

FOR FARMERS, STOCK BREEDERS and GARDENERS

Weekly Livestock Market Report

NEWSY NOTES

TIMELY NOTES ON TOPICS CONNECTED WITH

Silver Fox Farming

CONSERVATION

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

OTTAWA, July 27.—A mixed trend featured cattle markets this week and Toronto and Montreal prices worked decidedly lower under drab trade. Western markets held steady and price changes recorded were of only a minor nature. Dry-fed butchers were the best of the week as a rule had all the best of the demand and commanded a firm price. Indications are that all future deliveries of fed cattle will merit fairly good attention. Veal calves market up a gain dry-fed steady to firm. Hog prices closed sharply lower in Ontario and while declines also took place in the West they were not nearly so severe. Lard was down from 25 to 24.50 or more at practically all markets.

Summary The Toronto hog market was 50c to 70c below the previous week's close, hogs closing at \$8.75 to \$8.85 off trucks. The basic price on rail graded hogs was \$11.75 to \$12. Prices for direct deliveries to packing plants closed sharply lower with the drop in many cases amounting to 50c or more. Market hogs were generally 9.75 and w, but the closing undertone was weaker. Western centres closed a little lower. Winnipeg at \$8.75, Top hogs at \$8.75, and w. Calgary at \$8.60 off trucks. Edmonton at \$8.50, Prince Albert and Saskatoon \$8.50, and Moose Jaw and Regina \$8.60. Slaughter hogs at Vancouver changed hands at \$9.25.

Lamb Prices Lower Lambs sold 50c lower a Toronto with good wethers generally at \$9.50 and a few \$9.75. Montreal was also easier and closed at \$9 for good lambs. Winnipeg closed off to a closing top of \$8.75. Top hogs at \$8.75, and w. Calgary at \$8.60 to \$8.50, Edmonton and Regina \$7.25, Moose Jaw \$7.50 and Vancouver \$8.

Western Cattle Sell Steady Considering the position of most western markets the cattle trade in the West staged a very creditable performance. All cattle were sold to firm rates. Dry-fed butchers at Winnipeg ranged from \$6.50 to \$6.75 while Southern demand was steady at \$6.75. Better grades of stockers and feeders ranged \$4.50 to \$5. The recent hot weather has seriously affected pasture and feed crops, leading to a demand for more liberal numbers of half-fed cattle on to markets. Calgary sold good to choice dry-fed butchers at \$5.50 to \$6.25. Daily carriers were also steady with top butchers generally at \$6.50. High prices reported from Prince Albert \$4.75 on medium butchers and \$5.25 on good cows. \$6 and Saskatoon and Regina \$6.50.

U. S. Prices About Steady Prices paid for Canadian cattle at Buffalo looked about on a par with the previous week. The general top was \$8.75 with the bulk of the steers and heifers making \$7.50 to \$8.50. A few Canadian calves were taken up to \$10 and \$11. At St. Paul latest quotations on medium Canadian steers were \$7.50 to \$8.50 and good cows \$6.25 to \$6.25, choice \$7 and moderate \$6.15 to \$6.40.

Exports to the United States for the week were 5,738 beef, 5,014 dairy and 2,850 calves making the totals to date this year 112,591 beef, 6,959 dairy and 59,659 calves. Exports in the corresponding period of last year were 27,372 beef, 5,241 dairy, and 13,370 calves. Exports from July 1 to July 27 inclusive under the third quarterly quota were 24,234 beef cattle. An official release issued by the United States Treasury Department shows imports of Canadian cattle into the U. S. weighing 700 pounds or more each totalling 14,780 head from July 1 to July 27. This represents 28.6 per cent of the quarterly quota.

Canadian Steers at Glasgow The 23 S. Daily unloaded 219 Canadian steers at Glasgow during the week. Those sold on the 27th instant at an average of 4 3-8d or the equivalent to a little better than 8 1-2 per cent per pound live weight at the current rate of exchange. The S. S. Sularia was due to leave Montreal for Glasgow Friday, July 28, with 10 cattle for Glasgow.

Calves Steady to Higher Veal calves made a gain of 25c to 50c at Toronto, choice closing at \$8.50 to \$9. Montreal was about steady on veals up to \$7.50 with an odd \$8 top. Grassers, however, closed easier. Western centres ruling steady to firm with Winnipeg selling choice veals up to \$7.75, Calgary, Edmonton, Moose Jaw and Regina up to \$6, Saskatoon \$5.75, and Vancouver \$6.75.

