

FOR FARMERS, STOCK BREEDERS AND GARDENERS

TIMELY NOTES ON TOPICS CONNECTED WITH Silver Fox Farming



Four weeks from Monday, the first will be classification for the Silver Fox Exhibition at Charlottetown Exhibition grounds. It will be the fifth show staged by the Silver Fox Exhibitors Association of Prince Edward Island. The first was in the fall of 1928 followed by exhibitions in 1930-32-33. None were held in 1931 due to fear of epidemic which was then raging.

The first day will be devoted to classification of foxes which are due to arrive on or about 9 a. m. By evening everything should be squared away and ready for the judging which will take place at nine o'clock on Tuesday morning, November 6th. There is every evidence of a big entry list.

Why such keenness to exhibit this year, you will perhaps ask? Well, because for one thing foxes are particularly good this year, at least that is the story from all parts of the province. Then again those who exhibited last year and the year previously did some nice business in live sales, and again lots of small exhibitors are finding that they can compete quite successfully with the large ranchers, that is to say they can enter a limited number of animals and win prizes. One of the smallest exhibitors won the Grand Championship for males two years in succession. So because you are a small breeder do not imagine you have no chance with the big fellow.

We had an interesting talk with Ramsey Auld, Covehead, a few days ago on foxes and methods of feeding, etc. Ramsey has done quite well by feeding as one part of his diet a molasses mixture consisting of vegetables, turnips, potatoes, parsnips cooked with meat and rice. He says his foxes are in good condition and as sick as mice. We have had very little success ourselves with molasses, but we know other ranchers who have been very successful with it, notably Robert Rumphrey, Kensington.

What is one man's meat is another man's poison, and what is one fox's meat is another fox's poison we presume is equally true of the vulpine family as of the human family. One rancher will make a great success on a certain diet but another brother rancher will try it and make a failure of it. However, there are certain general principles of feeding which govern the majority of cases and it is a well known fact that a fox requires a good deal of meat to keep it healthy and a successful breeding proposition.

In the pamphlet issued by the United States Silver Fox Breeders' Association, Inc., compiled by George Brackett, which advertises Fur Land Fox Food, a concentrated meat ration, we find the following: "Of course foxes fed on a 50% raw meat diet will apparently thrive and also produce offspring on this approximately 8% meat protein diet, but if you wish your foxes to reproduce up to their maximum year after year and their pups to develop into strong, vigorous animals, do you not think that they are made up to do so if they are fed a balanced ration with the nearer 16% meat protein content which nature intended they should receive?"

That is putting it pretty strong, George, because would mean that they should be fed almost entirely on meat, which is ridiculous. In our experience we have found that it is necessary to feed quite a large amount of meat in our ranch. We never let up with the adults, feed being approximately the same all the year around. Two years ago we attempted to economize by cutting down on our feed to the adults in summer. The parasites took command and that fall our adult foxes were in bad shape. That taught us a lesson and we have since fed them liberally. Our meat content averages about 65% of the single meal fed to our adults. That meal runs from light to eleven ounces according to the season.

Here is the protein content of various kinds of beef.

Table with 2 columns: Kind of beef, Protein percentage. Includes Flank, Porterhouse, Sirloin, Round, Rump, Shoulder, Forequarter.

An approximate average of 15.7%. One pound of raw beef averages about four ounces of solids and twelve ounces of water and has about 16% meat protein nutrients.

Have you thought about adding a little wheat germ and liver to your feed at this season of the year? These with lettuce are the principle sources of Vitamine E, a very necessary factor in obtaining production. If you have not fed any we think it would be wise to do so. The percentage should be around 2 percent of wheat germ and 5 to 10 percent of liver.

We do not know whether our fellow ranchers read and took as much interest in Dr. G. Ennis Smith's article in last Saturday's Guardian as we did. It intrigued us very much. If by any chance you passed it over we would advise your looking up the paper and reading it over very carefully.

Far away Saskatoon will be the scene of the annual meeting of the Canadian National Silver Fox Breeders' Association this fall. Some sixteen officials and executives from Prince Edward Island will attend and Directors from all the Provinces of the great Dominion will be there. If we are correctly informed it will be the first meeting held in the West.

Willard Jordan, well known foxman and real estate broker, has purchased a property on the Saint Peters Road near Charlottetown and has moved his fox ranch which was some half mile away, on to it.

Mr. Jack Roop has moved his fox ranch from Upper Saint Peters Road to his property on the Lower Saint Peters Road. Mr. Roop has a fine bunch of pups this year and takes a great interest in them. We understand he is going to extend his ranch considerably.

