

# FOR FARMERS, STOCK BREEDERS AND GARDENERS

## TIMELY NOTES ON TOPICS CONNECTED WITH Silver Fox Farming



Lowell Hancock of Summerside was the lecturer at the Fox Club, Agricultural Hall, Charlottetown, Thursday evening. There were twenty-five present who listened earnestly for over two hours to his lecture on breeding and feeding Silver Foxes. Afterwards they remained for another half-hour playing him with questions. It was one of the best meetings of the series. The next meeting will be held October 10th.

It won't be long until the Silver Fox show will be opening at the Exhibition grounds. November 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 are the dates set for this year. If we are to believe the weather prophets this is going to be an early winter, so foxes should be well-furred up as fur-bearing animals are notoriously careful to provide themselves with good warm outer garments when the season requires them.

We heard quite a discussion some years ago as to the influence of climate on fur. One man took the stand that it was a question of heredity. "If a pair of well-furred foxes was transplanted from the coldest parts of the Yukon to a climate which averaged 20 degrees less frost or even 30 degrees less given proper food they would still wear a good outer covering long after winter time came the middle or latter part of December as if they were in their Arctic haunts with the temperature registering 50 degrees below zero."

The writer's opinion is that the cold weather makes a greater difference to the underfur than to the guard fur. To the eye a fox running around a pen with guard fur well developed, may look ready to pelt the latter part of September, but if the operation is carried out it will be found that the eye was deceived and that the shaking motion contributed by the fox's activity gave the fur an illusory appearance or density which it did not possess. Also that even if the density and length of guard fur did not increase some two months later the underfur would have progressed

### Spinning and Weaving

Send me your wool to be spun into Yarn and wove into Blankets. The charges are: single yarn 23 cents, doubled 26 cents per pound. Blankets \$2.00 and if unlaundered \$1.85; it takes five lbs. of wool per blanket. Wool must be well washed and all dirt and burrs picked out. The size of single yarn is medium, and louted yarn fine, medium, coarse and hooking yarn. Put shipper's name on all parcels and owner's name, address and instructions inside. Send by mail or freight. Special price for washed wool with dirt and burrs picked out. Freight will be paid on 100 lb. lots.

WILLIAM CONDON, 65 Queen Street, Charlottetown. L-8122-6-S-W-41-Nov. 22.

**100 LBS. WHEN PACKED**  
**B-B BRAND FOX FEED**  
CONTAINS TWICE AS MUCH PROTEIN  
400 TIMES AS MUCH LIME  
100 TIMES AS MUCH PHOSPHATES AS FRESH MEAT  
VITAMINS A-B-D-E-G

Moreover, since fur is 99% protein, and comprises largely the sulphur-bearing amino acids in which B-B Brand excels (3 times that of fresh meat) you can grow the finest pelts with this perfectly balanced fox ration. Especially as B-B Brand's high mineral and vitamin content keeps your foxes vigorously healthy, with entire freedom from rickets and other deficiency diseases. See your dealer or send for letters from enthusiastic users.

**Maritime-National Fish Limited**  
Fox Food Division - Halifax, N.S.

**Ground Limestone**  
"It brings the Clover"  
If possible, lime your land this fall, and for QUICK RESULTS use the HIGH GRADE, FINELY GROUND LIME from  
**Brookville Mftg. Co., Ltd.**  
BROOKVILLE, St. John Co., N. B.  
H. G. S. ADAMS, Manager

that he will be in the fox business for a long, long time.

Silver Fox ranchers all through the province, in fact all over Canada, will be proud that one of their number, George A. Calbeck, Manager of the Canadian National Silver Fox Breeders' Association's (the Department), was the winner of the Two-Year-Old Futurity for pelters at Charlottetown, September 26th. Not only that but his Guy Ann, which he bought practically unbroken in May, lowered her own and Maritime race record for two-year-olds to 2.24.