The British bacon market declined 2s Canadian selling at 85s. Reliance, Scandia and Perfect Choppers. Knives and Plates and parts.

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SOMETHING TO DRAW

There seems to be a screw loose in the mental machinery of a great many of our exponents of the Arts. We are told that music bath charms, but they are difficult to see sometimes. I recently heard a singer give a revised version of "John Peel" that he has been astonished that worthy if he was in a position to hear it. The ballad proper is a simple one, with just a touch of pathos towards the end, while the music is lively and stirring. I suppose the version I complain of would be called "swinging": the singer kept near the melody, but not quite, at first; but the orchestration came in underneath with no end of fireworks, skirls and twiddles, quite foreign to the spirit of the words. Then when John was "far, far away," the singer broke into a kind of recitative, which mandered on till it seemed off key at the end. The orchestra let up on the twiddle bits, and nearly played the melody, a course which helped the singer not a little to a triumphant conclusion. But the coming generation, brought up on this kind of musical pabulum, will have a hard time to get its bearings, if ever we return to sanity in music. This queer musical tendency has even invaded hymnody: last winter I heard a Sunday evening service from the Pacific coast, and the hymn had a vocal counterpoint high above, and drowning out the treble. Maybe I'm wrong, but I thought it quite out of place.

The Arts, I take it, were meant to help us realize our ideas of the beautiful, and to soothe us in a world full of unrest. But that function is as extinct as the dinosaur, in the work of the surrealist painters. The mental reaction these geniuses strive for is astonishment, not pleasure, nor the calmness induced by the truth of nature. Such matters as a watch slipping over the edge of a table and bending like rubber as it does so, are the subject of paintings I have heard of. I cannot say I was at all edified.

In England there is a strange genius, a sculptor called Epstein. His works have provoked a storm of controversy half of the critics—amateur and professional—proclaiming him greater than Phidias, and the other half calling his work "a biologist's nightmare." He is fond of Biblical figures, and his latest exhibit—in the Leicester Galleries, London—is a huge figure of "Adam," a monolith for which he has used three tons of alabaster. Spoiled, instead of used, would be the better word; and as I cannot employ an illustration in this idea of "Adam," if they will take a sheet of paper, and draw to these measurements. (It will be good practice for the youngsters, too, this week end). The dimensions here given are to scale, taken from an English print. "Adam is in the nude, evidently before the Fall, and we regard him from the right side while he faces westward. Run an upright line 4 and 1-2 inches long; this reaches to his right "hip-bone." At right angles to this point draw a line 3 and 5-8 inches, with one inch to the right of, and the rest to the left of the hip. This line is the width of the chest, and projects most! Continue the original line for 4 inches more; this brings you to where the neck ought to begin. Adam is very "pigeon-chested," as we used to say, and the last line comes to the top of this feature.

Now we commence a sketch in pencil. There are about the same thickness all the way; 1 and 7-8 inches, and the original line is the axis of the right leg, which is slightly in advance of the left leg. The "fork" of the legs is about 3 inches from the ground line. Both legs can be completed from these data, but they will look as if our artist smitten with elephantiasis, a disease not unknown among his descendants in the East. The feet are 2 and 1-2 inches long, and an inch thick, above the instep. There is only the faintest indication of the knee-joints, so that the legs are almost columnar. The right leg, as the drawing falls away rapidly to his waistline, which is 2 and 1-2 inches wide. Continue upwards from the waist, up the back, keeping the same distance from the chest-line, and neglecting the arms for the present.

If we were walking westward, we look wide we were going to; but not Adam! He's looking directly at the zenith, and as he has no neck, it must be very awkward for him. Carry on the original axis another inch and a half, draw another line at right angles through the end of it, and the last line will run along his nose and forehead. His face is almost horizontal and from his chin (pointed like the horn of an anvil) to which should be the "top" of his head, is just 3 1/2 inches. In fact the whole head, squared and lying as it is, at once calls up the image of that familiar furniture of the smithy.

