

NEWSY NOTES

BY AGRICOLA

BIRD NOTES FROM SOURIS

I have had a note and a little packet from Mr. J. Frank Sterns, of Souris. The note reads: "Dear Agricola—In your notes in the Guardian of Sept. 18th, there was an inquiry about 'Humming-Bird' Moths. I am sending you under separate cover a specimen of what I think is the same. It acted in the manner described by your correspondent, and in other ways appears to answer to the description."

"Here are a few Bird Notes of interest this summer. On May 23rd and again on June 6th, a pair of Ruddy Ducks were observed in Basin Head on the later date a female 'Pintail' also.

"On July 4th, several Northern Yellowthroats. These I think are not rare here, but were the first I had ever seen.

"On Aug. 3rd, a small flock of six 'Ruddy Turnstones' were observed at Ship Pond. It must be 30 years since I had seen any of these birds although of course they may be common in some parts of the Island.

"On Aug. 6th I saw four Bonaparte's Gulls at East Point, two adults, and two young barely able to fly. They must have hatched near here and if so it is the first case I have known of these gulls hatching on the Island; we generally do not see them until late September or October.

"The only other item of interest was the apparently great number of Flickers or 'Yellowhammers' and also Woodcock, in evidence this summer. —Yours very truly, J. F. Sterns."

"The moth in question is the 'Striped Morning Sphinx' (Celerio lineata Fabr.). The forewings are grey in color with a slight tinge of brown, and there is a whitish line, crossed by several finer lines, running centrally from shoulder to point. The hindwings are much smaller—e.g. is the case with all sphinxes (or Springlies, if you are very particular)—and they are reddish in the middle with a wide brown border. The body is checked black and white down the sides. Dr. Wm. J. Snowball, writer of many books on natural history, says of this moth: "The wings of the Striped Morning Sphinx, which is probably the commonest of all the North American sphinx moths, extends from Southern Canada to Cuba and Central America. The moth flies in the sunshine and is frequently found swarming around electric street lights in the evening. The caterpillars feed upon the various species of the purslane family, including the flame flower, the Virginia Spring beauty, and the ordinary purslane of the garden. The moths visit the blossoms of thistles and of the soap wort (Saponaria) in their search for nectar." The wings of the Sphinx moths, like all insects which hover, are very long in proportion to their width; and these run to a point.

"I have entered this moth into my catalogue of Island insects, and am grateful to Mr. Sterns for enabling me to do so. The other 'Humming Bird' moths previously entered, are the Blinded Sphinx (Paoonia excelsa A. S. S.), and the Humming-Bird Clear-wing (Chasmodon thysbe Fabr.). As has already been indicated, these are six others likely to occur in our region.

"In the pamphlet of 'Birds of Prince Edward Island,' lately published, there is an entry: '283—Turnstone or Brant Bird.' This should read '283.1—Ruddy Turnstone,' and is an error handed down from the 1916 Bulletin. The Turnstone (283) is the typical form found in Europe and is said to occur in Labrador and Alaska; while the Ruddy Turnstone, a slightly smaller bird, is the usual variety on the rest of this continent. The Ruddy Turnstone was reported from Tracadie Harbor in 1936, by Mr. T. W. Stewart; and now from Souris as above.

"THE STUDY OF NATURAL HISTORY  
Said a friend who sometimes visits me: "Why do you always write about Natural History? Why not give us something about politics or religion? I'd like to see a good controversy on either of those subjects." Being of slow speech, (like a famous historic personage) I tried to defend myself by quoting the old saying that the cobbler should stick to his last, and that the discussion of religion and politics nearly always excited ill-will, and left both parties of the same opinion still! But I often thought of that little talk afterwards and now venture to enlarge upon it.

"Some occupations, however, do seem of themselves to be peace-

bringing; I mean, to be so independent of the great good of being occupied at all," says a writer of the much-maligned Victorian age. "Gardening, sketching, and natural history pursuits, for instance. Is it partly because one follows them in the open air, in great measure? fresh air, that mysterious mighty power for good! Anodyne, as well as tonic; dispeller of fever when other remedies are powerless; and the best accredited recipe for long life.

But perhaps the secret of the happiness of their votaries, is that these occupations tend to lift one away from the petty cares of life, without trying the brain or strength unduly, as some other kinds of labor must do. There is, too, a delightful fellowship in such interests; in this connection I have just had a letter from a visitor to the Island, who says that our meeting and chat about natural history was one of the right spots in his vacation. The pleasure was mutual! The old Victorian writer writes eloquent on this point: "What gossip without scandal; what rivalries without bitterness; what gifts and exchanges; what common interest and mutual sympathy!"

