

FOR FARMERS, STOCK BREEDERS AND GARDENERS

NEWSY NOTES

BY AGRICOLA

"A FEW FACTS"

Through the kindness of the Imperial Life Assurance Company of Canada, I am in possession of the little pamphlet bearing the above name. Its special interest to me is that it gives pictures of thirty varieties (I nearly wrote species!) of dogs, from the Great Dane to the diminutive "Scotty". The Scottish Deerhound is even taller than the Great Dane but is not so robust, being more of the Greyhound type and built for speed rather than for strength.

Two pictures, those of the Foxhound (or Fox Terrier, as the smaller form is named) and the Bloodhound (Nos. 9 and 15), will, I think, be a revelation to our sportsmen who believe they have a pure-bred animal. The fact is that what passes here for the Foxhound, shown by its slightly larger size and large pendulous ears, that there is a strong strain of bloodhound in it. I have heard some talk of "blue-tick" and "red-born" strains, but can only gather that these mystifying phrases have to do with color—in which case they have nothing to do with the ability and intelligence of the dog. And by the way, the word "terrier" means a digger in the earth (terra) because he gets after a fox in his den just that fashion! All packs of Foxhounds had a few Fox Terriers accompanying them for that purpose.

Three varieties of "sheep-dog" are shown, each with very different characteristics. The "Old English Sheep Dog" rather resembles the animal he guards, only he is 100 per cent woollier! His "milkery" (as scientists would say) would make him liable to attack, but the animal who thought to dine on sheep, would be greatly surprised! The Collie (No. 17) is of Scottish extraction, says the booklet; however, in the North of England the Collie for the farmer, and the Grayhound for the miner, are the two favorite breeds. And, before I forget, let me correct the pronunciation; it's not "coo-lee", though I've often heard it called that! No. 29 is the German Shepherd Dog which I have read is also the Alsatian S.D. This is the dog which we persist in calling the "Police Dog". Like either of the other sheepdogs, he is an intelligent tracker, and for that reason he was selected by the German and Belgian police to assist in their work in certain cases. Neither of the others if trained would do as well.

The Whippet (No. 24) is a cross between the English Terrier and the Old English Greyhound. It closely resembles the latter parent in shape and speed, but differs somewhat in size and color. The Greyhound was once the special dog of princes and nobles, and the Eshlops of Durham in the Middle Ages kept large packs of these animals for hunting, and "rabbit coursing". When such sport fell under ecclesiastical censure, it was taken up by the lower orders and in my view the "pitman's dog" was always a Greyhound. The miners were as fond of dog-racing as the nobility were of horse-racing. The whippet is, I hear, coming to the front as a racer. The estimated speed of a Greyhound is rather more than 25 metres per second. If he could keep it up, that's about 57 miles an hour!

I've seen and read of a good many dogs, but the Welsh Corgi (No. 10) has met my disapproval. I'd never even heard of him. This is the "ancient herd dog" of the Welsh mountains, and it stands "not over 12 inches" high. The general appearance is faintly reminiscent of the Dachshund (No. 6).

Naturalists at the present time seem very uncertain as to the origin of the dog. The fact that dogs existed in the prehistoric age makes it improbable that we will ever ascertain the precise ancestry of the "primal dog." Charles Darwin believed that "the domestic dogs of the world have descended from two good species of wolves (Canis lupus and C. latrans), and from two or three other doubtful species of wolves, from several races or species of the jackal, and perhaps from one or more extinct species." There is no doubt that the "dog fancier" has had a hand in evolving some of the forms and varieties. I recommend my readers to get this little booklet, which is being distributed (free) at the offices of the Company, 75 Queen Street, Charlottetown.

