

FOR FARMERS, STOCK BREEDERS AND GARDENERS

NEWSY NOTES

BY AGRICULTURIST

NOTES FROM FREETOWN

The mail has just brought me a letter from Lower Freetown, which I have pleasure in quoting in full: "Dear Agricola, as you have often mentioned the Hungarian partridges in your interesting column, I decided to tell what I have learned about them. I fed twenty-eight last winter and am feeding eight this winter. When the snow is deep they come for food daily, and are fond of hayseed, wheat, buckwheat, oats, etc."

"I have never seen two flocks of partridges eating together; and I believe each flock has a leader. This bird warns the rest when danger is near, and drives away other partridges by pecking them. The Hungarian partridges scratch like hens, and can easily dig through the snow when it is not too thickly crusted. Despite their short legs they are swift runners, and often run hundreds of yards rather than fly."

"The only nest I ever found contained seven unhatched eggs along with the shells of about ten hatched ones. The nest was just a hollow in a grain field."

"On account of their brownish appearance, and cleverness at hiding the birds are not often noticed until they fly up a few feet away from you. I don't think the cold weather troubles them if only they get a fair supply of food. After a heavy snowfall or a silver freeze they are almost at a complete loss for food, as they do not hunt for buds like our native partridges (or grouse); but they soon find food which is put out on the snow for them."

"These birds stay in the snow beneath thick spruce bushes much of the time in the winter. They do not seem to mind a bad snowstorm or drift, as they will come for their food at such times and will probably not leave for hours. They are not very scared of animals, but are uneasy when a person approaches them too closely."

"As a partridge sometimes disappears from a well-fed flock, I suspect they are preyed upon by hawks, etc. Once, on hearing the partridges screech, I hurried and saw a crow-sized hawk fly up from among them. Its back and the upper side of its wings appeared to be brown, while its breast, the under side of its wings, and its neck and throat, were almost pure white. I have seen this hawk several times, soaring over the fields and bushes."

"I would like to know at what rate the Hungarian partridges have increased during the last couple of years. I think that the flocks which did not get fed from the barns, must lose terribly in numbers in some winters. I do not see what they could live on when the snow gets very deep."

"In conclusion I may say that I am greatly interested in birds, animals, etc., and hope this letter will be of interest to you. Yours truly, Wesse C. Burns."

This is the kind of letter I like to receive: it is the letter of an observant student of nature. With regard to the numerical progress of the partridges, it is certain that they have decreased greatly these last two years. "Twenty-eight last winter and eight this winter," represents only too well the falling off that has taken place. As my correspondent is inclined to study the wild birds of our region, it would be useful to him to get in touch with Mr. Ludlow Jenkins of Marshfield, who is, I believe, President of the local branch of the Jack Miner League.

Mr. Jenkins often has printed matter on natural history for circulation.

land, and was well deserving of the honor: for his benevolence to, and care for, even the lowliest of his countrymen endeared him to all ranks. As a legislator he was obliged to remain for long periods in London, while his estates were managed by native Scots, some of whom, like Captain Knocknott (the "Scott's Heart of Midlothian") were quite original characters.

A complaint having been made that a loch near Inverary was being over-fished, the Duke's agent instructed one of his henchmen to make proclamation, after the manner of a town crier, forbidding any further fishing. The man carried out his orders in Gaelic (which he knew well) and then in English, which he did not know so well. The English version has been preserved for us. Standing at the Market Cross at Inverary, the herald gave tongue: "Ta hoy! Te hithier a hoy! Ta hoy three times an' ta hoy! Whist! By command of His Majesty King George and Her Grace the Duke o' Argyll: If anybody is found fishing about te loch, or below te loch, afore te loch or ahint te loch, in te loch, or on te loch, arum' te loch, or about te loch, she's to be persecutt wi' three persecutions: first she's to be burnt, syne she's to be droont, an' then she's to be hang—and if ever she comes back she's to be persecutt in a far waur death. God save ta King an' her Grace te Duke o' Argyll."

