

FOR FARMERS, STOCK BREEDERS AND GARDENERS

CANADIAN GARDEN SERVICE

Wax Mixtures For Plucking Poultry

Unless spring is unusually early the gardener lives in the warmer districts of Canada there will be more indolence than direct garden operations this month. Of the former the most important will still be planning and of the latter there will be a number of jobs such as pruning, seeding the hot bed, ordering supplies, possibly few hours preparing some dry spot in the garden for sweet peas. Incidentally the finest sweet peas are those from seed sown just as early in the spring as possible. It is a cool loving flower and must get its roots and stem growth before the weather becomes too warm. A climate where the nights are cool even in summer is recommended.

Pruning

Pruning is not a difficult task, according to garden authorities. The main object, they state, is to open up bush, tree or vine so that sunlight and air will circulate out all dead growth, remove any branches which rub against each other and keep the general shape symmetrical. There are general rules for all special types it is advisable to consult a good government bulletin on the subject. Special points the beginner is advised to bear in mind are, grapes must be pruned severely and early before the sap starts to rise, all old canes are removed from the raspberry patch any time after blooming has been harvested. Young fruit trees except for appearances and possibly dead or injured branches do not need any pruning until they start to bear. Most climbing roses should have the bulk of the old wood removed anytime after blooming each year while tender bush roses are pruned nearly to the ground. The light pruning necessary for shrubbery takes place very early with late blooming varieties but with such things as the average Spiraea, Forsythia and others which bloom April to July, pruning is delayed until after blooming.

Water Damage

An inspection of wintering plants is advisable early in the spring to find out how things have withstood the second cold winter Canada has had in the minimum space of two years. Incidentally, it is claimed, now or a little earlier is the very time that most of the little higher over the southern horizon each day, gets warmer and warmer with the temperature rising as high as 50 or 60 degrees around noon. This encourages these plants which stay outside all winter, especially when the snow has melted and they are exposed to the full rays of the sun. The sap begins to rise from the roots. Then the sun goes down and mercury may fall to zero or below. Before the sap can escape it may freeze and seriously damage the stem, or the tiny roots or even the tender bark of the trunk or main branch of such things as roses, trees, shrubbery or vines. To guard against this old gardeners cover their perennial flower beds, roses, strawberries and other plants which remain outside with a light mulch of straw manure, or even leaves or other garden refuse. This is arranged loosely to hold the snow, which incidentally is Nature's most protective covering against the blasts of winter.

Experienced people plant very tender things in a warm exposure where the temperature is more likely to remain constant and roots and ground continuously frozen.

Hot Beds

Where a fairly large quantity of flower or vegetable plants are to be started early indoors a hot bed is

The use of wax mixtures in plucking poultry has obtained considerable popularity in the United States. However, this use of wax has been confined to soft-scald birds, that is, birds which have been immersed during plucking in water at a temperature of 130 degrees F. In the meantime, the efforts of the National Research Council of Canada in evolving a suitable process have resulted in the production of five different wax mixtures, all of which have the advantage of being fairly satisfactory for both dry-pluck and soft-scald birds.

At the recent Dressed Poultry Conference at Ottawa, Dr. N. F. Grace of the National Research Council explained the technique of the United States soft-scald process and described the various steps involved in the Canadian method in the wax-plucking of dry-plucked birds. There is considerable saving in the dry-pluck method, which is as follows:—the bird is killed and the rough feathers removed. It is then allowed to hang until partially cooled. In general, it was found that the skin temperature should be reduced to about 85 degrees F.

This cooling prior to waxing is an important feature because objectionable smearing is the result of wax-treating a warm bird. Adequate cooling completely prevents this. The cooled bird should be dipped in wax at a temperature of 128 degrees F.—136 degrees F. For tough specimens, temperatures from 135 degrees F.—138 degrees F. are preferred. If the bird has been soft-scalded, the wax temperature may be as low as 125 degrees F. or even a degree or two lower. Usually the bird is given two dips in the wax and this is sufficient to build up a suitable pulling coat. The wax-coated bird is allowed to cool until the coat is fairly hard and elastic. Immersion in water may be used to speed up the hardening. Some isolation is required in regard to hardening: the wax layer, for, if the wax becomes too hard, it is brittle and takes more time to remove. A properly hardened coat will come off in large elastic flakes, taking with it the feathers, pins, hairs and scales. For a preliminary cooling a time-interval of 20 minutes is generally sufficient to produce a good pulling coat. The results are satisfactory, although some birds require a little checking over.

