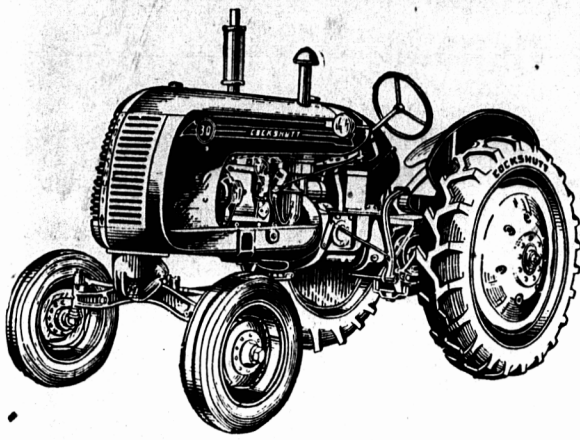


FARMERS!



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The following progressive farmers purchased or took delivery of new Cockshutts this week:—

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Weeks Farm Equipment

Kent Street

Carloadings

OTTAWA, April 6 —(CP)—Carloadings on Canadian Railways increased during the week ended March 31 to 79,242 cars, compared with 67,413 cars the

previous week and 72,836 cars the corresponding week a year ago. The Bureau of Statistics reported today that increases over the same week last year were shown in loadings of grain products, coal, building materials, pulpwood, lumber, gasoline and woodpulp and paper. Decreases were registered in loadings of grain and livestock.

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TIMELY NOTES ON TOPICS CONNECTED WITH Silver Fox and Mink Farming

New York window displays are going all out emphasizing Spring fashions. Little furs are prominently in the picture to complement suits and dresses. Fox is in top spot shown as drapable boas and stoles in several up town windows. The "Little Foxes" make a big impression in several displays, as the fashionable fur touch for suits and dresses. Bonwit Teller scores the fox boa and the cape-stole for wear with spring silks, shantings, and shows a series of these in silver, black and platinum fox. Bergdorf Goodman mates a brief black fox cape stole with a navy silk suit and white accessories. Tallored Woman picks the black fox stole in one window, to go with "the little black dress." Stein & Blaine suggests the pearl platinum fox stole over a grey silk suit in one window. Lord & Taylor's window series of spring accessories and cosmetics the single fur piece shown is a black fox stole lined with pale blue taffeta.

Colonel Philip B. Fouke, President and founder of the Fouke Fur Company, died in St. Louis, Mo., on March 24th. He was 78 years old. He started in the wool, hide and fur business at the age of thirteen in 1886. At the age of fifteen he was sent out to sell goods and when twenty-one years old was elected secretary of the firm then known as Funsten Bros. & Co. Four years later he was elected vice president and general manager and in 1907 president. In 1916 he organized the International Fur Exchange and built a seven story building on the top floor of which the Alaskan seal skin sales are held semi-annually. This company organized the Fouke Fur Company, which took over the processing and dyeing of Alaskan seal skins for the United States government. The first public offering of Alaskan seal skins was conducted by Colonel Fouke in 1913 and he acted as auctioneer at every sale since then. In recent years the Fouke Fur Company has been dyeing and selling the Cape of Good Hope seal skins for the government of the Union of South Africa. Under contract with the United States government the Fouke Fur Company kills its seals off the Pribiloff Islands and bring the skins to St. Louis where they are processed, dyed and sold. In co-operation with the government this operation has made possible one of the most out-

standing animal conservation projects in the history of the world. Colonel Fouke and W. Chester S. McLure, M.P., have been life long friends and we know that Mr. McLure will feel, with many thousands of others, regret at the passing of this wonderful man.

A collection of ranch mink described as ordinary in quality, drew only fair interest at Lampton, Fraser & Huth's New York sale last week. Some 20,853 skins were sold. An offering of wild mink numbering 40,883 skins drew even less interest and was mostly unsold. Lampton reported that in the ranch mink offering attractive goods were unchanged in price, others were slightly easier. They reported a top of \$35 for extra dark and dark males.

Labor problems mainly and shortages of skilled and experienced personnel and higher wage demands, loom as major barriers to successful fur servicing operations this year throughout the United States, according to a survey made by Fairchild Market Research. Retail fur sales for January, 1951, in the United States amounted to \$43,800,000. This was an increase of nearly 30% over the same month last year.

The death occurred recently of Mrs. J. E. LaForest at her home in Quebec. Many will remember meeting this estimable lady at fox shows with her husband, Dr. LaForest, and will join with us in extending to him our sincere sympathy in his great loss.

