

HORSE MEMOIRS

ACTIVITIES OF DR. JOHN T. JENKINS (C. E. MacKENZIE)

In the earlier history of the harness horse in this Province the name of the late Dr. John T. Jenkins and Upton Farm stands out prominently.

The good doctor, as he was familiarly known to his friends, was an ardent lover of a good horse and earnestly endeavored to promote the better breeding of carriage horses and in his later years did much to promote horse racing.

On the lookout for a typical carriage and saddle sire the doctor purchased from Mr. Robert Fitzsimmons of Long Point a young sire which he named Prince Harry. This horse was by a son of the famed Saladan and out of a mare of Rancavalan breeding.

Dr. Jenkins at this time, also imported three fillies from New York, all of which were choicely bred, one being Dex, a half sister to the noted Dexter 2.19 that at one time held the world's record. This mare was sired by Hambletonian 10 and from thoroughbred breeding on her mother's side.

Royal Harry was a horse sixteen hands and weighed about four hundred pounds and could trot a mile in 2.40, considered fast in those earlier days and noticed that in 1887 a mare named Birdie Patchen, a daughter of Royal Harry and Black Bird mentioned above got a record of three minutes in his three year old form.

Royal Harry, when in his five year old form was sent to a world's fair at Philadelphia, U.S.A., where he not only was placed first in the carriage class but was awarded a Gold medal (still kept in the family) for the best carriage horse shown at that great exposition.

Dr. Jenkins used Royal Harry in the stud in this Province and as the result we had in the later seventies and early eighties many of his sons used as stock horses.

Among the more noted of Royal Harry's sons, I might mention Harry Morgan and Royal Frenchman. These two horses were shown together with a yearling filly from Royal Frenchman at a Dominion exposition at Montreal Harry Morgan winning first prize and diploma for the best roaster stallion in Canada and Royal Frenchman repeated in the carriage class as the filly likewise in the female section.

These facts, together with Royal Harry's victories in the ring, gives a very definite proof of the wonderful conformation of this horse and his stock.

Others of Royal Harry's stock standing for service in Prince Edward Island included Sinnott's Harry, Lea's Harry, Gallant's Harry and Harry Vulean.

At our Island Exhibition in the early eighties almost the whole of the carriage horse exhibit were either Royal Harry's or from sons of this horse. As an instance, out of an entry of seventeen, two year olds, fifteen were Harry's and all three prizes went to sons of this horse.

When Dr. Jenkins decided to vend Royal Harry to his ranch at Pincher Creek, Alberta, this province lost a wonderful sire that left a distinctive mark on horse breeding here.

Of Royal Harry's success as a sire in Alberta the writer is assured that they were known far and wide and eagerly sought after as saddle and carriage horses, an evidence of which is the fact that a former Islander, Mr. MacNeill, while on a visit to his former home, personally congratulated our esteemed townsman Mr. L. L. Jenkins and the Jenkins family on what their ranch at Pincher Creek had done for the horse breeding industry and stated that the passport into the elite horse nobility of Alberta was, bred at Pincher Creek.

This initial importation of mares from New York, I am informed that the mare Dex was mated to a Hambletonian 10 horse Dr. Jenkins imported from St. John and the result was Young Ham another sire that contributed largely to the success of the Jenkins horses.

In all seven stallions namely Royal Harry, Young Ham, Beacon and

NEWSY NOTES

BY AGRICOLA

INDIAN FOOD PLANTS (5)

One would scarcely suspect that the Sumachs would come into this category; nevertheless the Indians boiled the fruit of the Stagshorn sumach to make a cooling drink and also dried it for winter use. The fruit of the Smooth Sumach was eaten fresh and used for making a beverage, while the fresh roots were peeled and eaten raw.

In the family Aquifoliaceae, the leaves of the Black Alder or Winterberry (our Canadian "Holly") were used as a tea substitute, and the berries of the Mountain Holly were eaten fresh, but I think can never have been plentiful.

All the Maples were laid under contribution for making sugar, and seasoning food. The bark of the Sugar, White or Silver, and Red or Swamp Maples, was dried, pounded and made into bread.

