

FOR FARMERS, STOCK BREEDERS AND GARDENERS

NEWSY NOTES

BY AGRICOLA

ANOTHER JUBILEE

Twenty five years ago, to be exact on Friday night, May 13th, 1910, a band of immigrants landed at the wharf in Charlottetown, and were welcomed by a large gathering who heartily cheered the newcomers. The writer was one of the party, which numbered fifty persons, ranging from eight months to forty years, with a sprinkling of older people. "They were met at Pictou by Hon. John Richards, Capt. Wm. Richards and ex-Mayor Fatoon, and from the time they got on board the Northumberland they were made to feel that they were among friends, and at home," says a contemporary account of the reception. A good many of the crowd had come prepared to buy farms, if satisfied, but the very first evening or twenty young fellows, for whom places as hired men had already been secured in various parts of the Island. In reviewing the matter it seems naturally to fall into two parts: first, conditions on the voyage, and second, impressions of the Island.

It is said that in 1910 about half a million people left the shores of Britain to seek their fortune in other parts of the Empire and most of them went to Canada. The professions in the Old country were crowded, the industrial workers were training their sons to be "white collar men" if at all possible; whilst their daughters were mostly in commercial schools learning stenography. This had the effect of lowering wages, to the point where few of the young folks could be independent of their parents. The middle and upper classes took the "bull by the horns" by sending their sons to the factories, iron works and mines, where a few years of hard work and diligent study enabled them to qualify for managerial positions. The industrial workers were training their sons to be "white collar men" if at all possible; whilst their daughters were mostly in commercial schools learning stenography. This had the effect of lowering wages, to the point where few of the young folks could be independent of their parents. The middle and upper classes took the "bull by the horns" by sending their sons to the factories, iron works and mines, where a few years of hard work and diligent study enabled them to qualify for managerial positions.

So considering all these things, had having a family growing up, the writer decided to go to "New World." Canada was well advertised for most of the Provinces had agents in Britain who were on the look out for suitable emigrants. Western Canada was booming just then and to it I proposed to go. The writer decided to go to "New World." Canada was well advertised for most of the Provinces had agents in Britain who were on the look out for suitable emigrants. Western Canada was booming just then and to it I proposed to go. The writer decided to go to "New World." Canada was well advertised for most of the Provinces had agents in Britain who were on the look out for suitable emigrants. Western Canada was booming just then and to it I proposed to go.

It came to pass, then, that we embarked on Newcastle upon Tyne on April 22nd, at 11.20 p.m. and after a rather tedious night journey arrived at Liverpool on Saturday, April 23rd, at 8.10 a.m. After breakfasting at a restaurant we went sight-seeing for I was not to be at the wharf till 1 p.m. Liverpool, or at any rate the part of it that was inspected, did not impress me. It was not so trim as Newcastle, and seemed to be short on paint; and the people were rather "off-handed" as we say in the North. They seemed as if they could not be bothered with strangers, perhaps because they saw so many that year.

After dinner we made our way to the wharf at which we were to meet the agent, and he shepherded us to the passenger boat lying in the middle of the river. In a very short time we walked the plank on to the deck of the good ship Carthaginian, and took (as we thought) a last look at the shores of Britain. Our tickets had been purchased about a week before, and our luggage had been checked and the agents' fees of customs had preceded us and were at that moment under hatches. With such multitudes on the move, there were no government assisted passages such as afterwards came into being; the tendency was rather the other way and there is no doubt some of the shipping companies

1934 SUNGLO FED FOX PUP PELT
BEST IN 30,000 SKINS—LONDON MARKET SALE
The following letter was received by us unsolicited:
Charlottetown, P.E.I., April 29, 1935
INTERNATIONAL FOX & ANIMAL FOODS, LTD.
Summerside, P. E. I.
Attention: Mr. L. W. Hancock, Mgr.
Dear Mr. Hancock:—
You may have noticed in our daily papers where a pelt from my ranch realized the highest price on the London Auctions in March. Major A. S. Robertson who was present at the Auction and who was sent over by the C.N.S.F.B. Ass'n, told me that it was UNQUESTIONABLY THE FINEST PELT ON THE SALE, AND THIS WAS THE EXPRESS OPINION OF THE BUYERS WITH WHOM HE TALKED.
The reason I draw your attention to this fact is, that our pups were fed on SUNGLO FOX RATION NO. 1 from the time they were weaned until pelted, and was the ONLY BALANCED CEREAL they received to my knowledge. I feel it is only just that your feed should receive due recognition in this regard.
Yours truly,
(Signed) E. S. COFFIN

