

**TIMELY NOTES ON TOPICS CONNECTED WITH Silver Fox And Mink Farming**

Japan is making great strides in the production of mink and curiously enough quite a large quantity of the skins are being shipped to the United States. A report from Tokyo dated July 12, has the following: "Japan shipped 17,383 undressed mink and 5,200 undressed squirrel skins to the United States in May, the finance ministry reports. This compares with 4,050 mink and 10,000 squirrel skins in April."

Last week's Canadian Fur Auction Sales Co. (Quebec) Ltd. general sale of raw furs is reported as not having been as big a success as the spring sale, 85 per cent of the collection of beaver for the account of the Government of Quebec was sold at prices slightly higher than previously. Other items in the catalogue of the first day did not do so well. The company reported muskrat approximately 50 per cent sold. Due to the absence of European participation the proceedings the first day were rather listless with the few American buyers present limiting themselves in quantity and price levels. Comment on the sale was that the summer cannot be considered a suitable time for auctions as the trade in those months closes down and foreign buyers show signs of strain. The company, however, stated that this does not seem to bear out with regard to the mink portion of the three-day sale, because many buyers showed lively interest in the sample rooms. Top price in muskrat was \$1.90 for East Coast seal type skins.

Wild mink was reported 90 per cent sold with firm prices and demand. Interest in Sapphire was centered in the better quality males which were 65 per cent sold at firm prices and with good demand. Ranch mink pastels and platinum respectively with 45, 45 and 30 per cent sold. They were rather off and easier prices prevailed compared to the May sale. Arthur C. Prentiss, manager, in an after-sale comment noted in particular that platinum mink present are not very successful as the trade doesn't want to meet the strong held price levels. Top price in wild mink was \$36 for MacKenzie River 1 pt 2 XL and 1 XDK. Top price in Sapphire was \$47 for 1 part 2 males and \$23.50 for females. Ranch mink fetched a top price of \$26.50 for 1 part 2 X DK males and \$14.75 for females. Top price in platinum was \$28 for 1 pt 2 Stewart males. Highest price for pastels was \$34.50 for 1 pt 2 males. The top price reached in martens was \$19 for dark brown pelts.

White fox was reported 90 per cent sold at firm prices. Inferior (tull silvers placed second with 75 per cent sold. They were in good demand. The company declared that while the individual percentages did not seem to attain a high level the over-all figure of the fox sale (40 per cent) gives reason for satisfaction. A notable feature of the proceedings was that buyers concentrated rather on ordinary goods than on better type skins. Platinum silvers sold 35 per cent at unchanged prices, while one-half to three-quarter silvers and regular full silvers sold 40 per cent at fair price levels. Red fox, blue, pearls and selected full silvers were mostly withdrawn. Top price for white fox was \$7.50. Inferior silvers sold between \$2.50 and \$6.50 (1,840 skins). Platinum fox (470 skins) reached a top of \$10.50 while the general range was from \$2.50 up to \$6.50 (1,840 skins). White marked fox (792 skins) which sold 30 per cent ranged between \$3 and \$7; half and three-quarter silvers (370 skins) were between \$6.50 and \$10.50 while regular full silvers (1,354 skins) went from \$4 to \$9.

Representatives of three United States mink marketing organizations and auction houses are scheduled to meet in Milwaukee this week to map out auction schedules and sign contracts for the new fur season. Represented will be New York Auction Co., Hudson's Bay Co. Fur Sales, Inc., American Fur Auctions, Inc., Great Lakes Mink Association, Mutation Mink Breeders Association and the United Mink Breeders Association. This pre-season meeting is designed to set up a selling schedule so as to avoid conflicts in auction dates and to allow buyers the maximum time for inspection of merchandise.

The resignation from Mutual Mink Breeders Association of Otto H. Grosse, Northwood Fur Farms, Cary, Ill, was described by William

Bender, EMBA President, as purely a matter of one individual deciding not to conform to the rules adopted and observed by an organization of 3,700 members. Mr. Bender said that Mr. Grosse while a member of the EMBA insisted on conducting a campaign for his own ranch with various mink names which amounted to competing with his own organization. The EMBA rule provides that promotional work and advertising should be done by and in the name of the EMBA organization and not by individual members for themselves.

