

NEWSY NOTES

BY AGRICOLA

SOME MONTANA BIRDS (2)

A correspondent wishes to know what "field-marks" are: as the term occurred in the first of these articles. To answer briefly, I may say that field-marks are those points of distinction which enable us to recognize the bird on the wing in the tree, or on the ground; that is, at liberty. To "tell" a bird at a glance, perhaps as it flies swiftly out of range, requires a good knowledge of field-marks.

The Cooper's Hawk (No. 333) is just a larger edition of the Sharp-shin, says Chester Reed in his Bird Guide; but, as has already been stated, the tail-tip of No. 333 is rounded, instead of square. The crown of the head is darker, and the back is a clearer slate-blue. This too is known as a "Blue Dart", from its habit of flying in sneaking fashion, through trees or brush, and then making a furious dash on its prey. Being a larger bird than the Sharp-shin, it is capable of tracking larger game, such as Ruffed Grouse and well grown chickens. "Where there is danger of the Cooper's Hawk causing losses to poultry raisers, it should be held in check."

The American Goshawk (No. 334) is the third of the "bird hawks", and is the largest of the trio, measuring up to 23 inches in length. The name is a contraction of Goshawk-hawk.

Field-Marks: the adult Goshawk is slate-gray; and as we often observe the bird from below, we note that the under parts are gray with fine darker markings, and none of the rusty-red of the Cooper or Sharp-shin. The dark bars on the under side of the wings and the long, bird-hawk tail, will separate this bird from the other large hawks.

In 81 stomachs examined by John B. May, ("Hawks of North America.") 447 contained poultry or game, 49 other birds, 233 small mammals, and the rest were empty. This bird requires controlling in the vicinity of poultry yards. My own experience is that it returns again and again, if it is successful.

The Red-tailed Hawk (No. 337) is reported in P.E.I., as well as in Montana, but I have not been able to discover whether it is common or scarce; I think probably the latter. This much-maligned bird is considered a "hen-hawk" or a "Chicken-hawk", whereas not one in ten of the stomachs examined contained poultry. Out of 31 of these Hawks taken in the State of Washington, 83 per cent of the food proved to be ground squirrels, 6 p. rabbits, 4 p. mice, and 7 p. snakes! In Montana the smaller rodents carry the germs of spotted fever, typhraemia, and the "plague". These are diseases which may be communicated to humans, and the Red-tail does good service in keeping down these "carriers", and far offsets the very small amount of injury to poultry raised.

Now for the field-marks. The Red-tail is a large hawk, commonly seen soaring in the sky or perching in some tree. In flying it is slow, and conspicuously noisy, so is easily discovered and shot. It is a handsome bird, with a rusty-red tail, which may, or may not, have a darker cross-band near the tip. The body may be light, or almost entirely sooty-black. The under surface of the wings is generally rather light, with the tips of the larger feathers dark, and a dark blotch (or "wrist mark") on the front margin below, near the bend or angle. The breast-below the throat — is definitely darker. This bird, like the next on our list, sometimes appears in a mottled (checkered) form, thus requires careful observation, to make sure of its identity. (The red tail, however, is sufficient to guide, the observer).

OLD AGE PENSIONS

There was a time in Britain when pensions to individuals were only granted in reward of eminent military service to the country. It was afterwards extended to writers (poets and essayists) but in this case the reward was as scanty as that of the militarists was extravagant. As the Government became more organized, there was developed a superannuation scheme to take care of certain persons employed under the Crown, the Local Authorities, Police Forces, and some of the Railway Companies and Savings Banks.

The great mining companies went part of the way and pensioned their managerial and office staffs, but the manual workers in this and other occupations, when incapacitated by old age, had no such resource. As time went on, and the Labor Party assumed more importance, it was felt that this was an injustice; that the men who by strength and dexterity had helped to build up the prosperity of the country, were as much entitled to the care of the State as were those already enjoying it. A series of acts, known as the "Old Age Pensions Acts" was therefore passed by the British Parliament, between the years 1908 and 1924, to permit workers, and their wives and children, under certain conditions, to receive weekly pensions from the State. Let us see what these conditions were.