Here again by an unaccountable error, the Red Maple, Acer rubrum L., was omitted from the Royal Canadian Institute publication. Readers who have the list are asked to insert the name of this very common tree, the glory of our autumn woods.

The Mallows (Malva) have long been known for their demulcent properties, in time of famine the Indians boiled the plant in water to make pinole.

The seeds of the Evening Primrose (O. biennis) are apparently harmless and perhaps nutritious for the Indians are said to have eaten them.

We now come to the family Araliaceae. It is on record that the roots of the Sp'kenard (Araia racemosa) were eaten with gooseberries and Maple Sugar, and in the U. S. A. with wild onions; and the young tips were cooked in soup.

From the fruit of the Bristly Sarsaparilla, the white folks ferment a kind of wine, which does not appear on the Indian's bill of fare. In some parts of Canada the natives ate the berries of the Wild Sarsaparilla. We notice again the difference between the Red and the White folk in their tastes!

The family Umbelliferae is scantily represented in the Province and grows only in certain favored localities, but the ten species found here, only five were made use of. The green stems and roots of the herb called "Scotch Lovage" (Ligusticum Scoticum) were eaten; the latter, either raw or cooked being sweet and nutritious. I have always held the Cow-parsnip (Heracleum) suspect, but it seems I am wrong; the young flower and leaf stems of H. lanatum were eaten by the Indians, and they cooked the roots "which tasted like turnips."

The fresh young sprouts of the Angelica were eaten as a "salad," and the roots fermented for food. The leaves and root of the Water Parsnip were served in the same manner; and so too were those of the Woolly Sweet Cicely, the latter being eaten to gain weight.

A NATURALIST'S CALENDAR (May, Continued)

Commenced the planting of early potatoes May 21, 1914. Hummingbird visits the Arabis, May 21, 1931.

Four younger horses sired by Beacon, out of Royal Harry dams, were exported to Pincher Creek. Another colt by Beacon, out of a daughter of Royal Harry, bred by Allan MacPhee, North River, was sold to another ranch in Alberta and proved a wonderful sire.

These horses were under the charge of Mr. L. L. Jenkins and on his return to his native province Dr. Jenkins' youngest son Harry was manager for many years and has recently retired leaving the management to his two sons.

The horse Royal Harry met with an accident about two years after being exported which necessitated his being killed at the age of seventeen years.

The horse Royal Harry met with by Dr. Jenkins. He was a large well made standard bred that had remained longer in this province would have produced good carriage horses.

The genial doctor also owned the thoroughbred horse Roland imported by our provincial government. He did service at the government stock farm when the late Francis Bell was manager.

Another beautiful mare bred at Upton was "Abdallah Queen. This mare was a daughter of the horse Jupiter Abdallah owned in New York, her mother Queen, a daughter of Farmers Glory having been sent all the way to New York. This mare Abdallah Queen showed great speed but met with an accident when in her three year old form.

I need hardly relate Dr. Jenkins' activities of his later years. We all remember Upton Prince and Delvish Dorothy as well as Halle by Brown Hal, and Media Epaulette, imported at the same time. Of Dorothy's performances, they are too well known for repetition.

Media Epaulette was the dam of Commodore Spaulette and Admiral was a son of Halle.

Radishes are very tolerant of acid soil, but perhaps do better in soil not having too low a P H figure.

Rhubarb is another of our garden plants which requires a very rich soil, yet it is possible to have too acid conditions whereby the plants are seriously damaged.

Spinach does best in a rather alkaline or sweet soil.

ODDS AND ENDS The Quetta Earthquake. "Professor Carr." in The Guardian's interesting serial, The Silver Assassin, alludes to the "Quetta calamity, which, he is made to state, occurred at a time "when the moon was in the region of its closest approach to the earth" and that such occurrences are more numerous at perigee than at apogee. The Quetta

White Violet (V. blanda) appears on May 22, 1926. The edible fungus, Hevelia fusca, abundant May 22, 1930.

