



Prepare for the MODERN FARMER



TIMELY NOTES ON TOPICS CONNECTED WITH Silver Fox Farming

The June Canadian Silver Fox auctions have passed into history and sufficient time has elapsed since they were held to enable us to form a proper appraisal of the price situation as it exists in Canada today. Frankly speaking we were perturbed about the two auctions—the Montreal Fur Sales held on June 15th and the Canadian Fur Auction Company's sale held last Friday and Saturday, June 26th and 27th.

The almost complete standstill of the fur trade in the United States and the price ceiling was imposed would, we believe, have a very, very adverse effect on prices and it would not be surprising if a decline of 20 per cent was recorded and that not more than a third of the pelts would actually change hands. Instead we find that the Montreal Fur Sales has sent out an optimistic report of which the following is in part....

"Report of sale June 15, 1942. The sale room was crowded during the sale of silver foxes, and bidding on lots under \$25.00 was keen. American interest centered on the moderately priced pelts and buyers brought freely in this range since the Canadian government has restricted the export of foxes other than the United States of foxes other than deers. Selected full silvers were \$45.00 to \$50.00; regular full silvers \$35.00 to \$40.00; regular three-quarters to seven-eighths \$25.00 to \$30.00; inferior three-quarters \$17.00 to \$21.00; inferior 50 per cent \$8.50 to \$17.00; rejects sold up to \$6.50. It is estimated that selected silver foxes declined 10 per cent while regular fulls and regular three-quarters to seven-eighths as well as ordinary inferior skins showed unchanged prices."

The above sale had of course limited quantities compared to the Montreal Fur Auction Sales Company, Ltd., whose catalogue contained 17,500 brought under the hammer as mentioned before last Friday and Saturday. Women's Wear Daily, New York, a publication that has a wide clientele, not only in the fur world but in the general retail trade, has the following eulogistic heading for our commodity on its "Furs" page—"Silver Fox Mainstay of Canadian Auction Sale."

Montreal, June 22.—Silver fox proved itself the mainstay and stabilizer of the five day auction of the Canadian Fur Auction Sales Co., Ltd., two days of which, Friday and Saturday, were devoted to this sale held on a Saturday, but this did not materially diminish the attendance, an estimate of from 70 to 100 persons being present in the sale room throughout the two days. A total of 39 per cent of the 12,797 pelts catalogued were actually reported sold, the proportion being the same each day.

Largest seller over the two days was the regular half to three-quarter silvers list, with 74 per cent sold. Inferiors came second with 67 per cent sold. All classifications (except specials, which were unchanged) showed declines ranging from 6 per cent in the regular one-half to three-quarter, to 25 per cent in the low grades.

New Yorkers, of whom there were about 30 in attendance Friday and half that number Saturday, bought moderately of all except the low grades, and acquired more than their usual percentage of inferiors.

Auction Company's Report
The Auction Co. reported as follows: Friday's Sale: Selected one-half to three-quarter silver, 40 per cent sold, averaged \$28-\$36, declined 7 per cent; specials, 42 per cent sold, averaged \$39-\$50, no comparison made. Regular one-half to three-quarter silver, 70 per cent sold, averaged \$24.12, declined 4 per cent;

selected full silver, 46 per cent sold, averaged \$37.10, declined 15 per cent; regular full silver, 47 per cent sold, averaged \$38.24, declined 10 per cent; inferior types, 68 per cent sold, averaged \$18.83, declined 8 per cent; low grades 58% sold, averaged \$9.91, declined 13 per cent. Total, 59 per cent sold at an average price of \$22.17.

Saturday's Sale: Selected one-half to three-quarter silver, 42 per cent sold, averaged \$28.47. Regular one-half to three-quarter silver, 78 per cent sold, averaged \$23.21; selected full silver, 37 per cent sold, averaged \$36.86; regular full silver, 48 per cent sold, averaged \$27.41; inferior types, 65 per cent sold, averaged \$17.35; lower grades, 63 per cent sold, averaged \$5.47. Total 59 per cent sold.

