FOR FARMERS, STOCK BREEDERS and GARDENERS

- NEWSY NOTES -

By AGRICOLA

BIRD NOTES FROM POWNAL

Bird notes have been scarce of late, so that it was with great pleasure that these were received from Miss Maude M. Jones, of Pownal, an observer who has contributed much to our knowledge of the birds of that district. Her letter runs: "Dear Agricola—Thinking you might be interested, I am sending you a list of some of the birds I saw this summer, with the date on which I saw them, or in some cases, first identified them:—

Apl. 1st, Pine Finches or Siskins; 12th, Fox Sparrows.

May 1st, White-crowned Sparrow; 23rd., Black and White Warbler; 24th, Ruby-crowned Kinglet; 25th, Kingbirds; 26th, Acadian Flycatchers.

June 22nd, Black-throated Green Warbler; 24th, Redstart; 27th, Olive-sided Flycatcher.

July 12th, Maryland or Northen Yellow-throat

The Siskins were around our door for some weeks. The Acadians built again this year, as they did last year, near our door. This year they raised two broods.

Yesterday (Oct. 17th), while out for a walk, I heard some little bird notes. I got so near to one songster that I saw its little red-crown. I think they may have been Ruby-crowned Kinglets. Last year, on August 27th I saw a Palm Warbler, also a bird with a greyish head that looked like the Warbling Vireo. On Sept. 10th, I saw a bird, with a greenish head, back, and wings; throat and breast clear yellow, a sight straight bill, and a "Chip" similar to the Song-Sparrows. A larger bird however, and seemed to be gleaning in the blackberry bushes, later in a clump of rose-bushes, whence it came into the open and I had a good view of it—a beautiful bird, but I cannot identify it by anything in my bird books. Yours truly, Maude M. Jones."

That is a good description (except for size) of the Yellow-throated Vireo, which figures in the 1916 list of Island birds, but was considered doubtful by later observers. The books make it out to be a handsome bird endeed: "Upper parts greenish; throat, breast and line over eye yellow; two prominent whitish wing-bars." says Reed in his "Guide to the Land Birds." It is, however, about the same size as the Song Sparrow. That is a bird which my correspondent should be on the watch for: it frequents trees, orchards and gardens.

More Bird Notes. (1)

In 1936, through the good offices of the Department of Education, there was published a little pamphlet entitled "The Birds of Prince Edward Island." It gave the names, together with brief notes, of all species said to have been found here, and attracted favorable notices from the press. It also stimulated the study of our bird-life, so that much has been added to our knowledge in the last three years. For the benefit of those who have the pamphlet these notes will form a supplement in consecutive order, and it may well be noted at this juncture that the little book may still be had, at a nominal price, from the "School Supply" in the city.

No. 7—Loon or Great Northern Diver. One taken at Rustico, Oct. 19, 1939. (L. Ford).

27—Black Guillemot.—Nesting at Rustico, near Rawling's beach, July 11, 1937—(T.W. Stewart, Ottawa.)

60—Bonaparte Gull.—Saw these Gulls at Cavendish and in Charlottetown harbor in July and August, 1936— (T.W.S.). On Aug. 6, 1937, saw four Bonaparte's Gulls at East Point; two adults and two young barely able to fly. Must have hatched near there.—(J. Frank Sterns). The evidence seems to show these birds as S. V., rather than M. as per 1916 list. (B. H.).

106—Leach Petrel—named from Peter who walked on the waves.

119—Cormorant—One brought in wounded, Nov. 3, 1936, (B.H.).

133—Black-Duck. — Abundant here winter of 1937-8. (B.H.).

136—European Widgeon, first record. On Sept. 26, 1936, Mr. Henry MacLeod of Hopefield, Lot 64, shot a banded duck at McLure's millpond, near Hopefield. The band was inscribed "Mys. Nat. Raykjavik, 684, Iceland." Magnus Bjornsson, of the Museum of Natural History, Iceland, wrote that this band was placed on a young European Widgeon (Mareca penelope L.) on Aug. 4, 1936, at Sandur, in the valley of Adaldalur, North Iceland. There are several records of Pidgeons in the U.S.A. (See "Canadian Field Naturalist" of May 1937.)

