

FOR FARMERS, STOCK BREEDERS AND GARDENERS

FUR FARMING and ITS ACTIVITIES

Send Another Rancher's Replies to Ten Questions Submitted to Him—These are Interesting and Instructive—Some Worthwhile Facts About the Silver Fox and Other Fur Bearers—Questions and Answers.

Last week I submitted in these columns the answers of one fox man to a series of ten questions submitted to him. Herewith I submit for the benefit of fox farmers the answers of another well known rancher to exactly the same questions. A comparison of the opinions of these two men will be found extremely interesting.

1. Does it injure a fox to be caught by its brush? I would say that a fox may sometimes be caught by its brush without the slightest injury, apparently, but it is very often the case that it is going at a great speed when thus caught, and the chances are very good to injure the fur by breaking or pulling it out, and also it is quite possible to put a kink in the tail that might permanently injure it. It is safer to use some other method of catching.

2. Should a fox that is to be pelted have free access to bright sunlight? Yes, but it should also have free access to shade as well, and good shade at that. We believe a deep, cool shade for a fox in captivity is very conducive to the production of good fur, at least one of the things that help produce good fur.

3. Should drugs or chemicals be allowed in putting a fox in condition to exhibit at a show? No, that is not a fair proposition at all. The fox would be sailing under false colors. We presume, of course, you mean drugs or chemicals would be used to put a gloss on the fur. Of course, if drugs or chemicals are used in order to put a fox in a physical condition so that he will produce good fur, that is a different story. Natural beauty of pelt is what an investor wants when he is in the market, and he might just as well buy a fox with a false pedigree as one with a borrowed coat.

4. What effect does inbreeding have on a strain of foxes? Inbreeding, if carried on very judiciously, might be the means of increasing to a high degree a strain of foxes. Then, again, it can just as easily result in magnifying some very undesirable weaknesses. By careful matings for one or two generations it might be a safe proposition, but it is just as well to be cautious.

5. How often should a fox be examined for fleas? That depends a good deal on circumstances. If a fox is in perfect health with a good glossy coat, and does not give many signs of being bothered, the chances are he is quite free from fleas, but if he does much scratching, it would be well to keep on one large ear after examination how well the remedy is working and govern future actions accordingly.

Control Of Cucumber Scab

(Experimental Farms Note) During certain seasons cucumber scab serves as an important limiting factor in the production of cucumbers in Eastern Canada. This disease is caused by a fungus which attacks the stems, leaves and fruit. Affected leaves and stems develop light green water-soaked spots which eventually take on a brownish yellow color. In severe cases extensive portions of the stems and leaves may become affected. Early stages on the fruit appear as small gray slightly sunken areas. The canker thus formed becomes darker with age and more depressed until a pronounced cavity is formed. This cavity is lined with a dark green velvety layer composed of a mass of the fungus. From this green layer arise minute spores which are capable of reproducing disease when brought into contact with healthy plants. The disease is spread largely by wind and rain. Sometimes drops of a watery substance are seen on the cankers. The cankers usually range from one-sixteenth to one-eighth of an inch in diameter and may in severe cases involve the greater part of the surface of the fruit. The disease develops more readily when warm, humid conditions obtain, a temperature of 77 degrees Fahrenheit being most satisfactory for the growth of the fungus. Experiments conducted at the Dominion Field Laboratory of Plant Pathology at Fredericton, N. B., show that cucumber scab can be checked by thoroughly spraying with Bordeaux mixture composed of 3 pounds of copper sulphate, 6 pounds of hydrated lime, and 4 gallons of water. All surfaces of the stems, leaves and fruit should be thoroughly covered with the fungicide in order to ensure the highest degree of protection. The spraying should be repeated at intervals of 3 to 4 days until the end of the season. A spray of high pressure is recommended for applying the Bordeaux mixture. Owing to the fact that diseased vines and fruit may serve as a source for carrying over the disease during the winter months, such refuse should be removed from the field and burned or buried deeply in the soil. Further information on this subject can be obtained upon request from the nearest Dominion Plant Pathologist Laboratory.

