FOR FARMERS, STOCKBREEDERS AND GARDENERS

FUR FARMING and ITS ACTIVITIES

TIMELY TOPICS OF THE FUR WORLD BRIEFLY DISCUSSED

The Silver Fox Show at Charlottetown, November 5th to 9th promises to be of exceptional interest. There is a keen executive at work who have laid good plans that should result in the biggest Show since 1930.

The banquet last year at the Canadian National was one of the nicest functions the writer ever attended,—be sure and secure a seat for the dinner this year. The cuisine is excellent and there is a barrel of fun.

While in Montreal recently Mr W. Chester S. McLure, M. P. called on a number of Silver Fox dealers, and the most prominent of them said "yes, there are plenty of Silver Fox furs but after all when you want a real good skin Prince Edward Island is the place to get it from."

It is true that the United States is producing in the neighborhood of 150,000 skins annually, and that the bigger farms such as Fromms and Neimans have standardized their product so wonderfully that one can go through hundreds of skins and see practically no variation. On the other hand, when you go through 1,000 Prince Edward Island skins you will find a few that will stand out like rare diamonds among a collection of ordinary ones. In other words, a real top Prince Edward Island Fox Skin has class and distinction not found in those from any other clime.

Our old friend George Brackett, who will be remembered as the originator of the Brackett system of Scoring for the American Fox Institute, has for some years been connected with the United States Silver Fox Breeders' Associates Inc., of Thiensville, Wisconsin, a subsidiary of Fromm Bros. They have acted as sales agents for the celebrated Fromm Bros. Foxes, and met with great success until depression altered the activities of live stock selling there, as here.

Mr. Brackett's Company are now putting on the market a fox ration consisting of beef, bone, dehydrated, which is sold in the U. S. A. at five cents a lb. Forty lbs. of the ration is mixed with sixty lbs. of water, five lbs. of vegetables and one-half lb. of cod liver oil. It has been tested out very thoroughly in the U. S. A. and found to be a real good ration.

In the literature advertising it we note the following, which we quite agree with: "It must always be borne in mind that all foxes will tire of the sameness of the taste or flavor of any ration no matter what the ingredients may consist of, if it is fed continually without a change. Also if a fox does not relish its rations it will result in the fox acquiring indigestion. To obtain maximum results from feeding an occasional change of taste or flavor is absolutely necessary with all rations."

That is a good tip from Mr. Brackett, and while we have thought of it ourselves, have not perhaps utilized it as much as we should have. At present the writer is changing the flavor of the feed every few days by adding different stock foods and condiments in small quantities, twice a week adding a little fine wood charcoal.

By the way, there is nothing better once in a while than a little wood charcoal, willow preferred. It acts as an absorbent to gasses, and various forms of indigestion are relieved by it.

We recently had quite a talk to Dr. Ennis Smith and discussed with him the use of tripe as a large part of the diet. The Doctor agreed that tripe is a splendid food but said that some ranchers were going too far in its use. Tripe is a mucous membrane and is the source from which pepsin the most powerful digestant is obtained. One grain of pure pepsin will digest three thousand grains of egg albumen, so potent is it. By feeding tripe exclusively and no other form of meat there is a danger of damaging the digestive apparatus of the fox by causing irritation of the mucous membrane. So when using tripe add some other form of meat, or at least make a change occasionally to some other form.

There was quite a discussion at the recent meeting of the directors of the Silver Fox Exhibitors' Association regarding what constitutes a "matched pair" for Exhibition purposes. The conclusion arrived at was that a matched pair is the best pair of foxes exhibited, having regard to size, quality of fur color, general appearance and particularly similarity of appearance.

The appointment of George A Callbeck, President of the Canadian National Silver Fox Breeders Association, as judge, was unanimous. George has carried out the very difficult duties of this position the past two years with marked success. It is a tough assignment creating great bodily and mental strain, and being particularly tiring on the eyes, there being so much concentration required in picking out points of excellence to determine the best foxes.