We were very pleased to hear that Arthur Miller has an exceptionally fine bunch of pups. Arthur Miller has been a very reliable inspector of the Canadian National Silver Fox Breeders' Association who saw them recently. Years ago Miller and Brow were among the notable names in the fox world.

Old timers will recall that great Calton fox owned by them, Sir Charles, as black as a coal with long, lustrous guard fur—a truly magnificent animal whose photograph still adorns the wall of Mr. Brow's office.

Not only that, but Messrs Miller and Brow produced some of the finest silvers that were bred in this province and their partnership names figure in the pedigree books of a lot of foundation stock. When the writer was on the lookout for animals to start a ranch with they had separated, very amicably of course, and each had a very beautiful line of pups. That was in 1919. We bought several nice pairs from Mr. Miller and one thing we noted particularly about them was their blue-blackness. There are lots of black foxes but only a limited number of blue-blacks.

In the Boyver ranch there was a pen called the "Old Miller" that Mr. Boyver was very fond of showing to visitors in the late fall. Pups there were usually as black as coal but had that blue-black attribute too. One of these was taken to the Royal Winter Fair in the fall of 1923 and won the dark silver class.

POULTRY REVENUE

PRODUCERS CAN INCREASE THEIR INCOME BY CRATE FATTENING

Only 23.93 per cent of the chickens inspected in Canada during the fiscal year, 1933-34, qualified for A grade. There is no mystery about the affair, nor is it difficult to point out the reason why the chickens did not grade higher. It was simply because they were not sufficiently fattened before they were marketed. Chickens must be well fattened and fleshed to qualify for grade A, and there is a much higher percentage of birds degraded on account of not having sufficient fat than on account of not having sufficient flesh. It is useless, says the Chief Market Inspector, to expect range fed birds or short period crate fattened birds to have the fat required for the top grades. It just does not happen. The matter of fattening the birds and thus increasing the producers' revenue is entirely in the hands of the producers themselves. With the marketing of the poultry crops close at hand, now is the time for action.

By a simple method of crate fattening on a mixture of finely ground home grains, there is no reason whatever why a very high percentage of the poultry marketed should not be made to qualify for grade Special and grade A. There are various fattening mixtures that give good results, but the point is to make use of the feed produced and available on the farm. Good results will be obtained if the birds are put in a distinct, warm, draughtless crates from four to five weeks before marketing. The birds should be fed twice a day, morning and evening, on a ration of finely ground home-grown grains as follows:—equal parts, oats, wheat, barley or buckwheat. Add potatoes at the rate of one-third of the total weight of the meal mixture. Mix with sour milk so that the mixture will pour easily. Further detailed information on crate fattening may be secured by writing the Dominion Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, for bulletin No. 126 on preparing poultry for market, or information may be obtained from the various provincial Departments of Agriculture.

A large proportion of the poultry crop is bought or sold according to the Government grades of the Canadian Dressed Poultry Standards, and current market demand has established grade price differentials. These grade price differences are not established by the Dominion Department of Agriculture but by the consumer-demand for quality, and that demand may change the spread in price between grades. Since the price of poultry is based on official grades, the differentials have been approximately as follows:—Selected B, three to four cents over Selected C; Selected A, two cents over B; Selected Special, one cent over A.

The price of poultry is based on official grades, the differentials have been approximately as follows:—Selected B, three to four cents over Selected C; Selected A, two cents over B; Selected Special, one cent over A. This means that milked Special chickens are worth five cents per pound over selected B, and in the case of Milk-fed A four cents per pound. It is up to the producers to increase their revenue from market poultry by crate fattening.

He was such a large pup that many thought he was an adult, but George Calbeck who is an authority on the tucks of foxes, pronounced at him a puppy which he really was, and even the doubters were convinced.

The party who was exhibiting him was gazing admiringly into the cage after he had won the ribbon when an elderly gentleman with a very quiet unobtrusive manner gently inquired if the animal was for sale. "Yes, he is for sale." The owner thought to himself, now I will give him a shock. "The price is \$700." "I will take him," said the gentleman, who turned out to be George Hume, formerly of Murray River, but then located at Muskegon, Michigan.

A couple of years afterwards the writer was at George Hume's ranch. He was away but Mrs. Hume very kindly entertained us and told us that she had made that day what was a mighty lucky one. We have not heard tell of Mr. Hume for several years but are confident that with his intelligence and knowledge of Silver Foxes and the very fine helpmate which he has, success must have been his.