MADE HANDSOME PROFITS THAT YEAR

Now we had time to look over the old Carthaginian herself. When she first took to the water it was as a transatlantic passenger steamer, but she had fallen behind in the race. Larger and faster boats had outstripped her and in the course of years she had sunk to the level of a cattle boat. Her wooden decks had given place to concrete ones, and a proper "group" ran round her outer walls. From long toying with the elements the rivets in her iron hide had worn the rivet-holes till there was always a slight drip of sea water through them. Now the emergency of the big rush had caught her and turned her to her former trade, as it did dozens of other old craft. All the cattle fittings had been torn out, wooden partitions and bunks had been hastily put in, and wireless telegraphy—a source of wonder then—was installed. One good point the old tub had, she was of a kind of "bullet" build, and practically unsinkable! And that was to stand us in good stead in the long run. Nevertheless some unkind souls suggested that the agent was anything but altruistic when he arranged for our passage on that ancient craft.

GARDENING NOTES
The ground is a little cold yet but sufficiently workable to do some planting of the hardier vegetables. On the 4th inst., advantage was taken of the sunny weather to run in a line of peas, another of broad beans, some spinach and some Chinese cabbage. The latter is very useful as an early substitute for lettuce. A full line of "potato onions" (which are here called "multipliers") completed the day's operation. On the same day in the front garden a clump of Chionodoxa or Glory of the Snow was in full flower. It is the newer variety distinguished as "Heavenly Blue," and it well merits its name. Side by side with it bloomed a small group of Iris reticulata which has no popular (or English) name. Apart from its admirable quality of straggling, its flowers are rather more curious than attractive: its deep purple-blue blooms have very narrow petals (standards and falls, as the Iris fans term them) and the "falls" have a narrower central line of warm yellow netted with black and.

In the early morning, I note, a robin is very busy in the front garden, and it is just a question whether he is digging angle-worms or filling up with vitamins in the shape of the new growth of the herbaceous perennials. I have seen these birds, a little later in the spring, to ruin a line of sunflowers by eating the seed-leaves. But birds, although at times they do damage to special crops, are, in the main, friends of the gardener. Numbers of caterpillars, grubs, and insects, chalcids, thrips, weevils, fly-chickadees, thrushes, wrens, flycatchers, most of our native sparrows, and the redstarts are mainly (and in some cases wholly) insectivorous. Those birds which interfere with our crops are the crows (which will dig up the corn), the robins and starlings each with a sweet tooth for the best fruits, and the house sparrows, which take toll of the oat-sheaves. The usual means taken against these troublesome birds, is to protect the crops with old fishing net, which the pest birds and to frighten the birds by scare. "The balance of nature should not be interfered with," says an English horticulturist; "and birds of prey, such as hawks and owls, should be preserved equally with the song-birds." This is good advice, but too late for British gardens where the hawks have been persecuted for centuries, and are about exterminated.

A NATIVE MISTLETOE

In the pamphlet "A Prince Edward Island Weed Survey" by Prof. Herbert Groh (1926), a reference is made to the collections of the late Prof. John Macoun which are now in the National Herbarium at Ottawa. In the collections is to be found a specimen of the Small Mistletoe, with the big name, to wit, *Arceuthobium pusillum* Peck. This plant is parasitic (like most of the family) on trees, and our species affects the twigs of spruce and larch, causing the abnormal growths known as "witches brooms." For a long time past I had been on the look out for this plant, and had examined many witches brooms in vain—at the wrong seasons of the year. On Sunday, May 5th, happening to be near a grove of spruce well covered with these growths, I drew one "broom" down and looked it over. To my satisfaction I found the little mistletoe in flower.

