

Many New Features In 1953 Chevrolet

Expanded to include a third series of cars, and boasting more significant advances than ever incorporated in a model in the low-price field, the widely discussed new Chevrolets made their first public appearance at dealer showrooms yesterday.

Back Stretch

Continued from page 6

2.18 4/5 at Truro, July 21st. He is still a 30 class pacer and will be worth watching.

"I heard today that Billy McKay of Newcastle had bought Chillo Patch, a five-year-old-green pacer mare from Mr. M. A. of Campbellton. I saw this mare last fall and she can really turn it on.

Draw For Mixed Curling At Local Club

Following is the draw for mixed curling tonight at the Charlottetown Curling Club:

6:30 P. M. Ice 1—D. Stewart, T. Gillies, L. Duchemin, J. Hellors, skip; vs. F. Cameron, E. J. Sutherland, E. Rayner, K. Anderson skip.

8 P. M. Ice 1—M. Robin, J. Taylor, M. McNeill, C. Gallant, skip; vs. M. Worth, C. A. Tait, A. Hoyt, W. Worth, skip.

9:30 P. M. Ice 1—P. Simmonds, R. MacEachern, J. Simmonds, P. Burden skip; vs. A. MacEachern, P. Henry, G. Stewart, D. MacDonald skip.

York Rifle Club Shoot Following are the results of the York Rifle Club Shoot:

Table with names and scores for York Rifle Club Shoot. Includes names like W. L. Crockett, H. F. Vessey, D. K. Swan, M. Ling, Louis Vessey, P. Proud, E. Watts, A. J. Cluney, R. A. Vessey, Lloyd Vessey, J. Andrews, A. Brown, H. Watts, H. Andrews, H. Buell, J. Nicholson, Mrs. A. Swar, Mrs. W. E. Hardy, Leigh Vessey, I. C. Lewis, D. Watts, Miss C. Proud, F. Watts, S. Vessey, M. Murray, Miss C. Wood, O. MacDonald, N. Brown, Mrs. R. A. Vessey, Mrs. N. Richards, C. Watts, L. Lewis, A. Swan, Mrs. R. Murray, B. MacDonald, D. Crockett, B. Ling, L. Watts.

Some years ago at the Harrisburg auction Charles Horton of Murray River, bought the handsome stallion Colby Hanover 3, 200 1/2 but later sold him to Leo McNamara of Two Gais Farm. A recent advertisement has the following: "Colby Hanover had 40 starters the past season and 95 per cent were money winners, 70 per cent race winners. These were from three small crops of foals. He has placed six in the 2.05 list and gives every indication of being a great sire."

A. L. Derby, who was one of Joe O'Brien's most valued patrons and whom Joe regretted very much parting with, has placed his nine horses in the stable of A. J. Jones of Pinehurst, N. C. Among them is Great Colby 3, 204 4/5, that Joe gave that record to last season.

HIGHEST LIGHTHOUSE The highest light maintained by the United States Coast Guard is on top of Leihua, Hawaiian Islands, 709 feet above sea level.

Golden Broom, the pacer that Joe O'Brien raced for several years for A. L. Derby, Wichita, Kansas, and gave him a record of 2.00 3/8 has been sold to Slivka & Son, Galtway Farm, Mount Vernon, Ill. and has been placed in the stud. He is exceptionally well bred, being sired by Nibble Hanover 1.58 1/2 and his dam is Nedra Volo by Volcano, N. C. Among them is Time, the dam of Good Time 1.57 3/8, the largest money winning survival of the kits born. It appears that it is just as bad to feed too rich a diet in January, February and March as it is to feed too poor a diet. Where too rich a diet is fed, the females have trouble whelping and litters are small or are lost entirely. Where too poor a diet is fed, the kits will be born but will not survive or will be stunted. If a herd of large mink is desired, the rancher must be blind to the attractiveness of extremely nice but small kits.

