

FOR FARMERS, STOCK BREEDERS AND GARDENERS

FARMERS' WEEK

FEBRUARY 18th.—19th.—20th.

Queen Square School Hall

Entrance from Sydney Street

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 18th

2.00 P.M. Annual Meeting Central Farmers' Institute. 7.00 P.M. Annual Meeting P.E.I. Sheep Breeders' Association.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 19th

9.30 A.M. and 2.00 P.M. Annual Meeting of the P.E.I. Cooperative Egg and Poultry Association. 7.00 P.M. Annual Meeting of the P.E.I. Swine Growers' Association.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 20th

9.30 A.M. Annual Meeting P.E.I. Horse Breeders' Association. 2.30 P.M. and 7.00 P.M. Annual Meeting P.E.I. Dairymen's Association.

All organizations should be fully represented at the various meetings by qualified delegates. A large general attendance of farmers is requested.

NEWSY NOTES

BY AGRICULTURIST

FOR FARMERS ONLY (3)

Mr. Ostergaard now proceeds to give us some idea of the rules of the Danish co-operative societies. They are usually started on borrowed capital, he says; possibly the money was contributed by individual farmers at first, but there is now a strong co-operative committee bank owned by the societies themselves.

The railways are thus instruments to serve a social purpose rather than to make gains for a separate class. The introduction of stream-lined trains travelling at high speed is being effected. Thus it will be seen that the Danes, through their co-operative societies and their government have turned the economic forces of the nation (credit, transportation, and marketing) from agencies of profit into instruments of service.

Build Window Boxes Before Spring Arrives

Cypress Wood Is Sturdiest Material.

Many garden tasks can be done in the basement. Making or repairing window boxes is one of them, and you will be thankful for your foresight when busy spring planting comes.

Penulnas are excellent window box subjects because of their long blooming habit. The new nasturtiums are also good, as are violas, Zanzibar balsam tuberous rooted begonias. Use rich soil and fertilizers and strangely willing to waste afternoons of fine golfing weather digging in the ground, have a distorted view of the matter.

Garden Dreams By The Fireside

Gardening A Real Sport With Thrills and 'Kicks' Aplenty.

Design A Fine Art For Amateurs With Talent to Study.



If you see someone these days with a look of elation on his face (or hers) odds are that he is a garden fan. All who share this enthusiasm stand on the threshold of their season of delight.

Those who think of garden fans as queer persons, curiously interested in what amateurs who have a talent for it may find opportunity for satisfying self-expression. They may create pictures which live and in which they may live.

Do you happen to know a dahlia fan? Engage him in conversation about his favorite flower; is not hard to do. The observer's rapid expression which comes into his eyes as he describes the beauties of golden Lord of Autumn or scarlet Satan.

acquiring an appreciation which will give each gardener month a new meaning for the rest of your life. To experience a thrill from the beauty of flowers it is not essential that you grow them. But if you grow them, then the pleasure of their beauty is multiplied.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

From an economical and practical standpoint it may be interesting to trace the feeding methods of a model farmer, who avoids all the purchases of feed he possibly can. This is especially applicable at times when the price of milk does not warrant paying out much money.

The water supply is pumped from a pond by a hydraulic ram. The pond is supplied by streams from living springs, and it also furnishes a harvest of ice.

Five heifer calves, from the best cows in the herd, are raised each year, to replace cows that for one reason or other must be eliminated.

These calves are given whole milk for three months, then skim milk for about three months. They are also fed whole oats and a small amount of nut oil cake.

When these heifer calves come into profit they are carefully tested and only those that promise to make really profitable cows are kept longer than for one lactation period.

A well-bred Holstein bull is kept in the herd, which is also Holstein grades for the most part.

A large number of steers are fed annually on what the dairy cows leave in their manure.

The cows are fed liberally on alfalfa, they pick it over as cows will very systematically, and the residue is cleaned out of their manure and eaten by the steers to the last straw.

This method of feeding alfalfa means that the cows lick off the leaves, which substantially increases the protein content of their ration.

The steers are fed ensilage mixed with an equal amount of wheat chaff. About 25 acres of wheat growing on this farm each year furnishes a good supply of this first-rate roughage.

