A Page for the MODERN FARMER

- NEWSY NOTES -

By AGRICOLA

Charlemagne

Once before, a long time ago, the lights went out all over Europe, and remained so, not for years, but for centuries. Imperial Rome, so long "Mistress of the (known) World", had fallen; and barbarian tribes — we cannot call them nations — had swarmed down from the north and east, to ruin all the culture that yet lived in the dying Empire.

Finally out of the fragments of the Roman dominions arose a multitude of small states scattered in most confused manner over all Europe. We read of the Frankish Kingdom which embraced part of what are now France and Germany, and rose, by the wisdom and arms of its rulers, to the first place amongst all the states. We read of the vassal states of Burgundy and Allemania — the name by which all Germany is now known to some nations; Brittany, Aquitaine, Frisia, Bavaria and Thuringia, all yielded a loose allegiance to the Franks.

Around Pepin, King of the Franks, as many traditions and stories grouped themselves, as ever the Britons told of the better-known King Arthur. I recall that "The Boys' Own Paper" of my childhood days, familiarized us with these legends by running a serial—"The Adventures of King Pepin.") Pepin died in the year 768, and was succeeded by his son, whose name has come down to us as Charlemagne, i.e., Charles the Great.

This is the gigantic figure magnified by the darkness from which he emerged, that caused the historian Hallam to write: "He stands alone like a beacon upon a waste, or a rock in the broad ocean. His sceptre was as the bow of Ulysses, which could not be drawn by any weaker hand. In the dark ages of European history the reign of Charlemagne affords a solitary resting place between two long periods of turbulence and ignominy, deriving the advantages of contrast, both from that of the preceding dynasty, and of a posterity for whom he had formed an empire which they were unworthy and unequal to maintain."

The Franks, then, had attained a supremacy over most of the Germanic states and moreover, were the bulwark of Christianity in the west, the protectors of the Popes against the Greeks, the champions against the Saracens and heathen Saxons. This many-sided situation required a strong character to deal with it, and Charlemagne then but 26 years old, speedily gave proof of military genius and devotion to his kingly duties. His first task was to defeat and pacify Aquitaine which had risen in rebellion. In the year 772 commenced the great mission of his life, the conquest and conversion of the Saxons, a work that was only accomplished after thirty-two years of the fiercest fighting.

The Saxons were the last remnant of the old Germanic resistance to the Franks, and the last defenders of the religion of Odin against the onward progress of Christianity. One of Charlemagne's difficulties with them was the loose organization of their tribes; he had not much difficulty in compelling a temporary or partial subjection of their irregular forces but as they had no recognized central representative, it was difficult to make a fixed and universally accepted peace. In reply to Saxon encroachments on his eastern frontier he led an expedition into the ancient forest of Teutoburg — where the Saxons, centuries before had destroyed a Roman army to the last man. Here he stormed their fortress of Ehresburg, destroyed the temple of Odin, overthrew the mysterious and sacred column called the Irminsul, and forced the Saxons of Westphalia to submit.

The state of affairs in Italy now called Charlemagne to the south. Desiderius, King of the Lombards, had invaded the dominions of the Pope, and the Frankish King who was a strong adherent of the Church, marched to oppose him. The Franks were victorious, and Charlemagne placed the iron crown of Lombardy on his own head in 774. Taking advantage of his absence the Saxons expelled the Frankish garrisons and renewed their ravages on his frontiers. In the well-planned and swift campaigns Charles subjugated the whole Saxon confederation and many thousands of Saxon warriors submitted to be baptized. I have read that the King offered the alternative of death (by drowning) or baptism, and though I am naturally inclined, as most English are, to mercy, yet it would have been better for the world today if these Germanic warriors had perished.

Thinking that all was safe on the Saxon frontiers, Charlemagne crossed the Pyrenees into Spain and conquered the country as far as the Ebro. I have never discovered why he undertook this campaign, which had an unfortunate ending. He had led the main part of his army back through the mountain passes, but the rear-guard was attacked at the pass of Roncesvalles by the mountaineers (A.D. 778). The slaughter of the Franks and the death of their leader Roland in the pass, became the theme of song and romance for centuries after. (The minstrel Taillefer opened the battle of Hastings by riding before the Normans, singing "the Song of Roland", in 1066).

As Charles too: his way home, he was hastened by tidings that the Saxons were again in revolt; this time aided by the Danes. He made a lightning attack on his old foes and was easily victorious, but immediately he left the country his enemies rallied and renewed their encroachments. Charles turned back, defeated them at Verden (782), and this time slew his prisoners, 4,500 of them, in cold blood. (This authentic history will, I hope, be completed next week.)

