

FOR FARMERS, STOCK BREEDERS AND GARDENERS

Chicago's Great Livestock Show

(Canadian Press)

CHICAGO, Ill., Nov. 11.—One of Ontario's leading breeders of Short-horn cattle will again exhibit at the International Live Stock Exposition on which will celebrate its 33rd anniversary at the Chicago Stock Yards Nov. 26 to Dec. 3.

According to the Exposition management, T. A. Russell, proprietor of Brae Lodge Farms, of Downsview, Ontario, enters a show herd of six head of his popular breed of British beef cattle. A veteran exhibitor at the Chicago Stock Show the largest exhibit on of its kind on the continent, Russell has won many of the important awards in the Shorthorn competition of the Exposition in recent years.

Another successful Ontario exhibitor of this breed at the Chicago Exposition is F. H. Deacon of Unionville, who last year in a continent-wide competition, received the Shorthorn female grand championship.

Walter Biggar, internationally known beef cattle judge, will cross the Atlantic to pass upon the steer classes of the Chicago show for the eighth year. He served in this important capacity in 1920 and again in 1924, and has placed this famous show of top quality steers every year from 1927 to the present.

An early entry into the sheep breeding class is Charles J. Shore, of Glanworth, who will exhibit a show flock of 35 head consisting of 23 Cotswolds and 12 grade and cross bred wethers.

In recent years this well known Ontario flock has won some of the highest honors awarded in the Cotswold competition at this largest of the continent's livestock shows. At the 1931 Chicago Exposition, Shore's Cotswolds received six out of nine possible blue ribbons as well as the breed championship on ewes. Both the blue ribbon Cotswold yearling and wether lamb were members of the Shore flock last year, the championship going to the lamb; and the champion wether in the long wool grade and cross bred competition was also exhibited by this master Ontario shepherd.

First entry from Ontario received for the International Grain and Hay Show, to be held in conjunction with the Live Stock Exposition, comes from Wesley Wilson of Omnesee, Ontario. He will exhibit samples of oats and hard red spring wheat in this largest of the world's farm crops shows. Practically every province in Canada, state in the Union, and several far off countries will be represented in the 1932 Chicago Grain Show.

Samples of wheat have already been received from Australia which will be matched with the best American grown entries of this crop, a phase of the competition in which Canadian farmers have always been prominent winners.

Saskatchewan farmers who have been successful contenders for many years will be well represented in the 1930 International Grain and Hay Show. S. H. Vigor, Field Crops Commissioner, Regina, will again attend the Chicago Show as the official representative of this province and will take charge of the display of Saskatchewan samples.

According to B. H. Heide, secretary-manager of the International Live Stock Exposition, entries for the Grain Show will be accepted up to Nov. 10. Samples will be returned to the exhibitor if requested, he says. A total of more than 5,000 samples, the pick of the finest harvests of the past year will be on view at the Chicago Exposition this year. All railroads entering Chicago are granting attractive reduced round trip fares for the week of the Exposition, Nov. 26 to Dec. 3.

Gold Old Car

Hullo where have you been? To the station to see my wife off for a month's holiday. But how black your hands are! Yes, I patted the engine.

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 unlandered \$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.

Canada's Finest Poultry Featured

(Experimental Farms Note)

A feature of outstanding interest at the forthcoming Royal Winter Fair in Toronto, particularly to the poultrymen of Canada, will be the exhibit of registered birds put on by the Canadian National Poultry Record Association of Canada. The exhibit will be staged at the entrance of the poultry floor by the stairs, in a prominent place, adjacent to the C. N. P. R. A. booth. This is the same space as was used for the exhibit last season. The exhibit will be larger than it was in 1931, and from all indications will be of birds of even better quality.

The Canadian National Poultry Registration Programme, which includes the registration of birds under the Live Stock Pedigree Act, has been in operation for ten years. The Canadian National Poultry Record Association is the only Association in Canada carrying on breeding work under a Registration Programme, and which issues certificates purporting to be certificates of breeding. The worth of the certificate issued by this Association is recognized internationally as doing breeding work of the very highest type.

While it is generally recognized that Registration, as carried out under the direction of the Poultry Division of the Dominion Experimental Farms, at Ottawa, has been of outstanding importance in the development of egg production for some time, as shown by the increase in production from year to year in Egg Laying Contests, more attention has been given during recent years to the development of egg size and breed type, with the result that one finds in present day registered birds poultry of the very finest type and quality for the breed, and the display at the Royal this year will further demonstrate that registered poultry has not only production ability but conforms to the Standard of Perfection as well.