Some Interesting Fox Facts
For the next several issues the writer will present a series of very interesting articles regarding the fox and other fur bearers. The following is the first of the series. Owing to their habit of sleeping during daylight hours and roaming abroad only at night which precludes the chance of their being seen alive by but few fur-bearing animals live their lives in a haze of apparently impenetrable mystery, the source of considerable interest, many diverse opinions, varied views and misconceptions. Because of the mystery in which their lives are involved, necessarily enveloped for their protection and perpetuation many tales are told regarding their manner of living, physical and mental characteristics, failures and achievements, and much more—tales in numerous instances true to nature, but more often mere outgivings of a redundant imagination. The facts, plainly told, are more interesting and illuminating, than the wildest exaggerations, meant to be entertaining which fall to be impressive because of their manifest unreason.

NOSES
The olfactory nerves are marvelously alert in all fur-bearing animals, and become operative second only to the act of breathing; all animals in dark dens, many with closed eyes, and consequently discover their initial breakfast and several subsequent repasts by the sense of smell. This sense, naturally powerful, is unquestionably greatly developed, as are the other senses, in the course of the life of the particular animal in consequence of its experienced utility; but it is not developed to an equal degree in animals of all species, or in all of the same species. The dog, which is mostly highly trained, has a keener sense of scent than any of the wild animals, none of which places more than partial dependence upon the sense of smell, seemingly considering sight and hearing more efficient. Many trappers believe that a fox which has never seen a man or the most not more than once and then at a considerable distance, can detect the odor left by human hands upon a steel trap set several hours before the fox visits it, and that the sly animal cannot be caught in a trap thus tainted with human scent. In order to notice an odor, human or animal, a fox lightly and comotely impressed upon the steel of the trap, the most acute sense of smell would have to sniff the metal at close range; actually touch it with the tip of its nose, and in doing so would, nine times out of ten, spring the trap and get caught, not by a foot, the usual way, but by the nose.

Trappers who believe this human scent-and-assert that a fox should be set only with gloved hands; but no one has arisen to state at what period or in what manner the fox acquired a definite knowledge of human scent, or learned to effectively differentiate it from the odor of an old and variously used glove. The sense of smell, being the primary olfactory sense, is undoubtedly of extreme importance to practically all animals, but observation impresses the conviction that its efficiency is considerably exaggerated. It is not creditable to human intelligence to suppose that scent from the foot of a rabbit or fox lightly touching the ground for not more than a second of time should remain for hours in sufficient strength to be readily perceptible to another and unlike animal. While we are certain that this remarkable foot-odor remains for some time and is noticeable to animals, the dog and others in whom the sense of smell is not the only faculty essentially exercised by the pursuer in tracking the pursued, the eyes and the sense of smell are depended upon in the chase, particularly in patient, plodding hunters such as the hound—felines, which crouch and surprise, chiefly rely upon the sense of sight; speedy hunters depend upon ears and feet; preying animals of every species, and those preyed upon, use to the utmost every sense, sinew and muscle.

During the fear-inspired run for life the feet of the fleeing fox or hare make distinct impressions, marks and scratches in the soft ground, damp leaves, moss and grass over which they pass, which impressions and marks are fairly visible to the keen sight of the trapper, and the sense of smell is able to operate concurrently, enabling the pursuing hunter to trace the course of its quarry almost unerringly. The observing sportsman has noticed that at times even his most dependable dogs have lost the scent on rocky places, or rather large areas covered with very dry leaves, or odor of the feet of the rabbit or fox was not lessened or otherwise affected during the rapid passage of the animals over these places; the scent may have been more quickly dissipated, but was lost, as the dog "following the track" best knows, because the bounding feet of the escaping animals left no characteristic mark upon the surface of the rocks or expanse of bare ground, and made no particular change, scratch or form, in the "lay" of the very dry leaves, which might not have been effected by a passing zephyr.

(Continued on Page 14)

Essay by Clifford Perry of the Tignish Calf Club

1.—To Myself: As regard to myself this Boys and Girls Club work has indeed done me a lot of good. It has taught me how to take care of my cattle, in keeping them clean and in good order. Not like before I joined it keeping them in a dirty place and not caring what they looked like. As a fact last spring I had two little calves. I took both of them and put them in a little corner in the barn and left them there, the reason being I didn't know the difference but as soon as I joined the club I got them out of there quickly and put them where it was clean and well bedded. I brought one to the exhibition. Got no first, second or third prize but was glad to receive a \$2.00 bill for a prize which helped me.