143—Pintail Duck. Female seen at Basin Head, June 6 ,1937. (J.F.S.).

167—Ruddy Duck. Pair seen at Basin Head, May 23, and June 6, 1937. (J.F.S.). Female wounded, brought in, Nov. 10. 1937. (B.H.)

228—American Woodcock. Abundant Souris district, summer of 1937. (J.F.S.)

231—Dowitcher. Saw about a score at Stanhope, on sand-flats between the Inn and the dunes. July 19, 1936. (T.W.S.)

256—Solitary Sandpiper. Not a S.R. as stated, but an Early Fall Migrant. (R.W. Tufts).

261—Bartramian Sandpiper. A flock of eight seen on Aug. 13, 1938. (B.H.)

283—Is the European Turnstone found only in Labrador and Alaska. Our bird is the Ruddy Turnstone No. 283.1. "Saw a dozen Ruddy Turnstanes in Tracadie Harbor, Aug. 22, 1936" (T.W.S.) "Small flock of six Ruddy Turnstanes observed at Ship Pond, Aug. 3, 1937. (J.F.S.)

360—Sparrow Hawk. No observation recorded from 1916 till "one was seen at Mills River near Alberton on July 14, 1937" (T.W.S.)

368—Barred Owl. "One shot in mistake for a Great Horned Owl, 1937." (Ludlow Jenkins). Again the first record since 1916.

393.2—Northern Hairy Woodpecker. One observed March 20, 1938 (B.H.)

412.2—Northern Flicker. Great numbers in Souris district in 1937. (J.F.S.)

423—Chimney Swift. One seen July 2, 1937. (T.W.S.). No locality given.

444—Kingbird. Abundant 1936 (J.F.S. and B.H.)

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459 — Olive-sided Flycatcher. Pownal, June 27, 1939 (Maude Jones)

465—Acadian or Green-crested Flycatcher. S.R. Plentiful, season of 1936 (L.J.). Observed at Pownal 1936-7-8-9. A pair raised two broods in 1939. (M.J.)

485.2—Northern Raven. One shot, Nov. 7, 1938, in Lot 11, by Austin Brooks of Linkietter Road. (B.H.)

493—European Starling. Dead Starling sent in by Alexander Seaman, of Brackley Beach , April, 1937. (B.H.)

Nature students are advised to preserve this and the concluding list which will be given next week

Odds and Ends

A clay pipe. During plowing operations on this farm, the stem of a clay pipe was turned up, near an old cellar now almost filled. The cellar is not far from a never-failing spring, a situation preferred by the early settlers, who always erected their houses near a river, brook, or spring. The pipe in question must have been one of those neat little specimens jocularly termed "ladies' pipes," for the stem, (oval in section) measures one-quarter inch in the long diameter and three-sixteenths in the short diameter. The little knob or projection which usually sprung from the stem, below the bowl, has survived, and has the letters "T.S." on one side and "C" (presumably for "Canada") on the other. Possibly this projection was of some forgotten use in earlier days and was afterwards retained for ornament. Clay pipes are of great antiquity and have been found in English mediaeval churches during repairs, a circumstance which, rightly or wrongly, has given rise to a suspicion that smoking some weed or herb was indulged in long before Raleigh's time. It is some years since clay pipes were in vogue, and they were much larger than this specimen. Smokers claimed they were healthier as they absorbed the oil and nicotine. Near the same old cellar a copper token was unearthed "Speed the Plough," and another showing a profile encircled by the words "Field-Marshall Wellington". Unfortunately the dates cannot be deciphered. There is no indication of the house in Meacham's Atlas of 1880.

The Wild Grape again. Although my Riverbank Grape (Vitis vulpina) is quite young, it furnished several baskets of fruit this year, and I made twenty pounds of strained grape jelly. Several readers requested seeds of this vine last fall and it would be interesting to hear how they "came on".