One gallon of cane sugar is diluted with water and each feed of ensilage and chaff is dampened with this sweet mixture. Two gallons of molasses are fed each day to the 27 head of steers.

The steers are fed the same meal mixture as the cows, and salt is always available for them. 250 lbs. of this mixture is fed to this group of steers daily, divided into two feeds. This makes about 9-14 lbs. a day per steer. The alfalfa from the cow manure is fed twice a day.

Alfalfa hay is fed three times a day to the cows, morning and evening, after each feed of meal, and also at noon. Water is provided in bowls, and a mineral mixture is within reach of them, in small boxes, at all times.

100 lbs. ground bone; 100 lbs. powdered limestone; 600 lbs. of salt; 1-2 lb. potassium iodine.

This gives analysis for the mixture of 12.5 per cent. protein and 5.5 per cent. fat and is a very good feed. The protein content, however, is further increased by liberal feeding of alfalfa.

The grain mixture is fed twice a day, the ration being 1 lb. of grain for every 3 to 4 lbs. of milk. A cow giving 50 lbs. of milk would get 12 1/2 to 16 lbs. per day, divided into two feeds. When the cow has no wheat to feed he uses bran; but in smaller proportion than the wheat. He has tried cotton seed and other concentrates, but does not consider them economical at the present time.

Ensilage is fed twice a day, about one bushel per feed, with the grain. The ensilage is made from the corn stalks or the canning corn, mixed with the cobs and nubbins brought back from the canning factory, which happens to be situated near the farm. Sometimes this ensilage is rather strong, then care has to be exercised in feeding it, or it is mixed with wheat chaff.

The cows are fed an average of one bushel of ensilage, as mentioned, but there is a good deal of variety as the amount fed to individual cows, and here is where the owner uses his powers of discrimination.

A Psalm Of The Garden Blessed is the Lord who giveth a garden. There he commends a blessing, and life everlasting speaks. The heart is parched and the soul rent.

In the shade of the garden—the balm they find refreshment. In the desert places the Lord is also.

In the garden is the quiet beauty of a smile. Age-garmented vines with patient stretched-out arms; Verdure of the valleys of Zion crowns their faith.

Whether shall I go and feel no need of man? Why shall I go and feel no need of human strength? In the garden where hollyhocks stand upright; In the garden where all things look unto the Lord; In the garden where perfumes thrill the being.

With the incense of His Love. Blessed is the Lord who giveth a garden. For there I shall be comforted. —Muriel Edwards.

AGRICULTURIST

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FEEDS

We have in stock at lowest prices. Fish Meal Swifts Digester Tankage Oil Cake Wheat Bran

Whole and Retail Progressive Egg and Poultry Market 68 Queen St. Phone 577

Wholesale and Retail Progressive Egg and Poultry Market 68 Queen St. Phone 577

Real estate loans in Denmark for years been made through cooperative, and semi-public credit societies, such as a loan is arranged by the "Home Owners Loan Corporation" of other countries.

This was a sensible way of granting relief. With the surety of getting repayment, too, for the Dane is a thrifty man. As the recent legislation prohibits the concentration of large estates, landowners are disappearing, and 97 per cent. of all farmers own their own farms.

The welfare of the land is indicated by the increase in the census returns. In 1890 the kingdom had 2,185,335 inhabitants; in 1930 there were 3,556,586 (including 177,696 in North Schleswig, which was returned by plebiscite after the World War).

The final paragraph of Mr. Ostergaard's account is worth quoting. "Denmark," he says, "is an exhibit of what a country can be made by wise statesmanship on one hand, and by an aggressive assertion of scientific principles and of human rights on the other."

Denmark found its leadership in the neglected farmer. The cooperatives have developed a new morality in which it spirit approximates the ideal of "All for each and each for all." But then, the astute Dane is not obsessed with so-called "politics."

A NORTHERNBERN HEROINE I have just finished "I Saw Three Ships" by "Q." It is a Cornish story, judging by the place names, (which, I fancy, are imaginary); and it opens with a shipwreck, the saving of one sailor, and the sailing of the cargo (for their own use) by the natives (who happened to be in church when news of the wreck interrupted their devotions).

