A Page for the MODERN FARMER

TIMELY NOTES ON TOPICS CONNECTED WITH Silver Fox Farming

At the Lampson, Fraser & Hutn's sale of General Furs belonging to the Hudson's Bay Company held last week in New York, there was a large crowd of buyers present and a strong demand was evidenced for Otter and Marten, in fact there was a complete turnover in these two types of furs. Otter sold up to $102 for extra dark and dark. 2,500 cross fox were only 24 per cent sold with a top price of $20. There was lack of demand for red fox with a high price of $18.15. A small offering of blue fox was 43 per cent sold at a top of $37. Strong bidding was evidenced for the 261 fisher and they were 73 per cent sold with a top price of $160 for north western dark small. 71 per cent of the 2,000-odd lynx was sold at a high price of $70. Timber wolf fetched up to $18 and 40 lynxcat brought a top price of $12.50. There was a very strong demand for mink and muskrat and on the whole the sale can be said to have been a very successful one.

The following day the Silver Moon collection of ranch mink and silver foxes of the Associated Fur Farmers, Inc., met with an excellent and consistent demand. The 12,062 ranch mink were all sold at full market levels, $32 was realized for a lot of extra dark skins. Keen competition marked the sale of the 661 platinum foxes at full established market prices. The collection which as always is one of the best placed on the American market, was entirely sold with a top price for a really beautiful platinum pelt of $165. The offering of 4,012 full silvers was 90 per cent sold with a top price for this fine collection of $94. There was strong competition for the goods, most of the better types being disposed of and the prices were considered by the auction company to be firm. A small quantity of 84 three-quarter silvers was 100 per cent sold at a top price of $41.

Dr. Leon J. Cole, Professor of Genetics, University of Wisconsin, has a feature article in the American National Fur and Market Journal for February on "Breeding Glacier Blue and Pearlatina Silver Foxes." As there are quite a number of ranchers in this province who are interested in these new types we are quoting the article. . . .

"An inquiry has been referred to us as to the genetics and breeding of glacier blue and pearlatina silver foxes. The genetics of these color phases is relatively simple, involving as it does no new mutation but mere recombinations of color phases with which the fox breeder is already familiar. These are Platinum (Platinum Silver), which is dominant to Silver (Standard), and Pearl (Pearl Platinum Silver, recessive to Silver. Knowing this it is possible to proceed directly to the production of the new types. It is thought that the method by which this may be done would be of interest to breeders who have not yet had experience with these comparatively new forms.

It would appear that the Glacier Blue fox is a combination of Platinum Silver with Pearl Silver. This can be produced by first breeding the Platinum Silver to Pearl Silver, which should produce on the average one-half Platinum Silver and one-half Standard Silver pups. The Platinum Silvers produced by this cross resemble ordinary Platinum Silvers in appearance, but they differ genetically in that they are half-blood for Pearl Silver as well as for Platinum Silver. If these Platinum Silvers are now bred back to Pearl Silvers (not necessarily related to the ones previously used), the expectation would be on the average one Standard Silver, one Pearl Silver, one Platinum Silver, and one Platinum Glacier Blue Silver, now bred to Pearl Silver, should continue to produce Glacier Blue Silvers and Pearl Silvers in equal numbers.

The Pearlatine Silver, in the same way, is a combination of Pearl Silver with white-marked silver. The process is the same as that outlined above, except that white-marked silver is used in place of Platinum Silver. That is to say, white-marked silver mated to Pearl Silver should produce white-marked and Standard Silver pups. These white-marked silver offspring mated back to the Pearl Platinum Silver should give Standard Silver, Pearl Silver, White-Marked Silver and White-Marked Pearl Silver (Pearlatina Silver). Further breeding of these Pearlatina Silvers to Pearl Silvers should produce equal numbers of Pearlatina Silvers and Pearl Silvers.

In the foregoing nothing has been said about the quality or degree of silvering (light or dark) of the glacier blue silvers and the pearlatina silvers. These qualities would depend upon the characteristics of the original animals used and such selection as might be made. The pearl silvers produced in these crosses are double recessives, that is, recessive for both the characters concerned. They will produce only pearl silvers if bred together, and will behave the same as other pearl silvers in crosses.

