

## You Cannot Cut Out Bog Spavin

or thoroughly, but you can clean them off promptly and thoroughly with Absorbine—and your horse during the treatment. This powerful antiseptic liniment does not blister or remove the hair. \$1.50—at your druggist or general merchant's. Booklet free. W. F. Young, Inc., Lyman Bldg., Montreal.



Because it had become a menace to motor traffic the statue of Sir James Shaw, which stood at the Cross, Kilmarnock, Scotland for more than 80 years has been moved to a less-used spot.

## Prince Baron (10988)

The Grey Percheron Stallion Prince Baron (10988) dam Miss Warren (12222) is a premium horse of the highest standard.

This horse won first prize at the Provincial Exhibition 1925. Being perfect on his limbs and feet makes him a perfect draft horse. Enrolment certificate No. 3. This horse will be at W. H. Wood's Show, May 10th and fortnightly after that.

Mares from far away will be met at a reasonable distance. Mares at owner's risk. For terms and particulars apply to owner in charge.

Signed: HENRY WOOD, Vernon River. 3742-5-10-41.

## The Great Axworthy

NO. 3371 ENROLLMENT NO. 15

Will make the season of 1929 at Lawdale Farm, East Royalty, one mile from Charlottetown. His sire is Burt Axworthy 2081, dam Baroness Peter, trial 2.17 as a two year old. His breeding forms the Golden Cross, Peter the Great, and Axworthy. He is a real show horse has been shown at the leading shows for eight years and has never been beaten. He is square gaited and sound, weight 1125 lbs. His breeding in full and his coils can be seen at the farm. Service fee \$15.00. Five at time of service, balance when mare proves in foal. Mares at owner's risk. FRANK McKAY, East Royalty. 2681-5-8-twin101.

## LIVE HOGS

We are taking live hogs daily, excepting Saturday, paying highest market prices.

Davis & Fraser

## MELOTTE SEPARATORS

None better, if as good. It has a record for clean skimming, few repairs, and long life.

FARM ENGINES—Large and small. PUMP JACKS for deep or shallow wells.

Second hand machines in stock. Get prices, they will interest you.

Everything fully guaranteed. JOHN H. GILL, 173 Grafton Street, Charlottetown. 3719-5-3-fri-mon-tf.

Complete Stock of Highest Quality Wire Always on Hand. FENNEL and CHANDLER

3717-4-twin1 until May 31st.



Fox Wire Complete Stock of Highest Quality Wire Always on Hand. FENNEL and CHANDLER

3717-4-twin1 until May 31st.

## The Problem Of Weeds

Dominion Department of Agriculture Ottawa

Farm weeds have for many years menaced the growing of farm crops. Indeed there are parts of Canada in both the older settled districts of Ontario and the prairie lands of the west in which weeds have become so prevalent as to drive farms into abandonment. To study the question of weeds from an economic standpoint, the Division of Botany of the Experimental Farms has conducted a survey over most of Eastern Canada including the province of Ontario, and has made a report of the work accomplished in the Report of the Dominion Botanist for 1927. In all a little more than 600 species of weedy and poisonous plants have been discovered and their habitat located. Fifty of the worst of these are listed in the Report, which is published by the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa. In the order of their prevalence. In concluding his report on the weed survey, the Dominion Botanist points out that even in the newer sections of the country weeds have been found to be a limiting factor in crop production, justifying strong measures of control to avoid increasing trouble in future years.

## Hunter River And Vicinity

Mr. and Mrs. John Cutcliffe, Fredericton left last week on a holiday trip to Duluth, Minn., and Boston, Mass.

Mrs. (Rev.) H. S. Bishop, Cavendish is in Halifax this week attending the Maritime Branch of the W. M. S. of the United Church of Canada.

Mr. and Mrs. Howard Court moved to Charlottetown on Saturday.

Mrs. W. J. Green, Cavendish is visiting friends in Charlottetown this week.

Miss Ruby McDougall, Charlottetown spent the week-end at her home here.

