



# MODERN FARMER



## NEWSY NOTES

By AGRI-COLA

### NOTES ON ISLAND PLANTS

The Sow Thistles (*Sonchus*) are only common in cultivated ground, but they tend to die out in hay or pasture fields. The consolidation of the grasses and the decomposition of their leaves by stock soon end the infestation.

The Common Annual Sow Thistle, (*S. oleraceus*) is widely distributed throughout Canada. As its roots are entirely fibrous, with no running rootlets, it is not a weed in the usual sense of the word. It is a clean and alternate the crops, and does not interfere with the clean rotation in rough pastures. There is a colored drawing of this plant in the "Farm Weeds of Canada" (1939) (see page 67). The species is *Linnaeus oleraceus*. It is a good herb; but it does not come across any instance of its having been eaten.

Another species, the Spiny Sow Thistle (*S. asper*) was found here in 1924 by Herbert Groh in 1924. It is not a common plant in the older lists. This is an annual plant of the waste places and roadsides.

The Field Sow Thistle (*S. arvensis*) has been called "the world's worst weed." It causes enormous loss both on account of the difficulty of eradicating it and by reducing crop yields. It has large and vigorous running rootstocks; in Western Canada, in some cases, it has rendered fields unfit for grain production. The common form has the green bracts surrounding the flower-heads bristly with long glandular hairs. There is a variety common in Western Canada, and in other regions, which has perfectly smooth bracts; this is the variety glaberrimus found here in 1924 by Groh. The common form is fully illustrated in plate 66 of "Farm Weeds."

Four species of Wild Lettuce (*Lactuca*) are mentioned by former writers but these will require confirmation, firstly because some of the species resemble each other, and secondly because the illustrations in the Sixth edition of Gray's Manual of Botany, which was extensively corrected in the Seventh edition. However, the species listed are *L. canadensis*, *L. integrifolia*, *L. hirsuta*, and *L. speciosa*. All wild lettuces contain a narcotic poison, commonly known as "lactucarium," which is believed to be the cause of the lettuce bug. Even the garden lettuce has slight narcotic properties. There is a picture of a wild lettuce in "Farm Weeds," page 68.

### Old Epitaphs

In the middle of the nineteenth century there was no regular supervision of the epitaphs inscribed on tombstones, either in Britain or America; and the result is some of the amusing and quaint epitaphs in Southwick Cathedral, London, there is—or perhaps was—a curious epitaph to a 17th century "church doctor" named Lionel Lockyer. He had invented a pill which, he claimed, would cure every disease known and unknown. His epitaph celebrates the pill rather than the inventor. It reads: "His virtues and his PILLS are so well known, that every can't confine them under stone. But they'll survive his dust and not expire. Till all things else th' universal fire. This verse is lost his PILL embalms him safe. To future times without an epitaph."

The sense is a bit foggy here and there, but the pills had evidently made an impression on the poet.

In the parish register of the same church there is this entry: "1877 December 31st—Edmund Shakespeare, a player buried in ye church with a forenoon knell of ye great bell." Edmund was brother to the famous William. The church has had—so far as it may be in ruins—another claim to notice: John Harvard, who afterwards founded the American University, was baptised within its walls.

Getting back to the epitaphs, here is one from Knesdale churchyard in Northumberland. The epitaph is that of Robert Baxter who died on 4th, 1796, under suspicious circumstances. "All you that please these lines to read, It will cause a tender heart to bleed. It murdered was upon the fell. And by the man I knew full well. By bread and butter which he sold. I being harmless, was betrayed. I hope he will be rewarded by me." The historian MacKenzie thinks it strange that the clergyman

### Canadian Plant Diseases

I have just received the twelfth-annual Report of the Canadian Plant Disease Survey, published Oct. 1941. This report was prepared primarily for the use of Plant Pathologists, and others such as the Potato Inspectors; and therefore our potato growers will be interested in it. The report is written by Prof. I. L. Connors for favoring him with a copy.

