

Parrot Tulips For Brilliancy

Parrot tulips are old-fashioned tulips that always attract attention by the brilliancy of their coloring, their huge size, and the peculiar manner in which their long petals are fringed and slashed.

The tulip species, those found in the wild which have not been hybridized as have the garden tulips, are now claiming deserved attention from the beauty of their colors and the graceful manner of their growth.

FEEDER PURCHASES

Outlet for Feeder Stock from Drought Stricken Areas

To encourage the winter feeding of young cattle and lambs in those districts where feed is plentiful, and to provide an outlet for stock of proper feeding type from the drought stricken areas in the Western Provinces, The Hon. Robert Weir, Dominion Minister of Agriculture, has announced the renewal of the feeder purchase policy which was in effect from 1924 to 1932.

Under this policy, which is effective to December 31, 1934, the Dominion Department of Agriculture will pay one-way transportation and reasonable travelling expenses to farmers going from any part of Canada to the Prairie Provinces to purchase feeder cattle or lambs to return to their farms for feeding.

In Eastern Canada, information, expense forms, etc., may be obtained from the nearest Dominion Live Stock Branch representative at the stockyard visited, or from the Assistant Commissioner, Dominion Live Stock Branch, Ottawa, in the case of British Columbia, information and the necessary expense forms should be obtained from the representative of the Dominion Live Stock Branch, Box 267, Victoria, B.C.

Mourning Doves

THEIR HABITS AND MIGRATION BY JACK MINER

Among my earliest recollections of dear mother is how she would gather us kiddies about her and try to teach us how to distinguish the different birds. Yes it was easy to tell the Red Headed Woodpecker from the Black Bird and so forth, but to tell the Wild Pigeon from the Dove was a different problem as both were the same color and build.

How Soon Does a Young Bird Recognize a Friend?

A dove built very low beside one of my pine needle paths. As soon as the two could raise their heads I would stop and speak to them. This happened two or three times a day for nearly a week, but one morning I reached to catch them and to my surprise one flew out. I watched through the overgrowth and thought it had alighted near the edge of the big goose pond. So after banding it I went to catch the other, but it was not there and as I looked up I saw a sand piper paddling about among the reeds on the pond. A second glance and I saw that the piper was the little dove out fully fifty feet from the shore. Oh! what will I do? By the time I got to the house and return with rubber boots the dove was drowned. I at once set down and started to pull off my shoes. I will wade out and get him, but as I looked up the second time, and this innocent little bird, I saw it was his friend for he started flopping and swimming towards me. I sat still and he landed within ten feet of me his wet wings drooped he looked and staggered on the bank the best he could. I put both my warm hands about his neck and held him off and then held my hands over the two in the nest and finally went away. Returning in about ten minutes, but Mother had been to the pond and returned with her warm breast over the two but owing to my excitement I had forgotten to band him, but I went back the next day and neither baby dove flinched, but allowed me to catch and band, the one that had flown away.

... Doves Multiply Fast

Doves return here in March and start nesting in early April they nest from three to five times. Lay two pure white eggs that hatch in thirteen days. To hatch and protect their first egg from their egg eating enemies, the old dove usually sits on it and lays another egg the next day, consequently one of these twins is twenty-four hours the oldest. I have known them to fly in ten days, but usually from twelve to fifteen.

Banding Baby Doves

Last year I banded about five hundred and eighty baby doves. Sixty seven of them were reported shot by sportsmen in Georgia, Alabama and Florida reporting forty three of the sixty seven. But the first one reported was killed near Kingsville, Texas on September 27th and there were about young doves in the nests here at that date.

Doves Are Gradually Coming Farther North

The pigeon's real home was the Virgin Forests, but the dove followed the farmer. I have seen odd ones in the southern part of our Prairie Provinces, but range to me I have not seen one in Nova Scotia, or New Brunswick. Three years ago I saw a bunch on that nice bit of farming country near Lion's Head in the Bruce Peninsula. I have seen them on Manitoulin Island and this year I saw a pair near Huntsville, Ontario. I have all reasons to believe that the younger generations are going to see them as far north as James Bay. I closing wish to say the Mourning Dove is one of the best birds we have on the farm. He eats and digests more weed seeds, for the insignificant amount of grain he eats than any other bird in America. Last year a young dove flew against the service wires near my home. I sent its stomach to be analysed. The following is the report. This dove's stomach was not one quarter full. If a person tells you that one adult young dove can digest ten thousand small germinatable weed seeds in a day you can believe it.

Professor L.L. Snyder of the Royal Ontario Museum, Toronto, examined one dove's crop and gullet which contained: 8,553 seeds of the Three-Seeded Mercury, 30 seeds of Ragweed and 3 small gruels, and by weight the gizzard contained the same amount.

Professor M.S. Ferguson, of the University of Western Ontario, examined one we sent him which contained the following: 1,864 Green Fox-Tail seeds, 40 Yellow Fox-Tail seeds and 3 grains of wheat.



"Did You Ever See Such a Skin" Quoth He, "Such Beauty, Such Size, Such Shine."

"And a Prize Likewise In a Woman's Eyes is a Peerless Black Fox Skin."