In order to be certain of this part of my Notes, I wrote to a friend in England for particulars, and he sent me the circular issued by the Government as to the qualifications for a pension. First, we note that any person who has lived in the United Kingdom for at least 12 years, been a British subject for 10 years, and reached the age of 70 years, is entitled to a pension. The weekly rate of pension, if any, depends upon the amount of the claimant's yearly

means, as given in the form of a table, for the information of the Pension Officer, or the local Pension Committee, to whom the claim must be submitted. For instance, if the claimant has an income (from lands, houses, or investments) from nothing to about \$120 per annum, he gets the full pension of 10 shillings (\$2.50) per week. If his income is already about \$184 annually he will get 6 shillings (\$1.50) per week; but if his annual income is \$250 or over, he gets nothing. If the local Pension Committee's decision is disputed by the claimant or the Pension Officer, it is referred to the Insurance Department of the Ministry of Health, whose judgment is final.

I am told that there is a "Pension Act" in force in Canada, in which the claimant's land, houses, or investments, are taken over by the Government on the claimant's decease; that a transaction is more like a security loan, and is not entitled to be called a pension.

Secondly, there is a class of workers who are classed as "insured persons," and these are entitled to claim on reaching the age of 65. Such a person has protected himself against sickness and unemployment, during his working years, by paying a small premium weekly. (If my memory serves, the employer is bound to contribute a similar amount, and the State, of its bounty, does the same; so that there are three parties to the insurance). There seems to be no "means test" (as to houses, lands, etc.) for these insured persons. Women are entitled to a pension in right of a husband's insurance.

By virtue of the "Blind Persons Act, 1920," such persons begin to receive a pension on attaining the age of 50 instead of 70.

In concluding his letter my friend gives a concrete example: a man of his acquaintance has, with the exception of a few months work now and again, been unemployed since 1926. (He is a miner). But, under the Act, he and his wife and children get 26 shillings and sixpence a week (\$444 per year), have a cheap up-to-date bungalow and garden enough to keep them in vegetables. "I'm not saying that he will have anything to spare"—a Northumbrian euphemism — "but anyone needing clothes can always get them, and children, if at all delicate, are given free medicine and help if their parents are poor."

THE CABBAGE BUTTERFLY

I have just received a thoughtful letter from our good friend, Mr. Ludlow Jenkins, of Marshfield, whom I am glad to welcome to our column again. As I have almost used up my allotted space I can only deal with the last part of his letter this week, and will hold over the remainder.

Says Mr. Jenkins: "It would interest a great number of your readers if you would give the history of the Cabbage Butterfly, and the things people would like to know are:— How do they winter? How long do they take to hatch from the egg, and how long do they remain the caterpillar stage? Does the frost affect them? How many broods of them do we usually have in one year? Is dry weather most suitable for them? And a little prophecy as to the situation next year might not come amiss!"

The butterfly which proved such a pest in 1937, was the Pieris rapae of Linnaeus, the "Small White Butterfly" of British authorities. The male has one black spot on the upper surface of the forewings, where the female has two; otherwise the spots are similar. In late spring or summer, the eggs are laid on crucifers (and mignonette) and in about a fortnight the larvae (caterpillars) emerge. They feed for a month or more, then pupate; that is, they assume a quiescent stage within a hard "shell", which is usually buried, freezing the perfect insect (the butterfly imago) and beginning the life-cycle again. In England and in the U.S.A. there are two broods in the year; in colder countries, but one. I imagine our season is too short to sustain two broods.

When the caterpillar feels impelled to pupate, it seeks some place where it will be safe from the attacks of birds and rain. Frost it does not mind. Was not Sir John Franklin who brought home caterpillars or pupae from the Arctic which chinked when dropped into glass, and which afterwards hatched out? The larvae then fix themselves under some overhanging ledge of wood, splits down the back and exposes the hard, greenish, slug-like pupa. Last year (1937) in the late fall I turned up a piece of board lying near a fence, and found a Pieris pupa and several other insects which had expected to winter there undisturbed.

Dry warm weather is most suitable for the propagation of these insects and perhaps we may have had two broods last year when conditions were so favorable. I shall be surprised if we are troubled so much next year, because (1) it is seldom we have two years alike; (2) when an insect increases unduly, its predators increase too, and check it; and (3) overcrowding always brings fatal epidemics. Do you remember how alarming the gladiolus thrips was? There was scarcely any control that year because none had been worked out; nevertheless the thrips faded from the scene. So my guess is that Pieris will not be so much in evidence in 1938. But if it is, the remedy is to spray with some insecticide, and poison the caterpillars.