Mrs. Hammond Bertram has accepted the position of night watchman on the Car Ferry and left on Friday for Halifax where he will remain while the ferry is in dry dock.

On Saturday afternoon, the Mission Band in connection with the United Church was re-organized. The meeting was presided over by Mrs. Dingwell, the Superintendent appointed by the W. M. S. Other members of the W. M. S. are present and Mrs. Chapman assisted. The following officers were elected by ballot to carry on the work until the close of the year.

President, Gordon Waye. Vice-President, Doris Smith. Rec. Sec. Edith Bagnall. Cor. Sec. Bertha Waye. Treasurer, Irene Nicholson. The Band will meet the first Saturday afternoon of each month at 8 o'clock.

Mr. James Offer, Charlottetown, representing the DeLaval Co., Ltd., made a business trip to New Glasgow on Tuesday.—L.

## WESTMORELAND SCHOOL

Honor Roll for Westmoreland School for the month of April: Grade IX.—1, James Moore; 2, Mabel Oakes.

Grade VIII.—1, Enoch Newson; 2, Leith Moore; 3, Mabel Wilson.

Grade VII.—1, Elsie MacVittie; 2, Amy French; 3, Reta Matters.

Grade VI.—1, Grace Moore; 2, Ellsworth Wilson.

Grade III (Sr.)—1, Neavie McVittie; 2, Leo Campbell.

Grade III (Jr.)—1, Margaret Wilson; 2, Wrixon Moore.

Grade II.—1, Florence Simmons; 2, Eldon Leard.

Grade I (Sr.)—1, Wendall Mayhew.

Grade I (Jr.)—1, Raymond Wilson. Teacher—Winnie Best.

## Pioneer Sheep

WERE IMPORTED ABOUT MIDDLE OF SEVENTEENTH CENTURY DURING FRENCH REGIME

Pure-Breds Came Later

Sheep were first imported into Canada during the French regime. This was about the middle of the seventeenth century, and the sheep was a small breed used in France. In 1830 British immigrants commenced to bring in small stocks of sheep, and about 1842 a small number of Leicesters, Cotswolds and Southdowns began to appear. From these Canada's pure-bred sheep industry had its beginning.

First Fair. The first Provincial fair held in Toronto in 1846 had classes for sheep, and Leicesters and Southdowns of excellent quality are reported to have been shown. Merinos made their appearance two years later, and at the London show in 1854 the entries in the sheep classes numbered 400 head. That same year the Cotswolds exhibited were imported by George Miller of Markham. The following year Cheviots made their first appearance at the London show, these being imported by another farmer of Markham, William Ruddick.

In 1858 Leicesters, Cotswolds, Cheviots, Southdowns, Merinos, Lincolns and other longwools and fat sheep were shown. About this time Canadian breeders were showing at the New York State Fair, and taking the most of the prize money.

Government Interested. An early indication of government interest in sheep raising was manifested in the early fifties when the Board of Agriculture of Ontario doubled and later tripled the amount of any first prize won at the Provincial exhibition by an animal imported during the year.

In "mixed" farming, it is also indicated under the ranching system in Southern Alberta, and interest reports point to the likelihood of this extending.

The sheep population from 1871 has fluctuated, as the following figures show:

1871	3,155,509
1881	3,048,678
1891	2,568,781
1901	2,510,239
1911	2,174,309
1921	3,675,890
1927	3,265,727

All breeds, with the exception of the Rambouillet, are of British breeds and comprise Shropshire, Lincoln, Cotswold, Oxford, Leicester, Southdown, Cheviot, Romney, Marsh and Corriedale. All these breeds have pedigree registration under the National Live Stock Record system.

## MINISTRY REPORT STIRS BAPTISTS OF GREAT BRITAIN

LONDON, May 8.—A sensation has been caused in British Baptist circles following the publication of the report of the commission instituted by the pastoral session of the Baptist Union of Great Britain and Ireland to inquire into the efficiency of the ministry.

