

FOR FARMERS, STOCK BREEDERS AND GARDENERS

Notice to Fox Ranchers

We are holding another auction sale on Dec. 20th in Summerside. Send your pelts to us, realize full market value on them, where you can see them sold, where there will be competitive bidding by buyers from England, France and Germany and other countries. All skins are fully covered by insurance while in our warehouse.

Rayner Fur Sales, Regd., SUMMERSIDE

6993-12-9-21

Quality Important

In view of the renewed interest in the sale of farm products in the Old Country market as the natural sequence to the Imperial Economic Conference of 1932, there should be special interest in a letter received by a well-known Canadian farmer in Bromo County, Quebec, as far back as March 2, 1899. This farmer forwarded his letter to F. C. Elford, Dominion Poultry Husbandman, in the thought that it might serve as a timely reminder to the value of quality in the export product. It reads as follows:

"A. P. Hillhouse, Esq., Bondville, Bromo County, Quebec, Canada. Dear Sir— Through the 'Family Herald and Weekly Star' of December 27th, 1899, I find that you fed and packed the chickens that I received and sold on behalf of your Department of Agriculture, of which J. W. Robertson, Esq., is the worthy Commissioner.

The whole transaction was so completely successful and satisfactory in every particular that I am loath to let time pass without venturing to enquire as to your intentions as regards the export to England of your fattened poultry. Being the first to handle your stock I would hope to continue to do so; being sure that no one in England could offer you the same facilities, service and interest as I can command.

Anticipating, therefore, that you will be inclined to favour me with your consignments I take this early opportunity of encouraging you to extensive operations in poultry for the coming season. You need have no fear as to the ultimate results. Only turn your poultry out in the same order and condition as you did the experimental lot and I will see that profits will accrue. I am confident that I can create a large trade for Canadian poultry if I am able to secure responsible and reliable feeders and packers, like yourself. The business will need co-operation of a willing and intelligent order. The trade will then be readily established and it will only be the packer's fault if he does not maintain his position and hold the business.

I might say the English market receives poultry from every country in Europe as well as from Australia and New Zealand. I can state, however, without the slightest fear of contradiction that the Canadian poultry has no competitor and therefore no competitor on

Spinning and Weaving

Send me your wool to be spun into yarn and wove into Blankets. The charges are: Single yarn 23 cents, doubled 26 cents per pound. Blankets \$2.00 and if unlanded \$1.85. It takes five lbs. of wool per blanket. Wool must be well washed and all dirt and burrs picked out. The size of single yarn is medium and doubled yarn fine, medium and coarse. Put shippers name on all parcels and owners name, address and instructions inside. Send by mail or freight. Freight will be paid on 100 lb. lots.

Wm. LANDRIGAN, 65 Queen Street, Charlottetown.

Silver Fox Ranchers

Why not ship your Silver Fox Pelts to a Reliable House of Good Reputation and to a well known Silver Fox Specialist.

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P. J. DROLET

Commission Broker 205 St. Paul Street Montreal, Que. Dept. D. 210.

NEWSY NOTES

BY AGRICOLA

THE WINTERBERRY

I am indebted to Mr. George Shaw, of Brackley Point, for a packet of seeds of the Winterberry or Black Alder, Ilex Verticillata (L.) A. Gray. As will be seen from the Latin designation the plant is a near relation of the "English" or European holly, Ilex aquifolium, but whereas the British plant has thick, shiny, evergreen, spinose leaves, our plant has its leaves thin, dull green, deciduous and unarmed. The berries of both are bright scarlet in color and very striking. The plant, from which the seed was taken, is growing in a wet place—its natural habitat—near Mr. Shaw's road fence, and when the leaves fall the berries are seen to cover the whole shrub; in fact there are more berries than bush. So attractive does it look that travellers have been known to stop their cars, and alight to gather the berries. Why it is called the black alder is "one of the things a fellow can't understand," as Lord Dundreary used to say.

SEED GRAIN GROWER IS ASSET TO INDUSTRY

The registered seed grower is an incalculable asset to any agricultural district, for through him, for the most part, other farmers of the neighborhood obtain a fresh start in improved seed. He must needs be painstaking and observant and is naturally a progressive and careful farmer who frequently provides the leadership in introducing better farm practices in his locality. While registered seed growing is an important phase of agriculture in every province of Canada, it is perhaps as strongly emphasized in Central and Eastern Ontario as in any other district of similar area in the Dominion. Here large commercial quantities of registered seed grain, particularly oats, barley and spring wheat, are produced annually, and the farmers engaged in this type of seed production are credited in large measure with the high development to which general agriculture is attaining throughout that area. The district mentioned now produces not only sufficient seed grain of registered grades for its own requirements but has in recent years shipped out large quantities of registered seed oats and barley to other sections of Eastern Canada.

