

FOR FARMERS, STOCK BREEDERS AND GARDENERS

FUR FARMING and ITS ACTIVITIES

THE WONDERFUL PROGRESS MADE IN FUR FARMING UNDER THE CONTROL OF MAN—THE CARE OF FOXES BEFORE PELTING—TROUBLE IN EATING

FOX SHOWS OF GREAT BENEFIT

In recent years many Silver Fox Shows have been held in different parts of Canada, and throughout other sections suitable to the breeding and raising of this profitable animal. These Fox Shows have been of a highly beneficial nature, and very important in the sense that they were educative to the public at large, and even more valuable to those directly connected with the fur farming industry.

The fur of the fox is very delicate in that the top hair will break off easily and leave a woolly, matted rubbed spot most distasteful to fur buyers, as well as to the fur wearers. The natural life of the fox is to den only during the breeding season, and at other times to chase rabbits and grouse and other small wild life, jumping up on top of snow, held up by stumps to sleep during the day.

He had only in mind a perfect fox, forgetting that in reality only a very limited number of wild foxes were ever found perfect, and that man's genius would be able through proper food, proper medicine, the right kind of pens, and general all-round care, enable the poor fox to develop a perfect specimen of his species.

Later, as the industry progressed, the pioneers in the fur farming business were convinced that they had done the raw fur buyer an injustice. The situation was simply that they were not convinced that the fur farmers' claims could be realized. Hence, they did not open a raw fur buyer, therefore it was a mistake to feel that he was an enemy to the business.

Many readers can remember when a bare back fox skin would sell from \$500 to \$3,000, and many of you can also recall the fabulous prices that breeding stock were sold for.

In the early spring of 1914, in London, England, there were gathered together for sale one of the greatest collections of furs ever known to that time of the Silver Fox. The total offering was estimated at 1,400 skins. Eleven weeks later the offering was \$80,000 for the full selling season. Was this not a wonderful showing, and does it not convince you how careful one should be in passing judgment on the fur industry, and this, too, should be remembered when told of the possibilities in other classes of furs. In the case of these latter furs, the fur farmers who are following these articles on the industry will recall that in The Guardian of the 15th May I stated that the total sales of furs of all classes reached the Messrs. Lason of London, during the season of 1933—while the combined offerings for the year 1933 and the winter of 1934 reached a total of 9,865,748 (almost 10,000,000) skins of the various fur bearers, ranches and trapped. The fact that this number of skins was the offering of one firm only, impresses our readers with the unparalleled success of this the greatest of all modern industries—Fur Farming.

1915 throughout Canada and the United States from the Pacific to the Atlantic Coast, there were comparatively few fur farms in operation as compared with to-

day, and the operators of these had little or no idea of the present up-to-date methods of conducting fur producing farms. Since then a large part of these not understood points have been cleared up, and the business of fur farming, as a branch of other species of fur bearers is today recognized not only in Canada, but in the United States, and in European countries, as a real proven industry.

After all, fur farming is simply a stock raising proposition. It requires to be understood, and properly capitalized, and then there is no question of its being a success. In spite of the enormous increase evident in the supply of all species of furs, the price has held firm, especially for the best stock, and so the high class of stock being exhibited at Fox Shows, is a real assurance that those engaged in the fur farming industry are building up the right line. Quality is the real safeguard against low prices. Foxes of high quality do not cost any more to raise than those of poor quality.

As time goes on we can confidently look to see the average production increased, and the average value higher, as well because of raising the valuable animals and finally the marketing of the beautiful skin of the silver fox to the fashion-conscious of the world. The story of the fox in the wild and in captivity is a romantic and interesting one.

The sales value of landing in-calf cubs in the British market, within a reasonable time of calving is well appreciated, but over-anxiety on our part to reduce the period between landing and calving to a minimum may in part be responsible for the trouble, and in being over-zealous in this regard we are doing a dis-service to the industry. It is hardly necessary to point out that this state of affairs should be avoided, and may have an extremely undesirable reaction on the Canadian cattle trade, particularly in respect to the movement to inland points in the United Kingdom.

The remedy for this situation would seem to rest largely with the producers and shippers of grade dairy cattle in securing reliable information as to actual breeding dates of calves, is one of the contributing causes. It is felt, however, that by the exercising of precaution on the part of all those interested in the future of this trade, a great deal can be done to reduce this impediment. It is suggested that those making contact with the producers or owners of these cattle impress upon them the necessity of offering a closer approximation of breeding dates and prospective calving dates than are now generally to be obtained.

