS FOR COOL SUMMER EVENINGS The crown of the whole school year was Examination Day. Some time before the Clerk to the Board had received notice that the Government Inspector would visit the school on an appointed day, and as the Inspector's report influenced the amount of the "Government Grant" from the public taxes, all was to be done to give him a favorable impression. When he arrived the children were on their good "Sunday best." The Inspector would come into the class room, listen to the instruction given for the space of ten minutes or so, then he would take the class himself and ask them questions from the whole range of subjects taught. Then, with scarcely a word to the pupil-teacher, he would be away to the next class room. Any criticism of teacher or method was made to the Headmaster, who saw to it, in due course.



Annual Larkspur. One of the Best Blue Flowers

We have an excellent blue in the Chinese forget-me-not, cynoglossum amabile, listed as a biennial but blooming as an annual from sowing early outdoors. It has deep and in-

probable fatal results. Cattle guards at crossing are a real deterrent, and, in fact, cows have been known to break down fences in their efforts to gain access to the right of way.

About 1925 Sodium Chlorate was introduced as an effective weed killer. However, while non-poisonous, it unfortunately has another weakness which renders it extremely hazardous. By itself, Sodium Chlorate is not dangerous, but when combined with organic matter such as wood, clothing or vegetation, it becomes extremely inflammable, igniting easily upon friction, and burning with extreme rapidity. In spite of extreme care, fires following the use of Sodium Chlorate are all too numerous and have resulted not only in heavy property loss, but also in painful, and even fatal injuries to workmen.

Until railways had adopted potential users could be assured of a reasonably safe and efficient chemical, it follows that this method of weed control could not be widely adopted. Arsenical solutions are still used in areas where livestock is not found, but naturally such areas are limited. Sodium Chlorate has been tried, but sooner later its use is bound to end disastrously.

The development of a safe, non-poisonous weed killing chemical is due to the efforts of the Chipman Chemical Company, which holds patents on Ailox Non-Poisonous Weed Killer liquid solution, and on Alacide Powder. Both these products have as their base Sodium Chlorate, but combined with other ingredients which not only reduce the fire hazard to a minimum but also increase the weed killing efficiency of the Chlorate itself. These two products are, to the writer's knowledge, the only ones used by the two large Canadian railways, as well as many smaller lines.

The spraying of railroad track is an operation requiring special equipment and experienced operators who work closely with railway officials to see that the chemical is applied to the best advantage. A spray train consists of a flat car on which is assembled the necessary pumping apparatus, and as the front of a series of nozzles capable of spraying widths of ten to sixteen feet, depending upon the width of the ballasted section of the railroad.

Immediately behind the flat car, and connected to the pump by means of 4" hose are two tank cars, known as solution cars, following these are two tank cars which contain the concentrated chemical as shipped from the contractor's factory. The locomotive pushes the outfit along so that the operator always has a clear view of the track.

The solution applied to the track consists of 4 to 5 parts of water to 1 of concentrate, the latter being transferred to the solution cars by means of air pressure supplied by the locomotive, and the water procured from the railway water tanks. A spray operates at a speed of approximately 20 miles an hour, and it is frequently possible to treat as much as 10 miles in a day. The two solution cars contain sufficient chemical to spray from 25 to 35 miles, depending upon growth conditions. The nozzle control is such that if clean sections of track are encountered no chemical is applied.

Until 1926 the only chemical used to any extent by American railways was a caustic solution of Arsenic. This met all conditions except one. The raw materials were cheap and easily procured, it was non-corrosive, and it presented no fire hazard—BUT—it is extremely poisonous, and when applied to vegetation develops a peculiar sweetish odor not unlike new mown hay, which is most attractive to cattle. The result is that livestock grazing near treated sections of track will leave their perfectly safe and nourishing pasture to gorge themselves on the poisonous growth, with the inevitable

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TIMELY NOTES ON TOPICS CONNECTED WITH Silver Fox Farming

Fox stealing has not been confined to this Province. New Brunswick has had some experience too and there is a trial going on now of a party charged with stealing two silver black foxes from the ranch of Mrs. Isabel Powell, Dover.