A week of warm weather in May 1931, reached its peak on the 24th, when the temperature at 4 p. m. was 72 deg in the shade.

May 25, 1919 Wind, S., humid, a lovely day. Wind of E. cellar turning going, May 26, 1919.

From the 25th to the 31st May 1920, great forest-fires in New Brunswick darkened the air here and almost hid the sun.

End of a first-rate farming week, May 27, 1916; oats sown, potatoes planted.

May 27, 1934, Swallowtail Butterfly (P. turnus) flying; Balm says it appears "in the first days of July" but I have another note; June 5, 1920.

Three leafing rapidly—horse-chestnuts earliest May 28, 1929. Plum, great forest-fires in New Brunswick darkened the air here and almost hid the sun.

May 31, 1917: close of a cold, backward month; English farmers report their vegetables a full month late. Furnace still going May 31, 1924; inside temperature in room without fire 60 degrees.

The country looks delightful May 31, 1928. End of a warm month as the temperature reaches 71 deg in the shade at 3 p. m. on May 31, 1932.

Local Time of sunrise and sunset in May, Latitude 46 degrees. May 1st, 4.48 a. m. 7.07 p. m. 6th, 4.40, 7.13. 11th, 4.34, 7.20. 16th, 4.27, 7.26. 21st, 4.22, 7.32. 26th, 4.17, 7.37. 31st, 4.14, 7.42. To reduce these to Standard Time, add 11 minutes for Georgetown, 12 min. for Charlottetown, and 16 min for Tignish.

The general character of the winds in the Province are here given: The "Norwester is strong, with drift at first, then calmer with blue sky, and sun in the day, and cold at night."

The West wind is rough especially in Spring; cold but sunny. South-West winds are blustery in winter; and in summer they are the uncomfortable fore-runners of a cyclonic storm.

Wind from the S. E. is cool or cold bringing snow or driving rain; this wind has a trick sometimes of jumping right back to N. W. without hauling or veering swiftness.

Wind from the South often brings hoar-frost and a promise of rain. East wind brings rain or snow. North-East wind begins easy and works into heavy snow in winter.

SWEET AND ACID SOILS

Different plants have different likings; what is one plant's food is another plant's bane, and in general the disturbing factor is the greater or lesser acidity of the soil.

This is the case more particularly in odd gardens which have been heavily manured for several years, until the increased acidity of the ground begins to show in the reduced yield. Then the alert gardener will supply the natural corrective, lime; being careful however not to overdo it. Lime is probably best applied in the fall, but I have dusted it over the garden in spring some time before seeding, and let the early rains wash it in before smoothing with the rake, and the result has been all I could have wished for.

Below are the names of a few plants with their likes and dislikes. Beans like a neutral soil, neither too acid nor too sweet. On very acid soils a good dose of lime will raise the yield. Soy Beans need more lime than garden (haricot) beans.

Beets thrive best in rather sweet (limed) soil; but if too "sweet" there is a liability to crown rot and other diseases. Lime is indicated but in moderation.

Cabbage requires a soil with a little acidity, but very acid soils help the development of the serious "finger-and-toe" disease, for which heavy liming appears to be the best remedy. In the Old Country "gas-lime"—lime from the gas-works, tainted with sulphur—was dug into the infested ground in the fall.

Carrots can endure more acidity than can beets, but there seems to be some difference of endurance in the different varieties. The lighter color, the sweeter must be the soil.

Corn likes a rich soil, and experiments show that the greatest root growth takes place in soils faintly acid. At the North Carolina Station when corn was grown in heavily limed soil, more potash had to be added to the fertilizer used, in order to derive the fullest benefit.

Cucumbers and Pumpkins, require a little acidity in the soil. Alliaceous plants such as Onions and Shallots need rich soil of a moderately acid reaction. Lime will have a very detrimental effect.

Peas must have only slightly acid soil—but not neutral. Radishes are very tolerant of acid soil, but perhaps do better in soil not having too low a P H figure.