Now is the time when the Silver Fox rancher (if he has not already done so) should be going over his pups and giving them their fall dose of worm medicine. While they may be o. k. in appearance, a medium dose of a reliable product will be of benefit. You will be astonished with the number of worms that will be in evidence after the treatment.

From what we can learn and what we have seen, the 1934 pups are a better lot than last year probably due to the cool season As a matter of fact it has been a most favorable year for Silver Fox farming and losses in most ranches are down to a minimum. Nearly all the pups have shed their first coat of fur and they are rapidly taking on the fall and winter garment. Those that have not shed off we think should have a few more greens added to the feed and a little touch of sulphur will help.

By the way, you must be very careful in feeding sulphur; it is a very potent drug. Do not give more than a small teaspoonful to five foxes. Feed every second night for three feeds; do not feed again for at least ten days. Then no more than three treatments a season.

Sulphur is an excellent anti-flea preparation; fed by mouth it very soon makes its appearance through the skin. It is also a splendid thing to dust a little sulphur in the dens. Years ago we remember visiting a ranch of which Paus Peters was in charge, and noted in the dens a liberal sprinkling of sulphur. On enquiry Paus told us that he always used it every year and was never bothered with fleas We handled quite a number of foxes on that trip and never noticed the slightest trace of a flea.

Now that we are on the flea question we think you would be well advised to look over each and every one of your foxes for these little animals. Don't imagine because they are not scratching themselves that they are free from fleas. Take a thorough look; begin at the tail and go over it carefully, then follow along the backbone right up to the ears. If you discover them get busy with one of the good brands of flea powder that is on the market, and don't forget to give them a second and third dose a week apart.

Ear mites. There is nothing in the world that will interfere with the condition of your foxes like ear mites. If you scraped a little bit of the brown stuff out of the ear of your fox and placed it under a microscope you would readily discover the reason why. Each tiny particle consists of numbers of crab-like little insects; the effect of them tickling the delicate sensory apparatus of the ear must be awful. Every fox rancher, whether he believes his foxes have ear mites or not, should treat them regularly. There are several good preparations on the market that will do the trick. Treatments should be followed by another treatment a week later to make a good job of it.

Where there is pus the ear should be gently shringed out with peroxide and warm water, one part of peroxide to four of warm water; then a nice piece of cotton batting should be wound around a piece of stick and the ear gently brushed inside, then apply the ear mite lotion. Repeat this treatment every two or three days till the ear is healed up.

Neglected cases of ear mites result in the paralyzing of the balancing nerves of the ear and the fox inclines his head sideways. In severe cases he will run around in circles. Foxes afflicted with ear mites make poor breeders.

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EARLIER P.E.I. HOLSTEINS

(C. E. MacKenzie)

The first authentic account of Holsteins being brought out to Prince Edward Island has been supplied by Mr. Arthur MacEachern, Charlottetown, whose father was farmer for the late Benjamin Heartz.

According to Mr. MacEachern's account it was just fifty two years ago that Mr. Heartz brought out from Holland a herd of five cows and one male as a foundation for a pure bred herd.

I believe that this importation was prior to the establishing of a Canadian Herd Book and I am lead to believe that it was one of the first importations to Canada and possibly to the United States.

These five cows, I am told, were deep low set, straight cows that were wonderfully good at the pail as to the fat content of their milk, this was before the days of official testing and we have no records of how high a fat content their milk contained. But these cows so far outdistanced all others owned on the Heartz farm that most all the others were sent to the butcher.

That this strain of blood was good is evidenced by the fact that a son of the herd sire from an ordinary cow was used at North Rustico, and later at Hope River, and his daughters proved their superiority at the pail although only one fourth Holstein.