I conclude, however, that the worthy Caledonian's "bark was waur than his bile."

"GREAT ORION"

In the early evening, during the first part of this month, may be seen the constellation Orion, the most magnificent star-group in the heavens, lying to the southward, about midway to the zenith. The story of Orion is (as was usual in those early Grecian days), a mixture of mythology and fact. Orion was an astronomer and a scholar of Atlas, the Titan, King of Mauritania, who was fabled to support the world on his shoulders. As one of the heroes in the train of Diana, Orion pursued a course which brought on him the anger of the goddess, by whom he was put to death. His astronomical fame gave rise to the fable that he had been made into a constellation, and the sentiment which tended to magnify the outstanding personages of antiquity, soon turned him into a giant.

All the stars in this striking constellation are of a bluish-white color, with the exception of Betelgeuse which is in that shoulder of the giant towards the east. Betelgeuse is a reddish star with a temperature which the latest astronomical researches put at about 5,000 degrees Centigrade! A blue-white star, like Rigel, which is the next brightest in Orion, is supposed to reach 20,000 degrees!

Orion furnishes a fine guide to other constellations. If we follow the three stars forming the giant's belt, downwards towards the south-east, we run up against Sirius, the brightest and most beautiful fixed star in the heavens. The brilliance of this star is due to its relative nearness, as its light exceeds that of the sun only thirty times, while Betelgeuse and Rigel may be thousands of times brighter than our sun. Sirius is the chief star in the constellation Canis Major, and because it used to rise over two thousand years ago just before the sun in the hottest part of the year, that season was given the name "Dog days," seeing that Sirius was the "dog-star" (canis). A line drawn from Betelgeuse through Sirius will direct us to a triangle of stars of about the third magnitude but still attractively bright: these belong to the constellation Canis Minor.

Above Sirius and slightly to the eastward lies Procyon, the only notable star in the group called Canis minor—the "Lesser Dog." Procyon, Betelgeuse, and Sirius form a triangle almost perfectly

equilateral. The apparently lone situation of Procyon emphasizes its brilliance, but it has a little ninth magnitude companion which can only be seen by a powerful telescope.

The companion star revolves round Procyon once in forty years and the pair form a "binary system." Those who desire to pursue this fascinating study more fully will find some excellent and up-to-date books on Astronomy on the shelves of our Public Library.

Preparing For Hatching Season

Canadian Experimental Farm Letter

At this season of the year the breeder who expects to hatch chicks at an early date should have the breeding stock in shape for laying an producing eggs that will give the best results in incubating. To do this the breeding stock should be in a pen by themselves with enough males to insure the best results for fertility. There should be one male bird for every fifteen females kept. The ration should be varied, similar to that fed to pullets, only not quite so concentrated and alfalfa leaf meal may be increased considerably. Two per cent cod liver oil may be added to the mash.

The selection of eggs is one of the most important considerations, not only should the eggs be saved from females that have given a good egg production through the year, but these birds should be of standard size, showing vigor and a neat type as can be procured. Birds that are small for their breed, showing lack of constitution and poor coloring in the feathers should never be used. If pullets from pullets are used, the pullets should be well matured and culled to the same standard as the older hens. The males used should be of a good size, showing plenty of vigor and if possible offspring from a high producing strain of layers.

The eggs themselves should be of a standard size and not over seven days old. In saving the eggs the temperature of the storage place should be around fifty degrees. Small dirty or ill-shaped eggs should never be used for incubation, for if they are hatched there is apt to be a number of undesirable chicks. On the other hand if eggs are selected from a standard flock of high producing females they are bound to produce a new generation of pullets that will be of uniform size and color and give a maximum of production.

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ONLY SEAWEED (1)

I have lately bought a pamphlet which contains a list of plants found in the County of Durham, England, with the particular localities which they favor. It closes, in very amusing fashion, with three full-page lists of actual seaweeds, designated only by their scientific names, since not one in a score has a popular cognomen. Altogether there are 138 species that are either growing on the Durham coast, or have been washed up as flotsam on the sands.

