A Page for the MODERN FARMER

- NEWSY NOTES -

By AGRICOLA

RECOLLECTIONS OF AN OLD NORTHUMBRIAN

Sixty odd years ago, in that district between the river Tyne and the Scottish border known as Northumberland, the lack of travelling facilities (except in the vicinity of the railway lines) had left us in happy possession of customs, speech, and native humor (the last sometimes unconscious) all our own.

The speech was terse, and often forcible. A local rhymester gave an illustration when he wrote:

"The ancient language o' the
Tyne hes sayin's aaful queer,
They say Aad Nick torns pale
as Deeth when real Tynesiders sayeer."

The ancient language had not altered greatly for the last five centuries, and it is certain that Coverdale, who translated the Bible in 1535, would have had no difficulty in understanding it. By the educated, when I was a lad, the vernacular was classed as barbarous and vulgar; really, it was only archaic. In the main it had rid itself of the Anglo-Saxon gutterals: our Scottish neighbors (Saxons, like ourselves) still said "necht" for night, while we said "neet" and showed the influence of the Norman-French in the vowel. Under the same influence a house was a "hoose.' But when we called the gentle luminary of night the "myun (me-UN), we included the Norseman in our racial stock. The Scotsman might say "Aw'm gangin' home," to which the Northumbrian could reply "Aas gannen hyem (he-EM) tee"

Sometimes the dialects came into collision as this story shows. A Scottish family came—as many did—to reside in a Tyneside town, and the little daughter soon made friends with the natives of her own age. A few days later, while the youngsters were playing in the streets, the mother came out and gave her little girl some instructions in "guid braid Scots." The little Tynesiders, who had never heard the like, stared in open-mouthed astonishment till she went away, when one of them naively commented: "Eh, hinney, thee muthor diz taak queor!"

Twice, in the previous lines I have used the vowel "aa." With our imperfect alphabet it is next to impossible to convey some sounds in the dialect, and so devices, more or less clumsy, are employed. For the sound or vowel in question, we can get near enough by taking the "a" in the word "shall" and drawling it; to make a longer vowel. This "aa" does duty in many ways — a rather versatile vowel. The pronoun I is "aa"; low is "laa"; talk is "taak"; and law is "laa", too. "Aa'l he' the laa on ye!" is a threat.

A stranger from the southern Counties would have had a hard time to follow our conversation. Describing a person as a "fresh-looking man," meant that he was of ruddy complexion and in the pink of condition. He might be a "canny man" too; that is, a pleasant fellow, quite different from the Scot's connotation of a "shrewd lad". When we said "Howay in, canny man, and sit doon" we used no fattery, but merely implied liking. A small child was "peart" (pron, peert) if it were lively, a word still used, I believe, in the U.S.A.

"Aa doot (doubt) he's deed," does not mean to convey any uncertainty of belief; doubt only meant "think" in such expressions. Meat meant food; we said "flesh-meat" for beef, etc., while rabbit-meat was cabbage leaves or the like. Too much of the latter, we learned, would make bunny "pot-bellied."

A bird's beak was a "neb"; we still use the word when we talk of a pen-nib. You "doubled your neaf" when you clenched your fist: Shakespeare knew that. The plural is neaves. You might then make a "mink" with your neaf: an attempt to strike!

Ralph Oliver Heslop wrote a dictionary of Tyneside words, which was published by the English Dialect Society but the volume was too costly for all but the wealthy.

THE FLOWERING RUSH

In July 1935, a visitor brought me a flower-stalk of a plant which I recognized as the Flowering Rush (Butomus umbellatus Linn.), a plant which is found only in one place in Canada, and is consequently an object of more than ordinary interest to the botanical authorities of the Dominion.

There was a very small portion of root attached to the stalk, so I begged it from my visitor, and as I knew it was a mash plant, I placed it in a likely spot in the brook and did considerable coaxing before I induced it to grow. Since then it has had a very chequered career. One year when the field was in pasture the cows ate it off. However, in 1943 it was strong enough to throw one flower stalk, and this year if all goes well, it promises more: another instance of patience rewarded.

