FOR FARMERS, STOCK BREEDERS and GARDENERS

- NEWSY NOTES -

By AGRICOLA

NATURE NOTES

A Spotted Salamander was brought in on October 29th; it was found in the bottom of the root-cellar. This is what our rustics call a "lizard", but though in outward form it rather resembles that class of animal, it has habits that no real lizard would descend to. It haunts swampy woods, small ponds, and other moist places, and prefers the semi-darkness of cellars, when it can find access to them. Most of the specimens I have seen were taken from postholes which had been left open overnight. The lizard, on the contrary, is satisfied only with the warmth engendered by the sun beating down on sandy or rocky places; he is prettier and more agile than the Salamander. I doubt whether we have any true lizards in the Province.

The Salamander in question has been named Amblystoma punctatum by the scientists, but in spite of all that it is a very innocent little creature, doing no harm to anything but spiders, millipedes, and such, which it takes for food.

In the Spring "Spottie" comes forth from the burrow under the rock, where she has passed the winter, and seeks the nearest pond or other quiet water. Here she deposits her eggs, like a lot of white currants, fastening them to the stems of plants under the water. The eggs hatch in about six weeks and the helpless "larvae" swim away running the gauntlet of all the predatory life that inhabits the pool. The few that survive leave the water after three or four years of this, losing their gills, and becoming sexually mature; and so passing the rest of their lives on land.

That is a very brief sketch of Spottie's activities, and no doubt a great deal of her life-history is still waiting for our young naturalists to decypher. There are two other Salamanders found in P.E.I., both of which were recorded by Dr. Philip Cox in 1899. They are the Red-backed Salamander, (Plethodon cinereus Green), and the Common or Green-and-Scarlet Newt, (Diemyctylus viridescens Raf.) Owing to their nocturnal and secretive habits I have never come across these animals.

An inventory of flowers in the garden on Nov. 5th showed these plants still in bloom:—Calendula or Scottish Marigold (very fine); Cornflower or Centaurea Jubilee Gem; Bluebells of Scotland and its distant relative the Peach-leaved Bellflower; Polyantha Rose Rodhatbe; Night-scented Stock; Salvia horminum "Bluebeard", a blue-bracted sage; Corydalis semperirens, a pretty native plant; and Sweet Lupin, Lupinus luteus. In the fields and lanes I noticed some of our common weeds in bloom: Shepherd's Purse; Barnyard Daisy; Yarrow; Fall Dandelion; and a single plant of Eyebright (Euphrasia) of a lovely lavender-pink tint. This is a remarkable list for the time of year, and a tribute to the fine October just past.

Did you notice that the moon was in conjunction with the planet Jupiter on Nov. 1st? And didn't Jupiter Pluvius get in some dirty work next day—heavy rain then snow flurries. Another coincidence?

"THE WAR OF THE WORLD"

Some decades ago Mr. H. G. Wells wrote several highly seasoned stories which had a great vogue in the England of that day. (That was before Mr. Wells had developed the philosophies which more than once have landed him in trouble). One of the most memorable of these was the "War of the Worlds", notable for its foretast of poison-gas as a weapon of warfare. I read the story when it first appeared and still recollect enough of it to give my readers a fair idea of its action. The book has been dramatized into a sensational radio broadcast that gave rise to a panic among our American cousins who thought it was a news bulletin telling of an attack on New York. In the story itself it is London that bears the brunt. A citizen passing through one of the open spaces of the metropolis, sees what he thinks is a meteor fall to the earth and partly bury itself. The police throw a cordon round the mysterious object and report to the authorities, but before the higher-ups get to the spot, something inside begins to uncrew the top of the "meteor" Naturally this draws a crowd who are amazed to see what looks like a devil-fish, or octopus, painfully emerge. It is a Martian! The inhabitants of Mars are so far ahead of us that they have come to be mostly brain (mistaken for the body of the devil-fish) served by limbs reduced to mere tentacles through disuse. (They haven't cars: they've invented walking machines.) After the Martian emerges he reaches a tentacle down into the "shell" he emerged from —the broadcast called it a spacecar—and hauls out rods, bars and other gear; sets up his walking machine, climbs slowly to the top of it, and gets a-going. (Mr. Wells gave me the impression that the walking-machine looked rather like a small derrick).