"A reporter (so I read) was put on to look after a party of English school-boys travelling through Western Canada and what surprised him most was their knowledge of the natural history of the countryside. It would be difficult to find a British boy without a hobby, and natural history, with its many branches, easily takes first place.

"The only other item of interest was the apparently great number of Flickers or 'Yellowhammers' and also Woodcock, in evidence this summer. —Yours very truly, J. F. Sterns."

"The moth in question is the 'Striped Morning Sphinx' (Celerio lineata Fabr.). The forewings are grey in color with a slight tinge of brown, and there is a whitish line, crossed by several finer lines, running centrally from shoulder to point. The hindwings are much smaller—e.g. is the case with all sphinxes (or Springlies, if you are very particular)—and they are reddish in the middle with a wide brown border. The body is checked black and white down the sides. Dr. Wm. J. Snowball, writer of many books on natural history, says of this moth: "The wings of the Striped Morning Sphinx, which is probably the commonest of all the North American sphinx moths, extends from Southern Canada to Cuba and Central America. The moth flies in the sunshine and is frequently found swarming around electric street lights in the evening. The caterpillars feed upon the various species of the purslane family, including the flame flower, the Virginia Spring beauty, and the ordinary purslane of the garden. The moths visit the blossoms of thistles and of the soap wort (Saponaria) in their search for nectar." The wings of the Sphinx moths, like all insects which hover, are very long in proportion to their width; and these run to a point.

"I have entered this moth into my catalogue of Island insects, and am grateful to Mr. Sterns for enabling me to do so. The other 'Humming Bird' moths previously entered, are the Blinded Sphinx (Paoonia excelsa A. S. S.), and the Humming-Bird Clear-wing (Chasmodon thysbe Fabr.). As has already been indicated, these are six others likely to occur in our region.

"In the pamphlet of 'Birds of Prince Edward Island,' lately published, there is an entry: '283—Turnstone or Brant Bird.' This should read '283.1—Ruddy Turnstone,' and is an error handed down from the 1916 Bulletin. The Turnstone (283) is the typical form found in Europe and is said to occur in Labrador and Alaska; while the Ruddy Turnstone, a slightly smaller bird, is the usual variety on the rest of this continent. The Ruddy Turnstone was reported from Tracadie Harbor in 1936, by Mr. T. W. Stewart; and now from Souris as above.

"THE STUDY OF NATURAL HISTORY  
Said a friend who sometimes visits me: "Why do you always write about Natural History? Why not give us something about politics or religion? I'd like to see a good controversy on either of those subjects." Being of slow speech, (like a famous historic personage) I tried to defend myself by quoting the old saying that the cobbler should stick to his last, and that the discussion of religion and politics nearly always excited ill-will, and left both parties of the same opinion still! But I often thought of that little talk afterwards and now venture to enlarge upon it.

"Some occupations, however, do seem of themselves to be peace-

bringing; I mean, to be so independent of the great good of being occupied at all," says a writer of the much-maligned Victorian age. "Gardening, sketching, and natural history pursuits, for instance. Is it partly because one follows them in the open air, in great measure? fresh air, that mysterious mighty power for good! Anodyne, as well as tonic; dispeller of fever when other remedies are powerless; and the best accredited recipe for long life.

But perhaps the secret of the happiness of their votaries, is that these occupations tend to lift one away from the petty cares of life, without trying the brain or strength unduly, as some other kinds of labor must do. There is, too, a delightful fellowship in such interests; in this connection I have just had a letter from a visitor to the Island, who says that our meeting and chat about natural history was one of the right spots in his vacation. The pleasure was mutual! The old Victorian writer writes eloquent on this point: "What gossip without scandal; what rivalries without bitterness; what gifts and exchanges; what common interest and mutual sympathy!"

"A reporter (so I read) was put on to look after a party of English school-boys travelling through Western Canada and what surprised him most was their knowledge of the natural history of the countryside. It would be difficult to find a British boy without a hobby, and natural history, with its many branches, easily takes first place.

"The only other item of interest was the apparently great number of Flickers or 'Yellowhammers' and also Woodcock, in evidence this summer. —Yours very truly, J. F. Sterns."

