

A FORMER U. N. B. PROFESSOR WRITES OF THE ATLANTIC SALMON; WORLD'S GREATEST GAME FISH

(Continued From Page Two.) means the loss of perhaps a thousand to make them workable. The first, easiest, but most expensive, way is to restrict fishing almost to prohibition by private ownership. Only this means has preserved any fishing in most of Europe. Free fishing means no fishing in any old country. Much of the more accessible salmon waters of New Brunswick and Quebec are leased to clubs and private individuals. One must travel far to find free water where the fishing is any good.

Next to private monopoly, the easiest way to maintain fish or game either is to have good laws and enforce them. Nothing but propaganda will make the laws popular. Certain laws might be stiffened to help salmon fishing in particular, and fishing in general. I will suggest several measures that fish laws might include:

A fairly high fishing license should be charged, the proceeds to go to fish propagation.

Prohibition of fishing during the spawning season, and just before it. Study is necessary to find when fish do spawn, not when they are supposed to.

Prohibition of stream pollution from all sources injurious to fish.

Forcing proper fish-ways to be maintained around dams, with restricted fishing in that vicinity.

Limiting catch to a certain reasonable size.

Careful regulation of net fishing. This has been badly abused in New Brunswick.

Prohibition of night fishing in certain districts.

Prohibition of fishing with bait or troll. The fly is the only way to take game fish, unless we except the artificial bait for bass.

Prohibition of fishing at all times in certain small streams that feed larger ones, and where there are always many small trout and salmon that will bite anything you throw them.

The above suggestions may be too severe in certain places, but all have certain merits. Some common fish laws (I am referring to the five-inch or six-inch minimum for trout, and other minimum sizes) are not especially effective. No minimum length law could apply to salmon, for no one wants a parr or a smolt. Neither do I favor the repeal of the six-inch trout law in New York; but a five-inch trout amounts to very little while a fourteen-inch female trout in August

zens of salmon rivers. They, too, are migratory but are the opposite of salmon in that they live much of their lives in fresh water and go to sea in the late fall, and salmon eggs are very dainty eat fodder. I need not go into further details, but it is well known that ghastly white suckers, sickening goggle-eyed chubs, crawfish, large insects, and a host of other enemies are taken up and down that stream by their natural instincts, and they gobble spawn at any stage of its development and suck in yolk-bellied fry in the spring. Then drought, ice and log drives, kingfishers and fish ducks, all take their toll of the larger fry. I doubt if a dozen of the ten thousand naturally spawned eggs ever reach the sea. Of course, that dozen would be very smart little fish and the nine thousand artificially raised fish would have many unfit ones. But from available data, I ask the reader to take my word that Man can bring a lot more salmon back to the river of their birth than can the well-intentioned old salmon without Man's help.

I will skip over the cultural details of the salmon. It is sufficient to add that the old fish are trapped as they go up river, retained in pens until they are "ripe," then spawned by hand and let go. The eggs are hatched, the young fry planted, and that's the end of it as far as artificial culture goes. Only the work costs good money and requires simple, but specialized, skill. There must be careful supervision as well. Fish culture is a trade. Ichthyology is not only a science, but its practical application is a profession. Young salmon are very easy fish to raise. They are not as interesting as little trout but they stand warm water very well. I have kept landlocked salmon in troughs that went up to 83 degrees F. for days at a time without apparent injury. I have had trout get sick at 71 degrees and die like flies at 75 or 76 degrees. And this in spite of plenty of water, few fish in a trough, salting to kill fungus, careful feeding, and all the wiles of fish culture to make them stand warm water!

WHAT FOR?

The pretty kitty yields her fur. The bunny rabbit's flayed. And all forsooth to garnish her Who will be well arrayed.

But kittycat and rabbit hide. Their names are seldom told. Since when they're all dressed up and dyed

"Are you prejudiced, sir?"
"Yes, your honor the plaintiff sold me oil stock."

RAISING MUSKRATS IN BRITISH COLUMBIA TO MEET THE BIG DEMAND FOR HUDSON SEAL

(Financial Post.)

British Columbia, with an annual revenue from raw furs already amounting to more than \$3,000,000, expects to cash in on a much larger scale in the near future as a result of the successful development of the fur farming phase of the industry.

Fifteen years ago, when the Canadian Government joined with Japan, Russia and the United States in an effort to curb the unrestricted slaughter of seals in the North Pacific and signed the pelagic sealing treaty a loud protest was raised that Canada was proceeding to voluntarily kill the fur trade of Western Canada. Since that time, however, enforcement of the treaty has made it necessary to readjust conditions entirely and this has been done with comparatively little effect on the financial returns of the fur industry. In fact, with the fur farms contributing their annually increasing horde of pelts, it is obvious that the value of the annual production will soon soar to a level hardly guessed at in the good old sealing days.