The crowd commenced to follow, to see the end of this strange affair, when the Martian, irritated by his entourage, projects his "heat-ray", generated, as the novelist tells us, "in a chamber of absolute non-conductivity": and the crowd frizzles up! Now it is evident a strange enemy is in London, and that city hums like an angry hive. A gunboat lying in the Thames, is order up the river to shell the invader, but one flash of the terrible heat-ray and the ammunition magazine blows up, and the gunboat is gone! Then the Martian floods the district with a black, poisonous gas, that clings to the ground and kills scores, while he sits secure on top of his walking machine. In the meantime astronomers in other countries observe a dozen puffs of flame on the red planet and these turn out to be the precursors of their invaders. They all aim for Britain, and with heat-ray and poison gas drive the inhabitants underground, even into the sewers. But they do not exterminate the people because they need them for food. One of the characters describes, in real eye-witness style, how he saw a Martian thrust his tentacle into the ruins of a house, pull out a shivering wrech and inserting his beak-like mouth, suck his blood! Wells says that by drinking the fresh gore of the victims, the Martians could work all the twenty-four hours of the day, without resting to recuperate; but I am not certain that this idea is physiologically sound! Another result of the invasion was the spread of the "red weed." It appears that the reddish hue of Mars is due to its vegetation, and some seeds having come in the Martian's rockets, a red weed chokes the rivers and ruins the fields. (Perhaps the idea comes from the Canadian water-weed (Elodea canadenois) which has choked the slow-moving rivers of East Anglia.)

The other arrivals establish a camp where it is said at least one Martian was born. But help comes from an unexpected quarter. The Martians, thousands of years in advance of the earthfolk, have long ago got rid of microbes, just as we are slowly doing; and they have consequently lost their resistance to these organisms. Our microbes sweep their camp like a pestilence, and they all die. The red weed falls to the plant flights, and disappears like our eel-grass. The invasion is over—but the scars remain. The books is realistic in a way, as the reader will notice from this very brief review.

Then there came a number of imitations, one a slap-stick comedy called "The War of the Wenuses", the invading heroines being "A.B.C. girls"; that is, waitresses at the A.B.C. restaurants, a chain of tearooms then newly established in London. I recall very little of this story excepting the authors name, Pozzuoli, which I think is Italian for "little wells". (Really it's the name of a town near Naples).

Then there was the "War of the Sexes" written by a military man, if I remember correctly. There were happenings that prompted this romance: one was the growing clamor for "votes for women", and the other was a story going the rounds of the press, that research chemists had produced from inorganic materials a protoplasmic body in the shape of a fish. The novelist took us into the far future when humanity is reproduced in the laboratory by chemical synthesis, and women having become supreme, all the newcomers are ordained to be of the dominant sex. The number of males in England had fallen to four hundred, and these were hustled into a kind of ghetto in London, as if they were lepers. If one of the poor wretches boards a train all the other passengers draw their skirts away from contact with him! At last a war breaks out and the four hundred are drafted to the front line: in the first battle all are killed except one, and he comes back to wish he'd been killed too. As he is the last man it is decided to keep him as a kind of "museum piece" and the different institutes quarrel amongst themselves as to who shall have custody of him. I forget how the story winds up but recollect that it was very amusing and "had more to it" than the War of the Wenuses.

But, as the Lieutenant of the Tower says to Jack Point, in the Yeomen of the Guard—"A truce to such fooling! Follow me"—

A NOTE FROM FREETOWN

"Dear Agricola—Just a line to let you know of my success with the soybeans which you so kindly gave me last spring. I am late in writing, as I did not get the beans shelled until recently; but now I find I have 5 lbs. 2 oz. of seed as my first year's harvest.