Epistolary amenities. There are many good writers on the Island but they are prone to deal in personalities in which the true issue is beclouded or lost. The late Mr. Richard Bremner used to tell this story relating to a paved footpath: there was a newspaper controversy about it, and one correspondent wrote: "The road may be, as my opponent says "a humbug," but my aunt isn't bald-headed, and I haven't got a one-eyed sister Sal." A good satire on the personal style of disputation!

Edinburgh. I never heard this called Edinburg till the other night. In Britain it is pronounced "Edinborrow" with the accent on the "Ed", despite the spelling; and Scots often called it "Edinbrae", as nearly as I can get it. That good old Scottish song, "'Twas within a mile of Edinburgh town," wouldn't sound right with the new pronunciation!

A flock of robins. On October 26th I noted a flock of robins very busy on a grass field near the house. There were over thirty birds, seemingly all young. I take it that they were hatched in some northern region and were working their way southward. Not many robins are raised in this vicinity, owing to crows, jays, grackles, squirrels, cats and other pedators.

A pleasing letter has been written by a lady in the City, thanking the writer for the notes on "Our Native Birches". As it was not addressed to "Agricola" the name is evidently not intended for publication, but one feels heartened by the message of appreciation. The young folk concerned can rely upon this column to promote their efforts in Nature Study.

The frost and the trees. In a natural way a slight frost, several times repeated, causes oxidation of the leaf-tissue, resulting (in many cases) in vivid coloring. A layer of cork also forms at the base of the leaf-stalk, cutting off the food supply and ultimately causing the leaf to drop off. This year due to excessive rainfall the orchard trees were in full leaf, more so than in summer, when the cold snap of October 18th caught them. Since then the leaves have been hanging half-dead from the trees but not falling. Will this untoward happening have any effect on the first crop of next year?

NOTES ON NATIVE PLANTS

The Rosaceae (2)

There are three species of Amalanchier found here. Their local name is the "Indian Pear," and Sturdevant says the French in Canada call them "poires." The commonst species is **A. canadensis,** (popularly called the Juneberry-Service Berry, May-cherry or Shad Bush), a very early-flowering plant with narrow petals and glabrous leaves. The Downy Juneberry or Swamp Sugar Pear (**A. Botryapium**) has shorter, oblong or obovate petals, the foliage densely woolly when young. The **A. oblongifolia** is the Wida-leaved Juneberry, with foliage pale green beneath. This is a difficult and variable genus with many intermediate forms. (**A. alnifolia,** given in MacSwain's list, is a species of Northwestern Canadian range). Among the American Indians the fruit of all the Juneberries was highly prized for food; and the wood for the making of arrow-shofts.

The English Hawthorn or "May" (**Crataegus Oxyacantha**) has become naturalized here. It was much used for making thorny impenetrable hedges in the Old Country, but under our climatic conditions it grows too rampantly and requires too much trimming. The fruit ("haws") is beloved of small birds, but is too mealy and insipid to be eaten except by children. Haws are dark red, rarely yellow. In Kamachatka the natives eat the fruit and make a kind of wine by fermenting them with water. There is another kind of hawthorn, a native of this continent, found here: it was formerly used for hedges but was a nuisance from its habit of spreading by suckers. It has large flowers and fruit, and extra long thorns. It is said to be **C. coccinea,** but this requires confirmation.

One of our pleasant summer fruits is the Scarlet Strawberry (**Fragaria virginiana**). As may be imagined there are many references to this widely-distributed little berry, in our literature. Parkinson, in England, mentions this fruit in 1629. The settlers, on the ship Arabella, went ashore at Salem, June 12, 1630, and regaled themselves with strawberries ("History of Massachusetts," 1795. Wood, in his "New England Prospects," 1865" says strawberries were in abundance, "verie large ones, some being two inches about." R. Williams, in his "Key to the Language of North America" (1643), states: "This berry is the wonder of all the fruits growing naturally in these parts. It is of itself excellent; so that one of the chiefest Doctors in England was wont to say that God could have made, but God never did make a better berry. In some parts where the Indians have planted I have many times seen as many as would fill a good ship, within few miles compass." It was a century or more after Parkinson's time before attention was paid to improved seedlings of this plant. "Hovey's Seedling" was originated in the U. S. A. in 1834. Prince, in 1861, gives a list of 87 varieties which he refers to **F. virginiana.**

All the Indian tribes were extremely fond of the fruit, which was called by the Indians of New England "Wuttahimmeash." The young leaves were used by the Winnebagoes to make a beverage like tea, and they bruised the fruit with milk, in a mortar to make "bread". I have just come across another note saying that Edward Winslow mentions the fruit in Massachusetts in 1621.