"The moth in question is the 'Striped Morning Sphinx' (Celerio lineata Fabr.). The forewings are grey in color with a slight tinge of brown, and there is a whitish line, crossed by several finer lines, running centrally from shoulder to point. The hindwings are much smaller—e.g. is the case with all sphinxes (or Springlies, if you are very particular)—and they are reddish in the middle with a wide brown border. The body is checked black and white down the sides. Dr. Wm. J. Snowball, writer of many books on natural history, says of this moth: "The wings of the Striped Morning Sphinx, which is probably the commonest of all the North American sphinx moths, extends from Southern Canada to Cuba and Central America. The moth flies in the sunshine and is frequently found swarming around electric street lights in the evening. The caterpillars feed upon the various species of the purslane family, including the flame flower, the Virginia Spring beauty, and the ordinary purslane of the garden. The moths visit the blossoms of thistles and of the soap wort (Saponaria) in their search for nectar." The wings of the Sphinx moths, like all insects which hover, are very long in proportion to their width; and these run to a point.

"I have entered this moth into my catalogue of Island insects, and am grateful to Mr. Sterns for enabling me to do so. The other 'Humming Bird' moths previously entered, are the Blinded Sphinx (Paoonia excelsa A. S. S.), and the Humming-Bird Clear-wing (Chasmodon thysbe Fabr.). As has already been indicated, these are six others likely to occur in our region.

"In the pamphlet of 'Birds of Prince Edward Island,' lately published, there is an entry: '283—Turnstone or Brant Bird.' This should read '283.1—Ruddy Turnstone,' and is an error handed down from the 1916 Bulletin. The Turnstone (283) is the typical form found in Europe and is said to occur in Labrador and Alaska; while the Ruddy Turnstone, a slightly smaller bird, is the usual variety on the rest of this continent. The Ruddy Turnstone was reported from Tracadie Harbor in 1936, by Mr. T. W. Stewart; and now from Souris as above.

"THE STUDY OF NATURAL HISTORY  
Said a friend who sometimes visits me: "Why do you always write about Natural History? Why not give us something about politics or religion? I'd like to see a good controversy on either of those subjects." Being of slow speech, (like a famous historic personage) I tried to defend myself by quoting the old saying that the cobbler should stick to his last, and that the discussion of religion and politics nearly always excited ill-will, and left both parties of the same opinion still! But I often thought of that little talk afterwards and now venture to enlarge upon it.

"Some occupations, however, do seem of themselves to be peace-

bringing; I mean, to be so independent of the great good of being occupied at all," says a writer of the much-maligned Victorian age. "Gardening, sketching, and natural history pursuits, for instance. Is it partly because one follows them in the open air, in great measure? fresh air, that mysterious mighty power for good! Anodyne, as well as tonic; dispeller of fever when other remedies are powerless; and the best accredited recipe for long life.

But perhaps the secret of the happiness of their votaries, is that these occupations tend to lift one away from the petty cares of life, without trying the brain or strength unduly, as some other kinds of labor must do. There is, too, a delightful fellowship in such interests; in this connection I have just had a letter from a visitor to the Island, who says that our meeting and chat about natural history was one of the right spots in his vacation. The pleasure was mutual! The old Victorian writer writes eloquent on this point: "What gossip without scandal; what rivalries without bitterness; what gifts and exchanges; what common interest and mutual sympathy!"

"A reporter (so I read) was put on to look after a party of English school-boys travelling through Western Canada and what surprised him most was their knowledge of the natural history of the countryside. It would be difficult to find a British boy without a hobby, and natural history, with its many branches, easily takes first place.

"The only other item of interest was the apparently great number of Flickers or 'Yellowhammers' and also Woodcock, in evidence this summer. —Yours very truly, J. F. Sterns."

"The moth in question is the 'Striped Morning Sphinx' (Celerio lineata Fabr.). The forewings are grey in color with a slight tinge of brown, and there is a whitish line, crossed by several finer lines, running centrally from shoulder to point. The hindwings are much smaller—e.g. is the case with all sphinxes (or Springlies, if you are very particular)—and they are reddish in the middle with a wide brown border. The body is checked black and white down the sides. Dr. Wm. J. Snowball, writer of many books on natural history, says of this moth: "The wings of the Striped Morning Sphinx, which is probably the commonest of all the North American sphinx moths, extends from Southern Canada to Cuba and Central America. The moth flies in the sunshine and is frequently found swarming around electric street lights in the evening. The caterpillars feed upon the various species of the purslane family, including the flame flower, the Virginia Spring beauty, and the ordinary purslane of the garden. The moths visit the blossoms of thistles and of the soap wort (Saponaria) in their search for nectar." The wings of the Sphinx moths, like all insects which hover, are very long in proportion to their width; and these run to a point.