Imports of Canadian bacon and ham into the United Kingdom have been growing by leaps and bounds, according to the Agricultural Department of the Canadian National Railways. From 49,496 cwt. imported in 1931 the figures for bacon have increased to 506,113 cwt. for 1933. In the matter of ham it has grown from 72,498 cwt to 180,639 cwt for the same years.

During the pelting season, due care must be taken of the animals to be pelted so as to produce the best fur. Do not attempt to fatten—in fact, many foxes will fatten at that time of the year on a very light diet.

The amount and character of the food should be determined somewhat by the condition of the individual. Too much fat on the body is liable to cause a tinge of the fur in many fawns. Very lean beef, hearts, tripe, eggs, are not fattening. Avoid fat meat, large quantities of bread and milk and cereals. Cod liver oil in minute doses is to be recommended at this season. The foxes to be pelted should be kept in clean pens with a clean dry shelter when needed. Feed or filth sticking to the fur will usually damage it in some way. Foxes that have not shed cleanly should be carefully combed and brushed to get rid of any small mats of old fur remaining.

Fruit—such as apples, grapes, etc. can be fed to advantage at this season. Three times a week is not too often to give fruit. If the houses are fowl from summer use, clean and scrub them thoroughly, and open them up for a good airing and sunning.

CALVINGS AT SEA

A situation which needs immediate correction has developed in the new venture of exporting grade dairy cattle to the United Kingdom. An abnormally large number of calvings are occurring among these cattle during the ocean voyage. This unfortunate development was noticeable in respect to one shipment that the British Ministry of Agriculture has seen fit to draw this matter to the attention of the Canadian Government. The shipment arrived early in March, and out of 58 milch cows and in-calf cows on board, 16 calved during the trip from St. John to the British Isles, and within three days after landing, and most of the calves died. This was an extreme case, perhaps, but at the same time it indicates the existence of a serious menace to the development of this trade. In bringing the matter to our attention, the British authorities have done so with the request that we take such action as may be necessary to prevent the shipment of any cows which are likely to calve in transit to Great Britain.

The difficulty experienced by producers and shippers of grade dairy cattle in securing reliable information as to actual breeding dates of calves, is one of the contributing causes. It is felt, however, that by the exercising of precaution on the part of all those interested in the future of this trade, a great deal can be done to reduce this impediment. It is suggested that those making contact with the producers or owners of these cattle impress upon them the necessity of offering a closer approximation of breeding dates and prospective calving dates than are now generally to be obtained.

The sales value of landing in-calf cubs in the British market, within a reasonable time of calving is well appreciated, but over-anxiety on our part to reduce the period between landing and calving to a minimum may in part be responsible for the trouble, and in being over-zealous in this regard we are doing a dis-service to the industry. It is hardly necessary to point out that this state of affairs should be avoided, and may have an extremely undesirable reaction on the Canadian cattle trade, particularly in respect to the movement to inland points in the United Kingdom.

The remedy for this situation would seem to rest largely with the producers and shippers of grade dairy cattle in securing reliable information as to actual breeding dates of calves, is one of the contributing causes. It is felt, however, that by the exercising of precaution on the part of all those interested in the future of this trade, a great deal can be done to reduce this impediment. It is suggested that those making contact with the producers or owners of these cattle impress upon them the necessity of offering a closer approximation of breeding dates and prospective calving dates than are now generally to be obtained.

Imports of Canadian bacon and ham into the United Kingdom have been growing by leaps and bounds, according to the Agricultural Department of the Canadian National Railways. From 49,496 cwt. imported in 1931 the figures for bacon have increased to 506,113 cwt. for 1933. In the matter of ham it has grown from 72,498 cwt to 180,639 cwt for the same years.

During the pelting season, due care must be taken of the animals to be pelted so as to produce the best fur. Do not attempt to fatten—in fact, many foxes will fatten at that time of the year on a very light diet.

