

TIMELY NOTES ON TOPICS CONNECTED WITH Silver Fox And Mink Farming

A dispatch from London, England, has the following:—Frank E. ... has the following:—Frank E. ... has the following:—Frank E. ...

"I would not like to leave you, however, on this very pessimistic level because I am speaking at a fur breeders' banquet and some note of encouragement should be held out to those people who have optimistically held on through the past bitter 15 years and who, while reducing their herds, have devoted their attention to improvement of the species and the development of new and more beautiful variants of the silver fox than ever were dreamed of by the early breeders.

"Due to lack of world markets brought on by difficulties in exchange of currency and the impoverishment of many customers as a result of war, the value of furs, particularly black fox and its mutations, has hit a new all-time low in dollar values. This, naturally, has brought the quantity of ranch-bred animals to a paucity number compared to the late '30's and is continuing the process of elimination to where the quantity to be expected is very small indeed.

"Those of you who have hung on this long have the tiger by the tail and I suggest, dare not now let go. I do think that the day of specialized fur farming brought the industry to its knees and I hope that there will be no revival of this technique to wreck it again. The agricultural prosperity of Canada from Manitoba to the Atlantic has been built on the sound foundation of diversified farming and this is where I truly believe a fur farming belongs—and that is a part of general farm program embracing dairying, poultry and hog raising, as well as grain, fruit, and vegetables, with fur farming occupying its proper place as part of the general farming set-up."

"Up to the outbreak of World War I it was the dream of every trapper that he might some day find himself possessed of a black fox skin whose rarity made it so precious that its ultimate wearers almost invariably were found in the ranks of royalty and the nobility of Europe and Asia.

"During the 19th Century others besides the trappers were interested in getting increased supplies of black and silver fox for milady's adornment and a number of efforts were made to procure live specimens and extend the supply by breeding them in captivity. However, all attempts proved abortive until Messrs. Dalton and Oulton, after many disappointments, succeeded in getting a few pups from silver black foxes at a place near Alberton, P.E.I. This occurred around the turn of the present century, but the foxy pair kept their secret and reaped rich rewards for many years before the source of their wealth became general knowledge.

"Much of what followed is familiar to all of you—The frenzied speculation which drove the price of breeding stock to as high as \$30,000 a pair for proven breeders—the collapse of the bubble with the advent of the war in 1914—the return to sane prices for live stock for breeding purposes in the post war period—the great world economic collapse of 1929-30 which again dealt a severe blow to the fur farmer—the unprecedented sale of live foxes for breeding purposes which multiplied annually the number of fur farms in Canada, U.S.A. and Norway in particular, and which increased the available number of silver foxes from around 25 per annum in 1900 to nearly one million annually between 1935 and 1940—Then World War II broke out and in one fell swoop accomplished overnight what overproduction would have done in any case within a five-year period, because, you see, the value of the product, as I said in the beginning, bears a rather strict relationship in intrinsic value to the quantity of the product available for consumption.

"It is estimated earlier that Dalton and Oulton were the first people who made a success of handling foxes in captivity. Perhaps this is not strictly correct because the following story is contained in the Bible in the 16th chapter of the Book of Judges: 'And Samson went and caught 300 foxes, and took trebonds, and turned tail to tail, and put a firebrand in the midst between two tails. And when he had set the brands on fire, he let them go into the standing grain of the Philistines, and burnt up both the shocks, and also the standing grain with the vineyards and olives.'"

"The wheel of fortune has taken a complete turn since the days of Samson. When foxes were only valuable as a nuisance, through the days of great scarcity and high value for certain types, through periods of overproduction and collapse until today their nuisance value has returned and in P.E.I. at least, a bounty is being paid for their destruction.

-NEWSY NOTES-

By J. A. Clark, D.Sc. SPIDERS

There is evidence in the ancient rocks that spiders have come down from great antiquity. Geologically, their fossils belong to the Carboniferous Period. Spiders can be found everywhere, from Greenland in the polar regions to the tropics. They are among the most numerous living things on the earth.

