BIG JULY SALE!

Our First Summer Sale will run all the month of July. This being our first Summer Sale, we intend giving the

Greatest Bargains

ever shown in this city. Everything is reduced in price. We are not marking down a few special lines, but everything is marked down to make room for our Fall stock. As we cannot mention all our goods, we give as an example:—

Blouses. Reg. $1.00. Sale Price	80c.
Ready-to-wear Sun Hats. Reg. 80c. Sale Price	40c.
Child's Straws. Now	25c. to 80c.
Women's Hose. Reg. 50c. Sale Price	42c.
Women's Hose. Reg. 40c. Sale Price	33c.
Women's Hose. Reg. 30c. Sale Price	25c.
Men's Straw Hats. Reg. $1.00. Sale Price	80c.
Men's Shirts. Now	40c. to $1.00
Men's Ties. Reg. 60c. Sale Price	50c.
Men's Ties. Reg. 50c. Sale Price	40c.
Men's Ties. Reg. 40c. Sale Price	30c.
Cotton Delaines, Ginghams, Muslins. Reg. 14c. Sale Price	12c.
Reg. 23c. Sale Price	20c.
Reg. 20c. Sale Price	17c.
Bundles Tape, containing 12 pieces, assorted	7c.
Bundles of 100 Steel Safety Pins	10c.

Flettes, Shirtings, Dress Goods, Ribbons, Gloves, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps—all marked down.

COME and SEE US.

THE NATIONAL STORES

GREAVES & SONS, Ltd.

Fox Farming.

Editor Evening Telegram.

Dear Sir,—I should like to direct the attention of the Farmers, Fishermen, Trappers and other residents of Newfoundland and Labrador to the great possibilities and profit of Fox-rearing, or as is is called in the neighboring provinces, **Fox Ranching.** No country is so well situated geographically for the rearing of the very finest pelts. In no other country is the food to be had so cheaply, fish offal in summer, and whale meat stored for winter use, along with scraps from the table. A quarter of a pound of any kind of offal meat—per day—is ample to keep one fox in good health. The building of the ranch need not cost a ten dollar bill, besides which, nearly every fisherman or farmer in this country has a spare bit of ground on which nothing will grow, but would make an ideal spot (provided it is dry) on which to build. One pair of foxes could be reared on a space of 8 x 20 feet or even smaller, and the cost of feed is given by some of those already in the business, at one cent per day. In this country it would be even less. The animals require little or no looking after, in fact the less they are disturbed the more likely they are to breed, and as a matter of fact only one man is allowed to go into the ranch, and that only to clean up and feed them.

Nothing is more easily prepared than the den in which the fox sleeps. The most approved plan is to have a barrel laid on its side with a hole cut in the head as for a dog kennel. A box is then nailed over the hole and a small entrance cut in the side of the box. This is done so that no light will get into the den, as well as to keep out currents of cold air, and to make the den as nearly like their own dens when in the wild state as possible. Two boxes placed together with the entrance built in the above manner will do as well (provided they are waterproof). Any smart boy could build a ranch in a week and run it on his own account.

The beginner should start with a single pair—say in an enclosure 8 x 20 feet. That would require 56 feet of 2-inch wire netting, sunk in the ground for about 18 inches to prevent the foxes from digging out. The upper edge of the wire netting should be then turned in over the space intended for the fox run, to prevent the animals from climbing over, for they are very good climbers.