The arms are drawn back till the elbows meet, the fore-arms are horizontal, and the thumbs point upwards, with the hands open. (I'd love to see the drawing!) Epstein is now at work on a new statue of Christ. It is a queer object, very large, twice his own height; but so out of proportion that it reminds one of a totem pole. The face is 3-8ths of the whole length, and the brow is as wide as the shoulders. The rest of the figure, which is dressed in a robe, is the same width, as the head. Still, purchasers can be found for these oddities, and some

people believe them to be Art. NATURE NOTES This is the first year for my "Paul's Scarlet Climber" (Rose) to bloom freely, as it was put in rather late the year before last. Now, every visitor is full of admiration for it, since its flowers are three inches across, by actual measurement, and are produced in clusters of three or four, the whole length of the stem. At present it has attained a height of about seven feet, and this despite very cold position. There may be better roses, but this is good enough for me!

The dry weather has stopped the flow of the brook, but the pond near the road still has water in it. The other day there were five "Green Frogs" in it, and I was able to examine them pretty closely. They were mostly large, with bodies 3 to 5 inches long, and legs rather short. From the name one would expect to find green the prominent color; but these were the darker type: only the head and throat were a bright green, while the flanks were brown, and everywhere marked with blackish spots. They were a conspicuous glandular fold or ridge running down each side of the body. The males had a conspicuous round, flat, differentiated area round the ear. Every now and then these frogs would call "brumf"—rather in the style of Major Hoopler—a noise which the zoologist Merrem to name the frog Rana clamitans; Leconte calls it R. fontinalis, the "Spring Frog," and to add to its misfortunes Holbein names it R. horionensis. This is a bit of a nuisance, since the student must know all three names for identification. There has not, as far as I am aware, been any attention given to the frogs of the Island since 1899, when Dr. Philip Cox of N. B. listed five species while on a visit here.

The planet Mars is the great attraction in astronomical circles just now and several interesting articles on it have been published. The Guardian have found their way to my scrap book. On July 26 or thereabouts the sun, the earth, and Mars were in a direct line, but nothing particular happened. By the 29th the Moon and Mars were in conjunction, and seemingly this provoked thunderstorms with heavy rain in some regions. The conjunction has been very steady for the past two months.

This year a plant of Scabiosa Columbaria, a pretty wild flower resembling a single aster, is in bloom in my garden. It is a plant found in Britain and right down to the Mediterranean region and gets its second name from its color or which is a light blue—"dove" or "blue." Its first name, Scabiosa, intimates that it was used as a remedy for skin diseases. There are several good garden Scabiosas, one of the most outstanding being the variety "Blue Moon."

I have a young plant of what is called "Cranberry Tree" in the books and in certain localities the "High-bush Cranberry." It has no relation to the cranberry of the moist places, but the berry may be used as a substitute at a pinch. The point I wish to make here, however, is that our climate has produced a slight change in this plant, as in many others. The "Cranberry-tree" is well known (but not by that name) in that part of Britain whence I came; and I gave it a good "going over" in the old days. One peculiarity was a couple of glandular stalks on the petiole close up to the blade of the leaf. They were longer than wide, and reminded one of miniature human ears, only very small and very green. Just what their purpose was, did not appear. Our plant has lost these stipules; apparently they are not needed here. There is a law behind that: anything not used, tends to disappear.

BARBER WITH GERMANY One of the Provinces of Canada is preparing to send food-stuffs to Germany in return for electrical appliances, which are said to be 25 per cent cheaper than those produced in Canada. The transaction is worth examining. All accounts agree that the German people do not "live" as well as do Canadians, for great stores of food are being created for the use of the army. If the food-stuffs are sent to Germany, it is their proper use, i. e. to feed the civilian population, nobody could complain. The 25 per cent lower prices for appliances is going to make life harder for Canadian workmen; to compete they must approximate their standard of living to that of their German rivals.

Something of the same kind happened on Tyndeside, where shipbuilding is one of the great industries. Before the War the industry was flourishing, and about 14,000 men and apprentices were employed in 1914. There were great losses of shipping in the war, and when it was over a boom period set in with its peak in 1922, when 20,000 men were employed. Yet by 1933 the Tyne was so full of idle shipping that not a single empty berth could be found to lay up another ship! And the number of men in the shipbuilding yards had fallen to 2,010. The position today is not much better. It is a sad state of affairs, and a great improvement from the low point, but it is doubtful whether the old prosperity can be recovered.

