TIMELY NOTES ON TOPICS CONNECTED WITH Silver Fox Farming

The Master Rancher, published by the Department of Fur Bearing Animals by Master Feeds, Toronto, January number, has arrived and is devoted to the January pelt Mink sale at Montreal. Edited and written by Dr. E. Rendle Bowness it has a particularly excellent review of the mink sale analysing the reasons why wild mink was sold at 37% higher than ranch mink and why buyers want wild mink in preference to ranch mink. Dr. Bowness has the patience and ability to go into such matters thoroughly and for those who are interested in mink farming we would advise sending for a copy if they have not already received one. We will look forward very eagerly for his Master Rancher No. 2 on the January fox pelt sale.

Last week the Montreal Fur Sales (Canada) Ltd. sale of silver fox and mutations held in Montreal was announced as successful with some advance and a fairly good demand. This week the Canadian Fur Auction Sales Company started selling silver fox on Wednesday with an offering of 9,000 pelts in the first section of the catalogue. On Thursday 371 silver fox show pelts from Ontario and Prince Edward Island and 9,000 other silvers of the second section were on sale and yesterday the third section consisting of 9,000 skins was offered. By the time this reaches you you will have had reports on these in the Guardian from George A. Callbeck, Manager of the Fur Marketing Department, Canadian National Silver Fox Breeders Association, who is attending the sale.

Personally we do not look for much advance in price as the markets in New York seem to be just holding their own. There the poorer qualities of silver fox are practically neglected and buyers seem to want only the better grades. No doubt the lack of linings has had its effect as the coat and suit trade would be prevented from making up their usual quantities, but the big trouble is the taxes, 20% in the U. S. A. and 25% in Canada. Until these are removed or at least halved, silver fox auctions will show low prices. Now that parliament is in session at Ottawa and the budget will be brought down, our efforts should be devoted towards having the Hon. Mr. Ilsley either remove the 25% tax or at least half it.

No one finds fault with his handling of his department. He has been an excellent Minister of Finance, but he has certainly not received good advice with regard to the taxing of fur breeders. Fox farmers are the one people in all Canada who have gone through the war without a profit or if they have made a profit it has been by the sale of live foxes or new types or by the production of platinums in quantities or other new types in quantities, and that has been done at the expense of the backbone of their ranches — the Silver Fox. Right here we want to tell our local breeders that they don't want to go in wholesale for the production of mutations. If they do they will be in the same boat with western ranchers who are today producing some very fine mutations in platinums and white faces, but also a lot of very indifferent marked foxes, platinums and poor silvers.

No one knows what will happen when the European market opens up again. The people of Great Britain, France and most of the countries of Europe have not seen any silver foxes for sale for five years and there is every probability that the glamour which surrounds them will not have been forgotten and that they will be wanting them. They will not have been educated up to platinums, pearl platinums and such types and perhaps they will want the darker Silver types, certainly the three-quarter silvers, so we must not get too far away from these types even though our markets today do not reflect things that way.

How different things are from 1918 when World War I ended. In December of that year C. M. Lampson & Co. held an auction of silver fox pelts and the top price was obtained for a beautiful three-quarter silver from the Seal River Fox Ranching Company, Ltd. of Seal River, P. E. I. The ranch manager of that company was William Jenkins, who is still breeding a certain number of foxes, but the company itself, like many others, dropped out in the tough times around 1920 to 1930.

The story of that company is rather interesting. In December, 1911, George A. B. McDonald, George E. Auld and Pope Fletcher, all since deceased, went to Charles Dalton's ranch in Tignish to purchase a pair of silver fox pups for breeders. Mr. Dalton told them he regretted that he had nothing to suit them, that the only pair of pups he had were born in May and he never had any success with May pups. However, they bought them for $7,000 and the next Spring Billy Jenkins brought in the glad news that the pair had a litter of seven. Two were traded to bring in new blood and the others retained together with one that was purchased, and that gave them four pairs which being prolific soon built up a nice herd, among them some of the finest silvers in the country. It was one of these three-quarter silvers that brought the big price above.

In 1919 silver fox pelts found a ready market in the United States and Great Britain and we would say that the average price per pelt would be in the vicinity of $300. The next Spring, March, 1920, at C. M. Lampson Company's sale in London, Walter S. Grant sold upwards of fifty pelts for Fur Producers, Ltd., Charlottetown, at an average of over $600. This was a particularly fine collection, mostly three-quarters but quite a few half silvers. They were bred from Tuplin stock crossed with Dalton, some of it being from the famous Rosemont Ranch which produced many of the best Dalton foxes in Prince County.