Banff Goes Ahead

The Island Agriculturist of October 21st, gives an interesting account of the doings at the Banff National Park [illegible] summer (1944). As every Canadian knows, either by experience or by pictures, this park has magnificent scenery to attract the tourist, but those in charge a few years [illegible] decided that this could be supplemented by establishing a Summer School for artistic and cultural objects. Thus, for several past seasons the Extension Department of the University of Alberta has sponsored such a project, and this year 362 students drawn from all parts of Canada and the United States attended the classes, while it is believed that many more would have been present but for war conditions.

The school was held during the month of Augu and the subjects were sketching, painting, weaving and design, music, choral singing, and oral French. All branches of the theatrical profession were studied — acting, directing, staging methods, and the writing of plays. When peace comes it is proposed to add generably to the list of subjects. With regard to the teachers, there are both Canadians and Americans, and all are prominent in the arts they teach.

I recall with a great deal of pleasure my attendance at a Summer School held in Charlottetown many years ago. I was the oldest there, and doubtless excited the curiosity of the youngsters, for they crowded round my desk at the end of the lessons to see what I'd been doing!

The Mollusca Of P.E.I.

I have just compiled a list of the Mollusca of this Island, and I find that they number just **sixty species**. For the benefit of the uninitiated I may say they are shell-fish (except the Squid, which carries its shell inside), with either one shell—as the snail—or a shell in two parts, like the clam. The single-shelled kinds are **univalves** and those with two shells hinged together, are **bivalves**. Scientists give them other names, but we may come to that later.

The literature on the marine and freshwater shells of the Maritimes is decidedly scanty. Our one native writer, Francis Bain, a good all-round man with a delightful facility of expression, devotes two chapters of his "Natural History of P. E. I." to a short list of our Mollusca. That was published in 1890. He was anticipated in this by Prof. W. B. Dawson, who listed forty-three species in his report on the Geological Structure and Mineral Resources of Prince Edward Island, 1871." Dawson's list, however, gives no means of identifying the species, though it is extremely valuable in other respects.

"The Economic Mollusca of Acadia", by W. F. Ganong, 1889, gives a list of twenty genera, most of which are found in this Province. In addition to indicating the economic value of these shell-fish, Mr. Ganong gives a short and clear description of each, and often quotes historic facts relating to them. He also mentions "The Mollusca of Nova Scotia" published by J. Matthew Jones in 1887, but I presume that is long out of print.

It is from the three preceding works that I have drawn up the list of sixty Mollusca to be found here, mostly on our shores, though a few inhabit our brooks where, owing to their small size, they easily escape attention. (I am fairly observant in such matters, but own I got a bit of a surprise when Mr. Tom Stewart (son of Mr. H. Ronald Stewart) went down to our creek and returned with a handful of small translucent spiral shells taken from the bed of the brook!)

The next part of the task will be the harder: to collect specimens of all sixty, and to describe them so that the nature student may recognize them.

Natica Heros

A few days ago a friend brought me a large shell, which I pronounced to be **Natica heros** Say. (Thomas Say, who wrote between 1816 and 1840, is justly termed the "father of American conchology," the latter word meaning the science of shells).

This particular species was afterwards re-named **Lunatia heros** Adams, and is popularly known as the Round Whelk. Bain says: "The largest univalve of our shores is the large, globular Natica. On the sea coast the shells are much larger than in the rivers. The animal is carnivorous, preying on other shell fish. It has a very large foot by means of which it buries itself in the sand. The shell is closed with a spiral, horny operculum (lid). A beautiful little species, **N. triseriata**, with three rows of brown spots on its shell, is common, and may be seen crawling about in pools left by the tide."

The **Natica** just received is large, measuring 3.25 inches across, the aperture being 1.25 by 2.25 inches. Its very low spire gives it a somewhat spherical shape, and it has no sculpture of any kind except the simple "longitudinal" lines of growth. The aperture is simply rounded below without any signs of a channel. To the left of the aperture there is another tube-like cavity which runs right up into the spire. (Specimens 4 or 5 inches across have been taken).

The color of the **Natica** is from an ashy-grey to a yellowish-white, and mostly unpolished.