Live mink coveting about in cages in display windows at the Slatery store in Boston recently, proved to be a traffic stopper. Minklings modelled different mink garments but it was the live animals that drew the crowd.

Now that spring is arriving and snow has left the ground, ranchers must be careful to water their foxes every day. Lack of water when females are whelping often causes the cause of milk fever and consequent loss of pups. Fresh water in clean receptacles is a must on every ranch at this season of the year. By this time ranchers are dosing for worms, using either liquid worm remedy or french's capsules or three minin tetrachlorethylene capsules. Any of these are good but they should be followed up if worms are expelled by another dose in about eight or ten days. When dosing for worms look at the ears of the pups and even if there is no noticeable sign of earmites such as brownish scales, it is well to use a little earmite lotion in each ear. Pups should also be examined for fleas and if they are suspected and even if they are not suspected, some pulvex powder sprinkled through the fur will be a good precautionary measure.

At whelping time it is well to have the female a bit laxative, otherwise many pups are lost. Feeding bones at this season of the year might well be discontinued as the calcium in the bones has the effect of causing constipation. Later on when the youngsters are a few months old bones should be thrown in for them to know on and to help them get rid of their milk teeth, which often cause gum trouble.

We must all remember that the fox business is coming to life again. It will have rewards for those who use their intelligence and effort to produce better pelts. Looking over the P.E.I. Fur Pool's bulletin notice where pelts upwards of three years old were being sold along with the new season's takeoff. Just a few more good auctions with the same demand that has been experienced lately will, we believe, clean up the largest part of the fox furs now in warehouses throughout Canada. With a bare market here and a small production both in Canada and the United States in 1951, we look forward to seeing prices in 1952 that will give us an even break at least in the cost of production.

CAPONIZING

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NEWSY NOTES

By J. A. Clark, D.Sc.

MARCH WEATHER AND CROP PROSPECTS
"Everybody talks about the weather, but nobody does anything about it," is a familiar saying. Well is there anything that can be done to forecast the effect of the present conditions on the general farm crops in 1951? The indications today are for an early spring. Most of the frost is now out of the ground. The spring flowers are blooming early. The grasses and clovers have made some growth. Should the spring be early will it make any difference in the yield of farm crops here?

USE OF METEOROLOGICAL DATA

Twenty five years ago a very definite correlation was discovered between the March mean temperature in Prince Edward Island and the yield of the main farm crops as grown, in rotation of crops, in the province. The average mean temperature for the month of March at the Experimental Station, Charlottetown, for the last 42 years is 26.8°F. This mean temperature has usually been followed by a normal spring, and farm crop yields that were very close to the average of many years. A high March mean temperature and an early spring has been followed by reduced yields, amounting in some years to less than 90% of all crop averages. The low March mean temperature on the other hand has been followed generally by a late spring and greatly increased yields, amounting to as much as 5% above the normal of all crop averages. The mean temperature for March 1951 was 31.7°F.

There has been a great deal of work along meteorological lines in other countries, that has been of direct benefit to farmers, fishermen and others. In certain countries of England, for instance, the average yield of fall wheat has been estimated within a few pounds of the actual by correlating the autumn rainfall and the yield of wheat. An increase in the rainfall above normal results in a lowering of the yield of wheat. In the United States similar correlation tables have been worked out, and factors obtained, so that very close estimates are made every year on the cotton crop in the South and the corn crop in the Middle States.

SOME SUGGESTIONS FOR 1951 CROPS

The data above indicates an early spring and crops that are likely to give yields much below average. Knowing this, is there not some way to offset the conditions that have arisen? Perhaps it would be well to consider why many of our most observant farmers on "The Island" believed that a late spring was always followed by good crops. A cool, late spring does not have rapid evaporation of water from the soil. The cereal and forage crops have an abundance of moisture for germination and growth. The supply of moisture in the ground and the showers of spring and summer are quite sufficient for the maturing crops. Loss or lack of moisture during the growing season is probably why there are lower yields following an early spring. Early seeding should help to overcome the need of moisture during the hot summer weather, by shading the ground, when the warm weather arrives and maturing the grain before the hot dry winds of summer dry out the land. Under normal conditions early seeding has nearly always given best results. Wheat and oats should be sown just as soon as the land is in a satisfactory condition. Watch the weather, listen to the weather man and work up only as much land, during each period of fine weather, as can be seeded and finished before the next rain comes. When the land is well worked before seeding, a fall of snow will not do any harm to wheat after it is sown or even when it is above ground. Barley is usually sown later than the other cereals, but many excellent crops of barley have followed early seeding. Wheat and probably other cereals were originally biennial in

their growth habits, and seem to benefit by a more or less dormant period, which increases stooling.

