



NEWSY FARM NOTES

By Agricola

NOW EXTINCT

"Now extinct." What a fascination do these words hold! So commences Margaret H. Mitchell's history of the passenger pigeon as told in the Bulletin of the Royal Ontario Museum of Zoology for June. The earliest record of the passenger pigeon is apparently embodied in "The First Relation of Jacques Cartier of S. Malo," 1534, where the explorer states that he found "stockdoves" at what is now Cape Kildare in Prince Edward Island. He mentions them also on his second voyage into the St. Lawrence regions, 1535-1536. The "Jesuit Relations" (or narratives) of 1610-1613, said of these birds; "(In Acadia) during certain months of the year pigeons sail forth from the woods into the open country in such great numbers that they overload the branches of the trees. When they have settled upon the trees at night they are easily captured and the savages heap their tables with royal abundance."

Later travellers talk of incredible numbers. John Josselyn towards the middle of the seventeenth century made two trips to New England and noted "the pigeons of which there are millions of millions I have seen a flight... that to my thinking had neither beginning nor ending, length nor breadth, and so thick that I could see no Sun... but of late they are much diminished, the English taking them with nets."

Even in those days danger threatened the race, but still they were plentiful. Alexander Wilson, (early nineteenth century) gave a vivid description of a column eight or ten miles in length and a mile in diameter, flying from Kentucky to Indiana. Another flight he computes as holding

two and one-quarter billions of individuals!

Their nesting places provided extraordinary sights. Branches hung broken from the trees, torn off by the weight of the birds. All vegetation below was completely killed by their caustic excrement. Their calling was deafening, and when they rose the sound of their wings was like the roar of thunder.

About 1840 was evolved the professional pigeon hunter, and the greatest destruction took place when the nests were filled with squabs. Carloads were shipped to the markets of the great cities; one "pigeon" made \$60,000 in the business.

The death blow came at the great Michigan nesting of 1878, after which the numbers dwindled till by 1900 they were gone in the wild state. A few struggled on in captivity but quickly died out, and the last survivor died in 1914 at the Zoological Gardens, Cincinnati. Such was the pathetic ending of the story.

We would not, of course, have tolerated the destruction of crops which these pigeons occasioned but at this day there is a feeling that the surviving species must not be permitted to perish at the hands of sportsmen, professional or otherwise.

THE FOX INDUSTRY

It is good to "take stock" now and then, and the silver fox industry can do so with a great deal of pleasure. Last year the total revenue was \$4,500,000, and the net profit over \$2,000,000. Breeding stock sold at prices ranging from \$300 per pair up to \$1500 for high quality animals. The pelts, which represent the major part of the profits, are sold in the markets all over the world, and especially in Canada, The U. S. A., South America and Europe.

Root Vegetables Act

VEGETABLE GRADES AND REGULATIONS. Effective from date of publication in the Canada Gazette of June 29, 1929. (Continued.)

CELERY GRADES

4. The following shall be the grades for celery intended for sale in crates:— (A) CANADA NO. 1 shall consist of well grown stalks, fairly well bleached, which are not pithy or wilted, and free from damage caused by seed stems, freezing, blight, rust, heart rot or other disease.

(B) CANADA NO. 2 shall consist of stalks of celery which do not meet the requirements of Canada No. 1 but shall be free from heart rot and seed stems.

In order to allow for variations incident to proper grading and handling in each of above grades, 10% by count of the stalks in any lot may be below the requirements of the grade but not to exceed one-half of this tolerance shall be allowed for any one defect.

The following dimensions for celery crates are established under Order in Council P. C. 1045 of 18th June, 1929:—

"Celery crates shall be one or other of the following dimensions, inside measurement, with additional height or reduction of height, according to length of celery:—

Table with 3 columns: Width, Depth, Length. (A) 12, 18, 19 1/2; (B) 12, 20, 23 1/2; (C) 9, 20, 22

Crates to be properly filled but must not be double decked and shall not contain more than six dozen stalks. Definitions. (2) For the purpose of this Section:—

- (A) "Stalk" means an individual plant. (B) "Pithy" means that the branches have an open texture with air spaces in the central portion. (C) "Free from damage" means that the celery shall not be injured to an extent readily apparent upon examination. (D) "Seed stems" means those stalks which have seed stems showing, or in which the formation of seed stems has plainly begun. (E) "Fairly well bleached" means 75 per cent of the stalks show a whitish colour throughout a distance of six inches from the butt end of the stalk.