W. Fred Burke attended a meeting of fox fieldmen for the Maritime Provinces at Moncton recently. John G. Jack, M.A., Supervisor of Fox Illustration Stations was present and addressed the gathering. Their meeting covered a period of three days, the object being to go over the work that has been done and formulate new plans for the future. One afternoon they visited the Colpitts Ranch at Salsburg, and also the Illustration Station there. They were shown some very fine freaks and white face foxes. Mr. Burke said that even at this early date the pups showed the markings very clearly. He said the freaks were many of them decidedly platinum or china blue color and very handsome.

Babs Beckwith was crowned Queen of Furs at the I. J. Fox Fashion Show held at the World's Fair recently. She wore a white Russian fur lined with ermine and a crown of ermine tipped with balls made of ermine fur and she did look stunning.

Some of the outstanding features of the show was a very beautiful cape of cherry red silver fox and a home-built ship; and the inevitable consequence was a loss of trade for the British yards. Again, some of the continental governments only allow orders to be placed with countries willing to accept payment by barter: Italy, for instance, recently placed orders for ships to be built in Norway, because the Norwegians were willing to accept oranges in payment. Such arrangements can only be made when government assistance is forthcoming, and Britain is perhaps the only country where no such action has been taken. Thousands of tons of shipping have been lost to British yards by reason of the financial assistance given by foreign governments to their own shipbuilding industries.

A serious factor in the situation is the very large sums of money owing to British firms which has been locked up in Germany. With no other means of collecting these debts, many of the firms have placed orders for ships in German yards, which, as a result, have made a very active nature. There is a certain resemblance here, to the statement made in the opening paragraph of this note, and we may look for the same results.

NOTES ON ISLAND PLANTS The Crucifer (3) In the Charlock in last week's notes, I omitted to give another popular name for this weed in England, viz. "Runch." It is common in grainfields there, and the pungent seeds are separated and sold as "Durham mustard." In the Outer Hebrides its leaves are eaten as salad.

Returning to the genus Brassica our second species is the Indian Mustard, B. Juncea. This is a native of Asia, and is distinguished among other things by its freedom from hairs on the foliage and buds. Although found in all the Provinces, the Black Mustard (B. nigra) gives none of the trouble that the Charlock (B. arvensis) does. The Black Mustard is the real Durham Mustard, and round that ancient variety is cultivated as a cash crop. It is called in the old saying that "Durham is noted for old maids and mustard." (Being a quiet cathedral town it is supposed to be a haven for retired spinsters with a little money.) The last of the genus known to P. E. I., is the wild Nasturtium, B. nasturtium. The root-leaves alone are hairy while the stem-leaves are smooth. Spraying has therefore much less effect on this weed because the spray runs off. It will be noticed that the popular names of these Brassicas are used in a very indiscriminate fashion, and students are advised to follow the nomenclature used in the little pamphlet "The Flowering Plants and Ferns of P. E. I."

We have three members of the Hedge Mustard genus (Sisymbrium) and none of them are native to the Province; having been introduced as impurities in the seeds of the Common Hedge Mustard (S. officinale) is known also as Black Cross, and Crumbling Rocket. G. Don, a British botanist, writing in 1831, says this plant smells strongly of garlic, and was formerly used by country people in Europe, in sauces and salads. The Crumbling Rocket of the Prairies (S. altissimum) was found growing here in 1926, by Professor Herbert Grubb; but does not seem to have become troublesome. The Flaxweed (S. Sophia) was also recorded by the same botanist.

"At this season of the year," said Mr. Forbes, concluding his very interesting report, "and owing to the fact that very few fresh skins are available, it is difficult to make exact comparisons between the different varieties of skins in the collections." Probably because they are predominantly Canadian, the very few fox pelts realized slightly more in average than Scandinavian pelts of a similar grade except in the case of full silver skins, where the average price was \$16.16. In 1939, 93,993 pelts were offered for sale, 48,029 were sold and the average price was \$15.15, or in percentage figures, slightly over 25%. On the March sales for 1938, 128,518 skins were offered for sale and 41,958 were purchased. The average price was \$16.16. \$1.01 more than the average price realized on the May sales.

"In this connection it is of interest to note that owing to the diversion towards the production of platinum foxes in Norway it seems probable that in the next year or so there may be a material reduction in the numbers of choice full and three-quarter silver pelts from that country, a fact of some importance to Canadian breeders."