Early entomologists listed spiders among insects, and in popular thought in many regions, they are still so ranked. Spiders, however, belong to a low form of animals, they belong to the order Araneidae, within a most extraordinarily diversified class, Arachnida, which includes: Scorpions, crabs, spiders, ticks, mites and harvestmen.

The most outstanding differences between spiders and insects are as follows: Spiders have simple eyes, while those of insects are compound; they have eight legs, whereas insects have only six; their head is united to the thorax or body, while insects are not so united, but have a neck. The body of the spider is divided into two distinct parts which do not have segments: the fore part, bearing the six pairs of appendages, and a sort abdomen, with form two to four pairs of spinnerets at its end. On each of these spinnerets there are numerous spinning spools, and from these there oozes a viscid fluid that hardens into a silken thread. The bodies of insects, on the other hand, are divided into three parts: Head, thorax and abdomen, with many segments in both the thorax and abdomen.

The popular prejudice against spiders is very hard to overcome, it is very widespread, and nearly everyone wants to kill a spider in sight. This idea has arisen largely of the erroneous conception that spiders are noxious and injurious to man; whereas, they are among man's greatest living benefactors. They destroy myriads of flies, mosquitoes and other pests that torment both man and many of his domestic animals. Spiders injure no food plants, or any other product of human industry. They wage a ceaseless warfare upon man's natural enemies. All spiders are predaceous, and live largely on insects.

With all man's ingenious devices and poisons, with which he has endeavoured to check the devastation of insects, including the spraying of airplanes, of millions of acres of forest in New Brunswick, with poison (D.D.T.), to control the budworm; it is doubtful if civilized man could overcome his natural enemies were it not for the assistance of spiders. Should our despised benefactors have received serious injury in the

forests of New Brunswick, in this endeavour to kill the budworm, then only the future can tell the loss that may accrue from the destruction of spiders. So far as we can learn, spiders seem to be resistant to D.D.T., but the destruction of their food supply in that area may greatly lessen their number, and their beneficial control of insects.

Spiders are cannibalistic, and that is one reason why, so far, it has been almost impossible to collect or manufacture spider silk, a most excellent fibre. It has been found that spiders will not spin cobwebs when in confined space, and when more than one is placed in a receptacle, they destroy one another.

There is a great variation in the number of eggs laid by different species of spiders, some lay only half a dozen at a time, and others lay many hundreds. Spiders also vary greatly in the kind of hair they have on their skins, some of these hairs are specialized as very sensitive structures. They thus have a very exquisite sense of touch, which compensates for their

almost complete lack of sight or hearing. All spiders have poison fangs. There are two jaws attached to the head that have hollow fangs that fold up in a groove like a pocket knife. They kill their prey with poison from the ducts in these fangs, which in all but two species, is poisonous to insects only. The male is much smaller than the female in practically all species. He usually has a much more brightly coloured coat. Males usually are much fewer in number, and this may be partly due to the fact that the female frequently destroys a number of her male visitors, wrapping their skeletons in silk and hanging them on the edge of her snare, like the scalp hanging from a savage's wigwam.

FREDERICTON, (CP) — Extension of the mathematics program in grade 12 has been recommended by the New Brunswick curriculum committee. Members thought there should be more emphasis on algebra and possibly less on trigonometry.

use it to wrap up insects that are caught, until they are ready to feed on them. Another sort of silk is made which is used to form the cocoon in which the female lays her eggs, and which protects them until they are hatched. Spiders are unique among the lower animals in that, to some extent, they resemble man, by using manufactured implements. Webs, cages, and openings with trap doors to secure their food and livelihood. Some of their snares are beautiful and very ingenious. They protect their eggs and themselves from wet and cold with webs of silk.

Spiders are unique among the lower animals in that, to some extent, they resemble man, by using manufactured implements. Webs, cages, and openings with trap doors to secure their food and livelihood. Some of their snares are beautiful and very ingenious. They protect their eggs and themselves from wet and cold with webs of silk.