When Robert Service wrote the poem from which the above are quotations, the breeding of Silver Black Foxes was practically all confined to this Province. Today the industry is world wide, but Prince Edward Island still holds the honor of producing the finest pelts, that honor we must zealously foster and guard and the way to do it is by encouraging our Silver Fox breeders to improve their herds. Silver Fox shows are one of the best means for improvement.

COMPARE YOUR NEIGHBORS FOXES WITH YOUR OWN AT CHARLOTTETOWN, NOVEMBER 5th to 9th

This Show will give breeders of registered stock an opportunity to participate in one of the greatest Silver Fox Exhibitions ever held.

Accommodation is already provided for over 500 foxes and this can easily be extended to include many more.

17 - CHAMPIONSHIP TROPHIES - 17

A most magnificent collection of silverware which will be placed on display one week prior to the Exhibition. Prizes varying from 4 to 10 according to number of entries in each class.

OVER \$2,000.00 IN CASH AWARDS

6 SECTIONS divided into 36 CLASSES, also CHAMPIONSHIP CLASSES, HERD CLASSES and MATCHED PAIRS.

First prize \$12.00 in each Class with correspondingly good awards for places.

Fox Breeders Banquet, Tuesday Evening Nov. 6th

140 guests including men prominent in the political, civic, industrial and fox life of the Province will sit down to a splendid banquet at the Canadian National Hotel, Charlottetown.

Short, snappy speeches followed by our entertainers in unique and mirth provoking entertainment. The banquet of the season.

Catalogue Containing Full Information Is Now Being Made Ready And Will Be Issued Shortly.

This booklet will give full details regarding the Show. Send for it and study carefully. Entries close November 3rd. The most fascinating Silver Fox Show of all time. Everyone interested in Silver Foxes should be there either as a spectator or exhibitor.

F. G. KENNEDY, President.

WALTER SHAW, Secretary.

THE SILVER FOX EXHIBITORS ASSOCIATION OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

TIMELY NOTES

(Continued from page 12)

should be able to prevent a recurrence of that tragic episode. Any Silver Fox farmer or any citizen who knows of a case of dog distemper or anything resembling dog distemper should immediately pass the word along to the Health of Animals Branch, Charlottetown, or to the Canadian National Silver Fox Breeders' Association, Summerside, who we understand will cooperate to the fullest extent in endeavoring to keep this area and for that matter all others in Canada, free from this scourge.

A very interesting article appears in the Fur Trade Journal of Canada, October, 1934, on temperature changes with reference to their effects on meat. Those of our ranchers who take that Journal should read it very carefully as there is a lot of information contained in it.

The Inspectors were tattooing a litter of foxes on Thursday. Two of them were long rangy pups with nice bright backs and great big brushes and tips. We said to them, "Wouldn't they have been immense in the days when the Norwegians came here, they would have chased those two chaps all around the ranch to have a look at them." The high line as far as sales to Norway was concerned was in the fall of 1925 when a special steamer was chartered which left Halifax with a cargo of foxes of an estimated value of \$400,000. We all liked the money then and we really did not think that the Norwegians would ever be much of a competitor, but his Nordic blood of which we possess a considerable portion in-

herited from Norwegian ancestors) and sound thinking, overcame handicaps with regard to limited fresh feed supply and today Norway has a production of over 100,000 pelts annually and is a real factor in the European market. They have been placing their product on the market in a more or less off-color state, probably due to very heavy feeding of fish, but this is not true of all Norwegian Silver Fox skins. Many of them are as clear as our own and bring top prices at London and Paris.

We were presented the other day with a copy of the "Year Book of Prince Edward Island" printed in 1916. It contains a lot of information, including the names of the soldiers who had gone overseas up to that date from Prince Edward Island. Then there is a list of all the incorporated Silver Fox companies starting with the Abegweit and ending with the Woodstock. The total capitalization was \$36,942,290 and that did not take into account several fox companies in this province. They represented \$4,249,000.

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However, when they were formed the average price per pair of foxes was in these companies would be about \$20,000 so that that total of \$40,000,000 would only represent about 4,000 foxes, but of course these figures do not take into account the large number of foxes that were in the hands of individuals. In the average company of 2,000 more, making a total fox population in this province at the beginning of 1915 of approximately 6,000 or 3,000 pairs. Today we estimate that there are 35,000 pairs which have produced about 80,000 pups this season. Averaging pups and parents at \$80.00 apiece, because breeders are worth more than pelt prices, the total fox population of this province today is worth about \$12,000,000.

NORTH BAY BABY MAY GET RECORD

NORTH BAY, Ont., Oct. 18.—In 14-months-old Lorraine Benard, North Bay believes it has a contender for the title of world's heaviest baby.

McNeil Simons, 12-months-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Simons, of Warwick parish, Bermuda, weighing 32 pounds, is reported a serious rival to 42-pound James Cockersham, of Baltimore, Md., who is 20 months old. The North Bay entry is counted on to beat both of them.

The chubby daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Benard tipped the 39-pound mark when only nine months old. She will be weighed again soon and is expected to rival the 42-pound contestant.



Attention, Fox Rancher!