In mentioning good strains of Dalton's we must not overlook the Captain Ellis strain. We can well remember six of these which the genial Captain, who came down from Boston every fall to sell his pelts, showed us prior to selling them to W. Chester S. McLure for an average of $725. They were typical Dalton's with beautiful bluish black necks and very bright silver ranging from one-eighth to half or three-quarters. There was plenty of resiliency to the fur and the color was real good. It may be that in those days we were not accustomed to the very clear color which we insist upon having today. It does not seem possible that foxes kept on mother earth, which they usually burrowed into, could be as clear as those kept on wire bottoms as they are today. But anyhow they were beautiful and the picture still remains and can easily be recalled. Those were boom days indeed and as we look back now at almost the end of this war and think of the difference in prices for our product we wonder what the days of peace will bring, whether a further slump or a broadening of the market and greater demand and some rise in price. . . . . We hope so. (Average price at February auction in Montreal was $29.50).

Seventeen years ago the New York Auction Company reported sales of silver fox pelts at up to $685 for selected one-half silver skins and up to $600 for selected three-quarter silver skins. These prices were 20% above the January prices of 1928. . . . . Seventeen years ago last fall Milligan and Morrison established seven new associated ranches in Colorado. That made a total of 14 ranches in the state. In December of 1927 they shipped 97 pairs of foxes to their various ranches in Colorado. Messrs. Milligan & Morrison were two of the most active silver foxmen in America . . . . . anent the above, although our good friends Edgar and George have passed on the ranches which they established are still continuing to produce good silvers and mutations.

Seventeen years ago Dr. E. A. Randall was one of the most advertised men in the fox industry. He was a Nova Scotian and had the ability of putting his views over, most magazines carrying articles by him that were very readable and had considerable merit. The Spring of 1928 he delivered an address to the members of the Colorado Fox Breeders' Association in Denver. . . . . Seventeen years ago Messrs. McLure & MacKinnon of Charlottetown had just returned home from attending the Hudson's Bay Company's auctions in London where large quantities of silver fox pelts purchased in Prince Edward Island and were sold by that company. Prices were high and a pelt sent over by Edgar Milligan for Milligan & Morrison sold for the equivalent of $1,250 and sixty pelts sold for an average of £60 or approximately $300 each. The second highest priced pelt sold on that auction was from McLure & MacKinnon Silver Fox Farms, Ltd., and it brought over $800.

We have received a letter from our good friend Dr. R. H. MacDonald of Saskatoon commenting on the write up of the life of Frank F. Tuplin. He said he found it most interesting and suggested that every effort be made to collect all the data that could be obtained regarding the early history of the industry. We took the matter up with B. Graham Rogers, who is writing to his uncle, Fred L. Rogers in Saint John, and we hope that 'ere it is too late as much material as possible will be secured re this wonderful and fascinating era of our Island's history.

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- NEWSY NOTES -

By AGRICOLA

The Yew Tree

Once, on a visit to French Fort, I came across a low evergreen shrub, which on examination I found to be the American Yew, the Taxus Canadensis Marshall. Its fruit interested me: instead of a cone (like most evergreens), it bore a hard bony seed, nearly enclosed by a red, pulpy, resinous integument, which gave it the appearance of a berry. Our Yew however, never grows to be a tree: five feet would be an exceptional height.

Not so the English Yew, Taxus baccata Linnaeus: in that country it grows to a height of fifty feet, and in India even taller. In The Guardian of March 26, there is mention of a Yew, reputedly 2,000 years old, at "St. Edmund's Church in the wood," near Kingsdown, Kent, that measures 25 feet in girth. There is, it must be observed, nothing very striking in that measurement, for Pennant, a naturalist and historian of former days, has left on record that he visited the churchyard of Fortingal, in Perthshire, Scotland, where he found a Yew measuring 56 feet in diameter, though time had wasted it to a hollow shell, with only a few leaves at one point. Sir James Hooker, in recent years, says he has seen Yews of 27 feet girth.