The leaves are narrow and three-cornered, resembling those of a sedge, and are over two feet long. The flower stem is longer and is crowned with an umbellate cluster of rosy-hued flowers each about one inch in diameter. It is a striking and beautiful plant.

The distribution of the Flowering Rush is given as Europe, N. and W. Asia, and N. W. India. In Britain it is found in the wild state from Yorkshire southward, but has been naturalized on gentlemen's estates as a water-garden plant, in the northern Counties. It has been planted in some of the Scottish lakes, but is rare, as we might expect, in Ireland, since the people of that country do not, in general, go in for gardening as the English do.

Meanwhile I am gratified to know that P.E.I. is the second place in Canada where the Flowering Rush may be seen.

OTHER PLANTS

On the first page of the "Naturalist's Calendar" the writer states that in Britain the winter Aconite (**Eranthis hyemalis** Salisbury) flowers in January. After several attempts to raise it from seed (received from Devon) I got this plant going in 1942, and in early May of this year it displayed its yellow flowers. As the Eranthis belongs to the Buttercup family, it demands a cool moist soil, but not too wet.

Its early bloom makes it a welcome denizen of the garden. It springs from a stout creeping rootstock, studded here and there with tubers about the size of a hazel nut. (These tubers were offered for sale in some Dutch bulb-lists). From the tuber springs a single stalk four inches long bearing a yellow buttercup-like flower 1.5 inches in diameter. A fringe of dark green steeply-cut bracts shows up the vivid yellow of the flower. As, in congenial soil, it multiplies rapidly by means of the tubers, the result is a regular cushion of flowers to welcome the spring.

The home of the Winter Aconite is in W. Europe from Belgium southward, but it has been so extensively planted in gentlemen's parks and planations in England that it is almost regarded as native.

Another plant that has done well here—where it can get plenty of water—is the tall "Yellow Flag" (**Iris Pseud-acorus Linn.**) The leaves are about two feet long, and the scape or flower stem a little longer. The charactristic "Iris" flower is about four inches in diameter, and in my plants are of a clear canary yellow. This is not the case with all strains of the plant, an official in a U.S.A. Botanical Garden has some "of a muddy yellow color." (I must send him some blooms of mine!) My old friend in Devonshire, who sent me the seed, sems to have had only the best native plants in his garden.

A spring-flowering bulb, which does well in the rock garden, is the Snake's-Head (**Fritillaria Meleagris** Linn.) It throws up a stalk about 8 inches, from which droops a bell-shaped flower, 1.5 inches long. This is a curiosity being of a dull purple chequered with green. In the bud the color and shape have deservedly earned its popular name. There is a very pretty white form of this plant. Chequered flowers are very rare in Nature.

A NOTE ON EARTHQUAKES

Alas, I cannot lay claim to be an authority on earthquakes, or to foretell them; but I have long taken an interest in them, and hope to leave behind me notes that may be helpful in certain respects. The only man in Canada who can foretell the quakes, lives somewhere in B.C., and has not been heard from lately.

P.E.I gets its share of shocks, mostly of a mild type, as being distant from their epicentre or focus, yet strong enough to jar and perhaps crack the walls of the proposed tunnel. Here is the list of Island quakes that have been strong enough to reach the news-press:—

July 2, 1922, 5.30 p.m. Heaviest in northern N.B. Felt here.

March 1, 1925, 10.22 p.m. Stopped the station clock in Charlottetown. Church at St. Hilarion, Que., collapsed. Spicentre at Saguenay River.

November 25, 1926, 2.30 p.m. Quake rocked St. Stephen, N.B. Tremors felt at nearby places, and as far down as Eastport, Me.

November 18, 1929, 4.32 p.m. This was felt from New York to Newfoundland, and was violent at the latter place where 40 lives were lost by the ensuing tidal wave. No damage here.

January 4, 1930, 10.15 a.m. Slight tremor here: felt at other places.