Anybody who is at all familiar with the European mistletoe, with its large leaves and semi-transparent white berries, would be disappointed with its Island cousin. Our plant is from 1/4 to 20 millimetres long; the berries: the specimens I found averaged one-quarter of an inch and would be almost unnoticeable had it not been for the three flowers, the stems that get its subsistence from the spruce. It is too early in the year to find the berries on the plants but the berries are not at all ornamental like the European kind, and are only about 2 millimetres long. The question for our naturalists is: What transfers the berries from one tree to another, to spread the parasite?
THE SPANGLED HEAVENS
Sunday, May 5th, also provided

BLOOMS FROM JUNE THROUGH OCTOBER SHOULD ABOUND IN EVERY GARDEN

ANNUALS SERVE TO BRIGHTEN BORDER AND FILL IN GAPS WHEN PERENNIALS FAIL

In the picturesque garden, in which flowers are grown to make a picture a major problem is planning for a succession of bloom. In such a garden there must be a continuous show. The gardener is a stage manager, who must plan and produce a series of spectacles to charm the beholder. To the initiated this may seem more difficult than it really is. The supply of actors for the garden show is almost unlimited. A seed catalog gives an amazing list of types, tall short, blonde brunette, vigorous delicate, whatever you may want. Nature has provided them in great abundance. Each flower has its season of bloom, determined by nature, and you have only to select from those which bloom each season, types which fit into the composition of your garden picture.

It is possible to produce a continuous show of flowers with perennials and annuals grown from seed. No one need hesitate about combining these classes, for the border. The modern idea is to consider flowers solely from the standpoint of their effectiveness in the picture, without regard to whether they live one year or twenty.

The Hemlock Looper

More or less extensive infestations by the hemlock looper have recently been reported from a number of localities in Quebec and the Maritime Provinces. This species of caterpillar has long been known as an enemy of balsam fir in Newfoundland. It has occurred recently in destructive outbreaks in the hemlock and balsam fir in the North Shore and on the north coast of Ontario, but the first outbreaks recorded on balsam fir from Eastern Canada were reported from the North Shore of Quebec in 1928. In that year outbreaks occurred at Montserrat, Trinity and Penticton. This insect is native throughout the whole of eastern Canada and outbreaks may, therefore, appear in balsam forests anywhere in that area. It may be noted that in both the Newfoundland and the North Shore outbreaks the infestation occurred in mixed hemlock and black spruce stands, and was largely confined to patches of nearly pure balsam.

It has been demonstrated that hemlock looper outbreaks on both hemlock and balsam can be controlled by airplane dusting, employing calcium arsenate at the rate of about 15 pounds per acre. It has been characteristic of these outbreaks to develop first on a small acreage and then to spread rapidly over the infested areas. It is therefore, important to discover the infestations while they are small and to effect control with the minimum of injury and expense. Since these outbreaks develop on balsam fir in the early pure stands, and since the north-east, which increases greatly the spruce content of the forest should delay or prevent the development of outbreaks. When more is known concerning the regeneration of balsam and spruce in the north-east, some method of increasing the percentage of spruce on cutover lands may be devised.

When small spots of infestation appear in an extensive forest, concentration of extensive cutting operations on these infested areas should help in checking the spread of the injury. Felling the trees over a large area would probably result in the starvation of the majority of the caterpillars. When feasible, this method deserves a trial as an alternative to airplane dusting.

the writer with another unusual sight, the occultation of the planet Venus. On surveying the sky shortly after 7 p.m. the planet Jupiter was to be seen just above the southern horizon. Nearer the Zenith was the planet Mars, distinguished by its ruddy tint. At the north-west was the planet Venus, a brilliant point of light, at this time closely accompanied by a thin crescent moon. A line joining these planets would very nearly mark the ecliptic, since the greater part of the celestial phenomena connected with the planetary system takes place either in the ecliptic or in planes not greatly inclined to it. As the earth turns earthward in its diurnal rotation the planets appear to travel the other way and to sink in the west or north-west. Now the moon appears to follow pretty nearly the same track, its path being only about 5 degrees inclined to the ecliptic; but "against the stream"; that is to say it is first seen in the west or north-west as a slim crescent, and night after night works over towards the east, where at last it appears as full moon.