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Livestock Markets

Ottawa, October 26

SUMMARY

Stocker and feeder cattle held the spotlight during the past week and the better grades of these sold a little firmer. The demand for this class of cattle served also to check any downard trend in steer prices generally. While there was some shading in slaughter cattle values, this was only slight and the market generally staged a fairly good performance considering the heavy volume of supplies. Calves remained unchanged throughout and lambs were also steady, except at Toronto where a gain of 25c was recorded. Hog prices were a little easier in the east but steady to slightly firmer in the west with Alberta markets making small gains.

Eastern Cattle Markets

Slaughter cattle prices were steady to 25c lower in spots at TORONTO and a heavy supply was fairly well cleared. Medium to choice butcher steers and heifers sold readily at $6.50 to $7.50, but with demand for export limited weighty steers were slower, mostly from $7.25 down, and with one top load at $7.60. Store cattle, on the other hand, were firm to 25c higher with good stockers having first call at $5.75 to $7. The MONTREAL market was firm to 25c higher in spots with good steers active at $7.25 to $8, and mediums at $6.25 to $7. Cows were also firm with the bulk going at $4 to $5.50.

Western Cattle Markets

Considering the heavy receipts, the WINNIPEG market held up fairly well with principal action centering around the better grades of stockers and feeders. Due to a liberal run, slaughter females turned a little softer and most transactions were 25c below the high time of last week. Well covered weighty steers made $6.75 to $7.25, the latter figure representing the top for the week and being paid for 17 head averaging 1230 lbs. Medium to good handyweight killing steers were taken at $5.50 to $6.50, and all suitable replacement cattle were well cleared at $5.25 to $6.25 All other western markets held fairly steady with store cattle providing the best action. Top steers at CALGARY made $6.50, EDMONTON and PRINCE ALBERT $6 MOOSE JAW and SASKATOON $6.25, REGINA $5.75, and VANCOUVER was 25c higher on the better grades due to a light offering and choice butcher steers made as high as $7.25.

The U. S. Market

Cattle sales at Buffalo included only 4 loads of weighty Canadian steers at $7.75 to $8.35. A few loads of 900 to 1000 lb. feeders were taken off the Toronto yards for Lancaster, Pennsylvania at $6.50 to $7 at Toronto. Latest quotations from St. Paul were medium Canadian steers $7.50, heifers $6.75 to $7.25, medium to good cows $5.75 to $6.50, and good feeding steers $7.75 to $8.25.

Exports to the United States for the week were 4,307 beef cattle, 204 dairy, and 882 calves. The bulk of the beef cattle moved out of Western Canada, only 323 head going through Ontario ports. The total export of beef cattle from October 1st to October 26th, inclusive, under the fourth quarterly quota was 17,281 head. A release issued by the United States Treasury Department covering the period October 1st to 14th, inclusive, showed imports of 9,592 head of heavy Canadian cattle which represents 23.75% of the fourth quarterly quota.

Cattle exports to the United States from January 1st to October 26th, inclusive, totalled 158,082 beef, 10,697 dairy, and 75,925 calves. These amounts compare with 49,156 beef, 9,713 dairy, and 41,824 calves in the coresponding period of 1938

Calf Market Unchanged

There was practically no change in prices of calves throughout the week although Winnipeg reported an easi feeling. Top prices paid for veals were: Toronto $11, Montreal $10.50, Winnipeg $8, Calgary $6.50, Edmonton, Saskatoon, and Regina $7.50, and Prince Albert and Moose Jaw $7.