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ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

THE MARKETING PROBLEM

(Continued)

It is difficult to determine any set time to market the products of the farm. When any product is finished, if the market is reasonably good, it will be a good plan to sell it. Storing is always attended with the danger of loss or shrinkage, and it often costs money for extra moving. There are some things which will deteriorate in the least on hand. They should not be stored.

Prompt selling is usually the best method. When the crops or livestock is ready, if you dispose of it at once you have the money to use in some profitable way.

The farmer must always be doing business. He is just as likely to have some money on his turn-over as on what he grows. Prepare your goods for market and offer them in the best condition possible. Surplus milk is some other line of your operations, to which you can then give more time. This is not an absolute rule, but it is quite a good guide.

There is usually a good demand for well-bred dairy cattle with records of performance in their pedigrees. Veal and bull calves that are not bred to make outstanding sires; keep only your best, and establish a reputation of selling only the best bred to improve the herd they go into.

The auction ring is a good place for selling pure-bred dairy cattle. In fact, it is the method largely adopted in every country now

earthquake took place on Jan. 15, 1934. The moon was in perigee (nearest earth) on the 14th; it was new on the 15th and therefore in line with the sun; and furthermore it was in the constellation Capricornus where also were located the planets Venus, Mars, and Saturn. There were thus five heavenly bodies exerting a strain, from the one direction, on the earth; and the sun was just past its aphelion (nearest) to the earth.

Because of all this the Hindoo astrologers had predicted a quake, and the prophecy was fulfilled all right. Quetta, in the Province of Orissa, India, was totally destroyed and many thousands of natives and a number of Britons perished.

Talking over the origin of these tremors with friends, I often find them sceptical about the influence of the moon in this matter; and all the heavenly bodies, they say, so far away that their "pull" is negligible. Well, let them turn to Pelly, 11th, 1934, and they will find that another Indian earthquake was reported on that date, but no deaths this time. Now the moon was again in Capricornus along with Venus and Saturn on the 11th; on the 12th it was in perigee along with Mars; and it was in exact line with the sun (eclipse) on the 13th. Conditions it will be seen were nearly the same with nearly the same result. On March 12th, 1934, the moon was again in perigee, along with Mars in Capricornus, but the other planets were drifting away. Even so, Utah and S. Idaho recorded the heaviest shocks over felt there, with much property damage; one young woman died of fright. In summer such conjunctions seem to bring hurricanes rather than quakes.

H. G. Wells and the Bible Mr. Wells has come to regard the Bible as a great unifying influence, not only upon the Anglo-Saxon race, but upon the world. One may presume he means the translation known as the "Authorized Version" of King James the First's time; which indeed has guided men's thoughts and held up to them the ideal way of life for more than three hundred years. We see now, when men in general more and more neglect the Bible, how the world is slipping back to the cruelty and ruthlessness of pagan days, and how the Sermon on the Mount is silenced by the din of re-armament. Mr. Wells is not altogether satisfied, since he proposed to re-write the Bible after the Well's style presumably; but he apparently does not see that this would be a blow to its unifying force. We have many versions now, even to the conversational Moffatt's version, but nobody seems to recognize a notion from them as they did those of the "James Bible," when I was a "ad quotations from the Bible were freely used by everybody and everybody knew them. Its words were used for mottoes, its sentiments were used on music and poetry, its thoughts gave the subjects for books and papers; but, above all, its precepts were the rules for proper conduct. I think it would hardly be possible to estimate the effect of the Bible in moulding the character of the people of that day.

A friendly Critic. A friend chides me for mentioning the stormy winter of 1905, in the Naturalist's Calendar, seeing that I did not note to the Island till 1910. Well I found everybody talking of it as the stormiest winter they had known, and naturally I took down a good many notes about it. That these should not be lost, I included one or two in the calendar. Being quite unimportant I am sorry that I did not include "Cold Friday" too. Not too many now will remember Friday, Feb. 28th, 1881, the "Cold Friday" of Maritime history. Old folk who recalled it with a shudder, said that few ventured outdoors in the city that day, for a fierce wind at seventy miles per hour rubbed the cold in so that it was not comfortable even in the houses. The mercury was only down to 23 degrees in N. B. but the wind was very strong, and there was great destruction among the native birds there.

