

Flour and Feed

Now arriving our early winter's supply of Flour in the following well known brands—

BEAVER PURITY QUEEN CITY ROBIN HOOD

REGAL AND ROYAL HOUSEHOLD (In bags and barrels)

Also the Following Feeds

BRAN, SHORTS, WHITE MIDDINGS, OIL CAKE MEAL, SCHUMACHER FEED, SUGAR BEET PULP, CORNMEAL, CRACKED CORN, FEED WHEAT.

Union Dairy Feed

ROLLED OATS OATMEAL

All of which we are selling at lowest prices

Wholesale & Retail

Specially close prices to dairymen and Farmers' Clubs on Flour in 5 bbl. lots and Feed in ton lots.

Don't fail to get our prices before putting in your winter's supply.

A. HORNE & CO.

NEWSY FARM NOTES

By Agricola

HALLOWE'EN

Hallowe'en will soon be with us and, in all probability, will be signalled by customs "more honored in the breach than the observance," though of late years there has been more sanity displayed on the occasion. Years ago there was much wanton destruction, even to the burning of necessary implements, indulged in, but happily such actions would now be severely censured, if nothing worse happened to the perpetrators. I have listened to a "reverend grand-sire" as he beguiled the long night by relating the almost incredible tricks he had played in his younger days on this festival; and as encouragement to laxity or defiance of the law (I reflected) such recitals are much to be blamed. All such examples have their influence and it was small wonder that the little audience strove to out-do the deeds of yore. But a better day is dawning and the energy that once was spent in destructiveness and annoyance, is now employed in the happier round of parties, games, and the like.

Hallowe'en, is, theologically speaking, the vigil of Hallowe'en, or All Saints' Day, a festival observed by both the Roman and the Anglican Churches, though as with some other festivals, its observance antedates both, and has been handed down from pagan times. Formerly the essential part of its ritual was the kindling of a bonfire by each household; this was sometimes called the Beltane fire, from the Celtic Bel or Bell (Baal), the god of light, and tin or teine, meaning fire, but Beltane fires proper were kindled about the first of May. Such fires were common to all primitive Celtic races, and to leap through them ensured health and prosperity in the coming year; and it is interesting to note that the custom survived in the Highlands of Scotland as late as the year 1800. The idea that evil spirits walked the earth on Hallowe'en, indulging in malignant tricks, is especially ancient, and afforded cover in later days under which their human counterparts played silly or malicious pranks, to the general annoyance of their neighbors.

sol; harsh or "run-out" soils are so because of their deficiency in humus. The history of worn-out soils may be traced to their having been tropped continuously with crops which leave but little organic residue—such as oats or potatoes—and having received only small amounts of manure, or none.

A compost heap is a very valuable and economic way of producing manure by the utilizing of the vegetable and animal refuse found on every farm particularly at this season. The practice of burning the refuse is a wasteful one, and should only take place when the material is known to contain the germs of plant diseases or the eggs of injurious insects. Potato tops, waste straw cleanings from the barnyard, dead leaves, garden refuse, kitchen waste, wood ashes, seaweed, and many other forms of vegetable matter as well as animal offal, may be spread in layers, with the admixture of a little manure as a "starter." When the heap is four or five feet high, top off with six inches of good soil or muck. In dry seasons such a heap must be kept moist so that fermentation may go on properly. The heap should be square, with a flat top.

REQUIREMENTS FOR GOOD POTATOE STORAGE

Owing to the fact that a large percentage of the potato crop in the important potato growing areas of Canada is usually kept in storage for several months, the amount of profit from these potatoes depends largely on the degree of shrinkage which takes place under such conditions. Experiments, conducted by the Dominion Department of Agriculture show that the shrinkage in potatoes occurring while in storage, can be greatly reduced, if correct storage practices are adhered to.