Inspectors of the Canadian National Silver Fox Breeders' Association start out Monday on the annual marking tour. The writer's ranch has been all cleaned up and

(Continued on Page 12)

FOX MEAT

Table with 2 columns: Item, Price. Includes BEEF TRIPE, BEEF HEARTS, BEEF LIVER, BEEF TONGUE, TRIMMINGS, BONELESS BEEF, LAMB PLUCKS, LAMB TRIPE, HOG PLUCKS.

Island Cold Storage Co. Ltd.

10-9-11.

Horse Memoirs (C. E. MacKenzie)

PRECEPTOR

When Messrs C. C. Gardiner and Benjamin Hearty imported the subject of my sketch it was considered that this horse was possibly the best standard bred horse ever imported to Canada and, as they say in their card, "His breeding in some instances may be equalled but cannot be surpassed, as his ancestry on both his sires and dam's side have the choicest strains of the four best trotting families, namely, Hambletonian, Mambrino, Potoh Junior and Suley's American Star.

Preceptor was not only standard bred under rule 1, the highest in breeding, but his dam and grand dam had the same distinction while his third dam was not only sired by a standard bred horse but had been made standard by producing Orange Girl 230 and Walkin' Chief, sire of Grand Eastern 218 and Dick Swiveler 218. This was a showing that few horses at that time had in breeding. The then noted Nutwood 218 3-4, the sire of Preceptor, was a chestnut horse 15 3-4 hands and weighed about 1100 pounds. He was sold at Glenview dispersion sale when sixteen years old for \$22,000 to H. L. and P. A. Stout of Iowa and in describing him I cannot do better than quote remarks made by the press and other eminent authorities concerning him.

The Kentucky Stock Farm Journal of September 1886 says—"The Stallion Nutwood, combines all the qualifications that could be desired to a very high degree. Not only was he a superbly bred horse and grand in his individual characteristics, but in addition imparted to his get, speed, high finish, size, easy frictionless action, gameness and level heads with a uniformity that was remarkable."

Within a remarkable short time after Nutwood went to Kentucky there were sold five suckling colts and fillies from six days to six months old for \$4,400 an average of \$730 each, twenty colts and fillies one year old for \$25,100, an average of \$1,255, each twenty six colts and fillies two years old for \$37,170, an average of \$1,429.56, a grand total of fifty one colts and fillies two years and under, nineteen having been sold under the hammer for \$66,670, an average of \$1,977.79.

Following this I find that another batch of Nutwood youngsters sold at an average of \$1,728.26. These were wonderful prices even in the balmy days of the horse breeding and gives added proof of the quality of this horse. One can see by looking carefully into Preceptor's inheritance through his first, second and third dams that it was almost unique and unapproached by the breeding of any other horse of the time. His first dam Precept was sired by the great Panoosh 221 3-4, sire of Patron, three year old record 2:19,

and five year old record 2:14 1-4. Panoosh was sold at auction for \$28,000, the greatest price that had ever been paid for a trotting stallion by auction to that date. He had a greater number of 230 performers than any other horse of his age and his colts brought higher prices than those of any other horse except Nutwood.

Preceptor's second dam was Artless own sister to Orange Girl, and was a daughter of Rydyk's Hambletonian. His third dam, Dolly Mills, was a daughter of Suley's American Star.

Both Preceptor's sire and the sire of his dam stood at high figures, the 1888 fee of Nutwood was \$500 and that of Panoosh \$300, and at that figure their books were full before the opening of that season. The following description of Preceptor is given: Chestnut colt, stripe in face, left front and hind ankles white, foaled in 1885, bred by J. C. MacCarty at Glenview breeding farm, Kentucky, and sold to his Charlottetown owners in October, 1886. At this same sale his dam sold for \$2,500 and her two colts, a yearling and a foal for \$4,160.

This horse gave every promise of speed, but on account of accident to his leg never was trained and was used in the stud here. Among his most noted sons were Provider, from a Dean Swift mare Kiskadee, from an Administration brood. Both these horses were bred by Mr. Alden Black, Bedeque. The former was sold to our honored friend Mr. W. B. MacKee, who campaigned him on Maritime tracks, giving him a record of 2:18. Another son Fleetwood was at one time owned by the late Barrett Henderson, then of North River. Still another son, a full brother of Fleetwood named Chestnut, if I mistake not, was bred by Mr. D. C. MacKintley of York Point.