The report presented at a meeting of the session of the City Temple, stated that among the causes of inefficiency were: "Tactlessness, want of common sense, pugnacity, defective self-discipline evidenced among other things, by disregard of personal appearance, nursing of grievances, lack of mental honesty, tending to bring the pulpits into contempt, sheer laziness and restlessness."

The report was adopted unanimously and sent to the council of the Baptist Union for consideration. It passed there it goes before the Baptist annual assembly in 1930.

## CLINTON SCHOOL

The following is the honor roll of Clinton School for the month of April:

Grade VIII.—1, Gertrude Dennis; 2, Elsie Heaney; 3, James MacKay.

Grade VI.—1, Ruth Heaney; 2, Jennie MacKay; 3, Arnel Whitehead.

Grade V.—1, Grace Whitehead; 3, Muriel Heaney; 3, Mary O'Connor.

Grade IV.—1, Elmer Somers; 2, Elva Pickering; 3, Christene Paynter.

Grade III.—1, Mabel Sullivan; 2, Beth O'Connor; 3, Ivan Pickering.

Grade II.—1, Irene Pickering; 2, Virginia O'Connor.

Grade I.—1, Edith Whitehead; 2, George Pickering; 3, Roy Paynter. Perfect Attendance: Jennie MacKay, Grace Whitehead, George Casford, Leith Paynter, Elmer Somers, Christene Paynter, Waldon Woodside, Ivan Pickering, Edith Whitehead, George Pickering, Roy Paynter, Edwin Paynter. Teacher—Carrie Woodside.

## SEED GRAINS FOR 1929

(Experimental Farms Note)

Procrastination is a great thief of time and money. Therefore, one is well advised to utilize the spare time during the stormy days of the winter months in making a careful study of the seed requirements for the following spring's seeding operations. Too often seeding time finds many farmers without their seed of a knowledge of where it may be obtained, which, unfortunately, results in their sowing whatever seed is available, regardless of whether the needs of the district in which it is grown. Moreover, the seed used is very often uncleaned, and full of noxious weed seeds and poor kernels which can only result in poor yields and additional cost to future years' operations in cleaning up these noxious weeds, to say nothing of the neighbor who has made an honest effort to keep a clean farm.

There is no use of debating the question. Profitable returns from grain crops can only be realized after the best efforts and thought have been given to the selection of the seed used and the preparation of the soil on which it is sown. Therefore, why use poor seed?

Many varieties and strains of grain have been tested out at our agricultural colleges and experimental farms and stations, sufficient at least to give one a fair idea of those varieties best suited to the average conditions in any one province. Consequently, the first move should be to obtain, either from bulletins or by writing to the nearest college or experimental farm, information as to varieties and as to where they may be procured. If the varieties named are those already grown, make sure that the quantity will be sufficient when properly cleaned, to sow the area required for 1929.

In oats there are two varieties of about equal value for average conditions, namely, Victory and Banner. The average yield for six years at the Dominion Experimental Farm at Nappan for these two varieties is 72.93 and 70.95 bushels per acre respectively. Alaska oats are also recommended in districts where a very short season is experienced, as it will ripen in about ninety days and has given a fair average yield of 62.13 bushels over a period of four years.

In barley, (two rowed) Charlottetown No. 80 and Duckbill have proven to be our best yields, yielding an average of 48.76 and 38.49 respectively over a six year period. In six-rowed varieties, O. A. C. No. 21 has an average yield of 43.31 and is a variety worth growing.

In wheat, White Russian and Early Red Rife have given the best yields for the beardless varieties, giving an average yield for six years of 31 and 31.5 bushels respectively. Huron, a bearded variety, has an average yield of 30.6 bushels over the same period and is a variety well suited to average conditions in the Maritime Provinces. It stands up well and so far has been fairly free from disease.

For buckwheat, Tartarian and Silver Hull are the two varieties which so far, appear equally suitable for Eastern conditions. The average yield for the past four years was 46.5 and 42.3 bushels respectively.

