

PULVEX

KILLS ALL FLEAS AND LICE

ON FOXES AND ALL FUR-BEARING ANIMALS

PULVEX kills instantly all fleas, lice and ticks and prevents immediate re-infestation.

KILLS THEM OFF AND KEEPS THEM OFF.

Order from your Fox Supply House or Druggist.

Canadian Distributors: COOPER PRODUCT CANADIAN CO-OPERATIVE WOOL GROWERS LIMITED

Toronto - Weston - Regina - Lennoxville

NEW SYMPTOMS.

"His dad finished dressing?" "I don't think so, mummy. I hear him talking to his collar."

RUBBING IT IN. Jenkins—Yes, she refused me, would you give me no reason. Gregory—That was very thoughtful of her, old boy.

PELTING TIME IS NEARING

Be sure that YOU get the best possible returns from your pelts this year

USE Royai Fox Cubes They will give your foxes the finish that will top the market.

The St. John Milling Company Ltd. Saint John, N.B.

CARTER'S Seed Store (Queen Street)

HERE you will find a fresh stock of FEEDS.

BRAN, SHORTS, MIDDINGS, OIL CAKE, SCHUMACKER FEED, SUGAR BEET PULP, CRACKED CORN, FEED CORNMEAL, CRACKED GRAIN, BLATCHFORDS CALF MEAL and POULTRY SUPPLIES, FOX BISCUITS and other FOODS etc., all at LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES or in exchange for SEED & FEED OATS, BARLEY, WHEAT, BUCKWHEAT, PRESSED HAY and STRAW, etc., etc.

Carter & Co. LIMITED.

SILVER TIP BREAD-MEAT

The Best And Cheapest Pup Food.

SILVER TIP BISCUIT CO. LTD. MONCTON N.B.



FOX PELTS WANTED

We have received an order from a large Canadian manufacturing company for 100 good colored skins (Full Silvers and Three Quarters). Will pay top prices for these skins. Also buying Red and Cross Foxes, Mink, Muskrat and Raccoon, etc.

P. E. I. FUR TRADERS 182 Queen St.

SILVER FOXES

Buying all grades Silver Fox pelts during the balance of season.

Few Silver Fox pups for sale.

G. R. MacQuarrie Summerside

NEWSY NOTES

BY AGRICOLA

SUNSPOT MAXIMUM YEAR?

The Fall and Winter (so far) reminds one of the maximum sunspot years gone by. In the present century the first of these periods was in 1906, during which I was located in England; and in moving over, the records of this year were lost. Eleven years after, the maximum period was judged to occur in 1917 and fortunately I preserved a considerable number of notes relating to that year. May 1917 was a cold, wet, backward month; advices from England stated that vegetation was a full month late. The first half of June was charted as changeable with cold spells and rain, but on the 15th we had 80 deg. in the shade, and a good deal of warm weather till the 29th when there was heavy rain in the night. (28th, Britain had the heaviest rain ever recorded, viz., 9.24 inches.) July had rain every other night. (It rains more frequently at night than during the day here.) August and Sept. were noteworthy for northern lights, and changeable weather. Astronomers reported a group of sunspots 42,000 miles in diameter on Aug. 2. In Wales snow fell and lay for 24 hours on Aug. 8. We had a most brilliant aurora on the 9th. By the 11th, the weather had become our Dahlias, cucumbers and other tender plants were out down by frost. Great gales and rainstorms circled the world in October: from the 20th to the 23rd no less than 5 inches of rain fell in Charlottetown. The winter of 1917-8 was very severe; the courier could not make his trip on many occasions, and early in February the train service was almost at a standstill, the track being constantly blocked by snow. The rest of the winter was marked by a normal weather. On April 7th, 1918, an aurora was so brilliant that it was remarked upon by the most of the newspapers in Canada; previously great spots had appeared on the sun. My record says: "This must be maximum aurora year"; a supposition afterwards confirmed by astronomers. On June 21st, a severe frost killed all the beans and tomatoes in the province and acres of potatoes were frosted; reports said that Austria had had the same experience a fortnight before. At Buenos Ayres on June 26, snow fell for the first time in the history of the town. Frost touched the pumpkins on Aug. 18. There were many earthquakes, hurricanes, and record rainfalls all over the world, and an epidemic of influenza set in in October, which before its conclusion, must have claimed ten million lives. Incidence appears to be an accompaniment of sunspot years almost always, but the 1918-9 epidemic came when the general health of the nations had been undermined by four years of war, anxiety, and undernourishment, and it claimed its victims by thousands every week. Sun spot years are supposed to be eleven and a fraction years apart and aurora years to coincide with them; but there is often a difference in both events. For instance the next maximum was in 1927-8, which was just ten years after.

