

# FOR FARMERS, STOCK BREEDERS and GARDENERS

## NEWSY NOTES

### AIRMAN'S HYMN

Apocryphal poetry as applied to aviation, the "mild" fine air hymn written a few years ago, by Miss Mary Rowland, of Eastbourne, Kent, England. This hymn won the \$100 prize offered by the Hymn Society of New York and the Society gave a prize of the same amount for a tune befitting the words. The winning tune, I remember, was composed by a New York organist, in a sort of plain-song, hardly likely to be favored by the average aviator. There was a consolation prize of \$25 given to another Englishwoman—in domestic service—who sent in a good tune in the "Stainer" style. However, I feel that the right tune is yet to be composed. The words are appended:—

I  
God of the shining hosts that range on high,  
Lord of the seraphs serving day and night,  
Hear us for these, our squadrons of the sky,  
And give to them the shelter of Thy might.

II  
These are the arrows of the storm cloud's breath,  
These, too, the tempest or the Zephyr's will,  
Take in Thy sweeping those who, facing death,  
Bravely go forth to do a nation's will.

III  
High in the trackless space that paves Thy throne,  
Claim by Thy love these souls in danger's thrall;  
Be thou their guide through the great unknown,  
When shall they mount as eagles and not fall.

### ODDS AND ENDS

**Field Mouse—ear Chickweed.** This is becoming a troublesome invader of hayfields in my own district under the name of "the white weed". It spreads in a mat along the ground, crowding out better plants, and as it flowers and seeds early it is bound to cause a lot of trouble in the future. The flowers are very tender and it is certain that spraying with some mixture of water and fertilizer would kill the seed organs, and improve the hay at the same time. The time to do this is when the patch is small, when an ordinary watering can or "sprinkler" would be sufficient for the job. The writer has been told that sheep will help to keep down this pest, but cannot vouch for the truth of the saying. Any information regarding the "white weed" will be welcomed.

**Travel in England.** The village near which I was reared, was on the side of a hill almost 1,000 feet above sea-level. One travelled four miles downhill to the station for Newcastle, and five miles in the opposite direction to the station for Durham. Scarcely anybody travelled, in the ordinary way, but because one had to walk to the station, and what was worse, to walk up home at night. Now, a relative informs me "buses run every few minutes for Consett, Newcastle, Sunderland, and Durham. We can also get a London bus at the door, but give me the train for long journeys. The "Silver King's" runs from Newcastle to King's Cross in 4 hours. My brother often travels by it. The distance between the last two places is 208 miles, and in my day this took up a period of hours; now it takes 6 hours and one is prepared to pay a little higher rate, the "Jubilee Express" will make it in 4 hours, as stated. This fast train makes two trips to London in the day. I have never seen it, but for travel have had a disastrous effect on local trade, for the people go to the towns (where the stocks are larger and cheaper) to do their shopping.

### GAY'S PLANTS

Below is a list of plants and prices:

**ANNUAL BEDDING FLOWER PLANTS**—Aster, Stocks, Petunia in the following colors: Blue, Rose Fringed, Balcony mixed, Snapdragon, Verbena, Zinnia, Balsam, Fuchsia, Scabiosa, Ageratum, Cosmos, Clematis, and Burning Bush, Lobelia (dwarf), Lobelia (trailing), Sweet Alyssum, Marigold, Larkspur, (annual), Celosia, Salpiglossis, Calceolaria, and Salvia, reduced to 25c per doz. (post paid). For 50c per doz. include seedling Fansees, English Daisy, Carnation and Dianthus advanced, and large Zinnia, Salvia, and all double Petunia.

### PERENNIALS AND BIENNIALS

One year old—Pansy, English Daisy, Forget-me-not, and Carnation at 10c each, postpaid. Fox glove, Canterbury bell, and Sweet William 15c each. Columbine 2 year old 25c each. Double Hollyhock and Delphinium 30c.