While Preceptor did not live to be an old horse he sired a splendid class of horses especially brood mares, as they were of large size and in color many of them were of that rich chestnut so much desired in the carriage horse.

A perusal of Preceptor's breeding is but an added proof of the qualities of our foundation stock. This should be an incentive to our present day breeders to go forward with confidence and here let me say that the colt racing of this past season has awakened a deep interest in the King of Sports and let us hope that our horsemen and track managements may fully cooperate and that of the 1935 state will be better and bigger than in 1934. With the foundation given us by the horsemen of bygone days and the richly bred horses available there is no reason why our colt races will not be a success. It only means patience and courage to put little Prince Edward Island in the forefront in the trotting horse industry.

Art Shades Found In Breeder Tulips

Modern late flowering tulips, concerning the origin of which there is much mystery, are chiefly selected strains of the general class of late tulips known as Breeders, so called because the striped tulips, by crossing the red and white ones during Holland's tulipomania, developed from these self-colored tulips by breaking out in stripes from time to time, for no well understood reason, although there are numerous theories.

The Darwins are honored by being given a special name, the "Breeders," but the latter are now sharing the popularity of the Darwins because of their soft and unusual colorings, notably the buffs, browns and bronzes, often intermingled with purples and dark reds. These subtle art shades are coming to be more and more appreciated and offer some of the finest tulips there are. The Breeders require the same treatment as the Darwins.

They have yellow in their color range, there being no true yellow in the Darwin class. Some of these handsome tulips should be included in every order. One of the finest is the bronze and purple giant, Louis XIV, one of the finest of all tulips and now at a price which puts it within reach. A few years ago it was one of the very expensive beauties. The brown tones of the Breeders combine beautifully with the pink and rose tones of the Darwins. They have the same great height of stem and size of bloom.

Another late blooming race of tulips comes all in stripes and offers a most interesting variety in planting that always attracts interest. They are best planted in groups by themselves, as the stripes of varying colors do not harmonize with other tulips. The striped tulips are divided into three classes, bistrans, byblooms and Rembrandt tulips. The first are yellow and brown, red, or purple striped. The second class is subdivided into rose and violet byblooms, one being in

tones of red and white, and the other in lavender, purple and white. The Rembrandts are striped Darwin tulips having the same soft colorings striped with white.

A bed of these striped tulips is a



novelty in the garden and some of them should be included in any bulb order. They are fine to plant in small groups over a border, giving it an unusual character. The variegations are sometimes in regular patterns and sometimes over all. The character of the striping is in the midrib of the petals, and in others a pattern about the edges of the petals, feathered.

If you never grew hyacinths in the garden, put out at least a dozen and see how well they grow outdoors.

Set out a few hills or rhubarb this fall for spring pies. It is the first fresh pie material in the garden.

CEDAR SHINGLES

Look For and Buy the Most Economical Shingle on the Market Ask Your Dealer for

PRICE BROTHERS

CANADIAN ONIONS

A new challenger in the onion export field has thrown down the gauntlet. For a number of years the bulk of the onions imported by the British West Indies has been supplied by Holland, Portugal, and Argentina. Recently, however, Canadian onion growers, have had a surplus available for transport to the West Indies territory and their products have been well received. In fact, writes the Canadian Trade Commissioner, due to the satisfactory and soundness of Canadian onions upon arrival, the demand is increasing. Ontario and the Maritime provinces have been the chief contributors. Canadian onions arrive in the West Indies market late in October and continue until the end of January. This export period coincides roughly with that for Dutch supplies, so it is all the more to the credit of the quality of the Canadian onion that it can break through such severe competition.

Federal Board Premium Policy

In order to assist the swine breeders to maintain and improve their herds the Dominion Live Stock Branch, in co-operation with the Provincial Department of Agriculture is offering financial aid in the purchase of high class bacon type boars.

Any farmer's club, institute, or any agricultural organization in a definite area, where ten or more of its members keep at least one brood sow each, may make application for assistance under this policy. The club may purchase the boar or may instruct the local official of the Dominion Live Stock Branch to make the selection. Only boars grading XXXX are eligible under this policy.

This assistance consists of a grant of \$10.00 on such XXXX boars. If the boar purchased is out of a dam qualified in Advanced Registry, the grant is \$15.00. In either case the Federal Department will pay the express charges to destination.

