

# FOR FARMERS, STOCK BREEDERS AND GARDENERS

## NEWSY NOTES

BY AGRICOLA

### THE SCHWEDLER MAPLE

A drive up the Winsloe Road makes us acquainted with a shade tree that is sure to be planted in increasing numbers as time goes on. I refer to a fine specimen of the Schwedler Maple, deep crimson at this season of the year, and one of the "most useful and most ornamental" of the Maples, to quote Dr. Macoun. This is really a colored sport of the Norway Maple (*Acer platanoides*) and thus has the scientific title *A. P. Schwedleri*. The crimson color disappears later in the summer, giving place to a handsome green, while in autumn instead of the usual red of the maple tribe, this species, when touched by frost, fades to a golden yellow.

This tree, desirable though it is, has some drawbacks in its early stages. It is easily raised from seed, and grows very fast. This renders it very tender, at first, and the growing point is likely to be injured or killed during the winter. When the young tree is over its second winter it is beyond the danger stage as far as frost is concerned, but three other and very dissimilar enemies await it. The first on the list is the meadow mouse or Acadian vole. It must here be noted that the Norway Maple can be tapped for juice, just as the sugar maple is; and the bark of the young tree is as sweet and attractive addition to the winter fare of the meadow mouse. The tree badly "girdled" dies, but will often throw up a new trunk from the root. However, this means the loss perhaps of five years' growth, with a corresponding wait for the new trunk to catch up. When the maple is beginning to look like a tree, watch for the attack of the tent caterpillars. As these pests are present in great numbers they can strip a branch before one is aware, and that branch will die, thus spoiling the symmetry of the tree. Lastly, there is a kind of fungoid disease, a Nectria, which manifests itself as little red pimples on the bark, pretty little objects, but very destructive to the tree. To each of these attacks the Experimental Stations have developed counter-attacks.

The tenderness of the growing point may be counter-acted by affording this maple some protection in winter, for the first two years. In shaping the trees up, do not wait till the trees are five or six feet high, and then prune all limbs off, for three or four feet; I see lots of newly planted trees treated that way, and the trunks do not develop properly—they run like "whip shanks." It is better to cut out the two lowest branches each year; the others will throw substance into the young trunk, and obviate that lanky appearance that ill-pruned trees have.

If you grow seedlings of Schwedler Maples, indeed of any maples, move them occasionally, say every three years, into a new "nursery" now, giving them more room, and what is even more important, forcing the roots to produce a compact mass of fibres, rather than long rambling main roots. This is of the

greatest possible advantage when you come to move the young trees into their permanent position.

There is also a fine specimen of this tree in the grounds of the Experimental Station in Charlottetown, which lovers of the beautiful in nature may well afford time to visit, just at this season. Both the trees I have mentioned produce large quantities of seed in the fall.

In his admirable pamphlet on "Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, and Woody Climbers" (Bull. No. 89, N.S.) Dr. Macoun lists a variety of Norway Maple, *A. P. Reitenbachi*, the leaves of which, though duller in color, remain purple all the summer.