The faculty of St. Dunstan's College who own and operate a large farm purchased a male calf from one of these imported cows for the sum of three hundred dollars and this bull was the determining factor in deciding which breed of dairy cattle should be used at St. Dunstan's. The late Fred Curtis of Marshfield also bought a heifer from this herd that made good. She was a wonderful deep cow and a heavy producer. A son of this cow from a pure bred holstein sire was purchased from Mr. Curtis by the late Thomas Doyle, Rustico, and while on account of never having transferred the original animals from the Dutch herd book he was not registered. This bull was afterward owned by the writer's brother, Mr. Robert A. MacKenzie, Cavendish and did much toward making that section have such strong Holstein leanings. I well remember having a daughter of the above sire that under ordinary conditions milked over ten thousand pounds of milk a year, and whose average butter fat list averaged over 3.6 per cent.

On account of no other importations Mr. Heartz did not continue breeding Holsteins, although Mr. Edgar Heartz bought some of this stock which were the foundation of his permanent herd, which I am told are almost all pure bred.

The next breeder to make the pure bred venture was Mr. John Tweedy, Earnscliffe, who about the year 1900 imported a cow from Logan Bros., Amherst. While Mr. Tweedy never did any official listing I am told that he still breeds black and whites.

Our next venture with Holsteins was made about 1902 or 3 by Messrs W. M. Lea, W. J. Gibson and the late Mr. Morrow, North Lake, each importing animals from Nova Scotia.

My readers are all familiar with the activities and success attained by these breeders, although Mr. Morrow on account of having no others interested in pure bred Holsteins did not progress as rapidly as did Mr. Lea or Mr. Gibson.

With the advent of cheese and butter factories the breeding of Holsteins and Holstein grades became fairly general and a perusal of our exhibitions from 1902 to 1915 shows that there was quite a growth in holstein breeding.

Mr. Lea, Mr. Gibson, Mr. Nelson Orr, New Glasgow, Mr. Tweedy, Mr. Sandy Kennedy, Southport, Rev. Father MacAulay, then at Hope River, all were pioneers in Holstein breeding in this Province, and during this period quite a number of pure bred sires were placed with Farmers Clubs and Dairy Associations. These resulted in improved grade dairy stock but on account of a poor system of management many districts made little or no progress on account of changing breeds. For instance a pure bred Holstein or Ayrshire sire would be followed by a Jersey or Shorthorn or vice versa. This was a "get nowhere policy" and I am pleased to know that our farmers are getting away from it. To the Hon. Mr. Lea, Mr. Gibson Mr. Clark and a few others belongs the honour of introducing and fostering the breeding of black and whites on Prince Edward Island, which lead has been so well continued by Messrs J. W. Jones. C. J. Stewart, John Profitt and Son, H. D. Linkletter, H. J. Kennedy, Wilfred Bovyer, Colby Lewis and many others.

That good progress has been made is clearly shown by the remarks of Mr. Holtby who judged at Charlottetown this year, namely "that toppers here could hold their own at C.N.E. and the Royal" which infers that our showing was above the average.

Mr. George E. Brown, Margate, who has been so successful as a breeder and exhibitor of Silver Foxes, and whose strain is Dominion wide known, as mentioned before in the Guardian, has acquired property in the suburbs of Charlottetown and has constructed a forty pen ranch thereon. Mr. Brown expects to move in some time in November. He will be a very welcome addition to the city's population. Men of the stamp of Mr. Brown are what makes countries great.

In the September issue of The Fur Trade Journal of Canada appears an article on the breeding of "Supreme 99K," Reserve Champion at the Winnipeg Silver Fox Show held last December. Mr. P. J. Williams has made a very interesting story of "Supreme's" breeding, and also of the breeding of "Superb 31H," Reserve Champion at the Charlottetown Show in 1933, and also Grand Champion Male Fox of the 1932 and 1933 Charlottetown Shows. The point brought out by Mr. Williams is that in the breeding of both Foxes Bonnieview 65A figures prominently.

Mr. Williams' articles are very interesting and we hope that he will follow with more of them.

The recent Fur Auction at Montreal can be classed as successful because a great many furs were disposed of. However, the prices were somewhat lower than previous Auctions. In the case of poorer grades of Silver Fox there was about a 15 % decline; the better grades held pretty firm, the decline being smaller. The opinion was expressed that there would not have been decline had it not been for the big textile strike in the United States, which frightened many prospective fur buyers and they cancelled their trips to Montreal.