The Report covers all Canada from sea to sea and includes all the diseases observed during the year. The following observations apply only to P. E. I., and concern our potato and one or two shrubs. About 30 years ago, soon after I landed here, I saw two important it was to get a knowledge of the diseases of potatoes, and after a little trouble I managed to make out a list containing eleven different blights, scabs, and so forth. In 1929 another census—which I called "the potato census"—gave a total of twenty-one diseases; while the Disease Survey just published give about 30, including the new ones now coming into prominence.

With all these evils ready to attack the humble spud, it is surprising that we get any crop at all. One of the reasons for this is that the bacterial ring rot, which is now prevalent in pretty nearly all the Provinces of Canada. Twenty-five "cases" of this rot were found in the Island in 1940, while only one was found in 1941. This disease was found in 1941. This disease was due to the commendable work of Prof. R. R. Hurst, and Inspector Peppin and their staffs in spotting the disease, and in their clean-up campaign. The rot is probably not yet eliminated from the Island, but with increased vigilance and a closer co-operation with the gentlemen named above, there is not a doubt that farmers will ultimately sound the "all clear."

The common barberry (*Berberis vulgaris*) was found in the Island in 1926, during a survey by Prof. Herbert Groh. This shrub has some of the most sensitive stems; one of which is its sensitive stems; but it is the host to a fungus which transfers itself to growing grain, especially oats, causing localities of epidemic loss. This rust causes serious loss of grain, it is important to eradicate the barberry as a control measure. It is a very common barberry (*B. vulgaris*) is immune to the fungoid disease, and so may safely be planted.

Another shrub, the European Buckthorn (*Rhamnus cathartica*) has lately attained a bad eminence as a host to a fungus which causes crown rust on oats and several species of grasses. By means of wind-blown spores, the observations in the Report indicate that the eradication of the buckthorn would likewise be beneficial. There are at least two species of buckthorn in the shrub is to be found, and if there is any doubt as to its identity specimen twigs—in flower if possible—should be sent to Prof. Hurst at Charlottetown for examination.

There is much of great interest in the Report and its preparation must have taxed both the skill and industry of those responsible for it.

### NATURE NOTES

With an uplifting of the spirit one sees the flowers begin to decorate the garden again. Under the pale sun of Easter Sunday afternoon, *Crocus susianus*, the *Glaucidium aureum* was breaking its buds, and three days later, April 7th, was in full flower. Twice since then it has been covered up with snow, but always comes up again and has not finished blooming as I write this. Early-flowering bulbs carry their flowers a long time, since there is no need to force them along. *Crocus susianus* is of eastern origin, and takes its name from Susa, the ancient capital of Persia. It is supposed to be the "saffron" of Solomon's Song, chap. 4, verse 14.

The little rock-garden has come through the winter well, and a spray of *Malva alba*, a neat crucifer, is showing white. That is early for the grand display will, not take place till May, when the honeyed fragrance will attract the hive-bees and the early butterflies. For some reason both varieties of *Chionodoxa*—Gloria of the Snow—are going to be late this year.

## TIMELY NOTES ON TOPICS CONNECTED WITH

### Silver Fox Farming

The report of Lamson, Fraser & Huth, Inc., New York sale of special silver fox pelts sent in by George A. Callbeck, which appeared in the Guardian on Wednesday last, containing considerable cheer for every fox breeder in Canada. The fact that the 500 show pelts consigned by the Canadian Silver Fox Breeders' Association being part of the show pelts of Prince Edward Island and Ontario pelt show associations, realized an average of \$62.10, was to say the least gratifying. Eleven of them sold for \$100 to \$155 each. The highest price realized for a silver pelt from the lot was \$110, for white marked silvers \$115 and a silver platinum with full white ring collar realized \$135, a platinum with eight markings \$145. The regular consignment of Canadian skins of which there were 2,500 offered, 11 skins sold for over \$100 each. Top prices for these fox silvers was \$70, for white marked silvers \$125. These are real prices, reminiscent of 1937-38. All doubt as to the popularity of the white marked silver seems to have disappeared judging by reports of all the auctions.