Yews were abundant in the British Isles and in Gaul, according to Julius Caesar, and this is corroborated by the numerous trunks embedded in the peat-bogs of Ireland. It seems to have been regarded as a sacred tree, perhaps an emblem of immortality, owing to its long life, and the durable character of its wood. Almost always, nowadays, one only finds the Yew growing in old churchyards and the argument has arisen, was the Yew planted there because of its own sanctity, or was the church built near the sacred tree? In the case of Fountain's Abbey, Yorkshire, built in 1132, the trees were there first, since the monks and workmen slept in the shelter of the Yews while the buildings took shape. Some years ago I visited the Abbey, now in ruins, and inspected the old trees which were still standing but much decayed. Their noble owner had done all he could to prolong their lives. Their hollows had been filled with cement, forked props supported their decrepit branches, and wire cables or guys prevented others from falling.

Whatever they may have been in Caesar's time, Yews are scarce in England now. By a law of Edward IV (1466) every Englishman was to provide himself with a bow, of his own height, of "Yew, wych-hazel, ash or awburne", the last-named being now known as laburnum. The Yew with its compact, hard, and elastic wood, stands at the head of the list and the supply naturally became exhausted first. Then a law was passed that every shipman bringing in a butt of Malmsey wine should bring with it ten bowstaves of Yew.

Before the invention of gunpowder, the Yew-tree bow and the "cloth-yard shaft" were the principal reliance of the English armies. Before the battle of Cressy, when the English forced the passage of the Somme, Froissart says: "The Frenchmen defended so well the passage at the issuing out of the water, that they (the English) had much to do. The Genoese did them great trouble with their cross-bows. On the other side, the archers of England shot so wholly together that the Frenchmen were fain to give place to the Englishmen". The weapon decided the battles from Agincourt to Flodden. It seems that there was a peculiar art in the English handling of the bow; for the archers did not employ all their muscular strength in drawing the string with the right hand, but thrust the whole weight of the body into the horns of the bow with the left.

To get back to the Yew-tree. I have never heard of our "American Yew" being poisonous to stock, but it is a well-known fact that the twigs and leaves of the English Yew, eaten in very small quantities, are certain death to horses and cows. Deer, it is reported, will crop them with impunity, and Linnaeus observed that sheep and goats are immune to the poison. Turkeys and other poultry eat the leaves and fruit without harm. Whilst in England I heard of cattle dying after eating trimmings from a Yew hedge.

In old English gardens dating from the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, may be seen Yews cut into the shapes of birds and beasts, or globes and other geometrical figures. These are trimmed annually to keep them in shape, and the artifice is known as topiary work." The learned Lord Bacon protested against this practice, which was the fashion of his time. "I, for my part," he says in his Essays, "do not like images cut out in juniper (yew?) and other garden stuff; they be for children." With this quotation I bring my desultory notes on the Yew tree to a close.

A Hairy Oubit

It was, if my memory serves, the Rev. Charles Kingsley who wrote a poem about a hairy oubit. Well, on March 6th, I found one crawling about outside, quite oblivious to the wintry outlook. This hardy caterpillar, locally known I believe, as a Woolly Bear, was densely covered with long, erect hair, disposed in three equal sections; fore and aft it was black, while the middle third was brownish red. Can any of my entomological friends tell me what this "oubit" feeds on and what moth it ultimately beomes? I have also seen "oubits" clothed in yellow and white, but later in the year.

Everyman's dictionary gives oubit, with the alternative woobut, and says the name is derived from wool; with presumably, the addition of butt, a thick end.

The City of Cologne

Cologne, the chief city of Rhenish Prussia, has a very ancient history. Previous to the year 51 A.D., it was the "Oppidum Ubiorum", the town of a Germanic tribe called the Ubii. In that year the Roman Emperor Claudius founded a colony there, called the Colonia Agrippinensis, in honor of his wife Agrippina who was born there. This was shortened to Colonia, then to Cologne, and finally by the Germans to Koln.

The dominating sight of Cologne today is the Cathedral, with its spires towering to 511 feet above the street-level; the tallest spires in the world. It stands on the site of an older cathedral, destroyed by fire in 1248, and took centuries to build: in fact the year 1842 saw the beginning of a fresh portion necessary to complete the building. Oneis glad to read that this priceless gem of architecture, though scarred, has survived the ravages of this war.

There are (or were) many other churches in Cologne, most of them containing art-treasures that could not be replaced. In St. Peter's is the famous altar-piece, "The Crucifixion of St. Peter," painted by Rubens, and St. Gereon's — built in the 11th century—is noted for its mosaics, stained glass, and oil paintings. One can but hope that these have been spared.

In the Cathedral is a shrine or tomb reputed to contain the bodies of the three "Kings of the Orient", the Wise Men of the East of the Nativity, whose names, according to tradition, were Gaspar, Melchior, and Belshazzar or Balthasar.