At the present time field inspection of seed crops is nearing completion by Dominion Seed Branch inspectors. Demand has been heavy in Eastern Ontario this season for inspection of O. A. C. No. 21 barley and Alaska oats, one of the earlier maturing varieties, and numerous inspections have also been made of other registrable varieties of oats and of Huron spring wheat. The field inspection of these seed crops is carefully performed to guard against the presence of two-rowed types in the O. A. C. No. 21 barley, late maturing and other varietal impurities in the Alaska oats and non-bearded types in the Huron wheat.

Only by constant vigilance are growers able to maintain in their seed the high state of purity required by the rules for registration. The sowing of registered seed on clean land; carefully roguing the crop when growing; threshing from the stocks in the field and storing the grain in well cleaned and well secured bins to prevent contamination with other kinds and varieties, are practices which the registered seed grower must observe rigidly if the resulting seed is to be eligible for registration.

The moderately cool weather prevailing this summer has been highly favorable to the production of grain of good weight and good general quality and it is promised that a large percentage of the crops being grown for registered seed will measure up to the required standards.

Fair Caramel Sauce

One of the very useful family-type pudding sauces, is the rich-flavored caramel sauce. Children love its brown-sugar flavor—and it appeals to the adult palate, too. 1 cup brown sugar. 1 1/2 cups boiling water. 1 1/2 tablespoons corn-starch. 2 tablespoons cold water. 2 tablespoons butter. 3/4 teaspoon vanilla. Melt sugar in saucepan and brown slightly; great care should be taken not to allow sugar to burn. Add boiling water and cook until sugar is dissolved. Blend cornstarch and cold water, add to boiling mixture, stirring all the while to avoid lumps. Cook 15 minutes and at last moment add butter and vanilla.

Drainage Essential

The location for the bed for fall bulbs should be carefully chosen. Poor drainage is the greatest enemy of bulbs. Cold weather does not injure them, but water standing in the ground where they are planted will rot them.

It was formerly the practice to build up tulip beds higher than the surrounding surface to ensure good drainage. If there is any doubt about the place where any bulbs are to be planted being well drained, it would be well to elevate it. Lily bulbs, which are especially likely to rot in too wet a location, are often planted each on a cushion of sand to assist drainage.

Two methods are practiced in placing the bulbs. Where beds are devoted solely to bulbs, the Dutch method is convenient. In this, the earth is thrown out of the bed to the depth required, and the bulbs are set on the bottom of the excavation in the order desired. This method is well adapted to formal beds, where a pattern is to be worked out in the flowers. After the bulbs are placed according to the design the earth is thrown over them.

Another method more widely practiced in this country, is to use a dibber, or pointed tool, which makes a border. Where the bulbs are to be shrubs, the dibber method is advised, as it prevents disturbances of the roots of companion plants. A point to watch in dibber planting is that the bulb rests on soil in the bottom of the hole and is not hung, that is, left with an air-hole beneath it caused by the point of the dibber. A little fine soil dropped in will attend to this.

It is always important in planting seeds, bulbs, or plants to bring whatever is planted into close and firm contact with the soil. Only in this way can normal development proceed. Air holes next to roots or bulbs always cause trouble.

Bulbs are very susceptible to certain poisons which are contained in manures, and manure should never be used in planting them except by an expert. While tulips are grown in Holland on a soil of sand, which has been built up by manuring for centuries, it is said that manure is never used until it has been buried for a year deep under ground.

Mrs. Onthego—"They say Mrs. Teawhiffle plays golf just like a man."

Mrs. Clubber—"She should be ashamed to use such language."

making "flat" skins for museum collections, and by travellers and explorers who intend mounting ("stuffing") their skins on returning home.

ROMAN BRITAIN, A. D. 120

The Roman writers have left us very few notices of the internal affairs of Britain after it was reduced to the status of a province; and for many years after the departure of Agricola the island is hardly noticed. We do not even know who succeeded to the proprietorship, and we only learn incidentally that the governor of the province, towards the end of the reign of Domitian, was an officer named Salustius Lucullus, who was put to death by the tyrant because he had allowed a newly-invented spear to be named the "Lucullian." Misgovernment was gradually enfeebling the imperial power in the province, and when the energetic Hadrian visited Britain in 120, A. D., three years after his accession, he is said to have found many things that required reformation. We have no account of his proceedings, but it is certain that he restored the island to order, and drove back the Caledonians (who had latterly been raiding the Roman territory) into their native fastnesses. From the satirical verse of the poet Florian we gather that he led the army in person: "Ego nolo Caesar esse" . . . "I wouldn't like to be Caesar (Hadrian), rambling among the Britons, contented with the Scythian frosts!" (The Emperor, who was witty enough, came back at the poet for rambling among the speak-easies of Rome!). We may at this point break our narrative for a little reflection on the effects of the Roman invasion.