The following requirements are essential for the best storage of a perishable crop like the potato. All tubers placed in storage should be mature, healthy as free from moisture on their surfaces, dirt, and mechanical injury as possible. Even the storage of a small percentage of disease or field-frosted potatoes endangers all of the healthy stock, regardless of how well storage conditions are maintained. It is practically impossible to keep large quantities of potatoes in good condition for prolonged periods unless the proper type of storage house is used. Pamphlet No. 10 published by the Dominion Department of Agriculture fully explains the requirements for a proper type of storage house. The time of storage may be divided into the early, middle and late periods. The early and late are the most critical periods. The early storage period usually includes the first six weeks, during which time the potato is active and gives off large quantities of heat and moisture. Successful storage during this period consists in properly ventilating the building in order to carry off the heat and moisture generated, and in getting the stock into a dormant state. Proper ventilation during this period will also prevent the development of rot which usually set in at this time. During the middle storage period which includes, in general, the winter months, the potato is dormant and requires little attention, except taking precautions to prevent frosting. The temperature should be approximately 38° Fahrenheit. The late storage period involves the passing of the tubers from a resting state into the active state of growth. In order to prevent growth or sprouting the temperature must be kept as low as possible without danger of freezing. A temperature from 35°-Fahrenheit to 38° Fahrenheit is desirable during the later period of storage.

THE FANNING MILL

This useful piece of machinery is usually neglected till just before the rush and hurry of seeding time, and after a good part of the grain has been fed or sold. Now the function of the fanning mill is to select the plump, well-matured and disease-free seed grain, as well as to clean out weed seeds and extraneous matter, and this should be attended to immediately the ploughing and threshing are done and before much of the grain is consumed. To have a good stand of grain only the best seed must be used and the farmer who will take the trouble to run his grain through the mill three times instead of the customary once, will have a more uniform germination and a higher yield. The first fanning removes chaff, dirt, and light kernels, and the others will grade the seed till it is of the highest quality. The increased yield will repay the extra trouble.

The light grains which the fanning mill rejects are immature either through frost or drought, but more frequently because they were prevented from filling out by the presence of some disease. They are germ carriers, and it is these which the continued use of the fanning mill removes and thus protects the future crop.

MORE ABOUT MANURE

We see the leaves dropping from the trees, but few reflect that this is nature's way of returning to the earth something of what was taken from it in the growing of the leafy mantle. They decay, year after year, and in this manner produce a rich and fertile soil. It is precisely this humus or decaying organic matter which gives the loamy quality to a

Dissatisfaction

(C. E. MacKenzie)

We are again nearing the final gathering in of another bountiful crop, and it is not a strange fact that we meet so many grumbling farmers. I do not mean that all the grumblers and grouchers belong to the farming profession, but being a farmer one meets more of his own profession than one would of other walks in life and what may be written in this article will be applicable to that brand of beings in whatever walk of life they appear. This grumbler is nearly always finding fault with the weather. Poor old weather! what a host of sins are laid at your gate. What an excellent peg you make on which to hang the blame of our shortcomings! It is always too hot or too cold, too wet or too dry. If the heads of our grain are heavy, the straw is too short. If the weather is good for haying or harvesting it is bad for potatoes roots etc.

But we seldom meet one of these men who will admit that the fault is his own. True, we as farmers, are very much at the mercy of the weather and should lay our plans accordingly. Crops should be so varied that no matter how the season turns out it will suit one or the other, and then "come wet, come fine," we shall have reason to smile.

But even in the best of seasons the grumbler is still to the fore. "Yes!" he will say, "it has been a good season but I've been unfortunate of a man I met when I first started farming. He could not read that he had lost three in as many months and about this time he secured a man who had no previous farm training but when the next heifer calf arrived, he decided to try his hand with the result that the calf lived and thrived, but this farmer kept the calf tied beside the mother and one day it got across to the other side of the stall when the mother was lying down and when the mother got up the calf was choked to death and the owner said, "how unfortunate I am," "just my luck," not taking any of the blame for careless methods. Still another way of grumbling is to have obligations come due when the market is glutted and being forced to sell at a low price. "My luck again."

Why don't these grumblers give themselves a mental shake up and own where they are wrong. How different it would be to hear one say, "I know that crop of grain is poor but it is my own fault as I was short of seed and left purchasing until all the good grain was sold and had to take poor seed."