In soft-scalding, when the bird is dipped after the wings and tail feathers have been removed, it may be mentioned that water temperature should be 128 degrees F. for young birds, 129 degrees for chickens, and 130 degrees for fowl. It is important to maintain the temperature with considerable

indispensable but where only a few of each variety are wanted the job may be carried out successfully in a sunny window. The hot bed is usually prepared early in March and simply consists of a bed of fresh horse manure, which supplies the heat, about 18 inches deep. On this top or three inches of fine soil are placed and after the bed has heated up and then cooled down again, a blifter of three or four days the seed is sown in rows a few inches apart. The bed is protected by rough boarding along the side or heaped up earth and on top about 10 to 18 inches above the bed is placed a window sash well glazed, and sloping towards the south. When the plants have developed their second set of leaves they are thinned out and before being transplanted outside they are hardened in a cold frame which is simply a hot bed without any heating material. Government bulletins giving details of construction are available in every province. The window hot bed is simply a shallow box two or three inches deep filled with fine soil, kept well moistened. Very early radish and leaf lettuce may be planted in the hot bed and used directly from that.

exactness. The immersion period is about one minute. The bird is then roughed in the usual manner and allowed to hang until it dries. The body heat is sufficient to dry off the average bird in well under one hour.

There are obvious advantages in dry-plucking for the soft scald process. Careful temperature control, elimination of this step indicates an appreciable saving in equipment and manipulation in the case of packing plants and simplification in procedure for the individual farmer. The actual cost of the best wax mixture used by the Research Council was 8.2 cents per pound, and very little was lost in the process, because it is readily melted down and the feathers and pins strained off!

A TWO-FOR-ONE PLANTING

Getting the most produce from a small plot of ground is a problem for most urban backlot farmers. Where unlimited space is available for a garden, every vegetable may be grown in its own particular section, but with limited space, early and late crops must be doubled up.

Succession planting is the answer, and with a little investigation and planning on paper almost the entire gamut of garden edibles may be grown on a 20-foot square in one season.

In general, do not follow root crops with root crops or plants of one family with members of the same family; for example, radishes and turnips. Here are a few combinations that work out excellently:

Late peas followed by celery; early peas followed by late cabbage; early lettuce by summer squash; spinach, lettuce, and radishes by bush lima beans; early beets by string beans; early string beans by fall beets; early carrots by endive or winter radishes; early onions from sets by kale; peas by turnips, or carrots.

"Tomatoes may be set between the rows of peas to get started while the peas are reaching maturity and then the vines are removed, leaving the entire space to the tomatoes. Cucumbers may be planted for pickles after the early lettuce, radishes, spinach and onions from sets are out of the way.

Peppers and eggplants may go in after the earliest spinach and radishes.

Three dual arrangements are the most important factors in drawing the plan for the vegetable garden. The small garden plan should be worked out carefully before the order is sent in. Now is the time to get it into shape, drawing to scale and marking carefully the vegetables that are to follow the earliest crops to keep the ground working until frost.

Drill Contract For Overalls

(C. P. By Guardian's Special Wire) OTTAWA, March 14.—A contract for 100,000 yards of drill has been awarded by the government to Dominion Textiles Limited, of Montreal, according to an Order-in-Council tabled in the House of Commons today. The material is to be made into trousers for men employed in government relief camps.

Dominion Textiles' tender was 2 1/4 cents a yard, against 2 3/4 cents submitted by Dominion Cottons. The cost of the material, less sales tax, will be \$22,790.

AUSPICIOUS OPENING

(C. P. Cable By Guardian's Special Wire) KINGSTON, Jamaica, March 14.—Led by the brilliant George Headley, Jamaica's "Black Bradman", the picked West Indian eleven scored 236 runs for the loss of only two wickets today as they opened their fourth and final test match against the touring Marylebone Cricket Club team.