For field peas, Mackay and Golden Vine are two varieties that should give satisfactory yields.

For beans, the Early Yellow Eye will be found, under average conditions, most suitable; while not quite as heavy a producer as some of the other varieties, it has a greater demand on the market.

For turnip seed, the following varieties are those recommended for Eastern conditions: Bangholm Club Root, Reistant, Dittmar's, Corning, Hall's Westbury and Best of All.

Increased returns to the producers must come very largely through their efforts in lowering the unit cost of production, and one of the most important factors in doing this is use of good clean seed of those varieties best suited to the district or province in which one is operating. The seed, board is doing all it can to aid farmers in this work, by interesting various communities in putting in up-to-date cleaning machines and it is to the interest of all farmers living within a reasonable distance of these machines to make the proper use of them. Just try the experiment one year; that is, have your grain properly cleaned before sowing. We are sure that your results will be not only convincing, but profitable.

## LOWER FREETOWN SCHOOL

Honor Roll for month of April: Grade X.—1, Helen Bernard.

Grade IX.—1, Gladys Bernard.

Grade VIII.—1, Olive Stavert; 2, Jesse Burns; 3, Lillian Burns.

Grade VII.—1, Winifred Burns; 2, Marguerite Jardine; 3, Robert Burns.

Grade VI.—1, Henry Reeves.

Grade V.—1, Walter Stavert; 2, Mae Gardiner; 3, Vivian Bernard.

## SWEET PEAS FIRST

Sweet peas must be planted just as soon as one can turn over the ground so that they may get their maximum growth before the hot weather sets in. These will come along safely no matter what sort of weather follows.

Plant the sweet peas about three inches deep in this, and place then an inch apart. Rains will gradually fill in the trench, and the plants will develop a very deep root which will protect them against summer droughts. To hurry growth apply nitrate of soda about an ounce dissolved in a gallon of water, about every two weeks during May and June. These plants must get in their full growth before July, and on this account need pushing. Get the very best seed possible and try some of the special shades. When the peas are well up and out of danger from cut worms and other pests, thin to four inches apart, and supply bush-work, strings or poultry netting at least a yard high for the vines to climb on.

## ACADIAN RECORDER "SCOOPED" ON BATTLE OF WATERLOO

By "Stout, Elderly Man, with Powdered Hair."

HALIFAX, N. S., May 8.—The manner in which the London Times beat the world with the news of Napoleon's downfall at Waterloo is newspaper legend; what is not so well known is that the first big time "scoop" in the history of journalism in Halifax was executed on the result of Wellington's victory, by a pioneer ship news reporter who is known to posterity as "a stout elderly man, with powdered hair." The record of his achievement lives in the files.

The news-carrying methods of today, when the results of disarmament conferences or Grand Nationals are flashed in the offices of news agencies within the hour, are somewhat different from those of one hundred and fourteen years ago, when European news was culled from English journals brought across in ships of the line whose journeys were often interrupted by the urge to deal with produce-laden French shipping. Thus the first news of Waterloo, which was fought on June 18, 1815, reached Halifax on July 21, by way of the ship Trial, which a month earlier had spoken a sloop off Plymouth and learned "that Napoleon Bonaparte was signally defeated near Brussels, with the loss of 40,000 men, and 150 ps. ordnance."

Confirmation and further particulars were eagerly awaited, but did not arrive until July 28, when H. M. brig Bramble made harbor with despatches. The story of the scoop is told with some editorial bitterness in the issue of the Acadian Recorder for Saturday, July 29, 1815, in these words:

"We are sorry we are unable to furnish our readers with any details of the news brought by H. M. 'Bramble,' owing to the following circumstances: A stout, elderly man, with powdered hair, came on board just as Lieut. Nicholls was about to leave the ship and asked permission to look over the letters. He was desired to go below and do so; which he did, and also took all the papers away with him, telling the servant that he had Lieut. Nicholls' leave for that purpose. The fact is that he purloined them without leave; and if the inhabitants of Halifax are obliged to wait until Monday for what they ought to have had this morning we hope they will know whom to thank for it."