The Fall Auctions of London will have about 20% more skins offering than last season, due in a large measure to the Hitler policy in Germany, which does not, to say, the least, encourage the bringing in of outside goods. The Hun is endeavouring as much as possible to retain his gold at home. It must be tough on the ladies of Germany because they were excellent customers for Silver Fox.

The delegates from France to the Jacques Cartier celebration were good customers for Silver Fox in Montreal. It is said they will carry home with them over five hund-

(Continued on Page 12)

CONTENTED HERD OF AYRSHIRES !

Having been well fed we see this contented herd of Ayrshires enjoying a sun bath as they lie down to chew their cud. This herd is the property of B. J. MacDonald, Orwell Cove, the "snap" was made by Miss Estelle MacDonald and mailed to The Reid Studio, Moncton, for developing and printing. Mail your rolls to Reids and have the best snap published in The Guardian.

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NEWSY NOTES

BY AGRICOLA

SCHOOL OPENS (4)

We have left the newcomers awaiting attention for an "unconscionable time." When the master came in, at the tail of the procession, he dispersed them to temporary seats till such time as the roll was called. Going to his desk he called "All Stand!" Then striking the key note with a tuning fork, he led off the morning Hymn. A favorite in this connection was Keble's lovely hymn beginning with the words: "New every morning is the love. Our wakening and upraising prove," and to hear it sung by those fresh young English voices, to the grand old tune "Melcombe" was something to be remembered. I do not know whether the case was exceptional but the three schoolmasters who taught our National School in succession, were all good singers, well versed in Tonic Solfa, and they trained us well.

Then came the commad "Eyes closed." and in that manner we repeated the "Lord's Prayer" in unison; the master then read a short prayer—the third morning "collect" of the Anglican Church—to which the scholars responded with Amen, and our little opening ceremony was over for that day.

Occasionally a newcomer, anxious to curry favor, would report: "Please, sir, I saw so-and-so with his eyes open!" "Oh, how did you do that." the "maistor" would reply in such a deliciously confidential tone that an appreciative grin would overspread the countenances of all. Then the offender would be called out for a slap of the cane, and the informer would be asked if he knew of any reason why he shouldn't have a slap too? This in a tone of commendable gravity. The poor fellow would be only too glad to have the slap, rather than have the master poke fun at him.

Then the roll was called, and the attendance entered into registers much like those used now, with the addition that there were extra columns into which the weekly school fees were entered. It was a point of honor with the scholars, to be prompt with the "school-money" and only the very poorest got into arrears. Every Monday morning, as the name was called, each scholar came up to the desk, with his or her school money, saw it duly entered, and retired to make way for the next. When this ceremony was finished, the master, sitting behind his little stacks of pennies and halfpennies, resembled a croupier after a game of Rouge et Noir at Monte Carlo! The new comers were now given a brief examination to test their knowledge or mentality and were assigned to their various classes.

And what had the scholars been doing while all this went on? Well, not to waste time, a command had gone forth that each was to write out his reading lesson on his slate in his "best handwriting," and a boy, usually selected from "Standard Six" the highest class—was put as "monitor" to see that they kept to work. The monitor stood in the middle of the school, in front of the desks, with his arms folded over his slate. His glance roved up and down, and if he saw an idler, he gave an admonishing wave of his hand. If the idler took no notice, down went his name on the slate to be handed to the master when at last roll-call was finished. The slates with the reading lesson were passed expertly and quickly (from long practice) to the ends of the desks and adjudicated upon by the master. The idlers "got the cane."