2.—To The Farm: Since this club work was started it has done a great deal of good to our farm. As to the cattle, since we started feeding and watering them regularly the cows give more milk and richer so we make more butter to sell. As to the manure, it is also over so it enriches the soil for better crops. If we have good crops it is more likely we will have a better chance in selling them and having better prices. At the exhibition last fall I got first prize for wheat and first prize for oats. You see therefore this club work must have done a lot of good to our farm.

3.—To the family and home: As regard to our family and home it has given us an idea how to farm and work, makes us healthy for we work in the fresh air and a lot more, we eat some home made bread of our own wheat, drink wholesome milk, butter and cream. It is richer now butter. I learn how to feed my cattle, so we can't help but get fat and healthy. And the money received from the Exhibition comes in handy too. So we can't help but say that this club work has done us a lot of good.

4.—To the community and its citizens: As to our community it brings us all together at meetings, young and old, we can talk over our work which is a help to all of us. And it also teaches us how to speak in public at meetings. We always learn some good news about the farm at meetings. As to citizenship, this club brings a lot of citizens to our meetings which enlarges us for they explain in many ways the work of farmers.

5.—From an economic standpoint: As regards to No. 5, the club has made it possible for me to make more money in this way since I am keeping my cows clean and feeding them regular and giving them clean water their milk is richer. So we have more cream and milk to sell. The calves we well it does not cost much to feed and keep them clean, so we run a chance of getting a prize at exhibitions. And making money when the calves become cows we can sell them for "beef" or dairy in order to buy equipment that will have a greater earning power. It is a lot of value to our livestock on the farm.

6.—To the livestock industry: As regards to livestock, well, this club at meetings gives us an idea how to start with purebred cattle, so we can in this way buy pure bred cattle and in selling the dairy products we may later on buy lots of other things we need in order to save some labour and borrowing.

7.—From a co-operative standpoint: Well it is good this Club work has started here in Tignish, for it has indeed brought us young folks together not only for one purpose but for a whole lot, particularly for cattle development. It also has given us a lot of old people together. Even Father, our Parish priest, joins us in our meetings and we

Cereal Crops For Annual Pasture

Interesting data on cereal grain crops for annual pasture are given in the number of *Soleil* published by Dr. K. R. Dominion Agricultural Station, Ottawa, J. G. Davidson, assistant superintendent, Dominion Experimental Farm, Indian Head, Sask., and S. N. Hamilton, Division of Chemistry, Ottawa. It is pointed out that annual pasture crops are important in most parts of Canada, and that, while the superiority of oats as the one best annual hay crop has been generally recognized throughout Canada, it is not so clearly appreciated that oats are also the best annual pasture crop. The data submitted in *Scientific Agriculture* supports the view that the oats crop is even more valuable for pasture than for hay as compared with other cereals.

There are certain questions relating to the use of cereal grains for pasture that have not been investigated. Definite information is lacking on the relative productivity and nutrient value of the different cereals. It is not known which of them has the greatest power of re-growth after having been cut off and which of them will produce the greatest number of pasture crops in a single season. Several other questions also require answering. What is the best time to begin pasturing? How does the percentage of protein in the herbage compare at different stages of growth? Will the fresh young growth provide a high protein feed as in the case with perennial grasses, and, if so, is the total seasonal yield of protein satisfactory? Are the results better with early than with late seeding, and how do the different cereal crops compare in this respect?

In order to answer these questions an experiment was started in spring of 1932 at the Dominion Experimental Farm, Indian Head, Saskatchewan. Four cereals were grown, namely, oats, barley, wheat, and spring rye. These were cut with a horse mower to stimulate grazing. Provision was made for five plots of each cereal, clipping to begin at different stages of growth at (1) 3 leaf stage; (2) 5 leaf; (3) short headed; (4) early heading; (5) full headed, and as often thereafter as the growth reached 7 to 8 inches. These measurements refer to the leaf mass, and the following is the summary of the results obtained. Oats, barley, wheat, and spring rye were compared with reference to yield, feeding value, and utilization as annual pasture crops. With respect to yield of dry matter per acre and percentage of protein, oats were always superior to barley, followed in order by wheat and spring rye. Total average yield of protein per acre from the early seeding, oats exceeded barley by 84 per cent, wheat by 96 per cent, and spring rye by 112 per cent. At the later date seeding, oats yielded 23 per cent, wheat by 83 per cent, and spring rye by 85 per cent. Oats produced 5 cuttings in 1932, and 7 cuttings in 1933, as compared with 4 cuttings in both seasons of the other three crops. Largest yields of protein per acre were obtained from oats when pasture cuttings were begun at the 5-leaf stage. Oats from the early seeding produced 3,000 pounds of dry matter per acre with an average protein content of 25 per cent. This is the equivalent to a greater carrying capacity than was obtained at Ottawa on good quality native bluegrass sod. Young oats herbage may be regarded as a highly concentrated protein feed.

talk about farming which interests us very much. As we all have one another in our work, it is indeed better than working all alone not knowing if we are doing the work right or wrong. So you see that all this Club work has done a lot of good to myself and our home.