October 19, 1939, 8.00 a.m. Reported from Alberton. Strong at other places in Canada.

As a matter of fact, there are quakes all the time: one observatory, which kept tab for the year 1918, found that the seismograph had recorded 97 earthquakes in that period; and despatches located 87 of them. These were sufficiently strong to activate the seismograph, but it is believed that hundreds of small-dimension quakes occur every year without leaving record — mere terrestrial shivers, so to speak.

AN ENGLISHMAN'S TRAVELS (7)

At last we get our traveller headed for the West which was indeed "wild and woolly" in those days. You may recall that he had joined a party of six men who were en route to "Fort Edmonton."

The party contracted with "a French half-breed called Emilien" to supply the transport and guidance for the first five hundred and thirty miles, or as far as Fort Carleton, on the Saskatchewan. After that they depended on hiring guides and horses at the Hudson Bay Company's posts, and on a few government horses, which were often used by the surveyors.

Emilien, who was a long-headed man, brought along plenty of horses: seven for the party, six for himself and his five men, eight for six baggage-carts and two buckboards, and ten driven along in a pack, thirty-one altogether. The ten were to be used as relays to relieve the saddle or cart horses by spells, and so enable the party to travel at a speedier rate. Three of the men drove the six baggage-carts, two drove the pack horses, and the sixth—an Irishman whose name was Terence—acted as cook, "probably to learn the business," as our traveller drily remarks.

The buckboards were light spring vehicles, little more than four wheels and a seat, and were brought along to accommodate those to whom forty or fifty miles of saddle exercise daily, might prove "too much of a good thing". These two vehicles did good service, for they bowled along over every kind of prairie obstacle, for nine hundred miles and looked when finally abandoned, "as good as new." The Red River (baggage) cart excited our man's interest and he devotes a whole page to it. "The body is small, but the wheels are about seven feet in diameter, so that it looks all wheels and no body." More wonderful, there was not an ounce of metal in its construction: just wood and a few shaganappi (buffalo-hide thongs). If an axle or any part broke, the men just hauled out a stick of white birch (stored near the tool-chest), shaped it into something like the right thing, stuck it in, tied it with shaganappi, and were away again!

Importance Of Soil In Selecting Farm Stressed

(Experimental Farms News)

The selection of the right kind of soil is important in choosing a farm and the success or failure of a farm enterprise often depends on this, says P.C. Stobbe, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa.

Soils vary greatly in their appearance, in their fertility and in their suitability for different crops. The type of farming which can be successfully practiced depends to a large extent on the nature of the soils. For this reason it is often advisable to decide first on the type of farming which is to be followed and then select a farm with soil suitable for the purpose. The type of farming which is desired varies with the aptitude and preferences of the individual. It may to some extent be limited by climatic conditions and may have an important bearing on the general location in respect to distance from market.

Some soils are suited for a wide variety of crops, while others are more specific in their demands and are adapted for some specialized types of farming. Thus a good market garden soil should be high in organic matter, easily worked, and well supplied with plant nutrients; the requirements of a good orchard soil are good drainage, ease of root penetration, and absence of excessive amounts of lime. The best potato soils are usually moderately acid, well drained and not too heavy in texture, while the better grain and hay soils are usually medium to heavy in texture and neutral or only slightly acid in reaction. First class flue-cured tobacco soils usually consist of deep, fine sands which are of little value for most other crops. Comparatively cheap farms with a large proportion of pasture and hay land are well suited for beef raising, while dairy farms are usually located on more productive and more expensive land.

There are a number of soil characteristics which have a close bearing on the suitability and productivity of the soil and they can be observed during the examination of the surface and subsoil in the field. Some of the more important points to observe the the texture or heaviness, the depth, the degree of friability, the structure, the drainage, the stoniness and the colour and organic matter present. Other factors such as the degree of slope, the extent of erosion and the degree of leaching can also be observed easily in the field. The condition of the crops growing on the land give a good indication of the immediate fertility of the soil but it is important to know under what management practices the given crop has been produced.