As I regarded the crescent moon I could see the remainder of its disc, faintly visible by reason of the "earthlight on the moon." Venus was just on the edge of the disc and as I looked the planet disappeared.

The moon had obscured it, an effect which is termed "occultation." A little while elapsed: the moon passed on and the planet became visible again. One often sees the moon in conjunction with other celestial bodies, but occultation is not such a familiar sight. To see what a poet can make of this phenomenon, readers are recommended to read "The Occultation of Orion," by Henry W. Longfellow.

Of course perennials give the earliest flowers and the largest plants. A perennial starts the season full grown, whereas annuals must make their growth the same season. Perennials often last for years, while annuals die each fall.

myocodiflora, which has flowers like the forget-me-not, in April; arabis alpina, which makes a carpet of white flowers in April; the Elder daisy, which blossoms in May; dictamnus, or gas plant, which flowers in May; linum perenne, or flax,



Nevertheless among the modern annuals, with their constantly improved types, there are many which rival perennials in size; though none which bloom so early as the earliest perennials. Among the perennials which can be grown from seed are anemone

which flowers in May; mertensia virginica, or Virginia blue-slip, which flowers in May; nepeta musini, mauve catnip, flowering in May; polemonium coeruleum, or Jacob's ladder, bearing racemes of blue bell flowers in April; ranunculus acaulis, double buttercup, flowering in May.

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Milady's GARDEN NOTEBOOK

By NANCY COOK WELLS

I hope you take as much pride as I do in serving the vegetables you have grown in your own garden. This is one of the most pleasant experiences to come from home gardening, and believe me I never fail to inform my guests that their dinner, or a large part of it, came from a little plot just around the corner from my dining room window.

Because I take such pride in serving my own vegetables, I like to think that my methods of cooking are the best to bring out full flavor and save every bit of nourishment. I find that the schools of domestic science are valuable, and I've learned a lot from their investigations some vegetables that ordinarily are boiled in water aids in preserving color, flavor and crispness. The fact that almost no water touches them brings about a saving in vitamins and minerals. Tender greens, such as Swiss chard and spinach, can be cooked best in a steamer. The root crops, turnips, carrots, parsnips, beets, potatoes, etc., may be steamed and will be better for it. They should be cut in small pieces (with the exception of beets), so that as little time as possible is needed to cook them. This will prevent shriveling.

Boiling is necessary, of course, with some vegetables, such as asparagus, peas, beans and cabbage. Cooking them a long time is unnecessary, and will increase your loss of food values tremendously. In the case of asparagus, for instance, the tops will take but a third of the time to cook as the heavier base of the stalk. Tie the bunch of stalks set them in the kettle heavy end down. Cook until almost done, and then put the tops into the water and cook again for 6 or 7 minutes.

Men are more addicted to hobbies than women. Just why this is true is somewhat obscure. Perhaps, it's because the men have nothing to do

after dinner is over but read the paper. No matter what the reason, however, it is an unfortunate thing for the womenfolk, because hobbies bring a lasting satisfaction, and a new interest in life which relaxes the mind after the day's regular routine.

The fact that there are so many more women gardeners helps the case of the women considerably, for gardening is one of the most fascinating hobbies, and one that can be enjoyed by the whole family as well as the neighbors.

To those who will specialize in one or a few flowers or vegetables, even greater interest will come. This need not be expensive, as most seed catalogs list hundreds of plants to choose from, and by planting a few new ones each year, and becoming of an authority in your little field. There is always the chance of finding some new variety when you specialize in a certain plant. The new 1935 All-American winner, marigold 'Yellow Supreme,' was discovered by an Ohio woman and brought to a seedsmen for development. Think of how proud she must feel of her garden hobby.

A color harmony, in a bed of annuals, changed each season. A good garden hobby and one that will make you well acquainted with this big family of useful flowers. Growing a salad garden which produces fresh, crisp salad vegetables from April to April is another.

Like many other fields of endeavor gardening is too large to cover completely and we must specialize in some interesting phase of it. Try it this year and see for yourself.

A Tasty Salad.

If you haven't planned any asparagus patch this spring, here's a good reason to change your mind: To two cups of asparagus cut in 1 inch lengths and cooked add one shredded pimento and two green onions sliced very thin. Season with salt and pepper, garnish with a few sprays of parsley and serve in a nest of lettuce.

