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HAMILTON, Feb. 7.—(CP)—No country had spent less on civil aviation than Canada and no country its greater returns from the money spent, declared J. A. Wilson of Ottawa, controller of civil aviation for the Department of National Defence in a paper on "The World's Airway System" before the Engineering Institute of Canada.

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ESTABLISHED 1925 MONCTON, N.B.

### NEWSY NOTES

(Continued from page 10)

"That's what I always say; if you wish a thing to be well done, you must do it yourself, you must not leave it to others!"

The remainder of Mr. Ostergaard's paper will be reviewed next week.

### KINDS OF SARSAPARILLA

I have received a letter from my old friend and esteemed correspondent, Mr. Ludlow Jenkins of the Falls Corydalis (C. sempervirens) a showy native annual, rather rare, since I have not seen it growing since 1913. I hope to have it growing in the garden if all goes well, and am very grateful to Mr. Jenkins for the opportunity. As there is more seed than I require, I am passing some on to readers who, I know, will appreciate the plant.

Mr. Jenkins says that birds are scarce at his feeding station; it is the same with me. "Only two or three chickadees," he says, "and of course, lots of Blue Jays. Hungarian partridge have left this district pretty well; only one large flock and a single individual being seen. Hawks also are very scarce, and there are not enough owls left in the country to give the young children the pleasure of ever seeing one." I myself feel rather strongly on the owl question; there is only one bad owl—the Great Horned Owl, and all the others are the farmer's friends. Here, it seems to me, is a great chance for the members of the Jack Miner League to do a little missionary work. Let me suggest that each member prepare to give a short talk on the desirability of saving these beneficial birds; and when driving through the country, ask permission of the rural school teacher to address the children. This need not take more than ten minutes, and I feel sure that the authorities would look kindly upon the effort. It is the young folk who are the coming leaders of opinion and one may be sure that they will talk over and remember what a stranger tells them! I recollect a few years ago, seeing an item in The Guardian, in which a farmer stated that he had shot nine owls that year. Let us hope that they were all "Hornies"—though I doubt it.

Enclosing two pressed specimens Mr. Jenkins tells of a discussion with a friend on the species of sarsaparilla growing here. They were at least two kinds; one that grew up early in the Spring, and that grandmother used to make them dig up the roots for medicine; and another that grew high, had a rough stalk, and the berries were used for making wine." They did me the honor of making me "umple" in the debate.

The sarsaparillas, really Aralias, growing on the Island, are three: (1) The bristly sarsaparilla (aralia hispida). Stem erect, up to three feet high, more or less covered with slender bristles. Leaves, bipinnate, leaflets ovate or oval, irregularly serrate. Fruit dark purple, strongly 5-lobed when dry. In sandy clearings. This is the kind usually gathered for wine, though I fancy the others would do equally well. (2) American Spikenard or Indian Root (a. racemosa). Stem herbaceous (not persistent nor woody) up to six feet long; roots large, thick, aromatic. Leaves compound in 3 or 5 divisions; leaflets broadly ovate or obcordate, thin, sharply serrate. Fruit nearly globose, dark purple or reddish brown, rather smaller than that of No. 1. Rich woods. (3) Wild or Virginian sarsaparilla, (a. nudicaulis). Stem scarcely rising out of the ground, smooth, bearing a single long-stalked leaf, primary divisions of the leaf three: leaflets oval or ovate finely serrate; umbels of fruit commonly three. Fruit of globose, purplish-black. In woods, as a kind of undergrowth.

The specimens sent are Nos. 1 and 2. With me, in the north of the Island, Nos. 1 and 3 are common; I have not met with No. 2 here.

### NEW DOMINION SCHOOL

On the evening of December 23, 1935, a most enjoyable concert was held in New Dominion school, with a large and interested audience present. Mr. Hector T. Currie, who acted as chairman for the evening, while Mrs. Currie accompanied the various musical numbers on the program. The school was beautifully decorated for the occasion, a large and artistically trimmed Christmas tree being the centre of attraction for the children.

A splendid program was rendered by the pupils who, with their teacher, Miss Doris Currie, are to be highly commended for the excellence of their performance, the singing in particular, deserving special mention. At the close of the concert, great excitement prevailed among the children when the sound of bells was heard in the distance, heralding the near approach of Santa, who, in his jovial manner, assisted in distributing the gifts from the well-laden tree. The pupils, the teacher, and the organist were all kindly remembered, and even the younger children of pre-school age were not forgotten. After the audience had been given a generous treat of home-made candy, the singing of the National Anthem brought this delightful entertainment to a close.

The following is the program: Recitation—Inez Shaw; Chorus—"Old Santa Claus"; Welcome Exercise; Duet—Willard and Cynthia Betts; Dialogue—"Personating Oldies"; Recitation—Mae Betts; Duet—Inez and Genevieve Shaw, Christmas Spirit; Dialogue—"The Ministers' Mistake"; Solo—Inez Shaw; Recitation—Genevieve Shaw; Solo—Isabel Shaw; Recitation—Blanche Mason; Duet—Alex Shaw and Mae Betts; Dialogue—"The Day After Christmas"; Recitation—Eleanor Mason; Song—Four pupils; Dialogue—Genevieve and Inez Shaw; Recitation—Cynthia Betts; Song—By six pupils; Chorus—by school; Recitation—Isabel Shaw.