The auction company gave no average price for the total sales and no percentage of decline on Saturday's sale. Following is the company's report covering the two days, Friday and Saturday: Selected one-half to three-quarter silver, 52 per cent sold, averaged \$28.42, declined 7 per cent; specials, as in report on Friday's sale. Regular one-half to three-quarter silver, 74 per cent sold, averaged \$23.68, declined 6 per cent; regular full silver, 48 per cent sold, averaged \$27.83, declined 11 per cent; low grades, 59 per cent sold, averaged \$6.89, declined 25 per cent. Total 59 per cent sold at an average price of \$21.55. Selected full silver, 42 per cent sold, averaged \$36.99, declined 16 per cent.

The silver fox catalog was divided into two sections, the first of which consisted of 8,910 pelts as marketed Friday and the second, totaling 8,887 pelts on Saturday. The collection was divided into 350 selected one-half to three-quarter silver, 98 mixed specials, 2,117 regular one-half to three-quarter silver, 1,016 selected full silver, 3,725 regular full silver, 819 inferior types, and 1,093 low grades, threes and fours.

Under a new order-in-council promulgated by the Dominion Government and made public a few days ago by the Dominion Department of Agriculture, restrictions on the export of silver foxes to the United States were removed, permitting export of all grades except rejects. This led to considerable buying of inferior types by United States dealers who find a growing market for moderately-priced furs. The regulations published only about 2,000 of the 12,797 pelts offered from entering the United States so that American buyers had their choice of over 15,000 pelts. The recent visit to Washington that import permits are not required on raw furs shipped overland or by air to the United States from Canada or Mexico was felt by visitor dealers to lessen the troubles of export.

Saturday Attendance Off
Saturday's sales found the attendance only slightly smaller than on the previous day, but the fact that a number of New York dealers had returned home had the effect of shading prices and of reducing slightly the percentage of selected full silver and inferior types sold on the second day, although some of the other classes increased their sales because of the buying of a number of local traders who had not participated so actively Friday.

Selected one-half to three-quarter silver did better both in the number sold and in the average price Saturday and were in fair demand with active bidding on the finer lot.

Prices ranged from \$26.50 to \$35. Regular one-half to three-quarter silvers were active but the price eased slightly from Friday's average. The range was \$17.50 to \$29. Selected full silvers suffered from the reduced American bidding, but percentage and average price being shaded.

Considerably less than half the offering changed hands in the two

Farmer Wanted A MONEY EARNING OPPORTUNITY

There is an excellent opportunity at the present time for men of your vocation to enter our line of business ON A PART TIME BASIS. A field of selling that commences with your next door neighbor and throughout your entire community. The position offers an outstanding opportunity to the right man to increase his annual income, and which offers permanency of employment.

One of Canada's oldest and largest business houses will be glad to give you this opportunity. If interested writing stating age, marital status and particulars re education.

Selling experience not necessary. Apply Post Office Box 336, Charlottetown, P. E. Island.

6-27-21.

Prices ranged from \$25 to \$32. Regular full silvers were also less than half sold and were easier Saturday than Friday, the sale room estimating the decline between 12 and 15 per cent. Prices ranged from \$19.50 to \$35. Inferiors declined about 10 per cent Saturday and were over 65 per cent sold. Low grades attracted little interest either day.

Price Ranges

Saturday's prices, unofficially recorded: Selected one-half to three-quarter silver: Selects small three-quarter, \$28; Grade A, \$27; med. seven-eighth, \$26; small seven-eighth, \$27; Grade B, \$25; med. seven-eighth, \$24; med. seven-eighth, \$23; med. seven-eighth, \$22; med. seven-eighth, \$21; med. seven-eighth, \$20; med. seven-eighth, \$19; med. seven-eighth, \$18; med. seven-eighth, \$17; med. seven-eighth, \$16; med. seven-eighth, \$15; med. seven-eighth, \$14; med. seven-eighth, \$13; med. seven-eighth, \$12; med. seven-eighth, \$11; med. seven-eighth, \$10; med. seven-eighth, \$9; med. seven-eighth, \$8; med. seven-eighth, \$7; med. seven-eighth, \$6; med. seven-eighth, \$5; med. seven-eighth, \$4; med. seven-eighth, \$3; med. seven-eighth, \$2; med. seven-eighth, \$1.