Victory Quartet

Cattlemen from wide area around Clinton, Okla., are trekking out to the farm of Martin Chitty, Jr., to get a look at the quintet pictured above—Victory, registered Red Polled cow and the quadruplet calves she produced recently. Named Franklin, Eleanor, Winston and Madam Chiang Kai-Shek, they are all strong and healthy. Two years ago Victory gave birth to triplets which grew to maturity.

Best Broccoli Crops in Early Summer and Fall

While broccoli will grow and bear all summer, the best quality is produced in the early summer and in the autumn. For an early crop, best results are obtained by setting out plants at the same time as cabbage plants.

Seed may be sown in the garden as soon as the ground has been prepared, or if the fall harvest is preferred sowing may be delayed until May. It takes about 70 days before the edible heads begin to develop.

Because it is easy to grow yields all season and excels in vitamins which cauliflower lacks, broccoli is rapidly gaining popularity as a home garden vegetable. The flavor is much like cauliflower, but the heads are green, signifying nutritive value.

The type now in favor is Italian green sprouting, which the Italians know as calabrese.

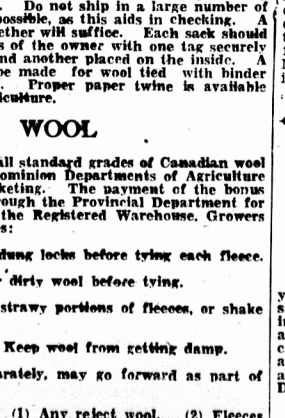
Its thick stems bear dense heads of green flower buds. Unlike the cauliflower, these heads are of perfect flowers and not degenerate forms such as the "curd" of the white types. If the Italian broccoli stands too long in the market or in the garden the buds begin to open into yellow mustard-like flowers.

The thick stems near the flower heads are also edible and of as fine a flavor as the heads of buds. The leaves, however, are stronger in flavor and while esteemed by foreign cooks do not appeal to the American taste, which takes only to the thick tender stems and flower heads.

The vegetable is easily grown in the home garden, requiring only the same treatment as cabbage. There is no necessity for tying up leaves as in cauliflower and the stalk bears a main head and when cut develops a number of side branches with edible heads. It is delicious served steamed or boiled with Hollandaise sauce or merely with a dressing of melted butter.

It should not be overcooked, but requires a little longer than cauliflower or cabbage because of the solidity of the stems.

Rich soil and good cultivation are its sole needs. The plants may be set a foot to 18 inches apart in the garden with rows spaced about two feet apart. Apply plant food at the rate of a tablespoonful to the plant.



After Cutting First Head of Broccoli, Others Are Borne on Branches.

Wool Marketing

Wool will be received at Registered Wool Warehouse Number 18, Potato Growers' Warehouse at the foot of Prince Street, Charlottetown after June 19th. Wool shipped by truck or rail should be carefully tagged and addressed to the Wool Grading Station, Charlottetown, "Freight Collect". An advance of 32 cents per pound will be made on all wool of satisfactory quality and properly prepared for marketing. Wool will be shipped to Lennoxville for grading and the balance will be paid when statement of grades is received.

In shipping, each fleece should be tied separately with paper string and packed in old, but clean sacking. Do not ship in a large number of bags. Use one large sack if at all possible, as this aids in checking. A number of old, clean sacks sewed together will suffice. Each sack should be tagged with the name and address of the owner with one tag securely attached to the outside of the sack and another placed on the inside. A deduction of 1 cent per pound will be made for wool tied with binder twine or other unsatisfactory string. Proper paper twine is available at the Provincial Department of Agriculture.