At the 8th Annual Swine Show & Sale, in Charlottetown, Tuesday, Oct. 16th, there will be offered at least two boars, all of dams qualified in Advanced Registry. Every boar at this sale is eligible for a grant of \$15.00 if purchased by a farmers' club or institute. This should prove an inducement to our farmers to make their selection at this event.

Applications to benefit under this policy should be made to the Dominion Live Stock Branch Charlottetown, before or at this Sale.

The Federal Ram Club Policy

In order that sheep breeders in general may be aware of the assistance offered by the Dominion Live Stock Branch towards the purchase of pure bred rams: An outline of the Club Policy follows: This policy is available to districts in which there are ten or more sheep growers who each keep ten or more ewes. Two farmers each with less than ten ewes may combine to constitute one member of such a club. In Prince Edward Island each county has been recognized as one district, consequently this policy is open to every sheep raiser, as orders already in hand promise the completion of a club in each county.

The regulations of the policy are as follows: All members of a club shall purchase rams of the same breed. All members shall agree to use rams purchased under the policy for at least two breeding seasons. All members shall agree to castrate all male lambs and dock all lambs at or about three weeks of age.

Members purchasing rams under this Policy shall be required to make a deposit with order according to the following schedule:—

Table with 2 columns: Ram type, Price. Includes XXX A ram lamb, XX A ram lamb, XXX A shearing ram, XXX A shearing ram.

This deposit constitutes the total cost of the ram, as the Federal Department pays all express charges. All applications for rams, together with deposits must be in the hands of the Live Stock Branch, on or before October 15th.

While every effort will be made by the Department to purchase only rams that will prove satisfactory at service, the Department assumes no responsibility for rams which prove unsatisfactory breeders.

(Continued)

NEWSY NOTES BY AGRICULTURIST

A MINING VILLAGE

When William Cobbett visited the Northern counties of England in 1832, he recorded his impressions of the mining districts thus: "Here is the most surprising thing in the whole world; thousands of men and thousands of horses continually living underground; children born there, and who sometimes, it is said, seldom see the surface at all, though they live to a considerable age."

There is a little clause in this account which explains much: "It is said." Somebody had been "stuffed" the southerner, as a Northumbrian was very likely to do. The horses remained in the mine once they were down, unless brought up in the case of illness or during a miners' strike; but the miners, except when at work, lived, like the rest of us, aboveground.

Conditions in England have changed so greatly in a single generation that this "note" would possibly be as strange to a miner today, as it is to my reader; who have had no experience of life in a mining village. It is well to attempt to depict the homes of the miners (or pitmen as they were familiarly termed) fifty or sixty years ago.

A mining village then consisted of parallel rows of brick houses, built in the greatest taste, and distinguished as "single" and "double" rows. Those in the "single" rows had one principal room downstairs to which was attached a small pantry behind; upstairs was a half-story or "garret." Such houses were occupied by the men with young families. The "double" houses were for men who had grown-up sons at work in the colliery (pit) and were proportionately larger. They had two rooms downstairs, the "street-door" being in one, without any hall-way. Upstairs was divided into two or three rooms with doors between. The open fire-place was a prominent feature of the downstairs room: it had a sort of shelf in behind it on which the coal was thrown, to be raked forward with a "coal-rake" when the fire burnt low. At the side of the fireplace was the oven, a drum-like metal shell, closed with a circular door. As the chimney was fluted a plentiful supply of small coal, the fire, usually of large dimensions even in very hot weather, was never allowed to go out from year's end to year's end. Generally speaking, the outside view of these pit rows was rather forbidding and dismal, though the houses were mostly clean and comfortable enough inside.

The essentials of a well-fitted up miner's cottage were a four-post bedstead, which allowed a kind of "half-privacy" in the sleeping arrangements; very necessary to a man who might be working all night and sleeping all day; an eight-day clock, and a mahogany set of drawers. The walls were adorned with ornaments and pictures which had a most interesting clue to the psychology of the occupant. In one house might be seen portraits of fistic heroes, past and present; in another the local preacher's "plan" (schedule of dates) of some section of the Bible; and in a third, a framed third might prominently display a copy of the "Madonna and Child" decidedly after Rubens. Many miners were fond of "birds" (birds) and had numbers of cages containing every variety of the finch tribe.