Spiders are unique among the lower animals in that, to some extent, they resemble man, by using manufactured implements. Webs, cages, and openings with trap doors to secure their food and livelihood. Some of their snares are beautiful and very ingenious. They protect their eggs and themselves from wet and cold with webs of silk.

Spiders are unique among the lower animals in that, to some extent, they resemble man, by using manufactured implements. Webs, cages, and openings with trap doors to secure their food and livelihood. Some of their snares are beautiful and very ingenious. They protect their eggs and themselves from wet and cold with webs of silk.

Spiders are unique among the lower animals in that, to some extent, they resemble man, by using manufactured implements. Webs, cages, and openings with trap doors to secure their food and livelihood. Some of their snares are beautiful and very ingenious. They protect their eggs and themselves from wet and cold with webs of silk.

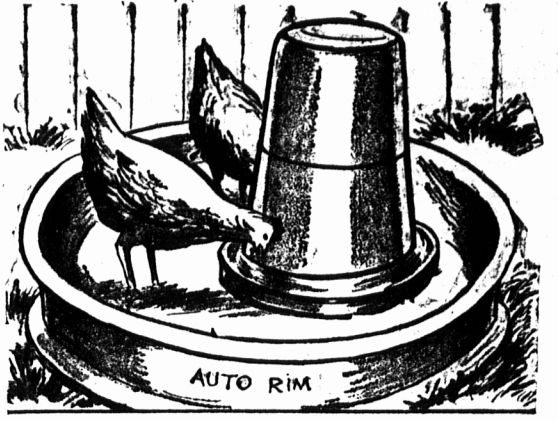
Spiders are unique among the lower animals in that, to some extent, they resemble man, by using manufactured implements. Webs, cages, and openings with trap doors to secure their food and livelihood. Some of their snares are beautiful and very ingenious. They protect their eggs and themselves from wet and cold with webs of silk.

Spiders are unique among the lower animals in that, to some extent, they resemble man, by using manufactured implements. Webs, cages, and openings with trap doors to secure their food and livelihood. Some of their snares are beautiful and very ingenious. They protect their eggs and themselves from wet and cold with webs of silk.

Spiders are unique among the lower animals in that, to some extent, they resemble man, by using manufactured implements. Webs, cages, and openings with trap doors to secure their food and livelihood. Some of their snares are beautiful and very ingenious. They protect their eggs and themselves from wet and cold with webs of silk.

Spiders are unique among the lower animals in that, to some extent, they resemble man, by using manufactured implements. Webs, cages, and openings with trap doors to secure their food and livelihood. Some of their snares are beautiful and very ingenious. They protect their eggs and themselves from wet and cold with webs of silk.

FENCE LINES



KEEP CHAFF AND LITTER AWAY from poultry water fountains by placing fountain inside auto-wheel rim. This prevents water from being splashed all over poultry house floor too.

TIP OF THE WEEK FROM YOUR MASTER DEALERS

- Charlottetown ... L. J. Rossiter
Summerside ... Prince Edward Island Fur Pool Ltd.
O'Leary ... H. B. Willis Inc.
Kensington ... H. B. Willis Inc.
French River ... Arthur A. Campbell
Central Bedeque ... Dunk River Dairying Co.
Albany ... L. D. McLeod & Sons
Victoria ... L. D. McLeod & Sons
Stanley Bridge ... Reid's Feed Service
Wheatley River ... Preston Rackham
Morell ... Dingwell & Rossiter
Kilmuir ... McGowan's Ltd.
Murray River ... D. M. McKinnon
Brookfield ... Cruwys Bros.
Mount Stewart ... Clark's Feed Service

TIP NO. 14
When changing from Pig Starter to Pig Grower or any change in feeds—change gradually.
Let's Discuss Your Feeding Plan With Your Island's MASTER Man
IVAN KERRY
Dial 5455
56 Green St. - Ch'town
FEEDERS WHO KEEP RECORDS USE MASTER

For SECURITY TODAY
SEE Maritime Life
Maximum Protection Minimum Cost
R. E. HART, Branch Manager, Charlottetown, P. E. I.