Queer Parsnip

Mr. C. M. Daniels was the largest American prize winner with Dr. S. A. Wadsworth of Boston second and Sheffield Silver Black Fox Company third. Of the sixteen International Championships, Prince Edward Island won fifteen, Vimy Ranch winning seven, Pure Canadian and Peter Clark six and John A. Lea two. The other one was won by J. P. Duffus, New York, a former Islander, with a pup out of parents from the Vimy Ranch the previous year.

The Alaska section Messrs. Milligan & Morrison won first in every class, scoring a high average, many points in advance of their nearest

Add to strange people who find their way into newspaper offices "Elmer" the parsnip man. This strange vegetable creature, developed as appearing above by Mother Nature, turned up in an Edmonton grocery store, "Elmer" appears in his natural state and was not assembled by the store clerks, as might be expected.

TIMELY NOTES ON TOPICS CONNECTED WITH Silver Fox Farming



Monday will be a day of interest to thousands of Prince Edward Islanders as it will be the start of the March London fur auctions. Hudson's Bay will lead off with 19,000 pelts, followed by Anning & Cobb with 14,000, Frederick Huth & Co. with over 18,000 and Lamson & Co. 22,000, a total of 73,000, almost as many as the January offering.

Ray Carr in addition to having Grand Champion fox at the Silver Fox Exhibition, Charlottetown, in November, has won further honors. A pelt consigned by him through the Canadian National Fox Breeder's Association, topped the January sale of C. M. Lamson & Company, at which over 28,000 pelts were offered. The gross price received was \$151. It was a large, medium silver, clear in color with good brush and tip, born in 1930.

Dr. Leo Frank has received a nice letter from the parties he shipped foxes to in Japan and the enclosed is a valuable souvenir in the form of a polished piece of fossil, said to be thousands of years old.

A. W. Ulrich, who purchased a number of Silver Fox pelts here in December and has since returned to Denmark, writing to a friend in Charlottetown says: "Denmark is the cheapest place in the world to raise foxes. They figure here that it costs from three to five dollars per head to feed a fox, the reason for this being the low cost of refuse from slaughterhouses and old horses and beef. Even the Norwegians come down here now to raise their foxes."

"In Norway the ranchers go in for one to two inch mesh wire netting for floors in the pens instead of the boards or the ground, the wire floors being about two feet from the ground. This, of course, greatly eliminates the danger of the various kinds of worms, but asks attention is drawn to the well being of the fox doomed to walk on wire netting."

Mr. Ulrich enjoyed his visit to Charlottetown very much and states he may come back next fall and buy Silver Foxes.

Last autumn we published an interview with J. B. Lewis of Owosso, Michigan, re wire floors in fox pens. J. B. is all for that kind of floor and any new construction in his ranch will be wire floor equipped.

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Our information is that mink pelts have not been selling any too well in New York this season. Sales were satisfactory, but in January at New York nearly seventy per cent of the offerings were withdrawn. As these consisted in a large part of ranch skins it has had a very disheartening effect on those consigning.

The Silver Fox breeders of the United States are registering a big kick against the 10 percent tax on furs selling above \$75, which the Federal Government of the United States imposes. This tax has had the effect of depressing the sale of fur pieces that sell above that figure and therefore keeps prices down for the better skins.

In the American Fur Breeder of March is the following: "Do you remember when Charles M. Daniels offered \$5,000 for the Sweepstakes winner at the 1928 American Fox Breeders Show in Boston?"

Yes, the writer remembers that very well indeed. Canuck Jane, owned by the Pure Canadian Silver Fox Company, Summerside, was the animal. She scored 96.75 points. A few weeks previously she had won the Grand Championship at Toronto scoring 97.75 and two wickets today as they opened their fourth and final test match against the touring Marylebone Cricket Club team.

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competitors. Their exhibit attracted a lot of attention and was in splendid shape.

Letting our thoughts run back to that show we recall with pleasure the interest and enthusiasm which the late A. E. Mitchell of Boston put into it. He was a very fine man and his wife also loved foxes. It was not long after the show that Mr. Mitchell passed away.