Dr. Ronald G. Law, Chief of the Ontario Fox Experimental Station, is the author of "The Fox in Captivity," recently issued by the Department of Game and Fisheries, Toronto, Ont. Chapter One deals with the particulars of ranch construction, then follows chapters on foods and feeding, practical breeding, selection of breeding stock, reproduction, preparation of pelts, parasitic diseases, diseases of the digestive tract, kidney diseases, distemper and miscellaneous conditions. The book comprises 162 pages and is bound in cloth. It is being issued through the Department of Game and Fisheries, Parliament Buildings, Toronto, at one dollar per copy to cover cost of printing.

The Ontario raw pelt exhibition which was held at the Carlsberg Hotel, Toronto, last December, is being renewed, but details regarding dates, places and other particulars have not yet been released. The pelt show last year was a great success and the ranchers believe it will be an even bigger success this year.

P. J. Williams of the Canadian National Silver Fox Breeders' Association, Summerside, has a very informative article in the September Canadian Silver Fox and Fur. "How some of Our Best Foxmen Feed Their Foxes." It is his intention to publish a number of feed schedules, one or two each month. No names are given.

Believe it or not, a pair of foxes were shipped from Germany to the Argentine re the Graf Zeppelin. They are reported to have stood the journey well and apparently enjoyed it.

The next few weeks will make a great deal of difference to our fox farmers. Pelts are in process of preparation from the dull, flat stage to the glistening, full-furred prime condition. Foxes that you looked at a few weeks ago and thought were short-furred are now looking almost like the real thing.

It appears to the writer that our own foxes are much further along this season than they have been for years. We are feeding about 4 1/2 ounces of meat, 3 ounces of a mixture of cereals, vegetables, greens and some adjuncts such as yeast, ground kelp, together with about one ounce of almost skim milk. The day's feed would average 10 ounces. Nearly all look in good condition, with beautiful coats; but the possibility is that we are along too far, that is we are priming up too fast.

It takes a lot of careful study to balance the diet of a fox so that its fur is at maturity when prime.

Dr. Carl B. Hansen, who has conducted a series of experiments with foxes to determine the cause of tinge, learned definitely that placing foxes in a furring shed early in September and keeping them until pelting time in December materially reduced the percentage of pelts with brownish cast.

One season where there was a period of extremely hot weather the contrast between the foxes in the furring shed and those in the breeding pens was especially noticeable. As the pelting season approached the undesirable tinge increased in the foxes kept in the breeding pens, but it decreased in the foxes in the furring sheds.

Clear color is important in determining the quality of the pelt. Whether a fox is classed as black, extra dark, medium or light, its brightness and clearness of color, its freedom from tinge, rust or off-color, makes a very great difference in the price that will be obtained for it.

Now is the time to give your fox ranch a thorough over-hauling. All the houses should be disinfected, the dens cleaned and some straw put in them if you are using open pens. This will help to clean off the pelt when the fox comes in out of the damp clay or rain. The caking of clay in a house which becomes dust

A good spraying with some coal tar preparation will be valuable in that it will prevent the hatching of worm eggs and keep down the flea nuisance. A few dollars spent in disinfectants is an investment that will amply repay any breeder.

In a short time, permeates the fur of the fox causing itching in some cases and giving it a dusty and depressing look.

A group of young farmers gathered in the writer's residence one

night last week and talked over the local news (as farmers will). One of their friends had been moving his fences, for greater convenience; and the problem in their minds was; how could he be sure that the new cross-fences were at right angles to the line fence? One of the number, who had had some experience of land surveying by means of the Gunter's chain, explained how a right angle can be constructed at any given point by what is known as the "3-4-5 method." If a "chain" is not available, the angle may be constructed by means of cord or rope, if carefully done. The method is as follows: Drive in a peg (No. 1) close to the line fence, at the point where the cross-fence is to commence. Four yards along the line fence drive in Peg No. 2. To Peg No. 1 attach a piece of cord measuring three yards, and to Peg No. 2 a piece measuring five yards; the measures must be exact. Now take the loose ends of the two pieces of cord and stretch the cords, bringing the ends together so that they just touch, and drive in peg No. 3 at their junction. If this is done carefully, a line connecting pegs 1 and 3 will be at right angles to the line fence. Of course this is a make-shift method; the use of the chain is to be preferred, since it does not stretch as rope will, and thereby ensures a more correct angle. The "3-4-5" method, depends on a property of the right-angled triangle: it is easy to remember, and may help some farmer at a pinch.