MISPLACING THE H

You never hear a Northumbrian say "Ere, Arry, 'old thy 'ead up!" It is the glory of the Tyne, slivery or coaly, that it knows all about h. says a Newcastle divine. It is the southerner who asks for 'am and heggs, and the surprising thing is that he can go to the classical writers of ancient Rome, for justification of his habit of speech. The other day I came across a quotation from Plautus, which referred to "Prasceatratrici, artole, atque aruspice." As I had no idea of the word "aruspice" before, I turned up the Latin dictionary—and it wasn't there. Then I recollected that the Romans were careless with their 's, and looked for hario'ae, which was right there and meant prophesies. Aruspice, too, is frequently spelt Haruspice. A vowel any word beginning with a 's' is liable to have an 'h' prefixed in the Latin dictionary. The south of Britain came completely under Roman influence and through the conquerors left be-

hind them only half-a-dozen words to survive their occupation, they left many traces on the alphabet. The misplacing of the "h" is one. The peculiar sound of "o" as "ow" is another. The English translation of corona is crown, which is very, very close to the Roman pronunciation. Then there is the confusion of w and v, which lasted down to Dickens' day, though we do not hear much of it now. As school-children we ridiculed this pattern by repeating: "weal, wine, and winegar are very good wittles I wowl!" Mr. Chips, in the story of that name, objects to vicissim (which I need not say means "one after another") being pronounced "we-kiss-im" according to the continental Latinists. The southern pronunciation of the "u" is an abbreviation of the "u" in another case in point. Where we say Duke, the southern says "Dook" and this also is in accordance with my theory of Roman influence.

POTATOES IN ENGLAND

I have just received a newsy letter from a friend in England, and he tells me that the T.F.F.A. are blaming the Potato Marketing Board for the high price of potatoes. The initials are those of the Tyneside Fish Fryers' Association, but far from being a creation of the comic strip, the Association does a great public work as purveyors of the luscious "fish and chips" so familiar to every Briton. But as my friend says, the P.M.B. is not to blame, for it was in operation last year when potatoes were only 55 shillings per ton to the farmer. (That is, about \$14 for 2240 lbs.—the "long ton.") Nor is the farmer to blame, for he is losing out as much as usual, owing to the short crop. It is last season's "beautiful summer," he concludes that the T.F.F.A. association are paying for. The drought was too much for the potato crop which was nearly a failure. It takes about 4 pounds (\$20) per ton to make a 7-ton per acre crop just pay its way, what will be the price to make a 4 or 5-ton per acre crop? Much more, he thinks, than the 5 pounds (\$25) per ton which was all he could get this spring. And then he voices the universal complaint: "A farmer cannot control prices, he has to take what the merchant gives him." He has evidently not heard the cynical dictum of another British farmer: "Anybody can make money out of farm produce once it leaves the farmer's hand."

He encloses a list of the prices received by farmers during the last six years. (How many of our farmers keep count like this?) £1, 1930, 5 per ton, they fell to £1, (or \$5) per ton in April, Jan. 1931, 25 10 shillings; Jan. 1932, 410 (50); Jan. 1933, 45 shillings, or about \$11; Jan. 1934, 55 shillings and 6 pence; Jan. 1935, 55 shillings. Thus there is the six when the farmer has got a profit from his potatoes. And this spring, price for seed (delivered) is 9 pounds per ton. You never hear the northern farmer talk of potatoes in terms of bushels; he always thinks in tons.