Those were the days when money came easy in the fox game. We had made some nice sales that fall and felt like millionaires. On arriving at Boston we saw our foxes into the Mechanics Building and thinking of a place to put up we said to George Morrison, "Where is a good place to stop?" "Oh, the Copley-Plaza," said George; so over we went with our gang consisting of three, all ill overalls, and registered. The clerk at the desk looked kind of dubious and gently intimated that the rooms were \$7.50 per day. That did not phase us a bit. The best in the house was none too good although we thought meals were included.

That evening we invited two other friends to dinner and when the slip was presented by the waiter it showed \$21.75 for five! After that we dined at restaurants but held on to our rooms to keep up front—or as the Japanese say—to save our faces.

The writer had a particularly attractive lot of foxes to show, that is they were right in the pink as regards color and fur quality, and we arranged with the vet to have them taken out after dinner (the vet being one of the party of five). There was a big crowd gathered around to see them. We started with the poorest and gradually worked up to a climax, which was the Bunbury Giant. It was good advertising and we made some sales that evening.

According to the Editor of American Fur Breeder the first article on the co-operative marketing of fur farm pelts was written by B. Graham Rogers, Summerside, in April, 1919. It says, "The article was published in the Black Fox Magazine and covers the situation today as well as it did sixteen years ago." Well done, Graham, you can claim yourself now with Edward Bellamy, author of "Looking Backward."

All the American fur magazines are commenting on the poor color exhibited by the majority of Silver Fox pelts marketed in the U. S. A. this season. Says Mrs. W. H. Gilman of the Cedar Point Silver Fox Farm, Waterloo, Iowa, writing in the American Fur Breeder: "We watched our foxes gradually lose their beautiful coloring during November and began to search for the causes in our pens. We had failed to do in cleanliness or shelter, or what had we over-done in feed and disinfectant?"

"We could not decide; but just about that time other ranchers began to call us and tell us their troubles—their foxes did not look good; they were off color, etc. The first heavy snow storm about the beginning of December improved them and we felt better. We had had been done and we all had time to a greater or lesser extent. Just how great it proved to be was first reported in an editorial in the American Fur Breeder which said that 1935 was to be a "brown year."

"In an effort to arrive at the causes of this pronounced tinge which is apparently United States wide, the United States Bureau of Biological Survey has sent a list of questions to the secretaries of the different state breeders' Associations in an effort to get more knowledge on the subject."

We believe that tinge or off color has been more general in the United States than in Canada because the breeders there do not use sheds or covered pens nearly as much as we do. Their foxes would therefore become more shaded through contact with the earth, particularly during foggy or rainy weather. There is no question that for the production of clear colored pelts protection must be afforded against the elements.

Over 500 ranch bred cross fox skins were offered by the Milligan & Morrison Associated Ranchers at a recent sale of the New York Auction Company. These pelts were described as "dressed cross foxes," a name signifying the blending of the brilliant color characteristics and full fur produced by selective breeding of Alaska foxes. They were very much admired and brought good prices.

GROUND LIMESTONE

It is time to be thinking about Crushed Limestone. We have installed additional equipment to take care of orders promptly and can load cars part bags and part bulk. Enquiries solicited.

Brookville Mfg. Co., Ltd.

BROOKVILLE, N. B.
H. G. S. ADAMS,
Manager.

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ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

Whether we keep cattle for beef or dairy purposes it is very essential that we have the proper type. There are certain characteristics by which we may determine with a great degree of certitude if the cattle we possess are suitable for the production of milk or if they may be profitably fed for beef. The importance of cattle selection for if cannot be over-emphasized for the matter is neglected we are well on the way to loss as far as dividends are concerned. If the cattle we feed are not adapted to the purpose we have in mind when we feed them it is useless to expect satisfactory returns. On the contrary such a herd of cattle will consume both profits and feeds. And just as our returns are increased with improved progeny so also are our losses increased with a gradual degradation of the same.

Having made a good selection it is the feeders task of exercising all his ability in caring for and feeding his herd. Cattle, being cud chewing animals, demand regularity in feeding, otherwise the processes of assimilation and digestion will be disturbed. It is not sufficient to provide cattle with the proper feed regardless of housing conditions. We should bear in mind the importance of comfortable quarters so that after feeding time they may at ease and chew their cuds. It has been found that cattle are most at ease at a temperature of 50 to 60 degrees. This may be largely due to the fact that the moisture given off through lungs and skin is more readily absorbed by warm air than by cold.