In the seventeenth century their forefathers would have helped the matter forward by lighting a fire on the cliffs to lure the ship to destruction, and would have killed the crew, but these were more humane and more honest.

There are numberless romances dealing with the activities of the Cornish "wreckers," who in their day built themselves a notorious reputation, but there can be no doubt that other parts of the kingdom were equally zealous, if not equally criminal, in gathering this "harvest of the sea." Just off the coast of Northumberland is Holy Island, set in water so shallow that

the present writer drove to the island with the sea barely covering the axle of the wagon. Running northwards, the road is strewn with basaltic rocks, visible at low tide, and the sandbanks and rocks must have proved a very death-trap to the sailing vessels of former days.

From an old book entitled "Blackhall's Brief Narrative," written in the seventeenth century, we gather that the Islanders were redeemed from the sea by the intervention of the Governor of the Island; told us how the common people there do pray for ships which they see in danger. They sit down upon their knees, and hold up their hands, and say very devoutly, "Lord, send her to us; God, send her to us."

From "I Saw Three Ships," we learn that the Islanders, upon their knees, and their hands joined, do think that they are praying for your sake, but their prayers are far from that. They pray not God to save, or send you to port, but to send you to them by shipwreck, that they may get the spoil of her. And to show you that this is the meaning, said he, "one ship came well to port, or eschequer's naught (avoid shipwreck); they got up in anger, crying, the devil stick her, she is away from us!"

But many a black cow has a white calf, they say; and the descendants of these Islanders yield to none in their heroism as lifesavers at the Holy Island.

Not far from Holy Island are the Farne Islands, once the residence of the sainted Cuthbert, afterwards Bishop of "Lindisfarne." As these islands are even more dangerous to ships, there have been several lighthouses erected on them. To the north-east of the Farnes is the lighthouse, on a bare and rugged rock, not four feet above high water mark. Here in the tall red tower, eighty-five feet high, a Northumbrian heroine, Grace Darling by name, lived for the greater part of her brief life, and from this rock she and her father rowed forth to the rescue of the steamer Forfarshire. This is the story of the gallant deed. On Wednesday, the 5th of September, 1838, the Forfarshire, a vessel of three hundred tons burden, sailed from Hull, with 41 passengers and 22 of a crew. Their destination was Dundee in Scotland, but ill-luck befell the vessel on the morning of Friday morning, with a tremendous on-coming sea, the vessel was driven to sea to sea, and with her bows to leeward and with her stern to the wind, she struck on a rock, and the vessel was driven northward through a rising storm. Off St. Abb's Head, the ship became unmanageable, and drifted southward with the tide, and in a dense fog, at three o'clock on the Friday morning, with a tremendous on-coming sea, she struck on a rock called the Harcar, about half a mile south of the Longstone. Eight of the crew and one passenger got away in a boat, and succeeded, almost miraculously, in gaining the open sea; they were picked up and returned to the Tyne. As the boat disappeared, the vessel struck the rock, separating it into two parts, and sweeping away the stern, quarter-deck and cabins, with the majority of the passengers and crew. The fore-part of the vessel remained on the rock, pounded by the heavy seas; and at this juncture the captain's wife, with her two children, and a young girl, were on board, and both were drowned. The rest left the ship and got on to a small rock, and there, benumbed with cold, lashed by the gale, and battered at intervals by the heavy sea, the miserable survivors waited for day. One of the most painful incidents of this terrible night, and one of those recorded, was that of a Mrs. Dawson, who held up, in the agony of despair, her children, (a boy of eight and a girl of eleven) long after the buffeting of the waves had taken their lives. At seven in the morning it was light enough for George Darling, keeper of the lighthouse, to make out the wretched figures huddled on the Harcar, and he and his daughter Grace determined to make an effort to save them. Mrs. Darling helped to launch the boat, and father and daughter rowed through the furious sea towards the shattered wreck. They reached the sufferers and took on five of the boat crew, and four passengers—were fed and tended by the Darlings for three days and nights till the storm blew itself out.

When the story of the wreck and the rescue became known Grace Darling's praise was on all lips. The nobility showered presents upon her

her brief life.