SOME INSECTS OF P.E. ISLAND

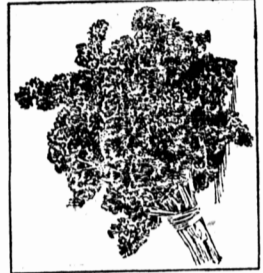
Order Lepidoptera continued. (B) Moths: The list subjoined is a short one but contains some moths of high ornamental appearance. There are many more Island moths not yet recorded and in particular that unattractive group produced from the larvae commonly termed "cutworms." The writer will be glad to hear from other observers as to their "finds" in this Order. Cecropia Moth, Samia cecropia, Linn. Our largest moth: mottled vivinus. Polyphemus Moth, Telega phemus, Cram. Large moth, light brown, with transparent "eyespots" on wings. Luna Moth, Tropaea luna, Linn. Large greenish-white moth, hindwings produced into long "tails." Acraea Moth, False Ermine, etc. Estigmene acrea, Dru. A common moth, with white wings spotted black, body yellowish with dorsal row of black spots. Larva is a "woolly bear." Has many popular names. Webworm Moth, Hypantria texor, Harris. To well known as a tree pest. Tiger Moths, Arctia sp. Potato Stem Borer, Gortyna micaceous, Esp. The caterpillar (whitish body, and brown head-capsule) has been found in stems of thubarb, gladiolus, and other plants. Herald Moth, Scoliopteryx libatrix, Linn. Ornamental little moth, not uncommon. Relict Underwing, Catocala relicta, Walk. Etanca Underwing, Catocala bianca, Hx Edwards. Several other Red Underwings, Catocala sp. Tent Caterpillar Moth, Malacosoma discaria, Hub. Too well known in the larval stage: caterpillar with line of spots down back. American Tent Caterpillar, M. americana, Fabr. Caterpillar has a white line down back (instead of spots). Tussock Moths, Hemerocampa sp. Destructive to foliage of trees. Linden Moth, Erannis tiliaria, Harris. Birch Skeletoniser Moth, Bucculatrix canadensisella, Chamb. A very small caterpillar with a very long name, periodically attacks our birches. Clothes moths of the Genera Tinea and Tineola. There is also a "sheep-stealer"

Parsley Is Most Popular Cooking Herb

GROW A FEW PLANTS OF THE NEW PARAMOUNT VARIETY AND KEEP ONE INDOORS OVER WINTER.

We hear a great deal nowadays about herb gardens. Interest in cooking herbs seems to go with a fancy for antique furniture. Few of the cooking herbs which used to grow in every garden, and season many of the dishes which our grandmothers served, are known to present day home cooks.

But one herb which has held its favor, both as a flavoring, and a decorative garnish to improve the appearance of the dish, is parsley. Every garden should have a row of parsley, and a short row will



Paramount Parsley

suffice, for this vegetable is in the "cut and come again" class and each plant will continue to produce crisp leaves all season.

And while we are on the subject of parsley, the Hamburg rooted type should be mentioned. This is not only produces leaves which can be used for flavoring and garnishes, but it produces a small root resembling a parsnip, which has the parsley flavor, and is said to be much superior to the leaves for flavoring soups and stews.

The latest development of parsley has come to amateurs through the all-America committee on new vegetables and flowers, which gave a 1936 Award of Merit to the new variety called Paramount.

It has rich dark green leaves, triple curled, and is destined to decorate many a juicy steak or bowl of creamed new potatoes. When thinned properly the plants grow to 20 inches high with a spread of almost 20 inches, and the tendency to turn brown at the edges with age or during the cooler days of fall has been eliminated.

Parsley seed is slow to germinate, requiring from two to three weeks, but it makes a speedy growth when once started. It is a good idea to combine a planting with radishes to mark the row. The radishes will mature and be used before the parsley progresses enough to be bothered by them. Thin out scrupulously, especially with the big new Paramount variety, and when the plants get about 3 inches high, cut them off. The new growth will be more curled and better looking.

Many gardeners provide themselves with a year-around supply of parsley by bringing a plant or two into the house when the cold weather sets in. This is a good idea, because the plants will grow in the window box, as when they are needed. Besides, you cannot always depend upon a supply in the market, and don't care to pay five or ten cents for a bunch when you need only a very little of it.

The best varieties of parsley are really handsome foliage plants, making excellent edgings in the garden. There is little reason why one could not raise a few plants and use them as when closely planned they do not become the massive bushes which you would grow in the vegetable garden.

moth" caterpillar which injures the leaves of apples at times, but I have neglected to get its name! The brooder house with a few hundred chicks, soon becomes dusty. Sweep the walls occasionally and

Why Make a Rock Garden?