CANADA'S BIG ROLE

About 95 per cent of the nickel, 75 per cent of the asbestos, 20 per cent of the zinc and mercury, 15 per cent of the lead, and 12.5 per cent of the copper used by the United Nations is produced in Canada.

ANNUAL MEETING
Potato Growers' Association
QUEEN SQUARE SCHOOL HALL
ENTRANCE FROM SYDNEY STREET
THURSDAY, MARCH 22nd
2 P.M. and 7:30 P.M.

The Annual Meeting of the P. E. I. Potato Growers' Association for the transaction of general business will be held in Queen Square School Hall. Any potato grower interested in this Organization is welcome to attend and take part in the meeting.

7:30 p. m. Public Educational Meeting open to growers, shippers and all interested. There will be an open discussion on any phase of the potato industry that may come up. It is hoped to have an up-to-date technicolor film now being prepared, showing various stages of potato production in Canada.

The potato industry is of vital importance to this Province. It is in your interest to be present at one or both meetings.

CHICK CHICK CHICKS

Any person who would like to order Chicks from me I would like to have their order as early as possible, especially started Chicks. From a few of the leading Hatcheries in the Maritimes I was only able to get 58 per cent of my orders filled last year, due to so many late orders. So please give me a chance this year by ordering early. Write for price lists.

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Phone No. 2063-L.

Carter's 1945 SEED Price List

VEGETABLE SEEDS

ASPARAGUS:
Mary Washington — Pkt. 5c

BEANS: Yellow & Green-Pod (Bush)
Davis Wax
Golden Wax
Pencil-Pod Black Wax
Round-Pod Kidney Wax
Bountiful Green Pod
Tendergreen
Pkt ¼ lb. ½ lb. 1 lb.
5c 18c 20c 35c

BEANS: Broad, Lima & Pole
Broad Windsor; Bush
Burpee's Imp. Bush Lima
Scarlet Runner; Pole
Kentucky Wonder Wax; Pole
Kentucky Wonder Green-Pod; Pole
Pkt. ¼ lb. ½ lb. 1 lb.
5c 15c 30c 50c

BEANS: Yellow Eye
(Best for Baking)
½ lb. 15c; 1 lb. 25c.

BEET:
Always Tender
Crosby's Egyptian
Detroit Dark Red
Early Flat Egyptian
Early Wonder
Pkt. 1 oz. ¼ lb. ½ lb. 1 lb.
5c 20c 70c 1.35 2.35

BORECOLE or Kale—Pkt. 5c
BROCCOLI—Pkt. 5c
BRUSSELS SPROUTS—Pkt. 5c

CABBAGE:
Copenhagen Market; Early
Danish Ballhead; Late
Early Jersey Wakefield
Early Winningstadt
Golden Acre; Early
Green Acre; Early
Large Late Flat Dutch
Penn State Ballhead; Late
Pkt. ½ oz. 1 oz. ¼ lb.
5c 30c 55c 2.00

CARROT:
Danver's Half Long
Pkt. ½ oz. 1 oz. ¼ lb. 1 lb.
5c 15c 30c 95c 3.25

CARROT:
Chantenay Red Cored
Nantes Coreless
Pkt. ½ oz. 1 oz. ¼ lb. 1 lb.
5c 20c 35c 1.15 4.00

CAULIFLOWER:
Early Erfurt — Pkt. 15c
Extra Early Snowball — Pkt. 20c
Super Snowball; Early — Pkt. 20c

CELERY:
Golden Self-Blanching — Pkt. 10c
White Plume — Pkt. 10c

CORN: Yellow Sweet
Golden Bantam
Golden Sunshine
Pkt. ¼ lb. ½ lb. 1 lb.
5c 12c 20c 35c

CORN: Hybrid Sweet
Golden Cross Bantam
Spancross
Pkt. ¼ lb. ½ lb. 1 lb.
10c 20c 35c 60c

CUCUMBER:
Early White Spine
Improved Long Green
National Pickling
Straight Eight
Pkt. 1 oz. ¼ lb. ½ lb.
5c 20c 70c 1.25

HERBS:
Summer Savory — Pkt. 10c

KOHL RABI — Pkt. 5c
LEEK — Pkt. 5c

LETTUCE:
Black Seeded Simpson; Loose Leaf
Grand Rapids; Loose Leaf
Iceburg; Head
New York 12; Head
White Cos or Celery Lettuce; Head
Pkt. 1 oz. ¼ lb.
5c 20c 70c