BONUS ON WOOL

A bonus of 4 cents per pound on all standard grades of Canadian wool will be paid by the Provincial and Dominion Departments of Agriculture on fleeces properly prepared for marketing. The payment of the bonus will be made direct to the grower through the Provincial Department for wool approved and passing through the Registered Warehouse. Growers will please observe the following rules:

1. **Remove any heavy tags and dung locks before tying each fleece.**
2. **Remove any burry, strawy, or dirty wool before tying.**
3. **Remove any other chaffy, or strawy portions of fleeces, or shake out light chaff before tying.**
4. **Shear when fleeces are dry. Keep wool from getting damp.**
5. **All these reiects, packed separately, may go forward as part of the shipment.**

The bonus will not be paid on: (1) Any reject wool. (2) Fleeces tied with binder twine. (3) Wool received in wet, or musty condition or on any clip that requires a lot of reconditioning at time of grading.

The bonus is not difficult to secure if the above simple rules are followed, but it applies only on clips received free of rejects, or when rejects are separated by the owner.

It is expected that the wool warehouse will operate for one month from the date of opening from June 19th to July 19th. All wool should be delivered in this period. Be sure that the regulations as indicated in this statement are carried into effect. Address communications to:

The Prince Edward Island Sheep Breeders' Association, Charlottetown.

6-1-2

Expects Market For All Canned Fish

OTTAWA, June 8—(CP)—Fisheries Minister Bertrand said today in the Commons that he hoped arrangements would be completed within a few days to provide a market for all Canadian canned fish which passed inspection.

He was answering G. B. Isnor (L.—Halifax), who asked if producers of fish in Eastern Canada could be guaranteed an outlet for their production in view of the need for food in Europe and elsewhere.

CLASS A STALLION

Simco Harvester, race record 2.04 1-4 (third heat) half mile track, will stand for the season at Alberton race track. Owned by Nova Scotia Harness Racing Club. Harry O'Brien, secretary.
6-3-10-17-3i.

Two Trotting Stallions At Your Service

PLAYDALE — 2 year old record 2.07 3-4 — 3 years 2.05½ — 4 years 2.04½.

Weighs thirteen hundred lbs. Sired by Scotland 1.59 1-4. Sire of Rosaland 1.56 3-4 world's champion mare. Spencer Scott 1.57 1-4 world's champion stallion.

First dam Elizabeth Pivas 2.08 1-2, by Guy Axworthy 2.08 3-4. Second dam Mable Trask 2.01 3-4 by Peter the Great 2.07 1-4.

KALMUCK 2.15 1-2

Sired by Peter the Great 2.07 1-4. First dam Ester Bells 2.08 by Monbells. Second dam Expressive, the dam of Alantic Express.

Both stallions will stand at owner's stable. Fee $15.00.

TIMELY NOTES ON TOPICS CONNECTED WITH
Silver Fox Farming

FOX NOTES ... ...

No change in the silver fox pelts situation is evidenced in any of the reports we have received from Montreal or New York. The American auction houses will not likely hold any sales until matters are clarified and definite action one way or the other by the government OPA is announced.

In the meantime there has been a definite deterioration in the demand for silver fox which is particularly noticeable in Canada. One does not see ads for silver fox in the large newspapers of Montreal and other cities such as we formerly did. It is true that in Toronto there have been some very fine displays of new types, platinum silvers and white-faces, and these have attracted quite a bit of attention and some good sales have been made. But there are no large quantities of these furs either in the hands of dealers of auction houses. On the contrary there must be some 40,000 or more silver fox pelts held by auction houses or fur consignment houses, and unless remedial measures are taken and demand steps up there is a great possibility of a carry-over which would be bad indeed for the prospects of the crop of 1944.

Just what would be the best method of stimulating sales in Canada we cannot say. One measure that would be really helpful would be the reduction of the government processing tax which is 25 per cent, to its former level of 12 per cent. The difference between the price the fox farmer secures for his product and the retail price of it is so great with the heavy tax impost, cost of manufacture, and dealers' profits that the buyer is scared off.