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HORSE MEMOIRS

EARLY CLYDESDALE FOUNDATION (C. E. Macenzie) (Continued) Prince of Wales 673, the great rival head of a tribe, had a much longer life than Darnley. He was foaled in 1868 and died Dec. 31st, 1888. His breeder was James Nicoll Fleming, then of Drumbrurie, Maybole, Ayrshire. He was got by a Highland Society first prize stallion, and his dam was at Highland Society first prize mare not only so, but his sire, General 322, was got by a Highland and Royal Agricultural Society first prize stallion, and his dam was a Highland Society first prize mare. It is a curious coincidence that both of his grand dams were grey mares. As a show horse Prince of Wales may be said, in his prime, to have been practically without a rival, being six years older than the next best, no doubt he was placed second on one occasion, just as Darnley was, but although both decisions may have been correct at the time they were given, no one presumes to affirm that neither Prince of Wales or Darnley was inferior to the respective horses which beat them.

Prince of Wales was owned until he was three years old by his breeder. He then passed into the hands of Mr. David Riddell, Blackhall, Paisley, who sold him to Mr. Drew. He remained in that gentleman's possession until Mr. Drew's death, when he was sold to a dispersal sale held consequent on that event, on April 7th, 1884. He was sold by public auction when eighteen years old, for nine hundred guineas, equal to four thousand seven hundred and twenty five dollars, and again became the property of Mr. Riddell in whose possession he died in 1888, aged twenty two years.

The sire of Prince of Wales was General 322. He was a big strong horse, bred by Mr. Thomas Morton Dalnair and later owned by Mr. Riddell, who exported him to Australia when rising four years old. Although as I have said a Highland and Agricultural Society's first prize horse he is not remembered for anything but the fact that he was the sire of Prince of Wales. His (General's) sire was the celebrated Sir Walter Scott 797, a son of the old horse Old Clyde 574. He was the most active, neatest, and most stylish horse of his time and possibly of any time. The gate of his action was proverbial, and although not a horse of the largest size or greatest weight, he was so evenly balanced that none could gainsay his title to first rank.

He was placed second once, his successful opponent being Barr's General Williams 326. Sir Walter Scott was one of the most purely bred Clydesdales the records of horse breeding can boast.

The dam of General 322 was Maggie (or later named Darling) known locally as the Wellshot Grey and was a very good horse, and a fund of 700 pounds was raised for her benefit. She was offered 20 pounds (\$100) a night merely to appear, sitting in a boat, on the stage of the Adelphi, in London—but she steadily declined; as she did many offers of marriage. Wordsworth addressed a rather labored poem to our heroine, ending:

"And would that some immortal voice . . . Might carry to the clouds and to the stars, Yes, to celestial choirs, Grace Darling's name."

Four years after the rescue poor Grace died of consumption, in a twenty-sixth year of her age. Her monument, presented by a London lady, stands in the churchyard at Bamburgh. Under a beautiful Gothic canopy, lies a statue of the heroine, hands crossed, and an ear by her side; and to the seaward still stands the tall red tower where she spent her brief life.

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FLOWERS FOR EVERY PURPOSE

A selection of annual flowers is difficult to make because of the large number of subjects. Here are a few classifications which will suggest uses and arrangements. The flowers mentioned are by no means all the annuals, but many of the most popular types are included:

For long stems for cutting—Asters, calliopsis, calendula, giant zinnias, scabiosa, cosmos. Shorter stems for cutting—Marigolds, snapdragons, sweet peas, annual chrysanthemums, bachelor buttons, and sweet suitans, ten weeks' stocks, dwarf zinnias and yepsophilla.

For the shady portions—Pansies, begonias, torenias, godetia, forget-me-nots, impatiens, nemophila, monkey flower.

For very hot situations—Sunflowers, heliotrope, portulaca, icq plant, petunias, balsam, annual galliolora.

For light or, poor soil—Nasturtiums, Clarkia, godetia, poppy, portulaca, zinnias.

Plants that bloom after frost—Sweet alyssum, bachelor's buttons, petunias, marigolds, calendula, candytuft, stocks and phlox Drummond.

(Continued on Page 14)

FLORISTS

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