What causes foxes to turn Samson? Will foxes that have turned Samson ever regain their normal coats of fur? A Montana rancher, who has been breeding foxes the past 10 years, recently wrote to the American National's Veterinary Consultant Service about a Samson problem which came up on his ranch last season. He said that due to labor shortage last spring he put all of his vixens which missed and also some old males in his run. About the middle of August he took them out of the run and put them in pens. Then he put his spring pups in the run. Three or four of the vixens, he pointed out, had become Samsons — with dull colored wooly fur. He explained that he had heard a lot about Samson foxes but these were the first he has ever had on his ranch.

He explained that he always keeps his best stock for breeders and that the animals which turned Samson had good coats of fur last year. He further explained that he had two or three late litters which looked like they were going to turn Samson, and he said he believed the cause must be in the feed. He pointed out that he did not feed any green stuffs or tripe last spring. He also stated that he had fed horse meat ground with bone and mixed with water. His ration also consists of about 1-4 part of commercial cube feed.

The rancher's problem was referred to the American National's Veterinary Consultant who replied as follows: "This is in reply to your letter of recent date concerning Samson foxes. Various views are held concerning the causes producing this condition. The probability is that the exact cause has not been definitely identified. The theory that is commonly expressed is that the "Samson condition is due to internal gland disturbances. The factors causing gland disturbance may be nutritional, but they also may be due to inheritance or other conditions. The Samsons are not likely to again grow a normal fur, and it is best to cull them. If possible it would be well to include green stuff (5 per cent) animal viscera, including some liver, if possible in the ration. During the winter it would be advisable to also include some oil containing vitamins A and D in the ration."

In western United States a great many fur farmers are raising turkeys as a sideline. They find that they can do so successfully and with a minimum of trouble by using wire-bottomed coops and sheds. One large fox farm, the Associated Fur Farms at New Holstein and Elko, Wisconsin, raised no less than 20,000 turkeys during the year and made a big profit on them.

Michigan and Wisconsin are having trouble not over ranched foxes but from wild foxes that are raiding the farmers' hen and chicken coops and creating tremendous damage. The Conservation Department is spending $20,000 in these cities for fox control, that is showing the farmers how to control "Reynard." Five trapper instructors are investigating complaints and teaching the farmers how to trap the animals. Group meetings are held in areas where fox damage is greatest.

We were delighted to receive in the mail a few days ago a beautiful calendar from International Fox and Animal Foods Ltd., Summerside, the president and manager of which is Lowell W. Hancock. It is pleasing to know that this good company has now fully recovered from the fire of last fall and is better prepared than ever to fill orders for their fox and animal feeds which have deservedly obtained such a splendid reputation wherever used.

- NEWSY NOTES -

By AGRICOLA

Bird Notes From Summerside (2)

I now resume the transcription of Mrs. H. T. Colvin's interesting letter: "I saw some red-winged Blackbirds in a swampy spot near Alberton, in September 1941. I knew them because I had seen so many of them in Florida. I had some kind of a Sandpiper or shore bird fly down and take a bath one day in late summer. The Flicker enjoys his bath and brings his family later. Purple Finches enjoy it all summer, as do the Goldfinches.

"I used to see flocks of Redpolls every spring; they were very tame and would remain till they had gathered all the weed seeds. Then to help out, I sometimes spread grass seeds near the window, so that I could observe them. Some were paler in color; I have seen none since 1939." (These winter visitors are uncertain in their arrival. I saw a large flock on Feb. 26, 1936; and a few on Mar. 7, 1944. There are years when they appear to be abundant and others when they are scarce; depending on conditions to the north of us, I suppose.—Agricola).

"The Cedar Waxwings come every summer when the cherries are on the trees, and later when the Rowan berries are red. At that time I often think there are Bohemian Waxwings among them, birds that look lighter in color and act more lively, darting around the top of the tree like Flycatchers. One which was on the fence (1944), facing me, had a lighter section down the middle of its breast, almost like a vest. If Taverner is right when he says there is little seasonal or sex variation among the Waxwings, then I feel sure those I speak of must be the Bohemian." (This particular bird was a partly albino Cedar. The Bohemians only visit us in winter and apparently at long intervals. They nest within the Arctic circle—see the little 15c "Green Book of Birds of America," published by Whitman Co., of Racine, Wisconsin: there is a good picture on p. 15—Agricola). "The Cedars stay nearer the ground and are tamer. I have seen them take a waxberry off the bush and pass it to another alongside on the fence." (I have read of this singular habit, but have never seen instances. Is it altruistic, or a memory of feeding the young?—Agricola).