MELON:
Citron (For Preserves) — Pkt. 5c
Muskmelon; Honey Rock — Pkt. 5c
Watermelon; Cole's Early, Green — Pkt. 5c

ONION:
Early Yellow Globe
Yellow Globe Danvers
Pkt. ½ oz. 1 oz.
5c 25c 40c

ONION:
Large Red Wethersfield
White Portugal or Silver Skin
Pkt. ½ oz. 1 oz.
5c 35c 60c

ONION SETS:
Yellow Dutch — Lb. 30c

PARSLEY:
Double Curled — Pkt. 5c

PARSNIP:
Hollow Crown Improved
Pkt. 1 oz. ¼ lb. 1 lb.
5c 12c 40c 1.25

PEAS: Early Varieties
American Wonder; Dwarf
Laxton's Progress; Dwarf
Telephone; Dwarf
Thomas Laxton; Dwarf
LATE VARIETIES:
Stratagem; Tall
Telephone; Tall
Pkt. ¼ lb. ½ lb. 1 lb.
5c 10c 18c 30c

PUMPKIN:
Connecticut Field — Pkt. 5c
Large Cheese — Pkt. 5c
Mammoth or Jumbo — Pkt. 5c
Small Sugar (Best for Pies) — Pkt. 5c

PEPPER:
Harris' Earliest Sweet — Pkt. 5c

RADISH:
French Breakfast
Icicle
Scarlet Globe
Scarlet Turnip White Tip
Pkt. 5c; 1 oz. 10c

SPINACH:
Bloomsdale Long Standing
King of Denmark
Pkt. 5c; 1 oz. 10c

SQUASH:
Boston Marrow; Golden Hubbard;
Green Hubbard; Vegetable Marrow.
Pkt. 5c; 1 oz. 15c.

SWISS CHARD:
Giant Lucullus
Pkt. ½ oz. 1 oz. ¼ lb.
5c 12c 20c 70c

TOMATO:
Bonny Best
Earliana
Marglobe
Pkt. ½ oz. 1 oz.
5c 40c 70c

TURNIP: (Garden)
Early Six Weeks — Pkt. 5c
Golden Ball — Pkt. 5c

FLOWER SEEDS
ANNUALS

	Packet
AGERATUM, Blue Cap	10c
ALYSSUM:	
Sweet White	5c
Carpet of Snow	10c
Violet Queen	10c
ANTIRRHINUM or SNAPDRAGON	
Super Majestic Tall Mixed	10c
Blue Ribbon Bedding, Dwarf	10c
ASTER	
Giant Crego Mixed	10c
Fine Branching Mixed	10c
BALSAM	
Double Mixed Dwarf	10c
CALLIOPSIS, Dwarf Mixed	10c
CANDYTUFT, Finest Mixed	10c
CENTAUREA or BACHELOR'S BUTTON	
Double Mixed	10c
COSMOS, Single Mixed	10c
CLARKIA, Double Mixed	10c
ESCHSCHOLTZIA	
California Poppy, Fine Mixed	10c
GAILLARDIA, Double Mixed	10c
GYPSOPHILA or BABY'S BREATH	10c
KOCHIA or MEXICAN FIRE BUSH	10c
LARKSPUR, Giant Imperial Mixed	10c
LINUM or SCARLET FLAX	10c
LOBELIA, Crystal Palace, Dark Blue	10c
MARIGOLD	
African Mixed	10c
French Dwarf Mixed	10c
MIGNONETTE, Odorata, Mixed	5c
MATTHIOLA, Evening Scented Stocks	10c
NASTURTIUM	
Empress of India	10c
Scarlet Gem, Double Dwarf	10c
Golden Gleam — 1 oz. 25c	5c
Tall and Dwarf, Mixed—1 oz. 25c	5c
NICOTIANA, Flowering Tobacco, Mixed	10c
PANSY	
Giant Trimardeau, Mixed	15c
Masterpiece, Mixed	25c
PETUNIA	
Balcony Mixed	10c
Rose	10c
Hybrids, Mixed	10c
PHLOX, Fine Mixed	10c
POPPY, Shirley Mixed	5c
PORTULACA, Double Mixed	10c
RICINUS or CASTOR OIL BEAN	10c
SALVIA or SCARLET SAGE	10c
SALPIGLOSSIS, Mixed	10c
SCABIOSA or MOURNING BRIDE	
Double Tall Mixed	10c
SUNFLOWER, Double Dwarf	10c
SWEET PEAS	
Burpee's Giant Ruffled Mixture ¼ lb. $1.50; 1 oz. 45c	10c
Spencer Type Mixed ¼ lb. $1.25; 1 oz. 40c	10c
TEN WEEK STOCKS	
Dwarf Double Mixed	10c
VERBENA, Royal Bouquet	10c
ZINNIA	
Double Mixed	10c
Scarlet Double	10c