It was very interesting watching the growth of the beans during the season, and I think the seed is of good quality. I planted them in a row in the garden, but plan to have a large planting next year.

I obtained the Bulletin on Soybeans from Ottawa; and find it helpful.

Your interesting and educative column in the Guardian is much enjoyed by all our household. Thanking you for your help and wishing you every success in your work, I remain yours truly, Jesse C. Burns."

First I must thank Mr. Burns for the kindly feeling expressed in his letter: as the old folks across the sea used to say, "It warms one's heart." I am glad, too, to hear of his signal success with the Soybeans, but I never thought the small quantity I sent would yield such a harvest. Mr. Burns must have good soil.

I believe the bulletins say the yield is 28 bushels to the acre, but have never made any attempt to verify this. My only endeavors have been, by selection, to produce a variety that will ripen in our rather uncertain climate. The resulting strain seems to be fairly satisfactory. When the right technique of dealing with the soybean is worked out, they will come into the farm rotation as soil-builders, for they are abundantly furnished with nitrogen roo-nodules as large as peas.

I hope Mr. Burns will have still greater success next year, and will again give us the benefit of his experience.

THE CONSTELLATION HERCULES

On the left of the Northern Crown (Corona Borealis), lies the extensive constellation Hercules. To the fanciful imagination it has the form of a great lily with stalk bending under Corona and including two stars in Serpens. Hercules is not conspicuous in the brightness of its stars, for none are greater than third magnitude; nevertheless it has always been a star-group of the greatest interest from very early times and has borne many names among many nations. It was once known as Engonasin, "the Kneeler", and was supposed to represent Adam kneeling on the Serpent's head.

But modern interest is taken up with the discovery that in Hercules is "the apex of the sun's path"; in other words, the whole solar system is flying through space towards a star in Hercules at a speed of about twelve miles per second. This motion says an astronomer, is in a straight line, no proof of curvature having yet been discovered. Now, in my humble opinion, this statement will be found incorrect eventually; for all known celestial motions run to closed curves—circles, ellipses, and so forth. The "sun's path" (it may be suggested) is probably an arc of so great a circle that it appears to us, at present, like a straight line. And we need not worry about hitting anything, for it will take about 125,000 years before the solar system arrives in the neighborhood of the nearest star in Hercules.

There is a faint speck of light in this constellation, easily noticeable in a field glass, and lying close to Corona. This is the "Great Star Cluster in Hercules". When seen through the powerful telescopes of the observatories, it is found to contain "more than twice as many stars as the sharpest eye can detect in the whole northern and southern hemispheres of the heavens!"

The Arab astronomers—who by the way bequeathed to us our present numerals and the twin sciences of Arithmetic and Algebra—named the two biggest stars in this constellation Ras Algethi and Korneforos. The first named is said to be a double star, each component being a different color.

Livestock Markets

WEEKLY LIVE STOCK MARKET REPORT

Ottawa, November 3

Somewhat heavier runs of cattle offered at stock yards during the week led to a mixed market trend with steers and heifers being 15c to 25c higher at Toronto, in good demand at Montreal, and barely steady at Winnipeg. A heavier movement to United States offered some relief. Over 6,700 went South during the week, compared with 4,200 the week previous. The calf market continued fairly strong with a good enquiry and a fairly brisk trade reported, with the exception of Calgary where vealers were reported moving slowly. Hogs showed sharp increases up to 50c per cwt., at Toronto and Montreal due to light runs, while Winnipeg was unsettled and Calgary slightly higher. Lamb prices remained steady on Eastern markets but displayed reasonably good action generally throughout the West.