"I see the Pine Grosbeaks every winter Last winter, and the one before it, several people in and near Summerside have seen Evening Grosbeaks, and have called me up to ascertain what they were. I have never seen any. Horned Larks seem to have been abundant the last three years and my husband saw a Prairie Horned Lark near Carleton, spring of 1940. They may be coming nearer to town, since the clearing and draining of land for our air port must have forced many small birds to find new nesting ground. A pretty little brook ran through the land used, with a variety of shrubs and trees on its banks, and I often saw flocks of small birds there.

* * *

"I almost forgot to mention my one call from a Water Thrush Oct. 2, 1936. It was alone on the edge of the bird bath when I first saw it, and it circled the edge several times, teetering back and forth and jerking its tail, before it ventured in. I have never noticed one since, but then none of the Thrushes come as often as they did. Every year a number would be here and one could always spot them as they ran along on the fence. I first identified the Hermit Thrush on Oct. 15, 1935: it remained here a week. The last Hermit Thrush I saw was on Oct. 8, 1942. The ground on the other side of my fence is not suited for ground birds, being overgrown with creeping vines: a fine place for cats to hide. I suppose the other Thrushes I saw were the Olive-backed; and the Veery I sent you." (There is one thing that strikes me, when reading this instructive letter: residents of our southern districts see more species of birds, and in greater numbers, than we on the North Shore do. Perhaps this is due to a more genial climate. I have only seen one Water Thrush, Aug. 27, 1931. It was among the alders on the banks of our "creek," and drew my attention by its actions so well described above.—Agricola)

"I spotted a white-crowned Sparrow with the white-throated kind, last fall. I am very poor at identifying the Sparrow family. Many different-appearing Sparrows are here every fall." (The "Birds of North Carolina", mentioned last week, gives two plates of Sparrows which are very helpful. One plate is devoted to Sparrows with white wing-bars, the other to those with "plain" wings. The pictures run in ranks down the plate and attention is called to the distinguishing features by a short inscription. For instance, the Vesper Sparrow has an arrow mark directed at the tail and the words "White outer tail feathers." The Song Sparrow is labelled: "Large central breast spot," and so on.—Agricola).

"Shortly before I had your check-list I thought I had identified a Connecticut Warbler. The bird looked exactly like the picture in Reed's guide, only I had not noticed the white eye-ring particularly, as I saw it only a few minutes before a prowling cat flushed it from the ground to the top of the fence. When I found you had not listed that species at all for P. E. I., I knew I must be wrong and that probably the bird was a female Mourning Warbler, since there was no shadow of black on the blue-gray breast. In this way I found your check-list a great help." (Yes, the male Connecticut, and the female Mourning Warblers might easily be confused with one another, if it were not for the white eye-ring of theformer. I marked my Reed's guide by putting an asterisk before the name of every species of bird found on the Island. This was done by comparison with the check-list, and helped me considerably in my bird studies.—Agricola).

* * *

"A pair of Red-eyed Vireos have nested in or near our yard since 1937, and I have seen other birds which I thought were Vireos, especially one resembling the Blue-headed. My new find for 1944 was a Yellow Palm Warbler: it was around our place for a week and its markings showed plainly when bathing. Every fall there are birds resembling the Yellow Warbler, only darker-looking; I have never been able to place them, but since you have identified the Wilson Warbler, that is what they may be. (Here is the description of the Wilson Warbler from 'Birds of N.C.'—"Clear yellow-olive: forehead, sides of head and whole underparts bright yellow; crown black in adult male: the black less extensive or even absent in females and immature birds." To which I appended 'yellow patch under 'elbow' of wing seen in dead bird.'—Aug. 20, 1944).

"I am enclosing a snapshot of one of the so-called whales caught in Summerside harbor in 1916. A school of them came in and caused great excitement. Some one may have sent you one, but as you say, people are not always co-operative when asked. Would you please return it as it is the only one we have. (I was glad to have this, and made a tracing of the animal for my book of records. It shows the rounded head, the very short rostrum or beak, the mouth, and the whitish area on the under side of the body — the marks of the true Blackfish. I welcome such "snaps" since they add to our knowledge, and there is always the chance of some new species turning up. Mr. Allen, however, was the only one who took the trouble to reply to my enquiry.—Agricola).

"I read a great deal, and have always liked the interesting things that you tell us about England. Many of the other notes you have written, have led me into enjoyable reading for which you have my thanks.—Yours sincerely, Anne F. Colvin." (Rather, my thanks are due to Mrs. Colvin for giving readers of these notes the benefit of her valuable observations. It will be a pleasure to me to aid in the identification of any birds Mrs. Colvin may observe in the future.—Agricola).