By means of its rasp-like "tongue" it drills a neat round hole (about 1-6th inch in diameter) into the shell of a clam, a mussel, or other victim, and then sucks the juices of the inmate **N. triseriata**, with three revolving chestnut bands, is now regarded as a smaller variety or form of **N. heros**.

Agricultural Conference At Ottawa Dec. 4-6

OTTAWA, Nov. 8 — (CP) — Agriculture Minister Gardiner announced today that the 12th Dominion-Provincial agricultural conference will be held in Ottawa Dec. 4-6, inclusive.

Farm production for 1945 will be discussed at the conference, to be attended by the principal officials of the Dominion and Provincial Departments of Agriculture and representatives of the Canadian Federation of Agriculture and other producer farm organizations.

A. M. Shaw, chairman, Agriculture Supplies Board, will be chairman.

CARE OF WINTER FARROWED PIGS

(Experimental Farm News)

Many hog raisers in recent years have reported the birth of blind pigs and also dead ones in various stages of decomposition. These symptoms indicate that the feed of the sow lacked Vitamin A.

Green grass or cured hay (preferable alfalfa) that has retained its green colour, will supply this essential food. In order to prevent these losses, hog producers should see that breeding stock have access to green pasture throughout the summer and well cured alfalfa hay during the winter months.

Since round worms are so general and retared the growth of pigs, precautions should be taken to prevent the little ones from becoming contaminated. The worm eggs are passed out of the sows intestines along with the manure, but are harmless for a period of at least ten days. It is advisable to put the mother into a disinfeced pen shortly after farrowing. As the eggs are difficult to destroy, a lye solution should be used in washing the pen The underline, at least, of the sow should be carefully washed with soap and water before pigs have a chance to suck. Otherwise they may swollow worm eggs that were attached to the sows teats at their first meal.

Suckling pigs, particularly those raised inside, should be given a dose of reduced iron on the tongue within two days of birth. After that, enough iron can generally be supplied by throwing in a chunk of earth sod each day. They will generally commence eating sod within a week of birth. It is a good precaution to mix a tablespoonful of iron sulphate to each pailful of earth in order to make sure that enough iron is present. Even when such precaution are taken the feeder should watch the little ones carefully and if they tend to become pale in the ears of body, or if they scour, give each another dose of reduced iron on the tongue.

TIMELY NOTES ON TOPICS CONNECTED WITH Silver Fox Farming

Three offerings of mink mutations will be made in January auctions, 1945, one Silver Blu Platinum Mink to be sold by the New York Auction Company, and two other new types "Bluefrost" and "Royal Koh-i-nur" Mink to be placed on sale at Lampson, Fraser & Huth, Inc. This was made known by the Mutation Mink Breeders' Association, Lake Geneva, Wisconsin. "Bluefrost" is a dark mink with silvery white top hairs scattered throughout the pelt, while the "Koh-i-nur" is snow white with a velling of black top hairs. It will be remembered that on January 20th, 1944, an offering of "Silver-Blus" numbering about 2,500 was sold by the New York Auction Company at the unheard of high of $265.00 for specimens and an average price of $147.29. It is expected that a heavier quantity of this article, possibly twice as many, will be offered this January.

The three mutations will be placed on show in matched bundles bearing special identification labels which the buyers or manufacturers will be urged to sew in each garment. The above items will show how the Mink Breeders' Association has "gone to town" in popularizing their new and attractive mutations of mink. They have advertised extensively and absolutely put to shame the efforts of the silver fox breeders of Canada and the United States, who lacking cohesion and direction have not been able to secure anything like commensurate results for their more desirable offerings. In "union is strength" and the fact that the mink breeders of the United States got together, forgot their petty jealousies and organized and placed their product on the map is a credit to them and a lesson to us that we have much to learn in the marketing of our product.

W. M. Ritchie, Chief Fur Grader, Ottawa, in an address to the Saskatchewan Provincial Fur Breeders a couple of weeks ago stated that while there was little change in the estimated number of pelts to be taken this year as compared with last year the reduction in fox pelts as compared with the number marketed in 1938 was around 60 per cent. In the case of mink skins, however, the increase as compared with 1943 was about 15 per cent.

Why is it, you will ask, that the mink breeders have been able to get very high prices for their product and not only that but to increase the number of pelts which they have put on the market in war years, while we—and we include the United States — have had to decrease the number of our foxes by 60 per cent in order to manage to drag along and exist, and why has the 1943 crop marketed in 1944 has been a drug on the market with possibly 50,000 pelts unsold in the United States and Canada and those sold recently at a decline of 36 1-3 per cent from January.