The Dominion Silver Fox Purs, Ltd. Summerville writes us that they had one shipper this year who had sent them 78 pelts and in the last sale 69 of these were sold at an average of \$46.36—mightily nice average, isn't it?

Dr. Leo Frank hands us the following clipping from an American newspaper. A recent arrival from France revealed this story of a titled lady who has become Pierre Laval's "favorite." She asked him to have some silver foxes. Laval expressed regret, and said he didn't have enough money for foxes. "But you can get the money," she reminded him, "from that Special Fund the Government has set aside for you." "That special fund," said Laval, tapping his chest, "is only for this fox."

### HUNTERS

Do not trespass on private property, nor dig pits in fields without permission of the owner. The farmer is your host, and you are his guest. Farmers are good fellows, treat them as such. Your shooting permit is not a license to trespass on private property. Do not break down fences, nor discharge firearms near buildings, domestic animals or where people are at work.

BE A GOOD SPORTSMAN

Treat the owner of the property as you would like him to treat you.

TOO POLITE

Street Car Conductor—Did you get home all right last night, sir?

Passenger—Of course, why do you ask?

Conductor—Well, when you got up and gave the lady your seat last night you were the only two in the car.

OLD UNIVERSITY

Cuba has one of the oldest universities in the Americas, founded in 1728.

### BRINGING UP FATHER

YES—IT'S THE DUTY OF A FATHER TO BRING UP HIS CHILDREN TO BE GOOD CITIZENS. BUT YOU MUST FIRST BRING UP YOURSELF. MY HOUSE—IT'S MY HOME—IT'S MY RESPONSIBILITY.

THANK YOU, SIS—IT IS A BIT LATE, BUT I'LL GO AWAY FROM HOME.

DEAR—DEAR—A SOLDIER BOY—FARDON MESS—I'LL GO AWAY FROM HOME—GET SOME TEA.

MAGGIE—THE IS CORPORAL CORPUSALS—WE EAT?

BUY BONDS FOR...

### OUT OUR WAY

LOOK, TWIGGS, A LETTER FROM THE PROPELLER FACTORY... "ENCLOSING CHECK FOR \$250 AS A MODEST REWARD FOR YOUR SPLENDID SERVICE IN SHOOTING DOWN A PLANE FULL OF SPIES WHO PLOTTED TO WRECK THE PLANT!"

JOVE! WHAT A GOOREE WE SHALL HAVE AT THE OWLS CLUB! I'LL SUMMON SNUFFY AND THE BOYS—COME ALONG, TWIGGS!

SHALL I TAKE A STRETCHER, OR DO YOU PREFER TO COME HOME ON THE USUAL SHUTTER?

MAYBE THE MILKMAN WILL HELP.

### OUR BOARDING HOUSE

By J. R. Williams

With Major Hoople

### CONSERVATION

A WEEKLY COLUMN OF PRACTICAL OPINIONS OF THE VITAL ISSUES AFFECTING THE USES AND ABUSES OF NATURAL RESOURCES BY MR. LUDLOW JENKINS

### MANITOJA FISH AND GAME

Another service we render you—For some time past, this office has received numerous complaints every upland game bird season, from the farming community, as to the manner in which some hunters abuse the hospitality of property owners. Fences are broken or cut; live stock shot; pig dug in fields and not re-set; hay stacks opened at the top allowing rain and snow to penetrate. The city shooter is getting the blame for this, but we know he is not entirely responsible for it. This has been the cause of many farms being posted with "no shooting" signs. When our President of last year, Mr. A. Blackie, lecturer of the problem at the Ontario Wild Life Conference, held at Washington, D.C., he had it in mind to make some enquiries as to how our friends south of the border were dealing with the matter. He listened to a number of papers being read and a great deal of discussion on the subject. The speaker in favour of the problem was the Farmer-Sportsman Council of the Pennsylvania Federation of Sportsmen Clubs. In his report to Mr. Blackie deals with this problem as to length, as he was of the opinion that it seemed best suited or applicable to this Province. There was considerable difference of opinion as to whether the farmer should be paid for the privilege of hunting on his property or not. In dealing with this problem, the speaker was of the opinion that the farmer did not want to be paid, but they did want protection, courtesy of the State. Assuming that the farmer was to be paid, this would naturally mean that the State should do something by way of protecting the quantity of game, provide suitable cover and feed, or by hand. Treatment of fox lungworm disease is chiefly in the form of preventative measures. Heavy applications of salt and borax to damp soil is recommended in conjunction with the addition of sand to keep the soil dry. Usually shade trees should be cut down or spaced so as to allow sufficient sunshine to enter the pens to keep the pens dry. Usually when the infestation is heavy and of long duration it is advisable to remove the foxes to dry board or wire mesh pens. Assuming that the foxes should be protected from cold winds or the change to drafty quarters in conjunction with the lungworm disease may give rise to a fatal pneumonia.

