A Page for the MODERN FARMER

- NEWSY NOTES -

By AGRICOLA

NOTES ON ISLAND PLANTS

THE LABIATAE

This is a family of aromatic herbs (sometimes shrubs) whose flowers are mostly two-lipped, whence they are said to be labiate, from the Latin labia meaning lips. The fragrance comes from a semivolatile oil in the leaves, which are sometimes punctate with the oil glands. As might be expected, the oily scent early attracted the attention of mankind to the medicinal and culinary virtues of this family, and their use has continued to this day. The La'iatae are very numerous with about 160 genera and 3,000 species, of wide distribution. All our Labiates have been introduced from Europe, save the genera Scutellaria in Lycopus, and part of Mentha.

The Bugle-Weed (**Ajuga reptans**) was brought to my attention in 1938 by Prof. R. R. Hurst, of the Laboratory of Plant Pathology. This is a perennial with somewhat large, blue flowers in a short spike, the lower commonly distant and axillary. A superior form of this plant has been admitted to the gardens. The Bugle-Weed is still found in English herbals as an alleviant in liver' disorde|rs, haemorrhages and "consumption." The old herbalist, Gerande says: "Ruellius writeth that they commonly said in France howe he needeth neither phisician nor surgeon that hath Bugle and Sanickle for it doth not only cure woundes being inwardly taken but also applied to them outwardly." The French called the plant "Consonde moyenne." I judge the Bugle to be scarce here.

A plant with a portentous name is the mad-dog Skullcap (**Scutellaria laterifloira**). Possibly the plant got its name as a supposed remedy for rabies, but if so, it has been dropped for so long that no mention occurs in my herbals. The Skullcaps, however, have still a great reputation against nervous disorders, hysteria, convulsions, etc. This is a perennial herb with square steams (like all other labiates), spike axillary racemes of secund, blue flowers; and ovate or ovate-lance leaves, coarsely serrate. Another specis, the Marsh Skullcap (**S. galericulata**) is found here also. It has its blue flowers solitary in the leafaxils. Both Skullcaps are fond of moist ground, and may be looked for on the banks of streams and in similar situations.

The Catnip (**Nepeta Cataria**) is also known as Catmint, Catnep, and simply Nep. It sometimes occurs as a garden escape, but I have nowhere observed it to be abundant. It was greatly valued at one time as a nervine for infants, and as a means of inducing perspiration in adults: hence its presence in rustic gardens. It has a remarkable power over the nervous system of cats, thus earning it its popular name. Its flowers are nearly white, but dark-dotted.

Closely related is the Ground Ivy (**Nepeta hederacea**); but its flowers are an intense blue, and its habit is creeping. An old-world plant, its wide distribution is shown by a variety of popular names: in Britain it is "Gill-over-the-ground," "Alehoof," "Hove," "Tunhoof," "Hedgemaids," and "Robin-run-in-the hedge." In France it is "Terrete," "Lierre Terrete," "Rondette," or "Rondelle." Some of these, as Hove (hoof) and Rondette, refer to the shape of the leaves; others refer to its creeping propensities. The Ground Ivy was formerly used by brewers to render ale bitter, whence "Alehoof." Taken as snuff it was a cure for headache, and as an extract, mixed with honey, it was a favorite remedy for bronchial complaints. Gerard has something to say about it, too: "Boiled in mutton broth it helpeth the weak and aking backs."

A fairly common weed in fields wood and waste places is the Selfheal (**Prunella vulgaris**). This too has other popular names Heal-all, All-heal, and Sicklewort. According to Gerard the name Prunella comes from the German word "Brunellen, applied to this plant because it cured that inflammation of the throat and mouth called "die bruen." In rustic Britain it was used against relaxed and "sore throat." A garden plant, **P. grandiflora**, is perhaps an elegant variety of P. vulgaris.

We have not nearly finished with our labiates but for the present will close the instalment with the Common Hempnettle (**Galeopsis Tetrahit**.) This is an erect branching annual herb, rough and coarsely hairy, the stem swollen under the joints. Its flowers are purplish or mottled clustered in the leaf axils or forming terminal spikes. This plant is very common, invading barnyards, gardens, and even waste places. It has many names as Bee—, Dog—, Blind— or Stinging—Nettle, Hemp Dead-Nettle and Nettle-wid. The hairs may irritate one's hands but they do not contain a poisonous fluid as those of the proper Stinging Nettle (Urtica) do. I cannot find that this troublesome weed has any curative prope[illegible]ies. A good colored plate of it is given in "The Farm Weeds of Canada," published by the Federal Government.