The reason is that we have not been properly organized and our product has not been properly advertised to the public. That and the taxes and restrictions which have been placed on furs by the United States and Dominion governments that have soured the manufacturers and retailers. Taking the line of least resistance they have gone in for mink in a big way, advertised them and displayed them in every way and have made money by doing so. Somehow, some way we will have to wake up, get more strength of organization and leadership and if necessary place a certain tax —which the mink people did— for advertising so as to bring before the public the desirability of wearing Silver Fox or its mutations.

The fur farmers of Manitoba met in Winnipeg recently and listened to an address by Dr. Robert G. Green of the University of Minnesota, a man whose career as a researcher in fur animal diseases is known throughout the world more particularly because of his development of a virus to control distemper in foxes. There has been an impression in the minds of Canadian scientists that it is dangerous to introduce Dr. Green's live viruses because these may follow the characteristic course of natural distemper outbreaks — that is the animals innoculated may transmit the disease to other animals and with each transmission, the disease may accumulate more virulent stages. For that reason the Dominion government has made it very difficult to bring Dr. Green's virus into Canada.

However, Dr. Green stated in his address in Winnipeg that such dangers are not present in the application of the distemperoid virus vaccine he has developed. He did state that one injection of this distemper virus vaccine will infect a fox with a symptomless form of distemper from which the fox readily recovers and from which it acquires immunity thereafter. Only in a few cases of animals highly susceptible to distemper will there be exceptions to this rule.

He emphasized the importance of early and accurate diagnosis. The rancher who has trouble on his ranch should not be ashamed of that trouble. Contrary to popular opinion it is not the result of a dirty ranch. It is the result of an infection which may have been received from any source, therefore the rancher should immediately report the outbreak of the disease to the government and to his veterinarian. From then on the disease may be handled with efficiency and with a minimum loss. There is no reason to regard distemper as a disease which must run its course and take an enormous toll of the stock on any ranch. Many unnecessary losses have been suffered by Canadian ranchers through delay in reporting their troubles.

The visit of Dr. Green to Manitoba was no doubt inspired by the outbreak of distemper in fox ranches which we understand occurred in that province some time ago. The positive statement that the Doctor has made gives us all hope that this disease, the bane of the fox farmer, can be controlled. It is to be hoped that the distemperoid virus which the Doctor manufactures, can be obtained at a reasonable price and permission to use it can also be had from the Dominion government. That being so our worries will be considerably lessened another season.

The present dog distemper situation locally seems to be brightening. In Summerside we understand it has pretty well run its course, but in Charlottetown there are new cases showing up from time to time and it will not likely be all cleared up until the end of December. While some have criticized the stand taken by the Silver Fox Breeders' and Exhibitors' Association in calling off the show, and by us in giving publicity to the disease being in our midst, we are confident that the majority of fox ranchers will agree with us that an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure — particularly where the cure is not available — and knowing our enemy it enabled us to take precautions against it. Fox shows have been cancelled in other parts of Canada although the statement was not specifically on account of distemper but we know that distemper was the contributing cause.

We do not believe that any ill effects to ranchers have accrued through this publicity, in fact we believe just the opposite, that buyers knowing that precautions have been taken by ranchers and having been assured by said ranchers that their foxes are free of all trouble and disease, have been quite willing to go in and buy, and they have bought. Indeed, we learn that some western ranchers are practically sold out of foxes right now. Of course these are new types and have had the call for that reason.

Lt.-Colonel R. H. MacDonald, D.S.O., M.C., one of the most prominent physicians in western Canada, whose home is in Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, is paying a short visit to friends and relatives in this Province. Dr. MacDonald had a marvellous record in the last war, as his decorations show, and has since become just as famous as a surgeon. However, it is as a fox rancher that we are mostly interested and in that capacity he has also excelled. His platinums, white-faces and other mutations as well as silvers, have won many awards at Western shows, but it is the Colonel's genial manner that perhaps is the most captivating influence he has and we were delighted indeed to have him think of us and pay us a short visit prior to his return.

Many questions are being asked about pearl platinums and their mutations so we are pleased to furnish our readers with a clear statement regarding these new types and their variations, handed us by T. Gordon Ives of this city.

How Can I Breed Pearl Platinums or Blue Foxes

There are three ways open for the breeder—

1st: Buy Pearl Platinums males and females.

2nd: Buy half bred Pearl Platinum females and Blue males.