An old friend tells me that, as a carpenter, when he hadn't a square at hand, he used to make one by means of his pocket rule. This he did by marking out a triangle on a board with sides of 6, 8, and 10 inches respectively; afterwards cutting the board to the lines. This, it will be seen, is an application of the "3-4-5 method."

Anticosti Cereal Growth

As showing the unfamiliar ramifications of the many services rendered to the Canadian public by the Dominion Department of Agriculture, one interesting item may be quoted from the 1931-34 report of the Division of Botany. Musk rats had been introduced into the Island of Anticosti in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, as an additional means of earning a livelihood for the inhabitants but the question of feed remained an urgent one. In August 1933 officers of the Dominion Division of Botany, Central Experimental Farm visited the Island by request for the purpose of investigating the possibility of the successful propagation of wild rice, arrow-head, cat-tail, and other plants as feed for the animals. A further visit was made in 1934 to observe the growth of various cereals, of which the seeds had been obtained from botanical gardens in Europe. These seeds had been secured in consequence of a report that the growing season on the island was insufficient for the ripening of cereal grains. It was found that during 1934 one variety of oats, one of rye, and three of barley had ripened enough seed to continue the experiment on a large scale in 1935.

night last week and talked over the local news (as farmers will). One of their friends had been moving his fences, for greater convenience; and the problem in their minds was; how could he be sure that the new cross-fences were at right angles to the line fence? One of the number, who had had some experience of land surveying by means of the Gunter's chain, explained how a right angle can be constructed at any given point by what is known as the "3-4-5 method." If a "chain" is not available, the angle may be constructed by means of cord or rope, if carefully done. The method is as follows: Drive in a peg (No. 1) close to the line fence, at the point where the cross-fence is to commence. Four yards along the line fence drive in Peg No. 2. To Peg No. 1 attach a piece of cord measuring three yards, and to Peg No. 2 a piece measuring five yards; the measures must be exact. Now take the loose ends of the two pieces of cord and stretch the cords, bringing the ends together so that they just touch, and drive in peg No. 3 at their junction. If this is done carefully, a line connecting pegs 1 and 3 will be at right angles to the line fence. Of course this is a make-shift method; the use of the chain is to be preferred, since it does not stretch as rope will, and thereby ensures a more correct angle. The "3-4-5" method, depends on a property of the right-angled triangle: it is easy to remember, and may help some farmer at a pinch.

An old friend tells me that, as a carpenter, when he hadn't a square at hand, he used to make one by means of his pocket rule. This he did by marking out a triangle on a board with sides of 6, 8, and 10 inches respectively; afterwards cutting the board to the lines. This, it will be seen, is an application of the "3-4-5 method."

## NEWSY NOTES

BY AGRICULTURIST

**BACTERIA IN THE BREAD**  
During the past summer we've had a lot of trouble with the bread. It is home-made, and usually of good quality, but during the hot weather, a day or two after baking, it began to get soft and sticky in the middle of the loaf and developed at the same time a rather curious smell resembling that of an over-ripe melon. No use could be made of it at this stage. A general clean-up and disinfection of all utensils, etc., brought no relief, so for the time we changed over to "baker's bread." Now the explanation comes to hand in "The Farmer's Advocate," from a correspondent who has had the same experience.