We in the northern hemisphere had an extraordinarily wet summer in 1927, while "down under," South Africa and Australia had a long-continued drought in which sheep-ranchers lost about eleven million head. My records are full of the vagaries of the weather, but I need not weary you with these. The epidemic of influenza which first claims notice on Jan. 5th, 1927, with 100,000 cases in Spain and 20,000 in Germany, had doubled in numbers by the 13th and also was widespread in the United Kingdom. It was a milder visitation than the 1918 outbreak, even so there were 667 deaths in Bri-

tain during the week ending Jan. 30th. A curious effect of the long continued sunshine of February, 1927 was that the spruce woods burnt brown.

Now apparently we are in for an epidemic of influenza again. This and the extraordinary vagaries of the weather-man during the last year and this (as far as we've gone) give point to the contention of the first sentence of this "note."

Lady Strathmore's Lawsuit

Not far from my former home in the beautiful Derwent Valley stood a fine mansion, now unhappily going to ruin, belonging to the Earl of Strathmore. It is called Gilsbide Hall, and is situated about seven miles west of Newcastle upon Tyne. The great and increasing taxation in Britain is pressing hard on every body, but more especially on the great landowners; and as a consequence there are more large halls and mansions in the market than there are people who are able to buy, rent, or maintain them. Gilsbide is one of them; and the noble owner has his residence at Glamis Castle, and has one or two fine houses in other parts, all subjected to the taxation I have mentioned. I see little hope for Gilsbide unless some rich American comes along!

The first mention of Gilsbide as an estate is in 1200; but the Hall was not built till the reign of James I. By failure of the male line of the Blakistons, the marriage of an heiress carried the estate into the Bowes family. That family was of ancient lineage for Sir William Bowes had distinguished himself at the battle of Poitiers in Northern France, in 1346, and one of his descendants had held the Barnard Castle against the rebel Earls of Northumberland and Westmorland in 1530, when they rose in arms to restore the Catholic sovereigns in England, in opposition to Queen Elizabeth. Coming to modern times we find that the Gilsbide estate devolved on George Bowes in 1700, his two elder brothers having died without issue. This George Bowes sat as M.P. for the County of Durham for 21 years. He seems to have been a man of consummate taste, for he laid out the grounds, built monuments, banqueting house, a memorial chapel and many other ornamental features. When he died he left his daughter Mary Eleanor Bowes sole heiress, with a fortune, in our money of \$5,200,000. This fortunate and highly accomplished young lady had a great jointure on the death of her mother and a larger estate on the demise of an uncle; and so was reputed to be the richest heiress in Europe. In 1767 (seven years after the death of her father) Miss Bowes married John Lyon, Earl of Strathmore and Kingtonh.

We must again retrace our steps, for some account of the Lyon family. About thirty years after the Norman conquest we find a foreign knight John de Lyon in favor at the court of King David I of Scotland. That monarch was, it may be remembered by my Scottish readers, a fair sanct for the croon" seeing that he was very liberal in his grants of crown lands to foreigners and to ecclesiastical dignitaries. On this John Lyon he bestowed extensive tracts in Perthshire and others in the county of Aberdeen. A lineal descendant, Sir John Lyon, was a great favorite with King Robert II of Scotland, who, in the latter part of the fourteenth century, gave him the lands of Glamis, made him Lord High Chancellor of Scotland, and also gave him in marriage the Lady Jane Stewart, his youngest daughter. She it was who brought into the Lyon estates the Barony of Kingtonh-in-Fife. Another lineal descendant, Earl Thomas, married a very wealthy heiress in the city of Durham, and it was his son John, ninth Earl of Kingtonh and seventh Earl of Strathmore, who, as we have seen, married our heroine, Mary Eleanor Bowes. On his marriage with this lady the Earl of Strathmore assumed the name of Bowes by an Act of Parliament, and the family was always spoken of in my time as Bowes-Lyon. This Earl John died in leaving three sons and two daughters; and one of these sons was an ancestor of our present Queen.