MARKETING

How packages, etc., to be marked. 5. Except as otherwise provided in Sections 6 and 13 of the Act, every person who by himself or through the agency of another person offers for sale, sells, or has in his possession intended for sale, any vegetables, for which grades are provided by these regulations, packed in baskets, bags, closed barrels, closed crates or in bulk, shall mark the initials of his Christian name and his full surname and address, or in the case of a firm or corporation, the firm or

corporate name and address, and the grade of the vegetable as prescribed by this Act and regulations thereunder, also the weight, in a plain and indelible manner:—

BASKETS

(A) If the vegetables are intended for sale packed in baskets, on a suitable tag attached to each basket or stencilled or printed on the handle, sides or ends of the basket;

BAGS

(B) If the vegetables are intended for sale packed in bags, on a suitable tag attached to each bag, or stencilled or printed in each bag;

BARRELS OR CRATES

(C) If the vegetables are intended for sale packed in closed barrels or closed crates, on each barrel in letters not less than 1/4 inch and on each crate in letters not less than 1/2 inch in length.

IN BULK IN CARLOTS

(D) If the vegetables are intended for sale in bulk in carlots, on the bill-of-lading covering each carload and in addition to the particulars aforesaid there shall be marked in a clear manner upon the said bill-of-lading, the number of the car and the words, initials or other description marked on the car indicating by whom the car is owned or controlled and the date of shipment of car.

(To Be Continued)

RE-OPENING OF BAPTIST CHURCH AND UNVEILING OF MEMORIAL TABLET AT CAVENDISH

A large congregation were assembled yesterday in the Cavendish Baptist Church which was re-opened after it had been repaired, painted, and redecorated. For some time, the Baptist Church and the Church of Christ of that community had been united for service and Rev. C. E. Armstrong, pastor, presided yesterday. Rev. Mr. Bishop of the United Church gave the opening prayer and Rev. Dr. A. E. Vincent of Charlottetown preached an eloquent sermon on the "Mission of the Church."

Special music was rendered by the choir and Mr. Cobb, a visitor to Cavendish and a very talented singer, rendered a solo.

After the re-opening services a tablet to the memory of Miss Martha M. Clark, missionary to the Telegus, India, was unveiled by Rev. D. A. Mathieson, missionary from India, who also preached a suitable sermon.

Others who took part in the service were Dr. Mason of Wolfville, Secretary of Home Missions for the Baptist Church in the Maritimes, Dr. Sider of Bedeque, Rev. W. R. MacWalker of North River, and Rev. Dr. Vincent of Charlottetown. Miss Clark passed away last July at Annapolis, Royal, N. S., at the home of her sister, Mrs. A. J. Prosser, whose death also occurred (two or three months ago. In attendance at the service yesterday were Mr. J. A. Clark, Superintendent of the Experimental

Cabbage Worms: Their Control

(Issued by the Directors of Publicity, Dominion Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.)

Protection of cabbage at this season means all the difference between a good and a poor crop. In other words it means cash to the growers. The imported cabbage worms, the velvety, green, caterpillars, which cause so much damage annually to your cabbage and cauliflowers are the young of the white colored butterfly seen in the early summer flying in a hap-hazard manner over these crops. These are the fellows it is necessary to control at this particular season.

The first cabbage worms have already appeared in Eastern Ontario and observed on cabbage plants. Every grower should, therefore keep a sharp look-out and as soon as the feeding of these insects becomes evident on his plants control measures should be immediately applied.

Dusting with arsenate of lead and hydrated lime is the most widely recommended remedy. One part of the poison should be mixed with eight parts of hydrated lime and the resulting powder dusted onto the plants in the early morning, or late evening when the leaves are wet with dew. Particular attention should be paid to the central portion of the cabbage and cauliflowers since feeding usually is most prevalent there. Two or three applications should be made as needed, care being taken to apply the dust immediately destructive feeding becomes evident. Due to the waxy condition of the leaves spraying has not given satisfactory results.

If the plants have to be treated shortly before being marketed dust with fresh pyrethrum powder, one part to three parts of hydrated lime or flour. This material is non-poisonous to humans. It can be secured at the local seed houses, drug stores or wholesale drug companies.

The remedies recommended for the cabbage worms, fortunately, control such other destructive cabbage and cabbage looper and diamond-back moth. Further information regarding these other insects destructive to garden produce may be had on application to the Entomologist in Charge of Vegetable Insect Investigations, Experimental Farm, Ottawa, or to the Publications Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

SALARIES PROBE

SCOPE WIDENED

OTTAWA, July 9.—All Government employees, whether they come within the scope of the Civil Service Act or not, are to be brought within the investigations of the Royal Commission, which was appointed some time ago, and whose function was to enquire into the salaries of technical men with a view of recommending increases.

This is given out in the order-in-council made public here today.

The order-in-council declares that the Royal Commission, which comprises E. W. Beatty, K. C., President of the Canadian Pacific Railway, Dr. Walter C. Murray, President of Saskatchewan University, and Sir George Garneau, Quebec, is authorized to include within the scope of its enquiry the salaries of Civil Service Commissioners, Board of Pensions Commissioners, Railway Commissioners and all officers having the rank of Deputy Minister.