LUMBER

All Grades in both Rough and Dressed also Frame Stock and all Grades of Cedar Shingles at lowest prices. Wire or write.

E. E. SHARBELL
Portage
L-7415-5-10-81

BLACK JULIUS

(SIRE JULIUS NO. 11037-10986) PERCHERON STALLION
Leaves Kensington Monday, April 29th to Lloyd Waugh's, Wilmore; to Alexandria McFarlane, Chelton, night; Tuesday, April 30th to Herbert Schurman, Chelton, noon; to Martin Keough, Tryon, night; Wednesday, May 1st to C. D. Wright, Victoria, noon; to Mrs. Bell, Dossie, night; Thursday, May 2nd to Wm. McDonald, Bonshaw, night; to James Hogan, Rocky Point, night; Friday May 3rd to Haro. McGee, Southport, noon; to Es. Ings, Hazelbrook, night; Saturday, May 4th to Joseph McKinnon, Mt. Ryan, over Sunday; Monday, May 5th to James Hurrey, North River, over night; Tuesday, May 7th to John A. McDonald, North Milton, noon; to Paige Munn, Oyster Bay, Bridge, night; Wednesday, May 8th to Simon Finnan, North Rustico, night; to John Laird, Cavendish, night; Thursday, May 9th to Merv. Bulman, New Glasgow, noon; to Harold Bagnall, Hazel Grove, night; Friday, May 10th to Stephen Hughes, Emerald, night; to Barnab. Croken, Freeborn, night; Saturday to Kensington.
This route continued every fortnight, health and weather permitting.
Mares at owner's risk.
JAMES GORMAN,
Owner in charge.
L-7008-4-27-5-4-11.

TIMELY NOTES ON TOPICS CONNECTED WITH Silver Fox Farming

B. Graham Rogers, Summerside, is having a nice turn out of pups this spring. We had a talk with his Dad yesterday and he said that Graham would probably have three or a little over an average. Charles Rogers looks almost as young as the day we first met him in 1903. Graham was only a young boy at that time and Silver Fox farming was not talked of except in whispers among the family compact at Tignish.

When the writer arrived back in Prince Edward Island in 1919, B. Graham Rogers was a name to conjure with in Silver Fox farming, and every time we picked up the Black Fox Magazine we read an interesting article from his pen. We try hard but we cannot get him to respond to an invitation to write something for us, so what was it Mohammed said—"When the mountain won't come to Mohammed, Mohammed comes to the mountain?"

Foundation stock from Graham's ranch, managed by George Callbeck, spelled success for leading breeders in the U. S. A. and other countries. George went on his own in the early '20's, but still Graham continued to be the biggest factor in Prince Edward Island, with entries at every show that were either prize winners or knocking at the door. Like the rest of us he had to subsidize a bit since the depression and build up his ranch to a revenue producer solely on a pelt basis.

Another of the old time breeders is J. D. Jenkins of Charlottetown, familiarly known as "Dan." We first knew Dan when we were out of work and suffering from breakdown in 1907. Dan was good to the writer in that he gave up a certain amount of time daily and played a few games of checkers with him, sometimes for a mythical world's championship.

At that time his principal business was buying pelts. There were all kinds of red foxes on P. E. I. and Dan must have handled hundreds annually, also thousands of muskrat skins and many good mink. Later on during the war years he went into canning on a big scale and produced one of the best ratios fed to the troops in France.

When we arrived back we found Dan operating a Silver Fox ranch, and consulted as to whether it was a good business he enthusiastically said yes, get into it. In 1920 we bought a beautiful big silver male from him that sired seven and continued siring big litters for years. He was also the sire of a big male owned by the late Ed Saunders, that produced some of the finest foxes we ever saw. Dan has always had the faculty of picking out good animals and if you visit his ranch this fall you will see many of them and an unusually good average line.

Just to show you that it is not honey we are spreading you can consult the results of the last March sale in London and find one of Dan's pelts second on the list for the season he sold seven at an average of \$98.50. When you consider that only about 100 out of 80,000 offered for sale will net \$100, or over you will realize that it is an excellent figure.