To guard your secrets safely, lock them up and throw away the key.

CONSERVATION

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

WILD DOG PACK ADDS YOUNG BUCK TO LONG LIST OF VICTIMS

Second, Animal Slain by Roving Dogs. Since the First of the Year. (Courtesy News-Post, Frederic, Md.)

Killed by a pack of wild dogs Wednesday afternoon, the frozen and mutilated carcass of a young buck deer was removed from a field near Lewistown, Friday, by Benjamin F. Phebus, district game warden. The deer is the second slain by dogs since the first of the year, and the third in the last two months.

Phebus said several school children walking along the highway Wednesday afternoon saw the dogs chase the frightened buck from the mountains and kill it when it failed to clear a fence. Several of the children attempted to save the deer by stoning the dogs. By the time help arrived, the deer was dead and the dogs gone.

The game warden was notified Friday afternoon and went to Lewistown and found the young buck with its throat and hind quarters gashed. He buried the carcass. "Twenty deer have been slain by wild dogs in Frederick County since January, 1936. Twenty-three deer were killed last year, including a rare albino near Catoctin Furnace, and an eight-pound buck near Mountaineer. A doe was killed in January of this year short distance from where the body of the buck was found Friday.

To War On Dogs Phebus said Friday that he and his deputies will immediately launch a war against wild dogs. The law requires all dogs to be kept upon the premises of their owners from March 1st to December 1st, and beginning next Monday, Phebus said, he will see that the law is enforced in an attempt to check the slaughter of game. The law provides a fine of \$5.00 and costs for all dog owners convicted of permitting their animals to run at large from March to September. Phebus said the law applies to all dogs, whether licensed or not. It is suggested that dog owners keep their animals tied.

The wild dog problem has been one of concern to local sportsmen for some time. The Frederick Chapter, Izak Walton League, attempted to rid the country of the animals several months ago, but found there was no law permitting the killing of wild dogs. Phebus believes the only method to combat the wild dog is through the owner and he and his deputies expect to launch their campaign next week.

A REVIEW

Sir—A year has passed since this page was started and although it was not the intention of the writer to continue the column indefinitely we have received so much encouragement and so many requests from our readers, asking that if possible it be continued as a regular feature, we will with the consent of the "Editor" who has always been most helpful and obliging, endeavour to do so.

We find it read by a lot of people who fully endorse its sentiments and who are not aware who do not always do so, but whom we hope are gradually beginning to think for themselves along "Conservation" lines. They say we are away ahead of our time, but we feel it does not take much of a prophet to see far ahead in the future, the time when "killing for sport" will be counted a barbarous custom.

Some of our aims have been to place before our readers, the great value of our "Birds of Prey" especially our Hawks and Owls. The findings are the result of years of careful study and examinations of stomachs by the foremost authorities on the continent.

We have also shown the great evils of the bounty system, in an endeavour to have the present bounty on owls removed. From the point of view of the farmer, this is certainly great discredit on our Department of Agriculture, and we look forward to having our Minister look into the matter and have it corrected. In this connection we might say that this bounty was only put on to protect Hungarian Partridge. "For What?"

Another "rate" in answer to the question: Is ordinary predator control of any value? "Yeaddes" answer after studying the Hungarian Partridge question in the Great Lakes District, was "No." "Nor is it," is the conclusion of his studies on them in Germany, where "No" and Leonolds answer concerning wild life in general was, "No." Surely scientists cannot all be wrong and all arrive at the same conclusion.

Other aims were to try and save other species of our fast disappearing wild life and to endeavour to make plans to have it in greater abundance. Also to encourage the planting of trees and the better care and enlarging of our present forest areas in an endeavour to encourage more rain fall, as well as to keep up and brighten the present water level. Also to encourage the better care of our wild flowers so we may have "Wild flowers in the valley for other hands than mine."