There was a good deal of "caning" those days, and however hard to bear at the time, I never found an adult who did not consider that it did him good: that it was, in fact, just what he deserved. And a curious thing was that the "whalings" they receive as schoolboys seemed to instil a respect for the schoolmaster, even after the recipients had grown to manhood, and could have "licked" him with one hand! When one of our schoolmasters died, I heard a husky miner say: "Aye, poor man! Monny (many) a caning he gave me!" Again, if a boy (seldom a girl) got caned, he never told of it at home—a wise course, since he was liable to get a "clout" or two extra. Contrast that spirit with that of the present day, and we find one cause of the decay of parental authority. "My child can do no wrong" is the opinion of some parents, and woe betide the teacher who corrects young hopeful. In almost every community one finds such a "kicker" who has a chronic feud with the teacher and expresses his (or her) views freely before the children. This backing causes trouble at school, and "throws a monkey wrench into the wheels" of education. The children, taught to defy the teachers' authority, soon learn to apply the process to home affairs. And then we wonder what is the matter with the younger generation.

BIRDS OF P. E. ISLAND

Order Passeres (Continued)

611—Purple Martin. S.R. Common (1916) Becoming rare 1933—L.J. One record in 1932, at Borden. —R.W.T.

612—Cliff or Eave Swallow. S.R. Common (1916.) Rarer now.

613—Barn Swallow. S.R. Commonest Swallow now—L.J.

614—Tree or white-bellied Swallows. S.R. Commonest swallow. (1916.) Becoming rare 1933—L. J. When I first came to the Island (in 1910) these birds nested in thousands on the telephone wires in Fall. Now seldom seen.—B.H

616—Bank Swallow. S.R. Common (1916.) Becoming rare. 1933—L.J. Large colony at "Robinson's Island." (Rustico) in 1934.—B.H.

618—Bohemian Waxwing. W.V. Seen winter 1915-16 (1916.) No later dates available

619—Cedar Waxwing. "Cedar Bird." "Cherry Bird." S.R. Not uncommon (1916.) Observed at Pownal, June 13, 1932, and May 13, 1933.—M.J.

621—Northern Shrike or "Butcher Bird." W.V. Rare visitor (1916). Not uncommon in winters of 1932-3-4—L.J.

622—Loggerhead Shrike. S.R. Rare.—MacSwain (1916.) No later observations available.

624—Red-eyed Vireo. S.R. Common in N.S.—R.W.T.

629—Blue-headed Vireo. Solitary Vireo. S.R. Observed by Dwight (1916.)

636—Black-and-white Warbler S. R. Observed at Pownal, 1927.—M.J.

645—Nashville Warbler. S.R. at Tignish—Dwight '6.)

647—Tennessee Warbler. S.R. (1916.) No later data.

643—Parula Warbler. S.R. Reported by Dwight (1916.)

650—Cape May Warbler S.R. (1916.)

652—Yellow Warbler. S.R. Common—increasing.—J.F.S.

654—Black-throated Blue Warbler. S.R. Souris 1892—Dwight (1916.)

655—Myrtle Warbler. S.R.? Commonest Warbler (1916.) Common and increasing—J.F.S. Seen every year.—M.J.

657—Magnolia Warbler. S.R. Observed at Marshfield 1933.—L.J.

660—Bay-breasted Warbler. S.R. Observed 188—Macoun (1916.)

661—Black-poll Warbler. S.R. Seen at Pownal, May 31, 1922.—M.J.

662—Blackburnian Warbler S.R. (1916.)

667—Black-throated Green Warbler S.R. Common (1916.) No later records sent in.

671—Pine Warbler. S.R. (1916.) Very rare one record for N.S.—R.W.T.

GARDEN NOTES

Heredity in Beans. In 1926 I procured and planted some Windsor, or broad, beans, and they turned out a very mediocre lot, most of the pods having one or two beans in them. A few, however, had three seeds in a pod and these were saved and planted apart from the general sowing. These plants showed a tendency to grow "three in a pod," and this method of selection was carried on year after year. After five years the beans had elected that three in a pod was the proper number to produce, while one or two, of a more ambitious character, gave four to the pod. Last year there were eight pods of four seeds each, and these were saved, to make a short row this year. Today I gathered thirty-nine pods of four seeds each, the rest being "threes." Our climate is not so suitable for this vegetable, it being adapted more to a cool, damp atmosphere, so that it is not likely that the experiment can be carried further. In Britain the broad bean will give seven in the pod, and it may be remarked that the more seeds the easier they are to shell.