### VEGETABLE PLANTS

Extra Early Cauliflower and Celery 20c per doz. \$1.50 per 100—Second Early Cabbage and Cauliflower 20c per doz. \$1.25 per 100. Late Tomato 30c per doz. Peppers 35c doz. Cucumbers and Head Lettuce 25c doz. All the above plants are now ready for planting.

### NOTE—Late Cabbage for fall and winter use, not ready before June 15th—50c per 100, by mail 55c. Cauliflower 20c doz. 15c per 100 post paid.

We are always pleased to have visitors and personally select their plants. Carter & Co. Seed Store and F. W. Woolworth, Queen Street, have our plants for sale. Please remit by money order, if by check add 15c exchange. Send all mail orders to:

**J. J. GAY & SON**  
Box 157,  
Charlottetown.

## Entomology

### FLIES

Among the many insect enemies that attack or annoy domestic flies play a large part. Since many of these flies attack or annoy several different kinds of animals and since the measures used for repelling or avoiding their injuries often apply to several species, we may consider flies as a group in particular under the heading of the particular animal that they attack. Some of these are not bloodsucking and are not directly attacking the animal. They may be merely annoying or they may, on account of their habits, be capable of carrying the germs of various diseases. Of these the most annoying and most outstanding example, there are also various bloodsucking species such as the stable fly, the horn fly and the horse fly, which are the cause of not only annoyance but also of actual loss from the torment that they cause the animals by reason of their persistent attacks. Other species deposit eggs upon the hairs of the animal and later develop into maggots which invade the tissues, digestive tract or nasal passages of the animal. Examples of these are warble flies, bot flies, etc. Of these the most annoying and most effective methods of protecting cattle from flies is by providing in the pastures darkened shelters, such as is shown in many pictures of the stock raising industry. These shelters are made of brush and in them it is possible to construct such rude shelters at light expense, a bag being tacked loosely over the door so that the animals can readily push it aside and enter. Most species of flies will not follow the animals into the dark or will not actually attack them there.

**Warble flies** are also said not to attack when the animal is in water and this fact can be utilized when possible for the protection of the stock.

### PERTINANT TOPICS

The June issue of The Farmer's Magazine gives an interesting picture of a demonstration class in Home Nursing "in one of the Youth Training courses in Prince Edward Island." The Home Management courses, which are held in the picture, include lessons in cooking, sewing, nursing and handicraft with a few periods each week in physical training and singing. The young people appear to be very interested in their work and are all watching the nurse—not on the camera!

Another writer tells of a Hobby Fair (doesn't give the locality) where the fairies were the most interesting feature. The fairies were the most interesting feature of the fair, and there are no money prizes. Each entry not winning a ribbon is awarded a point, so that there is an interest in the work. It is difficult to instill altruistic ideas when at the end of what one feels to be a subtly suggestive chat, the small, or the not so small child, remarks "I shall get this year?" In my own opinion the Rural School Fairs on the Island were fine cultural projects and brought out a great deal of ingenuity and skill. But the system of giving money prizes undermined the morale of the exhibitors, and as is well known, led to many questionable practices.

### CURIOUS IDIOMS

An idiom, according to the King's English dictionary, is, among other things, a local form or variety of language. It was a northern idiom to use the word "doubt" to mean "suspect, or even believe; thus in a fashion reversing the meaning of the word. "I doubt he won't go" has a touch of the double negative which is a bet. The idiom "I suspect (or am afraid) he won't go" But we erred in good company, for Daniel Defoe, in "Moll Flanders" makes the tailor say, "And as you are an old offender I doubt you will find but little mercy."

"He is calling you," is a concise expression, easily understood. In my native county this appeared as "He's shouting of you," and in a lower stratum of society as "He's shoutin' on ye!" A stranger would have found some difficulty with this last variety. A Scottish lady and her little daughter moved south to New-Castle on Tyne, and after a while Jeanie got acquainted with the little natives with whom she used to play when she was "out." One evening when all were playing in the street, the mother came to the door and called, "Hi, Jinny; the mother's shouting Jean ran up to receive her mother's instructions in "gold braided coats." The little playmates stood in a semi-circle till the lady retired, then remarked, "Hi, hinner, well, well, well, the mother did 'quoor!"