While it seems quite reasonable to feed cows all they will eat there may often be exceptions especially in the case of dairy cows. Sometimes we find cows falling behind in annual milk production after two or three periods of lactation, the cause of which is usually due to force feeding for the purpose of establishing a record for one year. Such forcing would be profitable work in the case of a good beef animal but not in a dairy one, if once the constitution of a cow is broken down, she is no longer capable of producing large profits.

N. S. Farmers Suffer Heavily From Drought

(C. P. By Guardian's Special Wire) HALIFAX, March 15.—(Troubles of Nova Scotia's farmers in battling the drought through memory are recounted in the Department of Agriculture's report, tabled in the Legislature today by Minister of Agriculture John A. McDonald.

The last year is described as an "epoch" in the province's agricultural history, with the hay crop 40 per cent down, large shortages in other crops, a 10 per cent drop in dairy production and a "heavy illiquidation" of cattle because of the dry spell.

"It was a year, the report says, impressive of the need for better farming practices. Farmers whose lands were well tilled, it was pointed out, managed to harvest crops only little below average.

Improvement of marketing was observed, the report says, and markets were widened with respect to certain products of the farm and sea. Organizing of marketing among the fishermen was undertaken.

"Too big hearted" KANSAS CITY, March 14.—Raymond Hallenbeck, 23, literally is too big-hearted. Physicians treating him for tuberculosis and pneumonia said today his heart is four times its normal size. His pulse is 160. Attempts are being made to slow his heart action to nearer the normal 71.

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FARMERS AND FEEDERS

To make room for our SEED BUSINESS will be necessary to move out a quantity of FEED which we are going to do at reduced prices. A few tons of SUGAR BEET MEAL we will sell at away below regular price.

Then we have: BRAN, SHORTS, MIDDINGS, OIL CAKE MEAL, SCHUMACKER FEED, CRACKED CORN, FEED CORNMEAL, FEED OATS, BALED HAY AND STRAW.

The room these commodities take up will be of more value to us later on, so out they go within the next two weeks at less than mill prices, for cash or in exchange for Seed Grain, Seed Wheat, Buckwheat, Barley, etc. Special prices in half ton, and ton lots.

Carter & Co.

Wfgs. Imperial Gasoline engines

BUTTER BOX WOOD TAINT

By the use of a method adapted and applied by the Division of Dairy Research of the Dominion Department of Agriculture wood taint and also surface bleach which for years have affected butter in cold storage, resulting in a loss of thousands of dollars annually, can be eliminated. This information was given at the annual convention of the Manitoba Dairywomen's Association in session at Winnipeg last week, by Dr. E. G. Hood, Chief of the Division of Dairy Research, in a paper read by him entitled "Further Studies on Wood Taint in Storage Butter."

At present butter is placed in boxes for cold storage which are treated with a coating of paraffin wax, but this protection does not prevent the taint. There is, however, a patent liner for boxes which when used with paraffin is fairly effective in preventing taint. But cost and other disadvantages militate against its use commercially. As a result of careful and extensive experiments conducted by Dr. Hood and his associate A. H. White, it has been found that by spraying butter boxes on the inside with what is known as a casein formalin treatment, wood taint can be practically eliminated.

The formula, which is now available for commercial use is made up as follows: Casein preparation made from self-soured milk, 50 grams; Borax, 7.5 grams; water, 300 cubic centimetres. The formalin solution is made by adding 1.5 volumes of 40 per cent formalin to volumes of water. The casein solution is made up at about 120 degrees Fahrenheit, and sprayed on the boxes at the same temperature. The formalin solution is used cold.

In applying the two solutions to the box shook or to the made up box, they are sprayed on simultaneously from a double nozzled spray gun, the sprays mixing when they hit the surface.

"From our experience with patent liners and the casein-formalin treatment both on an experimental and a commercial scale, evidence indicates that the casein-formalin treatment holds out great promise for its practical application when all factors are taken into consideration," started Dr. Hood, in addition to its effectiveness in controlling wood taint, it has also been found to overcome the appearance of bleached surface in 100 per cent of the experimental and commercial boxes put up and examined the past year.