The amount and character of the food should be determined somewhat by the condition of the individual. Too much fat on the body is liable to cause a tinge of the fur in many fawns. Very lean beef, hearts, tripe, eggs, are not fattening. Avoid fat meat, large quantities of bread and milk and cereals. Cod liver oil in minute doses is to be recommended at this season. The foxes to be pelted should be kept in clean pens with a clean dry shelter when needed. Feed or filth sticking to the fur will usually damage it in some way. Foxes that have not shed cleanly should be carefully combed and brushed to get rid of any small mats of old fur remaining.

Fruit—such as apples, grapes, etc. can be fed to advantage at this season. Three times a week is not too often to give fruit. If the houses are fowl from summer use, clean and scrub them thoroughly, and open them up for a good airing and sunning.

Fruit—such as apples, grapes, etc. can be fed to advantage at this season. Three times a week is not too often to give fruit. If the houses are fowl from summer use, clean and scrub them thoroughly, and open them up for a good airing and sunning.

EXPERIMENTAL FARM NOTES

Where garden space permits a greater variety of vegetables, cabbages and cauliflower should be grown. Not only are they two of the most delicious vegetables, but they are most healthful as well, and in the case of the cauliflower, at least can be grown at a mere trifle of the expense they are sold on the market.

Space is the all pervading problem of these two bulky plants; they should be planted at least 2 feet apart each way, and where conditions permit of only one, the cauliflower is preferable in view of the economy. Both plants like soil that is very rich, and when given plenty of moisture and proper cultivation, along with a liberal quantity of commercial fertilizer, they will produce a surprisingly good yield.

Where only a few heads of cabbages are wanted for immediate consumption in the home, the Savory variety is the best. It is the finest of all types, and because it is not a good keeper it is seldom found on the market. Jersey Wakefield is an old standby, and a sure header for the small garden.

With a little care, cauliflowers may be grown with big, fine heads. Intensive culture is the byword here, for a little extra effort in cultivating or adding moisture will make itself felt a hundred-fold. When the little plants get to be about the size of an apple, gather up the leaves in cylindrical fans and tie them securely. This will help to make the snowy "curds" or flowers which form the most tender part of the plant. Your consideration should be on quality heads only if you have only a few of them. Before the heads form, dust or spray them to keep off the cabbage worms.

The early varieties take about 75 days to head properly, and the late about 90 days.

ONIONS FROM SEED FOR AMATEURS

Green onions from seed have always been an epitome of spring, their fresh, pungent taste seeming to be in harmony with the season which casts off all that's drab and monotonous. They are as important as a fresh relish, as are their larger brothers as a cooking relish.

Growing them from seed is a simple task if you have a good soil bed and take adequate care in planting. While onion sets will produce an abundant crop on any type of soil, principally because they make use of the bulb for nourishment, the seed must have fertile ground, and scrupulous cultivation. They will not stand fresh manure, and should be fed with commercial plant food.

Seed should be sown thinly in rows about 6 inches apart in the small garden. This distance may be increased to a foot where cultivation by hoe is used, otherwise work them by hand. A high percentage of germination will result from good seed, and it is a good idea to soak the seeds over night before putting them into the ground. This helps to sow them evenly and thinly, as well as assists in quick germination. An inch of the soil should be a healthful condition for them.

Young onions may be left to grow in this manner, but when larger bulbs are wanted, thinning to 6 inches apart between the plants is best, using the sprouts which are pulled for the table. Water them liberally, and do not let plants come in contact with it. Wait until the plants have made three or four leaves before attempting to push them along in this manner.

THE BEAUTIFUL FAMILY OF PINKS

They are annuals, germinate from seed with surprising alacrity, and can be seen peeping above the ground within a week of planting. Pink is also the name of many predominating colors, and they come in single and double forms.

Transplant them to about 8 inches apart, and in a very few weeks you will have a gorgeous flash of color in your garden that will continue most of the summer if you will keep the blooms out when they begin to fade.

Laciniatus, a giant single-fringed variety, is an outstanding flower wherever planted in single colors or mixed. The self-colored reds, however, give a rich and luxurious atmosphere to their surroundings, which makes them most popular. The clusters of glowing dark red blooms are to be found in Crimson Bedder are very attractive. This variety is really a perennial, but it flowers the first year with the annuals and may be left for the following season or not as the gardener chooses. The Sweet Williams, a biennial, is also of the pink genus, and should have a place in your garden picture.