As I Look Back

The years between 1870 and 1900 were prosperous years for "coaches" as free-lance teachers were termed. It was still possible to find many illiterate persons of both sexes in Northern Counties, and these people realizing the increasing need for education, were willing to pay good fees to anyone who they felt was suppling the 'genuine article.' That illiteracy must be explained. The first feeble attempt to provide education for the masses of the people in Britain, was the institution of Dame's Schools," which were generally promoted and sustained by the local Squire. No special buildings were erected for this class of school, and it might be held in the kitchen of some cottage. If the reader is interested, he (or she) may find a good description of a Dame's School in Kingsley's "Water Babies" — a story which is rather neglected now, but which will repay reading on several other counts.

Then the Church of England woke up and decided to have a national system of education whereby all in the land could have something better than was taught by the old dames. Special buildings, in a semi-ecclesiastical style of architecture, and of substantial build, sprang up all over the country. As the "National School" was supported by Church funds, supplemented by donations from the local gentry, (and the coal-owners in our particular district), the sole trustee was the Parish "Priest," as we called the incumbent. (His proper title was the Rector, or Vicar, as the case might be). This was not a very democratic way of doing but it worked all right and with little friction. The first school-masters, under the new system, must have been amateurs, for all the British colleges at that time trained men solely for ecclesiastical careers. Often the National schoolmaster himself saved enough money to enter college "to study for the ministry."

Now the Church had no power to compel attendance at the school, and many children of idle disposition or those who lived at a distance, managed to "play truant." These were the people who, years after, became pupils of the professional coaches.

In 1870 the State passed an Act establishing School Boards with popularly elected Trustees. The trustees put on a school tax, built better (and better equippd) schools than the Church could, and often wiled away the Schoolmasters by means of higher salaries: so that inevitably the National Schools fell behind in the competition. The State also made attendance compulsory, with fines for non-compliance.

Taking on these adult Britons as students was interesting work. One man whom I taught had made £44,000 and could not write his own name. By cautious enquiry I found that he had been hired by the landlord of a public house (or inn) as a bar-tender and had married the landlord's daughter and £600! With that money as nest-egg, he bought a dilapidated "pub" (inn) in a neighboring iron-smelting town, and remodelled it, using plenty of mirrors etc. He hired a drunken genius of a painter to paint borders of wheat, popies, and floral decorations on the glass of the mirrors. I believe it was Josh Billings who once said that Satan paid poor human nature the compliment of never presenting temptation on the half-shell: that is, in its native unadorned state. This was true in the case of the renovated pub; the iron-workers thronged to it in droves, and it became so prosperous that the enterprising bar-tender sold it at a high figure.

He easily—after this initial success—persuaded others to join him in similar ventures, and by the time I was called in he had accumulated the amount already stated. But his wife had to sign all cheques! a situation he didn't at all appreciate. However I drove him hard (which amused me because he was hard himself) and soon had him write a fair "fist." When his first cheque went in, the Bank called him up for an explanation: they didn't recognize his signature!

Another Briton in whom I was interested was a Mr. Wilson, who was home on furlough from the Malay States. He had been there a long time as Surveyor to the Sultan of Selangor and about once in five years he got six months leave to visit England. As I mentioned in a recent Note, Mr. Wilson had been so long associated with the Malays, and under the influence of their customs and climate, that his countenance had taken on some of the Malay characteristics, and one's first impression was "here is a foreigner." However, Mr. Wilson was a Scot, and had not lost his accent, his capacity for work, nor his desire for learning, the last being almost universal among his countrymen. He hunted me up because he thought he had a good opportunity to renew his acquaintance with the mathematics of land-surveying, but I did better than that for him: I borrowed some of the instruments from the Surveyor at the Town Hall, and every Friday afternoon Mr. W. and I went over the environs of Newcastle, plotting and making entries in a Field Book. It was much pleasanter than surveying in Malaya, he said, where the exuberant growth of tropical jungle made him feel like an ant exploring under a green tablecloth.