The display will feature the more important birds of production poultry, such as the Barred and White Plymouth Rocks, White Leghorns, White Wyandottes and Rhode Island Red, and the display itself will be made up largely of Registered cockerels, birds suitable for the heading of farmers' breeding flocks to improve both production and egg size. Poultrymen desirous of improving the production of their pullets should not fail to see this exhibit, where they can select for themselves breeding male birds of the very highest quality at prices within reach of everyone. This is an outstanding opportunity for the poultrymen visiting the Royal to see for themselves just what they are buying, and to discuss the Canadian National Poultry Registration Programme with those who have charge of the exhibit.

Fall Flowers

Fall may be made quite an active season in the garden but unlike the spring jobs many of these may be put off until after the winter if the owner desires. Herbaceous perennials such as Iris, Delphinium and Phlox, may be divided and re-planted. Shrubs, creepers, rose bushes and trees may be planted. This is also a splendid time to get in grass seed. But all these jobs can also be done in the spring.

Typical fall work consists of cleaning up the garden for another year and of studying the results already achieved in order to improve those of the years ahead. By the middle of August bloom in the average garden, particularly where there are few annuals, begins to fade. This may be corrected by noting what is flowering in the garden next door. Perennial Phlox which may be secured in as great a variety of color almost as the Iris, is at its best in late August and early September. Second bloom can be secured from the Delphinium, if all the flower bearing stalks are cut away right to the bottom after the first bloom in July. Many daisies of varying heights flower in August and September and the hardy Chrysanthemums brighten things in October. But to do the job there must be annuals. With dwarf and medium height Petunias, Marigolds, and Calceolarias in front, Zinnias, Snapdragons, Asters and Gladiolus, further back and Cosmos, Golden Glow and Dahlias in the rear, until Jack Frost intrudes himself, the fall and October garden can be made to rival that of June and July.

Cleaning Up

If it is convenient, it is a good thing to gather up all weeds, fading flowers, vegetable tops and similar refuse and pile on a heap where the whole thing in the course of a few weeks to a month will rot down into valuable soil. Watering

IS HONEY WORTH BUYING

(Experimental Farms Note)

Is honey worth buying?—Most decidedly, yes. And in these times of depression perhaps the best argument for buying honey lies in its cheapness.

Honey, from the standpoint of food value, and at present price levels, is cheaper than almost any of the everyday articles of diet. As well as being Nature's choicest sweet, honey is one of Nature's most complete foods. It contains carbohydrates in the form of sugar, salts of lime, iron, magnesium and potash and a certain amount of protein, all of which are necessary for the nourishment of the body.

Honey is a food that requires no digestion. Its sugars are already inverted and are directly available for assimilation by the body tissues. Thus honey is a quick source of energy.

Professor Hawk of Jefferson Medical College, U. S. A., a leading authority on foods, found through careful experimentation that bread eaten with honey digests as quickly as bread eaten alone although the food value is doubled. With Canadian honey selling as it is today, at from six to ten cents per pound, that is a fact to be borne in mind. Honey can be used as a sweetening agent in practically every instance where can sugar or cheap syrups are used. It is an excellent sweet for raw or preserved fruits, beverages, icecream, cakes, candies and salads. Try it—it's delicious.

Another argument in favor of buying honey lies in the value of the honey industry to Canada. In the last eight years Canadian honey production has been practically doubled despite the annual importation into Canada of trainloads of foreign cane sugar and syrups. The honey industry is a growing one and merits the support of all Canadians.

In Miss Morley's book "The Honey Makers," mention is made of an old Hindu legend which claims that honey brings strength, wealth good fortune, knowledge and offspring to man.—What more could one ask of any food?

—F. R. Armstrong, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, Ont.

this pile once in a while, and adding a little soil will speed up the work of decay. These things, however, are rather unsightly and can only be hidden where the garden is a fair size. In the smaller places it is sometimes possible to dig under this refuse, especially in the fall, but in some cases it must be burnt. However, fire should be used sparingly in the garden. With diseased plants there is little choice with old raspberry canes and rose trimmings, but it should always be borne in mind that ordinary flower and vegetable tops, leaves and weeds make splendid fertilizer when dug under and also excellent winter protection.

It is a good thing to dig or plow as much of the garden as possible at this time. But there should be no raking or other cultivating. The idea is to leave the soil ridged up so that it will, catch snow and other winter moisture and will also be mechanically improved by the winter's frosts.