Their range of colors from white to almost black make them truly universal in usage. Plant them profusely this spring—in mass, and as edgings—in fact, in almost any place or position the garden offers, for they will give unrivalled satisfaction with a minimum of trouble and expense, so long as they have a rich fare and adequate drainage. A fragrant flash of pinks used for an edging for your garden walk is superb.

MUSICAL AMENITIES

"Notes by the Way" says that the Border Cities Star waxes wrathly about certain persons who "merely travel to theatres and concert halls for the purpose of wearing new clothes, looking about, and finding interesting conversation." Well, if I had new clothes I should not consider that I wronged my neighbor by wearing them in the concert hall; but with the last clause of the stricture I am in hearty accord. Which reminds me of an amusing incident that happened in Newcastle in the days of my youth.

There was to be a high-class concert, and a companion and I were there early and got good seats. Presently there entered a young couple—a young fellow and his "girl"—and took their seats just in front of us. The concert began, and so did they: while the artists sang, the two kept up a conversation on all sorts of topics. Finally the young fellow leaned back, closed his eyes, and said to the lady, "Did you ever try listening to the music with your eyes shut?" My friend, a tall strapping young Scot, leaned forward till he was almost between the two talkers. Said he: "Did you ever try listening to it with your mouth shut?" The ensuing silence was so profound that one might have heard a barrel of pins drop! Don't tell me that the Scotch have no humor—although it is often of a caustic kind.

In those days there was another species of nuisance—the person who persisted in humming the air that the artist was singing. There was a kind of vanity in this: as if the hummer wished the audience to know that he—it was always a male—was acquainted with the music. A former rector of Melton, Dr. Ford, was one of these enthusiasts, and withal a great humorist. He once attended the Birmingham Musical Festival, and while there sat with the musical score on his knee, humming away with the performers to the great annoyance of an attentive listener. The listener got more and more annoyed and at last burst out—"I did not pay to hear you sing!" "Then" said the Doctor, not a whit abashed, "you have that into the bargain!"

WILLIAM SHIELD

Still harping on music, I am reminded that a composer of some of the finest English melodies, was born in 1749 at Swallow, about four miles from Newcastle. William Shield was the son of a singing master in the village, but his father's early death made it imperative that the boy should learn a trade and his mother, much against his will, apprenticed him to a boat-builder at South Shields, on the Durham coast. Carrying on this distasteful occupation by day, night found young Shield studying assiduously to perfect himself in the science of music. At last his apprenticeship was over and he was his own master: after five long years, he now decided to follow his natural bent and to devote his entire attention to melody. His genius and power soon showed itself in his compositions, and he began to appear as leader of orchestras in various parts of the North of England.

THE PROBE

The probe into industrial banking and agricultural conditions, now in progress at Ottawa, has already cost well on to \$30,000, I am told; and in my opinion it is well worth the money. Speaking more particularly and with the class-consciousness of the small producer—the forgotten man, because so often inarticulate—I consider the chairman of the probe, the Hon. H. H. Stevens is the right man in the right place. It is to be hoped that Mr. Stevens will spend a 14400 hours in rendering the evidence given before the Commission available to every farmer in the Dominion.

Here is a sample of the evidence. A manager of a certain concern called his buyers together, and producing a handful of raw material asked what it was worth. The buyers, after examining it, reported that it was worth 22 cents per pound. The manager then said that he had bought the crop for 14 cents from a young grower who was putting himself through college, adding "he took his medicine like a man." And it turned out that the buyers had previously offered the same grower 24 cents. The manager was evidently a better business man than his buyers; and doubtless they profited by the lesson.

SIBERIAN ALFALFA

In 1897, Dr. N. E. Hansen, of South Dakota, made his first explorations in Siberia, his object being to find the northern limits of growth of the common blue-flowered alfalfa (Medicago sativa). As nearly as the explorer could estimate, it was not to be found further north than Kopal, a little to the east of Lake Baikal. The journey, by wagon and sleigh, covered about two thousand miles, from Tashkend to Omsk, and there the Siberian Railway loaded five car-loads of plants and seeds for the explorer to take home.

His second journey in 1906 took the form of a trip round the world by way of England, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Siberia, Manchuria and Japan. Hansen learned that his estimate of the northern limit of Medicago sativa was nearly correct, but that northward again, far north of that limit, in the district and most severe regions of Siberia, were three wild Alfalfas with yellow flowers, good forage plants and useful both for hay and pasture. The lateness of the season prevented.