This illogical distaste for what we have ourselves laboriously created may be the result of a deep, unconscious rebellion. For a holiday in the mountains is a flight from reality; it is an escape from that oppressive reality of which we make the regularity of bricks and mortar the symbol, and in the mountains we enjoy, for a little while, an illusion of that freedom which we can never attain in this world. In the Rock Garden we foster a little patch of the wilderness that stands to us for freedom. And this is a very sensible thing to do, for an artificial wilderness has none of the discomfort and danger of the real thing.

Such a game of make-believe may be sentimental; it may be just a way of saying, "Where I am not, there is happiness," but if it is wisdom we are after, let us see clearly what we want. For a Rock Garden the size of a tea-tray can be made as effectively wild as an acre. This is not a depreciation of the Alpine landscapers fashioned on of Rock Gardens. These are the well-nigh perfect expression of that desire which is inarticulate in the haphazard rocky of flints, brickbats and Aubrietia. But we need not look on their creations with helpless envy, for we can learn as much from them as any scribbling master of English prose and with the more hope of putting what we have learnt successfully into practice. We need not feel that Rock Gardens are out of place in the suburbs, for it is for the suburbs that they are most desired, and I think that anyone who has as much as a backyard can make an Alpine landscape if he has the courage of his imagination and is willing to learn the technique—Jason Hill, in Gardening Illustrated (English).

The holiday in the mountains is, fairly obviously, a reaction against the conditions of civilized life, and it is natural that the English, the most romantic nation in the world and practical only in their attitude for giving a concrete expression to their day-dreams, should be the first to look back, with a kind of sentimental nostalgia, to the wilderness from which civilized man has at last succeeded in escaping.

British Empire Countries China's Biggest Customer

The United States heads the list of individual countries exporting goods to China, with 18.3 per cent of the total value of imports in 1935, followed by Japan 15.03 per cent; Germany 11.09 per cent; Great Britain 10.48 per cent; French Indo-China 6.74 per cent; Dutch East Indies 6.18 per cent; Australia 4.12 per cent, according to the Canadian National Railways. Canada accounts for 2.18 per cent of the total imports. The United States is also China's best customer among individual countries, taking 23.67 per cent of her total exports during 1935: Hongkong took 16.47 per cent; Japan 14.24 per cent; Great Britain 8.58 per cent; France 5.07 per cent; Germany 5.02 per cent; Canada bought 0.73 per cent of the total. Taking the British Empire countries as a whole, however, they top the list both in exports and imports, accounting for 32.2 per cent of the exports and 23.8 per cent of the imports in 1935; the United States and dependencies 24.6 per cent exports, 19.3 per cent imports; Japanese Empire 19.09 per cent exports, 16.8 per cent imports; Germany 6.2 per cent exports, 7.8 per cent imports; Holland and dependencies 3.4 per cent exports, 10.10 per cent of the total value, followed by metals and ores, 9.40 per cent; machinery and tools, 7 per cent; paper and pulp, 5.70 per cent; raw cotton, 4.50 per cent; kerosene, 4.09 per cent; dyes, pigments, tints and varnishes, 4.05 per cent; chemicals and drugs, 4.03 per cent; wheat 3.93 per cent; timber, 3.77 per cent; etc.

don't neglect cleaning out the pen regularly and putting in fresh chaff or clover leaves.

New Rose Gem Petunia Ideal for Window Box

The big family of petunias seems to be getting bigger, and of better quality. This year there were several notable additions, and if one were to grow all of the best types and colors in one garden it would have to be a large one indeed.

This continuous influx of new members can only be regarded as a tribute to the vitality of the flower, and its adaptability to almost every condition. Today we can find a petunia to grow anywhere, and of a color to harmonize with any other flower or surrounding.

Rose Gem, an Award of Merit

Like most petunias, it is easily grown, and may be sown out in the open, or started indoors in flats for early bloom and to lengthen the season for them. Because of its compact growth it should be an excellent pot plant for the open window or sill, and it would not be difficult to pot a few plants if you start them indoors, putting the bulk of them in the garden.