What had happened was that an enterprising contemporary had stolen a march on the Recorder editor, and in fact the people of Halifax did have to wait until Monday for the account, which was amplified on August 2—just forty-six days after the battle, with the arrival of the brig Vesta which carried in detail all the features of the fight.

Later in the month the sum of almost four thousand pounds was raised in Halifax for the relief of British and Prussian sufferers—regarded as a generous offering for a town of less than 11,000 people, the population of Halifax at that time.

Grade III.—1, Guelda Arsenault. Perfect attendance: Helen Bernard, Gladys Bernard, Jesse Burns, Olive Stavert, Marguerite Jardine, Robert Burns, Marguerite Jardine, Winifred Burns, Mae Gardiner, Walter Bernard, Howard Cairns, Olga Stavert, Bernice Jardine, Walter Stavert, Vivian Bernard, Prowse Gardiner. Teacher—Dorothy H. Mutart.

Pick but a few novelties in both flowers and vegetables, but let the proved varieties be the main crop.

## CANADIAN FRUIT CIRCLES THE GLOBE

The report of the Minister of Agriculture, the Honorable Dr. W. R. Motherwell, contains a table showing the shipments of apples, pears, and plums inspected and exported (exclusive of Nova Scotia) during the fiscal year which ended March 31st, 1928.

The table is of particular interest because it shows that Canadian fruit went to thirty different countries and to several in South America. The list includes Great Britain, the United States, Scandinavia, New Zealand, South Africa, Australia, Germany, Belgium, France, Holland, Ceylon, the Bahamas, the Barbados, Bermuda, China, Egypt, Fiji, Finland, India, Italy, Japan, Hawaii, the Philippines, etc., etc.

Under the Fruit Export Regulations 1,510 shipments were inspected and certificates were issued, 941 of which were in British Columbia, 1 in the Prairie Provinces, 130 in Western Ontario, and 438 in Eastern Ontario, and Quebec. In addition 688 permits for export were issued covering in the main single package shipments.

Under the Root Vegetables Act during the same year inspections were made covering 2,017,942 bags of potatoes, 376,483 barrels of potatoes, 1,981 bulk shipments of potatoes, 168,357 bags of onions, 21,602 crates of onions, and 186 packages of other vegetables, a total of 2,584,384 packages and 1,981 bulk shipments. The number of inspections of potatoes, onions, and other vegetables was 10,595, compared with 6,506 for the previous year.

It is interesting to note that while total inspections increased by some 60 per cent, the violations under the Act were 30 per cent below those of 1926-27.

## Novel Place Cards

At a luncheon recently where the guests were all acquainted, the hostess had each girl's initials on her place card instead of her full name and filling out the initials were adjective describing the girl instead of her name. For instance, one girl's initials were S. S. W. and on her card were the three words Small, Stylish, Witty.

## Electric Flashes

Never turn off or on an electric light when standing in the bathtub. Always be certain the hands are dry before touching electrical apparatus.

Don't try to fix electrical connections unless you know what you are doing.

For your own convenience have someone who knows teach you how to put in a new fuse. Then should one burn out at an awkward time you are not compelled to wait in darkness until the electrician arrives.

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## NEWSY FARM NOTES

By Agricola

### HOG PROSPECTS

An optimistic note is struck by the United States Department of Agriculture in speaking of the hog prospects. "The seasonal levels of hog prices in 1929 and 1930 are expected to average higher than in 1928." Killings are expected to be considerably smaller than those of last year, while the foreign demand is greater. No material change is looked for in the home demand. All this is distinctly cheering to our farmers who certainly find the hog a good old stand-by in these times.