8.—To the livestock industry: As regards to livestock, well, this club at meetings gives us an idea how to start with purebred cattle, so we can in this way buy pure bred cattle and in selling the dairy products we may later on buy lots of other things we need in order to save some labour and borrowing.

9.—From a co-operative standpoint: Well it is good this Club work has started here in Tignish, for it has indeed brought us young folks together not only for one purpose but for a whole lot, particularly for cattle development. It also has given us a lot of old people together. Even Father, our Parish priest, joins us in our meetings and we

POULTRY HUSBANDRY

(Continued)
At the end of last week's discussion we left the chickens on range, and having disposed of them for the time being we now turn to the serious business of providing suitable quarters for the adult pullets in the coming fall.

To obtain good results a laying house must keep the birds dry and comfortable at all times. It must be cool in summer and warm in winter. There must be plenty of fresh air, but no draughts. A good house will be so situated and designed that the maximum amount of sunshine will be available for the birds.

There are many types of laying houses in use, the majority of which give very good results. Local conditions naturally have an important bearing on the type of house used. It seems that in the Maritime Provinces the gable roof building with straw loft is most appropriate. The house should be twenty to twenty-five feet deep and of length in accordance with the number of birds to be housed. For heavy birds, four square feet of floor space should be allowed per bird, and for light birds three. Thus, for example, if we wish to house five hundred Leghorns we require 1500 square feet of floor space. If the house then is twenty feet deep, the length will be seventy-five feet.

In choosing a site for the building a clear front to the south or south-east must be obtained, and, where possible, good protection from the north. Ground should be on a slightly southerly slope, and should be of a light sandy nature. Heavy clay soil means bad drainage with the attendant danger of damp houses. The house should be raised off the ground to allow of free circulation of air under the floor, as well as to provide a passage for the heating gas.

The Best Time To Prune Hedges

Hedges are made of different kinds of plants some of which are deciduous, that is, they drop their leaves every fall, while others are evergreen. At the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, about one hundred and thirty different varieties of trees and shrubs have been tried and there are now about sixty different hedges growing side by side, some of them were planted in 1880. The deciduous hedges are generally trimmed about the end of June or when the season's growth is almost completed. This gives them time to make enough new growth to cover the wounds left by the clipping. The evergreen hedges are trimmed a little later as their growth is slower.

Sometimes a few odd branches may grow here and there, the appearance of the hedge after the trimming, if this occurs the branches are cut off. The trimming should be done annually as it is difficult, if not impossible, to remake a hedge which has lost its shape. It is better to clip the hedge at the wrong season rather than not clip it at all.

The shaping of a hedge is very important and it has been found at the Central Experimental Farm that it is better to have it widest at the base. It can be tapered to the top or cut at the rounded end. In districts where there is much snow, a tapered top is much the best, as the snow will slide off instead of settling into the hedge and spreading and breaking the branches and thereby spoiling the shape. If the hedge has rounded sides and so is wider above the base, it is dangerous that the lowest part will grow bare and ugly.

Summer Orchard Sprays

There has been a fair set of apples, notwithstanding the severe injury of the past winter. The fourth spray was applied on July 5th and so far there has been no sign of apple scab and there has been apparently complete control of insects. From now on there are two insects that may cause damage, one is the apple leucis, and the other is a great deal of injury the year before by destroying the leaves in mid-summer. The other is the apple maggot and almost complete control was secured last year at this station by spraying four weeks before the blossoms fell and again ten days later with arsenate of lead mixed at the rate of two pounds to 40 gallons of water. From last year's experience we would suggest that sprays for the control of these two insects should be applied on July 20th and July 31st.