### OUR NATIVE BIRDS

Perching Birds (Continued):  
474. Horned or Shore Lark, 477. Blue Jay, 484. Canada Jay or Whiskey Jack, formerly common, 486a. Northern Raven, occasional, 488. American Crow, 493. Starling, first observed in the fall of 1932, and recorded by Mr. Ludlow Jenkins, Marshfield, 494. Bobolink, rare visitor, the writer has seen it once, 498. Red-winged blackbird, 501. Meadowlark, occasional, 507. Baltimore Oriole, rare, I've seen it once, 509. Rusty Blackbird, not rare, I cannot find that this bird has been observed of late years. 511b. Bronzed Grackle, Crow Blackbird, very common now, 514. Evening Grosbeak, 515. Pine Grosbeak, 517. Purple Finch, 521. American Crossbill, 522. White-winged Crossbill, 528. Redpoll, 529. American Goldfinch, locally common, 533. Pine Siskin, Pine Finch, 534. Snowflake, Snow Bunting—our Snowbird, no number, English Sparrow or House Sparrow. The Bulletin (of 1916) says "Common some winters." Why is the sparrow without a number while the Starling, a much later introduction, has been given one? 540. Vesper Sparrow, 542a. Savanna Sparrow, 549b. Acadian sharp-tailed sparrow, Tignish 1892, according to Dwight, 550. Seaside Sparrow, rare MacSwain, 554. White-crowned sparrow, no data, 558. White-throated sparrow, common, 559. Tree Sparrow, 560. Chipping Sparrow, 563. Field Sparrow, no data, 567. Slate-colored Junco, often erroneously called Bluebird, a common resident, 581. Song Sparrow, 583. Lincoln Sparrow, reported 1888 (Macoun), 584. Swamp Sparrow, rare, (MacSwain), 585. Fox Sparrow, no data as to frequency. I saw this bird April 30, 1933, 587. Towhee or Chewing, very rare (MacSwain), 595. Rose-breasted Grosbeak, uncommon, MacSwain, 604. Dickcissel, very rare, according to MacSwain.

### GRAVITATION AND ITS EFFECTS

On my last visit to town a friend put a poser: "What is gravitation?" To which I could only reply by instancing what it does, which is not quite the same as what it is, is it? To illustrate the attraction of gravitation I employed the old and familiar instance of magnetic attraction, which is however of a very special character. The magnet attracts the iron as we readily see. The iron also attracts the magnet, which is not so easily seen. But the magnet has no appreciable influence on a stone, or a chip, or indeed on any other known body except it is of iron.

The attraction of gravitation, however, is universal. That is, every body attracts every other body, no matter what material they are composed of. The "Keeper" or cross-bar of the magnet is therefore, drawn to it by both magnetic and gravitational attraction, but by reason of the small size of the objects, the former is much the stronger, and is perhaps a million times the intensity of the gravitational attraction.

Two books lying on the table mutually attract each other, but the attraction is so feeble from the smallness of their bulk that it cannot overcome the friction of the table, and the books don't move. When, however, we proceed to interrogate the enormous masses of the sun, the earth, and the planets, they tell us of an ever-present powerful force linking them together and influencing all their movements.

It is sufficient to glance at the fact that everything on the surface of the earth (even the gases) is held in place by the universal force. It is thus identified with our very existence.

Another friend considered that the planets were so distant that their influence, gravitationally, was practically nil. He was willing to

### NOVA SCOTIA EGG LAYING CONTEST, EXPERIMENTAL FARM NAPPAN, N. S.

At the close of the eighth period of production the birds in the Nova Scotia Contest conducted at the Experimental Farm, Nappan, N. S. have laid a total of 34,999 eggs, scoring 35,523.8 points since the first day of November.

he leading pen to date is Mr. W. J. White's Barred Plymouth Rocks from Moore's Mills, N. B. with 1,568 eggs and 1,668.1 points. This pen is followed by Mr. A. T. Reed's pen of Barred Plymouth Rocks from Rollingdam Station, N. B. with 1,539 eggs and 1,652.1 points, while the third pen is Mr. W. H. McGibbon's Barred Plymouth Rocks from Moore's Mills, N. B., with 1,526 eggs and 1,615.9 points.

The leading individual is Barred Plymouth Rock No. 419 in Mr. W. H. McGibbon's pen, with 177 eggs and 206.8 points. The second bird is Barred Plymouth Rock No. 324 in the Nappan Experimental Farm pen with 173 eggs and 205.6 points, while the third bird is Barred Plymouth Rock No. 53 in Mr. Fred Toft's pen, with 173 eggs and 201.6 points.

admit that the moon influenced the oceans and caused the tides and their variations, by gravitation, but made this exception because the moon was comparatively near us. But as for Jupiter and Mars, their conjunctions made no difference, one way or the other! In this remark my friend was running counter to the opinions of those Italian and Japanese astronomers who are beginning to suspect that these duplications of gravitational force are responsible for many of the disasters which have afflicted mankind. Consideration of these phenomena will form the basis of a future paper.