"I have entered this moth into my catalogue of Island insects, and am grateful to Mr. Sterns for enabling me to do so. The other 'Humming Bird' moths previously entered, are the Blinded Sphinx (Paoonia excelsa A. S. S.), and the Humming-Bird Clear-wing (Chasmodon thysbe Fabr.). As has already been indicated, these are six others likely to occur in our region.

CONSERVATION

A WEEKLY COLUMN OF PRACTICAL OPINIONS ON THE VITAL ISSUES AFFECTING THE USES AND ABUSES OF NATURAL RESOURCES BY MR. LUDLOW JENKINS, MARSHFIELD.

(Continued)

There are those, and they are many, who fail to see that birds of prey fill an important part in the great scheme of Nature. Does the hunter who shoots down the hawk at every opportunity, because some species occasionally captures what he is pleased to consider his special property, ever stop to ask himself what caused the quail and other non-migratory game birds to attain those powers of swift flight which alone make them desirable as objects of sport? It is the bird of prey, pursuing the other since the days of their creation, which has developed not only its own strength of wing, but that of its quarry. And just as surely as this is true, so truly will that power be lost if the contributing cause be removed. The Dodo, a pigeon, found himself on the island of Mauritius where enemies were unknown. He yielded to gluttony and inaction, developed a corpulence that forbade flight, and was eaten from the face of the earth within a short time after his discovery by man. His relative, the rock dove, which had to escape the pursuing hawk or perish, developed and still retains a power of wing which is famous the world over. In the same way several other species, notably some of the ralls, by adopting a care-free life, have forfeited flight, and now face extermination whenever any active enemy invades their haunts. The very hawks which we are now persecuting have made our grouse and quail what they are. The great value of hawks in the removal of game birds suffering from contagious diseases is also recognized by close students of the subject.

I have seen a willow ptarmigan, in its white winter plumage, suddenly launch out from the summit of the hills bordering the great Mackenzie, with a Goshawk in administering potassium iodide and vaccines.

I have long thought that threshold smutted grain is a very unhealthy occupation; there follows, as a rule a considerable irritation of the respiratory organs which everybody accepts in the fashion of the Mohammedan's "Kismet." Dr. Fawcitt's discovery may induce some inventor to perfect a filter to rid the air of spores and dust, after the style of a gas mask.

Many years ago a student of botany at Edinburgh University, while on a country ramble found a large puff-ball. It was so large, about nine inches in diameter, that he took it home, and after supper he took it to the college and placed it on his professor's desk. Next morning the janitor, in dusting the desk, lifted the puff-ball, dusted under it and set it down rather roughly. Clouds of brown spores flew about, and the janitor inhaled them as he finished the desk. Next day he was down with a "cold," which rapidly became pneumonia, and he almost died. It was said at the time that the spores began to germinate in his throat, and lungs and caused the trouble; but not being a medical man I could neither compute nor confirm this.

NATURE NOTES.  
There are about a dozen cases of insects at the Central School Fair and most of them were carefully prepared. One or two collected had been made without the aid of a mounting-board, so that the wings were not properly displayed. There is a little pamphlet, by Dr. McDonough, that should be in every school library. It is entitled "Directions for Collecting and Preserving Insects," and it is to be had (free) from the Entomological Branch of the Dept. of Agriculture, Ottawa. The insects should form the basis of the school museum, in the absence of a Provincial museum.

In one case I noticed a Sphinx Moth, new to me and the fourth species noted. The wings, however, were closed, an obstacle to its identification; but I have a "hunch" it was the "Five-spotted Hawk-moth."

My four-year old wild-grape vine did this year. I took off bunches of black grapes to a weight of four and a half pounds and made two quarts of grape jam—or should it be jelly? for the skins and stones were strained off. It is pronounced superior to all the other native jams. One noticeable quality was the amount of pectin the fruit contains, which caused it to "jell" right away. I left a few bunches on the vine in case my friends want seeds.