I have no selfish interests in this matter, but a sincere desire to make not only this Province but Canada as a whole as well as the great country to the South of us, a better place to live and enjoy life and in the words of King Lemuel the proverb his Mother taught him to open my mouth for the dumb in the cause of all such as are appointed to destruction. I wish to acknowledge help and material from friends known and unknown. Amongst whom I would like to mention the following: Audubon Societies, New York; The

TIMELY NOTES ON TOPICS CONNECTED WITH Silver Fox Farming

Purina Fox-Fax, a publication of the Purina Mills, Woodstock, Ontario, has a picture of Ira Rodd, North Milton, P.E.I., and his daughter Doris, holding a female pup from one of the litters born on his ranch last year. It is a beautiful animal, and Miss Rodd adds to the attractiveness of the photo. Another photo shows Mr. Rodd holding the mother of the pup referred to. Mr. Rodd kept eight females last year, and from the eight raised 42 pups.

Among other photos in the issue is five of the winners from the Brent Howatt ranch, Charlottetown, whose 19 foxes took 18 prizes at the 1937 Provincial Show, Charlottetown. The five pictured were all first prize winners. Mr. Howatt holds the champion female and reserve champion of the show.

Still other prize winners at the Provincial Show whose cuts appear with foxes are Ray Carr, Stanhope, P.E.I., with first prize dark medium adult male; Sam Johnston, Fortune Bridge, P.E.I., and his brother, holding two of their first prize winners; Muttart Bros. holding two of their champion foxes from the H. G. Muttart ranch, Summerside, and Ira Carr and J. S. Allen, the former holding the first prize dark medium pup and the latter Mr. Carr's champion female pup. All the illustrations are very clear and attractive and reflect great credit on the Purina Company, whose representative for the Province is H. J. Kennedy.

Vitamin B, which is an ingredient we use in the diet for our foxes mostly in the form of yeast, has been broken up by scientists into six distinct factors, each having a different effect on the body. The B1 factor is a cure for polyneuritis—nerve inflammation. This ailment may cause weird visions of chronic alcoholism. Dr. Norman Joffile of Bellevue Hospital, New York, which handles thousands of chronic inebriates annually, offers the suggestion that distillers place a small quantity, equivalent to about 150th of a grain in each pint of liquor which they put up for sale, stating that confirmed al-

often attracts attention in late June or early July by ringing a cane near the tip with a double row of punctures with her jaws, causing it to wilt and bend over. Midway between the two rows, situated about one-half an inch apart, she places her white curved egg within the tender tissue of the cane. The larva that hatches from this egg in a few days then bores down the cane for a few inches and pinches off the tip, then continuing next season to the base of the cane, which, by this time, is entirely destroyed. The grub continues below the ground, where it spends the second winter in its burrow, pupating in the spring and emerging as an adult beetle in June or early July.

ENTYMOLOGY THE CURRANT BORER

Current canes that in the spring, put out only silky, yellowish leaves are likely to harbor and elongate, cylindrical bodied caterpillars, with whitish bodies and brownish head and legs known as the currant borer. If such a cane is split this "worm" may be found at the centre boring in the pith, where it makes a long black tunnel. The worm develops from g'obular eggs laid singly on the bark in the early summer by a handsome "clear-wing" moth. The wings of this moth are transparent, with a golden-purple band and a bar of the same color across the fore wings. The caterpillars that hatch from these eggs feed throughout the summer months, becoming fully grown by fall, passing the winter at the bottom of their burrow. The following spring they bore towards the surface until only a layer of bark intervenes between them and the outside. They then line the end of the cavity with silk and change to pupae. When about ready for the moth to emerge the pupa pushes through the thin layer of bark and protrudes from the cavity so that when the moth flies away the empty case is left projecting from the burrow.

THE STRAWBERRY WEEVIL

A visit to a strawberry plantation shortly before blossoming time or when the earliest blossoms are already out, sometimes reveals the fact that some of the buds are nipped off either entirely or else hanging by a thread. Examination shows that this is due to the work of a small dull, reddish or brown snout beetle with a dark spot on either wing and a snout about half as long as its body. Upon further observation it is seen that the female beetle first deposits her eggs in the bud, in a puncture made by her beak, which she then pushes down the stem and nearly severs it about a quarter of an inch below the head, so that it finally falls off. By watching the female at work we find that they bore into an unopened bud from the outside and feed upon the pollen and they also feed upon the pollen of open blossoms and riddle the petals with small round holes. The weevils are most active in bright warm weather, while at cold, damp weather very little nipping is done. Since the eggs are laid only in unopened buds, the real damage is done by the time the plants blossom but as the berries sometimes blossom very unevenly the injury may extend over a considerable period. Since old plantations usually blossom first in the spring, the damage of a new plantation situated next to an old one or adjacent to the place where an old plantation was formerly situated, is usually worst infested. Proximity of woods, shrubs, grassy headlands, fence