### Regulation Re Brooder Houses

The following is a regulation of Prince Edward Island Mutual Fire Insurance Company.

All Brooder Houses must be at least 150 feet from the nearest insured building.

This regulation is for the mutual protection from fire of the Insured and the Company.

DATED this ninth day of April A. D. 1942.

Prince Edward Island Mutual Fire Insurance Company

### Lungworm

Two species of lungworm are found widely distributed across the continent in fox ranches. Some ten or fifteen years ago this parasite was very prevalent and virulent, killing many foxes, before board-floor pens were introduced to break its life cycle. With time foxes maintained in captivity have gradually developed a degree of immunity to lungworm disease. The parasite worm gives rise to a diseased condition of the fur, in pregnant vixens the cause of abortion has, in some cases, been traced to heavy parasitic infestation.

### Parasites on foxes

The parasites found on foxes are fleas, earmites and lice. These are external parasites. Among the internal parasites which infect foxes roundworm, hookworm and lungworm are the most common forms, while less frequently bladder worm, tape worms, flukes and coccidia have been found to occur in ranch bred foxes.

### External Parasites

A careful check for such external parasites as fleas and earmites should be carried out as routine practice on fox ranches with the onset of hot weather (June) and again in the late autumn (December) well in advance of the breeding season. Fleas are very detrimental to the general health and well being of foxes through irritation and damage to the skin. The making the animals thin and anemic as a result of their blood sucking habits and the toxins they secrete in conjunction with this process.

### Ear mite or earmite disease

is common in fox ranches because of the ease with which this condition spreads from animal to animal in adjoining fox pens. Regular inspection of fox-ears in June and December should be carried out in order to detect any infested animals.

### Internal Parasites

Among the internal parasites which inhabit the intestinal canal of foxes, some forms are particularly prevalent and dangerous to young foxes. On the other hand the adult fox may develop a certain degree of resistance to many of these parasitic forms and their larvae. ASCARID WORMS—One of the most common fox parasites is the roundworm or ascarid worm. The mature worms are four to five inches in length and appear creamy white in color. They lay very large numbers of eggs which are passed on with the feces. These are encased in a tough shell which makes them very difficult to kill by drying, freezing, disinfectants or any chemical. Foxes become infested by eating contaminated feed or licking eggs which have adhered to their fur. The egg, when swallowed, develops into a larva form, which crawls through the intestinal wall and traverses the liver and lungs before it is coughed up and swallowed into the intestinal tract again, where the mature worm develops. Ascarid worms do not attach themselves to the intestinal wall of the fox, but lie in the cavity of the intestine and derive their nourishment by absorption of the digesting food, causing intestinal obstruction and possibly give off toxins which are detrimental to the foxes.

### Ascariid Worms

This is a particularly dangerous parasite to young foxes. When vixens harbor these parasites and are not treated for round worms, when the danger of reinfection is past in the autumn after the snow and cold weather come, the young foxes in the uterus of a pregnant female may become infested with larvae before they are born.