No one worries today about the scarcity of sealskin; first, because there is no actual scarcity and, secondly, because the substitutes for the real thing have been found more popular than the genuine.

Rats For Seals.

The big market demand for sealskin in the chief trading centres is for the commodity known as "Hudson seal." This is a glossy, black fur not so durable perhaps as the sealskin that was sought in the picturesque schooners of more than a decade ago, but much less expensive.

And "Hudson seal" is really not seal at all, but muskrat. The supply is not obtained on the desolate, all but inaccessible isles in the North Pacific, but from the marshes of central British Columbia, and the advent of the fur farm has facilitated the production of this fur tremendously.

For some years the muskrat has been an important item in British Columbia's fur production, but until the last few years it has been the chance victim of the trapper. The number of "Hudson seal" pelts produced in a season varied with the luck of the trapper. Now, however, it is systematized and reduced to a fairly exact science.

Canada's largest muskrat farm is now being established at Swan Lake, about forty miles west of Quesnel, in central British Columbia. This farm consists of an area of swampland, lake and woods totalling approximately 7,000 acres. A large part of this has been inclosed by wire fence to keep out predatory animals and around its edge a constant vigil is maintained by mounted guards, who set traps for owls and other vermin and mend the breakages caused by marauding moose, bear and other big game. There are said to be about 4,000 muskrats on the farm now, and it is at present in process of being stocked, weekly disbursements to trappers, amounting to \$1,000 giving some idea of the extent of the purchases of live animals. It is calculated that the farm will eventually have an annual output of 50,000 pelts.

Fur Farming Grows.

Almost every species of fur-bearing animal known to Canada is trapped in British Columbia, and while the muskrat, beaver and fox are so far the only animals that have been "farmed" to any considerable extent, it is expected that others will be raised on a similar basis later on.

There is still sufficient wild land, however, to ensure an enormous supply of fur every year, whether or not the farm idea advances. All through the interior ranchers add to their yearly income by trapping operations during the winter, and in more remote places scores of men earn their entire livelihood from following the trap lines.

The provincial government has pursued a definite policy of conservation in respect to fur animals and the whole system was reorganized comparatively recently when members of the provincial police force were automatically appointed game wardens. Close seasons have frequently been established in order to prevent the threatened depletion of certain species. Operations against the beaver in the Cariboo district four years ago were so extensive that a complete ban on beaver trapping was declared for a period of years, and only recently has the stock shown a tendency to regain its former strength.

Vancouver Market.

Establishment of a certain fur market at Vancouver has been urged by business interests who see no reason why the trade should be centered in Seattle. In the old days Victoria was the hub of the north Pacific's fur industry, but the island city lost this

position when the transcontinental railroads began to exert their influence, but instead of Vancouver obtaining the bulk of the business it shifted south of the line, notwithstanding the fact that an enormous proportion of the pelts handled originate in Canadian territory. Volume of sales is the determining factor, and Vancouver interests hope by building up sentiment among traders and trappers in favor of their project to swing the trade pendulum back to Canadian soil, where it belongs.

HIS VALET IS A HERO TO LORD CURZON

London, Nov. 6.—"No master is a hero to his valet," may be true, but at least one valet in history has become a hero to his master, it is revealed in the reminiscences, recently published here, of Lord Curzon, for many years Viceroy of India.

This valet, Harris, was discovered in London by a newspaperman who informed him how highly his former master esteemed him, and what a prominent place he occupied in Lord Curzon's book. Harris, now serving another nobleman, was surprised by the fame suddenly thrust upon him.

"I had no idea Lord Curzon had taken so much notice of incidents," he said, referring to mention made of him in the book. "I think I may say I was looked upon as his friend, and I always accompanied him as his sole personal servant."

Harris, being of remarkable likeness to his master, sometimes impersonated Lord Curzon. Thus he saved Lord Curzon considerable trouble when the viceroy did not want to go through arduous official receptions. Once Harris and Lady Curzon's maid posed as Lord and Lady Curzon and got a salute from an Indian princeling.

TRAVELS 4,000 MILES TO FIND HE'S SWINDLED

Chicago, Nov. 10.—Michael Kayat, 45 years old, retired merchant of Melbourne, Australia traveled from Paris to Chicago to collect \$12,500 only to learn that he had been swindled.

Six weeks ago while playing the French board of trade with one "George P. Morgan," who was represented by two other friendly Americans as "one of the financial Morgans of New York," Kayat told the police he lost \$12,500 on a tip given him by Morgan. "Mr. Morgan" was so sorry the tip failed that he told Kayat to meet him in a Chicago hotel Nov. 1 and he would refund the money. At the detective bureau last night, Kayat thought he found pictures of the "Mr. Morgan" and his two friends in the rogues gallery.