THE CURRANT APHID

The leaves of the red currants and, to a lesser extent, black currants and gooseberries are often curled in late spring to be badly curled and twisted, with blisters like or pocket-like recesses in the leaves containing large numbers of yellowish green aphids. The foliage of terminal growth is most seriously affected, and often becomes mottled with brilliant shades of yellow, orange, and red. The final result in many cases is a premature drop of such affected leaves, causing a drain on the vitality of the plant and consequent reduced yields.

The life-history of this species is largely a repetition of others which we have mentioned some time ago. The young hatch in our spring with the unfolding of the leaves from small black eggs situated on the twigs. These are the wingless "stem-mothers" which are followed by a second generation, also wingless females, which in turn produce a third generation mostly of winged-females, which appear about the middle of July. These migrate to motherwort and hedge nettle. Occasionally, however, it is said that a few wingless females remain on the plant, giving rise to successive generations of aphids upon the currant. With the approach of cold weather, the true males females are produced, the latter depositing the overwintering eggs.

The pest may be controlled by the use of either nicotine sprays or dusts. Nicotine sulphate in standard strength of 1 pint to 100 gals. to which 5 lbs. of soap first dissolved in water is added and applied as a heavy drench at high pressure in the sprayer. The largest leaves are from one half to one inch in diameter, gives a large degree of control. It may be necessary to apply another application after the blossoms have fallen. Nicotine dust containing as little as 2.5 % of nicotine sulphate (1% nicotine) and applied at the same time is also effective.

The careful pruning of the bushes and renders more easy of application the methods suggested in the foregoing.

RASPBERRY CANE BORER Owing to the more or less limited growth of raspberries in most parts of the Maritimes the number of complaints regarding insects are not numerous. The cane borer appears to be the most outstanding. The adult female of this in-

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colohes would suffer less after effects. Certain skin diseases and pit biting result from deficiency of Vitamin B in the fox diet.

Olle McNeill, former Prince Edward Islander, who has made a great success of fox farming in Keliher, Saskatchewan, is visiting in California and more particularly the vicinity of Hollywood, where he has interested some parties in his white-face foxes. A ranch just outside of Los Angeles has bought two pairs for breeding purposes. In a letter from him received a few days ago he states:—"I am positive it does not require cold weather to produce good fur. The underfur of the foxes I examined in British Columbia was as thick as it could grow, especially on Vancouver Island where the climate is very much the same as Prince Edward Island, perhaps not quite as severe. Fox food is about the same price."

It is unfortunate that while the price of silver fox pelts has declined between 20 and 30 per cent from last year's prices, the cost of fox feed is at least 10 per cent higher. It seems to the writer that a very concerted effort will have to be made by the ranchers to secure a cheaper source of supply. The average cost of the feed used in producing a pelt is between twelve and sixteen dollars. A reduction of 20 per cent in cost of feed would therefore mean between two and three dollars a pelt; not a great deal, perhaps, but sufficient to turn the scales between profit and loss. Our Department of Agriculture under the energetic leadership of the Honorable Mr. Dennis, has given us great encouragement and strengthened our morale in various ways such as the appointment of Mr. W. F. Burke and grants to fox shows, fox demonstrations, etc. Perhaps it will find some way of assisting us with our feed problems.

The offerings of silver fox pelts last week and this week—Hudson's Bay Company and C. M. Lampton & Co.—aggregated over \$2,000 with \$2 per cent sold on the former and about 70 per cent on the latter sale. Of these the Norwegian skins were sold in the proportion of about 60 per cent to 40 per cent Canadian. The reason the Norwegian skins moved more freely was because of their acceptance of the bids which in many cases were not sufficiently attractive to Canadian consignees. While this collection does not make the complete figures to make a definite check-up on the average price paid per pelt, yet we are confident it will not be more than \$25.00 net. Such a figure will leave no margin of profit for the Norwegian fox farmer and very little for the Canadian. As stated last week, however, there is this to be thankful for, that a good demand exists even though prices are not what we would like.