## CONSERVATION

A WEEKLY COLUMN OF PRACTICAL OPINIONS OF THE VITAL ISSUES AFFECTING THE USES AND ABUSES OF NATURAL RESOURCES BY MR. LUDLOW JENKINS

### MANITOJA FISH AND GAME

Another service we render you—For some time past, this office has received numerous complaints every upland game bird season, from the farming community, as to the manner in which some hunters abuse the hospitality of property owners. Fences are broken or cut; live stock shot; pig dug in fields and not re-set; hay stacks opened at the top allowing rain and snow to penetrate. The city shooter is getting the blame for this, but we know he is not entirely responsible for it. This has been the cause of many farms being posted with "no shooting" signs. When our President of last year, Mr. A. Blackie, lecturer of the problem at the Ontario Wild Life Conference, held at Washington, D.C., he had it in mind to make some enquiries as to how our friends south of the border were dealing with the matter. He listened to a number of papers being read and a great deal of discussion on the subject. The speaker in favour of the problem was the Farmer-Sportsman Council of the Pennsylvania Federation of Sportsmen Clubs. In his report to Mr. Blackie deals with this problem as to length, as he was of the opinion that it seemed best suited or applicable to this Province. There was considerable difference of opinion as to whether the farmer should be paid for the privilege of hunting on his property or not. In dealing with this problem, the speaker was of the opinion that the farmer did not want to be paid, but they did want protection, courtesy of the State. Assuming that the farmer was to be paid, this would naturally mean that the State should do something by way of protecting the quantity of game, provide suitable cover and feed, or by hand. Treatment of fox lungworm disease is chiefly in the form of preventative measures. Heavy applications of salt and borax to damp soil is recommended in conjunction with the addition of sand to keep the soil dry. Usually shade trees should be cut down or spaced so as to allow sufficient sunshine to enter the pens to keep the pens dry. Usually when the infestation is heavy and of long duration it is advisable to remove the foxes to dry board or wire mesh pens. Assuming that the foxes should be protected from cold winds or the change to drafty quarters in conjunction with the lungworm disease may give rise to a fatal pneumonia.

### HUNTERS

Do not trespass on private property, nor dig pits in fields without permission of the owner. The farmer is your host, and you are his guest. Farmers are good fellows, treat them as such. Your shooting permit is not a license to trespass on private property. Do not break down fences, nor discharge firearms near buildings, domestic animals or where people are at work.

### BE A GOOD SPORTSMAN

Treat the owner of the property as you would like him to treat you.

### TOO POLITE

Street Car Conductor—Did you get home all right last night, sir?

Passenger—Of course, why do you ask?

Conductor—Well, when you got up and gave the lady your seat last night you were the only two in the car.

### OLD UNIVERSITY

Cuba has one of the oldest universities in the Americas, founded in 1728.

### BRINGING UP FATHER

YES—IT'S THE DUTY OF A FATHER TO BRING UP HIS CHILDREN TO BE GOOD CITIZENS. BUT YOU MUST FIRST BRING UP YOURSELF. MY HOUSE—IT'S MY HOME—IT'S MY RESPONSIBILITY.

THANK YOU, SIS—IT IS A BIT LATE, BUT I'LL GO AWAY FROM HOME.

DEAR—DEAR—A SOLDIER BOY—FARDON MESS—I'LL GO AWAY FROM HOME—GET SOME TEA.

MAGGIE—THE IS CORPORAL CORPUSALS—WE EAT?

BUY BONDS FOR...

### OUT OUR WAY

LOOK, TWIGGS, A LETTER FROM THE PROPELLER FACTORY... "ENCLOSING CHECK FOR \$250 AS A MODEST REWARD FOR YOUR SPLENDID SERVICE IN SHOOTING DOWN A PLANE FULL OF SPIES WHO PLOTTED TO WRECK THE PLANT!"

JOVE! WHAT A GOOREE WE SHALL HAVE AT THE OWLS CLUB! I'LL SUMMON SNUFFY AND THE BOYS—COME ALONG, TWIGGS!

SHALL I TAKE A STRETCHER, OR DO YOU PREFER TO COME HOME ON THE USUAL SHUTTER?

MAYBE THE MILKMAN WILL HELP.