Control: What Happened Last Time

Under the above heading appears an article in The Contemporary Review, of London, by Sir Leo Chiozza Money. "Chiozza Money," as he was called in my palmy days, was well-known as an economist with Socialistic leanings. During the last war it was he who suggested the rationing blockade policy, directed to restriction of enemy supplies. For this and other services to his country, he was Knighted in 1915. Here is an abstract of Sir Leo's article:

In the war of 1914-1918 it was not until the formation of Mr. Lloyd George's Government (end of 1916) that the powers of Government were used to control food, materials, industries and shipping. (This is news to me, because I have read in press comments that Canada was the first country in the world to establish such controls!) Sir Leo goes on—Much valuable time had been wasted in deliberate inaction — deliberate because so many men in high office held the theory that it was wrong to interfere with the trades, which in their opinion were carried on in the best possible way by private enterprise in pursuit of private profit. Neglect went so far that merchants re-exported from the United Kingdom supplies which we sorely needed ourselves. At this period we allowed the nation to be deprived of war-stocks for private gain, part of them actually going to the enemy! While in 1913 we exported to Europe (excluding Russia) 12,005,000 lbs. of tea, in 1914 we sent them 30,650,000 lbs., and in 1915, 26,565,000 lbs. In 1917, this exportation fell to 2,831,000 lbs. under Sir Leo's control.

* * *

At the close of the war the people who had narrowly escaped disaster—by national organization — was persuaded that it was being ridden and ruined by officialdom. The Government therefore took every opportunity of releasing private enterprise from control. Some very unfortunate experiences followed. In controlling wool, the War Office had worked well for the nation, for it gave the British and Allied armies relatively cheap woollen clothes during the war. When wool was decontrolled the public was left with no protection whatever, and Australian wool of the finest quality which in July 1914 fetched 30d (pence) per lb., soared in December to 150d.

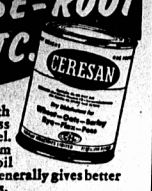
(Control, however, does not quite settle the problem of public protection. I read a couple of months ago, of a meeting of women in Ontario which passed a resolution protested again the quality and the price of the textiles sold in that province. Such a protest is futile when compared with the courageous action of a Charlottetown lady as reported a few days ago in The Guardian. The control is there, but few among Canad's millions seek to take advantage of it, owing either to apathy or fear of giving offence. Personally I find textile materials more flimsy and higher in price of late.—Agricola).

* * *

To resume: "The public got the idea that decontrol could give the nation the beneficient action of commercialism: "prices would certainly come down! But in practice prices rose all round and in almost every case where decontrol occurred the public had to pay heavily. Thus, palm kernels rose under decontrol from £26 to £43 per ton, cotton seed from £19 to £53, and copra from £43 10s, to £58. (Soap would go up).

In January 1920, the secretary of the Food Ministry stated: "After a great deal of agitation it was decided to take off the bacon control. Immediately all sorts of people began to trade violently in bacon. Prices went up and the profiteers began to reap a happy harvest. We began to receive bacon of qualities quite unsuitable for this country. . . . We were compelled to put on the control again in order to secure the country's supply (i.e., of suitable bacon). And that is how the bacon-rotting-at-the-dock business came about. It was not our bacon. It belonged to the private traders who had assured us that decontrol would lower prices." (I happen to remember this incident, though the Secretary might have stated it better. When the traders got a free hand they made up for their "lean years" under control, by importing quantities of "fat" bacon which they bought low and sold high. The people kicked, the control went on again, and the right type of bacon was brought in. The cargoes of "fat" bacon lay unsold, while the profiteers wrote to the papers calling down the vengeance of the gods on the Food Ministry for allowing "bacon to rot at the docks." Sir Leo's article is rather long, but as it embodies many needed lessons, I hope to take it up again in the near future.

FIGHT SMUT-BUNT-STRIPE DISEASE-ROOT ROT, ETC.



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No Ferdinand

The following reference to Sgt. Denver Campbell, son of Mrs. George Campbell and the late Mr. Campbell, Charlottetown, will be interesting reading for his friends:

If you think that all a soldier has to do to avoid becoming a casualty is to keep away from flying metal you've got the wrong slant on the Italian fighting.