Compared with the rearing of a hog, the cost and trouble would be, of course, very much less, and, in favor of the foxes, and the resulting profit in two years would be infinitely greater. Suppose only red foxes were taken to start with, the first year, the rancher would be sure of at least five pups, and the skins at the end of the year would be worth from 6 to 8 dollars, which would net him, say $40; but if he sold them for ranching (alive) he would get at least (if all the pups were reds) from $250 to $300 which would buy more perk for him than he could rear in ten years, on the same space of ground. I think I hear you say, "you must catch them first." Well, that is so, but the thing is done much easier than you think, and the fact is that foxes are much more plentiful, even around St. John's than is generally known. The only plan for catching them on this side of the Island is by cruel gin or snap trap, the teeth of which in many cases break the bones of the foot, and when that is not the case, and they are left in the trap over night, when the weather is frosty, the pressure of the trap stops the circulation of the blood, and the foot frostburns, with the result that gangrene sets in and if the foot is not taken off at once the animal dies. In the Straits of Belle Isle and some of the settlements on the Nfld. side of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, the trappers have a better plan which does not in the least injure the animals, viz., when the snow is soft, or after a light snow-fall, the hunter puts on his snow-shoes and starts out over the ground that he has reason to believe contains foxes, or as he will tell you, they use. He may or may not take a gun, but he does take some means of making a noise. Two pieces of board beaten together or a few pistol shots fired at intervals along the trail that the fox has taken, will drive him to shelter in the first hole, snow-drift, root of a tree or often under the side of an overhanging rock. The tracks show plainly where to look for him, and if the hole is not very deep, they lift him out by the tail and drop him into a bag. If, however, he gets into a corner that he can jump about in, they have a forked stick which they use to hold down his head while they can safely get him by the tail. When cornered they seldom or never attempt to escape.

The Quebec Government has issued a pamphlet with cuts showing how to build the ranch, how to put up the outside fence of board, the inside fence of wire and the dens. It gives full directions as to feeding, cleaning the pens and all attendance, how to pair the animals and at what time; treatment if not in good health; in fact with the pamphlet in the hands of a fairly intelligent young fellow, he could start out on his own account and successfully ranch foxes. The pamphlet goes into the thing so fully that it is hard to think of any other information needed.

I am sure that if a considerable number of our people would go into the business in their spare time, when there is little or no other work to do, which would pay them; that in a very few years we would have a well-off and wealthy lot of people who now have to work hard for the most of the year, to make enough to feed and clothe their families. These are the people who are now taking up the work in Ontario and in Northern Quebec. Prince Edward Island people have to pay very large prices even for common foxes as they have no foxes in a wild state, on the Island, and have to import or buy at large prices from ranchers. Many valuable foxes have been shipped from Newfoundland, having been sold to agents and others for one-fourth of their true value. If our own people could be induced to go into ranching themselves, they could keep their old stock to breed from, and sell the cubs at fancy prices, for breeding purposes. Silver and Black foxes are selling now at from two to ten thousand dollars each. Only two weeks ago eleven pairs of Black and Silver foxes were sold to a Halifax firm for $300,000 (three hundred thousand dollars), the seller holding an interest in the foxes sold. He (the seller) still holds his own ranch with a number of valuable foxes which he has refused to sell at any price, he having so much confidence in the future of the business. That man went into two young foxes, and now he counts his fortune in millions.

There is really no reason why any of our young fishermen could not become well off by engaging, in his spare time, fox catching, that is, of course, if taken in the open season, when the snow is on the ground, and at a time when, if the foxes should perish the skins would bring in money sufficient to pay him for his time.

Catching these animals in the close season when the cubs are young, by digging, smoking or trapping them in and about their dens, would be really killing the goose to get the golden eggs, and would clean the country out of foxes in a year or two at most. It is pretty well known that the fur trade of Newfoundland alone puts more money in the pockets of the poor man than the seal-fishery, and if properly practiced, and no out-of-season skins sent to market, the amount could easily be more than doubled. Add to that, at the price now ruling for live foxes of all colors, and the large prices that are offered for Otter, Mink, Martin, Lynx, Muskrat for breeding purposes, and you have unlimited possibilities, as to the ranching of those animals by our own people. Foreigners coming here to do ranching only required a few men, and the money made out of the venture, would all go out of the country to enrich the stranger, without benefitting the people of the country in any way. The fact is that strangers coming in here to ranch foxes would really become competitors of our own small fox ranchers who are in as good a position to do the work for themselves as to do it for outside companies, with the added satisfaction of reaping the fancy prices themselves.