There are one or two sentences in the foregoing that require some explanation. "Actual seaweeds" are cryptogams; a word which excludes marine flowering-plants such as our eel-grass and the fresh water Valoniopsis. Neither of these are seaweeds. A few of the Durham seaweeds have popular names, but not many: dulse, slake or laver, pepper dulse, tangle Irish moss, kelp and sea-lettuce, are all I can call to mind. "Wrack" was sometimes used, but was a general term like seaweed itself—rather than a specific one. One seaweed, cast up by the waves, was very much "out of place" on the Durham shore: that is the "Gulf weed" (Sargassum baciferum) from the tropical "Sargasso sea." Columbus, on first encountering the prodigious accumulations of this seaweed, compared them to extensive, inundated meadows, and stated that they absolutely retarded the progress of his ships, and threw his sailors into consternation! Many other stories, more fabulous than otherwise, were told of the Mer do Sargasso by the early Portuguese navigators.

Resuming the thread of the "Notes" again, it is probable that we have a very considerable number of species of seaweed on our own coasts. I have heard of "kelp" and "dulse" in my own immediate district, but have never felt sure that these names were correctly applied. The fact seems to be that we in Canada know very little about these humble vegetables, and that a list like the Durham catalogue could scarcely be compiled without

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DESIGNING THE FLOWER GARDEN

Design has become a most important factor in horticulture and upon design depends the appearance of the home surroundings, whether they are artistic and appealing or whether they are commonplace and lacking in distinction. The flower



garden should be carefully planned in its relation to the entire ground area of the home. It should be laid out to scale, the entire lot being drawn and decision made as to the location of the flower planting and

resort to the Empire's botanical "clearing-house."—Kew Gardens, England.

Even then another difficulty arises. Out of four species sent to Kew, only two were identified; the other two had not the reproductive parts necessary to their classification. There are, however, a few references to Canadian species scattered in various reports and other literature, and with the kind interest of my readers, I purpose spending a little time in collecting them into a series of articles which will not be too "dry" for assimilation!

The botanical family which includes the seaweeds is known as the Algae; for a more detailed de-

what shape it shall take—whether it shall be a border around the boundaries of the yard, whether it shall be a formal garden, or whether it shall consist of borders along the walks or drives.

The simplest and most effective plan for the average small home usually is a boundary planting with a background of shrubbery or vines. A border from 6 to 10 feet wide according to the dimensions of the lot, with colonies of plants selected as to color harmony and season of bloom.

Small formal gardens to occupy the entire area of the small backyards have proved one of the most attractive plans. In this case the first decision is as to whether the lines shall be straight or curved. Straight-line beds and borders are the easiest to handle and keep in order. It is also a popular feature now to dig a small pool for the beauty of the reflections of surrounding foliage and also to grow a water lily to give its fine summer bloom.

The simplest and most lavish display of color may be secured by the use of annuals in these borders, especially if the dweller is a renter or if he is newly developing the property, the annuals furnishing color while a stock of perennials is being raised for permanent decoration. In any event plenty of annuals will be needed to furnish a mid-summer and fall display when the perennial season slackens. It is a wise plan to visit yards which have attracted admiration in your neighborhood during the winter and inspect the lines and general design with a view to adapting the best features for your own yard. In addition there are a number of excellent books on design for the home grounds at reasonable prices.

scription of this important group the reader is referred to any good textbook of botany. The important distinction of all plants, it must be remembered, lies in the reproductive organs, and those of the Algae are sufficiently curious to merit some attention.

CARDINAL PASSES

(A. P. by Guardian's Special Wire)
BORDEAUX, France, Feb. 15.—(Friday)—Cardinal Paulin Pierre Andrieu, Archbishop of Bordeaux and Dean of French Cardinals, died here at half an hour past midnight today. He was 85 years old.