Little Change in Cattle Prices

In a mixed trend on the Toronto cattle market butcher cows dropped 25c to 50c per cwt., while steers and heifers gained 15c to 25c. Three loads of choice weighty steers sold at $6.25 per cwt., with other steers from $5 to $6. Good butcher steers and heifers brought $5.25 to $5.50, and a load of Western heifers made $5.75. Common butchers sold downward to $4 per cwt. Cows closed at $2.60 to $3.75 for butchers with some good cows unsold. Canners and cutters were little changed at $2 to to $2.50 per cwt. At Montreal, the bulk of the good steers brought $5.75 to $6, medium steers $4.75 to $5.25, and common from $3.50 to $4.50. The best cows were sold between $4 and $4.50, with good cows $4 and under. Well regulated deliveries at Winnipeg materially assisted in making for a complete clearance in all sections of the cattle market. Barely steady rates prevailed for butcher cattle on Monday but a much better feeling crept into the trade at mid-week with any early losses being fully regained and, in some cases, finished stronger. In the steer trade the best offerings were $5 to $5.50 with more support given to steers selling from $4.50 downward. Calgary's market opened slow with increased activity during the week. Steer prices held steady with the stocker trade moderately active at steady prices. At Edmonton, under a fair demand, the week's offerings were readily cleared at steady prices. Prince Albert reported trading active with prices strong to a shade higher at the close. Fairly good killing steers were quoted at $4 to $4.25. Moose Jaw's cattle market was generally steady, good killing steers making $4 to $4.25, with an odd one up to $4.50. Saskatoon's trade was steady to a shade firmer. Vancouver reports the market very slow, closing 25c lower on butcher cattle.

United States Market

Buffalo received some 400 Canadian cattle with the market reported extremely slow. The bulk of the sales of Canadians ranged between $7.25 and $8.60, with a few sales below the $7.25 mark. Canadian cows at St. Paul were quoted at $6.35 downward, heifers up to $7.75 and steers $7 to $8 per cwt.

Exports to the United States during the week consisted of 6,703 beef cattle, 242 dairy, and 128 calves. Total shipments to date this year are 56,589 beef, 9,955 dairy, and 41,952 calves, compared with 174,427 beef, 11,447 dairy, and 99 823 calves, in the same time last year.

The British Market

Store cattle offerings are increasing in United Kingdom markets and are difficult to clear in many sections of England, whereas Scotland shows improvement in this regard. Glasgow estimates useful quality Canadian with bulls about 5 1-4 cents. The feeders at 7 1-2 cents per lb. alive, demand for dairy cows is reported as barely holding. Birkenhead had a better trade and last week's prices were firmly held with an indication that demand for the best finished cattle would improve from now on. The general market situation showed firm, especially in Scotland.

There were no exports from Montreal during the week. Total exports to Great Britain to date this year amount to 26,928 as against 9,442 in the same period last year.

Calf Market Steady to Stronger

At Toronto calves were steady at $9.50 to $10 for choice vealers, with occasional tops at $10.50. Western calves brought $5 to $6.25, grassers mostly $4.50 to $4.75, with some as low as $4. At Montreal, there was a good enquiry for veal calves, vealers ranging from $7 to $10 with a top of $10.50, and medium vealers selling up to $9.50. Winnipeg had a fairly brisk calf market with good to choice vealers $6.50 to $7.50, while at Calgary choice vealers brought $4.50 to $5. 50. The Edmonton market was steady, while at Prince Albert good vealers topped at $5 and good heavy calves $4 to $4.25. Vancouver reports good veal calves at $5.50 to $6.

Eastern Hog Prices Higher

Prices for Canadian bacon remained unchanged on the British market with quotations ranging from 83s to 85s and Canadian hams selling at 100s.

Hogs gained 50c on a light run at Toronto, closing at $8.15 to $8.25 off trucks for bacons. At Montreal hogs gained 50c or more due to a sharp decrease in the numbers offered. Bacons sold at $8.25 to $8.50 f. and w., closing at $8.50, and at $8.50 to $8.75 off trucks. Winnipeg's market was mostly unsettled with a firmer trend, bacons opening at $7.90 and finishing the week at $8 f. and w. Calgary had a top of $8.10 with Edmonton the same. Prince Albert and Saskatoon topped at $8.25, and Moose Jaw and Regina at $8.35.