Fall Planted Bulbs

A good garden is not really complete without tulips, hyacinths and other fall planted bulbs. These are easily grown and provide brilliant color during that otherwise barren period from the time the snow goes away in the spring until the perennials commence to bloom late in June. These bulbs can be secured in a great variety of colors and a few dollars' worth of them will make a wonderful show.

In tulips, there are early single and double type which come into flower three or four weeks after the snow has gone. These are followed by the Darwins and Breeders. The former are later than the early types and taller and bigger. They come in various showy, solid colors. The Breeders are also later and bigger and in addition to beautiful straight colors they may also be secured in blended shades showing a touch of bronze, brown, tan, buff, and yellow.

Fall bulbs should be planted to a depth of about three times their diameter, setting them a little deeper in the light soil than in the heavy. It is important that the later and bigger varieties of tulips be planted deep so that the root system will be entrenched secure enough to support the long stems and big, heavy blooms. It is a good thing to plant in clumps of half

Horse Memoirs

(C. E. MacKenzie)

My good friend the author of "Down the Back Stretch" is to be commended for his interesting notes of the present day feats and accomplishments of the harness horse world.

The thought has often occurred to the writer that we have had no real history of the grand old sires used in bygone days on Prince Edward Island that did so much for our horse industry and were in many cases the real backing of a large number of our present day star performers.

Owing to the advent of the automobile, interest in real drivers and recreation speed horses has waned but I feel safe in saying that one gets more thrill manipulating the lines over a real speed prospect than we do when knocking off fifty miles an hour in our cars.

It is the purpose of the writer in this article to give the readers of the Guardian at least a partial history of the horse breeding industry in our province in early days. A great amount of the material of this article has been gleaned from conversation with older people during the earlier life of the writer and I feel that some record of breeding activities of those earlier days would be of interest to our present day horsemen and should be made public. Previous to the year 1825 we have no record of importations of horses to Prince Edward Island and the horses owned at that time were what was known as "Old Island Bred," some of whose ancestors no doubt were brought out by immigrants while others were descended from horses owned by the former French inhabitants, but notwithstanding the fact that we do not know their breeding we do know that they were a splendid class of horses of medium size that when mated with later thoroughbred importations produced a wonderful class of road and work horses.

In those earlier days Prince Edward Island with the other colonies traded more directly with the Mother Country, hence for quite a long time our importation of sires was from England.

As early as 1826 we have a record of Governor Ready importing the noted thoroughbred sire Roncesvalles, who I am led to believe was the real founder of our splendid breed of race horses. This horse and his sons produced a wonderful class of stock crossed with the old Island bred mares and many of our trotters of latter years traced their ancestry to this noted sire.

One year later another thoroughbred named "Wanto" was imported. This sire while producing good stock is not so well known as Roncesvalles.

In the year 1833 another thoroughbred, "Stag," came out from England. This horse was the sire of the grand dam of "Fairy Queen" who was queen of the Island turf for many years.

About the same time a horse named "Neptune" was imported. He too has the honor of being the sire of the Hayes Horse, who was the maternal grand sire of that noted son of All Right Neptune Lee. In the same year two very fine thoroughbred horses were brought here from the United States. They were Revenge and Rainbow, both being sons of the great American sire Imported Bush Messenger. In the year 1836 Governor Fitzroy imported "Aurelian,"

a dozen or more of one variety and they should be set from four to eight inches apart. As the Darwins and Breeders will bloom right up until the middle of June and the foliage will last much later, it is important to arrange so that the shrubbery or other flowers will screen the dying leaves during early summer.

Practically all of the fall bulbs can also be planted in pots indoors and they will produce an abundance of bloom from the first of December almost until the flowers are ready outside. Plant in ordinary flower pots or fancy bowls in soil, fibre or pebbles. Do not set nearly as deep as outside, simply covering the bulb to about the tip. Water well and store in a cold, dark place (temperature from 30 to 50 degrees) until the root system is well developed when they should be removed gradually to full sunlight and a temperature of between sixty and seventy degrees. In the case of Narcissus the cold, dark period will be about six weeks but from two to three months with hyacinths, daffodils and tulips.

NEWSY NOTES

BY AGRICOLA

THE YEAR'S LAST FLOWERS

"A spirit haunts the year's last hours Dwelling amid these yellowing bowers: To himself he talks:— Earthward he boweth the heavy stalks Of the mouldering flowers:— Heavily hangs the broad sun-flower Over its grave: the earth so chilly; Heavily hangs the hollyhock, Heavily hangs the tiger-lily."