There, it says the Magazine, a family of spore-forming bacilli known as the Mesenteric group of soil bacteria, which help to decompose dead organic matter. When these bacilli get dried out, as they do in the hot weather, they form spores which are very resistant to heat. They are in the field and road dust, and are blown on to the grain, and a sufficient number of spores may thus get into the flour. The trouble, Baking does not kill the organism, which partially liquefies the gluten of the flour, producing what is known as "ropy" bread.

But the "ropy" spores will invade the home or bakery if conditions are favorable. "Old dough or flour dust collected in damp corners is the ideal place for roper to grow and develop," hence the necessity for a thorough clean-up. Every thing—bread-box, pans, bowls, tables, cloths—must be scrubbed or treated with a strong solution of vinegar and hot water. Any "diseased" bread should be burned.

Vinegar is said to be very efficacious against the rope bacillus and is added to the water in the "mix." A quart of ordinary vinegar to a barrel of flour is the amount required; or for home-baking, use one to two teaspoons of vinegar to the batch. In cases of severe infection four teaspoonsful may be used. Pelts are in process of preparation from the dull, flat stage to the glistening, full-furred prime condition. Foxes that you looked at a few weeks ago and thought were short-furred are now looking almost like the real thing.

It appears to the writer that our own foxes are much further along this season than they have been for years. We are feeding about 4 1/2 ounces of meat, 3 ounces of a mixture of cereals, vegetables, greens and some adjuncts such as yeast, ground kelp, together with about one ounce of almost skim milk. The day's feed would average 10 ounces. Nearly all look in good condition, with beautiful coats; but the possibility is that we are along too far, that is we are priming up too fast.

It takes a lot of careful study to balance the diet of a fox so that its fur is at maturity when prime.

Dr. Carl B. Hansen, who has conducted a series of experiments with foxes to determine the cause of tinge, learned definitely that placing foxes in a furring shed early in September and keeping them until pelting time in December materially reduced the percentage of pelts with brownish cast.

One season where there was a period of extremely hot weather the contrast between the foxes in the furring shed and those in the breeding pens was especially noticeable. As the pelting season approached the undesirable tinge increased in the foxes kept in the breeding pens, but it decreased in the foxes in the furring sheds.

Clear color is important in determining the quality of the pelt. Whether a fox is classed as black, extra dark, medium or light, its brightness and clearness of color, its freedom from tinge, rust or off-color, makes a very great difference in the price that will be obtained for it.

Now is the time to give your fox ranch a thorough over-hauling. All the houses should be disinfected, the dens cleaned and some straw put in them if you are using open pens. This will help to clean off the pelt when the fox comes in out of the damp clay or rain. The caking of clay in a house which becomes dust

A good spraying with some coal tar preparation will be valuable in that it will prevent the hatching of worm eggs and keep down the flea nuisance. A few dollars spent in disinfectants is an investment that will amply repay any breeder.

In a short time, permeates the fur of the fox causing itching in some cases and giving it a dusty and depressing look.

A group of young farmers gathered in the writer's residence one

night last week and talked over the local news (as farmers will). One of their friends had been moving his fences, for greater convenience; and the problem in their minds was; how could he be sure that the new cross-fences were at right angles to the line fence? One of the number, who had had some experience of land surveying by means of the Gunter's chain, explained how a right angle can be constructed at any given point by what is known as the "3-4-5 method." If a "chain" is not available, the angle may be constructed by means of cord or rope, if carefully done. The method is as follows: Drive in a peg (No. 1) close to the line fence, at the point where the cross-fence is to commence. Four yards along the line fence drive in Peg No. 2. To Peg No. 1 attach a piece of cord measuring three yards, and to Peg No. 2 a piece measuring five yards; the measures must be exact. Now take the loose ends of the two pieces of cord and stretch the cords, bringing the ends together so that they just touch, and drive in peg No. 3 at their junction. If this is done carefully, a line connecting pegs 1 and 3 will be at right angles to the line fence. Of course this is a make-shift method; the use of the chain is to be preferred, since it does not stretch as rope will, and thereby ensures a more correct angle. The "3-4-5" method, depends on a property of the right-angled triangle: it is easy to remember, and may help some farmer at a pinch.