The limits of this article only permit of one example of the power of gravitation. For many years prior to 1846, the planet Uranus has been an embarrassment to astronomers owing to its irregular movements in its orbit. At length the suggestion was made that an exterior (and as yet unknown) planet had been producing the anomalies in the movement of Uranus; and Prof. Adams, an English astronomer, and M. Le Verrier of France, simultaneously and unknown to each other, calculated the position of the disturbing planet, which was duly observed and named Neptune.

Now the point is that the mean distance of Uranus from the sun is 1,753,869,000 miles, while that of Neptune is 2,745,939,000; that is to say, the power of gravitation had reached out over one billion miles and pulled out of place a planet 74 times the volume, and 12.6 times the mass of the earth! This would seem to dispose of the argument that distance annuls gravitation!

In a weekly newspaper recently, a writer gave it as his opinion that "electricity is gravitation unloosed." I am afraid this is beyond me, so I pass it on to my readers for elucidation.

### ANTS IN THE GARDEN

I dislike ants in the garden. For one thing they seem to encourage the presence of aphids, and naturalists tell us that they stable the root-aphids in subterranean chambers where they do insidious damage to our crops. It is usually suggested that they may be exterminated by using carbon bisulphide on their colonies; this chemical giving off a heavy suffocating gas. Professor C. R. Twinn, of the Entomological Branch, Ottawa, tells me that, as an alternative, baits may be used. These, he says, may consist either of meat bones, or sponges dipped in sweetened water. When large numbers of ants have collected on the baits they may be destroyed by immersion in very hot water. A bait trap which has been used with success may be made by taking a small tin can with a tight lid, punching several holes in the sides and top and introducing a small piece of sponge moistened with a syrup prepared by mixing 10 grains of sodium arsenite, 6 ounces of sugar and one pint of hot water. In using this bait due cognizance should be taken of the poisonous nature of sodium arsenite. This is a capital control and easily prepared, but for our climate, which is addicted to occasional heavy rains, one should not punch the top or lid of the can.

### "OFF OF IT"

My farm paper, talking of the branded Canadian bacon, says that under certain conditions, "the name of this fair Dominion is better left off of it." Can "off of it" be justified? Or is it in the same category as "I would of seen it?"

## Some Little Things That Cause Trouble In Dairy Production

By WARREN L. BRENTON  
Provincial Dairy Superintendent

The variation in the percentage of butter-fat in the cream as delivered at the creameries causes much dissatisfaction and often the patrons feel they are being discriminated against by the Creamery operator, but after years of experience and patient enquiry, I am in a position to state emphatically that seldom indeed does this fault lie with the man doing the testing.

Many are the causes of this variation of cream tests, I will mention only a few, in the hope that a stronger confidence may be established between the producer and manufacturer.

The percentage of fat in milk—Milk from a single herd will vary in fat content from day to day, sometimes to quite an extent. This variation will affect the percentage in the Cream. Now in milk testing 4 per cent, there are 4 pounds to 100 pounds milk. In milk testing 3 per cent fat, there are only 3 pounds of fat in 100 pounds milk. If 100 pounds of each lot of milk is run through the same separator under exactly the same conditions as to time, speed, temperature, etc. there will practically be the same number of pounds of cream; but there would be one pound of butter-fat smaller in the cream from the 4 per cent milk which would give a correspondingly higher testing cream than would be taken from the 3 per cent milk.

2: Temperature of milk—Milk at 70 degrees temperature is thicker or more viscous than the same milk would be at 95 degrees, therefore it will not run through the separator as fast, the cream line will be smaller and the cream will test higher from the milk at 70 degrees than from the same milk at 95 degrees.

3: The amount of milk going into the Separator: The inlet on all makes of separators is constructed to feed the separator to its full capacity. If the flow is partly shut off the cream line will be narrow-

er and the cream will test higher.

4: The speed of separator: All cream separators are manufactured to run at a certain speed and will do the best work at the speed indicated on the machine, which is usually on the handle of the separator. If the speed is increased, the centrifugal pressure is increased, causing a smaller quantity of a richer cream, and if the cream is lessened a larger quantity of thinner cream. Always bear in mind the richness of your milk as drawn from the cow. The temperature when separated, the speed of the separator. Watch closely your skim milk for signs of fat. Take samples of same from time to time and same tested for fat.

