

TIMELY NOTES ON TOPICS CONNECTED WITH Silver Fox and Mink Farming

Russian sable is now being produced in considerable quantities and at the recent Leningrad sale prices were higher than during the last sale. About 7000 sable were sold. The Kamchatka which are from the best section, averaged about \$65. Other averages were \$58.50 and \$55. Sables from the poorer sections averaged around \$28. Americans were active in the buying as sable is one of the furs not banned by the United States government. Marmot, another item that can be imported, was also sold. The offering consisted of 93,500 skins. Western Mongolia, blue marot, large, brought \$3.85. The over grades brought \$3.10. Muskrat sold at a basis of \$1.74 and was 100 per cent disposed of. It did not come to the United States.

In a move intended to act as an effective break on imports, Canada has established minimum values for entry purposes. Russian muskrat furs. Under a special order of the customers branch of the National Revenue, Minister J. J. McCann has established the following minimum values—\$1.35 on light weight skins (106 to 120 lbs. per thousand), \$1.65 on medium (121 to 143 lbs) and \$2.00 on heavy skins. These values apply to the raw skins. In 1951 Canada's import of Russian muskrat furs amounted to 42,400 skins valued at \$90,821. American merchants commenting on the action in Canada said it should act as a curb on buying of Russian muskrat and that quantities would therefore probably turn more to muskrat from their own country. Since the ban on seven Russian furs imposed by the United States last January, Canada has leaned more towards the banned furs because of their value. One effect of this move may be to turn European buyers away from the American muskrat market. It is felt, because Russia will find it difficult to sell rats to Canada and has no United States market the skins will be offered in Europe.

The Black Diamond Fur Farm of Two Harbors, Minnesota, is advertising Palomina-type mink quite extensively. They are the newest thing in mink and were shown at the International Exhibition, Milan, early this year and received many compliments. The price for Palomina males is \$200, females \$100, with discounts in quantities. Just whether the Palomina mink will become more popular is a moot question. It certainly hasn't the appeal of Sapphires.

Dr. Collins, the editor of the National Fur News, Denver, Colorado, has a lead article in a recent issue entitled, Antibiotics and the Fur Farmer. We quote:— Mutations, until now, were unquestionably the greatest thing that ever happened to mink ranching. Though the Standard Dark was, and still is, a profitable mink to raise, mutations in "colors to match your hair" lifted mink to a peak of popularity hitherto unknown in furs. Who will ever forget the \$285 per pelt in the first sale of Silverblu? Then came Blufrost, Steelblu, Kohinur, Pastel, Aleutian, Sapphire and others, all contributing to the growth and stability of the mink industry. Now comes what, in our opinion, is to be a second revolutionary factor in mink ranching—antibiotics.

Stewart Cow Clipping Equipment advertisement featuring Sunbeam brand and a list of attachments like Clipping head, Shearing head, Grooming Brush, etc.

Rogers Hardware Co. Ltd. advertisement listing various hardware items like Sash, Frames, Doors, Mouldings, Plywoods, Wallboards, Roofing, etc.

-NEWSY NOTES-

By J. A. Clark, D.Sc.

During the spring and summer of 1918, instruction in Agriculture in England was carried on largely through the correspondence department of the University. The students were mostly in convalescent hospitals or with the Canadian Forestry Corps. Suitable books were secured for this course, which continued to grow during the autumn and winter under the direction of Lieut. J. C. Fuller, M.C., M.M., who held the welfare of the men before every other consideration.

The organization of the Department of Agriculture was begun as soon as the writer arrived in England in August, 1918. The Canadian Agricultural Colleges supplied us with lists of over a thousand of their students and teachers who had enlisted and were overseas. The Presidents of the Ontario Agricultural College and the Macdonald Agricultural College not only supplied lists, but came overseas themselves, and gave most valuable assistance in regard to courses of study and in recommending suitable instructors. These trained men were asked for, and by using every reasonable method, a staff was secured even while the great Canadian spear-head drives were forcing the enemy's retreat in France.

Agricultural Staff

The following men were attached to the H.Q. staff of the Department of Agriculture at 31 Bedford Square, London; these had oversight of the divisions of their work throughout the eighteen Khaki Colleges in England: Captain J.A. Clark, B.S.A.O. of Department of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Lieut. Peter Stewart, B.S.A., Field Husbandry, Lieut. E. A. Lods, B.S.A., Rural Community Work, Lieut. Alex MacLaren, B.S.A., Biology, Lieut. C. A. Good, B.S.A., Horticulture, Sgt. W.B. Davies, B.S.A., Dairy Husbandry, a/Sgt. R. J. Skelton, B.S.A.

First: These men prepared an outline synopsis for an eight weeks' short course of 32 lectures, illustrated by 32 lantern slides. This was supplied to the instructors at all camps and hospitals where agricultural instruction had started, and it served as a nucleus on which to build their courses. It also coordinated the work in all the areas, so that the students who were constantly being moved from hospital to hospital or from camp to camp, could continue with the same course wherever they were in England.