Rhododendrons
A shipment of ten varieties of Rhododendrons were purchased from a nursery in Nova Scotia in 1924. These were covered every winter with spruce bough for a number of years and gave an abundance of very attractive blooms from year to year. At the time of planting soil was obtained from a swamp area, which would be quite acid in nature, and mixed with the earth to a depth of about six inches. Two years ago aluminum sulphate was added, as some of the shrubs were not making very good growth. The past winter was very hard on them and varieties which have lived for the past ten years and came through last winter in good condition, blooming as usual, may be considered hardy for conditions in Charlottetown. These are: Cat, white, the white variety; Purpleur Crispum, a mauve; and Bole de Neige, a dark variety. Anyone planning to plant out some of these beautiful shrubs, should stave bog earth, or earth from blue-berry bama, which is always acid. Finely ground peat, makes an excellent mulch for a top dressing.

used, as larger meshes will admit small birds, that are likely to carry various vermin and germs into the house where they will attack the flock, as well as cause filth. Along the back of the house, the whole length of the building, run the dropping boards and perches. Dropping boards should never be more than 2" above the floor for heavy breeds of birds, and except that it may be slightly warmer higher up, there is nothing to be gained by raising the boards when dealing with light breeds. Perches should be raised 8" above the dropping boards and should be spaced 1' apart. Lengthwise, 1' of roosting space should be allowed per bird for light breeds, and 15" for heavy breeds. Perches should be at least 2" wide, flat on top, and with sharp edges bevelled off. Light partitions should be run out from the back wall at intervals of from ten to fourteen feet, to a distance of six feet. These partitions prevent draughts from striking the birds when they are on the roosts at night. The ceiling out to the front of these partitions and the back wall down to the level of the dropping boards should be sealed with groove and tongue to prevent draughts, and to conserve the natural warmth generated by the birds. From where the boarded ceiling ends out to the front of the house, two inch wire netting should be laid on top of the joists the whole length of the house and on top of this is stocked a good quantity of loose straw. In either gable end of the building there should be large removable frames fitted with Jouvre ventilators. The removal of one or both of these frames gives easy access to the straw loft, and the large ventilator space allows

NEWSY NOTES

RHODODENDRON AT SUMMERSIDE

I am indebted to "G" for clearing up my doubts on this plant. My first impression was that of the European R. ponticum, a plant with large clusters of flowers ranging from white to rose-pink. I learn from "G" that the plant in question is native to the Allegheny mountains, and in that case it must be either the Rosebay (sometimes called the Great Laurel), or else the Mountain Rosebay.

The Rosebay (Rhododendron maximum) has the leaves pointed at both ends, and dark green above and below. The flower is rose-color to white, 1-1.2 to 2 inches across. This plant, a tree or shrub from 6 to 30 feet high, is wild but rare in N. S., and is plentiful in the Alleghenies.

The Mountain Rosebay (R. catalpaefolium), has the leaves rounded at both ends, dark green above and pale beneath. The flower is blue-purple 2 to 2.1 inches broad. It is a smaller plant, 3 to 18 feet high. From these particulars it should be easy to identify the Summerside shrub.

MR. TUFTS'S LECTURES

I have received a most interesting letter from Mr. Ludlow Jenkins, of "Lindenwood", Marshfield, who kindly furnishes an epitome of the various meetings addressed by Mr. Robie W. Tufts during his recent visit to the Island.

"Mr. Tufts had a splendid audience for his lecture in Mount Vernon. The very capable Superintendent (Miss Beers) certainly looked after everybody and everything and her thoughtfulness in getting cushions and an easy chair for the elderly gentleman was appreciated by more than himself. It was a little touch of kindness that spoke more than words.

"The objects of the Jack Miner League were briefly explained at this meeting and the opportunity given of joining the club organized at this place.

"The meeting at Georgetown was largely attended despite the downpour of rain just before the time. Mr. Tufts acted as chairman and a surprisingly large number of the children were able to name the different birds as they were shown on the screen. The Montague meeting was not nearly as large as was hoped, other attractions drawing a large number away who would have enjoyed it to the full had they been present. Even the rather small audience, quite a number were well acquainted with the different birds shown, and were able to imitate their songs in a realistic manner. The Rev. Mr. Sinclair acted as chairman and extended a hearty vote of thanks to the lecturer at the close.

"The meeting at Summerside was not as large as could be wished, but was attended by a good number of the children of the town. The meeting at Central Beedeque was largely attended, the large hall being insufficient to accommodate the number who wished to attend. The Women's Institute in this place certainly know how to conduct a meeting and accommodate a lecturer.