Still In Full Swing

JANUARY SALE CONTINUES

25% off -- OVERCOATS-SUITS-PANTS--25% off

Station Wagon Coats REG. 38.00 24.75

Entire Stock CLOTH JACKETS 33 1/3% off

Sanforized Dress Shirts Reg. 4.95 Quality .. 2.95

HENDERSON & CUDMORE WHERE QUALITY IS SURE

Hunter's Corner

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and later a better type black powder shell, the New Club. The first shell I shot with the new type powder was a small green shell loaded with "Balsite Smokeless Powder". The following year an English shell, loaded with smokeless powder, the Kynock, came on the market followed by the Sovereign. I believe the latter cartridge was a U. S. product. These shells were merely "squib" loads compared with the present day Imperial, Super-X or Maxum.

It was during this period when Wisner's Dam, a favourite shooting and fishing spot of father's, was leased by a group of Charlottetown hunters and the late J. H. King from Mohamud, Mass. I began to visit the Province every summer to shoot black bellied and Golden plover. I remember him talking the situation, as he saw it, over in my presence and the conclusion he reached in short: if we are to be assured in future of good hunting and fishing it was up to us to create our own.

The waste gate was the cause of considerable trouble. On two occasions it went out and a lot of sweat and energy was expended in its repair. A council of war was held and it was decided to dispense with the waste gate and build a solid earth embankment across the stream, diverting the overflow through a man-made channel leading off from the side of the dam. I am not just sure who came up with the by-pass idea but it was a toss up between the boss and the writer.

This past summer I took our agricultural engineer over the site and showed him the old by-pass that was built over 40 years ago. Methinks this was the original by-pass dam built in the 'Provinc'. Most certainly the dam at Lot 40 does not qualify for this honour. The dam, including the purchase price of the land, cost well over one thousand dollars and this was considered a lot of money in those days. He never regretted the outlay for the sport he enjoyed with trout alone, apart from hunting

-NEWSY NOTES-

By J. A. Clark, D.Sc.

EXHIBITING CEREALS

Now that the 1952 exhibitions and fairs are all over, it might be well to examine some of the results and awards with the idea of helping exhibitors to win higher placings in next season's success should be made well in advance of any spring work. With competition such as existed in 1952, it is essential that a variety of grain be selected as foundation stock that is adapted to the climate and soil of the farm on which it is grown.

What The 1952 World Wheat Champion at the Royal Winter Fair was Ronald Leonhardt of Drumheller, Alberta.

He chose Marquis wheat because he believes its colour is best for show purposes, and because Marquis has always done well and been a heavy producer in the Drumheller area. Many international exhibitors have shown Reward in the past because of its colour and uniformity, to win championships; but Ronald is a Marquis Wheat enthusiast. He is a member of the 4H Club, and gave great credit to the leadership of the agricultural representatives and others who helped the members of their club; mentioning that three members of their 4H Clubs won the wheat championship at the Royal as follows: Ricky Sharp, Drumheller, in 1950; Howard Roepel, Rockyford, in 1951; and Ronald Leonhardt of Drumheller in 1952.

On his father's farm they grew 200 acres of wheat in 1952; Marquis, Thatcher and Redman. His own and trapping, was well worth the effort and expense.

At the start of the venture many of his neighbors voiced the opinion that he had more money than brains but changed their minds later on. They quit trying to figure him out after he imported beaver and set them to work building dams for him. All he had to do was sit back in the shade and relax. The beaver did the work and the planning. They built a string of six large dams along a two mile stretch and for years half the black ducks in Queen's County patronized them. At half tide the ducks began to leave Pownal and Alexandra Boys for the beaver dams. Some days the flight was so heavy it resembled a smoke smudge on the horizon. One knew without being told that one was approaching a beaver dam... the quacking of the ducks sounded like a barnyard.

No one will deny that the prophesy of 47 years ago came true... leasing is rampant, non-resident hunters invade us in force and hunting pressure reaches a new high with each passing season. Who says that the old timers didn't know their stuff!

three-acre plot of Marquis yielded over 50 bushels to the acre. Drumheller has a gumbo soil, where dust storms are unknown, and this year moisture conditions were ideal. He seeded the wheat April 26, and harvested September 2nd. He described the harvesting and preparation of his exhibit as follows: "After it had been in swath for a little while, I gathered and tied forty bundles by hand. I brought the bundles indoors, and after a while threshed them out by hand. I got about forty pounds of wheat out of the fourteen bundles. I wanted to get two 18 lb. samples — one for Toronto and one for Chicago, but realized I had drawn it up pretty close. I knew I had prepared but I wasn't sure I had good wheat, the sample to best advantage."