"Let's Speak of Pelts"

Prepare your foxes for pelting season by liberal feeding of IMPERIAL FOX BISCUITS. No fox food can surpass them in promoting growth of superior thick-skinned pelts of finest texture, fully furred with diamond-like sheen, retaining their beautiful and desirable prime color.

If not now feeding "IMPERIALS," delay no longer for delays are dangerous and unprofitable.

"For highest priced pelts, feed 'IMPERIALS'"

Manufacturers: IMPERIAL BISCUIT COMPANY, Ltd. Charlottetown, P. E. I.

NEWSY NOTES

(Continued from Page 12)

capture Paris in a very short time, and intended to have enough potatoes to last two seasons when the war did commence. In the meantime the surplus potatoes were used in the production of a crude alcohol for which there was unlimited demand in various industries.

A young farmer who sometimes drops in for a social chat, says that the big problem is to get the production down to reasonable limits. He had heard, he said, of growers who put in anything from 50 to 150 acres of potatoes, and the ensuing overproduction made the prices slump to an unprofitable figure. "These big men cut their own throats as well as ours," was his verdict. Asked what he would do about it, he said that every grower should be restricted to a maximum planting of four acres.

Restriction would certainly enhance the price—if it could be universally applied.

BIRD LIFE ON THE NORTH SHORE

Our robins departed for the South early this year. A pair which built in the wagon shed stayed to raise only two broods, as against three last year. On Sept. 13 and the three following days I was delighted to see a large troop of Cedar Waxwings feasting on the rowan berries, on a tree just outside the door. These birds have a quaint habit of picking off a berry and passing it to another member of the flock.

The Waxwings passed on and the berries remained undisturbed till last week when they were attacked by a crowd of robins which cleared the tree. These were all young birds as their plumage showed; and they had come down from the northern wilds, where their nests are not liable to attacks from cats and other enemies. I counted twenty

scattered over the field near the house.

Crows are very scarce; I have not seen any since my trip to Fall, though they are in small flocks have come in. Several Goshawks, of various ages, have passed over, nearly always heralded by flocks of crows which follow them up, leaving vigorously the white. The crows are quite evidently increasing in this district, but the Grackles have been scarce this year, and have not been seen for a long time. The Passer-sparrows and the like—have been more numerous this summer. I noted a flock of European Partridges on the highway last week; there were about two dozen in the flock.

A farm friend possesses a long winter brook near his home. He says that they invariably seek the headwaters of the stream before a hard winter.

ON PLANTING TREES.

"And Abraham planted trees at Beersheba—and was a stranger in the land of the Philistines in the long season." So I read yesterday in an old copy of Myles Coverdale's Bible. (Gen. XXI.) The patriarch had been in a dispute about a well, and the ruler of the land had restored it to him; and, like a prudent and farseeing man, he planted trees around it, to make a grateful shade from the hot sun, and perhaps after a "long season" to provide fruit.

When a depth of vision must be the City Fathers have had when they planted the trees in the streets of Charlottetown. "If you would see their monument, look around." Another opportunity arises. There has been a wonderful improvement in the approach to the Hillsborough Bridge (one of the chief arteries of the City) since I was accustomed to travel over it. There lack trees to complete the picture. I have also been reading of some improvements which were inaugurated at Temiskaming, Quebec, to relieve unemployment, and hope to give a short account next week.

Small Bulbs for Pots and Pans

Dainty decorations in the way of pots and pans of the small flowering bulbs are displayed in florists' windows each winter. They are easy



GRAPE HYACINTHS AND SNOWDROPS MAKE EFFECTIVE POTS FOR INDOOR GROWING

plants to grow at home with a minimum of expense and trouble. For this purpose the scillas, grape hyacinths, crocuses, glories of the snow, and snowdrops are easy sub-

jects. The main feature its not to give them too much heat. All of these may be potted up now and set indoors to remain until freezing weather, when they may be brought into the house and to light gradually as top growth advances. Lilies of the valley are one of the easiest of house plants to handle. Pot up a supply of the prepared pots from the florist and set them outdoors, leaving them until they are thoroughly frozen, and bringing in a pot at intervals, as desired. Thawed out gradually, growth starts and in a very short time there is a display of the fragrant snowy bells.

Crocuses are also easily grown indoors. Half a dozen bulbs in a bulb pan will give a fine display. Set them away to make roots, as is done with hyacinths, and when the top growth is well above the soil bring them into the light. They open quickly and a succession of bloom will give nearly a month of beauty. The Siberian scillas are equally easy, as are the chionodoxas or glories of the snow. The dainty snowdrops need more care and a little too much heat does for them. They must have a cold room, but once the blooms are out they can be brought to warmer quarters.

Grape hyacinths have become one of the chief favorites among florists, as their dainty spikes of sky-blue "grapes" make exceedingly effective pots. All these small bulbs should be planted in quantity all about the garden, and when they are going into the garden, save a handful of each for growing indoors. They will repay the trouble and their dainty beauty is as much appreciated as the more stately hyacinths and narcissi.

SUNGLO FALL-FURRING FOX RATION NO. 1 At your nearest dealer.

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