

War Dominates Wool Situation

The following paper by Mr. W. H. Hildale of the Canadian Co-operative Wool Growers' Association was read at the annual meeting of the P.E.I. Sheep Breeders' Association this week:

Food and clothing are essential to the morale of any well equipped army and it would appear from the present campaign in Russia that Germany is learning to her sorrow the importance of maintaining an active line of offense or defense with poorly clad troops. Wool is the only fibre that will supply warmth and comfort with durability and it is now being produced in quantities commensurate in France and Belgium with those two countries were overrun by Germany. We have long been used to an effective blockade which undoubtedly prevents further supplies of the raw wool reaching Germany or any German occupied country.

In contrast, soon after Germany had attacked the U.S.S.R., and had promised all possible help to her Allies, large consignments of wool were sent from producing countries and woolen goods, mainly knitted cloth, blankets and sweaters, were sent from Great Britain to the Soviet Union. It is believed that a large proportion of the present production of heavy uniform cloth in British Mills is earmarked for the U.S.S.R. and that regular consignments are finding their way to Russian uniform makers. Since British Government orders for such cloth had declined to the German-Russian war, this source of contracts has come at a very opportune moment. However, it does not interfere with similar material for the British and other allied forces, since these and other stocks are being maintained at a ample compass.

It is significant and comforting to know that the democracies and their Allies have pretty much controlled the world's wool output in his fight against the Axis. All the large producing areas—Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, South America, United States—are tied into our scheme of things. Thus, the Japanese may have the disturbing and unsettling and the delivery of raw material at the ports of this Continent may seem a bit problematical for the moment, but all things right themselves eventually. The Japanese may have "pulled a fast one" at Pearl Harbour and other points, but surely there is a day of reckoning too far distant.

In the meantime, it is interesting to all governments of wool to analyze the situation as we find it in the Americas and as in relation to an out war effort. Since the outbreak of war in September, 1939, the domestic market, both in Canada and the United States, has been largely dominated by the defense programme. Stimulated by large orders of wool goods for the armed forces and by increased income of consumers, the production of wool rose to record levels throughout 1941. The U.S. records show consumption for the year at an annual rate of a billion pounds, some basis, compared with the year average (1936-1939) of 800 million pounds. U.S. domestic wool production was at a record high of about 464 million in 1941—less than half of the indicated consumption. Canadian mills extended their production to approximately 100 million pounds, grease basis, in the same period as against an average normal annual consumption of about 60 million, and we are producing slightly more than 18 million of shorn and pulled wool—less than one-fifth of our 1941 consumption.

Heavy Orders There will be no let-up in mill production throughout 1942. The available stocks are obtainable, though we may easily witness curtailment, even some rationing of civilian use, in favour of greater military use. Heavy Government orders are now being placed in both countries and some of the figures suggested for Uncle Sam's army are well nigh staggering—\$5,000,000 of 18 ounce serge requiring the use of 300,000,000 pounds of grease wool—10,000,000 blankets and enough overcoating to make 5,000,000 overcoats. Of course, it must be borne in mind that deliveries on

the year average (1936-1939) of 800 million pounds. U.S. domestic wool production was at a record high of about 464 million in 1941—less than half of the indicated consumption. Canadian mills extended their production to approximately 100 million pounds, grease basis, in the same period as against an average normal annual consumption of about 60 million, and we are producing slightly more than 18 million of shorn and pulled wool—less than one-fifth of our 1941 consumption.

Conservation Program A reliable source of information estimates stocks of raw wool stored in Canada and immediately available for export to meet all requirements, civilian and military, for a period of not less than six months, and although no figures can be quoted it is assumed that the U.S. raw material situation is about similar to our own. In the States, because of the large military requirements for wool goods and the necessity of importing large quantities under difficult shipping conditions, a wool conservation programme is being actively instituted. It means that restriction will be heavily on civilian requirements since military requirements will quite naturally be met in full. The U.S. programme for the first months of 1942 provide for

POULTRY

We require large quantities of fowl and chicken. The market is good and we will pay high prices for good quality poultry. We buy daily alive or dressed.

THE ROYAL PACKING CO. J. D. Jenkins, Prop. L-477-2-24-51

these goods will not likely be completed until towards the end of 1942. It may sound fantastic but American authorities figure that the wool from 26 sheep is required to supply each soldier with uniforms, blankets and other woolen goods for his first year of training. If this figure is correct, it would involve the shearing of 39,000,000 sheep—approximately 300,000,000 pounds of greasy wool—to clothe and provide woolen materials for the 1,500,000 Americans drafted and now in uniform. The quantity required increases with the number of men drafted for all forces and if, as has been intimated, the United States develops armed forces to the extent of 4 or 5 million, the raw wool requirements become rather stupendous as covering United States participation in the world conflict.

Canadian military production since the war began is likewise very interesting. The authentic figures for ten Government orders issued up to July 1941 total 20,220,332 yards of wool cloth, including linings and shirtings, and 2,854,137 blankets. No. 11 Order just issued, allocates a further 2,431,500 yards of wool material and it is indicated that this total, as well as blankets, will be substantially increased when additional allocations are announced under Order No. 11. A most interesting development is the production of a 14 ounce Barthes Serge for the Canadian Women's Auxiliary Air Force, 137,000 yards having been ordered with delivery of 112,000 yards specified by the end of June.