ANNABELL SAYS

Companion and succession planting are propositions that are often hurled at a gardener beginner to his confusion and the detriment of his little garden patch. The answer is, don't try to spruce them up, you've learned to walk. Companion and succession planting certainly should be used and practiced in order to get the full return from the soil, but it isn't bad advice to say to the gardener without much experience: Go slow and experiment. Try out only a few companions or successions on plantings and see how they work. Don't try a double crop and succession plant in a whole garden if you are just starting out on a gardening career.

A few simple companion plantings are indicated herewith: Radishes and parsley in mixture in the same row. The reason, the radish comes up quickly, matures quickly, and is soon out of the way. The parsley germinates very slowly and the radishes have broken the soil so the parsley can come through easily. The parsley will have plenty of time for maturity when the radishes are pulled and will be none too thick. Radishes with early cabbage heads.

NEWSY NOTES

dom performed now, many of the songs in them have become classics. Such as "The Thorn," "The Wolf," "The Post-Captain," and that fine hunting song "Old Towler." "The Heaving of the Lead" is perhaps a reminiscence of his voyage south. Shield must have been fortunate in his singing, as most of his songs require a voice of more than average compass. One or two of Shield's songs may be had as gramophone records, and this is a tribute which the modern age pays to the sweet singer of the past.

Shield's triumph over his early disadvantages, was noteworthy when we consider the times in which he lived. There was need of caution except for the rich, and to the great majority of the people the problem of getting a bare living debarred all thoughts of anything else. Still, here and there the "divine spark" enabled some of the lowliest to break the bar of circumstances, and to shine as the poet says, "like a candle in a naughtily (that is, worthless) world."

THE ORDERS OF INSECTS

The twelfth order of insects in our provisional system is the Euplexoptera, the so-called "Earwings." Externally they resemble the elongated beetles called "rove beetles" or "devil's coach-horses," but the abdomen is terminated by a pair of forceps (pincers). They are furnished with four wings, but the forewings have degenerated into small horny wing-covers. The hindwings, on the other hand, have enlarged and are usually curiously folded under the wing-covers; when expanded for flight, they are seen to be almost circular, with the veins radiating fan-wise. It is said, with what truth I know not, that the insect uses the pincers to fold its wings under their wing-covers.

This undesirable alien has obtained a foothold on the Pacific coast of Canada, but as far as I am aware, there is no invasion of the Maritime provinces. In the U. S. A. the first specimen was taken in 1911, at Newport, R. I., so that its introduction on this Continent is comparatively recent. It has been known in Europe for a very long time.

The name Earwig comes down from the Anglo-Saxon times and means "ear-beetle" and the old superstition was that the insect crawled into the human ear with a view to injuring the brain! The Latin name of Forficula auricularia Linn., also refers to this belief. That, however, is not the way the Earwig works as chief. On the Pacific coast the insects are nocturnal omnivorous feeders, "eating" both animal and vegetable food; they were observed to noticeably injure beans, potatoes, peas, dahlias, roses, carnations and asters. In the Old Country we trapped these pests among the dahlias by means of a matchbox filled with hay on top of a stake. The earwigs always climbed the stake towards daybreak and hid in the hay, which was afterwards shaken into a bucket of water. The insects occasioned great losses to florists, by biting the young flower-buds, which then developed into a one-sided bloom.

ANNABELL SAYS

White: Model: Cream: Matthes; Light Pink: Supreme; Deep Purple: Pinkie; Cream: Magnet; Idyl; Light Green: Beatal; Deep Cerise: Mrs. A. Searles; Scarlet: Cerise; Flamingo; Fire; Scarlet; Captain Blood; Crimson: Crimson King; Rose: Brilliant Rose, Damask Rose, Ruffled Rose; Light Blue: Genevieve; Blue: Reflection; Purple: Olympia; Mauve: Chameleon; Yellow: The Sultan; Picotee: Sun-Kist.

White: Model: Cream: Matthes; Light Pink: Supreme; Deep Purple: Pinkie; Cream: Magnet; Idyl; Light Green: Beatal; Deep Cerise: Mrs. A. Searles; Scarlet: Cerise; Flamingo; Fire; Scarlet; Captain Blood; Crimson: Crimson King; Rose: Brilliant Rose, Damask Rose, Ruffled Rose; Light Blue: Genevieve; Blue: Reflection; Purple: Olympia; Mauve: Chameleon; Yellow: The Sultan; Picotee: Sun-Kist.