3rd: Buy Pearl Platinum males and breed up from your Standard Silver females.

This 1st plan will give you Pearl Platinum pups first year. 2nd plan will produce about 60 per cent Pearl Platinum and 40 per cent Silvers that are carriers of the Pearl Platinum blood. The progeny from this mating if mated to Pearl Platinum will produce 60 per cent Pearl Platinum and 40 per cent Silvers. The Silvers from this mating are Pearl Platinum carriers. 3rd plan: Mate your Pearl Platinum males to Standard Silver females—the 1st cross in appearance are all Silvers, but they are all carriers of the Pearl Platinum blood, and the progeny of this mating if crossed again with Pearl Platinum will produce about 60 per cent Pearl Platinum and 40 per cent Silvers. Silvers from this mating are carriers of Pearl Platinum blood. Once you have produced Pearl Platinums either from Pearl Platinum parents or produced from half-bred females, they will always produce Pearl Platinum true to form if Pearl Platinums are mated together.

To Produce Pearlatinas

Breed your white faced females to Pearl Platinum males and you will get from 26 per cent to 50 per cent white faced pups, the balance silver pups. All pups from this mating are carriers of the Pearl Platinum blood but only the white marked pups if mated to Pearl Platinum will produce about 25 per cent Pearlatina, 25 per cent Pearl Platinum and the balance white marked and silvers. The silvers in the litters from Pearl Platinums and white faced crossings will produce 60 per cent Pearl Platinum, the balance silvers if mated to Pearl Platinums. Pearlatinas if mated to Pearl Platinum will produce 50 per cent Pearlatinas and 50 per cent Pearl Platinum. Pearlatinas mated to Pearlatinas will produce two-thirds Pearlatina and one-third Pearl Platinum.

Litter Size Average

9 females (half-bred) mated to Pearl Platinums in 1944 produced 51 pups. Pearlatinas 5, Pearl Platinums 24, Silvers 22 (that are carriers of Pearl Platinum). Average per litter 5 2-3 pups. Our Pearl Platinum females produce from four to six pups to litter.

Saskatchewan Farm Security Act in Committee

REGINA, Nov. 9 —(CP)— The Saskatchewan Farm Security Act, providing for a crop failure clause in mortages and agreements of sale and preventing eviction from the home quarter section under mortgages, went back to committee of the whole in the legislature today for further C.C.F. amendments.

Under the crop failure section, Attorney-General J.W. Corman moved an amendment to change the income clause, making yield of grain the yardstick of farm income in determining a crop failure. Formerly crop failure depened on the financial position of the farm and not on the yield of the land.

A crop failure is one in which due to cause beyond control of the mortgagor or purchaser the sum realized from the grain crops equals a sum less then $6 an acre sown to grain.

Such a mortgagor would have his mortgage postponed one year and the principal written down by at least four per cent.

Earlier the Assembly gave second reading to a bill authorizing Education Minister Woodrow Lloyd, with the approval of the Cabinet to establish larger school units of administration.

Norwegian Platinums For Sale

Eventually you will own an Norwegian; why not now?

In 1940 the first Norwegian Platinum skins were offered for sale outside of Europe. Being in New York at the time I was the first resident of Canada to see these the most beautiful of pelts. I decided when opportunity presented I would buy a Norwegian male. When the pelt sale was held these real platinum pelts brought high prices shewing that platinums were liked by the buyers, one brought the fancy price of $11,000.00. In these days many thought of the "Marked Silver" or Whitefaces as Platinum although the only resemblance was the white markings. Some were annoyed when told that their foxes were not Platinums but Whitefaces although today almost everyone knows the true facts. Later when a wide awake rancher near Charlottetown, realizing that he should get as near to the Platinum as possible, purchased at a high figure a Quebec type Silver Platinum male he was criticized severely by many. They would say: "My Whitefaces are as good", but later the sales proved the difference and many of these same men who would not have a Quebec type in their ranch, have them.

Today, most all ranchers who have seen Norwegians admit that they are the most beautiful of the freaks. A few may not admit the truth. Not many Norwegians are in the United States, few are on the sales but the HIGHEST PRICED PELT IN THE UNITED STATES IN 1944 was an Norwegian.

Very few Norwegians are in Canada, and as they are sold as breeders, practically no pelts are on our markets. A few have been placed on the shows in Ontario and Quebec and have won championships. Even the alert founders of the Quebec Silver Platinum has Norwegians and has won a reserve championship with one.