Take the case of Sergeant Denver Campbell, Charlottetown, P. E. Island, who does his fighting with the Cape Breton Highlanders. He was returning from a contact patrol under shellfire when one of those big white Italian bulls which are practically part and parcel of the Italian landscape charged him without warning, knocked him down and kept him pinned to the [illegible] until friends [illegible] come to his rescue.

"I've been pinned down by shell, mortar and machine-gun fire," Sgt. Campbell explains, "but this was the first time I was ever pinned down by a bull."

He got his revenge the next day, however. The bull was killed by a piece of flying shrapnel—the report says.

Eliminate Ridgling Pigs

(Federal Department of Agriculture)

Abnormalities which result in ridgling, hermaphrodite, or ruptured hogs are inherited. Apparently the germ factor responsible for these weaknesses is recessive in that it can remain hidden in the body of a normal animal and show up in their progeny. No breeder keeps a ruptured sow for breeding purposes, yet we continue to get an increasing number of such abnormal pigs from outwardly normal stock.

If a boar or sow is from a litter containing ridgling or ruptured pigs, we may expect abnormal individuals in the next generation. Although only one in a litter may be abnormal, the rest of the litter may carry the same weakness as a latent factor and reproduce it in their offspring. When both the sow and the boar carry the same taint we get an unusually large number of abnormal progeny. Hermaphrodite pigs are less common than ridglings or ruptured ones. This is a pig with all the outward appearances of a female, but carries inwardly the organs of both male and female. From the standpoint of an objectionable carcass, the hermaphrodite is often more offensive than the ridgling. In many cases the farmer ships such a hog unaware of its abnormal make-up.

The elimination of ridglings, hermaphrodites and ruptured pigs is a problem for the breeder to solve. A great responsibility rests with the producer of registered breeding stock. Anyone who finds such pigs in a litter, and subsequently sells litter mates for breeding purposes, is committing a great dis-service to the swine industry. The increasing number of abnormal pigs would indicate that some breeders are not exercising sufficient care in this regard.

Under Suspicion

When such an abnormal pig is found in a litter, both the sow and the boar should be placed under suspicion. If the sow produced abnormal pigs in previous litters from other boars, then she should be shipped to market and none of her progeny kept for breeding purposes.

If a boar sires such pigs from different sows, he should be replaced and none of his stock kept as breeders. Unfortunately, many of the sows now producing litters have been selected carelessly from stock known to carry this weakness. Some are sisters of abnormal pigs. Many other sows are selected when their ancestry is altogether unknown. We must recognize the point that many producers conceal the fact that their breeding stock carries this taint.

Under the Advanced Registry Policy, a sow cannot qualify if her litter, offered for testing, has any abnormal pigs. For this reason every swine producer should patronize only boars from qualified sows. If many of our brood sows of unknown breeding were replaced by sows from Advanced Registry breeding, we would be going a long way in eliminating the abnormal pigs.

If a litter contains one or more of these irregular pigs, the owner should either dispatch them at birth or slaughter them when they reach 100 lbs. dressed weight, and before the sexual odor develops.

If kept to full market weight, the ridglings and the hermaphrodites may become unfit for human consumption with a total loss to the producer. At the best, such carcasses suffer a heavy discount due to their varying degree of sexual odor. In this respect, the hermaphrodite often is more objectionable than the ridgling.

The points to remember are that these abnormalities are inherited and that by exercising greater care in the selection of breeding stock of known ancestry, these abnormal pigs may be eliminated.

POTATO BUG FOE

The young of the Colorado potato beetle are frequently attacked by a natural enemy known as the friendly perillus. The perillus is a flat, medium-sized, sucking insect which inserts its beak through the tender skin of the red and black grub, and quickly extracts the body juices. Death of the "potato bug" follows. The friendly perillus is definitely beneficial to potato growers and in some seasons assists materially in reducing the numbers of the potato beetle in a particular field or district.

FARMERS' MEETINGS

to be held at

Charlottetown, Feb. 27th to March 1st

In

QUEEN SQUARE SCHOOL HALL

Entrance Sydney Street

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND BACON SHOW—Tuesday afternoon, February 27th, Market Building. This is a new and valuable Educational feature and will provide information on the production of hogs for the export trade. Every hog producer should see this exhibit. Tuesday night—7:30 o'clock—General meeting Hog producers. Open discussion, demonstrations.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND SHEEP BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION—9 o'clock Wednesday forenoon, February 28th. Reports of year's work, wool and lamb marketing and production.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND DAIRYMEN'S ASSOCIATION—Afternoon meeting at 1:30 o'clock and night meeting at 7:30. Full discussion on vital problems in the Dairy industry. Large attendance of patrons requested.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND FARMERS' INSTITUTES—Thursday, March 1st, 9 o'clock forenoon and extending until 3 o'clock afternoon. Discussion on Institute problems.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND FEDERATION OF AGRICULTURE—3 o'clock—Thursday afternoon, March 1st, also 7:30 o'clock in evening. Full opportunity to discuss resolutions arising from this and other meetings, also general problems and policies affecting Agriculture.