The vowel sound which is usually written as "aa" is, I think, exclusively Northumbrian; and is best imitated by the sound of "a" in the use of its application; as may be seen in these examples: task for talk; horse for law; below for below; and Aa for the pronoun I.

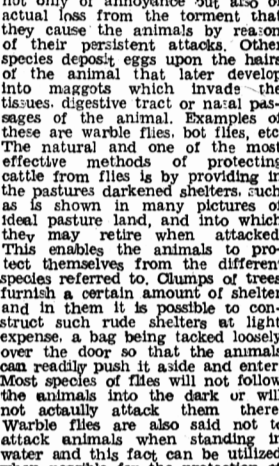
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Summerside  
Manager for P. E. Island

## WHAT IS HOME WITHOUT A GARDEN?

### THE GARDEN COLUMN

(By James H. Burdett)

Planting season over? Not at all. For early crops you must plant early, but late crops are desirable, and seeds planted now will grow so much faster that the harvest will not be relatively as late as was the seeding.



BRUSSELS SPROUTS.

### BRUSSELS SPROUTS, One of Best Fall Vegetables.

Annual flower seeds sown by June 10 of the quick germinating varieties, such as zinnias, poppies, nasturtiums, marigolds, ageratum and cosmos will produce flowers by August. In the vegetable garden there are many seeds which should be sown for late crops. Beans should be sown at intervals until July to provide a succession of young plants, which will yield much better than the old ones in late summer and early fall. Carrots and beets from summer sowings will be better flavored and more tender than the old, fully matured vegetables which grow early in the year. Brussels sprouts are fall crops, and seeds should be sown now for plants to be transplanted. There are two sowing crops that are at their best in the fall, the Chinese and Chinese cabbage. The endive crop, sown now and transplanted in midsummer so that each plant has a foot of growth, will produce crisp, curly leaves, which are bite, until frost comes and then makes the most delicious salad of the season. Chinese cabbage is difficult to grow, but the summer crop, because it runs to seed in the short days of autumn it makes beautiful, elongated heads of crisp leaves having a suggestion of cabbage flavor which are delicious cooked or raw.

### Vegetable crops which should not be sown now include peas, early radishes, lettuce and spinach. All these require a long growing period, because it runs to seed in the short days of autumn it makes beautiful, elongated heads of crisp leaves having a suggestion of cabbage flavor which are delicious cooked or raw.

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## Livestock Markets

### SUMMARY

**OTTAWA**—June 17—The keenness which featured the cattle trade recently was lacking this week and the market was generally moderate. The most marked centres, price levels were fairly general. The plain grades of cattle, particularly grassers, were under pressure and suffered the heaviest losses. Good dry selected cows at a practical well but grass cattle are likely to register further declines if receipts become heavier. Demand for export was not as big a factor as in recent weeks. The market was selling 460 head for Overseas account and Winnipeg three carloads. The movement to the south was the smallest for any single week this year.

### Cattle Prices

The better grades of cattle held steady at Toronto, but medium and medium grades were down 25c and cows were as much as 50c lower. The top for the week was \$8 paid for a small lot of prime steers, while the bottom was at a practical top of \$7.50. At Montreal, several lots of choice steers sold at \$7.50 and good kinds mostly up to \$7.50. The trade at Winnipeg appeared very sensitive with buyers displaying a bearish attitude toward most lines of killing material. Lack of export demand caused a draggy movement on weighty steers as local buyers were not in the market for anything carrying weight. Very few sales of heavyweights were made up to \$7, and killing steers were definitely easier with only a few sales of heavyweights made up to \$7.50. Calgary also closed easier with the top price at \$6.50. Edmonton was a full 11c down at the high price of \$6.50. Saskatchewan markets were about steady. Prince Albert topped at \$6.50. Moose Jaw at \$6.50, Regina \$7, and an odd \$7.50, and Saskatoon \$6.75.