Grade B, \$25; med. seven-eighth, \$24; med. seven-eighth, \$23; med. seven-eighth, \$22; med. seven-eighth, \$21; med. seven-eighth, \$20; med. seven-eighth, \$19; med. seven-eighth, \$18; med. seven-eighth, \$17; med. seven-eighth, \$16; med. seven-eighth, \$15; med. seven-eighth, \$14; med. seven-eighth, \$13; med. seven-eighth, \$12; med. seven-eighth, \$11; med. seven-eighth, \$10; med. seven-eighth, \$9; med. seven-eighth, \$8; med. seven-eighth, \$7; med. seven-eighth, \$6; med. seven-eighth, \$5; med. seven-eighth, \$4; med. seven-eighth, \$3; med. seven-eighth, \$2; med. seven-eighth, \$1.

Grade C, \$24; med. seven-eighth, \$23; med. seven-eighth, \$22; med. seven-eighth, \$21; med. seven-eighth, \$20; med. seven-eighth, \$19; med. seven-eighth, \$18; med. seven-eighth, \$17; med. seven-eighth, \$16; med. seven-eighth, \$15; med. seven-eighth, \$14; med. seven-eighth, \$13; med. seven-eighth, \$12; med. seven-eighth, \$11; med. seven-eighth, \$10; med. seven-eighth, \$9; med. seven-eighth, \$8; med. seven-eighth, \$7; med. seven-eighth, \$6; med. seven-eighth, \$5; med. seven-eighth, \$4; med. seven-eighth, \$3; med. seven-eighth, \$2; med. seven-eighth, \$1.

Grade D, \$23; med. seven-eighth, \$22; med. seven-eighth, \$21; med. seven-eighth, \$20; med. seven-eighth, \$19; med. seven-eighth, \$18; med. seven-eighth, \$17; med. seven-eighth, \$16; med. seven-eighth, \$15; med. seven-eighth, \$14; med. seven-eighth, \$13; med. seven-eighth, \$12; med. seven-eighth, \$11; med. seven-eighth, \$10; med. seven-eighth, \$9; med. seven-eighth, \$8; med. seven-eighth, \$7; med. seven-eighth, \$6; med. seven-eighth, \$5; med. seven-eighth, \$4; med. seven-eighth, \$3; med. seven-eighth, \$2; med. seven-eighth, \$1.

Grade E, \$22; med. seven-eighth, \$21; med. seven-eighth, \$20; med. seven-eighth, \$19; med. seven-eighth, \$18; med. seven-eighth, \$17; med. seven-eighth, \$16; med. seven-eighth, \$15; med. seven-eighth, \$14; med. seven-eighth, \$13; med. seven-eighth, \$12; med. seven-eighth, \$11; med. seven-eighth, \$10; med. seven-eighth, \$9; med. seven-eighth, \$8; med. seven-eighth, \$7; med. seven-eighth, \$6; med. seven-eighth, \$5; med. seven-eighth, \$4; med. seven-eighth, \$3; med. seven-eighth, \$2; med. seven-eighth, \$1.

Grade F, \$21; med. seven-eighth, \$20; med. seven-eighth, \$19; med. seven-eighth, \$18; med. seven-eighth, \$17; med. seven-eighth, \$16; med. seven-eighth, \$15; med. seven-eighth, \$14; med. seven-eighth, \$13; med. seven-eighth, \$12; med. seven-eighth, \$11; med. seven-eighth, \$10; med. seven-eighth, \$9; med. seven-eighth, \$8; med. seven-eighth, \$7; med. seven-eighth, \$6; med. seven-eighth, \$5; med. seven-eighth, \$4; med. seven-eighth, \$3; med. seven-eighth, \$2; med. seven-eighth, \$1.

Grade G, \$20; med. seven-eighth, \$19; med. seven-eighth, \$18; med. seven-eighth, \$17; med. seven-eighth, \$16; med. seven-eighth, \$15; med. seven-eighth, \$14; med. seven-eighth, \$13; med. seven-eighth, \$12; med. seven-eighth, \$11; med. seven-eighth, \$10; med. seven-eighth, \$9; med. seven-eighth, \$8; med. seven-eighth, \$7; med. seven-eighth, \$6; med. seven-eighth, \$5; med. seven-eighth, \$4; med. seven-eighth, \$3; med. seven-eighth, \$2; med. seven-eighth, \$1.