PERENNIALS

AQUILEGIA or COLUMBINE, Mixed	10c
CAMPANULA or CANTERBURY BELLS	
Cup and Saucer, Mixed	10c
CARNATION, Mixed	10c
DELPHINIUM, Mixed	10c
DIGITAILIS or FOX GLOVE, Mixed	10c
FORGET-ME-NOT, Blue	10c
HOLLYHOCK	
Single Mixed	5c
Double Mixed	10c
POPPY, Iceland Mixed	10c
SWEET PEAS, Perennial Mixed	10c
SWEET WILLIAM	
Double Mixed	10c
Scarlet Double	10c
WALLFLOWER, Single Mixed	10c

EVERLASTINGS

ACROCLINIUM, Fine Mixed	10c
HELICHRYSUM, Double Mixed	10c

CLIMBERS

GOURDS, Mixed Varieties	10c
MORNING GLORY	
Tall Mixed	5c
Heavenly Blue	10c

MIXED FLOWERS

ANNUALS, Mixed	10c
PERENNIALS, Mixed	10c

DAHLIA BULBS
Mixed Named Varieties ..... 20c each
GLADIOLI BULBS
Mixed Colors ..... 35c doz.
PAEONY ROOTS
Mixed, White and Pink ..... 25c each

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CLOVER

No. 1 Mammoth Late Red	37c lb.
No. 2 Mammoth Late Red	36c lb.
No. I Alsike	31c lb.
No. 2 Alsike	30c lb.
No. 1 Early Red	36c lb.
No. 1 Alfalfa, Variegated	39c lb.
No. 1 Sweet, White Blossom	16c lb.
No. 1 Sweet, Yellow Blossom	17c lb.

TIMOTHY

No. 1 G.S.	15c lb.
No. 2 Purity 1	14½ lb.

MIXTURES

No. 2 Timothy 80%; Alsike 20%	17c lb.
No. 2 Timothy 70%; Alsike 15% Mammoth Late Red 15%	20c lb.
Cotton Bags with the above	45c each

SELECTED SEED GRAIN, ETC.

BARLEY

No. 1 Imported 2 rowed	$1.55 bus.
No. 1 Imported 6 rowed	$1.55 bus.

BUCKWHEAT

No. 1 Imported "Silverhull"	$1.75 bus.

FODDER CORN

No. 1 Longfellow	$4.00 bus.
No. 1 Hybrid, Short Rounds	12c lb.

FLAX

No. 1 Imported Recleaned, Oil	10 lb.

OATS

No. 1 Imported Victory	$1.35 bus.

PEAS

No. 1 Imported "Golden Vine"	$4.50 bus.

SOWING RAPE

No. 1 Dwarf Essex	34c lb.

SOYA BEANS

No. 1 Mandarin	10c lb.

WHEAT

No. 1 Imported Marquis	$2.10 bus.

FIELD ROOT SEEDS

MANGEL

Frontenac	70c lb.
Mammoth Long Red	70c lb.
Prince Giant White Sugar	70c lb.
Yellow Intermediate	70c lb.
Yellow Leviathan	70c lb.

SUGAR BEET

Giant Half Sugar White	70c lb.

TURNIP (SWEDE)

Ditmar's Bronze Top	$1.00 lb.
Hall's Westbury	$1.00 lb.
Laurentian	$1.00 lb.
Wilhelmsburger	$1.00 lb.

TURNIP (FALL)

Greystone	$1.00 lb.
Green Top Yellow Aberdeen	$1.00 lb.
Pomeranian White Globe	$1.00 lb.

GRASS SEEDS

No. 1 P. E. I. Bent Grass	$1.10 lb.
No. 1 Kentucky Blue Grass	50c lb.
No. 1 Meadow Fescue Grass	35c. lb.
No. 1 Red Top Grass	35c lb.

ABOUT WARRANTY—In the sowing and germination of seeds, there are so many causes for failures that we wish it understood, that while we exercise the greatest care to supply varieties true to name and of best quality, it is hereby mutually agreed that we are not responsible for seed sold by us either as to growth, quality or kind, or for loss or damage arising from any failure thereof.

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