Fertilizer Recommendations

MARITIME FERTILIZER COUNCIL

Since the organization of the Maritime Fertilizer Council, many unnecessary brands of fertilizers have been eliminated, and the following list is recommended to suit average conditions in the Maritime Provinces.

- FORMULAE RECOMMENDED FOR:
- 2-10-4 GRAIN; or TURNIPS with Manure.
 - 2-12-6 GRAIN when seeding to clover or hay; TURNIPS with or without Manure; PASTURES on heavy soils well supplied with Nitrogen.
 - 5-10-5 GRAIN, on soils LOW in Nitrogen; GARDENS, etc.
 - 5-9-8 HAY OR PASTURES, on light soils low in Nitrogen; POTATOES; GARDENS, or other hoed crops.
 - 4-6-10 POTATOES, MANGELS, GARDENS, and Hoed crops on light soils.
 - 4-8-13
 - 5-8-12

(The last five formulae are prepared with or without Magnesium) APPLE and other FRUIT Trees.

As it is impossible, on account of varying conditions from one farm to another, to recommend exact quantities for each crop, the RATES PER ACRE will depend on the amount of Manure used and the condition of the soil.

- The following approximate amounts should give satisfactory results:..
- 1.—For GRAIN 400 to 600 lbs.
 - 2.—For TURNIPS 600 to 1200 lbs.
 - 3.—For POTATOES or MANGELS 1200 to 2000 lbs.
 - 4.—For PASTURES or HAY 500 to 600 lbs.
 - 5.—For APPLE TREES 800 to 900 lbs.

If you are using ready-mixed fertilizers, it is in your interest to request from your agent or dealer only those formulae recommended.

If you are mixing at home, corresponding amounts of Nitrogen, Phosphorous and Potash, should give satisfactory returns.

The use of Complete Fertilizers on HAY or PASTURES, more than doubles the yields, and will produce the cheapest feed on the Farm.

For best results on these grass crops, fertilizers should be applied about the last week in April.

For further information, write

The SECRETARY
Maritime Fertilizer Council
101 John St. Moncton, N. B.

MINK PRICE PELTS DECLINE

(C. P. by Guardian's Special Wire)
MONTREAL, Feb. 14.—Prices of mink pelts declined sharply at today's fur auction at the Canadian Fur Auction Sales Company, Limited. Wild mink declined 10 per cent and ranch mink dropped 20 per cent as compared with the January sale prices. A total of 23,965 pelts were placed on auction. The top price for wild fine darks was \$22.50 with the top for ranch extra dark and dark at \$16.50. Tomorrow, the closing day of the auction, will see 9,975 beavers, 830 otters, 965 lynx, 380 lynx cat, 1,975 martens and 365 fishers placed on sale.

GREENVALE WOMEN'S INSTITUTE

The regular meeting of Greenvale Women's Institute was held at the home of Mrs. Peter Martin, Wednesday, Feb. 6th.

The President Mrs. Paul Presided and the meeting was opened by the Institute Ode following by all repeating the Creed. Thirteen members and seven visitors responded to roll call by a Valentine Verse. The minutes of the last meeting were read and adopted. Mrs. J. Patterson reported having visited Mr. Erntam and presented him with fruit. Mrs. Matheson was appointed to act on sick committee for part of district, and Mrs. Earle MacRae, Condensate committee.

All correspondence received was read by Secretary, after which there was a discussion of same. Mrs. MacRae read a letter explaining the new Poultry Club.

The Sanatorium bulletins and Institute News were distributed among the members, also an account of the money paid to Carnegie Library by different districts was shown to those present.

Mrs. Russel White and Helena MacMillan were appointed to make plans for a social evening to be held March 30th, being the tenth anniversary of this Institute.

All visitors present were asked to become members, and two members paid their fees.