Grade H, \$19; med. seven-eighth, \$18; med. seven-eighth, \$17; med. seven-eighth, \$16; med. seven-eighth, \$15; med. seven-eighth, \$14; med. seven-eighth, \$13; med. seven-eighth, \$12; med. seven-eighth, \$11; med. seven-eighth, \$10; med. seven-eighth, \$9; med. seven-eighth, \$8; med. seven-eighth, \$7; med. seven-eighth, \$6; med. seven-eighth, \$5; med. seven-eighth, \$4; med. seven-eighth, \$3; med. seven-eighth, \$2; med. seven-eighth, \$1.

Grade I, \$18; med. seven-eighth, \$17; med. seven-eighth, \$16; med. seven-eighth, \$15; med. seven-eighth, \$14; med. seven-eighth, \$13; med. seven-eighth, \$12; med. seven-eighth, \$11; med. seven-eighth, \$10; med. seven-eighth, \$9; med. seven-eighth, \$8; med. seven-eighth, \$7; med. seven-eighth, \$6; med. seven-eighth, \$5; med. seven-eighth, \$4; med. seven-eighth, \$3; med. seven-eighth, \$2; med. seven-eighth, \$1.

Grade J, \$17; med. seven-eighth, \$16; med. seven-eighth, \$15; med. seven-eighth, \$14; med. seven-eighth, \$13; med. seven-eighth, \$12; med. seven-eighth, \$11; med. seven-eighth, \$10; med. seven-eighth, \$9; med. seven-eighth, \$8; med. seven-eighth, \$7; med. seven-eighth, \$6; med. seven-eighth, \$5; med. seven-eighth, \$4; med. seven-eighth, \$3; med. seven-eighth, \$2; med. seven-eighth, \$1.

Grade K, \$16; med. seven-eighth, \$15; med. seven-eighth, \$14; med. seven-eighth, \$13; med. seven-eighth, \$12; med. seven-eighth, \$11; med. seven-eighth, \$10; med. seven-eighth, \$9; med. seven-eighth, \$8; med. seven-eighth, \$7; med. seven-eighth, \$6; med. seven-eighth, \$5; med. seven-eighth, \$4; med. seven-eighth, \$3; med. seven-eighth, \$2; med. seven-eighth, \$1.

Grade L, \$15; med. seven-eighth, \$14; med. seven-eighth, \$13; med. seven-eighth, \$12; med. seven-eighth, \$11; med. seven-eighth, \$10; med. seven-eighth, \$9; med. seven-eighth, \$8; med. seven-eighth, \$7; med. seven-eighth, \$6; med. seven-eighth, \$5; med. seven-eighth, \$4; med. seven-eighth, \$3; med. seven-eighth, \$2; med. seven-eighth, \$1.

Grade M, \$14; med. seven-eighth, \$13; med. seven-eighth, \$12; med. seven-eighth, \$11; med. seven-eighth, \$10; med. seven-eighth, \$9; med. seven-eighth, \$8; med. seven-eighth, \$7; med. seven-eighth, \$6; med. seven-eighth, \$5; med. seven-eighth, \$4; med. seven-eighth, \$3; med. seven-eighth, \$2; med. seven-eighth, \$1.

Grade N, \$13; med. seven-eighth, \$12; med. seven-eighth, \$11; med. seven-eighth, \$10; med. seven-eighth, \$9; med. seven-eighth, \$8; med. seven-eighth, \$7; med. seven-eighth, \$6; med. seven-eighth, \$5; med. seven-eighth, \$4; med. seven-eighth, \$3; med. seven-eighth, \$2; med. seven-eighth, \$1.

Grade O, \$12; med. seven-eighth, \$11; med. seven-eighth, \$10; med. seven-eighth, \$9; med. seven-eighth, \$8; med. seven-eighth, \$7; med. seven-eighth, \$6; med. seven-eighth, \$5; med. seven-eighth, \$4; med. seven-eighth, \$3; med. seven-eighth, \$2; med. seven-eighth, \$1.