Rural citizens and all others interested in Rural Life are given a cordial invitation to attend these meetings.

EXPORT BACON SHOW

An Export Bacon Show, sponsored by the P. E. I. Swine Breeders' Association and supported by the Provincial and Dominion Departments of Agriculture will be held in the Market Building, Charlottetown, on Tuesday afternoon, February 27th. The annual meeting of the P. E. I. Swine Breeders' Association will be held on the evening of the same day.

All Island hog producers are invited to make entries in this Show with one hog constituting an entry by each producer. Each entry must be delivered to Davis & Fraser Limited on February 20th or February 23rd, preferably February 20th. Truckers and loading agents are invited to solicit entries from their patrons. All hogs entered in this Show will be slaughtered promptly and the selection of twenty-five carcasses nearest the ideal export weight of 150 pounds will be made from the total entries, these to compete for prize money.

Producers intending to enter hogs at this Show should secure application forms which should be completed and returned as soon as possible and preferably not later than February 10th.

This Show is sponsored to present a clear picture of the suitability of Island hogs for the Export Market, it promises to be an interesting and educational event, the first of its kind to be held in the Maritimes, and all producers who have market hogs of suitable development are invited to support this event.

Application entry blanks as well as additional details pertaining to this Show may be obtained by writing to S. D. Irvine, Secretary, P.E.I. Swine Breeders' Association, Box 489, Charlottetown.

FERTILIZER FACTS

In the following table, we make an endeavour to show the plant food content of various Mixed Fertilizers and to indicate the relation in quantities of the materials from which they are made.

Formula	Units Plant Food in one ton	Price per ton ex our Factory	Pounds Materials That Will Make One Ton				
			Sulphate of Ammonia 20%	Super-Phosphate 20%	Muriate of Potash 60%	Other Materials Sometimes called filler	Total Pounds
2-12-6	80	$29.00	200	1200	200	400	2000
3-15-6	24	33.50	300	1500	200	None	2000
4-8-10	22	32.40	400	800	334	466	2000
5-10-10	25	36.00	500	1000	334	166	2000
4-12-6	22	32.75	400	1200	200	200	2000

2-12-6 and 3-15-6 are largely used for similar crops — Grain, Hay, Turnips and Pastures. The latter contains more plant food and less "other materials", resulting in a lower cost per unit for the plant food.

4-8-10 and 5-10-10 are largely used for Potatoes. The latter contains more plant food and less "other materials", resulting in a lower cost per unit for the plant food.

4-12-6 is occasionally used for Potatoes. It is a good Grain, Hay and Pasture fertilizer on soils where grass and straw do not thrive.

We manufacture 2-12-6 only for specially placed orders.

We make 3-15-6 with 2% Borax at an extra cost of $3.00 per ton.

We make 4-8-10 and 5-10-10 with 1% soluble Magnesium Oxide at an extra cost of $1.00 per ton.

"Other materials" is usually Limestone, Sand, or a mixture of both. There is a limit to the quantity of Limestone that can be safely added to Mixed Fertilizers.

We can make prompt shipment of well cured Mixed Fertilizers, and would suggest your taking delivery as early as possible. THE LABOUR SITUATION IS STILL ACUTE AND WE MAY NOT BE ABLE TO GIVE YOU SATISFACTORY SERVICE IN THE SPRING.

The car shortage is also a matter for consideration and may prevent us from making shipments when needed.

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Ship us your live or dressed chickens and fowl. Higher prices paid. Prompt returns. Express collect, quantity no objection.

Wanted also, quantities of hardwood in four-foot lengths.

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CHICK CHICK CHICKS

Any person who would like to order Chicks from me I would like to have their order as early as possible, especially started Chicks. From a few of the leading Hatcheries in the Maritimes I was only able to get 58 per cent of my orders filled last year, due to so many late orders. So please give me a chance this year by ordering early. Write for price lists.

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