

# FOR FARMERS, STOCK BREEDERS AND GARDENERS

## TIMELY NOTES ON TOPICS CONNECTED WITH Silver Fox Farming



Clifford Rogers, President of the Silver Fox Exhibitors' Association was in Charlottetown on Wednesday attending the annual meeting of the Canadian Legion and also making arrangements for the fox field day which will be held on the grounds of Robert Baker, North Bedouque, Wednesday afternoon, August 13th.

The program will consist of an introduction of speakers by the President, the speakers being limited to fifteen minutes. It is planned to have men acquainted with various problems of the fox industry give some of their own experiences and there will also be demonstrations of a practical nature. Printed programs will be distributed to the foxmen and the Holman Sound System will be in operation.

Everyone is expected to bring lunch with them and cups. Tea, sugar and cream will be provided. Jack Wright will be in charge of the children's sports, which will take place on the beach. Suitable prizes will be given to the winners. Entertained with the talks will be vaudeville, catering to the less serious part of the foxmen's natures. It will be an afternoon of pleasure and profit for all who attend.

This province has a notable visitor last week in L. B. Phillips of Bartlesville, Oklahoma. Mr. Phillips is the founder of the Phillips Petroleum Company, one of the largest producing and distributing gasoline and oil companies in America. He has visited almost every part of this continent, even to the remotest parts of the North.

A man of very inquiring mind he likes to get at the bottom of things, and in a visit paid to a well-known fox ranch he asked questions that brought out a lot of information. To show our breeders how observant he is, when visiting the feed house he mentioned the points necessary in purchasing beef, the care that should be taken of tips, what to look out for with liver, etc. The writer was astounded and asked him where he got the information and found that he had read very carefully last week's notes in this paper!

Feed prices continue to climb. Tripe is now 5-12c or more, depending on the locality in which it is purchased. Discussing this matter with some others yesterday, information was brought out that the freight rate on foxmeat is 2-1-4c per pound. This is the difficulty if we could by strong representations have the freight rate reduced to 1-1-4c we would be on the right track. It behooves us foxmen to get together and endeavor to have more favorable treatment given us in the matter of freight rates.

The Western foxman has an advantage of six dollars a pelt because of lower costs of feed alone. This is made up as follows: The average cost of feed for a pup per year including the cost of feeding his sire and dam is \$13.50. The Westerner can feed for six or seven dollars because he is in the zone from which the cattle are distributed and the bulk of the fox feed comes from.

A suggestion has been made that the Canadian National Fox Breeding Association, or some such organization, get in touch with the Government and import large quantities of rabbits next fall, providing a low price can be obtained. Shipments of Australian rabbits came here a few years ago and sold for twelve cents a pound. That price was O.K. then because we were selling live foxes but it would be too high today. No doubt

WILLIAM CONDON, 65 Queen Street, Charlottetown, P.E.I. Tel. 2-1-11, Nov. 22.

### Spinning and Weaving

Send me your wool to be spun into Yarn and give into Blankets. The charges are: single yarn 23 cents, doubled 26 cents per pound. Blankets \$2.00 and if unlaundered \$1.50; 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 spinner's name on all parcels and owner's name, address and instructions inside. Send by mail, or freight. Speedy price for washed wool with dirt and burrs picked out. Freight will be paid on 100 lb. lots.

Everything necessary for vigorous health, normal reproduction and the growth of fine coats of fur is contained in this revolutionary new concentrate. Has been fed successfully as high as 85% of the total ration. See your dealer, or write now and we will gladly send you evidence from satisfied users.

B-B Brand Fox Ration

So writes a leading Charlottetown fox farmer about B-B Brand Fox Ration. Other prominent P.E.I. ranchers testify in the same enthusiastic strain. For B-B Brand is a scientifically balanced ration containing MORE proteins, MORE vitamins and MORE mineral salts than any other ration.

Maritime-National Fish Limited  
Fox Feed Division - Halifax, N.S.

The firm that imported them made a big profit. If they could be brought here and sold for around five or six cents a pound there would be a ready market. Australian rabbits are packed under Government inspection and we have never heard of any trouble from that source.

There is a prejudice locally against feeding Western rabbits because they have epidemics of snuffles, and not very far away from the Canadian border there have been authentic cases of tularemia. The Western fox farmer goes on his placid way, feeding them and getting the best of results. For him there is no anxiety complex and perhaps he is right.

If you have not dosed your pups for hookworms, perhaps it would be well for you to look them over and if you see any that are not thriving as they should, test them or have them tested, or if you do not wish to go to that trouble, pill them with eight minim Nema capsules.