Now when I rambled the sylvan scenes of Gilsbide (where by the way were splendid specimens of Cedrus Libani and Araucaria "imbricata, trees planted by our heroine's father) one could scarcely mention the name of Bowes to any of the older folk without hearing in reply some reference to "Stoney Bowes." This introduces another type of person into our

(Continued on Page 12)

TIMELY NOTES ON TOPICS

CONNECTED WITH

Silver Fox Farming



This evening Directors of the Canadian National Silver Fox Breeders' Association from all parts of Canada will arrive in Charlottetown and put up at the Canadian National Hotel in readiness for the Association's annual meetings which will be held next week.

Every member of the Canadian National Silver Fox Breeders' Association should make it a point to attend the meetings and show interest in this great organization which, established in 1920, has successfully survived panics and depressions and is still a great factor in the fox world. Charlottetown is honored by the Directors' presence and will no doubt accord them a warm welcome.

Fromm Bros., Inc., of Hamburg, Wisconsin, have a two-page ad in the January American Fur Breeder, soliciting shipments of silver foxes for their February 15th auction sale, which will be held at Hamburg. One week prior to the sale they will conduct a national pelt show which they claim will give valuable information on the type of silver fox to produce. They state that the average American fox breeder has been poorly advised in past years and that the silver fox breeding industry of America in general is five years behind the style needs of the times.

Other claims made by the Fromm's are that they have spent \$250,000, in cold cash the past ten years in disease research and that before another year passes they hope to have perfected methods that will be reliable enough to control distemper as well as the deadly disease encephalitis. It is their intention to make available to the American fox breeders the material of these researches as soon as it is safe to do so and as rapidly as possible.

"The \$500,000 spent in national advertising by Fromm Bros. Inc.,

during the past ten years has helped every fox breeder in America. It has stimulated fashion designing, manufacturing, wholesaling, retailing and consuming of silver foxes. At the Fromm Bros. sa'e your pelts are marketed under a trade marked name that will be nationally advertised. This will eventually be of great value to you."

As pointed out in these columns a few issues ago there is a war on between the Fromm Bros. Inc., and those who support them on the one hand, and the American National Fox Breeders' Association Fur Department plus Herbert A. Nieman & Co. on the other side. The Nieman's and Fromm's are cousins and between them produce one-quarter to one-third of all the pelts raised in the United States. Their estimated production for 1936 is \$5,000.

But these relatives fell out some years ago and now go their separate ways. The Fromm Bros. and some former members of the American Association are literally fighting tooth and nail against their former allies. Fromm's have established their own connections at their headquarters in Hamburg, and bring the buyers by special trains and busses to their door. They aim now to get as many other breeders as possible to join with them and in that way dominate the trade.

The Nieman's sell their pelts through the New York Auction Company, while the American Fox Association usually disposes through Lamson, Huth & Co., New York. There is much to be said in favor of Fromm's, because they have pioneered in featuring silver fox, but at great expense. It was this that caused the break with Nieman's, who could not see the necessity of spending money for that purpose.

Pelt advertising—in fact the advertising of any product—is a modern necessity. It was once, as Ralph Waldo Emerson has written, "that if a man built a better mouse-trap than his neighbor, though he live in the woods far from civilization, the public will make a beaten path to his door." Today people are not so fond of taking trouble. The shrinking violet is overlooked and the "IT" personality captures the acclaim.

Time was when the halo that surrounded silver fox and its exclusiveness was sufficient to carry it along without any fair of publicity trumpets, but not so today, because we have seen competition from other furs that have strong backers, who are not only vocal but appeal to the eye through the printed word and to the ear through the radio. Sponsors of mink are emphatic in their declarations that it is the fur de luxe for m'lady. The trimming trade is being advised as to the merits and beauty of Persian lamb and there are a host of other furs formerly unheard and unregarded that are now being offered as worth while competition to the Reynard Argentine.