Hog Prices Variable

Hogs opened lower at Toronto but part of the loss was regained and bacons closed at $8.65 off trucks with odd small lots up to $8.75. The close on the dressed weight basis was $11.65 to $11.75. At Montreal, the market was 25c lower bacons selling at $9 f. & w. Winnipeg held firm throughout at $8.25 for bacons f. & w., while Calgary and Edmonton made slight gains, the former closing at $8.20 for bacons off trucks and the latter at $8.15. Saskatchewan markets remained with Prince Albert and Saskatoon paying $7.95 for bacons off trucks and Moose Jaw and Regina $8. Slaughter hogs at Vancouver sold at $8.50.

Lambs Higher at Toronto

Lamb prices moved up 25c at Toronto, good ewes and wethers selling at $9.25 to $9.50 but with the majority at the higher figure. A few choice lots made a top of $9.75. Other markets showed little or no change and the high at Montreal was $9.50, Winnipeg $8.25, Calgary $7.75, Emonton $8, Prince Albert $7, Moose Jaw and Regina $7.50, and Saskatoon $7.25.

CATTLE MARKETS

TORONTO prices on slaughter cattle were steady to 25c lower in spots with a supply of 7,944 head well cleared. Medium to choice butcher steers and heifers moved out readily at $6.50 to $7.50, but trade was lower on weighty kinds with a top of $7.60 for one load and others selling from $7.35 down to $6.50. Butcher cows dropped 25c at $5 to $5, but canners and cutters were firm at $3 to $4. Good bulls sold steady at $5 to $5.50, a few $5.75, and bolognas $4.50 to $5. Fed calves were weak at $7.50 to $9 but mostly $7.50 down. Good stockers were in best demand and sold firm to 25c higher ranging from $6.75 to $7 stock calves up to $7.65, other grades slow at $5.25 to $6.50 and some not sold. Milkers and springers were steady at $80 to $90 for tested tops.

MONTREAL experienced a good undertone to trading and sold 2,919 cattle. Good steers were active at $7.25 to $8 and mediums were around 25c higher at $6.25 to $7, others sold down to $4.50. Butcher cows firm mostly at $4 to $5.50, with common thin butchers at $3.50 to $4, and canners and cutters $3 to $3.25. Bulls $3.50-5.50.

CALF MARKETS

TORONTO calf market was unchanged at $10 to $11 for choice veals and $6 to $7.75 for heavies. Grassers made $4.50 to $5.50.

MONTREAL veals steady to firm at $6 to $10, odd tops $10.50, and grassers around 25c higher at $4 to $5 but mostly $4.50 to $4.75

HOG MARKETS

Hog marketings for the week were 107,182, compared with 75,156 in the same week last year. Totals to date, this year 2,719,905. last year 2,588,309.

TORONTO bacons opened lower at $8.50 to $8.65 off trucks but closed slightly stronger at $8.65 and up to $8.75 for small lots. Rail grades closed at $11.65 to $11.75 Sows sold off trucks at $5.50 to $5.75.

Closing prices for direct deliveries to packing plants were HAMILTON $11.40 to $11.75 for bacons dressed, and MONCTON $8.25 alive $11.40 dressed.

OVERSEAS CATTLE EXPORTS

To date this year: Beef cattle,1,161; Dairy cattle, 2,783.

Last year: Beef cattle, 25,262; Dairy cattle, 1,666.

TIMELY NOTES ON TOPICS CONNECTED WITH *Silver Fox Farming*

Purina Fox Fax fall issue has on page two an excellent photo of Colonel U .G. Dawson, Manager Canadian Fur Sales, Charlottetown. The Colonel is credited with the following prophetic saw—"Whether fur prices rise or fall you can be sure of one thing—the highest quality pelts are going to bring in the most money." On page five is a cut of Charles F. Willis of Covehead, holding one of his good breeding males. This Spring from six vixens he raised 25 pups. There is also a cut of J. Pope Clark's caretaker holding a fox pup with two perfectly matched white feet. Out of 38 vixens wintered by Mr. Clark last season, sixteen were pup females and every one of the sixteeen had a litter and the sixteen produced 59 pups. The ranch total for the 38 females was 131 living pups.

