

FOR FARMERS, STOCK BREEDERS AND GARDENERS

To GROW THE BEST SOW THE BEST

STEELE BRIGGS SEEDS

Sold by leading merchants

Entomology

THE CABBAGE APHIS

Though a common pest of cabbage and turnips, the insect is found on many other wild and cultivated plants of the mustard family. The life history of the species is similar to that of other aphids already studied, the insects hatching from the eggs in early spring and giving rise to a succession of generations of females that give birth to their young alive, finally producing a generation of true males and mated females in the fall. The former in turn produce the black shiny, oval eggs found on the underside of the leaves and petioles and old cabbage stumps during the winter months. The first two generations consist of wingless individuals but subsequent generations may contain a percentage of winged forms, which fly to other plants. The wingless female is greyish-green in color but covered with a white mealy coat which conceals more or less the dark markings consisting of light black dots on the sides of the abdomen, increasing in size backward. The feelers which are shorter than the body are tipped with black. The eyes and tips of the body are the same color. The wings form a yellowish green in color. The eyes, feelers and cornicles (small tubes projecting from the back) are black. The "neck" is of the same color. The legs are greyish-brown and hairy. The young have no mealy coat and are bright yellow in color.

The newly hatched young are often found in the spring clustering on the tender shoots sent out by cabbage and turnips. Seedling cabbage are sometimes attacked in the seed bed. They have a habit of clustering on the forming cabbage head so that it falls and develops normally. They also cause a bad curling of the leaves, forming deep depressions in the leaf which are filled with aphids. Infested plants are stunted and may even be killed outright when the insects are abundant.

Spray as soon as the aphids begin to cluster on the young plants on the tender shoots sent out by cabbage and turnips. Seedling cabbage are sometimes attacked in the seed bed. They have a habit of clustering on the forming cabbage head so that it falls and develops normally. They also cause a bad curling of the leaves, forming deep depressions in the leaf which are filled with aphids. Infested plants are stunted and may even be killed outright when the insects are abundant.

How GOOD Are Your PASTURES?

There is no FIELD, on any DAIRY FARM, that will return as MUCH per DOLLAR INVESTED, as quickly as a well FERTILIZED PASTURE.

- What Good Pastures Mean**
- 1.—A longer grazing season with better quality herbage.
 - 2.—Less acreage necessary per animal, thus releasing land for other crops.
 - 3.—Healthier and better developed live-stock.
 - 4.—Much more milk or pounds of increased weight per acre.
 - 5.—Considerable saving in labor if permanent pastures are established near the barn.
 - 6.—A distinct saving in the cost of production of either milk or meat.

General Recommendations

The following treatments should give good results under average conditions in the Maritime Provinces, when applied broadcast, BEFORE THE LAST OF APRIL to an average sod.

On LIGHT SOILS, such as SANDY, GRAVELLY, or LIGHT LOAMS, or where EARLY GRAZING is desired:

- 1.—50 to 700 lbs. per acre 5-9-8, or 4-8-10, or
- 2.—125 lbs. Nitrate of Soda, 800 lbs. Superphosphate, and 100 lbs. Muriate of Potash, per acre. (Sulphate of Ammonia, 100 lbs. can be used instead of Nitrate of Soda on limed soils).

On HEAVY CLAY SOILS or LOW INTERVAL LANDS:

- 1.—500 to 700 lbs. of 2-12-6 per acre, or its equivalent in home-mixed chemicals, or
- 2.—On soils sufficiently high in Nitrogen: 800 lbs. Superphosphate or Slag, and 75 lbs. Muriate of Potash per acre, or 400 lbs. 0-16-6, applied in the Fall or Early Spring.

Additional Nitrogen, if required, can be supplied through either Nitrate of Soda, Nitro-Chalk, Cyanamid, or Sulphate of Ammonia.

For further information ask your nearest Agricultural Office for a copy of our Bulletin on Fertilizers

The Secretary
Maritime Fertilizer Council
41 FROMLEY AVE. MONCTON, N. B.
(The Council does not sell, handle or quote prices on fertilizers)

LIVE STOCK MARKETS

SUMMARY

Except at Toronto where receipts were over seven thousand and head, the cattle markets in the Dominion showed a further upward tendency and price advances were scored at most centres. Hogs continue to advance and the strength accumulating in this class of live stock is reflected in the cattle alleys.