We note an article published recently in which change of cereals was recommended as of benefit to the health of the young. This may be quite true, but care should be taken if a change is made that it is done gradually. We know of a case recently where a change of cereals was made with one eighth the quantity of a new cereal added in place of other cereals. That evening seven pups passed out from biogas. They were large and greedy chaps. The same cereal fed to the adults did no damage and our inquiries have elicited the fact that other breeders have been successful in making a change of cereals to great advantage at one time; the percentage should have been more in the neighborhood of 10% than 25% then there would have been no trouble.

Olle McNeill, whose ranch is at Port Qu'Appelle, Saskatchewan, has a striking full page ad in the July Canadian Silver Fox and Fur headed, "McNeill's White Faced Foxes Born in the Purple." It is well and convincingly written and at the bottom is an excellent out-

fitted garment of white broadtail. Silver fox capes and jackets were made by the designer in the evening collection, also several very lovely mink wraps.

Fromm Brothers have a three-quarter page ad in Women's Wear, July 28th, for their auction sale of silver fox pelts at Hamburg, Wisconsin August 7th and 8th. This is the heading: "Only 8,000 genuine pedigree Fromm skins to satisfy the demand built up by the most powerful national advertising campaign in the entire fur industry 'this year'." Among the publications carrying Fromm's advertising is Vogue, Harper's Bazaar and Photoplay. In addition to the Golden Foes, there were 12,000 Federal Foxes shipped by other ranchers to Fromm's for sale. Both Fromm's and Federal Foxes carry trade marks or medals showing their origin.

All kinds of freak furs are being brought out by fashion designers. The latest known as cop per tint—silver fox pelts treated with a sort of dye by a British firm. Then there is another shade put out by the same concern known as the Golden Blend, there are whose coloring precludes then from wearing the brighter tones of the copper tint. Still another shade is the sable silver fox, which is a sable shade by London dyers. Skins are manipulated so that the black underfur is changed to sable color, leaving the silvery top hairs as bright and clear as ever. The above extracts are taken from the Fur Record of London, England.

Robert Fraser delivered a splendid address at the meeting of the Ontario Mink Breeders' recently. In the course of his remarks he placed on view a ruby red silver fox which he said it was an actual skin but a silver fox pelt which had the black bleached out of it and they dyed in such a manner that the black here remained unchanged. He said he did not advocate the breeding of such a fox, because he did not believe such a thing possible and anyhow it would not work while when done. He merely brought it along to show that the fur trade, appreciating silver fox as a staple article, is developing new uses and new colors for the pelts.

In addition to the ruby red silver fox there was the sable dyed silver fox, which was a very fine specimen of the demands of mid-life of fashion. He believes that still more colored foxes will be developed. The types necessary for bleaching and dyeing are of color-foxes, thus, the fur so far as the black is concerned, the silver must be bright. Discolored silver hairs make the skins worthless for bleaching and dyeing.

Mr. Fraser considered that these new developments would mean a high cut in the price of silver foxes. This is a time of year when special care must be taken to keep your feed grinders clean, also your hay, and the use of disinfectants spoils very quickly and bits of it left around may cause the loss of one of your most valuable pups. Disinfecting of sheds should be thoroughly done. Don't think because the pups have not acquired any of their new coat or fur it is not necessary to keep their sheds and litter separate. Dirt and litter generate all kinds of parasites.

A Provincial Fox Field Day will be held under the auspices of the Silver Fox Breeders and Exhibitors' Association at the Experimental Farm, Charlottetown, on Saturday, August 12th. This will be the first of a series of Provincial Field Days. Lunches will be brought by the breeders' wives and tea will be prepared by the management of the Experimental Farm, tea dishes and milk being supplied. The breeders are asked to gather at eleven o'clock when inspection of the Farm and gardens will take place. Dr. Clark, staff conducting the tour. At twelve o'clock luncheon will be on after which the official program will start.

Mr. George E. Brown, President of the Silver Fox Breeders and Exhibitors' Association will preside. Arrangements are being made to have an attractive list of speakers on subjects of vital interests to the fox breeders. It is expected that the program will be completed about 4:30 in the evening. Several speakers will be from adjoining provinces including J. J. E. McCague of Alliston, Ontario, President of the Canadian National Silver Fox Breeders' Association; F. George MacLeod, Fox Fieldman for New Brunswick, Dr. J. D. LaForest of Quebec City, will speak, and possibly a speaker from the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa, together with prominent fox breeders of other provinces in the Dominion.