### OUR BOARDING HOUSE

By J. R. Williams

With Major Hoople

### CONSERVATION

A WEEKLY COLUMN OF PRACTICAL OPINIONS OF THE VITAL ISSUES AFFECTING THE USES AND ABUSES OF NATURAL RESOURCES BY MR. LUDLOW JENKINS

### MANITOJA FISH AND GAME

Another service we render you—For some time past, this office has received numerous complaints every upland game bird season, from the farming community, as to the manner in which some hunters abuse the hospitality of property owners. Fences are broken or cut; live stock shot; pig dug in fields and not re-set; hay stacks opened at the top allowing rain and snow to penetrate. The city shooter is getting the blame for this, but we know he is not entirely responsible for it. This has been the cause of many farms being posted with "no shooting" signs. When our President of last year, Mr. A. Blackie, lecturer of the problem at the Ontario Wild Life Conference, held at Washington, D.C., he had it in mind to make some enquiries as to how our friends south of the border were dealing with the matter. He listened to a number of papers being read and a great deal of discussion on the subject. The speaker in favour of the problem was the Farmer-Sportsman Council of the Pennsylvania Federation of Sportsmen Clubs. In his report to Mr. Blackie deals with this problem as to length, as he was of the opinion that it seemed best suited or applicable to this Province. There was considerable difference of opinion as to whether the farmer should be paid for the privilege of hunting on his property or not. In dealing with this problem, the speaker was of the opinion that the farmer did not want to be paid, but they did want protection, courtesy of the State. Assuming that the farmer was to be paid, this would naturally mean that the State should do something by way of protecting the quantity of game, provide suitable cover and feed, or by hand. Treatment of fox lungworm disease is chiefly in the form of preventative measures. Heavy applications of salt and borax to damp soil is recommended in conjunction with the addition of sand to keep the soil dry. Usually shade trees should be cut down or spaced so as to allow sufficient sunshine to enter the pens to keep the pens dry. Usually when the infestation is heavy and of long duration it is advisable to remove the foxes to dry board or wire mesh pens. Assuming that the foxes should be protected from cold winds or the change to drafty quarters in conjunction with the lungworm disease may give rise to a fatal pneumonia.

### HUNTERS

Do not trespass on private property, nor dig pits in fields without permission of the owner. The farmer is your host, and you are his guest. Farmers are good fellows, treat them as such. Your shooting permit is not a license to trespass on private property. Do not break down fences, nor discharge firearms near buildings, domestic animals or where people are at work.

### BE A GOOD SPORTSMAN

Treat the owner of the property as you would like him to treat you.

### TOO POLITE

Street Car Conductor—Did you get home all right last night, sir?

Passenger—Of course, why do you ask?

Conductor—Well, when you got up and gave the lady your seat last night you were the only two in the car.

### OLD UNIVERSITY

Cuba has one of the oldest universities in the Americas, founded in 1728.

### BRINGING UP FATHER

YES—IT'S THE DUTY OF A FATHER TO BRING UP HIS CHILDREN TO BE GOOD CITIZENS. BUT YOU MUST FIRST BRING UP YOURSELF. MY HOUSE—IT'S MY HOME—IT'S MY RESPONSIBILITY.

THANK YOU, SIS—IT IS A BIT LATE, BUT I'LL GO AWAY FROM HOME.

DEAR—DEAR—A SOLDIER BOY—FARDON MESS—I'LL GO AWAY FROM HOME—GET SOME TEA.

MAGGIE—THE IS CORPORAL CORPUSALS—WE EAT?

BUY BONDS FOR...

### OUT OUR WAY

LOOK, TWIGGS, A LETTER FROM THE PROPELLER FACTORY... "ENCLOSING CHECK FOR \$250 AS A MODEST REWARD FOR YOUR SPLENDID SERVICE IN SHOOTING DOWN A PLANE FULL OF SPIES WHO PLOTTED TO WRECK THE PLANT!"

JOVE! WHAT A GOOREE WE SHALL HAVE AT THE OWLS CLUB! I'LL SUMMON SNUFFY AND THE BOYS—COME ALONG, TWIGGS!