Lamb Market Steady

Toronto quoted $7.75 for good ewes and wethers delivered by rail and $7.50 off trucks. At Montreal lamb prics remained at $7.75, while at Winnipeg the market displayed reasonably good action with good killing lambs at $6.50 to $6.75. Prince Albert lambs topped at $5.50, Moose Jaw was steady at $5.50 to $6 for good killers, Regina $5.50 to $5.75, Saskatoon had a few tops at $5.85, while Vancouver sold good lambs steady at $6.75.

CATTLE MARKETS

TORONTO sold 7,614 cattle in a mixed market in which butcher cows dropped 25c to 50c per cwt., while steers and heifers gained 15c to 25c. Three loads of choice weighty steers sold at $6.25 with other steers from $5 to $6, good butcher steers and heifers brought $5.25 to $5.50, and a load of Western heifers made $5.75. Common butchers sold downward to $4 per cwt. Cows closed at $2.60 to $3.75 for butchers with some good cows on sale. Canners and cutters were little changed at $2 to $2.50. Good butcher bulls were steady at $3.75 to $4.25, and bolognas were mostly at $3.50.

MONTREAL cleared 1,960 cattle prices. The bulk of the good with steers in good demand at firm steers sold at $5.75 to $6, medium steers $4.75 to $5.25 and common $3.50 to $4.50. Heifers ranged from $3 to $5. A few of the best all were sold for $4 and under. 25 cows brought $4.50 but practically per cent of the cattle offered were canners and cutters which were firm at $2 to $2.50.

CALF MARKETS

TORONTO calves were steady at $9.50 to $10 for choice vealers, with occasional tops at $10.50. Heavy Western calves brought $5 to $6.25.

MONTREAL had a good enquiry for veal calves. Veals ranged from $7 to $10 with a top of $10.50. Grass calves lost ground during the week and heavy calves were slow sellers.

HOG MARKETS

The hog run for the Dominion was 65,575 compared with 73,865 for the same week last year. Totals to date this year are 2,653,884, last year 3,178,679.

TORONTO hogs gained 50c on a light run closing at $8.15 to $8.25 off trucks for bacons. Sows ranged from $5.50 to $6.25 off trucks. Several hundred feeder pigs were sold at $3.50 to $5 each.

HAMILTON packers' prices closed at $7.50 to $8 off trucks alive, and $10.25 to $10.90 dressed.

MONTREAL hogs gained 50c or more on decreased marketings. Bacons sold at $8.25 to $8.50 f. and w.

SHEEP AND LAMB MARKETS

TORONTO lambs were steady at $7.75 for good ewes and wethers and $7.50 off trucks.

MONTREAL lamb prices remained at $7.75 for good ewes and wethers.

The world's record Jersey cow, Brampton Basilua, as she was about to enter the Coliseum at the National Dairy Show, Columbus, Ohio, where she was greeted by the band playing "God Save The King."

In six lactation periods Brampton Basilua has produced 100,341 lbs. of milk and 6,367 lbs. of fat, with an average test of 6 39%.

No other Dairy cow in the world has ever produced as much butter fat in the same length of time as has this sensational Jersey cow. She is shown with her faithful herdsman, Walter Wright.

TIMELY NOTES ON TOPICS CONNECTED WITH Silver Fox Farming

The second King's County Educational Fox Show opens at Montague on Tuesday next, November 15th, and continues until Wednesday evening. That it will be a good show, is a foregone conclusion. Best of luck, Montague—or rather King's County.

Borden Fox Show, which has been so successful for years and has always been one of the best in the Province, opens on Tuesday, November 22nd and continues until the 25th. A strong committee as usual has the work in hand and it is confidently believed the show this year will excel last year's — and that is going some.

Fox Educational Week at Summerside the last week in November will end fox showing activities in this Province for this season.