How are we to meet this condition of affairs? Shall it be with folded arms and supinely, or by action? In the words of Patrick Henry, "Why stand we idly here?" A great opportunity now offers in the meeting next week of the Canadian National Silver Fox Breeders' Association. That body has done much for breed improvement. They have also been a valuable medium for the regulation and disposal in an orderly manner of silver fox pelts, but there is much more they can do because they possess a highly intelligent directorate, representing all parts of this broad Dominion, and they have a large reserve of cash that could be called on to some extent at least, in the furtherance of a national advertising campaign for silver foxes.

By utilization of their own resources—by agreement with other marketing organizations, a small tax could be placed on each pelt raised in Canada, this to be spent to develop a home market for our product. You noticed in these notes a few weeks ago that the T. Eaton Company of Montreal were using almost a page in a very expensive Montreal paper to advertise the sale. It seems it was a great success and stimulated the activities of all other fur dealers in Montreal. Its echoes have been heard in other places in Canada and no doubt a great many sales can be traced in various cities to that event.

If one firm can stir up that much interest, what might not be ac-

Do Your Foxes Get Sufficient Vitamins ?

It is difficult to know whether or not your foxes are getting sufficient vitamins, because vitamins escape from foods. Take cod liver oil for instance—it is the greatest known carrier of vitamins A and D, but the A vitamin starts escaping as soon as the oil is exposed to the air, and the D vitamin, too, at once begins to weaken and lose its strength or potency. In ordinary feed cod liver oil has immediate complete exposure to air. It has been proved that cod liver oil in feeds lost ALL vitamin value in a short time.

For this reason we offer you

Blatchford's FOX Y-O

in which vitamins are SEALED by a patented process and protected against loss of potency and strength through oxidation. In Y-O the elusive vitamins are present and active WHEN FED. By sprinkling Y-O on your regular feeds—only a tablespoonful of vitamins per day—you give your foxes a definite adequate unitage of vitamins in correct proportions and proper balance. There are two distinct Y-O products—the regular Blatchford's FOX Y-O containing vitamins A, B, D, and G, and

Blatchford's FOX Y-O with Vitamin "E"

With no Vitamin E at all there would be no reproduction. With insufficient Vitamin E there is poor reproduction, weak offspring, lack of vitality, high mortality. Vitamin E changes "misses" into large litters of strong, healthy pups. Blatchford's Fox Y-O proper balance with vitamins A, B, D, and G. To avoid "misses" and ensure larger litters of strong, healthy pups add Blatchford's Fox Y-O with Vitamin E to the regular ration.

Blatchford's Wheat Germ Oil

Many fox men have used wheat germ MEAL, but this is not satisfactory because rancidity quickly destroys Vitamin E. The meal can and does spoil and lose its potency (loses 90% of its Vitamin E content within 15 days from the time it is removed from the wheat berry), and furthermore only a very small percentage of Wheat germ is OIL.

VITAMIN A

—promotes growth and guards against nutritional colds.

VITAMIN B

—insures good nursing vixens and prevents nervous disorders.

VITAMIN D

—prevents rickets and liberates the bone building minerals.

VITAMIN G

—guards against paralysis, improves fur, keeps appetite keen.

VITAMIN E

—the reproduction vitamin; No Vitamin E—no reproduction.

CANADA PACKERS LIMITED CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I.

Completed if the whole trade in Canada were encouraged to do likewise? Prince Edward Island should be capable of absorbing from 500 to 1,000 skins, and the whole of Canada at least 50,000.

Wild mink. Perhaps some day they will be developed to a point where they meet his standards. NOT YET.

This Company.

Saks, the well-known New York City retail establishment, has given the mink breeding industry a body blow by a statement in their advertising columns, November 29, of which this is part: "Mink—there is high grade and low grade. Nothing could be more misleading than a low grade mink. Intrinsically, low grade mink is a poor purchase, whether at \$700. or at \$2,700. Actually Saks does not sell or recommend low grade mink. Nor do we sell ranch or farm mink, because our Mr. Leonard Simmonds, who experiments with ranch mink every year, finds that the color still changes from 40 per cent to 60 per cent within the year and that it is definitely unsatisfactory at its present prices in comparison with

American mink breeders are up in arms about Saks' statement, and have called in scientific experts to prove that there is no authority for the statement made. However, there has been a decline of about 10 per cent in mink prices recently, due, one exporter states, to the fact that the quality now being brought on the market is not so good as those marketed in November and early December.