Grade P, \$11; med. seven-eighth, \$10; med. seven-eighth, \$9; med. seven-eighth, \$8; med. seven-eighth, \$7; med. seven-eighth, \$6; med. seven-eighth, \$5; med. seven-eighth, \$4; med. seven-eighth, \$3; med. seven-eighth, \$2; med. seven-eighth, \$1.

Nicholson's Fox Health



The first important advertisement that the human race would not again be destroyed by a flood. And that was an advertisement in colors, besides being the largest advertisement ever printed—reaching from one side of the sky to the other. This advertisement is Nicholson's Fox Health. It is the Pups that need your attention now every ranch have some backward pups. You can give a pup half teaspoonful once a day for one cent a month. Nicholson's Fox Health added to the rations of your Pups now means stronger and better pups. This powerful supplement vitamins as well as the mineral elements so necessary to the well-being of your Pups. Nicholson's Fox Health is yeast mineral food balanced within itself to give the maximum amount of good with the minimum amount required to secure the desired results. It is not only bone-forming but it also has a marked effect on the nervous system and the blood stream. Try it this year and see how fast your pups will develop strong sturdy frames, good hard bones and splendid pelts. You save 75¢ from each box for your Pups. Price 3-1-2 lb. Box \$1.75 delivered. Put up fresh as ordered. No tickle—no chickee, as Confucius would say maybe.

DR. J. M. NICHOLSON, 202 Kent Street, Charlottetown, P. E. I. 6-27-11-25.

selected, inferiors 60 per cent sold, and the other categories about 50 per cent sold, with prices stationary to 10 per cent lower than April. The auction company gave out no report following Friday's auction reserving its official statement until the end of the two-day silver fox sale.

Friday's catalog consisted of 8,910 pelts, including the 1,000 special silvers with 8,387 silver fox and no specials Saturday. Inclusion of the special silvers was the only feature differentiating the two auctions. Friday's Outstanding was a perfect match pair of large platinum silvers with full ring neck from the ranch of a New Brunswick breeder, which changed hands at \$235, a Canadian firm being the purchaser. Four ring neck white marked skins in one group brought \$98 each. As the last sale they were sold in couples at a much lower price, but the grouping in four gave the idea to a manufacturer that an unusually fine cape could profitably be prepared from them.

A pair of large partial ring neck full silver grade A brought \$64, and a medium platinum silver grade B held at \$62. The best pearl platinum, A, B, grade brought \$40.

The highest price for selected full silvers on Friday was \$57, paid for a large single "select". A pair similarly graded brought \$34, and medium groups \$44 to \$50. A thickly furred medium seven-eighths silver sold for \$52. Prices for selected full silvers ranged from \$25 upward and for regular full silvers from \$18 to \$40.

Friday's prices unofficially recorded were as follows: Selected 1-2 to 3-4 silver: large 3-4 selects \$30 to \$31; medium 3-4 select, \$25 to \$35; medium 1-2, \$28; large 7-8 A, \$30 to \$36; medium A, \$27 to \$31.

ASK WORLD-WIDE OATH
MOSCOW (GP)—The Jewish Anti-Fascist Committee here will name a date for a "world-wide oath of the Jewish people" pledging to fight against Hitlerism and fascism. It is the life in the struggle against fascism.

A few weeks ago an account of the Great Fire of London (1666) appeared in this column. In that catastrophe, which destroyed churches and houses, and in which many were consumed; and a writer of that period says that thirty years elapsed before the rebuilding of the churches was completed, and within then only fifty-one of the original eighty-seven were re-erected. It is certain that history will repeat itself in the present case for there is already different schools of thought, and not entirely confined to laymen. One party says "clear the sites and provide quiet green spaces for the workers." Sell the sites or buildings on your own great prices, and can build the churches elsewhere" is another view. "They should be restored," is the orthodox opinion; while its opponents consider that this would be an artificiality in the altered circumstances.

Minard's kills pain.

NEWSY NOTES - By AGRICOLA

A Weed for Naming.