The writer has a talk the early part of the week with one of the best breeders in the vicinity of Charlottetown, not a large breeder, but a man who has consistently produced good foxes. He said substantially as follows: I read in your notes where you were dosing your pups for hookworm. I had not done so for several years but thought perhaps there might be some necessity. I took samples and had them put under the "scope" and found they every pup from which I had taken a sample showed plenty of hookworm eggs. I am now convinced that they all need treatment and am going right ahead with it.

In last week's issue we mentioned that Chastek, one of the Western states, says that board floors do not give immunity from worms and he is right. They help, particularly if kept well disinfected and cleaned frequently. To simply put foxes on board floors and then come to the conclusion that you have solved your parasitic trouble is poor logic.

The high price of tripe will probably swing breeders to using more red meats such as beef, hearts, cheek meat and horse meat. We cannot see why these meats should not be perfectly satisfactory, at least until well on in September. The theory that red meats are more liable to cause off-colored pelts is correct, then in September a change should be made to tripe, or at least two-thirds of the feed should be tripe. Foxes that are being kept for breeding purposes, however, should not be deprived of red meat or horse meat as they are necessary in order to get the best breeding results.

Their Excellencies the Earl and Countess Bessborough, His Honor Lieutenant-Governor DeBolis and party, were visitors at Vimy Ranch last Saturday. It was painted, trimmed and cleaned up in first class shape for the occasion and many made. Perhaps we foxmen do not realize as much as we should the importance of keeping our properties up to scratch. The writer has formed the resolution that in future our ranch will always be "ready for inspection."

The new President of the Fox Exhibitors Association, Clifford Rogers, is taking hold in great style. He has youth, energy and plenty of vitality, notwithstanding that he spent several years overseas, being one of the first to volunteer. With Secretary Shaw he is planning on great things for the fox show and the foxmen have had their picnic, but this is the first fox picnic that we know of in this province, although they are a regular event in Ontario and Quebec.

A query came to the writer a few days ago regarding the best method of stimulating the "shedding" of adult foxes. In our opinion the way to do so would be to feed some milk in that diet, which would be laxative to increase the amount of greens such as lettuce or Swiss chard and to add small quantity of linseed meal to the feed, care being taken that it is cut out later on when the new

### The Seed Situation

Red Clover, Alsike and Timothy

Canadian imports of red clover seed for the year ending June 30 last were 709,494 lbs. and only 5,674 lbs. for the previous year; alsike imports 652,577 lbs. against 302 lbs. in 1934. While timothy seed imports were only 149,584 lbs. against 3,450,879 lbs. for the year ending June 30, 1934. The 1934 Canadian crops of red clover and alsike seed were almost a failure and had to be supplemented by imports from the United States, Great Britain, Poland and New Zealand. The United States formerly supplied most of the timothy seed for use in Canada, but under the protection of a Canadian tariff of 2 cents per lb. and an excise tax of 3 per cent, timothy seed production in Canada has shown a remarkable increase, particularly in Quebec, Eastern Ontario and the Maritime Provinces. Some Canadian timothy seed was even exported to the United States last season to supply the shortage there caused by the great drought of 1934.

Crop conditions in the United States are much better this season and the price for American timothy seed is now 1-2 cents per lb. at Chicago. Canadian prospects for timothy seed are generally excellent, except in Southern Alberta, but with a large hay carryover in Quebec and Northern Ontario and a fair hay crop in all Eastern Canada, this season, good timothy fields, relatively free from couch, ox-eye daisy, perennial sow thistle, Canada thistle, rib grass, sheep sorrel, cinquefoil, chickweed, yarrow and common plantain, may give better returns if allowed to ripen and harvested for seed. Red clover seed prospects are only fair in both the United States and Canada, and the alsike crop is small in Canada. Prices will probably be good for these seeds. The first growth of early or common red is cut early and the second growth of late or mammoth is the seed crop. Late alfalfa does not give a second cut, and most of the Canadian seed is grown in Northern Ontario. The alsike crop is allowed to ripen for seed if relatively free from noxious weeds.

Power seed cleaners are now generally available to farmers at a reasonable cost for cleaning to grades No. 1, No. 2 or No. 3. There are 5 seed cleaning centers in P.E.I., 8 in N.S. and 2 in N.B., and many farmers have equipped their fanning mills with timothy and clover cleaners. The Dominion Seed Branch, Sackville, N.B., tests 3 samples free of charge each year for any person or firm. Two ounces representative of the lot are required for clover and timothy seed. Mark the unsealed package SEED SAMPLE with name and address, and prepay postage. A pound sample is required for trial cleaning. If the sender wishes advice as to the best seeds to use for raising the seed grade.