ANNABELL SAYS

White: Model: Cream: Matthes; Light Pink: Supreme; Deep Purple: Pinkie; Cream: Magnet; Idyl; Light Green: Beatal; Deep Cerise: Mrs. A. Searles; Scarlet: Cerise; Flamingo; Fire; Scarlet; Captain Blood; Crimson: Crimson King; Rose: Brilliant Rose, Damask Rose, Ruffled Rose; Light Blue: Genevieve; Blue: Reflection; Purple: Olympia; Mauve: Chameleon; Yellow: The Sultan; Picotee: Sun-Kist.

ANNABELL SAYS

White: Model: Cream: Matthes; Light Pink: Supreme; Deep Purple: Pinkie; Cream: Magnet; Idyl; Light Green: Beatal; Deep Cerise: Mrs. A. Searles; Scarlet: Cerise; Flamingo; Fire; Scarlet; Captain Blood; Crimson: Crimson King; Rose: Brilliant Rose, Damask Rose, Ruffled Rose; Light Blue: Genevieve; Blue: Reflection; Purple: Olympia; Mauve: Chameleon; Yellow: The Sultan; Picotee: Sun-Kist.

ANNABELL SAYS

White: Model: Cream: Matthes; Light Pink: Supreme; Deep Purple: Pinkie; Cream: Magnet; Idyl; Light Green: Beatal; Deep Cerise: Mrs. A. Searles; Scarlet: Cerise; Flamingo; Fire; Scarlet; Captain Blood; Crimson: Crimson King; Rose: Brilliant Rose, Damask Rose, Ruffled Rose; Light Blue: Genevieve; Blue: Reflection; Purple: Olympia; Mauve: Chameleon; Yellow: The Sultan; Picotee: Sun-Kist.

ANNABELL SAYS

White: Model: Cream: Matthes; Light Pink: Supreme; Deep Purple: Pinkie; Cream: Magnet; Idyl; Light Green: Beatal; Deep Cerise: Mrs. A. Searles; Scarlet: Cerise; Flamingo; Fire; Scarlet; Captain Blood; Crimson: Crimson King; Rose: Brilliant Rose, Damask Rose, Ruffled Rose; Light Blue: Genevieve; Blue: Reflection; Purple: Olympia; Mauve: Chameleon; Yellow: The Sultan; Picotee: Sun-Kist.

White: Model: Cream: Matthes; Light Pink: Supreme; Deep Purple: Pinkie; Cream: Magnet; Idyl; Light Green: Beatal; Deep Cerise: Mrs. A. Searles; Scarlet: Cerise; Flamingo; Fire; Scarlet; Captain Blood; Crimson: Crimson King; Rose: Brilliant Rose, Damask Rose, Ruffled Rose; Light Blue: Genevieve; Blue: Reflection; Purple: Olympia; Mauve: Chameleon; Yellow: The Sultan; Picotee: Sun-Kist.

ANNABELL SAYS

White: Model: Cream: Matthes; Light Pink: Supreme; Deep Purple: Pinkie; Cream: Magnet; Idyl; Light Green: Beatal; Deep Cerise: Mrs. A. Searles; Scarlet: Cerise; Flamingo; Fire; Scarlet; Captain Blood; Crimson: Crimson King; Rose: Brilliant Rose, Damask Rose, Ruffled Rose; Light Blue: Genevieve; Blue: Reflection; Purple: Olympia; Mauve: Chameleon; Yellow: The Sultan; Picotee: Sun-Kist.

ANNABELL SAYS

White: Model: Cream: Matthes; Light Pink: Supreme; Deep Purple: Pinkie; Cream: Magnet; Idyl; Light Green: Beatal; Deep Cerise: Mrs. A. Searles; Scarlet: Cerise; Flamingo; Fire; Scarlet; Captain Blood; Crimson: Crimson King; Rose: Brilliant Rose, Damask Rose, Ruffled Rose; Light Blue: Genevieve; Blue: Reflection; Purple: Olympia; Mauve: Chameleon; Yellow: The Sultan; Picotee: Sun-Kist.