5: Care of separator: Your separator should be in a clean room away from all contaminating odors. Have the machine placed on a firm foundation and put in the best running condition possible. Always carefully wash, scald and air well immediately after each separation. The source of many of our complaints and losses arises from separators not being properly cleaned.

Aim to have your cream test 35 per cent butter fat or higher: Low testing cream is more expensive to handle in every way and does not produce as high quality of butter. Keep all the skim milk home on the farm that is reasonably possible. Thin cream sours much more quickly than a heavy cream.

There is quite an increase in amount of butter manufactured this year over corresponding periods of last season, and the outlook for increased production in cheese seems promising.

Montreal's quotations of No. 1 creamy solids, 18 1-2 cents, an increase of 2 1-2 cents over a year previous. No. 1 cheese, now 11 cents as compared with 9 1-2 cents at same time last year. The factory monthly pay cheque is very acceptable. The dairy cow is still the reliable friend. Care for her as such.

### ROTARIANS

Continued from page 5

I think we do well to keep a skeleton army. I think the apparent weakness of Great Britain and other members of our Commonwealth of Nations encouraged Germany to set out on her march of conquest with rattling sabres; they thought they were super-men, and despised us, and they almost destroyed themselves and us in the turmoil.

The reason we have Clarks of our brand on P. E. Island, is because our great grandfather was forced by a press-gang into the navy at old Paisley, where he was weaving shawls, before there was a world market for thread. That head of our family saw no reason for fighting the Americans against his will, and broke through the firing-line, only to be wounded as a deserter; so he ran all the way to the banks of the Clyde, and boarded a ship to work his way to Canada. They say he even tried to help the Americans, and I would not blame him; but his speech was so angular they took him for a spy, and he made his way in disgust to the backwoods of Canada, where we eat our meal today in this magnificent hotel. Before I close I might be pardoned one remark that our cousin Lucy Maud has written much better verse than prose, I promise that a century from now she will not be classed as a novelist but a poet.

Dr. Clark leaves here on the 19th instant for St. John to attend the meeting of the Canadian Medical Association. As the incoming President of the Brandon Rotary Club, he will attend the International Convention at Boston, which opens on the 26th. The doctor has been in Brandon for the past twenty

years and last visited his native province five years ago. He received his degrees in Arts at Acadia University and his M.D. C.M. degree in Winnipeg. Before beginning the practice of medicine in Brandon he was engaged for a number of years in work among the Indians, first among the Micmacs of the Maritime Provinces. At the request of the Federal Government he wrote a biography of the late Dr. S. T. Rand, Micmic missionary, and completed the unfinished Rand dictionary. Dr. Clark also carried on work among the Indians in Manitoba. On the invitation of the late Hon. David Laird, then Indian commissioner at Winnipeg, he took a position in the Industrial School at Middlechurch near Winnipeg. Later he continued the work under the auspices of the Baptist Home Mission Board at Fort Fairfield, Manitoba. The doctor is well known as a writer and among his recent works is a collection of poems entitled "Northern Lights and Shadows." They include "Canadafend," a Canadian War Thought, written from Hythe, Kent, England, in 1917 when the doctor was serving in the Great War overseas. Dr. Clark married an Island lady, Miss Belle Pratt, sister of Mrs. Roy MacBeth of Charlottetown, Mrs. Chester Pratt of St. Peter's and Mrs. H. H. Cox, Morell.)

### British Imports of Cheese

British imports of cheese in the first four months of 1933 were in advance of previous years. The chief supplying countries were as follows in cwt's, the figures in brackets being those of a year ago: New Zealand 915,891 (808,876), Australia 51,744 (38,046), Netherlands 38,500 (65,808), Italy, 28,429 (34,533), Canada in Brandon for the past twenty

## WOOL!

The P. E. I. SHEEP BREEDERS ASSOCIATION will receive WOOL at the AGRICULTURAL HALL, CHARLOTTETOWN from JUNE 20th to JULY 12th. The current local price will be paid when shipment is made, and after grading any premium the grade will warrant.