In the window box Rose Gem should harmonize well with a balcony or deep blue, the latter to trail over the side and the pink for a center, with a row of sweet alyssum for a white border. These three hardy annuals will stand almost any amount of sun or bad weather, and will provide a sheet of color throughout the summer.



All-America Petunia Rose Gem

is found in the brovalla, which does well in a rich loam soil, produced it is kept cut back. If you take up the plants in the fall they will bloom for you indoors during the winter.

Love in the Mist is an apt name for nigella, another blue annual, because its finely cut foliage and retiring blossoms suggest an unworldly nature.

For the tall background the larkspur will give a profusion of blue. There are several petunias which produce full-season blue, and also some of the centaureas. Among other more common annuals the verbena and lupin furnish attractive shade of blue.

Intense blue flower clusters produced in great profusion which make a brilliant patch in the garden and are fine for cutting are the cynoglossums, or Chinese forget-me-nots. They are really biennials, but bloom as an annual if sown outdoors early.

Not so well known is the anagallis. It is a tiny plant for edgings, or to brighten a dull spot in the rock garden. It needs plenty of sun, and will do well in pots on a window sill. Another not so well known is asperula, a dainty flower with tiny blooms set out in points of an umbrella. It will grow anywhere, and the spicy scent of its leaves will be welcome.

The brachycome, or Swan River Daisy, has a lovely blue which will bloom continuously most of the summer. It grows to about 12 inches and can be used almost anywhere. A rare shade of intense blue

A Cool Blue Garden

A blue garden, cool and refreshing on a hot summer day, and always delicate and attractive, is not difficult to design and grow if one will carefully study the dozen or more subjects which grow easily from seed the first year.

Because blue is rare or unknown in many plant strains, we are inclined to think our material sufficient. This is an error which any good seed list will correct. Select a few from the following list, and plant with assurance of a free blooming and lasting blue garden.

For rich, deep blue the tiny lobelia has no peer. Its compact, bushy plants are a continuous sheet of bloom that last throughout the season. Use it for edging or ribbon plantings. Another annual noted for its true blueness is the dwarf morning glory. Almost as profuse with its colorful blossoms as the vine types, it grows only a foot in height. It will stand any amount of sun, even that of the rockery.

A dainty little blue which much resembles the snapdragons, and is just as hardy, is the linaria. It makes a fine cut flower. Glia, a bushy flower with feathery blossoms is another which can be used for indoor arrangements. It has the added advantage of drying well for use in winter bouquets.

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Milady's GARDEN NOTEBOOK

YOUR GARDEN PLANS

Experienced gardeners claim that excessive losses or setbacks through transplanting are unnecessary. But they handle this common job at this time of year rather carefully. Whether the plant being moved is a mere annual seedling a few inches high or a six-foot tree or shrub, these experienced gardeners never expose the enclosed gardeners never expose the roots to the air any more than they can possibly help.

In moving they keep the plants roots and any soil attached, well moistened. They spread out the roots when replanting and press firm soil firmly around them. If the plant is any size they will usually add some water. Indeed, frequent and copious watering at this time is the key to success. A stimulant in the way of commercial fertilizer rich in nitrogen is also advisable.

With such plants as petunias, asters or tomatoes about as much fertilizer as can be held on a dime is sufficient. Experts urge that this be placed in the soil near, but not touching the roots and if possible the ground is soaked with water afterwards.

GARDEN FRUITS

Even in the moderately sized city garden there is usually an odd corner where fruit may be produced. A cherry, plum or peach tree will not take up a great deal of room. Under garden conditions where it is possible to furnish more than the usual protection, most things can be grown far north of their ordinary environment. Certain trees, it is true, may succumb in a hard winter, but the trees are not expensive and are easily replaced. In the Prairie Provinces, plums and almost innumerable berries have been originated which will give abundant returns for the space occupied. Strawberries, gooseberries, currants, Saskatoon berries and cherries are all hardy. In garden fruits the beginner is advised to include more of those things which will produce fresh deserts or salads early in the season when it is difficult or expensive to get imported supplies. In this connection early cherries like the Richmond, early apples such as Yellow Transparent, St. Lawrence and Red Astrachan or some of the new varieties developed by the Experimental authorities are worth considering. Where space is very limited it is quite feasible, through grafting or budding to have several varieties of apples on a single tree. This applies to apples and pears especially.