Heredity in tomatoes. The object of this experiment, commenced about twenty years ago, was to produce a tomato with three outstanding qualities: large clusters, of good shape, and above all, earliness of ripening. Year after year the seeds were sown in boxes in the house, and the plants were hardened off by putting the boxes outside in the daytime whenever the weather was favorable. This naturally kept them very small, and this year, when the plants were transferred to their permanent places in the garden, on June 6th, they were but two inches high. By August 27th we picked the first ripe tomato, and now there are tomatoes galore, the admiration of all who see them. They are trained to one stem, the proper way to get ripe tomatoes. Every year the first ripe fruit is kept for seed, and the cumulative effect of twenty year's selection has produced a strain that is outstanding for earliness and quality of fruit.

A twenty-five yard row of millet is ripening fast, and the first two heads were taken today. These may prove the precursors of an early strain. The hot dry weather is ripening the soy-beans too; soy beans produce short pods of one, two and sometimes three, seeds in a pod. They are getting the same selections as the broad beans, and I note that there is one pod with four seeds. However, just now, the object is to produce an early strain.

Aphids are unusually abundant on practically everything in the garden, due to the hot dry season. I went across to the turnip field to see what was doing, and found that the aphids were just getting a foothold. The turnips do not seem to have grown any this last fortnight. A good rain would help in both respects.

A curiosity in the front garden just now is the white Bryony (Bryonia dioica L.) the only native British member of the cucumber family. This plant, remarkable in many respects, will be treated of more fully in a future "Note."

HORSE MEMOIRS

THE WOODSIDE STABLES

(C. E. MacKenzie)

In former articles the Woodside horses were only mentioned, and recently a catalogue for the year 1887 has been handed the writer which gives a detailed account of breeding of the horses owned by this firm. In their own announcement they speak of the reputation of Island bred and Island owned horses. Among other horses mentioned are McInnis Pony and what we Islanders called Imported Messenger, purchased by the late Wm. Tuplin. Messenger S. best known sons were Dean Swift 2.36, and Messenger Boy 2.37 1-2. Mention is also made of Beacon imported by Dr. J. S. Jenkins, Upton Farm.

The first importation of the Woodside stables was the horse Sir William Wallace 2.27 1-2. This horse a son of Royal George who was sired by the noted Black Warrior.

Royal George in 1878 had no less than seven in the 30 list. Sir William being the second fastest of his get. Royal George Jr. having a mark of 2.26 1-2.

The following taken from an American paper 'Spirit of the Times" has this to say about Sir William Wallace. He met and defeated such horses as Hamilton's Unknown, 2.23, Barney Kelly 2.25 and Frank Mason 2.25, his winnings amounting to $4.575, in one season.

His stock also made good, such horses as Lady W. Smuggler W. and A. B. Wallace all race winners. Sir William Wallace was principally used in King's County where one may yet learn that some of the best and speediest horses raised in that county trace back to Sir William.

Principal No. 5629 standard bred under rules 6, 7, and 8 is described as a dark wine bay, foaled 1884 and bred by E. M. Phelan, Willow Hill Stock Farm, New York.

Principal's Sire was Hambletonian Prince, a son of Rysdyk Hambletonian. Both these horses were sires of note in their day, Rysdyk having sired forty 2.30 performers and his daughters produced forty three colts that entered the charmed circle and ninety nine sons sired four hundred and twenty four 2.30 performers. Through his dam Bay Fanny, who was sired by Abraham, a son of Daniel Lambert, he bred back to Ethen Allen and Vermont Black Hawk.

While Principal was not used very extensively as a stock horse his daughters made good brood mares and no doubt many present day speed prospects in Prince County can trace back to this horse. The writer remembers one son Graduate that if I mistake not made good in the show ring.