George A. Callbeck, who judged the foxes at the Maritime Winter Fair, Amherst, this week, leaves next week for the Royal Winter Fair, Toronto, where he will exhibit a number of his foxes in competition with the Ontario, Quebec and Western breeders. We hope he has good success. Don Stewart of Summerside will be judge of foxes at the Royal Winter Fair.

The writer has been asked the question, what is the highest price ever obtained for a Prince Edward Island silver fox pelt, when and where was it sold and by whom? The highest authenticated price ever received for a silver fox pelt was £540. The pelt was one of a lot of 33 from the ranch of Charles Dalton, Tignish, sold in April, 1910, on the C. M. Lampson & Company's auction, London, England. The £540 translated into dollars would be equal to $2,457, with 6% commission and exchange deducted. The pelt was afterwards sold for a very much higher figure, we understand.

The total offering of silver fox skins on the London September auctions was approximately 21,600 skins and of that number about 50% was sold. The principal demand was for skins around $20. to $25. The nervous tension due to the grave European political situation which then prevailed no doubt had an adverse effect on the sale. Since that tension has been relieved by the Munich Agreements there has been a strong demand for silver fox at private treaty sales. Latest advice received by us is that only a few thousand skins remain unsold. That is good news as no doubt they will all be cleared away before the auctions start the latter part of November.

The Hudson's Bay Company silver fox sales are November 22nd, December 12th, January 9th, March 20th, May 15th and September 19th. More Canadian furs are sold at their sales in London than anywhere else in the world. Buyers come from all parts to Beaver House, London home of the Hudson's Bay Company.

Lampson, Fraser & Huth, Inc., are offering ranchers pelt insurance which will cover pelts from time the animals are pelted until the skins are delivered to a transportation company. The period of insurance is thirty days unless special arrangements are made, and the policy covers lost or damage by fire, lightning, hold-ups and burglary. The cost of the insurance is approximately three cents per pelt up to $40. and four cents up to $50. Rather a good idea, don't you think?

Ten years ago Chesney S. James of New Westminster, B.C., who is a contractor and builder purchased a few mink just to have something to play with. Today he has the largest mink ranch in British Columbia with over 1,500 animals. He has also made a success of raising fisher.

The Province of Alberta will hold a pelt show at the Hudson Bay Company's new store in Edmonton on December 13th to 16th. A large number of mink and silver fox pelts are pledged by breeders.

Many friends of Councillor B. Roy Holman, representative for Eastwood & Holt, London, England, regret that he is confined to hospital for an appendicitis operation.

P. J. Williams of the Canadian National Fox Breeders' Association, Summerside, gives his impressions of the Provincial Fox Show concluded last week in the following words:

The 1938 Provincial Fox Show, Charlottetown is over, and a good one it was. The adult foxes placed near the head of the Show table were fine animals as were many that did not get so high placings, while of the pups there were numbers that were really a credit to their owners. Some ranchers who were on previous years well to the fore with their beautiful foxes, this year failed to get their usual distinction chiefly on account of a dullness in color.

Frank G. Ashbrook in charge of Wildlife Research in Washington, D.C., Chas. E. Kellogg of the U.S. Bureau of Biological Survey, Dr. John I. Hardy of the Bureau of Animal Industry and Dr. Walter Wisnicky of the University of Wisconsin attended the show and were much impressed with the animals and the judging.

In deference to the character of these qualified American gentlemen the Prince Edward Island Fox Breeders' and Exhibitors' Association had the Stars and Stripes, the flaw of our good neighbors, displayed in the Pavilion where it was tastefully draped with our good Union Jack. This was a gracious act on the part of the Association and one which called forth a very hearty approval from His Honor Lieutenant Governor DeBlois, in his very gentlemanly thoughtful and delightful address at the closing of the Show on Friday, November 4th. The responsive greeting that this splendid address received from those privileged to hear it plainly indicated the listeners' approval of our worthy governor's attitude, and of the sentiments he so nicely expressed.