Very many valuable animals have been shipped out of the country in the last two years. Many of those were sold by fishermen who knew nothing of the value of live foxes, and who sold them for double the value of the skin or pelt, which in all cases, would really mean that they sold for less than quarter their real value. I think that it is a great pity that the public should not be given the information as to the value of the animals, and shown how easily they can be reared in captivity. I am sure that if the information was published in such a way as the Quebec Government has done it, our people would be quick to take advantage of it, and with great profit to themselves.

INTERESTED.

July 4, '13.

Stafford's PHORATONE COUGH MIXTURE cures a cough in quick time. Try a bottle. A large bottle for 25 cents; postage, 5 cents extra.

june30,tf

Sunday Services.

Cathedral of St. John the Baptist.—Holy Communion every Sunday at 8 a.m.; also on the first Sunday of the month at 7 and 8 a.m.; and 12 noon. Other services at 11 a.m., and 6.30 p.m.

C. E. Cathedral.—Anthem: How lovely is Thy dwelling place, Brahms. How lovely is Thy dwelling place, O Lord of Hosts! For my soul, it longeth, yea fainteth for the courts of the Lord; my soul and body crieth out, yea for the living God. O blest are they that dwell within Thy house, they praise Thy name ever more.

Saints' Days— Holy Communion, 8 a.m.; Matins, 11 a.m.; Evensong, 5.30 p.m.

Other Days—Matins, 8 a.m.; Evensong, 5.30 p.m.; (Fridays, 7.30 p.m., with sermon.)

Public Catechizing—Every Sunday in the month at 3.30 p.m.

St Michael's Mission Church, Casey Street.—Holy Communion at 8 and 12 on the 3rd Sunday of the month, and 8 on other Sundays. Other services, 11 a.m. and 6.30 p.m.

Catechizing—Second Sunday of the month, 3.30 p.m.

Sunday Schools—Cathedral, at 2.45 p.m. Mission Church at 2.45 p.m.

Cathedral Men's Bible Class, in the Synod Building every Sunday at 3 p. m. All men invited to attend.

St. Mary's Church.—Matins at 11; Evensong at 6.30.

Brookfield School-Chapel — Evensong at 3 p.m. Sunday School at 4 p. m.

St. Thomas's—Holy Communion on the third Sunday in each month, at noon; every other Sunday at 8 a.m. Morning Prayer at 11 a.m. Evening services at 3.45 and 6.30 p.m. Daily Morning Prayer at 8 a.m.; every Friday evening at 7.30, prayer and sermon. Holy Baptism ever Sunday at 3.45 p.m. Public catechizing third Sunday in each month at 3.30 p.m.

Christ Church (Quidi Vidi) — Holy Communion second Sunday, alternate months at 8 a.m. Evening Prayer third Sunday in each month, at 7 p. m.; other Sundays at 3.30 p.m.

Virginia School-Chapel — Evening prayer every Sunday at 3.30 p.m. Public Catechizing third Sunday in each month.

Sunday Schools—At Parish Church at 2.45 p.m.; at Christ Church, Quidi Vidi, at 2.30 p.m.; at Virginia School Chapel, 2.30 p.m.

Gower Street—11, Rev. S. Williams; 6.30, Rev. Dr. J. G. Moore.

George Street—11, Rev. C. A. Whitemarsh, M.A., B.D.; 6.30, Rev. S. Williams.

Cochrane Street—11, Rev. F. R. Matthews; 6.30, Rev. C. A. Whitemarsh, M.A., B.D.

Wesley—11 a.m., Rev. Dr. J. G. Moore; 6.30, Rev. James Wilson, President of Conference.