I should be glad to have any reminiscences of "Cold Friday" to add to these Notes.

STEELE BRIGGS SEEDS Sold by leading merchants

for the disposal of pedigree stock. If you are marketing whole milk in a city, you should make connection with a good milk producer's organization. Milk is a perishable product and one you are likely to have a surplus of from time to time. These are two good reasons why farmers who produce milk, and sell it to distributors in cities, should act together for their mutual protection. Surplus milk is apt to be almost a dead loss, and the producers should guard against such consequences.

Selling milk to a cheese factory, or cream to a creamery, are entirely different propositions, and are not fraught with the same dangers. The first thing for a dairy farmer to consider is where, how, and at what price he is going to dispose of his milk production. The only basis upon which he can calculate whether or not such a business will yield him a profit commensurate with the investment and the labor.

The package has often sold the product, and the packing, if properly done, will frequently bring the customer back for a further supply. If a farmer has fifty turkeys to market, he can add five cents a pound to their value, by salting them properly, killing them correctly, dry-picking cleanly, and shaping and packing them so they will come out of the cases in their most attractive form.

Well-fattened turkeys put up in this way will get a repeat order from the purchaser each year, and what has been said of turkeys is equally true respecting other kinds of poultry.

As for fruit, careful packing is very essential for ready sale, and freshness is all important; market berries immediately after they are picked is a plan that pays. The purchaser is always pleased to find the same class of fruit throughout the package as is displayed in the top layer. This is a good, honest method to follow, and one that can be depended upon for popularity.

Eggs are only good when fresh. The grading of eggs has worked wonderfully in popularizing this food throughout Canada. One stale egg has often destroyed an appetite for several dozen, and so spoiled the customers taste and the producer's market.

Fresh extras have a fine flavor and are the world's best breakfast food. Care in collecting will save the producer a lot of trouble in grading. It should be a great comfort to a farmer to know that his eggs are dependable, and he should always keep in mind the amount of grief one bad egg may cause.

Canadian farmers should keep in touch with world markets, as this country is likely to furnish a surplus of farm products for export for many years to come. The markets which can be found for this surplus are, therefore, of considerable consequence to farmers in Canada. A knowledge of the world demand for our exports can be some guide to the farmer in his production.

Farmers should not, however, be too much impressed by periodical depressions in prices of any one thing they have to market. Markets move up and down very quickly at times. A surplus of some product appears on the horizon and averages that causes a sharp drop, and prices go back to a reasonable level. When prices are normally high is a good time to dispose of all your surplus, and in the case of livestock, to sell as bare as possible, as inevitably these prices will fall.

It is never a good rule to abandon some line of farming because of low prices. You may reduce your operations in that line, but hold yourself in readiness to re-enter, so that when prices come back, quickly operating expenses to a minimum under low price conditions, but carry on for the prospects of the future.

The world markets are demanding quality today in the food they are purchasing. The grading of Canadian cheese has given it a place in the British market that is all its own. Standard products of high quality presented to the world's market in the best possible form, will help to solve the farmers marketing problems. Canada needs to establish brands for her food-stuffs that shall be a standard of perfection for the customer.

AGRICULTURIST

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TIMELY NOTES ON TOPICS CONNECTED WITH Silver Fox Farming

James College Tuplin was a visitor to Charlottetown on Tuesday, and received many handshakes from friends who remarked on his youthful appearance and evident fitness. Just to show how lively he could be, Jim jumped over a good sized snowbank. The writer is an old acquaintance of Jim's, having visited him several times when he was "Lord of Black Banks," and witnessed his sleight-of-hand tricks with thousand dollar bills; also sat in the back seat of his Buick during a demonstration on the road, during which Jim dropped the wheel and faced me, holding a conversation while the car was going forty miles an hour. Having duly survived many hours, and of German shells and bombs I was equal to the ordeal, but must say that while I had every confidence in his skill, yet I could not help feeling that perhaps a tire might hit a stone and deflect us into the ditch with serious consequences.