His Honor spoke in praise of the judging done by Mr. Callbeck, of the beauteous silver fox fur and of the important educational work being done by the Department of Agriculture under the supervision of Mr. Burke the Provincial Fox Fieldman. Commendatory addresses were also made by the Hon. Premier Dr. Thane Campbell, Hon. W. H. Dennis, Minister of Agriculture and Hon. Mr. Lepage.

The Charlottetown Show, though neither the number of foxes shown nor of the people in attendance was quite as large as in 1937, is nevertheless regarded as one of the best Charlottetown Fox Shows we have ever had.

J. Walter Jones, M.A., M.L.A., of Bunbury, whose energies are utilized as a Legislator, farmer, master breeders of Holstein cattle, silver fox rancher, mink farmer and voice of the rancher to the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, has had exceptional success in his mink breeding venture made last fall when he secured some trios of mink from the Hudson's Bay Company ranch at Winnipeg. J. C. Donald of the H.B.C., Winnipeg, while here visiting the fox show, was greatly interested in the results of Mr. Jones's mink farming experiment.

Every rancher should spare neither time, labor or money in keeping the bedding used in his fox pens clean for the next few weeks. Probably the worst period is past with the rain and foggy mist which prevailed, but now we will have cold weather and there may be a tendency to omit the cleaning out of sheds and coops and other housings of the foxes because of that. As the belly fur is now used along with the sides and back in the making of capes, it is very important to have it black and not brown. If the cold weather continues it will soon be time to add a little more feed to the daily ration, meat preferably, either in the form of beef, horsemeat or tripe. Up to now it has been good practise to keep your foxes thin as they do not go off color so easily if thin, but if they are thin and the cold weather comes on you can safely give more feed.

The practise of pelting early can only be justified if ones foxes are definitely going off color, as there is no quantity of underfur developed yet and early pelted foxes will soon go flat. Of course if they can be disposed of right away it is all right on the principle of "caveat emptor"—let the buyer beware. The Norwegians injured their reputation considerably last year by dumping a great many pelts on the November auctions. These did not stand up, being blue-pelted and that hurt their reputations.

This year the first sale in Norway will take place at Oslo on November 18th, and our advices from London are that a great many buyers will be there to look over the fresh peltries. On November 22nd the London auctions will get under way with Hudson's Bay Company leading off.

Mr. George Pitts, well-known to many Island fur men, who was formerly with Frederick Huth & Co., London, is now connected with Henry Kiver & Co., London, is in Canada at the present time renewing old contracts. He does not look for any unsual price advances to be recorded for silvers this season but expects an excellent demand.

In the Fur Trade Journal of Canada appears a reproduction of a photo of Ollie McNeill, Fort Qu'Appelle, breeders of platinum and white faced silver foxes. Ollie is standing in front of a shipment of ten pairs or more to a breeder in Ontario.

Statistics on the silver fox and cross fox population in the Province of Quebec have been released by the Department of Agriculture Fur Animal Branch. It shows that at the beginning of 1938, 23,402 males and 35,583 female foxes of all kinds were kept for breeding purposes. Last year 60,859 pelts of Quebec foxes were sold at public and private sales. The total number of mink kept for breeding purposes the beginning of this season was 8,317 females and about one-third as many males; 8,713 mink were pelted and their pelts sold from the Province of Quebec last season. It will be seen from the above that the fox pelt production of Quebec is now within ten or fifteen thousand of the production of Prince Edward Island.

QUICK PROFIT

ERSKINE, Alta —(CP)— It didn't take long for Paul Gabriel to get his money back after he bought a half section of land. Last fall it cost him $1,350 at a tax sale. This year it returned 2,500 bushels of wheat which netted Gabriel $1,500.

CANBERRA —(CP) — Officials of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research here believe they have isolated the organism which appears to be the true agent of foot-rot, serious disease afflicting sheep. Promising results are said to have been obtained from extended field trials for control of the disease.

CONSERVATION

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

WHY NOT PUT THE WILDERNESS TO WORK-

LT.-COL. H. A. STEWART

President, Quebec Association for Protection of Fish and Game.