He entered an exhibit at the Drumheller Junior Seed Fair, where it was placed second to Ricky Sharp's exhibit, and this, instead of discouraging him, helped him win the World's Championship at the Royal. To quote again: "After the Drumheller show, where I looked at all the samples, I knew I could do better so I took my sample home and went to work on it again. I kept looking for cracked kernels and those off colour. Every time I'd pick out one, I'd substitute a better one. It was hard and tiresome work. When I decided I couldn't improve upon it, I sacked it up and sent it on."

Barley The 1952 Maritime barley championship was won by Mr. B. B. Jones, Bunbury, P.E.I. His Charlottetown No. 80 was also first in Class No. 703, Barley — 2 row Registered. Col. Fred I. Andrew of Charlottetown was third, and he and all the other nine placings in the class, from New Brunswick, showed Charlottetown No. 80 barley.

In Class 709, Barley Commercial, there were twenty-one entries, and all were Charlottetown No. 80. Mr. W. Ballantyne, R.R.1, New Glasgow, N.S., was first, and Mr. Lawrence Yeo of Lot 16, P.E. Island, was fourth. This is more or less a repetition of what has taken place at all Maritime shows for years in the 2-row barley classes. Charlottetown No. 80 has been an outstanding winner.

The Director of Field Husbandry Services, Mr. E. M. Taylor, arranged for New Brunswick barley exhibits at the 1952 Royal, and Chicago. He recently wrote concerning the showing made by these exhibits of Charlottetown No. 80 at Chicago and the 1952 Royal as follows:

"I have just received details of our awards in the 2 rowed barley class at the International Hay and Grain Show, Chicago. Our entry was shown in Region 1 which covers all of Canada and that part of the United States bordering on the Canadian border. We got 3rd, 4th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th and 14th prizes in this class. The first prize in this class was the champion lot of barley for the show so we were not too far below the champion."

At the Royal Winter Fair in the class for 2-row barley which is an international class we got 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th and 21st prizes. While we did not get too near to the top here our showing is at least consistent. We also had an exhibit at Amherst at you have probably seen the results of that. We got beaten by an exhibit of 2-row barley from Prince Edward Island.

He overlooked that one of their men, Mr. Richard H. Pratt, Newbury Junction, N.B., won first in the open class for 2-rowed barley at the open class, and that in the International class out of 23 entries of 2-rowed barley, 14 were Charlottetown 80, and most of these were from Carleton County, N.B. It was the first time that Maritime exhibits had been entered in that class, and a barley expert stated: "Had Maritime weather conditions been more ideal in 1952, these exhibits would have placed much higher."

The judges at the Royal said that the exhibits of Charlottetown No. 80 from New Brunswick, because of their uniformity and plumpness, merited a higher placing, but had to be placed lower because of weather discoloration.

The writer remembers that an was nearly always first whenever exhibitor from York, P.E. Island he entered an exhibit of 2-rowed barley. He took much greater precaution with the grain for his exhibit on account of our climatic harvesting conditions, than Mr. Ronald Leonhardt did with his champion Marquis wheat. He carefully selected his seed and prepared a first class seed bed when conditions were right. He removed all poor type plants and competing weeds during the summer. He let the grain mature well before cutting, and once cut and stooked, it was either covered with canvas in the field or taken into the barn, so that neither dew nor rain was ever allowed a chance to discolor it. When the weather was favourable, he put it out through the day, in the sun. He used leather gloves to rub off the awns and polish the seed for his exhibit, and took the necessary time and used his skill to handpick his barley, so that he won over superior varieties.

TIMELY NOTES ON TOPICS CONNECTED WITH Silver Fox and Mink Farming

Somewhat we missed chronicling the death of Harry J. LaDue, editor of the American Fur Breeder, which occurred while on a train to Salt Lake City where he was to help judge the Utah Mink Show. Years ago when fox farming was its heyday Harry's American Fur Breeder was one of the best publications then issued. He had continued it since taking up mink where fox left off. He was a clever writer, a very observing type of man who could fit himself in as a judge of fox or mink nicely and wherever he went made a good impression because of his urbanity, ready wit and friendliness. He did a lot for fur farming in the United States and left a host of friends to mourn his passing.