A report from Warroad, Minn., states that mink breeders there have sold approximately \$50,000 worth of ranch bred mink this season at an average of \$17.67 per pelt.

At the New York Auction Company's sale which opened December 14th in New York City, 7,282 skins were offered. Of these 93 per cent sold at an average of \$48.

A sea otter refuge has been discovered on an almost unknown Alaskan island, and a United States naval officer counted over 3,000 sea otter along the island's rocky shore. Sea otter has been almost off the market. It is one of the most valuable of all furs, and single pelts have averaged as much as \$200.

Herbert A. Nieman Co., Hermansville, Michigan, have pelted approximately 18,000 silver foxes on their ranches in 1936. This is reported to be the largest crop ever raised by

Furs are being transferred by aeroplane from Denver, Colorado, to New York at a cost of about thirty cents per skin.

Quebec Province has canceled the fox breeding permit fee of one dollar which was formerly collected. Saskatchewan does not tax mink or fox farmers.

SUNGLO BREEDING RATION

CUBES or MEAL

Start your breeding foxes December 15th, on SUNGLO BREEDING RATION, using 30% Ration in Cube or Meal form and 70% meats, (Beef-Rabbits-horsemeat-offals-fish as directed in our circulars) for best results.

PRIZE WINNINGS OF SUNGLO FED FOXES AT ALL RECENT LIVE FOX SHOWS IS CONCLUSIVE PROOF THAT SUNGLO FED FOXES ARE THE BIG WINNERS IN EVERY SHOW.

13,236 SUNGLO FED VIXENS PRODUCED 43,678 PUPS AN AVERAGE OF 3.3 PUPS PER VIXEN RANCHED.

Reports we have to date from 528 Ranchers using SUNGLO FEEDS during 1935-36 exclusively, show an Average Production on all Vixens ranched of 3.3 Pups to the Vixen, which is fully 1 Pup to the Vixen above the Average of Production in the Industry.

ORDER YOUR REQUIREMENTS FOR YOUR BREEDING FOXES TODAY FROM YOUR NEAREST DEALER.

INTERNATIONAL FOX & ANIMAL FOODS LIMITED

Summerside Prince Edward Island

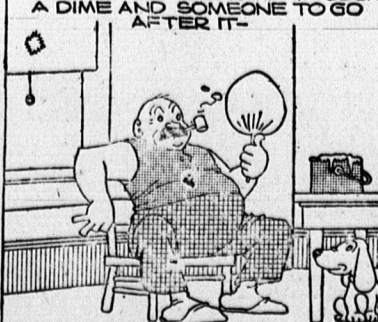
—By George McManus

BRINGING UP FATHER

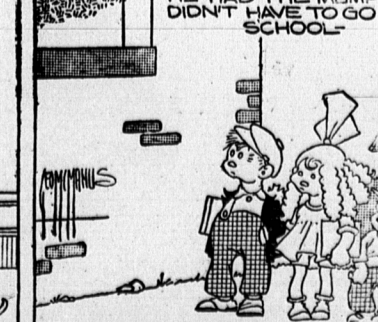
REMEMBER, MAGGIE, THE DAY YOUR MOTHER GAVE YOU A DIME TO CLEAN THE ATTIC WHEN YOUR FATHER USED TO TAKE HIS DAILY NAP—AND NIP—



AND TOM MANJERRY'S IDEA OF A HAIR IN THE KITCHEN NEAR A WINDOW—WAS TO GET A DIME AND SOMEONE TO GO AFTER IT—



AND HOW WE KIDS ENVIED JERRY MCGUIRE WHEN HE HAD THE MUM'S AN DIDN'T HAVE TO GO TO SCHOOL—



AND YOUR UNCLE BINNY WHO WAS A FLAGMAN AT THE RAILROAD YARDS—AND ON HIS DAY OFF HE WOULD SPEND IT WITH THE MAN WHO TOOK HIS PLACE—