ASTERS FOR THE GARDEN

Two years ago, while in the Appleton Road district I found a large patch of what I thought were seedlings of some kind of tree. I brought a few of the plants to my home and planted them in the garden. To my surprise only one was living but in the fall it bloomed and then I recognized it as Aster cordifolius. That gave me an idea: I rambled over the

(Continued on Page 12)

Winter Care of Summer Bulbs

Bulbs of gladiolus and tuberos of dahlias ought to be dug and put in storage as soon as the first black frosts of the fall have set in. It will do them no good to remain in the ground for further freezing. The gladiolus gives no trouble in the way of winter storage, as it needs only to be stored in a dry, frost-proof place. Dahlias, however, are a different proposition.

When they are dug the stalks should be cut off close to the cluster of roots and they should be placed roots upward in the sun to permit the sap to drain from the stems to start rot. They may be stored in sand, dry earth or peat moss, which is much used for the purpose. The most practical method for the average gardener is to store them in boxes fully covered with soil. It is a good idea to store them roots upward for a time until

they are thoroughly dry, after which they may be righted, if allowed to remain reversed, when it comes time to plant them; the sprouts will be found to have made a complete turn to grow toward the light, and when the roots are planted the tip of the growing sprout is pointing downward and will need to make another turn, to come through the soil.

When dahlias are being stored for the winter it is a good idea also to store a supply of soil and flower pots or boxes, because the old idea which prevailed in our grandmothers' day, of sprouting dahlias in the house before putting them out, is coming into vogue again. The stock advice to plant late is followed by late bloom and not half a crop of dahlias is secured in the average garden where this advice is followed too faithfully.

The roots may be divided about April 1 or a little later and planted in pots or boxes and started into growth, to be set out as soon as the weather is safe. This will start the dahlias season in late July or early August and give a long enough season to make them worth planting.

Many were musical and the place of honor was held by the cornet, trombone, or violin, and I know one man who played the Northing-brian bagpipes, a sweet flute-like instrument; in sound very unlike the Scottish variety. In almost every house was the emblem of the "Foresters," "Ockfollows" or "Free Gardeners" benefit society. But if we found ourselves in a house with nothing to observe but bare walls, disorder, and scanty furniture, we were in the sad home of the habitual drunkard or the gambler.

In our district it was almost certain that any unoccupied piece of land would be fenced in and made into a garden by the miners. Some of them took great pride in their very extensive knowledge of horticulture. I have been called in to admire some fine specimens of a named rose, or to look at some old miner's cherished gooseberries almost as big as eggs—nothing like the small berries on this side of the Atlantic. The colliers' owners encouraged this kind of recreation by contributing liberally to the prize list of the local flower-show.

The miners who were musically inclined might be seen wandering their way to the village inn for their weekly band-practice. There in the long room above the "open bar," they would spend two or three hours discoursing sweet music—all "brass" however. Some of the miners' brass bands were exceptionally good and travelled all over England to compete with those of other districts.

I may finish this Note by giving a description of the men themselves, as related by a medical man to a Parliamentary Commission in those days. It is I think a bit overdrawn, and reads as if the medico had borrowed a leaf from Hugo's "Notre Dame":

"The outward without distinguishes a pitman from every other operative. His stature is diminutive, his figure disproportionate and misshapen, his legs being much bowed, his chest protruding (the thoracic region being frequently developed); his countenance is not less striking than his figure, his cheeks being generally hollow, his brow overhanging, his cheek-bones high, his forehead low and retreating; nor is his appearance healthful. I have seen agricultural laborers, blacksmiths, carpenters, and even among the wan and distressed stocking-weavers of Nottinghamshire, to whom the term 'jolly' might not be unjustly applied; but I never saw a 'jolly-looking' pitman." Ten hours daily toil (that is eight hours movement was not even thought of) in a crouching position, in a murky and poisonous atmosphere, was not likely to develop the physique of a Grecian athlete; very rarely, however, did a man who combined all the imperfections of life above. The miners' mode of life must form the subject of a future article.

Imperial Biscuit Co., Limited advertisement for FOX RAISING FEED. Includes logo and contact information: Phone 711, CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I., P. O. Box 444.

FOX MEAT advertisement listing prices for BEEF TRIPE, BEEF HEARTS, BEEF LIVER, BEEF TONGUE, TRIMMINGS, BONELESS BEEF, LAMB PLUCKS, LAMB TRIPE, HOG PLUCKS.

CEDAR SHINGLES advertisement for PRICE BROTHERS, located at Island Cold Storage Co. Ltd.

Poultry Husbandry advertisement for BROOKVILLE Ground Limestone, highlighting its benefits for poultry health.

BROOKVILLE Ground Limestone advertisement, stating it has given excellent results where ever used and is available from Brookville Manufacturing Co. Ltd.