Last Thursday, January 8th, was arrival day for mink at "the show of shows" — the International Mink Show, Milwaukee, Wis. Friday, Jan. 9th was judging and mixing party day, Saturday, judging and banquet day, Sunday, Jan. 11th awarding of prizes and sale of prize-winning mink. The show headquarters is at the Schroeder Hotel, Milwaukee, and is billed as the biggest and best ever held in the United States. A great deal of money is being made and a great deal of enthusiasm and no doubt it will live up to expectations.

Andrew Sturgeon has written a very sensible article in the U.S. Fur Rancher for December. This is in part... Any rancher who has ever tried to produce large and prolific mink knows how discouraging a job it can be and that theories have a strange habit of not working but in actual practice. From actual experience over the last fifteen years we have come to the conclusion that while large mink can be made somewhat larger eventually some loss of growth comes into affect and no amount of feed or care or selective breeding seems to help beyond that point. However, the average rancher is more concerned with making his small mink larger than he is with making his large mink larger and this article is written on that basis.

Size in mink is controlled to some extent by the quality of the food. It is controlled to a greater extent by the availability of the food and it is controlled to the greatest extent by the natural inheritance of the mink. Any good average feed will grow large mink but I know of no one mink feed that will do the trick. When kits are about three weeks old they begin crawling around the nest and will crawl around the pen looking for food. If the food is placed in a shallow pan on a board on the floor of the pen it is available to the kits when they want it and they are not dependent on the mother to place it within their reach.

When the entrance to the nest box is more than three inches above the bottom of the pen the kits cannot get in and out under their own power and the extra food they are looking for is not available to them. Kits are apt to be most retarded or stunted between the ages of three weeks and six weeks. Such a loss in growth cannot be made up later. Average food should be

fed twice daily from the birth of the kits until they are almost full grown.

The natural inheritance of the mink for size is to me at least by far the most important factor. Determining this factor is a job that really starts when the kits are born. When the kits are first counted and examined it will be found that certain litters are not fat and contented. This fact should be noted in the records and the mothers and litters put on the list of pickers or probable pickers. Again when the kits are being weaned, mothers that did not maintain a good weight should be noted in the records. Later it will be found that certain litters are consistently being overfed and usually this is an indication that either something is wrong with the litter or the kits are smaller than the average. So far the work done has been elimination of weaklings and problem mink, leaving the strongest but not necessarily the largest mink from which breeders can be picked.

The next problem is separating the naturally small mink from the naturally large mink and then picking breeders from the naturally large mink. Usually the choice of males is limited to the best 5 per cent of the kit males and the choice is not too difficult. However, the best 25 per cent of the kit females may be required and it usually develops into the problem of how much quality can be sacrificed for size. Usually if a female is not quite top in quality but is really large it is kept in preference to a female of better quality but smaller size, on the belief that when bred to a top male some of the kits will be outstanding in size and quality. It has been our belief that if nothing more is done to obtain size than the one fact of pelling the smallest of 50 per cent of each year's crop the herd will in a few years be considerably above average in size.

Mink seem to fall into two general classes as far as natural inheritance is concerned. One class maintains a fairly consistent average of production in captivity and the other shows a small but consistent decrease in productivity. In the first class productivity can be built up by picking breeders consistently from litters of five to eight. It would seem that picking breeders from larger litters would be an advantage. However, experience has shown that this is seldom the case, probably due to the fact that the mother did not have enough milk for the larger litter and that each kit in the litter missed something. Certain classes of mink such as Aleutians and Sapphires fall into the second class and while the same procedure as outlined for the first type will help it does not insure productivity. Personally we have come to the conclusion that consistent outcrossing is absolutely necessary here and that this outcrossing should be made to prolific darks, platinum, or whatever the basic stock originally was and be carried on each and every year.

Feed is naturally an important factor in productivity and in the



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