The Dominion Seed Branch also provides clover and timothy seed crop inspection service if application is received immediately, as follows: Gordon MacMillan, Charlottetown, P.E.I.; Island; Dominion Seed Branch, Sackville, N.B.; Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. The inspection charge for this service is worked out on the basis of cost, to include the Inspector's salary and travelling expenses. This charge policy is available to groups of not less than 10 farmers in a seed production center, located within a radius of about 7 miles, and growing the same kind of seed. Other scattered farmers are charged 10 cents per inspection visit, except for field root and vegetable seed crops which are free. Official inspection of these seed crops is not compulsory, but Seed Inspectors are experienced in advising farmers as to the suitability of the crops for seed, and issue Seed Crop Certificates which are necessary if the growers or dealers wish the cleaned seed to be officially certified and sealed according to seed grades.

Parasites may also prevent shedding out. If the fox is badly infested with hookworm or lungworm, the coat is sure to be dry. In that case treatment with Nemacapsules and place on a board floor. Give second treatment in ten days. Adults should be given sixteen minim capsules; follow with laxative feed containing milk, vegetables and greens, red meat and tripe.

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Continued on Page 13

## NEWSY NOTES

BY AGRICOLA

### Tomato Troubles

Blossom-end rot is, however, not the immediate result of a fungoid infection, but is caused by irregularities in the water supply, says Prof. G. H. Berkeley, of St. Catharines, Ontario, who has published an instructive Bulletin on Tomato Diseases. When a long spell of dry weather is followed by excessive moisture, a sap-pressure is set up which ruptures the soft tissues at the tip of the fruit. The injury to the tissue allows the entrance of fungi or bacteria or both, and sets up a definite black rot, dry and leathery. The fruit instead of being more or less spherical, is flattened below, and the eye at once picks out the injured tomato.

If the conclusion of this scientist is correct, nothing can be done to control the "disease," for we have not yet learnt to control the seasons! All we can do is to recall Josh Billings' advice (Grin and bear it). Another disease, the Late Blight, which is so serious a pest to the potatoes, was mentioned. I have also seen this on my tomatoes, generally on the leaves, but never very bad. Spraying with Bordeaux mixture is said to be effective, but I imagine it would stain the fruit? In my hot-house in the Old Country I controlled leaf diseases of tomatoes with a compound called "Liver of Sulphur," dissolved in water and used as a spray. This did not discolor the tomatoes, and was highly efficient against leaf diseases. The chemical I found afterwards was also known as Tersulphuret of Potassium; it does not seem to be used in Canada.

The Bulletin on Tomato Diseases may be had, free, from the Publications Branch, Ottawa.

### Ants in the Garden

Ants are generally considered to be a kind of harmless nuisance, sometimes invading the pantry, and sometimes making ant-hills on the lawn. Most pamphlets tell us to "dig" the ant-hills by means of bludgeoning and other chemical means, but the average gardener has not the equipment necessary to do this successfully. He need not give up, however, since the method practised by the writer acts just as well. Procure a packet of poison "fly-pads" (there is a well-known brand advertised in most magazines) and about a teaspoonful of the powder. Put one of the quarters into a saucer, put on it a level teaspoonful of sugar, and enough water to dissolve the sugar. Examine after a while and if the pad has absorbed all the water add a little more. The "toxic fluid" in the saucer should be about a teaspoonful. Put the saucer near the place where the ants appear to frequent, and place an inverted strawberry box over it to protect the poison from rain or sun. Place a stone or two on the box, so that it does not blow off.

The ants will quickly come to the bait, probably attracted by the smell; and after will disappear, poisoned by the fatal beverage! There is much yet to be learned about the activities of these little creatures, which are not as harmless as many suppose. I have a golden willow of the pendula variety, and the black carpenter ants follow that bore tunnels in old spruce trees—have it all covered with wounds where they bite through the bark to get at the sap. The wounds afterward heal into black patches which mar the look of the branches.

The little red ants will be found with the black and aphids. They protect these aphids and carry them to new pastures, as I have observed; thus spreading the infestation. They also stable them underground on the roots of plants, all for the sake of the honey-dew secretion. The ants take toll of some crops by biting round the collar of the plants; this appears to be done in search of moisture and is specially noticeable in dry seasons.