Dr. Leo Frank, who has been specializing in cross foxes produced from Alaska-Standard crossings, had some real beauties on show to a few friends some days ago prior to their being shipped to Lampton, Hutch & Company, New York 31st. One was what could be described as a silver-cross, that is, its back markings were very much like a bright clear silver but it had a distinct wide black cross on the neck and some reddish brown furring around the ears and neck. It was a large pelt with an extra good brush and white tip. Various estimates were made as to price, some going as high as \$75.00. Each pelt had some particular characteristic of a cross, different from the others, and as the Doctor explained, they were "samples" from which he hoped to obtain information that would guide him for future matings.

They were raised in the playground, a large enclosed space with plenty of spruce trees that give shade in summer and shelter in the fall from cold and rain. Unlike silvers there is no off-color problem and for that reason quite a number of breeders have edged a bit into the cross fox game. Just recently Raoul Raymond, Southampton, added a few good specimens of Alaska males to his ranch for experimental purposes.

There is every reason to believe that the world's supply of cross foxes will diminish in the same ratio as wild caught furs, therefore the demands of the future will have to be met by the rancher. By many ladies cross fox furs are highly esteemed and certainly when of the kind and quality which Dr. Frank showed us they are attractive.

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"fasterfat" PURE WHITE - FISH MEAL

MINERAL DEFICIENCY The deficiency of minerals in livestock is caused by— (1) Continuous cropping of the land without fertilizing it. (2) Leaching of the soil by rains. (3) The use of grain by-products for animal feeding. In addition to the deficiency of minerals, livestock now require larger quantities of minerals than they did in times past, because they— (1) Are bred and selected for early maturity. (2) Are forced for high production. (3) Are fed large quantities of cereal grains and grain by-products, which are low in minerals. This deficiency of minerals can be overcome by supplementing the grain ration with "Fasterfat" which contains approximately 20% of organic minerals, in the most easily digested and assimilated form. Start using "FASTERFAT" to-day. Guaranteed 70% protein. A. HORNE & CO. CHARLOTTETOWN

Harry Kirsh of Moncton, N.B. Fur Buyer is interested in buying 500 silver fox pelts. Send by express or parcel post and check will be remitted as soon as possible. Will hold them separate for six days.

The Russians, having the advantage of Kamchatka reds, have been experimenting in the production of crosses, but as their doings are kept very secret no one really knows what progress they have made. It would not be surprising though if they do produce some excellent specimens. On a Russian fox ranch one man looks after thirty females with a varying number of males used polygamously. Like the Norwegians from whom they have evidently copied the technique of ranching, they pay great attention to sanitation, and figure that the man with the thirty foxes and thirty pens to keep clean together with his other duties, has a busy life.

Some months ago we had notes on chinchilla ranching. As our readers know, this small animal has its habitat in South America and good quality chinchillas are very scarce indeed and difficult to raise. However, certain parties in the United States have fathomed the intricacies of the business and are selling live chinchillas for breeding purposes at figures now as high as \$2,000 per pair. Norway and Sweden have imported some and this year were successful in raising young. It is the intention of both countries to push mink farming and probably put the soft pedal on the expansion of fox farming. It is figured that at present prices of mink and silver fox—roughly the ratio average is as 24 to 14 per pelt—there is more money in mink farming because the equipment for raising mink is comparatively cheap, not averaging more than \$5.00 to \$10.00 per female, and the cost of food per pelt is about one-half.

For some reason or other mink farming did not go over very big in this country. We know now, that we made a mistake when we did not get in strong some five or more years ago. Whether or not it is too late the writer cannot say, certainly not if we can produce the good quality skins, but that is dependent on the selection of the very best quality breeding stock and their after care and feeding. Mink farming from what I can read of it, presents just as many difficulties for the rancher as does fox farming. They are subject to certain diseases, certain diet deficiencies have to be looked out for, and they go off-color very easily.

This is an important time in the fox ranch and care should be taken to have some variety in feed. Change your menu card around a little every few days. If possible, feed some smelts two or three mornings a week as an added tid-bit. Add some liver to your meat feed, from a quarter to a half ounce daily should be sufficient. During the mating season go fairly strong on horse meat, adding some fresh meat and tripe, or otherwise there is danger of the foxes getting a bit off their appetites. Keep the bowels laxative by

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