### TIMELY NOTES ON TOPICS

CONNECTED WITH

### Silver Fox Farming



Deficiency of Vitamin B2 will check the growth of fox pups—and children—and gradually injure the health of an animal at any age. When it is absent for any considerable length of time there are digestive disturbances, general weakness and an unhealthy condition of the skin.

When it is present the nutrition improves and better than average health and vitality should result. However, there is no reason to suppose that an excess of the vitamin would bring about any extraordinary results. The system can only absorb just so much of a vitamin—that is to say what is convenient to use. Anything in excess of that is not of benefit.

Vitamin B2 as a rule is not destroyed by heat and may be found in canned goods as well as in fresh ones. When yourself or your animals are healthy and are eating the essentials of a necessary diet, you do not have to worry about vitamin B2.

It has been found that this vitamin, or vitamin G, is very essential in the treatment of pellagra, a disease to which the Italians are particularly susceptible. It manifests itself by eruptions of the skin, nervousness, weakness, lack of muscular control of the limbs and other distressing symptoms. The necessary diet for this condition is one rich in milk, yeast and egg yolks. This will prevent pellagra symptoms, or if they are not well established will effect a cure.

One of the most recent discoveries as a source of vitamin B2 is green beet and turnip tops and you will be surprised to know that weight for weight they are twice as rich as eggs in the valuable vitamin B2 or G.

For years we have been using these tops in our ranch, not because we were aware of the fact that they contained these valuable vitamins, but because the scarcity of other greens made their use necessary. Now that scientists have shown how rich they are in necessary diet health adjuncts, we will feel more confidence in using them and would recommend that our fox friends who read this column will stow the above facts away in their brain cells, and make use of them.

The season of the year is approaching when it is necessary to consider certain adjuncts to a fox's diet and we take as our guide the report of the Experimental Fox Ranch, Summerside, issued by Dr. G. Ennis Smith. With regard to vitamin B he says: "Numerous reports have been received in regard to convulsions and fits in foxes during mating time. Still more numerous reports have been received regarding milk fever at whelping. Experimental work indicates that it is necessary that there should be a good hide condition and healthy hide circulation during the gestation period, particularly at whelping time in order to counteract the possibility of milk fever."

When the rations during the breeding season have been supplemented with yeast, liver and other substances rich in vitamin B there has been no occurrence of fits or convulsions or of milk fever.

Vitamin C. The general deficiency of this vitamin in the rations fed to foxes throughout the whole industry led to a condition before the Experimental Fox Ranch was established, in which a very large percentage of pups lost the tips or entire tail before they were three weeks old. The same condition that led to the loss of the tip or the tail undoubtedly was the direct cause of a number of deaths among newborn pups. The Experimental Fox Ranch has demonstrated that this condition, due to infantile scurvy can be counteracted by feeding food substances rich in vitamin C."

Summing up the recommendations regarding the use of vitamins B and C, Dr. Smith in his report says: "Milk fever is liable to occur particularly where high meat rations have been fed, or where the foxes have a pronounced brown color. He recommends that either fresh or dried brewer's yeast should be fed throughout the entire gestation period the same as during the summer months. As far as possible

### FOX MEATS WHEAT-GERM

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liver or some other meat substance, rich in vitamin B should form a portion of the meat rations throughout the gestation period.

Fifteen days before the pups whelp and throughout the time the females are nursing their pups, either lemon juice or tomato juice should be added to the rations to counteract the possibility of tail trouble, using approximately one quarter of an ounce of lemon juice or one ounce of tomato juice for each female.

With reference to cod liver oil Dr. Smith does not recommend its use until after the females have mated. "Examination of records at the Experimental Fox Ranch shows," he says, "that females whose rations were supplemented with cod liver oil during the gestation period have been most prolific breeders. On the other hand when the foxes were fed rations deficient in this food, the first year the pups made a fairly favorable growth but they were smaller than usual and invariably the whole group in the second year produced pups that were undersized and developed a severe form of rickets. On the other hand, where cod liver oil has been added to the females when they were pregnant, the pups produced made a most favorable growth with a well-formed bone structure."

There is food for thought in plenty in the Experimental Fox Ranch report for the years 1931-32-33-34 which is compiled in one booklet and is issued through the Department of Agriculture, Dominion Experimental Farms, Ottawa. Our fox farmers would do well to send for a copy and study out Dr. Smith's conclusions with reference to their problems.

The highest price realized for a pelt was 30 pounds at Anning & Cobb's sale; Hudson's Bay highest was 28 pounds, C. M. Lampson & Company 27 pounds, London Fur Sales 27 pounds, Frederick Huth & Company, 20 pounds. The fact that Frederick Huth & Company with an offering of 25,446 skins only realized a top of 20 pounds—which would be a net of about \$93—shows that no fancy prices are being paid for the best skins, because there is no question but that Huth's collection would contain a large number of specimens, as their clientele is made up of the best in the industry. The fact as explained by Lampson that skins between \$35 and \$45 were not wanted to any great extent, has been known for some time to consignors here.