The January issue of Canadian Textile Journal reports, "When blanket and naval requirements are added to No. 11 Order, it is expected that between only 56 to 40 percent of capacity will be available for civilian output. This will accordingly reduce purchases of wool and tops for civilian use and result in non-interest in manufacturers in "spot" wools. Dealers point out, however, that the supply of desirable wool in merchants' hands is almost negligible and replacements from Australia are expected to be delayed considerably."

"There is still little information as to whether shipments of wool for civilian account from New Zealand and Australia can be expected to leave during the next few months. It is understood in the trade that one ship, enroute for Canada from Australia, is expected to arrive at San Francisco during recent weeks. This would mean an expensive overland freight rate."

Conservation Program A reliable source of information estimates stocks of raw wool stored in Canada and immediately available for export to meet all requirements, civilian and military, for a period of not less than six months, and although no figures can be quoted it is assumed that the U.S. raw material situation is about similar to our own. In the States, because of the large military requirements for wool goods and the necessity of importing large quantities under difficult shipping conditions, a wool conservation programme is being actively instituted. It means that restriction will be heavily on civilian requirements since military requirements will quite naturally be met in full. The U.S. programme for the first months of 1942 provide for

For lots of BIG Eggs A VISIT TO DILLON & SPILLET'S CHICK HATCHERY



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 Mulrhead, St. Eleanors; Garth MacLean, Lot 18, South West; A. J. McDonald, Tracadie Cross; Earl Diamond, Windsor; or W. K. Crafer, R. E. 5, Kensington.



Part of Dillon and Spillet's eight incubators.

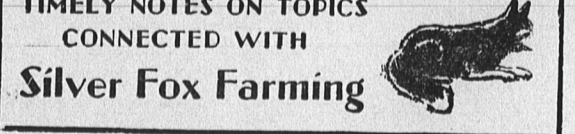
On Wednesday, February 24th, a Guardian representative visited the above Hatchery, just when the first Chicks of the Season were being removed from the incubators and placed into their special Electrical Brooders. Practically all Chick Raisers now purchase their supply of Chicks from Hatcheries, rather than follow the old-time procedure of setting "Old Biddy" but most purchasers are entirely unaware of



Above is a section of the 4500 capacity brooders.

During the hatching season, eggs are received from the producers twice a week. These are then carefully graded, all eggs weighing under 24 ounces to the dozen and those showing blood spots, or having poor shell texture are discarded for hatching purposes. This again speaks for Dillon & Spillet quality chicks. All eggs, meeting the required specifications, are immediately placed in their special incubating

TIMELY NOTES ON TOPICS CONNECTED WITH Silver Fox Farming



The Canadian Fur Auction Sales Company's sale of 15,500 pelts commenced on Wednesday afternoon and was concluded yesterday afternoon. No particulars have been released so I called upon Reach, Timney, acting manager of the P. E. I. Fur Pool in the absence of P. G. Clark, who is attending the sale. He stated they had a telegram from Mr. Clark saying that pelts were scarce and that pelts bought back at the sale about a month ago were being sold in this one at about 12 per cent over the January buy-back prices. On Thursday ordinary fall silvers, inferiors and rejects comprised the offering and these were offered at prices in advance of the limits placed on them by the Fur Pool.

From the above it appears that sale prices have strengthened considerably and that the average will be in excess of that of January's, which was \$25.20. Prices for silver fox appear to be strengthening in the United States also, where considerable quantities have been disposed of in recent weeks. No one, however, anticipates a runaway market or any big price advance because it would be out of line with the restrictions on other commodities.

"We shall stand by one another, true and faithful Comrades, and do our duty, God helping us, to the end." Winston Churchill.



FOR VICTORY BUY VICTORY BONDS

The help of every individual is needed. The least we can do—those of us who are not asked to offer our lives is to answer the call of Churchill and Roosevelt and help supply the funds to buy the tools to finish the job.

DeBlois Bros.

large dark grade B pelt and \$14.50 for a beautiful specimen of a pure black pelt. Evidently blue foxes are not so hot unless they are really high quality. We note where Promms sold 658 in their recent New York auction at prices approximately 25 per cent above last February. The average price was \$18.80. 174 cross fox were sold at an average of \$22.53, 273 red fox, mostly ranch goods, were completely sold at an average of \$8.28. From the above we cannot see where there is any money to be made in raising blue foxes unless one could get into a particularly



CANADIANS BATTLE SEA—Nature in all her fury was plenty tough in the North Atlantic as this Canadian escort destroyer battled through with convoy ships. But tough, too, were the men of the sea and their ships as they weathered safely the ferocious seas.



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, New Hampshire, Light Sussex, White Rocks, Black Minorcas, Bronze Turkey poults. For sexed chicks and hybrids, write for information. Members of Prince Edward Island Hatcherymen's Association Supported by P. E. I. Approved Flock Assn.

ON THE FARM FRONT DRI-KIL COOPER'S FARM INSECT POWDER KILLS ALL EXTERNAL PARASITES. You can stop completely the ravages of external parasites on your cattle, horses, dogs, sheep and poultry by using Cooper's DRI-KIL - the all-season, many-purpose farm insecticide. DRI-KIL is a sure death to external parasites even in winter. British Made. Fully Guaranteed. Registered under the Pest Control Products Act. Ask for it by name at your Hardware, Drug, Feed and Seed Stores or write: CANADIAN CO-OPERATIVE WOOL GROWERS LIMITED Toronto, Weston, Lennoxville, Regina