ATTENTION PRODUCERS
IN NORTH WILTSHIRE
AENEAS COADY will be collecting hogs for SWIFT CANADIAN CO. LIMITED through your district every WEDNESDAY MORNING.
By contacting Mr. Coady (Phone—Hunter River 24-4) and booking your hogs with him a day or two in advance, you will be assured of prompt and efficient trucking service and speedy returns at the highest market prices.
REMEMBER: It is the volume of hogs shipped off the Island that sustains the price on the Island.
SWIFT CANADIAN CO. LTD.

Prize List At P.E.I. Live Fox And Mink Show

- STANDARDS
Class 1—Medium
Sec. 1—Adult Male—4 Entries—
1. Ernest T. Mill, Kensington
R.R.
2. Robert Coughlin, Summerside
3. L. W. Hancock, Summerside
4. Thomas Neilson, Port Elgin
Sec. 2—Adult Female—3 Entries—
1. Clayton S. Mill, Kensington, R.R. 4
2. Gordon MacMillan, Cornwall
3. Robert Coughlin
Sec. 3—Pup Male—6 Entries—
1. S. U. Messenger, Bridgetown, N.S.
2. Clayton S. Mill
3. Ernest T. Mill
4. Gordon MacMillan
Sec. 4—Pup Female—4 Entries—
1. Ernest T. Mill
2. S. U. Messenger
3. Thomas Neilson
4. Ernest T. Mill
Class 2—Light Medium
Sec. 1—Adult Male—9 Entries—
1. Thomas Neilson
2. Ray Orr, Stanhope
3. Roy Woodside, Malpeque
4. Ray Carr
5. Roy Woodside
6. Robert Coughlin
Sec. 2—Adult Female—12 Entries—
1. Thomas Neilson
2. L. K. Lockerby, Hamilton
3. Clayton S. Mill
4. Robert Coughlin
5. Thomas Neilson
6. Lloyd Ramsay, Malpeque
7. Roy Woodside
Sec. 3—Pup Male—3 Entries—
1. S. U. Messenger
2. S. U. Messenger
3. Ernest T. Mill
Sec. 4—Pup Female—4 Entries—
1. S. U. Messenger
2. Clayton S. Mill
3. Gordon MacMillan
4. S. U. Messenger
Class 3—Light
Sec. 1—Adult Male—7 Entries—
1. S. U. Messenger
2. Clayton S. Mill
3. Thomas Neilson
4. L. K. Lockerby
5. S. U. Messenger
Sec. 2—Adult Female—14 Entries—
1. L. K. Lockerby
2. Clayton S. Mill
3. Thomas Neilson
4. Ernest T. Mill
5. S. U. Messenger
6. S. U. Messenger
7. R. S. Humphrey
8. Roy Woodside
Sec. 3—Pup Male—6 Entries—
1. S. U. Messenger
2. S. U. Messenger
3. S. U. Messenger
4. Ernest T. Mill
Sec. 4—Pup Female—4 Entries—
1. Clayton S. Mill
2. Ernest T. Mill
3. Thomas Neilson
4. S. U. Messenger
Class 4—Extra Light
Sec. 1—Adult Male—4 Entries—
1. Gordon MacMillan
2. S. U. Messenger
3. Ernest T. Mill
4. R. S. Humphrey
Sec. 2—Adult Female—5 Entries—
1. L. K. Lockerby
2. L. K. Lockerby
3. Clayton S. Mill
4. Clayton S. Mill
Champion Standard Pearl Platinum
—Adult—
1. Robert Coughlin
Reserve: Clayton S. Mill