There seems to be less pressure on the top grades of steers, no doubt in part, due to the steady, if rather moderate, weekly movement on export. It is obvious, however, that the strength in the market is due in large measure to the very moderate runs on western stock yards. Similarly, the United States market is being maintained on the basis of very moderate runs. The beef trade is dull and any advances conceded on the cattle market are sometimes used with good effect.

THE TURNIP APHIS

This is probably the most serious insect enemy of the turnip in the Dominion. While it is rare for it to cause severe attacks to follow one another in two successive years this has happened in certain places with the result that, even when the crop will be of considerable importance in connection with dairy farming, farmers became a trifle afraid, and yet the insect is not especially difficult to control if proper measures are taken.

As in other species both winged and wingless forms occur. The wingless form, which is about 1-16 of an inch long, has a slight amount of white, mealy substance on its body, but not nearly so much as the cabbage aphid. It is pale greenish in color, feelers pale hue darkened at tips, legs also pale with darkened tips. The winged form is slightly shorter, the thorax and head are black and the abdomen green. Legs and antennae are considerably darker than in the wingless form.

While this insect must be regarded, as turnip pest chiefly it also attacks cabbages, cauliflowers, wild radish and other cultivated and wild plants belonging to the mustard family. Complaints of its work are usually, though not always, received in August, so that it would appear that it is in this month that the greatest damage is done. The aphids cluster in great numbers on the undersides of the leaves and have a preference for the tender leaves at the centre or, in the case of cabbages, in the forming head. As a result the plants are stunted. Frequently patches of dead plants are noted in an infested field and sometimes a whole field will be destroyed.

AGRICULTURIST

Angle nozzles returned to wet the underside of the leaves, a good pressure to drive the material into the curled leaves, and early treatment before the leaves are too badly curled for effective work are essential for success. Instead of using fixed nozzles, it is better to employ one or two leads of hose pipe with short bamboo rods. Use nicotine sulphate (Blackleaf 40) 3-4 pint to 100 gals. of water, adding 4-5 lbs. of soap first shaved fine and dissolved in hot water. If this is not available, use whole oil soap or ordinary laundry soap, 1 pound to 7 gals. of water. When large acreages are to be treated and where the apparatus is available, a contact dust containing 4-5 per cent of nicotine sulphate has been used with better effect. The work should be done early before the damage has gone too far. In the case of the cabbage especially, care should be taken to protect the young forming head.

NEWSY NOTES

BIRD NOTES FROM CROSS ROADS

This week we welcome another contributor to our bird symposium, in the person of Mr. Clive Stewart of Southport. His letter runs:—

"Dear Agricola: During the past year I have seen and heard many birds which were new to me. I belong to the Cross Roads district and I am going to mention the birds that I saw there and at other places.

On the 5th of this month (March, 1933) I saw a flock of Horned Larks. Last May (1932) I saw a Rose-breasted Grosbeak which I think is the prettiest bird I have ever seen. Last June I observed a Bobolink; and also a pair of Northern Yellowthroats which nested not far from the house. A pair of Yellow Warblers come and nest in a bush near the house every year.

In the spring of '37 I came across three young White-breasted Nuthatches barely able to fly; and in July I saw a pair of Black-throated Green Warblers.

Some years ago a Hummingbird was observed flying about a storm broke down the branch on which he was; we tied it up but it broke down again and the birds left. A pair of these interesting birds were around again last year.

In Sept. 1937 I saw a pair of Black and White Warblers, and in Oct. a Brown Creeper. During the month I observed flocks of Kinglets, Nuthatches, Red-eyed Vireos, Fox Sparrows, and an occasional Tree Sparrow, and Brown Creeper. Also in the Fall I saw Purple Finches, Goldfinches, Pine Grosbeaks and another dark-purplish bird that I took to be the Purple Grosbeak. In early winter an Arctic Three-toed Woodpecker named and stayed near the buildings all winter. Just now both the Hairy and the Downy Woodpecker are about.

We have feeding stations for the birds and the Downy Woodpecker, Black-capped and Brown-headed Chickadees visit them often every day. Yours sincerely, Clive Stewart."