President L. W. Hancock, Summerside, and Secretary W. R. Shaw of Charlottetown, are sending out a letter from the Prince Edward Island Fur Breeders Association reminding parties that the Prince Edward Island Fur Breeders Association with headquarters in Charlottetown, have again made arrangements to conduct their fox and mink show at Charlottetown from November 18 to 19 inclusive. This show, organized in 1920, has always proven a tremendous success and one of the highlights in shows of this kind on the American continent. Even during the past few years when markets for foxes particularly, have not been too encouraging, entries and enthusiasm were maintained at a high level and were a compliment to the interest and aggressiveness of Island fur farmers. Reports rendered at the annual meeting of the Association held recently indicate evidence of a revival in the fox industry. Various designers on the continent and in Europe have developed ranch fox furs in new lines and styles of garments of attractive design for the coming season and great hopes are entertained that the corner has been turned and greater strength in this fur production and marketing is now developing.

**Georgetown High School Closing**

The closing exercises of Georgetown High School were held on June 30 in the Town Hall. Chairman was Mr. Raymond Solomon, chairman of the School Board. Mrs. N. W. Hansen, Secretary of Trustees, presented the certificates and prizes.

The Governor-General's Medal was won by Miss Helen Martell. List of certificate and prize winners is as follows:

Grade X — Helen Martell; Mary Annette Fay; Donald Landry; Eileen Fitzpatrick; Stewart Hansen; Ernest Roche; June Martell; Charles Mair.

Prize Winners Grade X — Governor-General's Medal, Helen Martell.

General Proficiency, Mary Annette Fay.

Courses, Charles Mair.

Grade IX Certificate Winners: Sheila Scully, Joyce Gotell, Mary Lou Henry, Carol Walker, Mae Allen, Vernon Myers, Barbara McQuillan, Roger Solomon, Allan MacPhee, Marion Lavers, Eileen Sampson, Lawrence Martell, Earl Murphy, Paul MacLean, Harold Martell.

Prize Winners, Grade IX: Perfect Attendance — Eileen Sampson; General Proficiency, Sheila Scully; 2nd. Place Standing, Joyce Gotell; Prize for French, Sheila Scully; Prize for Health, Mary Lou Henry; Prize for Geometry, Mae Allen; Prize for Discipline, Vernon Myers.

Grade VIII — Certificate Winners: Terry Batchelder, Ray Murphy and Wilfred McQuillan (tie), Bertha Allen, Lorraine Fay, Jordan Stewart, Pauline Martell, Marie Martell, Beatrice Buchanan, Virginia Walker; Richard Landry; Passed: Virginia Roche, Marion Sampson, Jean Stevens, Paul Batchelder.

Prize Winners, Grade VIII — 1. General Proficiency, Terry Solomon; 2. General Proficiency, Paul Batchelder; 3. General Proficiency, Ray Murphy, and Wilfred McQuillan.

Prize for Leading Supervisor's Examinations — Terry Solomon.