### Ament Hobbies

The writer of that interesting column on Books, Art and Music, tells us that a New York bookbinder is giving prizes in a Hobby Contest, for children under 15 years of age. There are three "hobbies" mentioned for the competition: (1) the best example of soap sculpture—like our plasticine—(2) the best dressed international doll, and (3) the best ship. A young visitor from the U.S.A. tells me that singing is very much in vogue in the schools there. Solfa singing is well known and practised, but of late the public taste has rather run to "hobbies," and there has been a demand for less singing, and more time to be expended in encouraging children's hobbies. Having been connected with more or less educational matters for considerably over half a century I have observed that these two subjects impart more culture and give more lasting pleasure than regard as compulsory. Who was it that said "Let me make the ballads of a country and I don't care who makes the laws?" From the shrewdness of this remark I feel sure it was a native of the land of oaks. In our Impressionable school days we in the North were made to sing of love for our country, of perseverance of justice and honesty; and without

### Canada had first place in the British market in imports of wheat in the first six months of 1935 with 16,214,262 cwt. Argentina being second with 14,702,776. Australia third with 9,221,482 and Roumania fourth with 363,865. British imports of wheat have declined considerably in the last two years and in the first half of 1935 years by Canada amounted to 24,983,149 cwt., Australia 17,176,068 and the Argentina 13,477,969.

Canada was third in barley with 581,194 cwt., the Argentine being first with 1,385,987 and Roumania second with 789,630. Barley imports by the United Kingdom have also been declining but purchases from Canada have increased. In 1934 Canada was first in oats with 463,938 cwt. out of a total of 1,654,377. Imports of oats by Great Britain have declined from 2,760,473 in the same period two years ago but the requirements from Canada have increased from 695,201 cwt. Canada was first in wheat flour with 1,946,346 cwt., Australia being second with 775,287, France third with 577,206 and Italy fourth with 224,741.

Canada was second in the total grain and flour with a value of 7,787,902 pounds, Argentina being first with 8,848,183 pounds, Australia third with 3,072,733 and France fourth with 1,940,932 pounds. In 1934 Canada was second in wheat flour with 1,946,346 cwt., Australia being second with 775,287, France third with 577,206 and Italy fourth with 224,741.

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## Canada's Place In The British Market

BY AGRICOLA

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United States being first with 49,979,219 pounds, British India third with 3,932,115 and South Africa fourth with 3,502,321. Canada was first in copper ore with 8,723 tons, Spain being second with 1,429.

Canada was second in wood and timber with 1,900,696 pounds, United States being first with 2,040,426 pounds, Finland third with 1,699,116 pounds, Sweden fourth with 1,583,068 and Soviet Russia fifth with 1,468,643 pounds.

Canada was second in hides and skins with a value of 918,851 pounds, United States being first with 1,496,430 pounds, Soviet Russia third with 591,752 pounds, and Canada second with 26,879 tons, United States being first with 28,130. In the two previous years Canada was far ahead of all other countries with that commodity.

Canada was first in copper rods and sections, wire, etc., with 90,339 cwt. out of a total of 90,876. Canada was second in pig lead with 47,292 tons, Australia being first with 92,028, British India third with 24,050 and Mexico fourth with 8,350.

Canada was first in zinc with 49,222 tons, Belgium being second with 12,139, Australia third with 5,975. Canada was first in the total of non-ferrous metals and manufactures, with a value of 3,139,494 pounds, Chile being second with 1,926,374 pounds, Australia third with 1,302,583 pounds, Northern Rhodesia fourth with 1,246,188 pounds and United States fifth with 1,181,057 pounds.

Canada was third in machinery with a value of 418,369 pounds, United States being first with 2,959,420 pounds, Germany second with 1,759,767 pounds. Canada was fourth in the total of manufactures of wood and timber with a value of 280,709 pounds, Finland being first with 626,405 pounds, Soviet Russia second with 457,780 pounds, United States third with 316,872 pounds.

Canada was first in patent leather with 6,288 cwt., United States second with 2,458, Germany third with 590. Canada was second in newsprint with 783,788 cwt., Newfoundland being first with 962,691, Finland third with 690,101, Norway fourth with 273,389.

Canada was fourth in the total of paper with a value of 693,611 pounds, Sweden being first with 1,325,239 pounds, Germany second with 842,906 pounds, Finland third with 751,989 pounds. Canada was first in rubber manufactures with a value of 297,978 pounds, Germany second with 108,497 pounds, United States third with 82,293 pounds, Japan fourth with 18,974 pounds.

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