"The patent liners when used with paraffin gave equally effective results in eliminating wood taint as the casein-formalin treatment. The additional cost of these liners when used with paraffin along with the other disadvantages of handling under commercial conditions would appear to limit the wide-spread use of this type of pack. The use of patent liners without paraffin was found to be unsatisfactory both from the standpoint of handling and because they produced off flavours on the surface of the butter.

"While the treatment of boxes with the casein-formalin method on an experimental scale is comparatively simple once the necessary apparatus has been assembled, it is evident that the system would need to be very appreciably modified and improved before it could be applied to large scale butter production. Work is now under way in co-operation with engineers of the Forest Products Laboratories of the Dominion Government in working out and developing a scheme which will enable the butter box manufacturer to produce the casein treated box on a commercial scale."

POULTRYMEN!

Buy one of our Pen Bred B. F. B. Cooks for improving your flock. Bred four generations for high egg production. All from Registered Hens and sired by birds from Registered Hens (over 200 eggs). We had Champion hen 1931-32 P. E. L. egg laying Contest, (271 eggs).

International Fox & Animal Foods, Ltd.

Summerside, P. E. I.

THE IMPERIAL MOTOR Excels on All Points

"The Motor That Makes the Mark"



The man with the HOE says—

FLOWERS AND VEGETABLES One of the pleasant things about growing a garden is the flowers that may be brought into the house for decoration. Nothing so much emphasizes the summer season, as summer flowers, and to be able to bring them indoors, where their cheerful color and fragrance will lift the spirits in any room, is adding to the satisfaction of growing them.

Many ornamental plantings will not, allow much cutting because of disrupting the contours of bed or border. If you have such a situation to cope with, your best resource is a cutting garden in the vegetable patch, where annuals may be grown in rows, or as a border trim. They will dress up that section of the garden and furnish flowers to cut in abundance. Here you can grow every type and color of annual, without troubling about appearance.

Minimus, also known as monkey flower, is a beautiful porch box annual for a shady situation. The seed is very fine. Start early and you will have something novel and interesting.

Do your garden shopping early All you can grow for food you won't have to buy.

Order your seed catalogue if you are not on the mailing list of some reliable firm.

Collect stakes early and have them in stock when you plant the glads and dahlias.

Start French endives early this spring to have a winter supply next year.

The new strains of early flowering chrysanthemums will tempt you to have a mum show in your garden next fall. They are as easily grown as asters.

You can grow better vegetables than you can buy.

You can make a cream soup of lettuce or boil it for greens.

Make up your list of animals. Two or three you don't know the year to add interest to the garden.

Draw your garden plan this year. You will be glad you did it once you get the habit.

Sowing seed of hardy annuals on the frozen ground in the garden for the earliest start. You can do this with any variety which self-sows freely.

Watch cookery columns for new ways to prepare vegetables. A new one in boiling blobe rooted radishes. They taste like a mild flavored turnip.

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VIXENS NEED "IMPERIALS"

Successful fox ranchers feed IMPERIAL FOX BISCUITS because they contain food elements essential for health, strength and successful propagation.

"IMPERIALS" should be fed liberally now to vixens because they supply elements necessary to ensure large litters of strong pups and maintain health and vigor of vixens.

"IMPERIALS" fed during this season repay richly in generous results.

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

Add to strange people who find their way into newspaper offices "Elmer" the parsnip man. This strange vegetable creature, developed as appearing above by Mother Nature, turned up in an Edmonton grocery store, "Elmer" appears in his natural state and was not assembled by the store clerks, as might be expected.

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FARMERS AND FEEDERS

THE IMPERIAL MOTOR Excels on All Points

"The Motor That Makes the Mark"

If you want a MOTOR to give you your Money's worth of superior advantages, you must recognize the IMPERIAL MOTOR.

The "IMPERIAL" is not especially strong on one point, then weak on another. No. No: It took us years to get this Motor to the perfection point, selecting and rejecting until now we offer the public what we know and guarantee to be a model of perfect workmanship. Its four corner-posts are Simplicity, Economy, Durability and Efficiency. Suitable for fishing and pleasure boats.

Write for our catalogue—it's yours for the asking. Write to-day.

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Wfgs. Imperial Gasoline engines