Jim still has an interest in many pairs of foxes, some at home and some at other ranches in the neighborhood. The Tuplin foxes have left their mark in no uncertain manner, and many of the best pelt prices obtained today are from descendants of "Black Bank" sires.

It was an interesting experience to hear Jim expounding their breeding—"East and West Fox Nineties, and Three-legged Outlets," occurred frequently in the conversation. I remember a trip I made there in December, 1913. It was bitterly cold and we drove some twelve or fourteen miles, but received the warmest kind of welcome and an excellent meal at Jim's.

We looked over the breeding stock and to this day I cannot forget them. They were marvellous, some as big as sheep and furred to the eyes! The only thing left for sale was a small little female pup which we bought for \$8.750, selling the next week to another party at an advance of \$500. Of course that was nothing in those days, as a week later we bought and resold a pair of pups from Sir Charles Dalton, Tignish, for \$17,000.

J. Weing & Son, of New York City, are considered the largest animal handlers of Silver Fox in the world. At the Fromm Bros. auction a few weeks ago they bought over \$250,000 worth of Silver Fox pelts. The March American Fur Breeder has a large cut on the cover showing the father and two sons and a collection of Fromm pelts, that appear to the writer to be mighty good looking skins. They are very pale, but some of them have dark markings similar to cross foxes.

Officials of the American Trapper Association are requesting all states to adopt a five year closed season for Marten and Fisher. At a recent conference of Provincial and Dominion game associations in Ottawa, a resolution was passed calling attention to the dwindling supply of wild Fisher and Marten recommending that the export of live Fisher and Marten be prohibited. It was said that the wild supply has been decimated through live animal trapping and that the animals are being exported alive. Lately Fisher and Marten have become exceedingly scarce in the wild. Some trappers believe this is due to epidemics of disease and other epidemics that destroy small animal life which constitutes the chief food of these animals. This and the intensive trapping that has been going on since the depression began, are the causes that are working towards the extinction of these beautiful fur bearers.

We are indebted to Mr. James MacMillan, City Building, for an ad cut from a recent issue of the London Times and sent home by his son, Alan MacMillan, a student at London University. "Marshall & Snelgrove offers a special consignment of superior Silver Foxes just received from Prince Edward Island. This collection of specimens Silver Foxes will make a valuable contribution to Marshall & Snelgrove's reputation for furs of high quality and true value. Prince Edward Island Silver Foxes are acknowledged to be among the finest in the world. For richness, depth of color and superb markings they have no equal. In view of the still rising prices of skins at this date, the opportunity afforded by this purchase is extremely attractive." Two illustrations are given, one of a cape and the other of a wrap, priced at 19 guineas (equal to \$95.) and the other at 95 guineas, (equal to \$475.) respectively.

Last Saturday's edition of the Montreal Daily Star has a number of pages devoted to Spring styles, and on page 32, the fur section,

they say: "Silver Fox dominates fur capes and scarves. Multiple skin theme echoes through halls of style—lavish display of furs accounted good style."

Then follows:—"Leading the way is the superior Silver Fox with its glittering threads of silver scattering over its black coat. Nothing is more elegant, Silver Fox is handled in two ways—first, with multiple skins, as a scarf with one, two and three, or as many skins as a lady can carry gracefully forming the length. Then the cape is introduced. This is a classic, ranking among the most exclusive of modern dress. Furriers have skillfully caught the spirit of our greatest designers and they hand those delicate peltries to perfection. It is fashionable some times, to cut the Silver Fox cape in short animal effect, so that when the wearer throws it over her shoulders she may drape it according to every mood. Worn with a suit, cloth coat or afternoon gown, it is accounted the acme of perfect dressing."

W. Chester S. McLure, who has been visiting fur centres in Montreal, Toronto and other cities during the past two weeks, is expected home tonight or early next week.

The following is clipped from the March number of The Fur Trade Journal of Canada. "We have received a letter from one of our subscribers who recently had a circular advertising real Chinchilla for sale. This gentleman is an authority on Chinchilla furs and he informs us that the photos, he believes the animals are the wood mouse of Chili, which are not very valuable and that they are not the real valuable Chinchilla."