Cattle Price Trends

At Toronto the trade was loaded up with cattle by Wednesday and prices were off fully 25c. Exporters took about 600 head to the United Kingdom and purchases were made on United States account. Early tops were \$6.85 and the practical top \$6.50. There was a carry over at the close. Montreal indicated less pressure on the better grades of steers through the steady demand for export to the United Kingdom and the improvement in the United States market in recent weeks. A top of \$6.50 was paid. The local small butchers have been an active factor. Winnipeg, with less than two thousand cattle offered, made a brisk clearance, with most sales 50c higher, purely on a volume basis. Weighty steers had improved strength, owing to export demand, and a top of \$8 was realized. At Calgary supplies were almost as numerous as at Winnipeg and the market advanced 25c to 50c, with a top of \$8. Edmonton showed a keen trade again, with prices 25c up on steers and heifers, and \$1.25 on \$5.50. Prince Albert paid \$1.25 for medium steers. Moose Jaw was firmer, with old steers at \$5.75. Regina was about steady with \$5 top. Saskatoon, 25c to 50c higher, also \$5 top.

United States Market Conditions

Reports from the Buffalo market show about 500 Canadians on sale on Monday. Steers opened a little better but the general market was uncertain. The lead of 11,600 Canadian steers made \$8.50, with the bulk of sales \$7 to \$8. Good fat small weight heifers made \$8. Recent advices from St. Paul report 100 Canadian steers at \$8.75, heavy heifers \$7.10 to \$7.25, \$2,064 dairy, and 16,056 calves for the corresponding period last year.

Exports to United States

Exports for the week were 2,102 beef cattle, 179 dairy cattle and 1,830 calves. This brought the total to date this year to 12,984 beef, 1,874 dairy and 11,786 calves as compared with 47,886 beef, 2,064 dairy, and 16,056 calves for the corresponding period last year.

Exports and Prices in United Kingdom

The S.S. Manchester Commerce, St. John to Birkenhead, March 24, with 538 cattle, was the only sailing for the week. A further sailing, however, is expected to sail on Monday from Halifax per S.S. Norwegian for Cardiff. Exports to date are 8,572 cattle as compared with 408 for the corresponding period last year.

Glasgow sold the S.S. Sularia cattle on the 24th. Steers at 9-1-2, and bulls 6-1-2 per lb. live weight. There was a good attendance. Birkenhead had no Canadians but reported sales of 17 choice small cattle from 16-1-2c to 17c in sink, and others from 15-1-2c to 16c. Cows, 10c to 12c. Bulls, 10c to 12-1-2c. The market was a little weaker. The country is in need of rain.

Calf Markets Variable

Toronto calves opened up to \$10 and closed at \$9.50. Montreal had another seasonal heavy run but prices were a little better and tops made up to \$8. The calf market was about steady at \$7.50 to \$8.00. Calgary paid up to \$8.50. Edmonton \$8. Moose Jaw \$7. Regina \$8. Saskatoon \$7.50. Most of these markets had very small runs.

Hog Market Generally Strong

Toronto opened stronger, with hogs making \$10.25 off trucks, but closed with nothing above \$10.10. Montreal sales were mostly at \$10.50 for hogs, and \$10.75 for hogs, and \$10.75 for hogs. Winnipeg advanced \$1.45 to close at \$9.75. Montreal advanced to \$9.65 for hogs and paid \$12.55 to \$12.95 for rail grades. Edmonton was stronger, with trucked hogs at \$9.50 alive and rail grades \$9.75. Albert farmer at a top of \$9.65 for bacon alive and \$12.85 to \$13.04 for rail grades. Moose Jaw and Regina closed higher at \$9.75 for bacon alive. Saskatoon closed 15c higher at \$9.65 for hogs. All selects, alive or dressed, \$1 premium.

Lamb Market Steady

Toronto receipts were light and good western sold up to \$9.25, with best Ontario fed lambs \$9. Spring lambs made \$10 each. Montreal sold a car of feed-lot lambs at \$9; these averaged \$3 lb. Winnipeg was fully steady, with best lambs at \$8.50 and select muttons, Calgary paid a top of \$8, and Edmonton the same. Other markets had too few to establish prices, except Regina which quoted \$7.