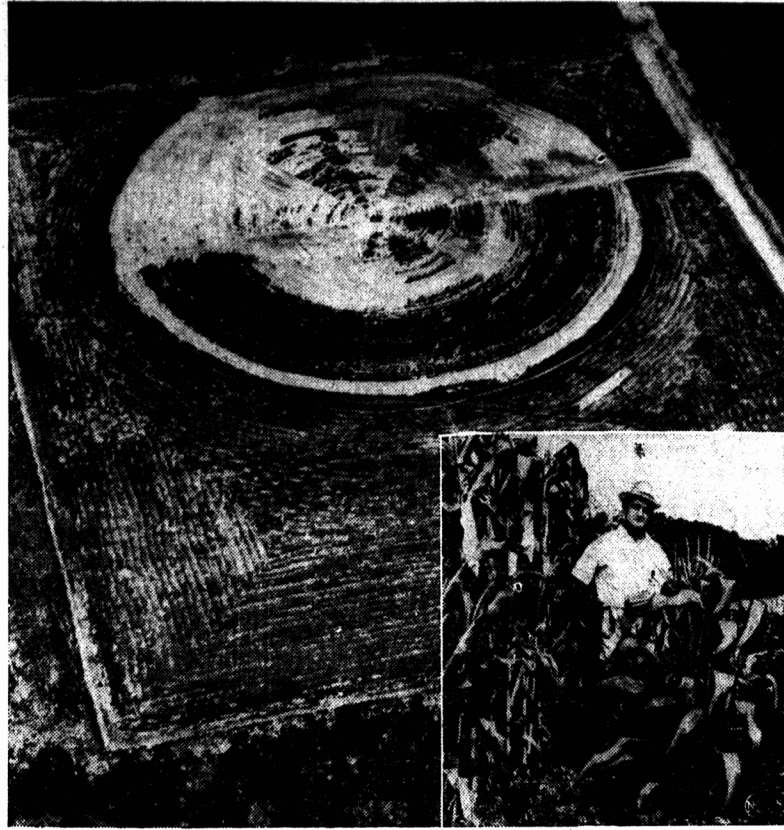
Prize for Conduct — Richard Landry.

Grade VII — Certificate Winners: Jean LeLacheur, Emily Walsh, Gertrude MacDonald, Leonard Martell, Bertha Blackett, Gerard Wight, Chester David, Doreen Scully, Elaine Roche; Passed, Isabel King, Stephen Arsenault, Jerome Gotell, Joan Gotell.

Prize Winners, Grade VII — 1. General Proficiency, Jean LeLacheur; 2. For General Proficiency, Emily Walsh; 3. For General Proficiency, Gerard MacDonald.

Certificate Winners, Grade VI — Joseph Murphy, Joan Batchelder, Charles Hansen, Joseph Martell, Margaret Buchanan, Marilyn Gotell,

**Radioactive Corn-Growing in N. Y.**



Circular patch in the air view above is a radioactive cornfield. It's an experimental plot at the Atomic Energy Commission's Brookhaven National Laboratory at Upton, N. Y. Purpose of the experiment is to determine the effect atomic energy can have on various types of vegetation. In center of the circular field is a pipe, containing a bar of radioactive cobalt 60, which sprays out gamma rays. The pipe can be raised or lowered to spray more or less area as desired. Thus effect of the radioactive spray at close quarters and from a distance can be accurately gauged. It is controlled from a station in one corner of the large, rectangular field. The plants are grown in circular rows so that there will be even distribution of measurement. It was found that radiation produced shorter plants (inset contrasts these with normal taller-than-man corn) but possibly of a higher yield because of greater grain ratio.

Francis Baker, Charles Scully, Lawrence Murphy, Billy Prosper, Howard Wight, Carl Martell, Veronica Sampson, Anita Boudreault, Virginia Burke, Mary Walker, Gladys David, Ray McQuillan; Passed — Anita Gallant, Charles Buchanan.

Prize Winners — Grade VI — Highest Aggregate, Joseph Murphy; 2. Highest Aggregate, Joan Batchelder; 3. Highest Aggregate, Charles Hansen; Spelling, Joseph Murphy; Nature, Joan Batchelder; Literature, Margaret Buchanan; Geography, Joseph Martell; Progress, Charles Hansen, Anita Boudreault; Department, Marilyn Gotell, Lawrence Murphy; History, Howard Wight.

Certificate Winners — Grade V (Senior) Herbie Murphy, Mark Murphy, Lawrence Batchelder, Joseph Walsh, Jimmy Burke, Walter Arsenault, Ella David, Vincent Rafuse, Barbara Sampson, Catherine McCullough.