An early spring will bring a great many farm operations on almost at the same time, and some may be overlooked until it is past the time when they would produce the greatest benefit, among these the rolling of meadows and pastures have only a short period when the work is worth while. This year the clover in the new meadows was lifted by frost in many fields in March. The heavy snow fall the night of March 26-27th pressed most of these plants back into the soil. That was nature's way of caring for her own, however, should frost in April heave the clovers, the pastures and meadows should be rolled as soon as they are firm enough to carry the equipment without injury. Once the grass is three inches high the stock should be on the pastures to prevent the early grass getting too far advanced in June. An early season should see all crops in much before the normal time. Some have already sown peas in their gardens.

Our early seasons usually extend the frost free period and the growing season from one to two weeks. This means that the season of 1951 should be a good year for corn and other heat loving crops and plants. Even if you do not have a silo, a fair acreage of corn this year should provide an excellent succulent forage for the stock when the pastures dry up as they likely will. When mixed grain is sown at regular intervals through the spring it will provide the necessary green feed for the cattle during the period before the corn is ready to cut.

MOISTURE REQUIREMENTS

The moisture requirements of our crops have been stressed as a more or less controlling factor in the yield of our farm crops. Prince Edward Island is more fortunate than most areas in the frequency of its precipitation. The 41 year average precipitation at Charlottetown, was as follows by seasons: Autumn, 42 days, 12.31 inches; winter 44 days 11.92 inches; spring 39 days, 9.25 inches; summer 36 days, 9.25 inches. In August 1950 there was a very heavy rainfall of 6.94 inches. This came in heavy rains with a considerable run off, and was followed by a light precipitation from then until the end of March 1951. The total amount was more than 13 inches less than the 41 year average. It is true that the frost has been out of the ground for some time, so that the recent rains and the last snow melted and soaked into the soil, nevertheless, even though there has not been much of a run off this spring, the soil water supply is short at the beginning of an early season, when moisture may be an important factor in crop yield this year. We should do all we can to conserve what there is by early planting, by working the land along the contours wherever there are grades of more than four percent. This will apply particularly to the working and cultivating of the row crops: potatoes, roots and corn.

IN MEMORIAM

MRS. GOLDING HOWARD

The passing of Mrs. Golding Howard which occurred in Rochester, New York, on February 10th, 1951, was learned with regret by her relatives and friends of Cornwall and Meadow Bank.

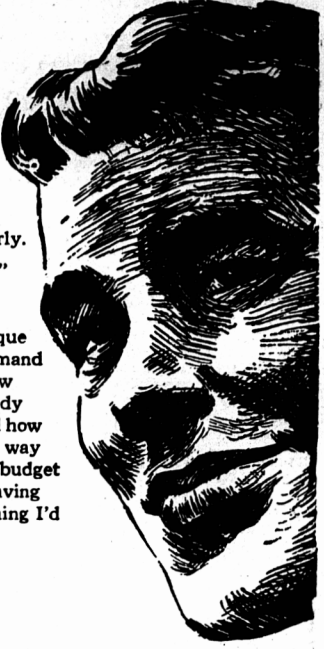
Mrs. Howard the former Harriet Hyde, had reached the advanced age of 85 years and was the eldest daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Henry Hyde of Meadow Bank.

She is survived by one son Lloyd residing in the U. S. A. daughter (Edna) Mrs. Rev. E. A. Woolley and a son Thayer predeceased her. Two grand children, a son and a daughter of the late Mr. Woolley also survive. Two sisters, Mrs. David White and Mrs.

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Dr. J. H. Ayers, both of Charlottetown, and one brother, Harry Hyde of Cornwall, are still living. Two sisters, Mrs. J. Pope Crosby of Meadow Bank and Mrs. F. T. Morrow of Charlottetown, and two brothers, Robert and Frederick, both of Meadow Bank also predeceased her.

Mrs. Howard will be remembered by the older people as the organist and choir leader of the Cornwall Methodist Church, now just a few years ago.

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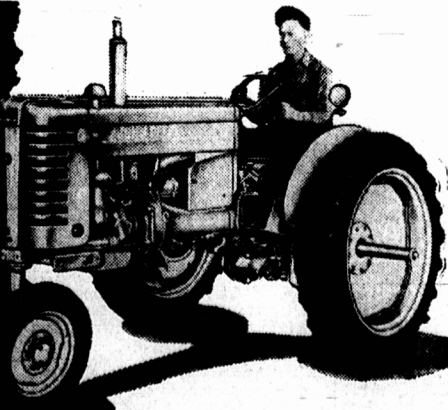
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