A LARGE PUP CROP

Insure a large crop of healthy, vigorous pups this year by feeding

ROYAL FOX FEED

Re/suits during former seasons show that the use of Royal with a good meat ration is the most positive way known for the rancher to secure best breeding results.

Insist on Royal.

Ask your dealer today or write direct to

The St. John Milling Company Ltd.
Brookville, Saint John Co., N.B.
H. G. S. ADAMS, Manager

NEWSY NOTES

BIRD NOTES FROM CROSS ROADS

This week we welcome another contributor to our bird symposium, in the person of Mr. Clive Stewart of Southport. His letter runs:—

"Dear Agricola: During the past year I have seen and heard many birds which were new to me. I belong to the Cross Roads district and I am going to mention the birds that I saw there and at other places.

On the 5th of this month (March, 1933) I saw a flock of Horned Larks. Last May (1932) I saw a Rose-breasted Grosbeak which I think is the prettiest bird I have ever seen. Last June I observed a Bobolink; and also a pair of Northern Yellowthroats which nested not far from the house. A pair of Yellow Warblers come and nest in a bush near the house every year.

In the spring of '37 I came across three young White-breasted Nuthatches barely able to fly; and in July I saw a pair of Black-throated Green Warblers.

Some years ago a Hummingbird was observed flying about a storm broke down the branch on which he was; we tied it up but it broke down again and the birds left. A pair of these interesting birds were around again last year.

In Sept. 1937 I saw a pair of Black and White Warblers, and in Oct. a Brown Creeper. During the month I observed flocks of Kinglets, Nuthatches, Red-eyed Vireos, Fox Sparrows, and an occasional Tree Sparrow, and Brown Creeper. Also in the Fall I saw Purple Finches, Goldfinches, Pine Grosbeaks and another dark-purplish bird that I took to be the Purple Grosbeak. In early winter an Arctic Three-toed Woodpecker named and stayed near the buildings all winter. Just now both the Hairy and the Downy Woodpecker are about.

We have feeding stations for the birds and the Downy Woodpecker, Black-capped and Brown-headed Chickadees visit them often every day. Yours sincerely, Clive Stewart."

LEPROSY IN BRITAIN

In Robert Louis Stevenson's "Black Arrow," a tale of Old England, one of the characters assumes the dress and head of leprosy for the purpose of disguise. The period was that of Henry VI, when leprosy was beginning to decline but was still feared, and the novel gives a vivid picture of the horror inspired by the presence of the supposed leper.

On turning to the British historians for information of this, the greatest disease of medieval Christendom, one finds that in general, it is dismissed with the briefest notice. We learn much more from the ancient writers and later antiquaries. Leprosy, Pliny says, was brought into Europe by Pompey's army on its return from Syria; and the disease soon appeared in the Roman colonies of Spain, Gaul, and Britain. The earliest special leprosy houses" for the segregation of lepers, were founded as early as the 7th century; and in Britain the first leprosy house is mentioned in the twelfth century. Leprosy in the eleventh century. Popular sentiment had now become strong enough to enforce the isolation of the lepers and to clothe them in the most degrading manner. The leper, standing outside, might see a "squire" or leper window—an oblique aperture in the wall, through which he might see the faces of the healthy persons or to eat with them; they were not admitted to bath in the rivers or streams, nor to walk in narrow footpaths where it might be difficult to avoid contact with them.

At a little village called Lancaster, five miles from the city, a writer spent his boyhood, there a church whose earliest portion dates from about 1190; and it has a "squire" or leper window—an oblique aperture in the wall, through which he might see the faces of the healthy persons or to eat with them; they were not admitted to bath in the rivers or streams, nor to walk in narrow footpaths where it might be difficult to avoid contact with them.

At a little village called Lancaster, five miles from the city, a writer spent his boyhood, there a church whose earliest portion dates from about 1190; and it has a "squire" or leper window—an oblique aperture in the wall, through which he might see the faces of the healthy persons or to eat with them; they were not admitted to bath in the rivers or streams, nor to walk in narrow footpaths where it might be difficult to avoid contact with them.