Another Woodside importation was Westlawn. This horse was a golden chestnut white star and both hind ankles white, standing fifteen hands and the following clipping taken from Cultivator, Sept. 4. 1886, gives a good description of this horse. "One of the recent importation to Prince Edward Island is the chestnut stallion Westlawn bought by B. L. Woodside, Summerside, and it is safe to say that no breeder in that section can show a richer combination of speed producing strains than those from which this wiry steel and whalebone sort of a fellow is bred. His sire Woodlawn was by Hero of Thorndale, he by Thorndale 2.22½, sire of Edwin Thorn 2.16 1-4 and other fast ones from Heroine, full sister to Volunteer and Sentinel, being from Rysdyk Hambletonian from the then famous Lady Patrick. Thorndale was the fastest son of Alexander's Abdallah and his dam was the world renowned Dolly, dam of Director 2.17 and the great Onward 2.25 1-4. Dolly was a daughter of Mambrino Chief, her dam being from Diamond and pacing stock. The dam of Woodlawn was the famous Ola Waterwitch by Pilot Jr. She was the dam of Mambrino Gift, the first stallion to trot in 2.20, also of Viking 2.20 1-2 and Bonnie Scotland 2.22 1-2, a wonderful record, as his sire was a thoroughbred runner.

The dam of Westlawn was Minnie West by Allie West 2.25, sire of the famous pacer Jewett, 2.14 and other fast ones. Allie West was a son of Almont. The dam of Minnie West was by Mambrino Patchen, out of Fanny Wright, the dam of Idol Girl 2.26 1-4.

Thus we note that Westlawn had a wonderful speed combination and although his service was limited produced such horses as Lawn Dominic and Banker and one of his daughters was the dam of Pattern Maker, all of which have helped to improve P.E.I. bred horses.

The other horse on the Woodside card was a shire named Young Royal Tour described as follows: Dark dappled bay 16 1-2 hands, weighing 1800 pounds, compactly built with good flat bone and great bodily substance. A good walker with splendid style.

Tom was eight years old when he came to this Province and had been shown at fifteen leading Canadian shows and he carried off first prize in every instance except one, a record only beaten by his sire who at fifteen British shows brought home fifteen first honors. Young Royal Tom, bred back to the noted Honest Tom, the sire of Barrister and by following his breeding one finds that his breeding is very much like that of Barrister, each having a dash of both Shire and Clyde. Young Royal Tom was a real draught horse of his day. He was used more extensively in Kings County where many good drafters of today may be traced back to him. This horse developed a vicious temper and at one time almost killed his keeper who in an unguarded moment got too near Tom's head. If I mistake not the occurrance happened at New Perth in the stables of William Cain, Esq.

Egg Laying Contest

Report of the Prince Edward Island Egg Laying Contest for the Week Ending September 11, 1934.

Standing	No. of Pen	Owner's Name	Total Points
1.	9.	William Sansom	2278.8
2.	2.	Mrs. J. F. Easton	2209.8
3.	7.	Mrs. J. D. McFarlane	2199.2
4	1.	Mrs. Roland Easter	2175.6
5.	8.	Exp. St'n Ch'town	2154.3
6.	11.	Exp. St'n Ch'town	1945.2
7.	3.	Mrs. J. H. McPhail	1928.2
8	12.	Exp St'n Ch'town	1831.0
9.	10.	Wm. Robert Brown	1822.4
10	6.	Dr. J. R. Cunningham	1670.0
12.	5.	S. R. Pendleton	1502.2

Weekly production 45.5 %.

Leading Pens for the Week

Pens	Eggs	Points
2	42	48.8
7	42	47.7
10	41	44.1
6	36	38.6
8	35	38.6

Leading Hens to Date

Pen	Hen	Eggs	Points
1	9	233	274.9
9	7	239	274.5
8	1	237	272.4
9	4	233	269.9
7	1	231	267.4

F. A. Driscoll, Manager of Contest. Dr. J. A. Clark, Superintendent.

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Employee—"Yes, and business success is a helpful factor in personal appearance."

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