AN HEIRESS IS PROMOTED IN CHICAGO

Chicago, Nov. 9.—Jane Morton, Chicago and Lake Forest, heiress to more millions than a dozen girls could spend, is making good in the automobile business in what her fellow-salesmen call a big way.

The Chicago factory branch of a motor car company has announced her promotion from saleswoman to manager of the customs body department, and her income in that post is said to promise about \$50,000 a year.

Jane, after graduating from a girls' school at Boston, began selling motor cars, and her friends say her commissions have averaged \$100 a day. She also has an interest in an antique shop. She is the daughter of Mark Morton, salt and sugar magnate, and her family is linked by marriage to the packer families of Cudahy and Swift.

Townsend Ackerman is in Winter quarters at Saugerties, N. Y.

Will Caton is reported to have signed as 1927 trainer for Kolameka Farms. A half-mile track is to be added to A. T. Cole's estate near Augusta, Ga.

Could Not Sleep Heart and Nerves Were So Bad

Mr. Geo. Meek, Windsor, Ont., writes:—"I suffered with my heart and nerves and could not sleep at night for noises in my head. I managed to keep at my work somehow, until I began to have dizzy spells which got so bad I could not go to my work. I was afraid to go out any place, for very often I would stagger on my feet, and everything in front of me would turn black and fade away. While I was home sick a friend told me to take

I got four boxes and by the time I had used them the pains and noises in my head ceased and I was able to get a good night's rest. Although that was six years ago I have never been troubled with that complaint again."

*Price 50c. a box at all dealers, or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

FIRE ALARM LOCATION IN THE CITY

- 6 Argyle and York Sts.
- 7 Victoria Hospital.
- 8 Children's Aid Home.
- 12 Westmorland and Aberdeen Sts.
- 13 Northumberland and Saunders Sts.
- 14 Brunswick and Smythe Sts.
- 15 Charlotte and Smythe Sts.
- 16 George and Northumberland Sts.
- 17 King and Northumberland Sts.
- 21 Queen and York Sts.
- 23 York and George Sts.
- 24 Queen and Westmorland Sts.
- 25 Brunswick and Westmorland Sts.
- 26 Charlotte and Westmorland Sts.
- 27 King and York Sts.
- 28 Saunders and York Sts.
- 31 Queen and Regent Sts.
- 32 Needham and Regent Sts.
- 34 Queen and Carleton Sts.
- 35 Brunswick and Carleton Sts.
- 36 Charlotte and Carleton Sts.
- 37 George and Regent Sts.
- 38 King and Regent Sts.
- 43 St. John and Aberdeen Sts.
- 44 Queen and St. John Sts.
- 45 Brunswick and St. John Sts.
- 46 Charlotte and St. John Sts.
- 51 King and Church Sts.
- 52 George and Church Sts.
- 53 Union and Church Sts.
- 54 Shore St. and University Ave.
- 55 Brunswick St. and University Ave.
- 56 Lansdowne St. and Waterloo Row.
- 67 Grey St. and University Ave.
- 112 Smythe and Aberdeen Sts.
- 113 Argyle and Northumberland Sts.

The amount of satisfaction and pride you take out of your clothes is the important point
—Beau Brummell—

You will take 100 p. c. satisfaction and pride out of wearing the garments we tailor for you because our handiwork is created especially for you, and our suits blend with your personality.
"Tailors of Quality"
Walker Bros., Ltd.
TAILORS
365 QUEEN STREET

A. H. PARSONS

PHONE 147-32 332 SMYTHE ST
FREDERICTON, N. B.
PAPERHANGING, WHITEWASHING
GRAINING, VARNISHING, and
ENAMEL WORK.
ESTIMATES FREE.
OUTDOOR PAINTING A SPECIALTY

THE DAILY MAIL

Is on Sale at the following places of business in the city:
O. H. OROWLEY, 612 Queen Street.
MISS QUINN, 147 Westmorland Street.
ALONZO STAPLES, 100 York Street.
A. J. HANLON, 83 Regent Street.
W. GRIEVES, Cor. Regent and King Streets.
RAY BARKER, Cor. Carleton and King Streets.
WESLEY ERB, 266 York Street.

A LITTLE THING

THE power called habit is a little thing * * * *
but it can pull your eyes open at a certain hour every morning, determine whether you dress the right or left foot first, drop a fixed amount of sugar into your breakfast coffee—free your mind for thoughts that demand actual choice.

The little habit of glancing over these advertising columns daily, checking this and that which appeal to you, frees your mind from any guesswork about the merits of a product; helps you choose wisely when you buy. If you are familiar with newspaper advertisements, you can discriminate merits, weigh one product against another, these truths against those. And the habit of buying only advertised goods takes the hazard out of shopping; puts in a good, sturdy sure.

Start a Friendly Little Habit That Will Pay.

Read the Advertisements in These
Columns today.