### HOLSTEINS MAKE MONEY

In the Maritime Farmer of May 7th appears an unusually interesting letter from Mr. J. Walter Jones of Bunsbury on Holstein breeding. Mr. Jones, besides winning over \$6,000 in prizes and selling \$8,000 worth of cows and heifers, has sold in the past twenty months almost \$10,000 worth of Holstein bulls, one of the choicest bringing \$5,000. These striking results bear witness to this breeder's vision, perseverance and ability. Mr. Jones' herd at present comprises 57 cows and eleven young bulls, the dams of which average 1188 lbs. of butter per year. There are Holsteins and Holsteins; but animals like these must necessarily be among the elite of their kind.

### WEEDS AND WASTE

Any plant that grows in the wrong place is a weed. For example, the "Devil's Paint Brush," (which by the way is advertised in some English seed catalogues) is said to have been introduced here as an ornament for a grave, but has now spread to such an extent as to be a menace to the hayfields. The English "moon daisy," whose glorified descendant is the "Shasta Daisy" of the seed lists, is found growing sparsely in its native home. When it invades the Island it proved a most troublesome weed, till methods of dealing with it were discovered. Weeds waste water. The moisture that should go to nourish the grain by carrying up the mineral constituents of the soil in the form of sap is drawn up and wasted by soot-thistle, wild mustard, and field thistle. Conservation of moisture is of such importance that special effort should be exerted to keep these weeds in check.

Weeds waste soil. All the mineral components of the soil are drawn upon year after year by myriads of weeds. It is not good economy to allow this, for many farms in the U. S. A. have been rendered valueless by soot-thistle and other weeds, and even in many parts of the new Canadian West, the situation is becoming serious.

Weeds waste space. Overcrowding in the field is as fatal to development as overcrowding in the home. Wild mustard takes water, minerals, air, sunshine and space that belong to the grain, and how can the latter thrive under the fierce competition? Grass is a very hardy thing, and grows everywhere, but even grass seed will not germinate under the shadow of weeds like sow thistle and mustard.

The mark of a thrifty farmer is the freedom of his farm from weeds.

Miss Louisa McLean, of London has a hot-cross but which she says is 130 years old, having been handed down for generations and which she plans to dispose of in her will.

## The Charlottetown Fox Breeders Protective Association

is established for the prosecution of any person or persons stealing foxes from the ranches of any of its members and have retained a Detective Agency and Legal Talent of highest repute to accomplish their purpose. Trained Blood hounds are also owned by the Association and are ready to go to work at any minute's notice.

T. B. ROGERS, Secretary-Treasurer.

The following are members of THE CHARLOTTETOWN FOX BREEDERS' PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION: McLure & MacKinnon Fur Farms, John A. McDonald, W. L. McEachern, W. K. Rogers Silver Fox Ranches, Charlottetown Silver Black Fox Co, Est. E. G. Saunders, E. R. Brow.

3731-4-164.



This man is probably sowing some of our "GARNET" SEED WHEAT. The new variety that ripens fully two weeks earlier than any other variety, a heavy yielder and makes the best of FLOUR.

Or, perhaps, he is sowing some of our Choice Imported BANNER or VICTORY SEED OATS.

Then, we have the very best quality of Imported WHITE FIFE, RED FIFE, WHITE RUSSIAN, MARQUIS, and COLORADO BEARDED Seed Wheat.

In Seed Oats besides the BANNER and VICTORY mentioned above we have some Choice ALBERTA grown Re-cleaned and Selected White Oats No. 1. Also, some good heavy Re-cleaned ISLAND grown WHITE BANNER, and OLD ISLAND BLACKS which we are selling at lowest prices.

Ask for or write us for PRICES. We have provided for this Spring, the very best SEED GRAIN and SEEDS, much of it grown in CONTRACT for us in ENGLAND, CANADA and UNITED STATES, most suitable to OUR SOIL and CLIMATE.

GARDEN, VEGETABLE and FLOWER SEEDS FARM AND FIELD SEEDS. For sale at our SEED STORE (Queen Street) and by upwards of two hundred MERCHANTS in Prince Edward Island.

## Carter & Company Limited