Those who have sent that class of skins abroad have been faced with the necessity of selling at the lower prices or holding with the hope that the demand for the "in-betweens" will improve. It appears that there is a line of demarcation drawn between the classes. There is a large number who can afford to buy a pelt that costs the dealer from \$5 to \$7. Then there is the wealthier class that will not be satisfied with an average or medium grade skin but want a "good" one and they will pay from \$10 up.

Re the disposition of the furs, you will note where Lampson reports a good demand from South America, the reason is obvious. South America is coming back to prosperity on the run. Brazil has been assisted in its financing by British experts and British capital and the intensive salesmanship which has been used to dispose of the coffee crop has resulted in a very favorable up-turn in the miltre. The Argentine Republic finances have not been in better shape since 1929.

Ranches established by a collection of foxes from different ranches have had a most unfortunate history, although it was an undoubted fact that outstanding foxes, selected by most capable breeders, formed the foundation stock. As long as the foxes were bred together in pairs as purchased from the breeders, high class foxes were bred together in pairs as purchased from the breeders, but in class foxes were produced, but in the second and third generation when the foxes were crossed with those produced from foxes from other ranches, there was a wholesale production of foxes of a most inferior type bordering on the samsons."

There are those who cavil at the scientific mind and who are often apt to believe that the practical man needs no help from a scientist. There are, it is true, practical breeders who have made a wonderful success without any leaning on other brains. They are born breeders, but the average individual will find a great deal of benefit accrued by following on the lines laid down by science and the laws of breeding. Many of the mistakes which have been averted had we known the conclusions reached by Dr. Smith and his co-workers as given to the world in their progress report referred to above.

Press despatches state that the Hudson's Bay Company's sale of raw furs on Wednesday and Thursday of this week was the most successful fur auction since the beginning of the depression in 1929. The London Financial Times in summing up the results says: "The value of all types of skins advanced and the proportion of the culls actually disposed of was higher than before. Many collections were completely sold out. Comparing the prices with those of last October it listed advances of blue and Alaska fox 10 per cent, Scandinavian fox 15 per cent, Cross fox 17 1-2 per cent, red Canadian and Russian Red fox 12 1-2 per cent, etc."

The startling advance in the above furs and in fact all raw furs fea-

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Sales Held  
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and even Chili, that had about gone into the discard financially, is making steady progress towards recovery.

There are no better spenders than the South Americans when they have the dough and silver fox is an article that their ladies just crave, so here's hoping that the prosperity bandwagon keeps whooping it up in the continent to the south, for it will mean better days for us all!

### Maritimers Give Americans Some Tips

BOSTON, Feb. 6.—Nova Scotia's guides walked off with all honors in today's competition of the New England Sportsmen's Show. Eber Peck and Charlie Harlow of Bear

River, Walter Hubley of Lunenburg County, and Lawrence Tony of Annapolis County, won wood chopping, moose calling, log burling and fly casting prizes. The blue nose guides also won a unique cooking contest, throwing together the best camp meal in the quickest time.

New Brunswick guides will wash live salmon in salt water today. This always draws a big crowd. The salmon are taken from fresh water tanks and placed in tanks filled with heavily salted water for a bath which tones up the fish.

Yesterday was New Brunswick day and B. W. Griffiths, publicity director for the provincial government was feted by show officials. Mr. Griffith and George Allen, vice president of the New Brunswick Guides' Association, were guests of honor at a banquet tendered by the New Brunswick delegation by the Boston City Club.

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**MORE AND BETTER PUPS**

Ranchers are this year retaining their highest class foxes and expect first-class results in increased litters of superior pups. To assure these desired results fed liberally with IMPERIAL FOX BISCUITS, the Biscuits that bring success in fox and fur raising.

Breeders are kept for one purpose—pups in the spring—the ranchers' source of income. Good business demands that breeders be fed to secure largest litters of pups possible. All the food the foxes get is what is fed them daily. Make sure it has the proper ingredients for health, vigor and growth of strong litters of valuable pups. IMPERIAL FOX BISCUITS have all the elements and vitamins required to secure these results.

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THAN FEED YOUR FOXES SUNGLO  
BREEDING RATION !!!**

The time has arrived for feeding Sunglo Breeding Ration, on breeding foxes, males and females.

**Feed 1-3 Ration; 2-3 Meats.**

Ration soaked in hot water or skim milk should be mixed with ground meats. Meats should consist of at least 60% red meats, 40% offals, as tripe, liver, hearts, etc. Mix together and make into balls of feed. Feed from wooden buckets, and throw feed on snow or boards. Easily fed in this manner as chunk meats, cubes, biscuits, etc., and cheaper as well as better for the fox.

Get breeding females in good condition by Dec. 31st. Handle to insure this. A second feed a day of fresh fish may be fed if necessary.

Through January reduce feed slightly, with idea of seeing all females are reduced in flesh if previously fat. One feed a day is sufficient.

Starting February 1st, increase total daily feed slightly, with addition again of second feed of fish if available. Try having females gaining in weight at time of mating. Not losing weight.

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