Pines totalling \$225 were imposed on Max Rose, fur and hide dealer of Woodstock, N.B., in the police court there last Wednesday, when he pleaded guilty to having beaver skins in his possession illegally. The charges were laid as a result of a seizure of eighteen beaver pelts by Forest Ranger Guy Welsh in a local garage. The skins were confiscated by the Crown.

Had a pleasant visit Wednesday from J. W. Calbeck, Summerside, one of the foremost live stock breeders this Province has ever produced, and a top-notch foxman as well. Mr. Calbeck looked better than I have seen him for the

For example, it is often the case that weed growth on the shoulders of the roadbed is quite heavy, while there is none between the rails. In such cases the centre nozzles can be closed. With all nozzles open the discharge is approximately 600 gallons per mile, or the equivalent of 100 gallons of concentrate when using a 5 to 1 solution.

It is not claimed that an application of chemical will entirely destroy all weed growth, but experience has definitely proved that the first treatment will kill a high percentage of the weeds, and so weaken the most resistant types that a second treatment the following year will give comparatively clean tracks. There is, of course, the problem of seedling growth. Seeds blown onto the track will take root and produced weeds but these are not permitted to become too well established they can be eradicated at a relatively low expense.

The cost of chemical weed killer as above described is from \$35.00 to \$40.00 per mile for the first treatment. One Canadian railway which has followed a carefully planned program for the past ten years is now keeping its track in cleaner condition than ever before at an average cost of about \$20.00 per mile, which represents a saving of over \$40.00 per miles as compared to hand weeding costs.

The eastern part of Kings County was a bit late going into fox farming, but it has been spreading considerably the past two or three years. At Fortune Bridge, E. S. Johnston and son Sam have a fine ranch stocked with high-class registered animals. I understand their production this year is in the neighborhood of 200 pups and that they have every expectation of a most successful season.

At Cape Traverse, Douglas Bell has a record turn-out, as from 41 females he had 178 living pups; 180 were born, two were lost through accident, five females missed. It is interesting to note the way his production runs. One litter of eight, six litters of seven, eleven litters of six, five litters of five, five of four, five of three, one of two and two of one. Twelve of the females were 1936 pups.

I had a letter from a rancher last evening as follows: "The crop around here is away below average and I think that most of the trouble is on account of ranchers keeping their females in small pens where they do not get sufficient exercise. This causes weakness in the pups and they do not have enough vitality to nurse properly and die between the ages of two and four days. Ranchers who have their foxes in open wire pens around here are having the best increase."

From another entirely different section of the Island I had a verbal statement this week to the same effect. The rancher said: "I was compelled on account of keeping over some extra foxes to use some very small pens, and as we are liberal feeders the females got pretty fat. These nearly all lost their litters; pups would live two, three or perhaps five days and then pass out. In the larger pens we had very little difficulty."

I believe it would be well for our ranchers to make a note of these experiences for another year. In our own ranch where the foxes are in open pens 25 x 25, we have lost very few litters out of some 425 born. In fact it has been the best season in that respect we have ever known. Of course we have quite a number of small litters and some of the females miss-

past fifteen years, and stated himself that he never felt better. One of the best foxes I ever owned was purchased from Mr. Calbeck, and the influence of that fox continues down to the present day. In fact, most any high class pelt or fox in our ranch usually traces in blood to "Joe Calbeck" as we call him. While fox ranchers cannot be accused of emotionalism, yet it was with a true pang of regret that I sanctioned the pelting of that wonderful fox, and although he was ten years of age his pelt brought over \$200.

Mr. Calbeck's fox activities are now divided between Summerside and a ranch he is interested in in Pennsylvania. From the original foxes sent there seven or eight years ago a strain of beautiful animals has developed, and the venture is on a paying basis. The cost of feed there is not one-quarter of what it is in Prince Edward Island, and as that makes up the largest part of a ranch budget it can be seen that fur farming operations south of the line—given good stock and suitable climatic conditions—is a pretty sure thing financially.

Raul Raymond, proprietor of Swissvale Fox Ranch, Southport, decided last fall that he would diversify his fur farming operations by the addition of a number of tricos of milk. With characteristic Swiss thoroughness he investigated various ranches, finally picking on one that was highly recommended to him by a number of reliable parties. Ten females and five males arrived here in December and were suitably housed. The other day, meeting Mr. Raymond I inquired what his milk luck was. Here it is—one litter of two, two litters of three, one of five, two litters of six, four litters of four, totalling 41 kits out of ten females—rather a wonderful record, considering the fact that Mr. Raymond had no experience with milk previous to this shipment.