Let us take a pelt that sells at auction for $50.00 on which the rancher nets something over $46. The buyer must pay $12.50 government tax when the pelt is processed, plus about $1.75 for the actual tanning. This raises the cost to $64.25. To say in business he must charge the manufacturer at least $3.75, which makes the cost $68.00. The actual cost of making up into a scarf would probably be about $8.00 for a good job, which runs the cost to the manufacturer to $76.00. The manufacturer will have to get a profit of $7.00 at least when he sells to the retailer, so the fur is now up to $83.00. No retailer can stay in business unless he adds a profit of at least 50 per cent in cities like Montreal or Toronto, so that brings the retail price of the scarf to $124.50, which is quite a price for a lady to pay for a $50.00 pelt.

This is the time of year when fox ranchers should spend some time in cleaning up their ranches. All refuse should be removed from nest boxes and fox houses and burned. Both nest boxes and houses should be sprayed with a strong coal tar disinfectant, with a strength of one in forty. All litter around the pens should be raked up, carted away and burned. Foxes should be carefully gone over for fleas and if any are present they should be dosed with flea powder instanter, and the process repeated in about ten days. Look carefully between the ears, along the backbone and the butt of the tail, turn over and look along the sides and even belly. Mark down carefully any litters you find having fleas so that they can be sort of quarantined and the premises disinfected. The probability is that we will have some hot weather in the near future and if so fleas will multiply with startling rapidity.

Earmites — While on the hunt for fleas, carefully examine the ears of the pups and the adults for earmites. If you notice a brownish scale you can be sure this is an indication of earmites. In our case we treat for earmites whether we notice them or not, with earmite lotion. An oil can serves a useful purpose, the best way being to press the tube against the flap of the ear and give a couple of squirts, then work the flap of the ear around so the whole ear is moistened. Avoid jabbing the end of the oil can into the ear itself as you may injure the drum. Repeat with earmite lotion again in about ten days. While not wishing to recommend any particular product, that put up by the Baird Manufacturing Company, Woodstock, N.B., (which is my own furmula) is very satisfactory and reasonably priced and I believe is procurable in nearly all parts of the Province.

Worms — Worms are more or less present in every type of animal and the fact that they do not appear to be doing very much damage to your foxes is no guarantee that they are not prevalent. Lots of fox ranchers do not recognize the presence of worms until some sort of epidemic hits the ranch and great losses have taken place. The best way to do is to make treatment for worms a regular procedure, the same as treatment for earmites. Now that June is here you should capsule your larger pups first, then follow along as the month progresses until you have dosed them all, and be sure to dose your adults. If you notice that worms are present or if your foxes are not doing well around mid-July, another treatment should be given and a third treatment around the middle of September. Adults should be given a treatment in June and September and if kept over, in early December, also all pups that you are keeping over.

Dr. C. K. Gunn, who is certainly one of our best authorities on parasites, has this to say — "If the truth were known, fur farmers in the aggregate suffer heavy losses over infestations of internal and external parasites and this in spite of the fact that these parasites have been catalogued and remedies and methods for their control have been in use for years. I repeat, there is no excuse for losses from parasitic infestation. Remedies and control measures are available. All it takes is the exercise of the powers of observation and examination. Fur farmers are getting careless and their negligence is costing them a pretty penny. Most of them own miscroscopes today. They should learn how to examine fences and pen floor material."

In this column we have several times mentioned that litter averages are smaller this year than usual and there has been quite a lot of what one calls "bad luck." Now we are pleased to announce that our friend J. R. Munn, Marshfield, has a large turnout with a great many sixes and sevens. Mr. Munn has been breeding foxes continuously since 1914 and he has stuck to practically one strain which he obtained from the late Dr. George Carruthers, and which we believe is the same foundation stock as the George E. Brown strain. Anyhow, Mr. Munn has never had any ill results from inbreeding. As a matter of fact his ranch has almost invariably had large litters and the fact that he can consistently produce results over such a long period of years shows that he knows his business.

It is also a pleasure for us to record the fact that our friend, Will MacEachern, Mermaid, one of our oldest ranchers, who like Mr. Munn started breeding foxes in 1914, has this year one of the largest turnouts he has ever had. All kinds of sixes and a great big average is the good news from his precinct. Mr. MacEachern's strain of foxes has been the foundation stock for many of our most successful farms and their characteristics of size and fur quality make them very desirable for furs or breeding foxes.