While in town for the School Fair, I called on a friend who has a vegetable garden. His tomatoes and there were many ripe fruits. formed a thick mat over the ground. There had been no blossom-end rot at all, my friend said!

close pursuit. Each was seeking to rise above the other, the Goshawk to make his fatal swoop, the ptarmigan to prevent this action. Gradually the ptarmigan drew away from its pursuer, which, accustomed to sudden rushes and quick turning, was unable to rise almost vertically at the pace set by its desperate quarry. When a few hundred yards in the air the wearied Goshawk gave up and returned to the woods. The ptarmigan kept on upward until it was scarcely visible against the gray winter sky, when, convinced that it had escaped its pursuer, it dropped almost vertically to the snow-covered surface of the frozen river, and confident of the protective quality of its white plumage, glided quietly across to the shelter of the distant willows. Can one doubt that the countless generations of ptarmigans, pursued by Goshawks which constantly grew stouter and swifter, have failed to profit by the influence of their even swifter individual, which outclimbed their pursuers, while the weaklings and the deficient have dropped out of the race? And is it not equally reasonable to suppose that, were the Goshawks and Gyrfalcons exterminated, that the ptarmigans would become stouter? True, the willow ptarmigan is migratory, and this habit has its influence, but it still needs all its power to make the 20-mile flights necessary to cross some of the great lakes enroute to its haunts.

Other species of ptarmigans with practically non-migratory habits and methods of feeding, which make flight virtually unnecessary, are undoubtedly enabled to keep in training only by virtue of the constant devotion of their enemies, the hawks and other predatory birds. The same is true of our other grouse and quail, birds that in the absence of winged enemies might round out their entire lives without other flight than that necessary to reach a branch out of reach of mink or fox.

Many of the birds which are taken by birds of prey are disabled, especially in these days of firearms. I was forcibly reminded of this by an experience on the shores of Great Bear Lake in northern Canada. While collecting specimens I wounded a ptarmigan which towered, or climbed high in the air, as frequently happens in such cases. Mounting in a spiral, the bird had nearly vanished from sight before it weakened and came rapidly to earth. I had kept it in view, being especially anxious to retrieve it, and as I ran to pick up my specimen a Gyrfalcon suddenly appeared and alighted on the summit of a neighboring spruce. The hawk had seen the towering bird from a distance, and perceiving instantly that it was disabled, had flown in to capture it. Had I lost sight of the game the great falcon would have taken it. It is certain that in many instances where hawks have been taken under similar circumstances, as every sportsman knows with what boldness the more daring species seek to take wounded birds. The value of hawks in the removal of game birds suffering from contagious diseases is also recognized by close students of the subject.

A little thought should convince anyone of the fallacy of the argument that the lessening ranks of our game birds have been the result of depredation by hawks, a theory that has been the basis of most of the prejudice directed toward them. If this were well-founded then the decimation of the predators would have resulted in an increase of game birds. In truth both hawks and game have decreased simultaneously and from the same primary cause—Man.

(Continued on page 14)

Fox Farm Choppers

SCANDIA No. 6 for large fox farms. SCANDIA No. 5 lighter than above without hand lever for small fox farms. Procureable from all Dealers. F. W. Lamplough & Co. Limited Montreal, Que.

Have YOU Used Silver Tip FEED

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

TIMELY NOTES ON TOPICS CONNECTED WITH

Silver Fox Farming



Dr. L. J. O'Reilly, President of the American National Fox and Fur Breeders' Association, in an address made by him to the members at a recent annual meeting, silver fox production and reiterated the advice given by himself to the fox breeders a year ago when he urged them to concentrate their efforts on the production of quality skins rather than on quantities of skins.

Dr. O'Reilly sounds a warning about the tendency for breeders to produce the heavily silvered types of skins. "Let us not forget," said he, "we have seen the popularity of the various color phases go from black to dark, from half silver to three-quarter silver, then to full silver and changes should be made. These phases do not continue to the majority of ranchers have become breeding towards this extra full silver type. . . . But I am wondering whether we have any assurance, now rare (in the matter of quality with each phase) of a continuance of the popularity of this much-publicized type throughout the future existence of fur farming."

I wonder if today someone could show me a black fox having the quality that I saw in the show champions of the past. . . . I am wondering how some of us, if the fad swings to the darker color phases, are going to get back there, and at the number of years required to convert to the darker types. Silver fox, understood, became high priced because of rarity and it is the dark fox that is now rare."