SEAWEED AS FERTILIZER

During the years of the Great War, when the import of German potash salts into Canada ceased entirely, the Department of Agriculture throughout the country made an attempt to supply the deficiency among the substances tried, seaweed (rockweed) net eelgrass was conceded to be a promising source of potash. In addition to this, it was found that seaweed had long been beneficial to crops when applied to farm land; in the British Isles, and in the shores of European countries; the application of seaweed was more or less "rule of thumb" and it was not until the latter years of the nineteenth century that any analysis of its composition was undertaken. It is now known that Charles MacIntosh of Cross-Craigh, near Glasgow, applied seaweed ash to his potatoes as manure; and he relates that when a severe frost in September killed his neighbor's plots, those treated with the seaweed "remained in perfect foliage."

Experiments with seaweed as a fertilizer for potatoes were made on both Canadian coasts, and among my papers are some of those of Clarke's Harbor, Nova Scotia, during the spring and summer of 1915. The material analyzed was the round-stalked Aspilophyton (or Pucus vesiculosus) with an admixture of the flat-stalked rockweed, Pucus vesiculosus) was dried and ground in a dog-fish reduction plant; and the finished product bore a strong likeness to ground coffee.

When the product was analysed it proved to be very unequal in composition; old dark-brown seaweed differed from the young plants in potash contents, and "speaking generally, seaweeds contained a higher percentage of nitrogen and potash in the winter than in the summer season." From the tables given I select what is easily the best analysis—that of Laminaria saccharina, a kind of kelp. This gives: moisture, 90.43 per cent; organic matter, 53.93; ash, 46.94; Nitrogen, 0.04; phosphoric acid, 0.78; and Potash, 20.91 per cent. Some of the other seaweeds have slightly more nitrogen and phosphoric acid, and are apt to dry than kelp which dries slowly and remains gummy.

The real test came when the ground seaweed was used as fertilizer on the potato patch. In 1926, at various points in the Maritimes, a series of five plots were laid out, of which the first was an unfertilized check plot. Plot No. 2 had an application of 1,500 lbs of Ground Seaweed to the acre; plot No. 3 had the same amount of Seaweed plus 500 lbs Acid Phosphate and Basic Slag to the acre. Plot No. 4 had the 500 lbs of Acid Phosphate and Basic slag only; and lastly plot No. 5 had a complete fertilizer of 150 Nitrate of Soda, 500 Phosphate and Slag, and 100 Muriate of Potash. The plots at Belle River, P. E. I. gave the following yields in bushels per acre: Plot 1, (unfertilized) 293.5; Plot 2,

TONIC SOLFA SINGING

Half a century ago in England, the controversy between John Hullah and John Curwen was dying down; Hullah had applied a difficult method to the existing music notation when he advocated the fixed "do" while Curwen had by his simpler method of the movable "do" brought into notice the Tonic Solfa system. Despite its flat and uninspiring appearance the Tonic Solfa system has gained a victory over its "fixed" opponent; by its evident simplicity and its no less evident efficiency. It was to

LIME

For best results and quickest returns use the famous BROOKVILLE LIME. Highest quality. Most finely pulverized. Low Price — Good Service.

Bulk or Bags

Brookville Manufacturing Co. Ltd.
Brookville, Saint John Co., N.B.
H. G. S. ADAMS, Manager

TIMELY NOTES ON TOPICS CONNECTED WITH

Silver Fox Farming

Between ninety and one hundred thousand ranch bred mink were shipped to the Canadian and American markets during the months of December and January, and ranch bred mink dominated both the New York and Montreal markets, wild mink being almost completely out of the picture. Wild mink still continues to occupy a large part of the stage in London where the superior class of Labrador mink are merchandised by the Hudson's Bay Company.

Fresh rank mink of 1937 vintage were considered beautiful, large in size and uniform in their rich dark coloring. The prices were a disappointment to those who figured on getting previous year prices. Discount of 35 per cent to 45 per cent prevailed. However, even though the fur trade was in a lugubrious state they could not resist what seemed to be bargains, and the mink were picked up in quantities and many of them have ere this been sold to ladies of fashion in the shape of coats.

By the way, Mrs. Gertrude E. Fox, Editor of the Black Fox Magazine, New York, was interviewed by station WGY, Schenectady, the other evening while en route to the Grand Central Palace fur show. Queried as to whether she was a silver fox breeder she said no, but that she did have a mink ranch with some 3,000 mink. She said that a very ordinary mink coat would sell for \$1,000, a fairly good one for \$2,000 and a real specimen would run up to as high as \$5,000. It takes from 80 to 100 mink to make a coat, depending upon the size of the lady who is to wear the garment.