Mrs. Peter Martin, convener for Canadian Industries, and Mrs. Earle MacRae, convener for National Events filled in questionnaires dealing with these subjects, there being a discussion of all questions first.

A paper "Canada's Possibilities" was read by Miss Janette Paul and "Citizenship and Patriotism" was read by Mrs. MacRae, who also read a report of Mrs. Haslam's on "Canadianization."

Mrs. Samuel Silliphant invited the Institute to meet at her home for the March meeting.

Before closing the meeting Mrs. Russel White made a short address to Mrs. Smith, and Mrs. Peter Martin presented her with a Valentine gift of canned vegetables and fruit, after which all joined in singing For She's a Jolly Good Fellow. The meeting closed by singing O Canada followed by National Anthem. A dainty lunch was served by the hostess Mrs. Martin.

Farmers' Creditors Arrangement Act

QUEENS COUNTY

I have opened an office at 110 Kent St., (upstairs) Charlotte-town, where farmers may receive needed information regarding benefits of said Act.

C. E. MacKENZIE, Official Receiver.

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GROUND LIMESTONE

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TIMELY NOTES ON TOPICS CONNECTED WITH Silver Fox Farming

The man responsible for the greatest success in Silver Fox ranching in the great province of Saskatchewan is a Prince Edward Islander, A. K. McNeill, known to intimates here as "Ollie".

Years ago he located at Kelliber, Saskatchewan, near Regina, and after farming for a while started fox ranching on a modest scale with Prince Edward Island stock. Year after year he expanded his ranch until now he has the largest ranch in Saskatchewan. Not only that but his farmer friends in that district, influenced by his success, have bought breeding stock from him and become successful too. Ollie's production is very large, averaging four to the pair. This season he has sold over 100 adult males, built a fifty pen ranch for his boy and shipped a fine lot of pelts to London.

At the annual meeting of the provincial fox breeders' association held at Moose Jaw in December at which prominent cabinet members of the Saskatchewan Government and other representative men were present, the history of Mr. McNeill's fox-farming venture was ably reviewed by the speaker of the Legislature, Mr. J. M. Parker. He ended up a very fine address by telling the audience that he intended getting into the business himself as soon as possible.

The Saturday Review, published in England, carries a short article on Canada's Silver Foxes which says: "Silver Fox farming is one of the most profitable industries in Canada nowadays, and as the popularity of the beautiful pelt never seems to wane, a big increase in the domestic breeding of fur animals is forecast for 1935. A friend who has just bought a half share in a fox farm in Quebec writes, 'Our activities are not limited to the Silver Fox alone. How's this for variety? Mink, muskrat, raccoon, skunk, marten, opossum, coyote, badger, lynx, otter, weasel, nutria, Siberian hare, chinchilla rabbits, beaver and karakul sheep."

The old days of the lone trapper are not yet over. But an ever growing percentage of the skins come from well-organized fur farms. Silver Fox is mainly bred nowadays. We had the first Silver Fox exhibition in the province recently, under the auspices of the Quebec Silver Fox Breeders' Association. About one million dollars worth of fur.

Incidentally Silver Fox leads all other animals as a source of fur values in Canada and provides about one-third of the total value of furs, over ten million dollars worth a year.

Summing up the averages obtained by the various auction houses on the January 7th, sale it would look as though \$33 would be the average price per pelt obtained. This is about six or seven dollars below last year's average due to a decline in price and about 6 per cent difference in exchange. It is hard to reconcile the above with the percentage increases given out by the auction houses shortly after the sale, but these were in relation to a previous sale and not the January sale of the year before, which explains matters.

What will happen March 18th? We have been asked by a number of ranchers: Will prices be maintained or will they be lower? Well, there is one heartening fact and that is that the quantity that will be offered in Montreal will probably not exceed 7,000 pelts and L.S. number could easily be absorbed by Canada. The largest percentage sold in January, equal to about 85 per cent, leaves only a 15 per cent carry-over, which added to those that have reached London since should not make more than 60,000 skins.