The booklet giving particulars of the third silver fox Educational week, including mink and poultry, which commences in Summerside next Monday and continues until Friday, both days inclusive, has reached us. It is well gotten up, contains complete information concerning the big week and is a credit to the committee in charge. There is one sure thing, that anything the boys in Summerside undertake they put through in a first class manner. There are a lot of live wires in that town and they enter whole-heartedly into anything that is for the public good. Perhaps we might mention particularly in connection with this Educational Week, the chairman W. J. Lidstone and that bundle of energy George R. McQuarrie, who is Manager. They have on call others who are active and willing to work, so you can be sure that Fox Educational Week will go over in great style next week

The silver fox sales which are scheduled to start in London this month will be opened by the Hudson's Bay Company on Tuesday, November 21st, with C. M. Lampson & Company, Anning, Chadwick & Kiever, Eastwood and Holt and others following but we are not familiar with the order. The cost of shipping to London will be somewhat greater than last year due to the high cost of insurance due to the war.

Walter R. Shaw, Secretary of the Prince Edward Island Fox Breeders' and Exhibitors' Association spent two weeks in Newfoundland at the request of the Government and was busy during all his stay judging horses, cattle, sheep, pigs, poultry and silver foxes and giving advice. He returned to take up a full program of work at the Department of Agriculture, one of the principal items being the staging of the Provincial Fox Show which takes place the week of November 20th to 24th at the Provincial Exhibition grounds. A very live committee are at work and a good entry list is assured. Attention is directed to the advertisement which states that it is necessary that pups being exhibited must be registered and entries made by November 13th. A catalogue giving full information will be available this week.

Dr W. E. Russell, who is Manager of the O. W. Thompson, Ltd., ranches, Kitchener, Ontario, and vicinity, has a leading article in the October Canadian Silver Fox and Fur. It is entitled, "What did We Learn in 1938?" Those who can procure a copy of that journal should do so, as it is a valuable number not only because of Dr. Russell's article but also because of other information it contains. Following are quotations from Dr. Russell's write-up.

"Are we as careful in selecting our breeding stock today as we were eight years ago? I think not. It seems as though we are content today to pick a fox with lots of silver plus a good long bar. The other qualities of the fox are often

(Continued on page 11, Col 7)

- CONSERVATION -

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

ALBINO FROGS

(The National Humane Review)

As a rule when a person is said to like frogs, one imagines simply that the said person is one who enjoys some well-done frog legs placed on a platter before him. But not so in the case of C.C. Moler of Hagerstown, Maryland. He likes his frogs alive and to prove this point he has gone to quite an expense. In fact he has what is said to be the world's only albino frog farm.

It all came about more or less by accident. Two years ago, while seining in a pond for goldfish to place in his backyard lily pond, Mr. Moler found a pure albino tadpole among his catch. Taking this home it eventually turned into an albino bull frog. Searching for information relative to this, he found that it is indeed, a rarity of nature, so he seined again, and after inspecting hundreds of them, he selected four which were much lighter than the average pollywog. Of these, one turned into an albino frog, fortunately, of the opposite sex. Hence he now had a pair. The mating of these two in the basement pool led to twenty albino tads and then Mr. Moler knew he had done something never before accomplished by mankind. He had started a race of albino frogs. As his fame spread, the local paper gave him some mention, and he decided to go into the hobby more extensively. Therefore, he moved from Hagerstown to a small farm four miles out and here he has his four-penned frog hatchery. Running water passes through the pens which are covered with wire so that the creatures cannot escape.

But it really cost money. So far Mr. Moler has spent about $5,000 pursuing his hobby and intends to put an equal amount into the project. Last fall most of the frogs burrowed down into the mud and sand at the bottom of the pool to sleep over the cold weather. Some of them, however, refused to hibernate. These were kept in a glass cage with even-temperatured water and heat.