ANNABELL SAYS

White: Model: Cream: Matthes; Light Pink: Supreme; Deep Purple: Pinkie; Cream: Magnet; Idyl; Light Green: Beatal; Deep Cerise: Mrs. A. Searles; Scarlet: Cerise; Flamingo; Fire; Scarlet; Captain Blood; Crimson: Crimson King; Rose: Brilliant Rose, Damask Rose, Ruffled Rose; Light Blue: Genevieve; Blue: Reflection; Purple: Olympia; Mauve: Chameleon; Yellow: The Sultan; Picotee: Sun-Kist.

ANNABELL SAYS

White: Model: Cream: Matthes; Light Pink: Supreme; Deep Purple: Pinkie; Cream: Magnet; Idyl; Light Green: Beatal; Deep Cerise: Mrs. A. Searles; Scarlet: Cerise; Flamingo; Fire; Scarlet; Captain Blood; Crimson: Crimson King; Rose: Brilliant Rose, Damask Rose, Ruffled Rose; Light Blue: Genevieve; Blue: Reflection; Purple: Olympia; Mauve: Chameleon; Yellow: The Sultan; Picotee: Sun-Kist.

ANNABELL SAYS

White: Model: Cream: Matthes; Light Pink: Supreme; Deep Purple: Pinkie; Cream: Magnet; Idyl; Light Green: Beatal; Deep Cerise: Mrs. A. Searles; Scarlet: Cerise; Flamingo; Fire; Scarlet; Captain Blood; Crimson: Crimson King; Rose: Brilliant Rose, Damask Rose, Ruffled Rose; Light Blue: Genevieve; Blue: Reflection; Purple: Olympia; Mauve: Chameleon; Yellow: The Sultan; Picotee: Sun-Kist.

ANNABELL SAYS

White: Model: Cream: Matthes; Light Pink: Supreme; Deep Purple: Pinkie; Cream: Magnet; Idyl; Light Green: Beatal; Deep Cerise: Mrs. A. Searles; Scarlet: Cerise; Flamingo; Fire; Scarlet; Captain Blood; Crimson: Crimson King; Rose: Brilliant Rose, Damask Rose, Ruffled Rose; Light Blue: Genevieve; Blue: Reflection; Purple: Olympia; Mauve: Chameleon; Yellow: The Sultan; Picotee: Sun-Kist.

ANNABELL SAYS

White: Model: Cream: Matthes; Light Pink: Supreme; Deep Purple: Pinkie; Cream: Magnet; Idyl; Light Green: Beatal; Deep Cerise: Mrs. A. Searles; Scarlet: Cerise; Flamingo; Fire; Scarlet; Captain Blood; Crimson: Crimson King; Rose: Brilliant Rose, Damask Rose, Ruffled Rose; Light Blue: Genevieve; Blue: Reflection; Purple: Olympia; Mauve: Chameleon; Yellow: The Sultan; Picotee: Sun-Kist.

White: Model: Cream: Matthes; Light Pink: Supreme; Deep Purple: Pinkie; Cream: Magnet; Idyl; Light Green: Beatal; Deep Cerise: Mrs. A. Searles; Scarlet: Cerise; Flamingo; Fire; Scarlet; Captain Blood; Crimson: Crimson King; Rose: Brilliant Rose, Damask Rose, Ruffled Rose; Light Blue: Genevieve; Blue: Reflection; Purple: Olympia; Mauve: Chameleon; Yellow: The Sultan; Picotee: Sun-Kist.

ANNABELL SAYS

White: Model: Cream: Matthes; Light Pink: Supreme; Deep Purple: Pinkie; Cream: Magnet; Idyl; Light Green: Beatal; Deep Cerise: Mrs. A. Searles; Scarlet: Cerise; Flamingo; Fire; Scarlet; Captain Blood; Crimson: Crimson King; Rose: Brilliant Rose, Damask Rose, Ruffled Rose; Light Blue: Genevieve; Blue: Reflection; Purple: Olympia; Mauve: Chameleon; Yellow: The Sultan; Picotee: Sun-Kist.

ANNABELL SAYS

White: Model: Cream: Matthes; Light Pink: Supreme; Deep Purple: Pinkie; Cream: Magnet; Idyl; Light Green: Beatal; Deep Cerise: Mrs. A. Searles; Scarlet: Cerise; Flamingo; Fire; Scarlet; Captain Blood; Crimson: Crimson King; Rose: Brilliant Rose, Damask Rose, Ruffled Rose; Light Blue: Genevieve; Blue: Reflection; Purple: Olympia; Mauve: Chameleon; Yellow: The Sultan; Picotee: Sun-Kist.