A movement is now on foot having the backing of American mink ranchers, to place a duty on mink pelts coming from other countries, similar to the duty on silver fox pelts. It is not unlikely, however, that it will succeed, certainly not to the extent of 50 per cent with the present trade negotiations in progress.

S. M. Hartroft of Alberta, spoke at the meeting of the Alberta Silver Fox Breeders Association, held in the York Hotel, Calgary, some three weeks ago. He told about his trip to Prince Edward Island and how pelts were handled at the Association office, Summerside, and also by the P. E. I. Fur Pool, from the time they were received until they were finally sent to the auction houses. "All the poor pelts are not from Alberta," he said, "but I observed that many of the pelts were from Alberta ranchers were losing money annually through poor pelting, rough scraping and improper handling of their skins. Too much fat and gristle were left on the pelt especially at the paws and around

the ears, causing the pelt to sweat at these points, and as a consequence the fur was inclined to slip and the result was a damaged pelt. On the other hand there was a danger of scraping too closely with very poor leather and a "ratly" pelt as the result.

Mr. Hartroft found that expert pelters at both headquarters left the skins three or four days before scraping, then two or more days before turning and the pelt was then set. A long pelt with not too much width is desirable. He said that both the Association and the P. E. I. Fur Pool were figuring on the basis of a 25 per cent drop on pelts of \$40.00 value and lower from last year's prices. Only 5 per cent of all pelts received were selects, so that about 95 per cent of Canadian pelts would show a depreciation this year. On a \$75.00 to \$80.00 skin it was possible to lose from \$15.00 to \$20.00 through being off-color on the belly, caused in most cases by damp straw.

"Prince Edward Island," said Mr. Hartroft, "is making a determined effort to improve the standard of furs raised. About twenty-five clubs have been organized by the Provincial Fieldman, and these were doing much to educate the ranchers." At the close of his talk Mr. Hartroft voiced the opinion that unless westerners raised better furs and learned more about pelting and taking care of them, they cannot hope to be able to stay in business.

Dr. Leo Frank is feeling mighty good because of a fox he recently purchased from Harry Kirsch who had bought the animal from a rancher near Hazelbrook. It is all silver from head to heel and even the tail is silver. The Doctor thinks it is one of the most beautiful animals he has ever seen and believes if he can develop the strain that he has a money-maker. A representative of Fred Colpitts heard about the freak fox and paid a flying visit to Charlottetown, but although his offer was a large one he could not separate owner from fox.

The New York Auction Company announce the postponement of their general fur sale which was to have been held on April 4th, to some future date which has not yet been decided upon. The labor situation had brought the animal trade nearly to a standstill. Strike hostilities among the fur garment workers were again renewed last week, and those who continued at work were wailed on their way to work and beaten.

The fur trade in New York as a whole is apprehensive and are hoping that the labor troubles can be amicably adjusted. A quiet market exists for most furs and buyers are cautious and inclined to hold off. Silver fox seems to be the one article that is moving briskly with prices higher and the greatest strength being shown on popular priced merchandise. The noticed strong demand for red and grey fox seems to have disappeared at present, although these two kinds of pelts were shown extensively at department and fur stores.

Jackets and capes of silver fox and red fox, also cross fox in the swirl treatment, are very popular right now. Women this season are especially attracted to unusual treatment for necks and short, chubby coats. Capespieces of two large luxurious silver fox pelts, one for most furs and buyers are being offered everywhere in the stores and it seems that the American women just feels she must have a fur in some form.

Mr. J. D. J. Forbes of the London Fur Sales, whose auction sale of silver foxes was held during March 24th with some 10,000 pelts, has gone to the trouble to collect opinions of members of the European fur manufacturing industry with reference to the probable future trend of demand for colorings. Most of the merchants are in favor of the three-quarter or full silver type. This is a typical opinion from London. "The question you asked me about silver foxes is as difficult to answer as any other question which concerns the future trend of fashion. The type of fox for your friend to breed depends very largely on the quality of his stock. If this is really high I would advise him to concentrate on the full silver foxes. The cape trade is a higher class trade than that for scarfs, and there has always been and is always likely to be a bigger demand

Reliance Choppers

One of my own correspondents once pointed out that few farmers kept records of their sales over a period of years, and that if they did they would find that about once in seven years was the price of a particular class of goods at its lowest, and that if they sold at that time they would lose money. Sure enough, when one looks back, one can remember potatoes at 10, and even 6 cents; and pork at 4 cents (and the price for old brood sows). These prices hold up, for the farmer cannot afford to make even necessary repairs, and to buy new machinery is out of the question. Low prices drive down the price of farm property and the effect is disastrous to the whole community.