Now what the grumbling farmer wants is to turn himself into a discontented farmer and set himself to right the matter. I mean by a discontented farmer, the one who gets rid of his poor fences, repairs his buildings and improves his stock, one who goes in for better seed, fertilizers and more up to date methods. This sort of discontent goes to improve the farm, and finally leads to the lopping off of the first syllable and turns that word discontent into "content," when after taking this mental right about face he finds that looking at the situation from that brighter side makes the work so much the easier and the results so much better. Then let those of us that have hitherto looked at our profession from this darker angle, wake up, stop blaming the weather and luck for our own neglect and then in that brighter atmosphere, see ourselves and our profession as we should. Boost our business and it will mean success.

An Attic

Salt-Shaker

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 13

"The day of all-around man has passed for dwellers in the Power Age," declares Mr. Chase, in "Men and Machines." Chastening, to be sure.

An anecdote related by Vereker Hamilton—brother of General Sir Ian Hamilton—in "Things That Happened," tells how in 1888, he received a letter from his brother Ian, then soldiering in India, saying that he had seen a good deal of a young fellow called Rudyard Kipling, who had a pretty talent for writing and was anxious to get something published. "Ian went on to say that he had advised the budding author to send whatever MS he might select to me," says Vereker. Soon the MS of a story arrived and it was shown to Andrew Lang who promised to read it. Lang quickly returned it with a very strong letter of condemnation. His remarks were not at all suggestive that a literary career would be an appropriate or promising one for the young author.

Then Vereker Hamilton sent the MS. to William Sharp. He returned it with "even more ferocious criticisms" than had been expressed by Lang, and wound up his letter by saying that he had a curiously distinct fair that the writer of the MS. would go mad before he reached the age of 30. The MS. continued its travels and after being regularly rejected was finally returned to Kipling in India.

For a few years Vereker Hamilton heard nothing more about the MS. Then suddenly it appeared again—this time in the full light of publicity, for it formed one of several short stories in a volume which had instant success. The original story had not been altered but it had been given a new title—"The Mark of the Beast."

Did you know that April 29, 1902, was a historical moment? Exactly 1,000,000,000 minutes had passed since the beginning of the Christian Era. Precisely one billion minutes, insists A. E. Kober in "Star Turns," a captivating book about the circus and stage.

All the calculations can be found in the London papers of April 29 and 30, 1902, says Kober. They occupy several columns and are by no means easy. There is the complication with the Julian and the Gregorian calendars, and a hundred other leaps and changes have to be taken into account. Yet the man who was first to think of this calculation made it in his head in a quarter of an hour. He was a "lightning calculator" of the vaudeville stage.

\$15,000.00 in prizes

Horse Show
The finest pedigreed stock in the East will be present as part of the big live stock exhibit.

Tug of War
The battle for the Maritime Championship will excite contests.

Vaudeville
The biggest card of vaudeville acts of all time. Something stirring every second—come along!

Special Railway Fares

Maritime Mid-Winter Fair

Amherst Nov. 9th-14th incl.

LIVE HOGS

We Will Receive Live Hogs at Our Plant Tuesdays and Fridays Until Noon.

DAVIS & FRASER

10-19-11.

Now is the Time!

BEGIN NOW to plan on freedom from heating cares next winter.

A Fawcett Jubilee Circulator or Parlor furnace; is undoubtedly worth investigation with utmost economy.

Thousands of satisfied users of Fawcett heating qualities will tell you of their excellent attractive appearance and to see one in operation is to want one.

If your dealer doesn't carry Fawcett Circulators, write direct

GENUINE RADIOTRONS AT ALL DEALERS



no air leaks that's why they last longer

Westinghouse TUBES IN EVERY SOCKET

Sold by J. A. GESNER, Great George Street, The Radio Shop

THE ROGERS HARDWARE COMPANY, LIMITED, Distributors.

ISLAND RADIO CO. 143 Great George Street Westinghouse Radiotrons Distributors

POTATOES WANTED

ann mixed care Vegetables. Wire collect quantity and price.

J. B. FODEY, Regina, Sask.

ENAMEL AND HEATING PRODUCTS LIMITED

CHARLES FAWCETT LTD. SACKVILLE, N.B. — AMHERST FOUNDRY CO. LTD. AMHERST, N.S.

SACKVILLE, N.B. — MONTREAL — WINNIPEG — VANCOUVER.