### Hog Market Losses Ground

Hog prices opened 50c lower at Toronto, but by Wednesday 35c of the loss was recovered and hogs were selling at \$10.25. Fed calves ranged from \$6.25 to \$8.25 and \$8.50. A few good 700 lb. stockers sold around \$6 but most of the offering were light and plain to medium in quality, making \$4.50 to \$5.50. Good fatted milkers and springers topped at \$65 each.

### Lambs Mostly Steady

Spring lambs sold steady up to \$10.25.

## Botanical Notes For June

### (Experimental Farms Note)

The bright colors and delicious scent of roses in June appear to many senses but in fact they are the renaissance of the leaves softly influences—consciously or otherwise—the human soul.

The growth of leaves, specially those of the trees, means far more than the pleasure which we enjoy in their shade and shelter during the hot summer days.

Secure in the knowledge that the leaves which are assured by pollination and the consequent formation of the seed, trees were content, last month, to delay the growth of their leaves until this all-important month of June. The leaves were now fully expanded in all the perfection and vigor of new life; ready and willing to pay for the payment of the year.

The blossoms, on the other hand, and a gay one, but not so the leaves upon whom rests the responsibility of the maintenance of their mother trees. They have to live through the winter, and to bear the brunt of each of the following organizations: The American Ornithologists' Union, the National Audubon Society, the National Association of Audubon Societies, the Camp Fire Club of America, the International Association of State Game, Fish and Conservation Commissioners, and the New York Zoological Society.

The work of the Committee in continental Europe is largely handled by Leon Lappe, secretary of the International Ornithological Congress, and Dr. Tordis Grim of the International Office for the Protection of Nature, in Brussels. They have the constant active cooperation of Jean Becour of France, and Dr. P. Van Tienhoven of The Netherlands. The past year that office has been very active in sounding opean countries in regard to the adoption of a new European international treaty for bird protection, to include North Africa, and to include the Scandinavian countries of the British Empire are conducted from the London Zoological Gardens in Regent Park by Miss Phyllis Barclay-Smith, sub-secretary, with the active backing of Dr. Percy Lowe, eminent ornithologist of the British Museum. The past year they have been much occupied with the extensive task of making a survey to determine the extent of the present world-wide supply in western Europe, and to urge the adoption of methods to prevent oil pollution on the high seas.

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Our plan is to secure information regarding bird protection, or the lack of it in the West Indies, Central America and South America; and to get in touch with societies, institutions, and individuals in those countries who may be interested, or whom we hope to interest in the cause of bird preservation.

Extremely little information of this nature has been available in the United States, and considerable difficulty has been experienced in acquiring satisfactory data from the authorities on the continent. The past year has been directed, however, we have enjoyed the cordial cooperation of the State Department in Washington and of our foreign consular services.

Quite a number of the pleasure of those countries who have taken an interest in seeing to it that their wild ducks in autumn migrate south of our boundaries, some of them even as far away as Chile.

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## CONSERVATION

### A WEEKLY COLUMN OF PRACTICAL OPINIONS OF THE VITAL ISSUES AFFECTING THE USES AND ABUSES OF NATURAL RESOURCES BY MR. LUDLOW JENKINS, MARSHFIELD.

### REPORT OF INTERNATIONAL BIRD PROTECTION

(By Dr. T. G. PEARSON, President Emeritus, National Association of Audubon Societies.)  
Our efforts to encourage bird protection in other countries are carried on through the International Committee for Bird Preservation, organized in 1922, and fostered by the Audubon Association. National Sections of this world movement have been formed by representatives leading scientific organizations in twenty-six countries, and many of these have engaged in active operations. The National Sections are officially appointed by each of the following organizations: The American Ornithologists' Union, the National Association of Audubon Societies, the Camp Fire Club of America, the International Association of State Game, Fish and Conservation Commissioners, and the New York Zoological Society.

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## CONSERVATION

### A WEEKLY COLUMN OF PRACTICAL OPINIONS OF THE VITAL ISSUES AFFECTING THE USES AND ABUSES OF NATURAL RESOURCES BY MR. LUDLOW JENKINS, MARSHFIELD.

### REPORT OF INTERNATIONAL BIRD PROTECTION