Second: They drew up outlines of study for their divisions, prepared courses and set examinations for first and second year work.

Third: They organized and supervised the work in their subjects in the Khaki Colleges and assisted the instructors, when necessary, they gave regular instruction for a month or more, until their courses were established.

Fourth: They assisted in securing equipment and materials for class work, including the preparation and printing of sixteen tunic pocket khaki booklets on agriculture.

Fifth: They gave lectures at the London Khaki College and at the branch at Catford Bridge, Witley, Bramshott, Seaford, Buxton, Shorncliffe and Epsom.

Agricultural Classes

The establishment of Education-

al Services, as a part of the Overseas Military Forces of Canada, enabled the Department to extend its work rapidly in many of the camps. Later, with the coming of Armistice, the instructors were relieved of most of their military duties, and many of the students could attend day classes. The original arrangement of two instructors for classes under one hundred, with an additional instructor for every fifty above that number, was adhered to wherever possible. The instructors were graduates when they could be obtained.

The Khaki University was able also to grant the rank of acting sergeant, with sergeant's pay and allowances to qualified men of other ranks when employed in teaching. The appreciation of their students, however, was a great deal more to these men than rank or pay. Instances were known where our men refused the offer of commissions to go to other lines of work. We cannot speak too highly of the laborious, painstaking and enthusiastic service that was given without stint in every Khaki College by as loyal a band of workers as the head of the college department could possibly have.

Area Instruction

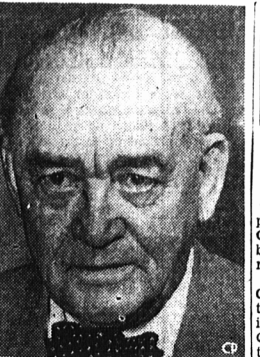
There were three distinct divisions in the area work. First: The hospital groups, where the men of the ten hospitals were only able to study or attend classes that would not interfere with their treatment nor overtax their strength. The course was slightly varied according to the training and judgment of the instructors.

Second: The seven reserve camp groups, where the men were able to attend both day and evening classes, and many students were detailed for full time educational instruction. The instructors were moved with the men when the whole camp was transferred (Canadian Artillery) from Borden to Witley, and the Bramshott Camp which moved to Ripon to make way for Canadian Divisions returning from the continent. The courses followed the calendar as a basis, but some students took advanced courses, and in some instances, these were equal to first year grade in Canadian colleges.

Third: The London Khaki College group and its branches, where some students were able to attend classes for two years. These students were largely from the offices of the Canadian permanent staff in London, and were only able to attend night classes and take occasional trips on weekends and holidays. Many completed first year regular agricultural courses, securing credit certificates, by subjects, for the work done.

University Work At Ripon

When the Canadian Khaki University was established at Ripon to give first and second year university work, all the agricultural staff that could be spared from the area work went there, and under the direction of Captain G.C. Dingwall, gave instruction to the men who took up the university work. As area Khaki Colleges closed when their units returned to Canada, additional teachers were added to the staff at Ripon. Everyone worked enthusiastically to give the men the equivalent of similar work in Canada. The students entered into the spirit of getting work done, and made remarkably good show-



LIBERAL SENATOR — Hon. William Duff is a Liberal member of the Senate. Born April 28, 1872, in Carbonear, a Newfoundland fishing village, he went to Nova Scotia when he was 23 and entered politics.

ings on their term and final examinations.

Neither time nor expense was spared in security the best equipment obtainable for the agricultural Khaki Colleges. Text books and material were bought in England when they could be obtained. Sixteen Khaki tunic pocket booklets were published by the department to meet specific needs. A \$30,000 order for agricultural text and reference books was cabled to America. Agricultural bulletins were supplied by the tens of thousands from the Provincial and Dominion Departments of Agriculture. Sets of Canadian weed seeds and biological specimens, Canadian grasses and grain on the straw were obtained for class work. Every college had a splendid library and reading room, and 100 copies of all the leading agricultural journals of Canada were circulated throughout the camps and hospitals regularly. Films of operations and demonstrations on Canadian farms were shown.



Contains Warfarin Obtainable at your nearest store or druggist. Distributors: DeBlois Bros. R. T. Holman Ltd. Rogers & Arnett Island Co-op Services Manufactured by Hancock Laboratories, Summerside, P.E.I.

W.C.T.U. NOTES

WHY BAN LIQUOR ADVERTISEMENTS?

It is evident that increased pressure has been put upon the Ontario Government to lift the ban upon the liquor advertisements. Why is this?

American magazines entering Canada are full of liquor advertisements. Magazines with editorial offices in Ontario are sent to Quebec for printing and mailing to escape the ban on liquor advertisements in force in Ontario. Thus Ontario printers are losing the income from that work. Many Ontario newspapers, harassed by rising costs for paper and labor would be glad of the extra income of liquor advertising.