The studies of the antiquary are not as useless as uninterested people may suppose. They throw light on an important period when Britain was first brought under the control of a world-empire and into contact with the highest civilization of the age. By the year 120, the south had ceased to be an armed camp; great towns had arisen where art and sciences had their home. Physicians from Rome practised the healing art with medicines known to us by the metal stamps for their labels. Some towns were noted for their pottery kilns: Ro-

man pottery is stamped with ours (S) with the name of the potter. Money was minted: the moulds, placed one over the other, like a built up column of draughtsmen, enabled several coins to be made at once. Surface veins of coal and iron were worked, and probably lead also, for leaden pipes have been found in the ruins of Roman villas. Artists, evidently of no mean repute had carved statues of exquisite proportions for public places—statues which have come down to us mutilated by the Saxon invaders who were afraid of the witchcraft lodged in these images! But one of the most lasting works of the conquerors was the marvellous system of roads which led from town to town and from camp to camp. One might expect the Roman language—the Latin—to become the language of the conquered, but, curiously enough, only half a dozen words can be traced to this period. But there can be no doubt that southern England still uses the vowels of its ancient masters. When the man of Devon says "dook" for duke, he is using the Latin "du"; when the Londoner exclaims "Til sy sow" for "I'll say so," he is giving the exact sound of the "ah-ee-ow" that the Roman bequeathed to him for the letters a, y, and o.

Horse Memoirs

(C. E. MacKenzie)

(C. E. MacKenzie)

If my readers will remember the results of that great free-for-all race at Amherst in 1893, they will have noticed that the standard bred stallion Brazilian 219 captured two firsts and three seconds out of the seven heats. He was then owned in Truro, N. S., his owner being Mr. J. C. Mahon.

Brazilian was foaled in 1889 and at the time of above mentioned race was four years old. His sire was Brown Wilkes, a son of the famed George Wilkes, while his dam Olive was a daughter of Lakeland Abdallah and his granddam Lady May was sired by Mambrino Chief which shows that Brazilian was bred in the purple.

This horse had wonderful stamina and endurance as shown by his racing career. He held the two, three and four year old records of the Maritime provinces, as well as the four year old record for the Dominion of Canada. He also broke former trotting records at Halifax, Moncton and also Maritime race record the fastest three heats in a race and trotted twenty three heats better than 2:30 in his four year old form. That same year he started at Portland, Maine and finished a close second in 2:15 and also won three first monies out of four starts in his two year old form. Brazilian's four year old campaign is one to be envied as the following record shows. On June 9th, 1893 he started in the 2:30 class at Moncton and won second money, capturing the third and fourth heats in 2:24 1-4 and 2:30 in a field of six starters. On July 18th at Halifax he won the third, fourth and fifth heats in 2:27, 2:28 3-4 and 2:28 1-4, beating both Stranger and Resolution who had each captured a heat.

On August 16th at Memramook, N. B., he was winner of a seven heat race, capturing the first, fifth and seventh heats—the third heat being declared a dead heat.

On August 23rd at Amherst he won the four year old class defeating Loot S. and Minto and two days later at the same meet he again was the strongest contender in that wonderful seven heat free-for-all, capturing two ones and three twos. Again at Moncton on August 30th he defeated Loot S. in the four year old class and was winner in the free-for-all every heat less than 2:30. On Sept. 6th at St. Stephen, Brazilian won three heats in the remarkable time of 2:24 3-4, 2:25 1-2 and 2:24 1-4—his four year old record.

Again the year 1890 was a star year for this horse while perhaps not so great a money winner as in 1893 his performance would be considered wonderful even in these 3-heat days. At Halifax he won second money lowering his previous record of 2:24 1-4 to 2:23 in the third heat. At Charlottetown he again got second money after winning two heats better than 2:24. It seems that the make up of this marvelous horse was such that the more you raced him the better he got as at Sussex, N. B. on Oct. 2nd he trotted the three record breaking heats of the year 1900 for the Maritimes, winning the race in straight heats in 2:19 1-2, 2:19, 2:19 1-4 and the next day after this terrific race he again started and won one heat in 2:20 1-4. Such is the racing story of this iron horse. He was