As I gave a look round the garden on Nov. 3rd, I was greatly interested to observe the number of plants that were doing their best to "carry on." A pretty polyantha rose (called "Rothschi") which I take to mean "red-cap" displayed two brilliant clusters. A belated stalk of Rudbeckia "Golden Glow" flaunted in the background. The pansies, Scottish Marigolds (Prince of Orange—here called Orange King—the best of all the calendulas), white candytuft, Erysimum Peroffskianum, a glorious orange yellow annual hardly to be distinguished from the Siberian wall-flower, Statice americana, (pink Sea Thrift), and three species of Campanula, viz. C. carpatica, C. persicifolia, and C. rotundifolia, made up a floral display that I have never before seen in November, in these latitudes. The clump of night-scented stock was the most colorful of all and contrary to its habit, was open all day long. In the vegetable patch radish, Chinese cabbage, and the "suckers" from the broad beans, were in bloom. A survey of the weeds on the same day, showed the following still in flower: Barnyard daisy, Bladder campion, Buttercup, clover (species), Fall dandelion, Evening primrose (Oe. biennis), Shepherd's-purse, yarrow, and yellow alfalfa (Medicago falcata).

But alas, that very night there came "a frost, a killing frost" and "nipped their roots." The Tyros registered 28 deg. F., during the dark hours, and when morn came most of the flowers were hanging their heads. So passed the glory of the earth.

One of my juvenile recollections is that of a picture that hung on my bedroom wall. Below it represented the silhouette of a little village, darkling against an intensely blue sky. The sky itself was crossed by hundreds of fine yellow lines, and the legend underneath was "The November Meteors, 1866." Curiosity is one of the predominant traits of childhood, and it wasn't long before I'd gleaned all the old folk could tell me about the meteors. Grandfather had seen the meteor shower twice; in 1833, and in 1866. The heavens were full of racing meteors or shooting stars on Nov. 13, 1833, and the largest appeared about the size of Venus or Jupiter. The shower radiated from a point near Regulus the constellation Leo (hence "Leonids") and was very brilliant. The display was repeated in the years 1834 to 1837, but in lessening degrees, and always on Nov. 12 or 13. As may be supposed, the 1833 display caused a good deal of excitement among the superstitious; the negroes in the southern United States were sure it betokened the end of all things, and strange scenes were enacted.

There had been other displays, however, from which no untoward effects were experienced, had the poor fellows but remembered them. "In Florida" says a Mr. Ellicott, "the display of Nov. 12, 1799, was more remarkable and extensive. The scene was grand and awful: the meteors flew in all directions except from the earth to which they all inclined more or less." The displays then took place every 33 years usually about the 12 to the 14th of November. It is on record, however that a remarkable shower which was presumed to be the Leonids, was witnessed in 1779.

Early in 1866 a comet was "picked up" and named from its discoverer "Temple 1866 I." On Nov. 13 of the same year another remarkable shower of Leonids occurred, and this time their position was carefully noted. In 1867 it was announced that the "swarm" from which the Leonids were drawn by the attraction of the earth, was travelling in an orbit identical with that of Temple's comet. As the shower lasted eight hours during which the earth moved 540,000 miles, it was evident that the "swarm" was a very considerable body. In summing up astronomers concluded that these particular me-

teors are derived from a mass of debris following the orbit of the comet, that its orbit intersects that of the earth, and that its period of revolution is 33.25 years.

Naturally we were all agog to see the Leonids in 1899, but they failed to show up. It was then thought that the swarm had been dispersed, but this was looking on the black side. Perhaps the shower took place in unfavorable circumstances—overcast weather in the hemisphere where they should have been visible. And now the time has come again for the display but as the date slowly alters, we may expect the Leonid shower on the night of the 13th or 14th.

Thirty-three years! Tempora la-buntur, taciturne senescimus annis, et fugivunt francis non remon-strant dies—as Ovid says. How few see the Leonids thrice!

The story of Biela's comet would appear to bear out the theory of the cometary origin of some meteors. This comet was discovered in 1826 and was found to have a period of 6.6 years. In 1845-6 "a remarkable separation into two distinct nebulosities took place under the eyes of astronomers." On its return in 1852, the two components had greatly widened their distance apart. The comet as not favorably situated for observation in 1859, but in 1866 and again in 1872, despite the most careful search no trace of it could be seen. Now the orbit of the comet nearly intersected that of the earth at the point occupied by the earth on Nov. 27th and this led Prof. Herschel to forecast a meteor shower—from the remains of the disintegrated comet—during the last week of Nov. 1872. The shower actually took place on Nov. 27th, and the meteors radiated from a point in the track of the lost comet.