SHALL I TAKE A STRETCHER, OR DO YOU PREFER TO COME HOME ON THE USUAL SHUTTER?

MAYBE THE MILKMAN WILL HELP.

## Liner Is Base For Big R. A. F. Patrol Planes

By Louis Hunter  
Canadian Press Staff Writer

WITH THE R.C.A.F. SOMEWHERE IN ENGLAND, April 23—(CP)—A liner anchored off a palm-lined West African bay is the headquarters of an R.A.F. squadron which is guarding Atlantic shipping routes. Except for major repairs, the squadron, which files the big Sunderland seaplanes, can operate without any of the men going ashore. Everything they need is housed in the floating base.

The smooth waters of the bay are the squadron's "air field," and when the giant aircraft return to the base they are moored alongside the "mother" ship. The air-crew live in the liner's cabins; the lounge is the officers' mess and the smoke-room now is the orderly room.

R.A.F. pilots can do more than fly. Two of them are reported to have evened a strike at a vital war factory in northwest England by peep talks a couple of hours before the workers planned to walk out in a grove for more money.

Pilot Officer Peter Tanton, D.F.M., a British bomber pilot, who told the story, said that in their talk to the workers the pilots told them how much money they got and stressed that they flew 12 hours or 20 a day, if necessary, without any extra pay.

They so impressed the men that it was decided almost there and then to call the strike off, Tanton related.

### LIPSTICKS AS LIFESAVERS

BOSTON, April 23—(AP)—Lipsticks—as possible lifesavers—found their way today into 65,000 first aid belts being distributed to air raid wardens in Massachusetts. Officials said use of lipstick is the simplest means of writing on a person's forehead identification, classification of injuries and other information.



### Buy Chicks From Your Nearest Hatchery

Chilling, diarrhoea, bronchitis and other ailments are less likely to occur when the time from hatchery to brooder is reduced.

Island Chicks are bred for continuous egg production, and for meat quality score highest in Canada.

All breeder flocks blood tested and pullorum reaction lowest on record.

All hatcheries Government Approved. Place orders now for R. O. P. Sired or Approved Chicks, and remember.

THE EARLY CHICK PAYS THE BIGGEST DIVIDENDS

Write for Price Lists

### BREEDS AVAILABLE:

- Barred Plymouth Rocks.
- Single Comb White Leghorns.
- Light Sussex.
- New Hampshire.
- O'Leary Farmers' Co-op—O'Leary White Rocks.
- Black Minorca.
- Rose, Mrs. E. S.—East Baltic. Bronze Turkey poults.
- Swift Canadian Co.—Charlottetown. For sexed chicks and hybrids, write for information.

### Members of

## Prince Edward Island Hatcherymen's Association

Supported by P. E. I. Approved Flock Assn.

### For lots of BIG Eggs

BRAY

Kyra-Profit Chicks

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

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

Charles S. McKay, Park Corner; Lloyd H. McEwen, R.R. 4, Souris; George Mulholland, St. Eleanor's; Gerth MacLean, Lot 16, South West.

Angus J. McDonald, Tracadie Cross; Earl McDonald, Winsloe; W. K. Crafer, R. R. 5, Kensington.

William Christian, Launching;

### Spring Perfumes

J. R. Williams

### Spring Perfumes

J. R. Williams

### Spring Perfumes

J. R. Williams

### Spring Perfumes

J. R. Williams

### Spring Perfumes

J. R. Williams

### Spring Perfumes

J. R. Williams

### Spring Perfumes

J. R. Williams

### Spring Perfumes

J. R. Williams

### Spring Perfumes

J. R. Williams

### Spring Perfumes

J. R. Williams

### Spring Perfumes

J. R. Williams

### Spring Perfumes

J. R. Williams

### Spring Perfumes

J. R. Williams

### Spring Perfumes

J. R. Williams

### Spring Perfumes

J. R. Williams

### Spring Perfumes

J. R. Williams

### Spring Perfumes

J. R. Williams

### Spring Perfumes

J. R. Williams

### Spring Perfumes

J. R. Williams

### Spring Perfumes

J. R. Williams