Dr. E. R. Bowness gave an address before Ontario mink ranchers some months ago in which he stated that size was a dominating factor in the prices received for pelts. He had particular reference at that time to mink pelts and instanced where the Leachcroft Farm realized $33.00 for male mink pelts and $28.00 for female mink pelts, that the quality was about equal and the difference in price was due to the fact that the male pelts were larger.

What is true of mink pelts is equally true of silver fox pelts. Given two pelts of equal quality the larger pelt will bring considerably more than the small pelt. Now how is size to be attained? This question can be answered generally speaking by stating that greater size can be attained by heavier feeding of meat products right from the word Go. A good substantial, well balanced diet fed to pups who are free from parasites will bring them along very fast. And remember that growth is usually attained in the first few months. If you have not good growth by September first it will be very difficult to obtain it after that date. The framework is there then and you just do the filling in. At the present time there does not seem to be any scarcity of meat feeds so there is no reason why our ranchers should not produce good, large, well-furred pelts this year. Just read over this article from beginning to end and put it in practise and you will achieve results.

Just in closing we may mention that water is an essential to the fox in captivity and fresh, clean water should be given to each fox, adult or pup, every day.

Geo. A. Callbeck, manager, Fur Marketing Department, Canadian National Fox Breeders' Association was a visitor to our city on Wednesday and was warmly greeted by his many friends.

TRINIDAD SOCIAL WELFARE

PORT OF SPAIN —(CP)— Social welfare committees are planned for Trinidad to encourage all races to organize for a common future based on the principle that the object of social welfare is to foster the spirit of self-help and mutual service.

SPINNING AND WEAVING

Send us your wool to be spun into yarn and woven into blankets. The size of the yarn in single is medium and the sizes in the doubled and twisted are fine medium and coarse. The charges for spinning are 27c a pound for single and 30c a pound for doubled and twisted. Dyeing costs 25c a pound extra.

The charges for weaving blankets are $2.25 each laundered and $2.50 each laundered and napped.

Wool for spinning and weaving must be washed and all dirt and burrs picked out.

We are buying wool daily, washed and unwashed, and are paying the highest market prices. Freight is paid on 100 pounds of washed wool for custom work only.

William Conden & Sons
Charlottetown, P. E. I.

Customers say BRAY CHICKS PAY!

No writing. No money orders. No bother. Just phone, or drop in.

Charles E. Worth 142 Great George Street, Charlottetown. (chicks on display.)

Clarence F. Haslam, Springfield, Emerald.

Geo. B. Hume, Box 28, Lot 61 Brooklyn, Kings Co.

D. J. Hughes, R. R. 3, Mt Stewart.

H. A. Jelley, O'Leary.

O. C. Johnson, Churchill Farm, North Tyrone.

Caponizing Service

In answer to many requests I will caponize flocks for farmers during this month. Inquiries solicited. Write, stating age of flocks and number of birds.

C. S. SCRANTON
Southport

In the rush of spring and summer work it's easy to forget about the needs of your growing birds. But those growing pullets are your next fall and winter layers . . . the ones you're counting on to fill the basket and pay the bills!

If you "rough" them through the summer, they'll "rough" YOU through the fall.

Grow them . . . develop them . . . big and strong, and FAST. It's the paying thing to do for then they'll be ready to go to work for you when egg prices are at their peak.

Come in and see us about a supply of good Purina growing mash to do the job RIGHT. Get some Purina Chek-R-Ton, too, to mix in the mash once in a while. It knocks the roundworms out of them, helps keep them free from worms, and generally tones them up.

GREAT STUFF FOR GROWING TURKEYS TOO!

This combination of Purina growing mash and Purina Chek - R - Ton is great stuff for growing turkeys, too . . . helps keep them coming "full speed ahead."

DILLON & SPILLETT
CHARLOTTETOWN
Or Your Neighborhood Purina Dealer