A reader living in Lot 57 has sent in a weed for naming. It is one of the Barbarea, cruciferous plants known as Winter Cresses. Scarcely a year passes over without my seeing specimens of Winter Cress which have been taken from new hayfields, and it is evident that they have been introduced among the hayseed. The Winter Cress is a biennial, and flowers early in its second year; despite its robust appearance it is easily kept under control, and has not reached the status of a noxious weed. In Britain this plant was formerly cultivated as an excipient for the "Herb of St. Barbara," but no explanation has been given as to why the Saint chose it.

There are three species found here at times, and all are branched herbs with pinnatifid leaves and racemose yellow flowers. The terminal division of the leaves is linear and usually large, says Gray. The seed pods which are linear (and about 2.5 cm. long), are divergent or appressed in the young state, but later they are appressed and ascending in B. Stricta; and in B. verna, the stalks supporting the pods are very thick, though the plant itself is very slender. There is no doubt that it was B. verna, variously known as American Cress, Belle Isle C., Early Winter Cress, and Scoury Cress, which caused a corrupt pronunciation of Cress.

I have a few plants of B. vulgaris growing in a rough pasture by the side of a brook, and they can be maintained themselves against the more vigorous native weeds. The cattle, too, in the early spring, are keen after the leaves and would extirpate the plants if I didn't protect them.

Mouse-ear Chickweed
A much greater menace is the "White Weed" as my neighbors term the Mouse-ear Chickweed (Cerastium arvense). It has rather pretty white flowers about 15 mm. broad, which cluster in patches that are larger every year. As each flower produces a pod filled with several seeds in early summer, the soil soon becomes "populated" with the plant. It is a perennial and propagates itself by means of prostrate running stems. As it forms close mats it smothers out the prostrate of any other producer of prostrate hay plants. It is a great pest in this district and promises to be a greater pest than the daisy ever was.

The Baedeker Raids
The Germans, with their own peculiar brand of humor, have named the bombardment of churches and other historical buildings "Baedeker raids"; Baedeker being the author or publisher of a tourist's guide. It is rumoured that hundreds of churches have been destroyed, but not much is allowed to leak out to give satisfaction to the enemy. The German policy is prompted by several considerations: an aim of the war is that that annoys the enemy, and to that extent throws him off balance. Thus some Britons have clamored for retaliation in kind but the Germans almost never do this, and continued to bomb factories and so on. Another point is that by destroying all the ancient monuments of other countries the Germans are making it difficult for tourists to visit Germany where as yet no great devastation has taken place. The invaders of Russia have gutted the Korodno manuscripts, held drunk on ories in Tolstoe's house and dynamited down the trees so loved by that writer. The great pictures of the art galleries in Prussia have been sent to Germany in "protective custody," and when the Germans are forced to withdraw from that city let nobody be surprised if the same policy is applied to all its show places.

The majority of the churches destroyed were in the towns and cities, and some of London's finest churches have been damaged. Many are injured beyond repair. A great many churches were burnt out by incendiary bombs since no fire-waters had been put on these. It is thought to be re-roofed and other wise repaired; but the buildings demolished by high explosive bombs are in a worse case since the very stones of which they are built cannot be used again. It is said that the particles or grains of which the stones are composed lose their cohesion after the violence of the explosion, knowledge, energy and built of such stones would be unsafe.

A few weeks ago an account of the Great Fire of London (1666) appeared in this column. In that catastrophe, which destroyed churches and houses, and in which many were consumed; and a writer of that period says that thirty years elapsed before the rebuilding of the churches was completed, and within then only fifty-one of the original eighty-seven were re-erected. It is certain that history will repeat itself in the present case for there is already different schools of thought, and not entirely confined to laymen. One party says "clear the sites and provide quiet green spaces for the workers." Sell the sites or buildings on your own great prices, and can build the churches elsewhere" is another view. "They should be restored," is the orthodox opinion; while its opponents consider that this would be an artificiality in the altered circumstances.

Berries, Red and Yellow (3)
This second instalment of the red-berries plants opens with the species of wild rose (Rosa). These plants are in waste lands, and along fence rows, and the genus is too well known to need description.

The Amelanchiers are locally known as "Inch Peas"; it was the French Canadians who first gave them the name "poires". Other names are June-berry, Service-berry, Shad-bush, and Sugar Pear. Our species are early-blooming shrubs, tending to become gnarl trees. The fruit is a small red or purple "pome". I need not describe Rubus idaeus

Breeding Alone Will Not Produce a Champion In Any Branch of the Livestock Industry.