Prize Winners — Grade V (Senior) — 1. Highest Aggregate, Herbie Murphy; 2. Highest Aggregate, Mark Murphy; 3. Highest Aggregate, Lawrence Batchelder; Spelling, Mark Murphy; Literature, Joseph Walsh; Nature, Jim m y Burke; Improvement, Vincent Rafuse; Department, Jimmy Burke.

Certificate Winners, Grade V (Junior) — Marie Larsen, Ruth LaLacheur, Elaine Scully, Barry Morrison, Aidne McCormack, Marie MacLean, Betty Gotell, Elaine Scully; Department, Betty Gotell; Silent Reading, Marie MacLean; Nature Study, Charles Fitzgerald; Arithmetic, Barry Morrison; Dictation, Aldene McCormack.

Certificate Winners, Grade IV — Helene Baker, and Bonita Morrison, Mary Buchanan, Lloyd Solomon, Anita Gotell, David Hartman, and Mary King, Donna Walker, Paulette Burke, Vera Walker, Betty Ann Stevens, Danny MacLean, Marion Murphy, Kenneth Arsenault, Claire Blackett, Douglas Martell.

Prize Winners, Grade IV — 1. General Proficiency, Helene Baker and Bonita Morrison; 2. General Proficiency, Mary Buchanan and Lloyd Solomon; 3. General Proficiency, Anita Gotell; Conduct, Mary King; Deserving Pupil, Marion Murphy; Silent Reading, David Hartman and Paulette Burke; Arithmetic, Vera Walker; Progress, Kenneth Arsenault; Nature, Betty Ann Stevens.

Certificate Winners, Grade III — Linda Larsen, Sharon Scully; 2. Catherine Boudreault, Mary K. LeLacheur, La Verne David, Barbara Llewellyn, Larry Henry, Eileen Rafuse, Pauline Martell, Joseph Martell, Billy Lavers, Carl

Solomon, Stewart Burke, Joan Allen, Wayne Llewellyn, Doreen Gallant, Gloria Yorston.

Prize Winners, Grade III — 1. General Proficiency, Linda Larsen, Sharon Scully; 2. General Proficiency, Catherine Boudreault, Mary K. LeLacheur; 3. General Proficiency, La Verne David; Conduct, Linda Larsen; Oral Reading, Gloria Yorston; Silent Reading, Pauline Martell; Spelling, Larry Henry; Arithmetic, Eileen Rafuse; Writing, Joseph Martell; Progress, Doreen Gallant; Language, Barbara Llewellyn; Geography, Billy Lavers; Nature, Carl Solomon; Health, John Allen; Art, Stewart Burke; Special Prize, Sharon Scully; Perfect Attendance, Linda Larsen, Catherine Boudreault, John Allen.

Certificate Winners, Grade II — Donnie Wight and Kenneth Batchelder; Dennis Martell, Dickie Stevens; Gerald Gotell, and Nancy Hartman; Diane Solomon and Tommy Scully; Ernie Prosper and Ronnie MacLean; Donna Llewellyn and John Lavers; Kathleen Baker and Margaret Dalton; Judy Boudreault and Freda Allen; Anthony Burke, Dianne Clory; Linda Llewellyn; Ralph Gotell and Beatha David; Bernadette Batchelder promoted on course at Point Tupper.

Prize List Grade II: 1. For General Proficiency, Donnie Wight and Kenneth Batchelder; 2. For General Proficiency, Dennis Martell and Dickie Stevens; 3. For General Proficiency, Gerald Gotell and Nancy Hartman; Oral Reading, Linda Llewellyn; Silent Reading, Ronnie MacLean; Oral Composition, Donna Llewellyn; Spelling, John Lavers; Arithmetic, Tommy Scully; Oral Arithmetic, Anthony Burke; Rapid Calculation, Ernest Prosper; Writing, Diane Solomon; Print Writing, Freda Allen; Department and Co-operation, Dianne Clory; Department, Bernadette Batchelder; Drawing, New man Wight; A Deserving Pupil, Reatha David; Neatness, Kathleen Baker, Class Spirit, Judy Boudreault; Conduct, Margaret Dalton; Outstanding Honesty, Ernest Prosper; Language, Dickie Stevens.