AN INTERESTING LETTER

A letter has reached me—after a devious route—from Master Ivan Roberts of Highfield, who, it will be remembered, was winner of a First Prize in the "Feed the Birds Contest" last winter. The promoters of the contest; will appreciate the fact that here is an instance of enthusiasm in the study of bird life which is directly due to their efforts.

"Dear Agricola:—The bluejays are once more beginning to haul away the fat from the feeding station and the little chickadees and juncos are once more showing up. I am getting along splendid with the "Feed the Birds Contest" and have many interesting stories already. This year I studied up the Hungarian partridge and have found out many of their habits.

In this letter I am describing a bird which I cannot identify. I have looked the "Bird Guide" over, and many other books besides, but I cannot find anything like him. This bird is about the size of a robin only very, very plump; it has feet like a pigeon, and walks like a pigeon, but flies like a robin. The wings look like this—(a sketch showing a wing with black bars). The top of the head is of a yellowish cast, and also around where the tail feathers begin. All the rest of the plumage is of a leaden grey color, and the beak is black. I first saw these birds on October 18th; there are only three of them. They are very tame, so tame that you could nearly put a hat over them. All that I have seen them eat is dogberries. I think I have told all I can about this bird. Yours truly, Ivan Roberts."

Well, Ivan, you have given a very lucid description of the female pine grosbeak, and if you turn up your bird guide again you will be convinced of this from the description of the bird's fearless, not to say stupid habit of letting one approach it closely. "Dogberry" is a vague popular name for berries which grow on trees, but I think you mean rowan-berries: I once saw a flock of grosbeaks frequenting a huge oak-leaved rowan tree for the sake of the berries, but the birds happened to be all young males, and pretty they were with their plumage flushed purple. In writing to me address "Agricola, care of Charlottetown Guardian."

WE ARE BUYING

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birds are spreading so fast they have now reached the east coast of the Island; so that at sent they are in eastern P. County, almost all of Queen's a large part of King's Counties, it is expected that when at last shooting season opens they provide splendid sport.

In your Notes on the eel-grass a recent issue, you mention that it is still abundant in Covehead. Reports from oyster fishermen to the effect that there are a patches of it starting up in "rivers" running into Charlottetown Harbor. One patch of about two acres in extent, with a time ago six inches long where a stem is showing up quite near Appletree Wharf. Does grass spread from the roots of it flower and go to seed as it plants do? I wonder at what it blooms and if it grows in weather? An old resident tells that the eel-grass disappeared exactly the same way, thirty- years ago.

Wishing to see a bird sanctu- we recently visited the beau- home of William Nelson Mc- liams, of West Cape. Mr. Mc- liams maintains a private sa- uary, the water part of which little-pond, fairly narrow, with mill-marsh or swamp around. But in it Mr. McWilliams planted wild rice and wild ce- both of which have done well fact the birds are taking to it feeding so much, since these planted.

The dry land of this sanctua- just ordinary farm and wood l where can be seen some of finest lumber to be seen on the land today, and especially c which was something new to visitors. Pine and spruce of mense size, as well as the woods were there in abund- The whole comprising between and six hundred acres, tog- with a nice mill, house and b- flowers, trees and birds, n- mention a good-looking wife- family, makes a combination- dom seen, and of which any- might be proud.

At the time of our visit not birds were to be seen but at the number were six diffi- kinds: two mallards, a duck se- seen in this Province, being am- them. Most of the birds were in- g in the stubble fields near Mr. McWilliams has been fed- them on oats, and they fly ar- and light in the stubble fields much like flocks of pigeons.

Mr. McWilliams estimates number of ducks making the tu- ary their headquarters, at: tween four and five hundred; expects to have some domestic Canada geese shortly, and he see, in his mind's eye, a se- "Jack Miner's sanctuary" v- birds of every description may a safe refuge. He is certainly- congratulated on the success he attained in so short a time, a cess which shows what could done by many more of our p- who would enjoy the same kit- pleasure Mr. McWilliams get- having our wild feathered fr- trust him.

I might also say that this trict is the home of the tu- and for several miles in ec- rection every farm had a f- flock of from a dozen to se- hundred birds.

Something else that drew m- tention was a large sign b- side of the road, bearing the scrip- on "There is no wealth- life"—a quotation from John- kin;—and I wondered what he- thought to put it there."

So ends my corre- pleasant letter, and as space i- available, I must reserve my- vents till next "Notes" se- light.