While walking back to town after the lesson, I learned many things about the Federated Malay States. They are now earmarked as part of the British Empire, but at the time I mention the connection was very tenuous: it mainly consisted in a promise, to the native Sultans, that Britain would not permit any other power to annex their States. At the same time, to deserve this protection the Sultan was obliged to instal a British "Adviser." To have conquered the States by force of arms would have been easy; but it would certainly have been inexpedient, for the seeds of rebellion were everywhere. Slavery was a deeply-rooted institution in Malaya and many cruel practices went with it. Had Britain annexed the countries this must have been forbidden, and the Malays, who never worked themselves but depended entirely on slave-labor, would have taken up arms at once in their own interests. There were many other local customs entirely opposed to British practices, so the Sultan's adviser was counted upon to steer him in the right direction, till the offensive custom was abrogated. This plan worked very well, Mr. W. thought.

The Malays were very brave, but very bloodthirsty; Mr. W. had been present when two runaway slaves, a man and a woman, had been recaptured: the Malay chieftain (their owner) ordered them to be drowned, as a warning to others, so they were taken in a boat to the middle of the river, a spear was entwined in the woman's hair and she was held under the water while the man awaited his turn. It was such customs as this that the adviser was up against, and even the Sultan could not alter them overnight.

About three-quarters of all the tin used in the world came from the mines of Malaya and these belonged to Malay owners, but were worked by Chinese miners. The climate, everywhere oppressive, moist, and hot was very trying to Europeans, but Mr. W. had become inured to it. Leather goods soon perished in that climate: even his bicycle-saddle was made of canvas, and so were his suitcases.

MORE ABOUT MANURE

I recommend readers to send up to the Publicity Division of the Dept. of Agriculture, Ottawa, for Special Pamphlets, (1) on "Farmyard Manure," and (2) on "Fertilizers for Various Crops." The letter of application need not be stamped. The first (Farmyard Manure) gives timely hints on the care of this valuable material, and shows its place in the rotation. With the general increase in the price of chemical fertilizers, farmyard manure is going to play a more important role than ever.

- CONSERVATION -

A WEEKLY COLUMN OF PRACTICAL OPINIONS OF THE VITAL ISSUES AFFECTING THE USES AND ABUSES OF NATURAL RESOURCES BY MR. LUDLOW JENKINS MARSHFIELD.

THE SLAUGHTER OF THE WHALES

Eight thousand men in 270 ships are hunting whales in the Antarctic. They hunt them there because in no other seas are there enough to make fishing on a large scale pay.

Yet whales were once plentiful in all other seas—but they have become reduced by over-fishing to mere fractions of their former numbers. The Antarctic is the last stronghold of a big whale population. How big it is no one knows; but it has yielded to the whaling fleet in each of the last nine years over 27 000 whales There is evidence that it cannot go on yielding so large a number: there are signs that it is being over-fished.

The method of fishing is deadly. The whales are chased by steam "catchers", vessels about 120 feet in length; they are killed and caught by harpoons fired from a gun in the bows. The hunting unit comprises five to seven catchers feeding a large parent ship, a floating factory of 20 000 tons or more. Such units remain at sea, completely self-contained for long periods.

If there were no restrictions to this industry no one, knowing the history of all older whale fisheries could doubt that the last great population of whales left in the world would be in danger, not indeed of extinction, but of something approaching it; not of extinction because it would not pay to send ships to those far seas to kill the lat whales.

Much slower methods sufficed to decimate the whales of other seas. One of the most important of other fisheries was that of the Greenland Right whale in the Arctic. It went on from 1611 to 1911—for 300 years. The industry declined; it had become unimportant by the middle of the nineteenth century; it died for lack of whales by the beginning of the twentieth. The Greenland Right whale is now one of the rarest of whales in the sea.

The Antarctic is a far vaster sea than the Arctic and there can be no doubt that its original population of whales was much bigger. But it has not proved big enough to stand up to the mechanised industry based upon it. Whalers, having cleared the other seas of whales, at the beginning of this century turned to the Antarctic. They found there in the summer months enormous numbers of two large and similar species of whales—blue whales and fin whales. The blue is the larger of the two; it is the biggest creature the world has ever known. It may reach a length of 100 feet and a weight of perhaps 150 tons. This is more than the weight of twenty elephants. The fin whale is somewhat smaller.

At the beginning of the century mechanized whaling was in its infancy. The steam-chasers were small and there were no mobile factory ships. Consequently the industry was based on land stations and was therefore amenable to control. The only suitable land for whaling operations in the vast Antarctic sea are the isands of the Falkland Island Dependencies, which are British possessions. It was here that whaling bases were first established in the Antarctic, and from the beginning these bases were controlled. The numbers of companies and catchers were limited the whalers were forbidden to take whale calves or mothers accompanied by calves, and they were required to avoid waste in the use of the carcasses.