ANNABELL SAYS

White: Model: Cream: Matthes; Light Pink: Supreme; Deep Purple: Pinkie; Cream: Magnet; Idyl; Light Green: Beatal; Deep Cerise: Mrs. A. Searles; Scarlet: Cerise; Flamingo; Fire; Scarlet; Captain Blood; Crimson: Crimson King; Rose: Brilliant Rose, Damask Rose, Ruffled Rose; Light Blue: Genevieve; Blue: Reflection; Purple: Olympia; Mauve: Chameleon; Yellow: The Sultan; Picotee: Sun-Kist.

ANNABELL SAYS

White: Model: Cream: Matthes; Light Pink: Supreme; Deep Purple: Pinkie; Cream: Magnet; Idyl; Light Green: Beatal; Deep Cerise: Mrs. A. Searles; Scarlet: Cerise; Flamingo; Fire; Scarlet; Captain Blood; Crimson: Crimson King; Rose: Brilliant Rose, Damask Rose, Ruffled Rose; Light Blue: Genevieve; Blue: Reflection; Purple: Olympia; Mauve: Chameleon; Yellow: The Sultan; Picotee: Sun-Kist.

ANNABELL SAYS

White: Model: Cream: Matthes; Light Pink: Supreme; Deep Purple: Pinkie; Cream: Magnet; Idyl; Light Green: Beatal; Deep Cerise: Mrs. A. Searles; Scarlet: Cerise; Flamingo; Fire; Scarlet; Captain Blood; Crimson: Crimson King; Rose: Brilliant Rose, Damask Rose, Ruffled Rose; Light Blue: Genevieve; Blue: Reflection; Purple: Olympia; Mauve: Chameleon; Yellow: The Sultan; Picotee: Sun-Kist.

ANNABELL SAYS

White: Model: Cream: Matthes; Light Pink: Supreme; Deep Purple: Pinkie; Cream: Magnet; Idyl; Light Green: Beatal; Deep Cerise: Mrs. A. Searles; Scarlet: Cerise; Flamingo; Fire; Scarlet; Captain Blood; Crimson: Crimson King; Rose: Brilliant Rose, Damask Rose, Ruffled Rose; Light Blue: Genevieve; Blue: Reflection; Purple: Olympia; Mauve: Chameleon; Yellow: The Sultan; Picotee: Sun-Kist.

ANNABELL SAYS

White: Model: Cream: Matthes; Light Pink: Supreme; Deep Purple: Pinkie; Cream: Magnet; Idyl; Light Green: Beatal; Deep Cerise: Mrs. A. Searles; Scarlet: Cerise; Flamingo; Fire; Scarlet; Captain Blood; Crimson: Crimson King; Rose: Brilliant Rose, Damask Rose, Ruffled Rose; Light Blue: Genevieve; Blue: Reflection; Purple: Olympia; Mauve: Chameleon; Yellow: The Sultan; Picotee: Sun-Kist.

White: Model: Cream: Matthes; Light Pink: Supreme; Deep Purple: Pinkie; Cream: Magnet; Idyl; Light Green: Beatal; Deep Cerise: Mrs. A. Searles; Scarlet: Cerise; Flamingo; Fire; Scarlet; Captain Blood; Crimson: Crimson King; Rose: Brilliant Rose, Damask Rose, Ruffled Rose; Light Blue: Genevieve; Blue: Reflection; Purple: Olympia; Mauve: Chameleon; Yellow: The Sultan; Picotee: Sun-Kist.

ANNABELL SAYS

White: Model: Cream: Matthes; Light Pink: Supreme; Deep Purple: Pinkie; Cream: Magnet; Idyl; Light Green: Beatal; Deep Cerise: Mrs. A. Searles; Scarlet: Cerise; Flamingo; Fire; Scarlet; Captain Blood; Crimson: Crimson King; Rose: Brilliant Rose, Damask Rose, Ruffled Rose; Light Blue: Genevieve; Blue: Reflection; Purple: Olympia; Mauve: Chameleon; Yellow: The Sultan; Picotee: Sun-Kist.

ANNABELL SAYS