This will be the biggest affair of its kind ever attempted in the Maritime Provinces and silver fox breeders from near and far should gather to receive the benefit of the educational program provided by men who have been very successful and have had long experience in problems connected with the industry. A sound system will be installed that will bring the speakers' remarks clearly to every part of the audience. During intermissions and make the day's program still more attractive, music will be provided by a first class band.

Commenting on the above meeting, it should be a most successful one. The last record of it is a passage in the book of a fisher, written around 1650 and stating that these birds lived then in the densest parts of the jungle of Madagascar and that it was very difficult and dangerous to hunt them. It is likely that the gigantic eggs of the Aepyornis were considered in earlier times, to be the eggs of the Roc; but the story of the Roc itself must have had another origin for the Aepyornis could not fly.

The gigantic size of the Roc and the story that he caught and carried elephants seemingly was nonsense. Sometimes "Roc feathers" were brought home from Madagascar by travellers—a swindle, for they proved to be flocks of the Raphia palm, looking, when dried, somewhat like feathers of a gigantic bird. The largest flying animal that ever lived was the flying Pteranodon, found in the cretaceous layers of North America, but its wings from tip to tip measured only twenty four feet—large enough, perhaps, to carry a calf (there were no cows in the days of the Pteranodon) but not an elephant. Moreover, the Pteranodon flourished about fifty million years ago. Men surley did not know anything about it before the fossils were found and reconstructed by the paleontologists.

But two British scientists, Dr. Lydekker and Dr. Lambrecht, both geologists and paleontologists, made a few discoveries enabling them to raise the theory that probably solves the riddle. In the midst of the Mediterranean in a position of highly strategic importance and therefore the military goal of several different European nations, lies the small rocky island of Malta. Paleontologists have there found large deposits of fossil bones comparatively young deposits, geologically speaking. The animals to which these bones once belonged were mostly mammals of known types, but were small "island varieties" as they were called, all now extinct.

Among these animals was a tiny elephant, the so-called pygmy elephant, looking exactly like its large cousins, trunk and all, but only three feet high when full grown. Together with the bones of the pygmy elephant were discovered those of a giant bird, named Gyps melitensis. This bird may have played a part in the story of the pygmy elephant, for it would have been able to carry off the pygmy elephants, at least a young one.

Now, possibly, we have the following picture: the early inhabitants of the countries near the Mediterranean knew the Malta bird, the pygmy elephant. They also knew the large elephant, of course, and distinguished between them. But later, when the pygmy elephant probably was extinct, the Arabs heard the story and got mixed up between the pygmy elephant and the large one. The Arabs, who did not know the Gyps melitensis, but knowing only the large elephant they had to invent a bird sufficiently gigantic to carry it, and so the story of the Roc came into life.

The writer is glad to see the executive of the Silver Fox Breeders' Association, who do not deviate from their hitherto strictly one-function job of holding an annual Provincial Fox Show. It suggests a way for future activities which we understand from the resolution passed at the annual meeting in June, includes a Provincial silver fox pelt show. Of course the spark plug to this idea is the Association and Exhibitors' Association is Walter Shaw, its Secretary, who is also Deputy Minister of Agriculture. Walter seems possessed of unlimited energy and the industry of carrying out undertakings in a successful manner.

The regrettable illness of the Honorable Charles Dunning, necessitating a long holiday in Europe and his resignation as a representative of Queen's County, means the loss of a good friend, who we understand from the resolution passed at the annual meeting in June, includes a Provincial silver fox pelt show. Of course the spark plug to this idea is the Association and Exhibitors' Association is Walter Shaw, its Secretary, who is also Deputy Minister of Agriculture. Walter seems possessed of unlimited energy and the industry of carrying out undertakings in a successful manner.

With the advent of August the fox ranchers' troubles continue due to the hot weather and humidity. This is a time of year when special care must be taken to keep your feed grinders clean, also your hay, and the use of disinfectants spoils very quickly and bits of it left around may cause the loss of one of your most valuable pups. Disinfecting of sheds should be thoroughly done. Don't think because the pups have not acquired any of their new coat or fur it is not necessary to keep their sheds and litter separate. Dirt and litter generate all kinds of parasites.

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