The European countries of the Atlantic seaboard keep ships and scientists constantly at work studying the fish which make their seas of commercial importance to them; and not only the fish but the organisms they feed upon, and the varying waters in which they live.

During the years of the war the Government decided to do the same for the Antarctic whales. The necessary money was raised by taxing the industry. In 1925 the whaling researches began. They take their name from the first ship to be employed in them the Discovery, and are called the "Discovery" Investigations. I have space only to describe those of their results which illustrate what effect the slaughter is having upon the stock of whales.

Blue and fin whales begin to breed at the age of two years. Fins cease to grow between the ages of six and eight, blues between eight and ten. The females normally bear one young every two years. Neither species of whale lives to the great age that was formerly supposed; it seems likely that a whale thirty years old would be a very old whale. They are summer visitors to the Antarctic and feed and grow fat there. They spend the winter in the warmer waters, where the females bear their young. They feed little and grow thin at this time.

During these years of research the industry was not standing still. It had grown steadily since the beginning of the century. In the season 1910-11 6,500 whales were killed. Fourteen years later the figure had raisen to 10,500. More than half the whales were caught in the restricted region where Antarctic whaling had begun, in the southwest Atlantic the industry being still partly dependent on land bases. The remainder were an ominous portent of the future, for they were taken elsewhere and by a new method.

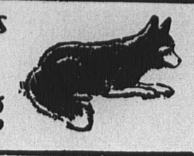
They were caught by catchers based on a factory ship capable of accompanying them to sea, and of remaining at sea with them carrying out at the same time all the functions of a shore station.

In a few years this new, so-called "pelagic" method of whaling had spread the industry from a sector of the Antarctic to three-quarters of the way around the continent. In the season 1928-9 over 20 000 whales were killed in the Antarctic. The number reached a peak in 1930-1, when more than 40 000 whales were killed. So great was the production of oil that the market was flooded and the price fell. In the following season a part of the fleet abstained from fishing. But the average of the number killed in each of the five subsequent seasons has been over 29 000 whales.

Though this new whaling began in an uncontrolled way, it is not now altogether unrestricted. An International Convention made in Geneva in 1931 which became law some years later, prohibits the killing of claves, of mothers accompanied by calves and of immature whales; and imposes some other general restrictions. The greater part of the industry is shared between roughly equal numbers of British and Norwegian companies. They have realized that they were over-fishing and they have, in consulation with one another and more recently with representatives of their Governments, agreed to some limitation of the catch by different methods in different years. But it is not nearly enough; it will not save the stock of whales.

Nothing but severe restriction of the killing can save a population in which there are already such unmistakeable signs of over-fishing.

TIMELY NOTES ON TOPICS CONNECTED WITH Silver Fox Farming



The announcement in this paper on Thursday that 180 show pelts have been sold in New York for an average of $64.88 created considerable discussion. As pointed out, with exchange this would mean 71.36, but the pelts would be dutiable at 35 per cent. of customs valuation. However, the net to the shippers with deductions for selinlg charges, etc., will likely mean between $50.00 and 55.00. George Callbeck's telegram the evening of the sale shows that the Yankees are still very partial to the extra light types, although the full silvers sold well. Three-quarters and halves were somewhat neglected and did not bring the prices tagged on them. A collection of white-face full silvers sold well, but the darker types were not wanted. Pearl silvers also sold very well.

There is something to be learned from the above, and it is that we must endeavor to lighten up our foxes still more if we expect to cut much figure in the American market. We can also figure it out that it is no use to breed white-face ring-neck or any kind of new type foxes with quantities of dark markings on them. They would not be nearly as remunerative as a good three-quarters or halves.

The day prior to the auction at which the show pelts were offered the American National Fox and Fur Breeders' Association disposed of 6,051 full silver fox pelts at Lampson, Fraser & Huth's. Prices were 5 per cent. above January and a top price of $76.00 was realized.

George A. Callbeck, of the Canadian National Fox Breeders' Association, Summerside, has made a report on platinum and white face foxes and their mutations that is appearing in most of the fur trade journals. Many of our readers will no doubt like to get more information on these new types so we are reprinting it in full.