purchased by Mr. John P. Irving of Cape Traverse if I mistake not in the year 1902 and was successfully used for breeding purposes in this province where he sired the greater number of his star performers. In all about thirty of Brazilian's colts entered the 2:30 list among which we find the following horses that inherited much of their sire's speed and endurance: this together with the real good matrons on Prince Edward Island made Brazilian stock famous. Ozen D. 2:19 1-2, Briar Queen 2:18, Dominion D. 2:20 (at three years), Baby Logan 2:20 1-2, Lina Millar 2:21 1-2, Happy George 2:23 3-4, King Brazilian 2:24 1-4, Prince Louis 2:14 and many others. His three most noted sons Ozen D. King Brazilian and Happy George, each being race horses produced many race winners. Daughters of Brazilian also were producers of speed which a study of our race summary will show. His advent into the harness horse breeding in this province was marked indeed. Looking over the 2:30 or better performers of 1901, I find that the Maritimes had no less than eighteen and of these eighteen five were Island bred, three being sired by Parkside and one each by Black Pilot and Parkwood. During that year the Maritimes also had twelve 2:30 performers that lowered their records and of these twelve no less than four were Prince Edward Island horses, namely, Parklo P. 2:24, bred by Patrick Reid, Hope River; Brilliant 2:26 1-4 (Pilot) bred by J. P. Irving, Cape Traverse; Leewood 2:29 1-4 by Parkwood bred by Newton Dawson, Tryon; Golden Gate 2:29 1-4 bred by John Steele, Summerside; Park Campbell 2:29 1-4 bred by Thomas Reid, Stanley Bridge; Parkwood 2:29 1-4 to 2:21 1-4 bred and owned by John MacPhee, Freetown; Casamira, 2:28 1-2 to 2:25 1-4 bred by H. Morris, Charlottetown. Stranger from 2:25 1-4 to 2:24 1-4 by Sir John Dean, bred and raised in Prince County and Kickapoo by Preceptor from 2:29 1-4 to 2:24 1-2 bred and raised by Aldar Black, Searletown.

As one goes deeper into the history of our Island horses it is more and more evident that this province must have had wonderful foundation stock and men enterprising enough to import the best breeding sires procurable to enable Island racers to bring home so large a portion of the stakes. Other notes on later importations to follow.

Well—It's only a case of platonic friendship between Jack and me I assure you.

Bell—I'm glad to hear that, for Jack has proposed to me.

Well—What! Oh, the horrid, deceitful wretch! Just wait till I see him!

C. M. Lampson & Co. Ltd.

64 Queen St. London, E.C. 4, England

Public Auction Sales of RAW FURS

Dates of Silver Fox Sales to be held in London

Table with 2 columns: Date, Year. 12 December 1932, 23 January 1933, 6 March 1933, 22 May 1933, 27 September 1933

Shipping bags may be obtained free of charge upon application to R. T. Holman, Ltd., Summerside.

For full particulars in regard to packing, shipping, insurance and conditions of sale, apply to

Alfred Fraser, Inc. 212 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

DERBY SCHOOL

The following is the standing of the pupils of Derby School for the month of November:

Grade X-1, Dorothy McKinnon; 2, Joseph McIsaac; 3, Mildred MacIsaac.

Grade IX-1, Patricia McKinnon; 2, Leonard Creamer.

Grade IV-1, Leonard McDonald; 2, Auldeen McKinnon; 3, Rita Creamer; 4, Margaret Milligan.

Grade III-1, Mary Doyle; 2, Harry Young.

Grade II (Sr.)-1, George Costello; 2, Leo Young.

Grade II (Jr.)-1, Camille Costello; 2, Leona Doyle.

Grade I-1, J. B. McDonald. Perfect attendance—Mildred McIsaac, Joseph McIsaac, Patricia McKinnon, Ronald McKinnon, Leonard Creamer, Rita Creamer, Margaret Milligan, Arnold McLean, Leonard McDonald, Auldeen McKinnon, Kenneth McKinnon, Geraldine Shea—Teacher.

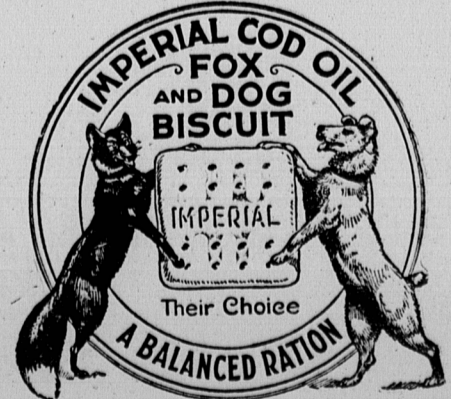
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L. H. KENNEDY

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