I have a few Norwegian Platinum males and females for sale. Also LaForest, Pearl Platinum, a few choice Silver Muttart breed males and Teables breed Ringnecks.

J. ROBERT MUTCH

Mount Herbert, 5 Miles From Charlottetown

VANCOUVER, Nov. 9 — (CP)— J. Ernest Gregoire of Quebec, Vice-President of the Social Credit Association of Canada, said in an interview today that if conscription is put into effect and there are any disturbances in Quebec, "it will be the fault" of Prime Minister King, the late Justice Minister Lapointe and former Transport Minister Cardin who "went throughout the province for years promising that there would be no conscription for overseas service."

ST. ELEANOR'S SCHOOL

The following is the report of the Senior Room of St. Eleanor's School for the months of September and October:—

Grade X — 1. Arthur Holland, 2. Sydney Andrew.

Grade IX — 1. Marjorie Perry, 2. Beverly White, 3. Marvin Wiley.

Grade VIII. — 1. Raymona Lyle.

Grade VII — 1. Vernon Buckland 2. Lowell Wiley.

Grade VI — 1. Dorothy Cannon, 2. Claire Mills, 3. Maynard Buckland.

Grade V — 1. Anzonetta Tanton, 2. Helen Arsenault, 3. Luther Carr

Perfect Attendance for September—Marjorie Perry, Beverly White, Ramona Lyle, Dorothy Cannon, and Anzonetta Tanton.

Perfect Attedance for October—Marjorie Perry, Ramona Lyle, Dorothy Cannon, Anzonetta Tanton, and Robert Moase.

Sadie Ramsay—Teacher

POULTRY

Now handling Live and Dressed Chicken and Fowl. Our killing plant is at your service. Express charges paid with top market prices.

Swift Canadian Co.

Charlottetown

PEARL PLATINUMS FOXES FOR SALE

Sons and daughters of 1WXG the 1942 New Brunswick Grand Champion who won the honour over the 1942 P. E. I. Grand Champion on the same table. This 1W male was bred to neices of a Grand Champion female. Glaciers—the beautiful new type, developed from the second cross of Platinum and Pearl Platinum.

PHONE HILLSBORO R1-1

J. ROBERT MUTCH

MOUNT HERBERT.

Fox Meat

Just arrived carload fresh frozen boneless horse meat and beef tripe.

Island Cold Storage Co. Ltd.

Charlottetown

WANTED

A quantity of Light Sussex Cockerels for breeding purposes. Write stating quantity, age, etc.

SWIFT'S CHICK HATCHERY

Charlottetown

POULTRY

We asked for Five Thousand pounds of poultry daily and we went over the top. Keep them coming, especially Chicken finished and unfinished. Now that the quality is improving we have advanced our prices. We supply crates.

The Royal Packing Co

J. D. Jenkins, Prop.

Charlottetown

RAW FURS

For correct valuation and high prices ship or bring your mink, muskrat, fox, coon, etc., to me. Address all parcels plainly to: J. D. Jenkins, Grafton Street, Charlottetown.

For the convenience of trappers who come to town on Saturday nights my office will be open from seven 'till nine o'clock.

We are sold out of the famous Double Gibbs Trap but we have supplies of the small size.

J. D. JENKINS,
Prop. The Royal Packing Co.
Charlottetown

FURS

Buying Daily MUSKRATS, MINK, RED FOX, etc., at full market prices.

—MUSKRAT TRAPS—

We have a number of No. 1 Traps which we will exchange for Furs.

Mail, Express, or bring your Furs to

P. E. I. FUR TRADERS

(W. R. JENKINS)
208-212 Great George St.

Land Taxes

Notice is hereby given that under the provisions of The Land Assessment Act, 1924, and Amendments, all taxes on land for the year 1944 fell due on the 1st day of October, 1944.

DISCOUNT AT THE RATE OF 5 PER CENT WILL BE ALLOWED ON ALL CURRENT TAXES PAID UP TO AND INCLUDING FRIDAY, THE 1ST DAY OF DECEMBER, NEXT.

The Land Tax Rolls are now in the hands of the local Collectors who are prepared to give receipts for Land and Road Taxes.

TAX PAYERS IN DEFAULT ARE FURTHER NOTIFIED THAT PAYMENT OF ALL TAXES IN ARREARS MUST BE MADE FORTHWITH.

C. J. STEWART,
Deputy Provincial Treasurer.

Provincial Treasury,
Charlottetown,
Prince Edward Island,
November 3, 1944.