The A. K. McNeill original freak whelped in 1932 in the McNeill ranch, was begotten of standard silver foxes that were bred and raised on the ranch of the McLure & MacKinnon Silver Fox Farms, Ltd., in P. E. Island. This white-faced three-quarter silver male fox is an exceptionally fine specimen. The Holman original mutation whelped in Moose Jaw, Sask., in 1938, was produced from registered standard foxes. This white-face male is also an animal of good quality carrying considerably more white than the A. K. McNeill fox—especially in the neck and belly markings.

The original mutation of the La Forest strain whelped in 1938 was produced from registered standard silver foxes. This platinum-type male is a specimen animal. He bears some general resemblance to the foxes described above though he has characteristics that are different from either of them, such as lighter underfur and platinum colored belly.

The platinum and white-face foxes examined on the ranches of Dr. McDonald, A. K. McNeill, L. B. Burroughs and others (excepting those of the Dr. LaForest ranch) are chiefly descended from the original McNeill male. The platinum pups of the McNeill strain run from pale to almost white in color, and the color is fairly uniform. A number of platinum foxes examined in the ranches of Dr. McDonald and L. B. Burroughs are from the Holman freak or from his sons, and have color markings different from any others that we examined. These foxes run in color from medium to pale and the color effect in a number of them is well described in comparing it to that of a dappled grey horse.

The platinum foxes of the LaForest strain carry the same general fur characteristics excepting the color which runs from medium to extra pale, i.e., they exhibit considerable uniformity. Further, there is a white-face strain which originated in the Klintberg ranch near Winnipeg. In this strain there are some very fine animals. There are also other strains of new-type foxes, such as the various Colpitts strains. Among these are foxes of various characteristics a number of which evidence considerable quality.

The herds of silver blues or pearl platinums had their commencement in the Maritimes as a centre. Among the ranches producing silver blues are the York Fur Farm, the Murray, the Grand and Gordon Stright ranches in New Brunswick and the Mansfield ranch in Westboro, Ontario. Silver blue foxes resemble standard silvers in general appearance but their black is of a smoky color. Their color phasing runs from dark to extra pale.

From a marked silver male of the McNeill or Holman strains mated with standard silvers we get, in the first cross, 50 per cent. marked pups while a platinum mated with a white-face female produces on an average more than 50 per cent. platinum pups. A platinum male of the La Forest strain mated with standard silver females produces on an average, 50 per cent. platinum pups. A silver blue fox mated with a standard silver produces silvers and the half-bloods thus produced on being mated with silver blues, produce 70 per cent. silver blues. A half-blood silver blue mated with a half-blood silver blue gets 50 per cent. silver blues. A silver blue mated with a silver blue gets all silver blues.

Breeding record sheets to the number of 2,184 have been prepared by the inspection department for these new types in accordance with the information available up to December 31, 1940. The number of foxeh by provinces is as follows:—Alberta, 289; Saskatchewan, 591; Manitoba, 386; Ontario, 179; Quebec, 80; Nova Scotia, 17; New Brunswick, 162; Prince Edward Island, 420.

Clarence S. Grubbs, caretaker of Genesee Mountain Fox and Mink Farms, Colorado, has a good article entitled "Mink Study" in the National Fur News for February. We quote becau e what is applicable to mink is applicable to silver foxes: "No one in any business stands still. You either go up to greater heights or fall back. Even when the top is reached constant study and improvement to keep abreast of the times must be made to stay there. Improvement may be made by using new methods and new ideas; or by perfecting those by which you learned the business.

"One may get the idea here that we think we know all the cures. We wish that were true, but there are still many problems for which we have not found the remedy. It is these unsolved cases that keep us constantly trying to improve. An able caretaker can learn a great deal about his mink while feeding them, but not nearly all there is to learn. He should watch each mink female carefully during the gestation and lactation periods. The same individual care is necessary in watering mink. Last summer during a hot spell we lost a male that was watered at 5.00 p.m. in a leaky water can. He was found dead the next morning. Another mink was lost because of failure to water her during a hot day after she had been watered early in the morning. A few winters ago there were three mink that were not watered for three days. It was below freezing, and snow was on the ground outside, but not up in the pens. One of these mink was lost and the other two seemed to be paralyzed in their hind legs. Fresh water was given these two mink and in about two days they were perfectly normal. A mink needs fresh water. Because of this knowledge we add extra moisture to the feed during the winter months, although the mink have acce s to snow and are watered every day. The water freezes rapidly in the tin cups, and though they lick the ice we think the added moisture in the ration has become very essential.