Yes, it is quite a hobby, and while Mr. Moler has not thus far benefited commercially in his white frog strain, he has proved to his own satisfaction that albino frogs can be raised successfully.—B. L. Kobel.

KIND DEED

Being kind to animals is inherent in the heart of twelve-year-old Gordon Plummer, Jr., of Lebanon, N. H. Gordon, called Buster by his playmaes, was coming home one snowy day. As he and his companions approached the railroad trestle over the Mascoma river they heard the piteous crying of a kitten. At first they could not locate the little animal but at last discovered the kitten on a cake of ice slowly moving down stream.

The case seemed quite hopeless, but Buster persisted and finally located an old basket and some wire. With this improvised equipment he let the basket down to the ice block, which had fortunately become lodged, and for half an hour tried to coax the frightened kitten to attach itself to the basket.

Finally, the kitten clinging to it frantically, Buster pulled the basket up. He found the kitten's front paws frozen, so he took it home, wrapped it in a warm blanket and after feeding it placed the pathetic bundle near the furnace.

The next morning found Puss recovered and as it seemed to want to get out and apparently knew where it was headed for, Buster let it go, assured that it would return to its own home in safety.

HEN ADOPTS KITTENS

In Huntigton, Indiana, a hen has been found who is rearing kittens. It seems that the cat placed her kittens in the hen's nest and when she returned step-mother refused to give up the foundlings.

The result is that, with the help of a farmhand who brings the kittens milk every day, the hen is rearing the kittens. Now the question is, will the kittens mew or cackle when they grow up.

Attorneys of England are considering a plan that all practising lawyers subscribe $25 a year to a fund to relieve victims of fraudulent lawyers.

NOTICE

Silver fox pelts received up to November 1st will be in time for inclusion in our shipment to the London November Sales. Should this shipment not arrive in time for the November auctions our London agents will offer and sell them by Private Treaty.

Shipments from us will be going forward to the Fur markets each week throughout the season.

Pelts will be received either at Headquarters, Summerside or Massey Harris building on Kent Street in Charlottetown.

Canadian National Silver Fox Breeders Association

FUR MARKETING DEPARTMENT

SUMMERSIDE, P. E. I.

L-60-10-30-24.

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—INCLUDING—

Mink And Poultry

November 6th to 10th

FOXES

Now more than ever Fox Ranchers must know their business to succeed. The Educational Week is intended to assist Ranchers in selecting the proper types of foxes for breeding, so that a product might be produced on a profitable basis.

The committee have been able to secure the services of experts in the various branches of the fox industry for the week. These experts will be there to answer your questions and give demonstrations of the points involved.

Mr. W F. Burke, Provincial Fox Fieldman, will again assist in the examination and the description. A description sheet bearing all the marks relating to each fox will be given the owner. All animals will be insured by fire and protected by a watchman continuously.

MINK

Mink, ranching, like fox ranching, requires expert knowledge With this industry rapidly expanding in the province Mink have been added to the program and will be handled on the same basis as the foxes.

POULTRY

A special department has been added this year for the demonstration of the Poultry Industry in various branches. This department will be under the supervision of Mr. F. M. Nash, Dominion Senior Field Man.

The Poultry demonstration, open continuously, will include: A comparison of the various types of birds and their good or bad points including the correct market type. A demonstration of killing, dressing, and storage. A demonstration of egg grading handling and packing.

The Poultry program has been planned to cover all phases of the industry and will be of interest to producers, handlers, graders, dealers and the general consuming public. Lectures will be given on all phases of the industry by qualified men secured by the committee from all points of Canada for the event.

No Entry Fees or Charges for Foxes or Animals — Owners or Attendants — Feeds of All Kinds Available Free.

ENTERTAINMENT NIGHT — Wed., Nov. 8th
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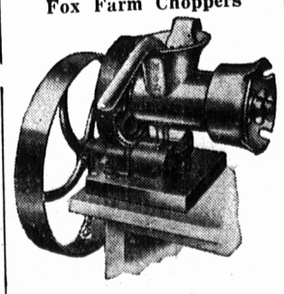

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