An old friend tells me that, as a carpenter, when he hadn't a square at hand, he used to make one by means of his pocket rule. This he did by marking out a triangle on a board with sides of 6, 8, and 10 inches respectively; afterwards cutting the board to the lines. This, it will be seen, is an application of the "3-4-5 method."

Anticosti Cereal Growth

As showing the unfamiliar ramifications of the many services rendered to the Canadian public by the Dominion Department of Agriculture, one interesting item may be quoted from the 1931-34 report of the Division of Botany. Musk rats had been introduced into the Island of Anticosti in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, as an additional means of earning a livelihood for the inhabitants but the question of feed remained an urgent one. In August 1933 officers of the Dominion Division of Botany, Central Experimental Farm visited the Island by request for the purpose of investigating the possibility of the successful propagation of wild rice, arrow-head, cat-tail, and other plants as feed for the animals. A further visit was made in 1934 to observe the growth of various cereals, of which the seeds had been obtained from botanical gardens in Europe. These seeds had been secured in consequence of a report that the growing season on the island was insufficient for the ripening of cereal grains. It was found that during 1934 one variety of oats, one of rye, and three of barley had ripened enough seed to continue the experiment on a large scale in 1935.

night last week and talked over the local news (as farmers will). One of their friends had been moving his fences, for greater convenience; and the problem in their minds was; how could he be sure that the new cross-fences were at right angles to the line fence? One of the number, who had had some experience of land surveying by means of the Gunter's chain, explained how a right angle can be constructed at any given point by what is known as the "3-4-5 method." If a "chain" is not available, the angle may be constructed by means of cord or rope, if carefully done. The method is as follows: Drive in a peg (No. 1) close to the line fence, at the point where the cross-fence is to commence. Four yards along the line fence drive in Peg No. 2. To Peg No. 1 attach a piece of cord measuring three yards, and to Peg No. 2 a piece measuring five yards; the measures must be exact. Now take the loose ends of the two pieces of cord and stretch the cords, bringing the ends together so that they just touch, and drive in peg No. 3 at their junction. If this is done carefully, a line connecting pegs 1 and 3 will be at right angles to the line fence. Of course this is a make-shift method; the use of the chain is to be preferred, since it does not stretch as rope will, and thereby ensures a more correct angle. The "3-4-5" method, depends on a property of the right-angled triangle: it is easy to remember, and may help some farmer at a pinch.

An old friend tells me that, as a carpenter, when he hadn't a square at hand, he used to make one by means of his pocket rule. This he did by marking out a triangle on a board with sides of 6, 8, and 10 inches respectively; afterwards cutting the board to the lines. This, it will be seen, is an application of the "3-4-5 method."

## Planting Depths Given For Fall Bulbs

Keep This Chart As A Planting Reference.

The fall planted bulbs are as nearly fool-proof when planted correctly as any garden subject. Unless you set them so deep that they cannot hope to reach the surface in a whole season's growth, a crop of blooms is sure to result. A few general principles should be observed.

First of all, bulbs need good drainage. This is a prime factor, and if the soil is heavy and not well drained raise the beds 6 inches above the surrounding soil level to give the necessary drainage.

Plant them deep enough. With very few exceptions it is better to err on the side of depth than shallowness. The two notable exceptions are the crown imperial and candidum lilies. These two bulbs, although of large size, suggesting that they should be down at least 6 inches as needed for other bulbs of their size, should not be covered with more than 2 inches of soil.

Tulips will burrow to 18 inches or more and come up regularly and bloom if left to themselves, but from 5 to 6 inches from the top of the bulb is their proper planting depth.