Your Final Success Depends on Your Management and Selection of Feed.

Fox meats are expensive and may be difficult to obtain. Don't be alarmed. Last fall MR. REYMOND had the champion adult silver male of the Charlottetown Live Fox Show, this fox being fed only on PURINA FOX CHECKERS and an ample supply of water throughout the summer and fall, as were all his adults.

Production is a direct result of your feeding schedule for months previous to the breeding season. The Reymond ranch, being one of the oldest and most consistent users of PURINA FOX CHOWS in this province, has obtained the following results:

- (a) PRODUCTION—Over 3 pups per vixen per year.
- (b) LOW MORTALITY—Minimum losses at birth, also throughout growing period.
- (c) QUALITY Excellent quality as demonstrated by the following winnings at the 1941 Live Fox show:

The grand championship, 4 championships, 10 first prizes, 6 seconds, 6 third's, 6 fourth's, 3 fifth's prizes, and 6 other ribbons. A total of 42 prizes.

Contact your local PURINA DEALER and inquire about our reduced prices on PURINA FOX CHOWS, and take advantage of the additional 15c bag rebate by booking your order in advance.

Guy E. Kennedy
Island Representative
SEE THE DIFFERENCE PURINA MAKE
PURINA CHOW

WHAT IS HOME WITHOUT A GARDEN?

Early Care Saves Work
In many parts of Canada the Spring has come unusually early this year and after a little dry weather has turned exceedingly damp. This produces ideal conditions for growth, unfortunately appreciated just as much by weeds as by vegetables, flowers and grass. If unchecked, the garden will soon be overrun by these enemies and the plants one is trying to grow will either be choked out or become so spindly that they are of little value. Prompt measures are advisable to deal with such situations. Cultivation and weeding as soon after a rain as the soil is fit to work will produce wonders. When the soil is damp it is really amazing how even long-rooted weeds are pulled out from among vegetables and flowers, and out of lawns and driveways. Cultivation at this time, too, is worth twice that of a few days later and is also much easier to carry out. For this purpose a Dutch hoe among flowerers will ease the task and also a hand-drawn cultivator or wheel hoe in the vegetable garden.

Transplanting
Sooner or later the new gardener runs up against the problem of transplanting. It will be necessary where flower seeds have been sown too close together, for filling in blanks where Pido or frost has killed out some plants, it is part of the job of setting out such started things as petunias, tomatoes, cabbages, etc. The secret of successful transplanting is water, shade and fertilizer. The beginner is advised to expose roots to the air as little as possible, press the soil firmly about same, water if at all possible, and shade from the full sun for a day or two. Most experienced gardeners prefer transplanting on a dull day or in the evening.

Still Time to Plant
In any well-ordered garden there will be a piece of the vegetable garden left until at least the second week in June or even right up to July. Here should be planted those vegetable which are wanted for use in the early Fall when in too many gardens practically everything is past its best, except stock lines like potatoes and those late maturing vegetables that are not ready before late August anyway. It is still not a bit too late to plant beans, carrots, beets, and in fact about half the vegetables that can be grown in Canada in most parts of the country it will not be too late to continue such plantings right up to the first of July. Even if we do run into a drought, some of this will come along and be appreciated and the cost of the seeds amounts to only a few cents.

MR. FARMER

For many years we have been associated with the Plymouth Cordage Company, the World's largest makers of fine ropes, in the handling of their genuine Plymouth Manila Hay Rope.

Owing to the War, the Government has very wisely diverted such stocks of Plymouth Manila Rope that are on hand for War Purposes, leaving, civilian needs to be filled by rope made from other fibres. In this connection our Principals were very fortunate in securing for the Farmers of Prince Edward Island, Plymouth "War-time" Rope made from the best available fibres not allocated to War Production.

As we only have a limited supply on hand, get yours today.

- 2 3/4" Plymouth War-time Rope@25c per lb.
- 3/8" 6 x 12 Galv. Flexible Wire Hay Rope@ 10c per ft.

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