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When you feed grain, shorts, etc., it takes 1050 lbs. to feed a pig from weaning to market (according to actual tests at the Alberta Experimental Station on 204 head of hogs). At today's prices this amount of feed costs you \$21.00 which is \$3.00 more than a finished hog is worth. On this plan it takes 6 to 6 1/2 months to finish your pigs for market. You have to stop feed which requires a lot of time and labor.

Compare this with the new Purina Plan—\$13.50 total feed cost from weaning to market; all the feed is fed dry in a self feeder, which saves an endless amount of work and your pigs go to market a month sooner at 5 to 5 1/2 months of age, a higher percentage grade as selects, bringing you an additional premium.

Here is the Purina Plan: When pigs are three weeks feed Pig Startena Checkers DRY in trough placed in a creep where the sow can't get to the feed. Keep Pig Startena Checkers and fresh drinking water before the pigs all the time until they are 10 weeks old. Then change to Purina Pig Growena feeding it DRY in a self feeder. Keep the Growena and fresh drinking water before your pigs continually from 10 weeks to market. If pigs are 10 weeks old now start them on Pig Growena and carry them through on it to market.

Amounts of feed required per pig from 2 weeks to market are only 500 lbs. of feed and a total feed cost of only \$13.50 per head. These figures are based on feeding tests, the results of which have been published in the farm papers.

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Watch locals in following issues for news of feeders using Pig Growena.

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ed matings, so our experience and those of the parties who have written in seems to bear out the fact that where small pens are used the females should be given smaller quantities of feed, otherwise they will get too fat and become indolent through lack of exercise.

This is the season when fish is plentiful and no doubt if you are near where the commodity abounds you have been canvassed for orders. Ranchers like Lowell Hancock were very enthusiastic about it last season and it appears the schedule in certain parts of Nova Scotia. Claim is made that it grows larger, pups, probably through the phosphorus and calcium which are among the constituents of fish. It has its protein as well and therefore to some extent will take the place of meat.

Our own experience last year was that after feeding raw fish for some weeks ground up with meat and cereals in the proportion of about ten per cent of the evening feed, pups got very tired of it so we discontinued with the pups but continued feeding it to the adults until the latter part of August. It seems to the writer that raw fish is rather indigestible and perhaps a bit nauseating to the stomach, so this year we are cooking it and we think it will solve the difficulty and that our foxes will not have any objections to it in the new form.

We have lost two or three pups recently in our ranch that had attained the age of nearly six weeks. One had its head bitten off and another was found soon after death and appeared bloated. No doubt both deaths were caused by bloating. As we had had no previous trouble of that kind we made a careful investigation and came to the conclusion it was caused by too great a proportion of fat on the tripe, horse meat and fresh beef we were using.

We looked over our supply yesterday and from one quarter of fresh beef cut off 22 pounds of fat. We also cut off about 20 pounds of fat from a hundred pound box of horse meat and 10 pounds from a fifty pound box of tripe. The chap that supplied meat took back the fat as part payment, but we have no way of disposing of the fat from the horse meat and tripe. As horse meat is a comparatively cheap food and a good one there is nothing much we can do about it other than continue its use, cutting off the fat portions. We intend to switch to other kinds of tripe and experiment to see if they are as suitable. Most of the tripe coming in now

A LARGE PUP CROP ROYAL FOX FEED

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Nicholson's Fox Health

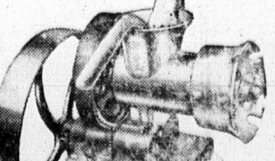


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Start feeding "Nicholson's Fox Health" day to your vixens with litters and pave the way to superior Pups and Peltis. Try it, this year and see how fast your Pups will develop strong sturdy frames, good hard bones and splendid Peltis. This condition powder is vitaminized and mineralized and is popular with Foxmen as a conditioner for their Pups. This powder is put up fresh as ordered. Price 1-1/2 lb box \$1.50 delivered at your mail box. Can supply any quantity.

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