Narcissus need the same depth from the top of the bulb, but owing

to the different shape and sometimes the much larger size, the base of the bulbs is usually an inch deeper than the tulips. Snowdrops and scillas should go down about 2 1/2 to 3 inches. Crocuses should have 2 inches of soil above about 4 inches to cover. So do the checkered lilies, fritillaria meleagris. The anemones for cold frame planting need only an inch of soil to cover them.

ing to the different shape and sometimes the much larger size, the base of the bulbs is usually an inch deeper than the tulips. Snowdrops and scillas should go down about 2 1/2 to 3 inches. Crocuses should have 2 inches of soil above about 4 inches to cover. So do the checkered lilies, fritillaria meleagris. The anemones for cold frame planting need only an inch of soil to cover them.

ing to the different shape and sometimes the much larger size, the base of the bulbs is usually an inch deeper than the tulips. Snowdrops and scillas should go down about 2 1/2 to 3 inches. Crocuses should have 2 inches of soil above about 4 inches to cover. So do the checkered lilies, fritillaria meleagris. The anemones for cold frame planting need only an inch of soil to cover them.

ing to the different shape and sometimes the much larger size, the base of the bulbs is usually an inch deeper than the tulips. Snowdrops and scillas should go down about 2 1/2 to 3 inches. Crocuses should have 2 inches of soil above about 4 inches to cover. So do the checkered lilies, fritillaria meleagris. The anemones for cold frame planting need only an inch of soil to cover them.

ing to the different shape and sometimes the much larger size, the base of the bulbs is usually an inch deeper than the tulips. Snowdrops and scillas should go down about 2 1/2 to 3 inches. Crocuses should have 2 inches of soil above about 4 inches to cover. So do the checkered lilies, fritillaria meleagris. The anemones for cold frame planting need only an inch of soil to cover them.

ing to the different shape and sometimes the much larger size, the base of the bulbs is usually an inch deeper than the tulips. Snowdrops and scillas should go down about 2 1/2 to 3 inches. Crocuses should have 2 inches of soil above about 4 inches to cover. So do the checkered lilies, fritillaria meleagris. The anemones for cold frame planting need only an inch of soil to cover them.

ing to the different shape and sometimes the much larger size, the base of the bulbs is usually an inch deeper than the tulips. Snowdrops and scillas should go down about 2 1/2 to 3 inches. Crocuses should have 2 inches of soil above about 4 inches to cover. So do the checkered lilies, fritillaria meleagris. The anemones for cold frame planting need only an inch of soil to cover them.

ing to the different shape and sometimes the much larger size, the base of the bulbs is usually an inch deeper than the tulips. Snowdrops and scillas should go down about 2 1/2 to 3 inches. Crocuses should have 2 inches of soil above about 4 inches to cover. So do the checkered lilies, fritillaria meleagris. The anemones for cold frame planting need only an inch of soil to cover them.

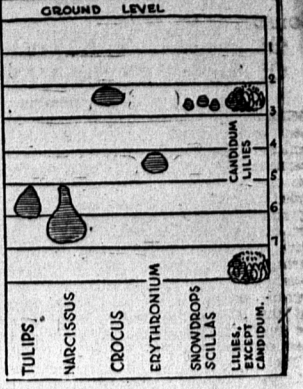
ing to the different shape and sometimes the much larger size, the base of the bulbs is usually an inch deeper than the tulips. Snowdrops and scillas should go down about 2 1/2 to 3 inches. Crocuses should have 2 inches of soil above about 4 inches to cover. So do the checkered lilies, fritillaria meleagris. The anemones for cold frame planting need only an inch of soil to cover them.

ing to the different shape and sometimes the much larger size, the base of the bulbs is usually an inch deeper than the tulips. Snowdrops and scillas should go down about 2 1/2 to 3 inches. Crocuses should have 2 inches of soil above about 4 inches to cover. So do the checkered lilies, fritillaria meleagris. The anemones for cold frame planting need only an inch of soil to cover them.

ing to the different shape and sometimes the much larger size, the base of the bulbs is usually an inch deeper than the tulips. Snowdrops and scillas should go down about 2 1/2 to 3 inches. Crocuses should have 2 inches of soil above about 4 inches to cover. So do the checkered lilies, fritillaria meleagris. The anemones for cold frame planting need only an inch of soil to cover them.