June 15th-17-21-24.

## Horse Memoirs

(G. R. MacKenzie)

(Continued from Page 7)  
Three years after Justin Morgan migrated to Vermont he returned to his native town on a visit and to collect moneys owed him. The journey was made on horseback and when offered a small two year old colt in place of coin of the realm he at first refused and it was only through the intervention of friends that he finally consented and a law suit averted.

Mr. Morgan said, on taking the colt to Vermont, he saw so many good points and qualities about him that he was all in love with him and made up his mind to keep him for a stock horse. This man Morgan was something of a horseman, as he had kept the colts sired, "True Briton" one season and had also had the horse Diamond, both noted stock horses in New England, both these animals being English thoroughbreds.

The general idea about road horses at that time was that they should be light and sure footed, easy going and broad backed closely coupled so that they might stand the heavy strain of bare back riding as very few people even owned a saddle.

The "Morgans" named for their founder "Justin Morgan" proved just the horses needed, with their sure step, broad back and easy way of going.

At trainings and musters they were in great demand and as one old writer puts it they were great sights and attractions.

At these meetings and openings of state legislatures this foundation horse "Justin Morgan" his noted son "Old Woodbury" and Old Gift Green Mountain, were often sent long distances to be the mounts of noted officials.

At the earlier fairs and exhibitions the Morgans were regarded as the top notchers and they were always at the top of the list when shown.

While these earlier horses were perhaps under sized they filled the requirements of the times and were the ancestors of many horses imported into the Maritimes where when crossed with native mares produced a class of horses that with that sure footedness and stamina made real foundation for future importations. If the breeding of such horses as "Bush Messenger," "Sam Slick," "Kingbird," "All Right," "Golden" and "Lambert King" were traced back they would all trace to "Justin Morgan" through some one of his many sons and daughters.

While the above does not deal closely with island horses it gives us some idea of what the founders of many of our horses were and is thus linked with our earlier horse industry.

As we of this swift moving period of our history like to move along at the rapid rate of from thirty to fifty miles per hour, it would also seem that while we rush our horses to go at a merry clip, I feel that I am justified in saying that we are getting away from real sport when our races are only three heat events and often only one quarter and one half mile brushes. Why not develop a class of horses that will carry us along not for a quarter but for two, four or even ten miles at a good rate of speed. Those of us who know who have bought a used racer what a poor road horse we have and what a failure most of them are for a ten mile drive.

I am not trying to throw cold water on our present system of conducting race meets but I am of the opinion that more attention should be given to the breeding and developing of good road and light farm horses.

In a recent chapter of Memoirs mention was made that the mother of that once noted horse Stranger was a daughter of "French Lion". This horse "French Lion" was a son of "Flying Frenchman" and his mother was a daughter of imported "Saladan" and was bred by Sylvester Dolron, Rustico, commonly named on account of his size "Big Syllves." "French Lion" was sold to a Mr. Hughes of Wheatley River and one of the largest gatherings ever held in the province on ice to see a matched race was a match between a horse owned by Mr. Thomas Bulman, Rustico and "French Lion". The late Benjamin Buntain, Rustico, was the driver of the Bulman entry, and Mr. Owen Callaghan was up behind "French Lion" who won the race easily in straight heats and as my informant tells me, looked able to repeat the dose without even a rest. The above race brought this horse

in the public eye and resulted in many breeders mating their mares to him with the result that Rustico later had a class of brood mares that were hard to beat.

The first race on clay ever witnessed by the writer was the Lady Pilot, Lady Chief match which was run off at the initial meeting held at Central Park, Hope River, in August, 1888. I was only a very small boy who was taken along with my father to see this race which was the result of a challenge issued by Mr. John Canning of Hope River, the owner of Lady Pilot, to settle a dispute relative to the merits of the Chiefs and the Pilots. Robert Fitzsimmons of Long River who was the owner of Island Chief, accepted the challenge with the mare "Lady Chief"; these fillies were in their two year old form and at that time evenly matched. The race if I remember correctly was one half mile heats best two in three.