Dr. J. A. Freudenberg has an article on the treatment of internal parasites of Karakuls in the National Fur News that is very good. He mentions the various drugs used, including carbon tetrachloride, copper sulphate and nicotine sulphate, and state that the United States Department of Agriculture recently announced the results of years of research with the substance phenothiazine which s prepared from a coal tar derivative and sulphur and is chemically related to sulfanilamide now used so extensively.

That drug has revolutionized the treatment of pneumonia in the human, and it is expected that phenothiazine will revolutionize the treatment of internal parasites in sheep. It is the only chemical that will kill the nodular worm which is one of the most destructive parasites in sheep. This treatment also proved to be effective against all the important internal parasites except tape worm.

Becoming interested in the above

(Continued on page 11, Col 8)

Canadian Garden Service—1941

(By Gordon Lindsay Smith)

No Shortages

The war has interfered with a lot of things in Canada, and while gardening is no exception, this interference will be hardly noticed by the average person who orders flowers and vegetable seeds this Spring. Before the blitzkrieg of a year ago a considerable amount of the garden seed used in Canada was imported from Denmark Holland and Hungary. Now this is completely cut off, of course, and even shipments from Great Britain have been restricted. To meet the usual demand, however, greater supplis have been forthcoming from within Canada itself, and also from the United States. Seedsmen report no noticeable shortages in either vegetable or flower lines.

Helps War Nerves

Even the most decorative form of gardening can play a vital role in war time. It permits one to get away from the endless strain on the emotions, to build up energy to meet the tasks of tomorrow. It is a restful, nerve-restoring recreation and it is inexpensive, a most important point when the whole emphasis of the country is directed against needless expenditure.

And gardening is a universal hobby too, open to young and old, men and women, in the city or out on the broad acres in the country.

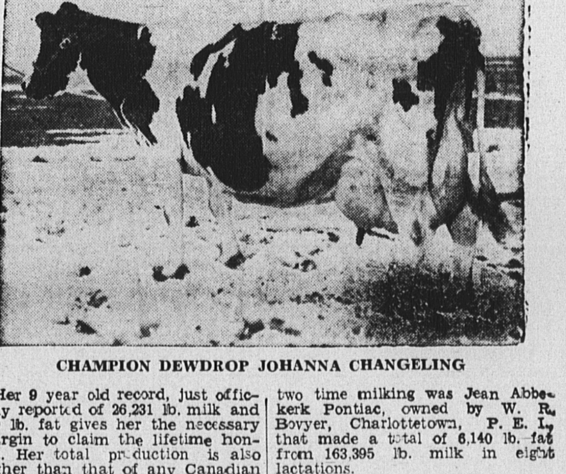
Informal Layout Best

In almost every case landscape gardeners strictly advise informal planting about the average house. This is especially de irable where space is limited as it tends to soften the narrow, rigid fence lines and to an air of spaciousne s even to a 20-foot lot. In an informal garden, the central portion of the ground is entirely in grass. Around the edges of this will be grouped beds of perennial and annual flowers, leading up to shrubs and vines along the walls or fence boundaries.

Where the garden is larger, experts advocate screening off a portion by bringing forward the surrounding shrubbery at one point, or using a hedge, wall or trees so that the whole garden will not be entirely visible from any one point of observation. This will add further to that air of spaciousness and also provide a secluded corner or two for a child's swing or sandbox or, possibly, a seat or trellis-covered table.

Champion Lifetime Producer On Twice A-Day Milking

The highest total lifetime milk and butterfat records ever made in Canada on twice-a-day milking have just been credited to the great Holstein-Friesian cow, DEWDROP JOHANNA CHANGELING, owned by Douglas Hart, Woodstock, Ont. In fact, a searching of the records fails to reveal any cow of any breed anywhere in the World that has bettered her total of 176,590 lb. milk and 6,176 lb. fat in eight lactations on strictly twice-a-day milking.



CHAMPION DEWDROP JOHANNA CHANGELING

Her 9 year old record, just officially reported of 26,231 lb. milk and 869 lb. fat gives her the necessary margin to claim the lifetime honors. Her total production is also higher than that of any Canadian cow at her age, regardless of times milked per day. The World's champion lifetime butterfat producer the famous Canadian Holstein Springbank Snow Countess, had made 6,123 lb. fat up to and including her 9 year old record, but had completed only six of her ten lactations at that time.