Dealers for Charlottetown, P. E. I. Bethune Hardware Co. Ltd. and S. Kennedy

SPINNING & WEAVING

Articles intending to have Spinning and Weaving done must have wool at the Mill by November

Wm. LANDRIGAN, Souris.
10-15-17-19-22-24-26-29.

LAMBS

We will be buying Lambs at Dundas Corner, on Monday, October 28th and at St. Peters on Tuesday, October 29th, paying highest prices.

C. E. Pratt & Son

ST. PETERS
9446-10-25-21.

EYES TESTED AND GLASSES FITTED

E. W. TAYLOR
J. S. TAYLOR
Optometrists
143 Richmond Street

POTATOES AND TURNIPS

We will be buying every day at our house Hogan's Wharf, highest prices for good stock. Accommodated for Boat loads.

J. LESTER DOUGLAS, Charlottetown, P. E. Island, Phones 798 and 938.
9-19-1mo.

BULBS BULBS

We have just received and opened our Annual FALL SHIPMENT of DUTCH BULBS direct from HOLLAND. A very carefully selected stock of first SIZE BULBS, which we offer at lowest prices in any quantity.

HYACINTHS (Double and Single) beautiful colors.

TULIPS (Double and Single) a splendid selection.

DARWIN TULIPS (Tall) extra choice colors.

NARCISSUS, CROCUS, FREESIA, DAFFODILS, etc., etc. We pay postage on all BULB ORDERS BY MAIL. Send for our price list.

PLANT fall BULBS during OCTOBER and NOVEMBER.

ORDER EARLY while the selection is good.

Professional Cards

Mark R. McGuigan, B. A. BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, ETC. MONEY TO LOAN Cameron Block, Charlottetown, P. E. I.

BELL & MATHIESON R. R. BELL D. L. MATHIESON, LL. B. Barristers, Solicitors, Etc. Money to Loan. Offices—Charlottetown and Montague

McLeod & Bentley J. A. BENTLEY W. E. BENTLEY, K. C. Barrister and Attorney-at-Law Office: 180 Richmond Street MONEY TO LOAN Charlottetown, P. E. I.

McDonald & McPhee B. A. J. A. McDONALD, H. F. MCPHEE BARRISTERS, ATTORNEYS, ETC. MONEY TO LOAN Rley Building Charlottetown

Stewart & Lowther J. D. STEWART, K. C. N. W. LOWTHER BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, ETC. 84 Great George Street MONEY TO LOAN

Dr. D. T. Waye DENTAL SURGEON 130 Richmond Street Charlottetown, P. E. I. Office Hours Phone 543 9 A. M. to 1 P. M. 2 P. M. to 5 P. M.

Carter & Co. Limited

"CHEMICALS FERTILIZERS"

Farmers—THE AMERICAN GOVERNMENT IS IMPOSING NEW TAXES AGAIN ON YOUR PRODUCTS FOR SALE IN THE U.S.A., SO WHY IN RETURN DO YOU BUY AMERICAN PRODUCTS

WE CAN FURNISH YOU WITH ALL YOUR MIXED OR STRAIGHT CHEMICALS FERTILIZERS YOU NEED RIGHT IN CANADA WITH ALL CHEMICALS COMING FROM WITHIN THE BRITISH EMPIRE EXCEPTING THE POTASH AS USUAL.

WE CAN FURNISH YOU ALL YOUR MIXED FERTILIZERS READY MIXED AT THE SAME PRICE AS THEY WOULD COST YOU TO MIX THEM YOURSELF, WHICH SHOULD INSURE YOU OF BETTER RESULTS EVEN IF IT WAS JUST FOR THE MIXING BEING MORE EVEN WHEN DONE BY MACHINERIES THAN BY HAND.

WE ARE THE OLDEST MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS OF CHEMICALS FERTILIZERS IN THE EASTERN CANADA, AND HAVE ALL THE CHEMICALS YOU MAY NEED.

WE CAN FURNISH YOU WITH REFERENCES ALL OVFR EASTFRN CANADA, WHERE OUR FERTILIZERS HAVE BEEN TRIED.

"INTERNATIONAL FERTILIZERS" TANGUAY LIMITED—OFFICES 111 PETER STREET, QUEBEC.