That any province of Canada may possess an abundant supply of fish and game, and retain it in perpetuity, is a proposition so simple and so true that one is left to wonder at its almost universal neglect.

When we consider the rapid reproductive powers of wild life under the favorable conditions of forest and field and stream so common in most parts of the Dominion, it becomes a public question of high importance why the Canadian people should supinely face the mounting record of fish and game depletion.

Here is a public asset that ranks with timber and agriculture in its power to create revenue. Few people realize that the one permanent foundation for touris traffic Canada-wards is the great novelty of superior sport in the outdoor world. There are instances of small fishing and hunting parties from American cities who have spent in Canada from $1,500 to $3,000 during their stay within our borders, and these people were drawn here by definite attractions non-existent in the U. S. A.

Is it not a reflection of our national shrewdness that the basic resources responsible for tourist business should be handled in any other way than to show an increasing richness and variety with the passing of time?

There are tourist centres in Canada from which good fishing could be had ten years ago within a radius of thirty miles; to-day the nearest edge of sporting country is more than a hundred miles away. This is not as it should be. And we may expect little improvement until the Public adopt wild life conservation—which means active restoration in many areas — as Plank-Number-One in their platform of sound political administration.

FOXES PELTED

Our Pelting Station and Cleaning Plant will be open November 1st; usual expert pelters. Skins protected by night watchman and fire insurance. Pelting and cleaning 75 cents per pelt.

G. R. MacQUARRIE,
Summerside.

6 REASONS WHY...

SHOULD BE FED TO YOUR BREEDING FOXES THIS FALL

These six reasons were given by six different prominent fox breeders after feeding Fox Y-O with Vitamins Sealed in last fall and winter. Names given on application.

1. Herds were kept healthier.
2. Litters increased in size.
3. Pups did better.
4. Losses practically ended.
5. Pelts were larger and better
6. Average quality of pelts was higher.

If you have not yet tried Blatchford's Fox Y-O you should do so now and realize how much better results your foxes will bring.

Blatchford's Fox Y-O contains in full potency the necessary Vitamins A and D obtained in Cod Liver Oil and B and G in Brewers' Yeast, also Vitamin E in wheat germ oil.

It has wonderful value as a food supplement. Simply sprinkle and mix the dry Y-O on your regular feed—the cost is only 1-2 cent per fox per day and you save the cost of cod liver oil and yeast which it replaces.

Blatchford's Y-O can be obtained WITHOUT Vitamin "E" if preferred

PRICES FOR Blatchford's FOX Y-O

	Charged with Vitamins A, B, D, G & E	Without Vitamin "E"
5-lb (trial)	$2.15	$1.75
25-lb. drum	6.75	4.75
100lb. bag	22.00	14.00

F.O.B. Toronto

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Established in 1800

Blatchford Feeds

LIME

In accordance with the P. E. I. Department of Agriculture policy of assisting Island farmers to obtain Ground Limestone at low price, we are now prepared to ship lime in carlots of thirty (30) tons or more to all Island points at two dollars and eighty cents ($2.80) per ton delivered in bulk and three dollars and fifty-five cents ($3.55) per ton delivered in bags.

These prices are in effect until Dec. 31st, 1938.

Brookville Manufacturing Co., Ltd.
Brookville, St. John County, N. B.
H. G. S. ADAMS, MANAGER.

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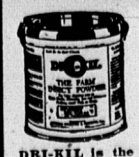
NAPANEE FOX FOODS ONTARIO

DRI-KIL KILLS TICKS, LICE AND MITES



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DRI-KIL is the all-purpose winter insecticide that actually kills ticks, lice, mites on your sheep, hogs, poultry and cattle, and prevents immediate re-infestation. DRI-KIL is non-poisonous, non-irritating, easy to use.
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CANADIAN CO-OPERATIVE WOOL GROWERS LIMITED
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Results during former seasons shows that the use of Royal with a good meat ration is the most positive way known for the rancher to secure best breeding results.
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