ROCKEFELLER IS 90

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., July 9.—John D. Rockefeller, master of the fine art of living, celebrated his ninetieth birthday anniversary today. Observance of the day brought little deviation from the daily routine.

Farm, a brother of the late Miss Clark, and his daughter Miss Erna Clark, his brother, Dr. Judson F. Clark and Mrs. Clark, Pasadena, California, and his two sisters, Dr. Zella Clark of Zompetta, India and Mrs. E. P. Miller, of Vancouver.

The brass tablet which is similar to that which was unveiled at Bangalore, India, bears the following inscription:

In loving memory of Miss Martha M. Clark, who joined this church in 1886 and served faithfully for 34 years as a Missionary to the Telegus. Entered into rest July 23rd, 1928. "Shun not the struggle, face it. 'Tis God's gift, be strong."

You Are Sure of Being NOURISHED If You Take BOVRIL

Wild Plants Of P. E. Island

XXXII. CUCURBITACEAE Wild Cucumber, Balsam Apple, Echinocystis lobata (Michx.) T. et G. Perhaps escaped from gardens. (G:785).

XXXIII. CAMPANULACEAE Creeping Bellflower, Campanula rapunculoides L. (G:767).

XXXIV. RUBIACEAE Marsh Bedstraw, Galium palustre L. (1:749). Small Bedstraw, Galium trifidum L. (M:749).

Rough Bedstraw, Galium asprellum Michx. (M:750). Sweet-scented Bedstraw, Galium triflorum Michx. (M:750). Other unidentified Galiums may occur here.)

XXXV. COMPOSITAE Joe-Pye Weed, Trumpet Weed, Eupatorium purpureum L. (M:782). Thoroughwort, Boneset, Eupatorium perfoliatum L. (M:783).

White-rayed Golden-rod, Solidago bicolor L. (M:789).

Hairy Golden-Rod, Solidago hispida Muhl. (M. as S. concolor: 789). Downy Golden-Rod, Solidago puberula Nutt. (M:791).

Wand-like Golden-Rod, Solidago stricta Ait. (Bain:791). Bog Golden-Rod, Solidago uliginosa Nutt. (M:791).

Salt-marsh Golden-Rod, Solidago sempervirens L. (M:792). Wrinkled-leaf G-Rod, Solidago rugosa Mill. (M:794).

Canada Golden-Rod, Solidago canadensis L. (M:795).

Tall Golden-Rod, Solidago altissima L. (Bain:796).

Late Golden-Rod, Solidago serotina Ait. (M:796). Grass-leaved G-Rod, Solidago graminifolia (L.) Salisb. (M:797).

(S. levigata of Bain is not in the Manuals. S. Stricta and S. altissima given above are of doubtful occurrence).

Large-leaved Aster, Aster macrophyllus L. (M:804).

Blue Wood Aster, Aster cordifolius L. (M:808).

Smooth Aster, Aster laevis L. (M:809).

Dense-flowered Aster, Aster multiflorus Ait. (M:811).

Calico Aster, Aster lateriflorus (L.) Britton (M. as A. diffusus: 811).

Willow Aster, Aster salicifolius Ait. (M:812).

Purple-Stem Aster, Aster paniculatus (M:814).

Umbellate Aster, Aster umbellatus Mill. (M:814).

Whorled Aster, Aster acuminatus Michx. (M:815).

(Two Asters given by Bain, A. mutabilis, and A. Dracunculoides, are not to be found in Britton or Gray.) (To Be Continued)

WASHINGTON, July 9.—New indications that the administration is working to prevent tariff complications between this country and Canada was afforded today, when it became known the state department is not only giving attention to Canadian protests against increases of rates, but is seeking to line up senators against the House rates on stocker and feeder cattle in which Canadian livestock are greatly concerned.

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line by which the veteran oil magnate has learned to be healthy and happy.

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Tagged for Trip



Arthur Cook, aged 8, who recently made the long journey from Southampton to Windsor, Ont., on Canadian Pacific liner "Empress of Scotland" and C.P.R. Arthur, well fortified with buns and ginger beer, had no worries on his long trip and he couldn't go wrong since he was tagged both on the lapel of his coat, as shown in the photograph, and on his shirt. To ensure his property he had the keys of his trunk fixed to his braces. He is going to join his mother and stepfather at Windsor.

THOUSANDS of lights will flash across the waters of Vacationland this summer when canoes and motor boats glide through the inky darkness of lake and stream. Campers paddling the extra mile to a suitable camp site need the safety of the brilliant, far-reaching beam from an Eveready Flashlight to avoid rocks and snags. When landing and setting up camp, an Eveready lights the way and saves endless confusion and trouble. Wherever you go on your vacation trip, always carry Eveready Flashlights and an extra supply of unit cells. The focussing types are best for campers. They project a strong, brilliant beam of light 200 to 1,000 feet.



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