Adventist Church, Cookstown Rd.—Regular Service, 6.30 p.m., Sunday and Saturday at 3 p.m.

Oddfellow's Hall—2.45 p.m., Evangelistic Service.

Salvation Army—S. A. Citadel, New Gower Street, 7 a.m., 11 a.m., 3 p.m., and 7 p.m.; S. A. Hall, Livingstone Street—7 a.m., 11 a.m., 3 p.m., and 7 p.m.; S. A. Hall, George St.—7 a.m.; 11 a.m., 3 p.m., and 7 p.m.

Evangelical Church, Hutchings St.—Services on Sundays at 11 and 2.30 and 7 p.m.; also on Wednesday's and Friday evenings at 8 o'clock. All are welcome.

Bethesda Mission—193 New Gower Street, Sunday services at 3 p.m., and 7 p.m. Service every week day evening, excepting Saturday, commencing at 8 o'clock.

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53 Y

This date brings us back 1860, a year memorable in of Newfoundland for the first visit paid to this country by Majesty King Edward VII., then Prince of Wales. Wh ment that visit created throu whole community! With w expectation we waited for th of the Prince, and how deter were to give His Royal Hi right royal welcome when come.

A week before the expect of the Prince the populati John's was increased fifty p visitors from the outports, to town to see the Prince. time that he would arrive not, for there was then n cable whereby we might h the Prince left England, and no Marconi telegrams to let how he was getting on on th and at what time he was dra to Newfoundland. We had road, no coastal steamboats, tric tram cars, no motor car ther us with dust and contan air with stinking gasolene Communication with St. John could only be had from place on the Peninsula of Avalon ception Bay, and on the sou Trinity Bay. And this trave to be done either on foot, back, in carts, or in two-whe or square-bodied open cabs.

Throughout all the rest of communication with the cap be made by water alone, and in sailing craft. In 1860 steamers were owned sailin foundland. One was a sma wheel tug-boat called the "H et," employed in towing craft out of St. John's harbour, was a small screw boat of tons' burthen, called the "E borne," which plied on the Conception Bay carrying m passengers to and from Harb Carbonear, Brigus, Port de G Roberts and Portugal Cove.

The "Nellie" was an old had long before she became perty done the best work capable of doing. Under a of steam she could cover f in a single hour But to m extraordinary exertion she w pelled every now and again to "take a spell," as the f say, and to smoke her pipe, was a great smoker. While no persuasion on the part of seductive engineer could induc "move on."

The last trip I made in the was on August 24th, 1866. was bright with sunshine a water smooth; we had a ligh from the W. S. W. We left th at Harbor Grace at nine a.m and having cleared the harbo ed straight for Portugal Cove. 18 miles. When about two m in the Bay the "Nellie" had a smoke for about 20 minutes. another for about half an hou we were off Lance Cove, Bell and a third for about ten when we were within a quart mile of the public wharf at P Cove. Nevertheless we arrived said wharf at two o'clock p.m ing, to the surprise of everybo ered the 18 miles in just five Coughlan with the mail coach a was not there to meet us. though the time of our departu been duly telegraphed to St. yet Coughlan never dreamt reaching Portugal Cove before at the earliest. If we had bee later than that in the time of rival nobody would have bee surprised thereat. At four Coughlan arrived at the Co took us therefrom to St. John's one hour. In 1867 the old was replaced on the Conceptio service by an entirely new b steamer "Lizzie," which did he well. In due time the "Lizzi superceded by a smart boat, "Lady Glover." Late in the of 1869 the "Nellie," having an overhauling and repair, w to St. Anthony to engage th in the following March in th fishery. She sailed for the but did not return therefro quietly sat down to take her fi

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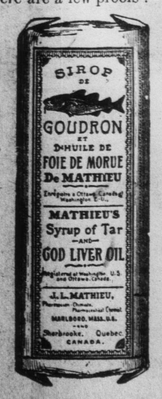

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