The Fur Trade Review of New York commenting on Dr. O'Reilly's address, says:—"It is worth noting that at the annual fur fashion show held in June, one of the most striking garments shown was a magnificent full length evening cape of jet black fox. Of course it was a beautifully styled and made garment but following a series of annual fashion shows in which the heavily silvered fox garments were the stars of the show, the somewhat sudden appearance of an all black fox wrap made stylists sit up suddenly and take note."

We are informed that this black fox wrap brought in many orders to the manufacturer. We ascertained, however, that the fox skins used were not as we supposed natural black fox but were very fine red foxes which had been dyed this lovely brilliant jet black shade. We were informed on good authority the reason natural black fox skins had not been used for this cape was because the maker could not get a sufficient quantity of the natural black blue fox skins to match perfectly in tone and provide sufficient skins for reproduction of the original.

We take the display of this black fox cape as a sign, an indication, of a trend in fashion. This season fur fashionists are showing fur garments made up from long-haired dark fur. The jacket, the short coat and the cape, manufactured from dyed brown-black skunk are right now featured as something new in

furs by retailers all over the country, and if these bulky garments which are a vogue, can be made and sold in black skunk, it is only a matter of a short time when they will also be made up and sold in silky jet black fox, whether it be natural black or dyed black.

Our readers will remember us printing an address by Elwyn Ingrams, Fur Sales Manager of the Hudson's Bay Company, in which Mr. Ingrams asked the question, "Will the demand for full silvery pelts last?" And then answers is as follows:—"On my trip to the Pacific Coast I had the good fortune to meet a number of silver fox breeders in Edmonton and Calgary, and the question which I was asked more than any other was 'Is the preference for full silvery skins likely to be permanent?' That is the question which, I am afraid, no one can answer with any degree of certainty. While I think that the full silvery type is probably the most suitable for the manufacture of capes, we have always to remember that fashion so largely depends on the whim of 'set woman,' and I am sure we are all agreed that that is not the most stable measure on which to base one's predictions as to future trends."

I doubt very much whether the black or slightly silvery skin has a simple matter today to produce a good imitation by dyeing a red fox. On the other hand I think that if I were in your end of the business, I would avoid wholesale entry into the breeding of full silvery skins.

I have mentioned "dame fashion," she as you know is a fickle lady, and particularly where she is concerned, it is a good thing to spread your risk. In addition to running three or four color phases of silver fox, I would recommend those of you who have not already done so to go in for breeding other furs. Mink breeding today is showing good profits and has a big future ahead of it. Supplies of wild marten are dwindling at an alarming rate, and if this animal can be bred successfully, it should command a very satisfactory return on investment."

Exactly four weeks from Monday the Provincial Silver Fox Show at Charlottetown will get under way. It will be receiving day for the animals in the Main Building at the Exhibition grounds and the Classification Committee, consisting of W. F. Burke, Parvin Cass and Doug Bell, will be busy men allotting the entries to their respective color phases. From present indications a bumper entry seems to be assured as everywhere throughout the Province reports are coming in of foxes looking exceptionally well this season. The four remaining weeks should give the added touches required to fill out the animals and develop the fur qualities sufficiently to go on the table in competition.

What are the most necessary things to do from now until pelting time in order to have our foxes in the best possible shape? That is a question I am frequently debating with myself and no doubt others are in the same frame of mind. I would say that cleanliness in regard to the

Mackinnon's Fox Worm Capsules

This is the season of the year when it will pay ranchers to dose their adult foxes for hookworms and round worms.

My capsules have been thoroughly tested out in many of the leading ranches, some 30,000 having been used in the various provinces of Canada last season. They are unique in that they expel both hookworms and round worms and because of the harmless yet efficient laxative which they contain all foreign matter is gotten rid of within 48 hours. They are on sale at

JENKINS PHARMACY H. J. MABON  
Charlottetown Montague

or from the undersigned

Lt. Colonel D. A. Mackinnon

Price \$1.50 for fifty capsules

bedding used is most important, that foxes should be protected against drafts of wind, that the bedding should not be allowed to get wet and for this purpose empty bags tacked on the walls is a very good protection both for wind and rain. Care should be taken to see that plenty of drinking water is available, that if it is not consumed during the day the pans are filled it should be dumped out and fresh water put in the next day. Where foxes have a consuming thirst the pans should be renewed if necessary twice a day. If your foxes do not seem to drink up their water it would be well to add some salt to the ration if you are not already doing so. Salt is a necessary constituent for the diet of any animal and if not fed as such should be some part of the feed constituent.