Meadowbrae Echo Rosebud, owned by and bred by Q. D. Whale, Alma, Ont., was the former holder of the Canadian Holstein lifetime milk production record on twice-a-day milking with 170,582 lb. milk containing 5,331 lb. fat in ten lactations. She is going strong again on her eleventh record and may possibly regain her honors before the end of the year. Former champion lifetime buttefat producer on two time milking was Jean Abbekerk Pontiac, owned by W. R. Bovyer, Charlottetown, P. E. I., that made a total of 6,140 lb. fat from 163,395 lb. milk in eight lactations.

In addition to her lifetime championship, "Dewdrop" holds the North American record for twice-a-day milking production in 305 days with 24,229 lb. milk and 868 lb. fat. In that same lactation, as a 7 year old, she made a 365 day record of 27,009 lb. milk and 971 lb. fat. She also stands first in Canada for both milk and fat for five, six, seven and eight consecutive twice-a-day milking records and is second only to Pontiac Dutchland DeVries for three and four consecutive lactations.

Bred by J. C. Kaufman, Bright, Ont. Dewdrop Johanna Changeling is one of seven outstanding R.C.P. daughters of Prince Dewdrop Sylvius. She is not only a great producer but is also a cow of excellent type. She scored "Gold Medal," the highest classification in Holstein-Friesian Selective Registration, and was reserve grand champion at Wester Fair London in 1936. That same year she was a member of the first prize Produce of Dam at the Royal Winter Fair.

BRAY CHICKS

"are Everything You Said"

COCKERELS!

If you have the brooder space to handle them, don't forget the profit possibilities in Bray cockerels and capons. They're bred for size and fast growth — and very reasonably priced. Ask for our "Daily Special" price list.

LAST YEAR Martin A. Connell, Little Bartibog, N.B., raised a flock of Bray Chicks. In October, Mr. Connell wrote Bray's a letter. He said: "Your chicks are everything you said about them."

A letter like that shows how Bray Chicks really are "delivering the goods" and standing up to the practical farm test. And it is only one out of hundreds of similar letters, from all parts of the country. Just take a look at these:

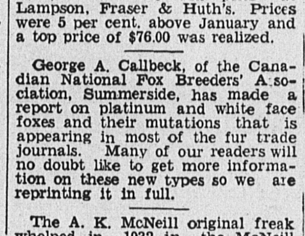
Mrs. George Boon, Fredericton Jct. N. B.—"My pullets have proven very satisfactory . . . started to lay at 4 1-2 months, and have laid ever since."

Thomas Oram, Sydney, N.S.— "My Bray hens sure made a record here for constant laying and large eggs."

Mrs. Douglas Graham, Simcoe, Ont.—"Lost only two out of 100." Sold pullets in first week of July. They started to lay during July (March hatch) and in August the eggs were past the pullet stage. September and October proved almost too much for the owner of these wonderful layers! They are still laying well, and such large eggs."

Bray chicks are just the kind of chicks you need under your brooder this year. See us for prices and particulers, or write, or Phone soon.

J. H. Campbell, Alliston.
A. Stafford, Bayside.
Waldo MacDonald, Bothwell.
G. Franklin Brown, New London.
J. Harry Green, Central Bedeque.
Charles E. Worth, 226 Gt. George St., Charlottetown.
Raymond Doucet, Hunter River.
Mrs. Geo. Myers, R. R. 1, Hunter River.
Arthur H. Bryenton, Kensington.
W. K. Crafer, R. R.' Kensington.
Bruce Paynter, R. R. 4, Kensington.
Francis Gardiner, Launching Place
J. J. Stewart, Montague.
O. C. Johnson, North Tryon.
Winston W. Currie, R. R. 2, O'Leary.
Charles S. McKay, Park Corner.
Lloyd H. McEwen, R. R. 4, Souris
Geo. Muirhead, St. Eleanor's.
Garth McLeod, Lot. 16, South West.
A. J. McDonald, Tracadie Cross.
Francis B. Trainor, Vernon River.
Elmer Waugh, Wilmot Valley.
Earl Diamond, Winsloe.
Clarence F. Haslam, Springfield.
Oliver Cameron, Kensington.



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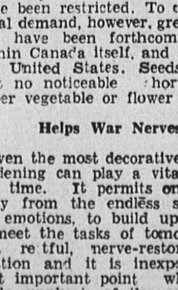

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