The auction houses need not be too fussy about clearing 80 per cent of these as they have lots of time to dispose of them before the new crop comes on the market. Therefore if Mr. Hilder signs the Security Pact with Great Britain, France and Italy and the volatile Frenchman does not go off the gold standard, we would look for a firm auction in March.

We carried a little extract from a Swedish magazine a couple of weeks ago warning the ranchers there not to unduly increase their breeding stock of Silver Foxes as there was a possibility of the market being over done. Since that we have found out that the reason the warning was issued was because

There is a vast difference in the potency of cod liver oil as exhibited by the amount of Vitamin A and Vitamin D present. This is accounted for by the time when the cod is caught. For instance the livers of a June catch would not contain nearly as much vitamins as an August catch because the plants would be subjected to much more sunshine and the cod would have a greater opportunity to eat and store up material in the months from June to August. Therefore it is important in purchasing cod liver oil to get if possible the August catch-oil.

There are processes now utilized by chemists which can concentrate within a very small percentage the vitamin contents of a batch of cod liver oil and several firms are placing on the market known potency quantities which of course are too high for the fox rancher who must depend on the commercial quantities.

An importation of several hundred pairs of Silver Foxes from Canada to Sweden. They did not come from Prince Edward Island.

The only worth while shipment of Silver Foxes that we have heard of with the exception of Dr. Log Frank's to Japan, was the purchase by some Old Country experts of a number of high class registered prize winners from Messrs. W. C. McArthur, Layton Rogers, C. C. Baker and others. These gentlemen got a de luxe assortment, in fact the creme de la creme of the ranches referred to, but they left behind them a lot of pounds, shillings and pence.

Experiments conducted at the Dominion Experimental Station, Fredericton, N. B., demonstrate that supplements rich in Vitamins A and D in which cod liver oil is an outstanding example, are necessary to secure best results in the feeding of hens for fertility and hatchability. There is also evidence to show that milk in some form and leafy vegetables or legumes are beneficial. Besides feeding a properly balanced ration the addition of 2 per cent cod liver oil in the mash and a daily supply of leafy vegetables or clover or alfalfa leaves would appear to be necessary for best results during the hatching season.

Other experiments at the central experimental farm, Ottawa, for securing a high proportion of fertile eggs during the hatching season have been conducted with a view to determining the effects of light. It is now believed that the process of reproduction is controlled to a very large extent by the pituitary gland. This small gland is located in the base of the brain and its secretions directly stimulate the production of the germ cells in both male and female.

It is believed that variations in the laying rate of a hen are due to the variations in the amount and type of secretions produced by this gland. Also variations and production of the germ cells in the male or ability to fertilize eggs are due to distances in the function of the gland.

Substances can now be prepared chemically which when injected into a male will greatly increase his fertilizing ability. At the moment these substances are far too expensive for practical use.

Something which promises to be of more important practical value is the fact that the pituitary gland is stimulated by either natural or artificial light. This explains why hens lay more eggs in the spring when the length of the day increases and why more eggs may be obtained from hens under artificial lights.

It would seem to the writer that there is much for fox men to ponder over in the above. While our friends in the poultry business have been studying the scientific part of their problems we have been all too prone to consider a good or bad production a "luck." We must get busy and aim at a production of four to the pair average throughout our ranches. American breeders and western breeders are getting these results and there is no reason why we cannot do the same.

Appropos of the effect of light, there is nothing there that we can utilize as our foxes can roam at will out in the light during the daylight hours and it would be impractical and perhaps not of benefit to use incandescent lights as the poultrymen do. However, I believe the same purpose can be served by feeding bottles sunshine in the form of cod liver oil.

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MORE AND BETTER PUPS

Ranchers are this year retaining their highest class foxes and expect first-class results in increased litters of superior pups. To assure these desired results feed liberally with IMPERIAL FOX BISCUITS, the Biscuits that bring success in fox and fur raising.

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