Certificate Winner, Grade I — Laverne Blackett and Juanita Gotell; Wendy Hartman and Percy Fraser; Aiden MacDonald and

Linda Davandier; Beverly Buchanan and Gary Scully; Percy Henry, Jo-Ann Prosper, Jackie MacDonald, Wilfred Prosper and Tony Publicover; Carol Anna Martell and Gail Martell; Helen Murphy, Jean Clory and Freddie Meslo; Newman McCullough, Harold McLean and Lewis Lavandier; Garry Gotell, Gloria Sampson, Gerald Martell.

Prize List, Grade I — 1. General Proficiency, Laverne Blackett, and Juanita Gotell; 2. General Proficiency, Windy Hartman and Percy Fraser; 3. General Proficiency, Linda Lavandier and Alden MacDonald.

Oral Reading, Beverly Buchanan, and Gail Martell. Silent Reading, Percy Henry and Gary Scully. Arithmetic, Wilfred Prosper, Newman McCullough, Gary Gotell, Print Writing, Tony Publicover, Carol Ann Martell, Helen Murphy, Drawing, Lewis Lavandier, and Ja-Ann Prosper. Conduct, Jean Clory. Special General Proficiency — Percy Fraser.

Prizes for Progress, Jackie MacDonald, Freddie Meslo, Gloria Sampson, Farry Boudreault, Terry Martell. Application, Hal MacLean, Gerald Martell.

**BRACKLEY POINT W. I.**

The July meeting was held at the home of Mrs. Earle Skeffington, on July 6, with an attendance of 10 members and one visitor. Roll call was answered by "What Men Dislike Most in Women." Yarn was distributed to be knit into squares for blankets for Greece. School committee reported towels and picnic supplies purchased. A Home and School Committee of three was appointed. Fruit was to sick children and card to resident in hospital. Bills to the amount of \$18 were presented and paid.

Next meeting will be held at the kitchen shelter with a weiner fry following the meeting to which husbands are cordially invited to attend. Members will answer roll call by telling an amusing story.

**NEWSY NOTES**

By J. A. Clark, D.Sc.

**THE COMMON HOUSE FLY**

The common house fly belongs to the order Diptera, which exceeds all other orders in economic importance, because it included the honey bee and the silkworm. This order has 29 families, and which make up the greater part of the 78,000 species recorded. This order is said to be the latest to appear in geological time. The fossils of flies have been found in Baltic amber, and at Florissant in Colorado.

The common house fly (Musca domestica, Linne) is, as its name implies, domesticated insect. It has been found throughout the world in almost every habitation of men. Collections made from many dwellings indicate that this common fly represents about 98 per cent of all the flies found.

The house fly is a true two-winged fly, that is, it has a single pair of unfolded wings (the first pair). They have, however, halteres or balancers, which are slender threads with a knob at the end. They are attached where some other insects have a second pair of wings, and are therefore believed by some, to be rudimentary second wings, that are used as orienting organs to keep the flies balanced.

Flies multiply very rapidly under conditions favourable for their reproduction. The house fly lays about 120 eggs at a time, and they lay from two to seven batches during their life cycle. The average production per fly is about 500 eggs. House flies have one of the shortest life cycles among insects, with a period of only 3 to 23 days from egg to adult. They prefer to lay their eggs in fresh manure. A count of fly larvae in 1,000 pounds of manure, exposed for four days, yielded an average of 400 larvae per pound.

Some fantastic data have been worked out to show what could happen if all the progeny of a single pair of flies, that matured and reproduced during a single season, lived. Fortunately for man, natural control factors maintain a safe balance, so that he is not often swamped by insects.

The larval white maggot of the house fly can feed on any fermenting organic matter, such as garbage, excrement, waste fruits and vegetables, or piles of grass, but they are usually found in greatest number in horse manure.