- 2. Clayton S. Mill
3. Clayton S. Mill
4. Roy Woodside
Sec. 3—Pup Male—6 Entries—
1. S. U. Messenger
2. Gordon MacMillan
3. Clayton S. Mill
4. L. K. Lockerby
STANDARD PEARL PLATINUM
Class 5—Light
Sec. 1—Adult Male—8 Entries—
1. Robert Coughlin
2. Ernest T. Mill
3. L. W. Hancock
4. Robert Coughlin
5. L. K. Lockerby
Sec. 2—Adult Female—10 Entries—
1. Ernest T. Mill
2. Robert Coughlin
3. L. W. Hancock
4. Robert Coughlin
5. L. K. Lockerby
6. S. U. Messenger
Sec. 3—Pup Male—10 Entries—
1. L. W. Hancock
2. L. W. Hancock
3. L. W. Hancock
4. Ernest T. Mill
5. L. K. Lockerby
6. S. U. Messenger
7. S. U. Messenger
8. L. W. Hancock
Sec. 4—Pup Female—9 Entries—
1. L. W. Hancock
2. Clayton S. Mill
3. Ernest T. Mill
4. L. K. Lockerby
5. L. K. Lockerby
6. L. W. Hancock
Class 6—Medium
Sec. 1—Adult Male—3 Entries—
1. Clayton S. Mill
2. S. U. Messenger
3. L. W. Hancock
Sec. 2—Adult Female—7 Entries—
1. L. W. Hancock
2. Clayton S. Mill
3. L. W. Hancock
4. Clayton S. Mill
5. L. W. Hancock
Sec. 3—Pup Male—5 Entries—
1. L. K. Lockerby
2. Ernest T. Mill
3. L. W. Hancock
4. S. U. Messenger
Sec. 4—Pup Female—4 Entries—
1. S. U. Messenger
2. L. W. Hancock
3. Clayton S. Mill
4. Clayton S. Mill
Class 7—Extra Light
Sec. 1—Adult Male—1 Entry—
1. Robert Coughlin
Sec. 2—Adult Female—3 Entries—
1. Clayton S. Mill
2. L. K. Lockerby
3. L. K. Lockerby
Sec. 3—Pup Male—11 Entries—
1. L. W. Hancock
2. Robert Coughlin
3. S. U. Messenger
4. Ernest T. Mill
5. L. W. Hancock
6. S. U. Messenger
7. L. W. Hancock
Sec. 4—Pup Female—5 Entries—
1. L. K. Lockerby
2. L. K. Lockerby
3. Clayton S. Mill
4. Clayton S. Mill
Champion Standard Pearl Platinum
—Adult—
1. Robert Coughlin
Reserve: Clayton S. Mill

FEEDER CATTLE

able to supply light and heavy feeders. Write: O'LEARY, BOX 15 OR PHONE 14

LOOK FOR —

DETH
On The Label Death - O - Gram
Summerside, P.E.I. To All And Sundry Everywhere—
Rats mice migrating to buildings at this season stop get them before they become established by using deth rat-mouse exterminator stop a dry ready-mixed meal warfarin bait tasty attractive stop easy to use as directed gets rats-mice 100% wherever they are stop put out until feeding ceases then keep odd bait station baited to guard against reinfestation stop no bait shyness save minimum odors stop used past year hundreds farms warehouses packing plants orchards, mills restaurants dumps homes stop purchase from your store or druggist stop insist on "deth" brand stop different stop maritime made. HANCOCK LABORATORIES

CLEAN-SWEEP-SALE-OF
NEW JOHN DEERE TRACTORS
25
OF THESE BRAND NEW MACHINES MUST BE SOLD BY THE END OF DECEMBER TO CLEAR OUR INVENTORY.
MR. FARMER
Now is your chance to buy a new JOHN DEERE TRACTOR at a big saving in dollars.
REMEMBER
All of these machines must go. You will find the PRICE tags are attractive.
COME IN TODAY AND GET YOUR NEW TRACTOR AT A BARGAIN
A. PICKARD FARM TRACTORS LIMITED