While it is not likely that any Prince Edward Islanders will be in breeding stock at \$2,000, a pair, yet if any have the matter in contemplation it might be well to follow the advice of the Fur Trade Journal and look well before you leap.

A man in British Columbia who has endeavored to raise Marten without success, recently sold them and put the money into mink. Since that time he has discovered that Marten live to be very old and that it is possible they will not breed until they arrive at a much greater age than other fur bearing animals. So far there is no record of anyone having successfully raised offspring from marten. He said that Fisher will live to the age of fifty or more years. There are many secrets in animal life yet to be fathomed.

Colonel Ulric Dawson is nothing if not an optimist, and if you are depressed or discouraged with the present outlook for the sale of Silver Fox pelts, a visit to him will perk you up immensely.

Ed Monkey paid us a visit on Thursday and of course was very welcome as Ed is one of the most genial chaps you can meet. We talked about the auctions, the quality of pelts and various other subjects, and in the course of conversation Ed stated that he quite often found excellent breeding results from his foxes born in May.

Then I told him about the visit George McDonald and the late Pope Fletcher paid to Charles Dalton at Tignish in mid-December of 1911. They wanted to buy a pair of foxes and Mr. Dalton, who he did not have a pair for sale that would suit their purpose, the only female he had left other than those he was keeping, was one born about the middle of May.

They were determined to buy, so Mr. Dalton fixed them up with the young female and a little older male. These were duly placed in the seal River ranch, where Billy Jenkins as caretaker, and the next spring they had seven pups, which lived and flourished, and the names of the parents became historic in the fox world as Seal River William and Seal River Annie.

Silver Fox is still the favorite article with the Leipzig, Germany, trade and no difficulty has been found in disposing of shipments received from Norway and Sweden, says the Fur Trade Review. This is not the case in London, where the past two weeks auctions have been most disappointing, the largest percentage sold being at the Hudson's Bay Company's sale of March 8th, when about 50 per cent was sold. Some auctions have withdrawn up to 70 per cent of the offering. No doubt the buyers want the goods, but believe by showing

Millet, Their Place in New Brunswick Agriculture

(Experimental Farm Note) The behavior of millets at the Fredericton Station for the last three years seems to show that the crop is worthy of consideration.

Japanese millet, Siberian, and Porsu millet have all been grown in New Brunswick. This millet has given the highest yield. This millet gave low yields than oats or oats, peas and vetch in 1934 and 1935, when the were all sown late in May. However, in 1936, Japanese millet sown on June 15 yielded at the rate of 4.48 tons hay (containing 15 per cent moisture) per acre, as compared with 3.85 tons hay for oats sown on the same date, and 3.94 tons hay for oats sown on May 27.

Japanese millet is suitable for sowing as a soiling crop on fertile land. It can also be made into hay, a though, owing to its late maturity, it is not easily cured if the fall wet.

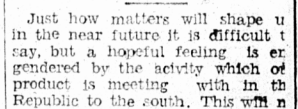
Siberian and Porsu millets mature earlier and may be preferred for hay in districts with short growing season and they give lower yield. Millet should be cut for hay as soon as it is in head, as it becomes very unpalatable if seed is allowed to form.

The best results at the Fredericton Station have been secured where millets were sown about the middle of June. The stands were sometimes poor and weeds were millets were sown earlier in the season. The good yields obtained from late sowing make it a very useful crop for soiling purposes. While the acreage of millets grown in New Brunswick is small, this crop is favoured as soiling crop in some of the best dairy sections in the province, and the interest in millets is increasing.

An apathy towards the auction they will discourage holders and purchase at considerably below the prices set.

Just how matters will shape up in the near future it is difficult to say, but a hopeful feeling is engendered by the activity which of products to the south. This with a doubt be reflected in other market eventually.

Continued on page 16



SCANDIA No. 6 for large fox farm SCANDIA No. 5 lighter than above without hand lever for small farms.