The factories above mentioned would help the farmer—but only if they were on a really co-operative basis. As to more guides to greater production, we have first class men at the Experimental and Illustration Stations, and our farmers themselves are not so slow-witted as they are sometimes represented. The Handicapped Farmer complained that hides were worth 25c to 30c per lb. For curiosity I weighed a pair of new "fox shoes," and they weighed a pound and three quarters. Seven cents worth of hide?

F. W. Lamplough & Co. Ltd.
MONTREAL

PULVEX

YOUR FOXES NOW!

Did your foxes of past winter weather double their weight? PULVEX kills fleas and earmites instantly—prevents immediate re-infestation. Use it regularly to keep your animals and pups sleek and healthy.

Insist on PULVEX—a Cooper Product, British Made—Fully Guaranteed. At drug stores, fox supply houses, or write

CANADIAN CO-OPERATIVE WOOL GROWERS LIMITED
Quebec and Maritime Branch, Lennoxville, Que.

for specimen full silver skins that the breeders can supply. The scarf trade on the other hand demands half silvers and price is their main consideration. I, however, silver foxes become rare and the price went up the retail trade would simply give up handling them. The full silver skin goes to a different customer and price is a secondary consideration, quality being paramount.

"Now from Brussels, Belgium. The demand for full silver foxes is unquestionably on the increase during the last few years. It is the kind which is most suitable for the making of capes, cloaks, collars and trimmings, or which the vogue does not seem to end. In our opinion it must not be concluded, however, that the half silver will be completely neglected as has been the case in the past. In fact the vogue for foxes is not over, it holds up equally for neckpieces, the clientele forsaking more and more the other Spring articles such as marten, skunk, as well as other articles utilized for scarfs. However, among the foxes silver foxes are particularly favored and it seems to us that the demand for these animals will be maintained and perhaps will increase in the next few years. Amongst our clientele the demand for full silvers is principally towards the foxes of very good color and quality, the inferior full silvers are entirely neglected."

The United States Customs authorities spurred on by the Biological Survey of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, have been getting after smugglers of silver fox pelts. They succeeded in capturing a trio recently that had disposed of some \$1,900 worth of pelts. This was said to be only a small part of their operations in the past three years. The information came through watching certain firms in the fur districts of New York, checking on parties coming in and out, following this up by looking over silver fox in possession of the merchants.

Jack Wright of the Dominion Fur Sales Company, Summerside, was a visitor to Charlottetown the early part of this week and was welcomed by his many friends who had a chance to have a chat with him. We note by the Guardian that Cliff Rogers, President of the same company, will leave this morning with his All-Star ladies hockey team to meet the champions of Ontario and Quebec for the Dominion title. Our best wishes for success will accompany Cliff and the young ladies on their adventurous trip.

The Hudson's Bay Company's sale of silver fox which commenced on Monday was completed on Wednesday. They had a total offering of 39,061 skins, of which 88 per cent were sold at slightly easier prices than prevailed in January. The auction had a fairly good attendance and interest was particularly keen on the cheaper grades. Some 115,000 pelts will be offered in what is known as the March sales in London. Some 10,000 of these were offered by the London Fur Sales, Limited, the week prior to Hudson's Bay Company's sale. Lamson, Aning and Cobb and Henry Klever & Company will offer the remainder of the total number referred to above. These figures do not represent all the silver foxes in London, as a certain proportion has been laid aside for the Hudson's Bay Company's auction on May 2nd, followed by the others.

Dillon and Spi Lett's Ranch have started off in a remarkable style. Yesterday a count was made of the first seven litters born recently and it showed one of four, one of five, two of six, two of seven, and one of eight, a total of 49 pups in seven litters. A rather remarkable average. Will somebody please report other large increases.