ing to the different shape and sometimes the much larger size, the base of the bulbs is usually an inch deeper than the tulips. Snowdrops and scillas should go down about 2 1/2 to 3 inches. Crocuses should have 2 inches of soil above about 4 inches to cover. So do the checkered lilies, fritillaria meleagris. The anemones for cold frame planting need only an inch of soil to cover them.

ing to the different shape and sometimes the much larger size, the base of the bulbs is usually an inch deeper than the tulips. Snowdrops and scillas should go down about 2 1/2 to 3 inches. Crocuses should have 2 inches of soil above about 4 inches to cover. So do the checkered lilies, fritillaria meleagris. The anemones for cold frame planting need only an inch of soil to cover them.



## SUNGLO Fall Furring Ration

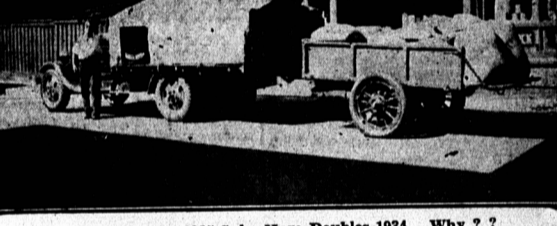
is Especially Manufactured for Finishing Your Foxes After Growth is Practically Completed.

August 15th to September 30th are the date limits that pelters should be started on SUNGLO FALL FURRING RATION. The exact date to start this Ration depends on the size of your pups. Adult foxes should be started on this Ration August 15th for best results.

REMEMBER THIS: Sunglo Fall Furring Ration is manufactured to be fed Adults and Pups, Breeders and Pelting Foxes after the above dates. The Original Furring Ration. Don't Be Fooled Into Believing You Can Produce Better Pelts Than on the "SUNGLO" System.

SUNGLO Fall-Furring Ration Has Produced: More Prize Winning Foxes at the Live Fox Shows the past three years than any other fox feed.

Auction Sale Tops Ranch Pup Pelt averages of over \$80 on many ranches the past three seasons.



So Far Our 1935 Sales Have Doubled 1934 Why? There is only one Answer—Results—Satisfied Customers—and Fair Treatment. We sell our feeds with service. Under our 1935 Coupon Plan you buy as you need your feed and get the reduced prices just the same. WE MANUFACTURE THE FIRST SEASONAL FOX FEEDS. We invite you to come and see our Ranch at any time. Visitors are always welcome.

**International Fox and Animal Foods Limited**  
Summerside, P. E. Island

## Imperial Fox Food

The Unanimous Verdict of Successful Ranchers

"We have never fed anything to equal IMPERIAL FOX BISCUITS and IMPERIAL PUPPY FOOD in promoting healthy and normal growth of pups and developing sturdy bodies with superior retaining their color."

IMPERIAL BISCUIT CO. LTD. CHARLOTTETOWN P.E.I.



**Silver Tip IMPROVED FUR FINISHING FOX BISCUITS**

Are baked daily in a revolving oven, thus assuring uniform baking. The following ingredients are used in the making of Silver Tip Improved Fox Biscuits:—Meat Meal, Bone Meal, Fish Meal, Whole Wheat Flour, Rice Meal, Yeast Malt, etc. They contain 20 per cent ground meat.

FOR PRICE LISTS OF ALL SILVER TIP FOX FOODS WRITE: **SILVER TIP BISCUIT CO., LTD.** ESTABLISHED 1925 MONCTON, N.B.

**Bulbs**

We have just received our Annual Fall Shipment of Dutch Flowering Bulbs direct from Holland.

HYACINTHS, TULIPS Double and Single DARWIN TULIPS DAFFODILS, CROCUS FRESIA, NARCISUS SNOWDROWS, &c.

All large first size bulbs and all at lowest prices. On sale at our Book Store.

**Carter & Co. Ltd.**