Dan is a great believer in milk as a diet for young foxes or old foxes. All season from the time they are small pups until fall they receive generous quantities of whole milk. A supplementary feed that he likes is lamb's hearts and tripe. He thinks lamb's hearts are a very smooth and highly nutritive diet. As a by-product of his canning operations he puts up chicken bone jelly which is fed every morning in connection with the milk and cereal feed. This takes the place of bone which would otherwise have to be fed to get sufficient calcium content, although perhaps the liberal diet of milk would take care of that.

At the Norwegian Experimental Station the practice is to look at the pups on the first day of birth. The female is accustomed to this by having the attendant commence looking at her in her den (where she is shut in) one week prior to

GROUND LIMESTONE
From our plant is giving EXCELLENT results on the Island. Orders now being booked for **MAY DELIVERY**. Order your car today for prompt delivery. Bagged or Bulk. "It Brings the Clover"
Brookville Manufacturing Co., Ltd.
BROOKVILLE, N. B. H. G. S. ADAMS, Manager

FARMERS TAKE NOTICE

Farmers who are unable to purchase their supply of TIMOTHY and CLOVER SEED for cash, call and see us. We are in a position to make arrangements whereby you will be able to get your supplies from us on time.

CARTER & CO., LIMITED
Seedsmen Charlottetown

does not agree with us and you cannot buck the current but must swing along with the tide and breeders of today have to produce bright, clear, sparkling silvers in order to make fox ranching a real good paying venture.

Ranchers tell us they are having more than usual trouble with worms this spring. In our own ranch we have required a second dosing and now we are going over the entire outfit again. About the first week in July we will dose the pups with small Nema capsules. Would advise dosing the adults with Nema in June, but will refer to that again later on.

Met Percy Barlow of Fur Producers yesterday morning and asked him what's new. "Same old story," said Percy, "they are going to have a clean average of about five, but it all figures out about the same as usual. Can you tell me what happens?"

Well, this is what happens. The foxes mate, the embryos develop to a certain stage and then die in utero in some forms of animal life is as high as 88 per cent. Of course some strains of foxes have a smaller percentage of deaths in utero than others due to heredity. Health is passed on from their forbears. This is the reason why Colonel Fred Andrew has that litter of ten and the several seven's and Brenton Clark and a lot more are having such high averages.

George S. Hedrick, Assistant Sales Manager of Hexite, the well known brand of ratios which is handled by the Dominion Fur Sales Limited, is visiting Prince Edward Island and meeting with a warm welcome from fox ranchers. Hexite is a combination of manufactured products from the Kellogg Company, such as Corn Krispies, Pep, Wheat Wafer, All Bran, molasses, hydrated yeast, bone meal, dehydrated alfalfa meal and other ingredients.

Mr. W. P. Butler, General Manager of the Kellogg Company, accompanied by Mrs. Butler paid a brief visit to Prince Edward Island this week motoring over from Nova Scotia. The Kellogg Company are the manufacturers of Hexite and other products noted above.

Clayton Rogers, General Manager of Dominion Fur Sales, Limited, is in Charlottetown interviewing customers of the firm and making sales of Hexite for future delivery. His firm have a lot of customers in this section.

Fasterfat Fishmeal
Fox men, please note! It has been shown that a pound of protein fed as fish meal has a growth promoting effect greater than the same amount of protein obtained from any other source. The reason for this remarkable result is the delivery of the protein itself, but the traces of stimulating minerals such as the iodine, manganese, copper, fluorine, and others which are always present in fish meal.

Give Your Pups a Start in Life

By feeding R-M VITA CRUMBLA. A specially blended food containing all the food factors which science and experience have shown to promote health and growth. With R-M. VITA CRUMBLA the feeding of foxes is reduced to an exact science thus eliminating waste and loss. VITA CRUMBLA has been thoroughly tested over a period of years by outstanding ranchers throughout Canada and has proven itself to build bigger, healthier and better foxes. A feeding schedule is included with each order. We carry a complete line of Fox Foods and supplies. Consult us first for your requirements. **P. E. I. FOX SUPPLIES** 182 Queen Street "If its for a Fox we have it."