"Lady Pilot" was trained and driven by William Horrel who drove her sire Black Pilot 2:30 1-4 to his record at Halifax. The handsome dark bay daughter of Pilot won the first heat handily but dropped the next heat to Lady Chief who was driven by her owner Mr. Fitzsimmons. It was then that excitement ran high, the admirers of each filly declaring that their favorite would win. It seemed that there had been some jockeying in the second heat and the judges requested the late Donald Mackay, Rustico and the writer's father, to go down to the quarter pole to look into the matter and as a matter of course the writer went along too, and when these two fillies came down the back stretch, the black on the pxe, it was a handsome sight. The Pilot mare having got rid of too heavy toe weights had the more speed but the driver of the Chief mare was holding Horrel off when he came up outside. Horrel seeing that he could not get by this way dropped back behind the black mare and making another try kept almost at the Lady Chief's wheel and when her driver pulled out, the driver of "Lady Pilot" pulled inside and with a splendid rush captured the pole winning the heat and race; the time was somewhere near a three minute clip and the match was for fifty dollars a side.

Central Park, Hope River, was owned and operated by the late John T. Crosgrove and for a number of years had a yearly meet that gathered a large crowd of fans from far and near to witness exciting contests. This track like a number of others went out of exist-

tence with the advent of better located race tracks in the larger centres but I am sure that many readers of The Guardian will recall the exciting events run off on Central Park, as well as Mr. Crosgrove, who afterward removed to Wellington.

Old Gentleman (in street car)—Has anyone here lost a roll of bills with an elastic around them?  
Yes, I have, cried a dozen riders. Old Gentleman (calmly)—Well, I just found the elastic.

## Experimental Farm Leads

REPORT OF THE PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND EGG LAYING CONTEST FOR THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 12, 1933.

Pen No.	Owner's Name	Total Points
7	Exp. Farm, Ch'town	1544.1
2	Mrs. Roland Easter	1540.4
13	Harold Laird	1499.6
18	William Sansom	1487.8
8	Exp. Farm, Ch'town	1410.4
15	Wm. R. Brown	1386.9
9	Exp. Farm, Ch'town	1365
6	John A. Lea	1349.8
11	Mrs. J. H. McPhail	1322
1	Mrs. A. E. Holland	1299.1
5	Mrs. J. F. Easton	1297.8
19	S. R. Pendleton	1297.8
4	John B. Poole	1290.1
14	W. J. Reid	1278.4
12	T. D. Morrison	1219.4
16	Walter Gregor	1140.3
10	Int. Fox and Animal Foods	1122.8
3	Everett Howatt	1083.5
20	S. R. Pendleton	1066.1
17	Warren Dawson	1059.1
		26990.1

Production 239 hens, 1120 eggs, 66.9 pc.

### Leading Pens for Week

Pen	Hens	Eggs	Points
15	.....	73	78.5
3	.....	65	74.4
1	.....	67	73.5
6	.....	71	73.4
5	.....	62	67.6
2	.....	59	66.6
4	.....	64	66.3
19	.....	61	65.7
14	.....	55	60.7
18	.....	50	58.2

### Leading Hens to Date

Pen	Hens	Eggs	Points
7	.....	6	189
9	.....	6	168
13	.....	3	173
18	.....	7	170
18	.....	13	151
7	.....	8	160
11	.....	7	171
5	.....	5	147
13	.....	6	176
8	.....	5	162

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

## SHINGLES - SHINGLES

We have on hand ONE MILLION CEDAR SHINGLES. Price as follows:

Viz—	
Extra No. 1's	\$2.00 per M
Clear Walls	\$2.50 per M
2nd Clears	\$2.75 per M
Clears	\$3.50 per M
Extras	\$3.75 and \$4.00 per M

We also have a full line of JOHNS-MANVILLE ASBESTOS SHINGLES AND ROLL ROOFING in assorted colors. Prices on application.

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