Creeping or climbing plants play an important part in any scheme of landscape gardening, adding a finishing touch to wall, fence or verandah that is not possible by any other means. There is a mistaken idea that such plants may be harmful to brick or stone work but there are many buildings in the old lands which have been supporting ivies for centuries and the walls under these green mantles are said to be in excellent state of preservation. Aside from

CLIMBERS

On most farms there is plenty of water, and it is essential that the chicks, growing birds and laying flock have plenty of it. They need it free every day, and the water fountain or trough requires frequent scalding out to keep it sanitary.

POULTRY POINTERS

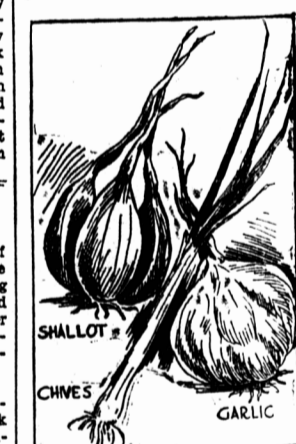
When the birds ease off on laying it is time to go over the flock carefully and cull out the non-workers. If a hen won't work she is of little use to her owner other than to be sold as meat. Too many non-producers are harboured in the average flock and are a drag on workers.

CARTER'S SEEDS GROW For the Garden plant NOW ONION SETS SHALLOTS FLOWERING BULBS GLADIOLI BULBS 25c, 35c, 45c per dozen DAHLIA BULBS 5c each up to 25c each We have some very choice SHOW and CACTUS DAHLIAS (Imported) Plant now GARDEN PEAS SWEET PEAS and many varieties of VEGETABLE SEEDS Buy them at CARTER'S Seed Store

Cousins of The Onion

They Mature From Seed In One Year And Take Very Little Space In Garden.

Very often when a new recipe calls for shallots we will substitute young onions. In spite of similarity in appearance and taste, however, the shallot is not an onion although it is a close relative. It is more nearly akin to the garlic, but is of milder flavor. It grows in "cloves" as does the garlic.



COUSINS OF THE ONION WHICH ARE MUCH CALLED FOR IN MODERN COOKING

but while the cloves of a garlic are enclosed in an outer skin that makes the group of cloves appear as a single bulb, the shallot has no such covering and thus somewhat resembles the onion in following respects. To be correct in growing shallots in the home garden, as they are not often found in the market. Fortunately, most seed catalogs list them and they are not difficult to grow. In European countries where the mild "garlic flavor" of the shallot is most admired, it is often used for pickling. Late planted, spring will mature in late summer. They keep well. They are multipilers and one set will produce a cluster of bulbs or cloves when mature. The strong smell of garlic is absent.

Chives are often named in connection with shallots in salad dressings, but the chive is fairly well known, and can often be purchased in the market. They have a delicate onion flavor, and their slender leaves are often chopped up in green salad. It is a perennial herb which is quite ornamental in appearance, having heads of lavender bloom in early summer.

Garlic may be grown in the home garden in the more southern portions of the country, but it is not so successfully grown in the north where it develops an unusually strong flavor which, at best is strong enough.

On the milder side is the leek. Another cousin of the onion. It is easy to grow, but will do better if transplanted. Sow indoors in flat. It is good for flavoring stews and soups.

Who Ate Our Porridge?

Mama Bear looks a bit belligerent as the three little bears at the Washington, D. C. Zoo stand by. These three little fellows were born to a Kadak bear and a white Polar bear. One of the "Believe it or not" events at any Zoo. The triplets also set a record for multiple births to bears in captivity. © Universal Newsreel.