What is approximately the income from the "goodwill" advertisements permitted in Ontario?

According to Marketing, a reputable trade journal, the liquor industries spent over \$94,000 for space and printing in the month of October, 1948. With street car advertising the total sum would be in excess of \$125,000 for thirty days, or over \$4,000 a day. These amounts are a mere drop in the bucket to the sums the liquor trade spends on newspaper advertising when that is allowed.

What results seem to accompany these "goodwill" advertisements? Their purpose of keeping Canadians liquor-conscious has been so successful that in 1948 Ontario drinkers spent \$174,000,000 (one hundred and seventy-four million dollars) for alcoholic beverages—enough money to build 25,000 houses; this is an average of \$185 per family in a year when the average family income was less than \$2,000 a year. Up-to-date figures would be even more appalling.

Do all American publications except those distinctly religious accept liquor advertisements? Certainly not. There are 115 magazines, 176 Farm papers, and 991 religious journals with a total circulation over 112,000,000 other than newspapers, that exclude from their pages all alcoholic beverage advertising. These include Ladies' Home Journal, Saturday Evening Post, Woman's Day, Better Homes and Gardens, Good Housekeeping, American Home, Country Gentleman, National Geographic, etc.

Some of the most influential magazines in America are published by fraternal societies. It is interesting to note that no liquor ads are to be found that do not carry liquor advertising.

What is our duty in reference to liquor advertisements? It is evidently our duty to patronize magazines that do not carry liquor advertising. Also to let the editors know that we approve their stand on this point. A courteous letter when renewing our subscription should be sent separately addressed to the editor at the time of our renewal or sub-

scription and would be appreciated and perhaps help him to continue to refuse such ads. If we are taking a magazine with liquor ads we should return the last copy, thus cancelling our subscription; and accompany this with a note across the ad saying, "This is the reason I am cancelling my subscription." Or send a courteous letter stating that you do not countenance liquor ads. If our temperance principles cost us something in this way, it is money in support of a good cause. Surely your principles are of value to you.

What is the main objection to the advertisements of liquor, since they bring in such large financial profit to the papers carrying them?

The first objection is that the products of the liquor trade, instead of contributing to the welfare of society, as does the manufacture of food products, clothing and building materials, etc., actually pull down their customers and contribute to the moral and social ruin of thousands. Also society is thereby burdened with the support of the drunkard and his family.

Are the liquor advertisements truthful?

The liquor advertisements are deceptive in that they couple drinking with "gracious" living, and ignore the ungracious results of drinking that you find constantly in the public press. In drink-caused highway tragedies, drink-caused quarrels often ending in death, drink-caused crime and ruin, drink-caused poverty and suffering where innocent children often pay the penalty. There is no picture of the end product of drinking—the alcoholic. The cause of alcoholism is beverage alcohol—the beverage advertised as the companion of gracious living.

Is there any other objection to liquor advertising?

The liquor ads seek to teach youth that drinking is a social re-

quirement for having a good time. The picture is of the full glass, not yet drunk. An hour later when the glass is empty and its effect evident in the conduct of the drinker the picture might be less attractive. What can we do? We can advertise the benefits of total abstinence by example and influence. We can give our financial and sympathetic support to temperance measures and organizations. We can agitate for widespread scientific alcohol education in the school, church and public press. We can study the Alcohol Problem ourselves and work for a Canada unhampered by the curse of strong drink.

ACADIAN HOTEL advertisement listing address (16 Hollis Street, Halifax, N.S.), amenities, and daily rates for various room types.

COMPLETE INSURANCE SERVICE advertisement for W.K. Rogers Agencies Limited, featuring phone numbers and address in Charlottetown, P.E.I.



MORE DESTRUCTIVE THAN AN ATOM BOMB. One little lighted match—one little glowing cigarette stub—one little camp-fire, carelessly extinguished! Any one of these will start an insanely raging forest fire. A single forest fire can wipe out ten years of conservation effort at staggering public expense. Do your part to save our irreplaceable for ests! Put out your lighted matches. Never throw a lighted cigarette from a car. Extinguish your camp-fires . . . with water. Never leave a rubbish fire untended. Urge care on others. And most important . . . at all times . . . BE CAREFUL! DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRY AND NATURAL RESOURCES FORESTRY DIVISION EUGENE CULLEN, Minister.

MONAGHAN STRAW BLOWERS FOR SALE advertisement. Includes text: 'The Leading Blower on Prince Edward Island', 'These Blowers are light to drive and will not cut the straw.', 'YOU BUY THE BEST WHEN YOU BUY A MONAGHAN BLOWER', 'PHILIP MONAGHAN Kinkora'. Also features 'HIGHEST GRADE SELECT LUMBER' and 'SASH · FRAMES · DOORS · MOULDINGS · PLYWOODS * WALLBOARDS * ROOFING, ETC.' and 'MacDONALD - ROWE WOODWORKING COMPANY, LIMITED'.