Avoidance of fats, fat meats, whole milk, I would consider advisable in order to maintain color, at least where the guard fur seems to be in an advanced stage. Years ago I experimented with cod liver oil to force fur on foxes. It did the trick, they became very brown in late October. Fats also have a tendency of causing heartburn, which in turn manifests itself by biting of tips or chewing wood. Sometimes this also results from lack of vegetables or greens in the feed and also may be caused by taints but usually is due to stomach trouble.

Foxes should be examined for fleas if there appears to be any signs of them scratching themselves, and show it would be a wise move to go over a pup or adult here and there through your herd to see if there are any fleas present. It is sometimes rather difficult to note their presence—they are such sly little chaps and get in so close to the skin. If located use your flea powder at least twice, some six or eight days apart, and be sure and disinfect the floors and dens with a coal tar preparation.

Watch for roughness in boards such as chutes or anything the fox can rub against. This season we had to go over some 800 chutes with files and on some of them we placed pieces of zinc and we are watching them all very carefully to see that nothing rough interferes with the growing pelt. A few hairs here and there taken off the shoulders will depreciate a pelt quite a few dollars.

If you have any suspicion that your pups or adults are harboring round worms or hookworms you will find that doing them with a good worm capsule is a paying proposition. No fox can do its best harbor ing these parasites, and besides you are wasting feed. In dosing with worm capsules it is well to put them in a pan which has a coating of olive oil or Russian mineral oil over the bottom. Pick up the capsule with a small spoon, place a back of foxes tongue and place down throat with a piece of round stick which has a bit of rubber tubing on the end, the jaws being held apart during this operation.

Tariff Board To Hold Hearing At Sydney

OTTAWA, Sept. 30.—(OP)—The Tariff Board will visit Sydney, N.S., on Oct. 27 and hold a public hearing on Oct. 28. It was announced here today. The purpose of the hearing will be to enable interested parties to inform the board concerning the relation of the Nova Scotia coal industry to the production of coke in Canada.

A LARGE PUP CROP

Insure a large crop of healthy, vigorous pups this year by feeding

ROYAL FOX FEED

Results during former seasons shows that the use of Royal with good meat ration is the most positive way known for the rancher to secure best breeding results.

Insist on Royal. Ask your dealer today or write direct to

The St. John Mink Company Ltd.

Saint John New Brunswick

THERE IS MONEY IN MINK!

FURRIERS ARE LOOKING FOR AND PAYING HIGH PRICES FOR PELTS HAVING THESE CLAIRVAL CHARACTERISTICS—

• VERY SILKY FINE FUR.

• SLATE BLUE UNDERFUR.

• SHORT NAP.

• INDIAN LEATHER SOFT, PLIABLE AND SOFT.

For the past three years, with a collection of 1000 pelts, deprived of its best specimens which were sold as breeders or kept for increase, we topped the Canadian Market in Montreal (Canadian Fur Auction Sales Co.) with

\$27.50 for best lot of 100 in 1934

\$40.00 for best lot of 100 in 1935

\$44.00 for best lot of 263 in 1936

\$50.00 for best lot of 50 in 1936

The latter price was \$10.00 higher than the next best price received for any lot by any other breeder. It was in fact the highest price paid for any lot in North America this winter.

TERMS OF SALES

We sell in trios only, one male and two females, unrelated, of the best quality, meaning extra dark, silky short nap, slate underfur, average size and from a litter of 4 minimum, for \$250.00 per trio f.o.b. here. 25% cash deposit with order, balance prior to shipment. We guarantee live delivery of all mink shipped, we insure them and replace any one dying in transportation to your nearest Express Office

CLAIRVAL Ltd.

LATERRIERE, P. Q.

References:—W. CHESTER S. McLURE, Charlottetown, or CANADIAN FUR AUCTION SALES CO. LTD. Montreal, P. Q.

Successful FOX Men Say— FEED the Ross-Miller Way

P. E. Island Agents  
MR. J. ROBERT MUTCH  
Center's Warehouse  
CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I.

West of Hunter River  
MESSRS. BRACE, McKAY & CO., LTD.  
SUMMERSIDE, P. E. I.

ROSS-MILLER Biscuit Co. Limited  
NAPANEE FOX FOODS ONTARIO