"The Tron meeting was also well attended, the large hall being insufficient to accommodate the number who wished to attend. The Women's Institute in this place certainly know how to conduct a meeting and accommodate a lecturer.

largely attended. The Rev. Dr. Genes occupied the chair in his usual capable manner, and the large audience were delighted to have lecture and pictures of such a nature in their beautiful district. The day at Hunter River in the afternoon was attended by a large number of children from the surrounding schools. The great interest in Bird Life in Hunter River is due to a large measure to Mrs. Frank Bagnall, and the residents are fortunate in having in their midst a lady so capable and well-informed about those lines as she is. The meeting at night was very large and the children were able to name every difficult bird almost as quickly as shown. An entirely different set of films than those shown last year were put on and were immensely enjoyed by all. Mr. Rice, the teacher, acted as chairman.

"At Brackley the hall not being large enough to accommodate the people, it was necessary to rent to the church, where, as at Hunter River, a different set of films was shown from those of last year. The Rev. Mr. Wilson, of Covehead, was chairman and it was hard for him to find words to express his pleasure at seeing such magnificent views. He had no ideal until he saw himself, that such an opportunity was given to the people, the several districts to enjoy, for such a splendid show. The film "Hunting without a gun", showing the rafter at play, the porcupine feeding, the deer and young moose, the mountain sheep and mountain goats going up and down the steep sides of the crags, was wonderful; while the only picture ever taken of a grizzly bear, realistic enough to make some of the children rush for cover! Another film showed a Buffalo stamped on the picture "Grey Owl and his Indian trapper" showing them making their cabin their home, and even taking his coat for their bed, could not be improved upon.

"The thanks of the Jack Miner League are due to all who helped make these lectures the success they were; and more especially the Women's Institutes at Georgetown, Montague and Vernon, the Superior for writing the program at Mount Herbert, the Summerside High School Board, Mayor Lidstone, Ex-Mayor Manson, the Women's Institute of Central Beedeque, Dr. Genes, Spurgeon Clarke, Revs. Mr. Lund, and Mr. Crossman, of Tron, Mrs. Ruth Bagnall, and Mr. Rice of Hunter River, Rev. Mr. Wilson of Covehead, Rev. Mr. Christie of York, and the Jack Miner League, as well as many other individuals.

"The League expect, or hope, at least, to make these lectures an annual event, and districts wishing to have a lecturer next year would well to send in an application. "Agricola" in ample time for an itinerary to be made out. The meetings are creating a great deal of interest and opening up a "new world" for a large number of boys and girls. At some of the meetings plans were explained as to starting bird clubs in the schools. The Audubon Society is giving six large colored pictures of different birds for coloring, a four-page description of each bird, and a club badge of button, for the sum of ten cents per child. The sum must be at least one individual. As the pictures cost five cents each, every child joining gets thirty cents worth of pictures (besides the badge) for 10 cents. Any schools or groups desiring further information about these clubs, or wishing to form a branch of the Jack Miner League, may have fuller explanation by writing to Mr. Earle Jenkins, Secretary Jack Miner League, Southport P. E. I.

"You will be pleased to know that the ravens in Marshfield have increased to four. The Hungarian Partridge are having a good hatch, a friend from North River told me this week, that he had found a nest with 24 eggs. They were just hatched, and he was sure the partridge on the back and under her up to see the young ones; she pecked at him but didn't leave."

The first thing I notice in the account of the meetings is, that those places where Mr. Tufts lectured last year they welcomed him again with very large audiences. This shows appreciation of the lectures, the pictures and films. Most probably the reason for some of the smaller attendances "down east" was the postponement of the visit into the festive season when picnics, and outdoor sports are a vogue. This latter date was unavoidable, however; Mr. Tufts was obliged to stay and see the through. Better luck next time!

Mr. Jenkins is right about making early application; Mr. Tufts has already promised to include Howel Hall, Brackley Point, in his next itinerary.

As I understand it, the intention is that members of the Junior Audubon Societies mentioned above automatically become junior members of the Jack Miner League without any further charge than the 10 cents which they send to the A. Society. If that is so, it seems to me that there would be an advantage in having these Junior Societies organized directly by the Secretary of the League, Mr. Earle Jenkins, of Southport, rather than by this I mean that teachers and others wishing to organize Audubon Societies would send the fees to Mr. Jenkins, who would correspond with New York, and on receipt of the pictures and badges, would disperse

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