Because of its hairy body, the house fly is a dangerous carrier of disease germs. The examination of several hundred flies indicated the average presence of about one and a quarter million bacteria, and over six and a half million were found on one specimen. In addition to those it carries externally, it also carries dis-

ease germs internally, where they often resist digestion, and may live for many days, until deposited as "fly specks" in places where they have a chance to infect animals and man.

These flies are omnivorous, but can use food only in the liquid state. Solids have to be either dissolved by their saliva, or by fluids regurgitated from their stomachs. They are possessed of a keen sense of smell, and have no difficulty in locating filthy materials from which they return to contaminate food.

There are other species of flies that enter our dwellings, and breed in filthy places, or because of the filthy places they have frequented, are obnoxious. Some of these are: The bluebottle and the green-bottle flies that breed primarily in decomposing flesh and animal carcasses; the little house fly; the stable fly, known as the biting house fly; the flesh flies that are large greyish flies with checker-board patterns on their abdomens; frequently found in great numbers in attics. The females of these hatch their eggs in their bodies, and deposit the living larvae to infect wounds or carrion.

The change from horse to motors in our towns and cities has greatly reduced the fly population; this, however, is not likely to eliminate this pest, which has wonderful powers of adapting itself to conditions. This has been demonstrated by its known resistance to one of man's outstanding means of destroying insect life, known as DDT, which was thought to be a perfect insecticide. When first used on flies, they were almost eliminated, but some, with resistance to this material, survived, and bred

The quarman Saturday, July 24, 1954

resistant strains that now require other methods of control.

When house flies are present, they indicate that our sanitation is defective. All organic waste material should be properly disposed of. Most cities have satisfactory sewerage systems and garbage disposal plants; but to secure the complete disposal of all fermenting organic matter before flies can use it for breeding purposes, means the full cooperation of everyone, all the time.

The control or elimination of house flies on the farm is a much more difficult matter. DDT was a very great help until the flies became resistant. The drying out of all fresh farm manure by spreading it thinly on the fields, prevents fermentation, so that flies cannot use it for reproduction. Flies do not usually lay their eggs in well rotted manure, and there are insecticides that have controlled DDT-resistant flies. If you have these flies, you should write to your nearest Entomological Laboratory.

A careful, persistent, informed effort will succeed in eliminating the house fly. When we were in Georgetown, British Guiana, which previously had plagues of malaria, yellow fever and elephantiasis caused by insects; we found that a citizens' campaign had practically freed the city from mosquitoes. The city had large swamp areas adjacent to it, lying, as it does, below sea level at high tide. It is protected from the sea by miles and miles of concrete sea walls. The city's control measures were such that among the passengers of the Lady Nelson, who remained there for a week, only one lady reported seeing one mosquito.

**SHEEP TOTAL**  
A total of 895,000 sheep were shorn in Canada in 1953, an increase of 67,100 over 1952.

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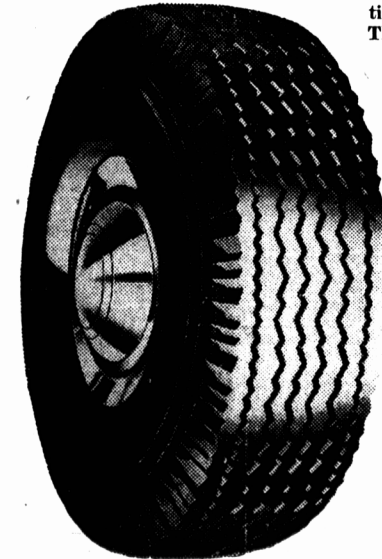
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6.70/15	41.95 (Whitewall)	26.95	27.45
7.10/15	41.15	24.95	25.45
7.10/15	47.45 (Whitewall)	29.95	30.50
7.60/15	45.05	27.95	28.45
7.60/15	51.85 (Whitewall)	32.25	32.75
8.00/15	48.15	32.70	33.20
8.00/15	55.55 (Whitewall)	36.60	37.10

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**TIP NO. 48**

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