

FOR FARMERS' STOCK BREEDERS AND GARDENERS

NEWSY NOTES

BY AGMCOOLA

A NATURALIST'S CALENDAR

Beet and carrots harvested Oct. 15, 1917. "Woods colorful just now," Oct. 15, 1927. Grackles still here, Oct. 16, 1928.

Heavy hoar (or white) frost, Oct. 18, 1929. So far, this year, as fine an October as could be wished. On Oct. 20, 1933 was torrential rain (1.40 inches) and a gale from N.N.E. "An awful day!" Riverside Grapes (Vitis Vulpina) ripe on Oct. 20, 1922.

Temperature 67 deg. at 4 p.m., on Oct. 23, 1923. Wild geese going South, Oct. 24, 1919: a record of the coming and going of these birds over a period of years would have a scientific value (1) in regard to the weather (2) with reference to increase or decrease of numbers.

"A perfect day," Oct. 25, 1919: like Spring, followed by a great rain and howling wind on the 26th. Great storm in the night of Oct. 25, 1925; gale 85 m.p.h. on the Atlantic; the Barometer fell an inch and a half; previously Raw and Squally, snow lying, Oct. 26, 1921. During a great N.E. storm on Oct. 26, 1930, hundreds of Little Auks (or Dovekies) were blown inland here and perished. They were probably migrating from Greenland to the Southward. Ground frozen on night of Oct. 26, 1935.

Robin observed in garden, Oct. 27, 1921. First snow to lie, Oct. 27, 1923. Picked (harvested) apples, Oct. 28, 1917. Wind S.E., with the heaviest rain I've ever experienced, Oct. 28, 1919. Bees still flying, Oct. 28, 1924. Minimum temperature on Oct. 28, 1927, was 28 degrees.

Violent electric storm at night, Oct. 29, 1918. Ground hard frozen, Oct. 29, 1919. Frost kills Dahlias, Oct. 29, 1929: a Green-winged Teal brought in, same date.

Terrific gale in the night of Oct. 30, 1917; this gale, general in Canada was estimated to have done \$200,000,000 damage. Epidemic of influenza began Oct. 31, 1918. Note on Oct. 30, 1927, "Lilac keeps foliage long after native trees shed their leaves." Calendulas and Candy-tuft still flowering, Oct. 30, 1930; same day at 9 p.m., the temperature was 39 degrees.

Stored turnips in the root-cellar, Oct. 31, 1935. In the last week of October, 1932, the two macro-fungi Hygrophorus pudorus, and Tricholoma terreferreum, were unusually abundant.

Local Time of Sunrise and Sunset for Latitude 46 deg. N. - Oct. 3rd, 6:00 a.m.; 5:37 p.m. - 8th, 6:07; 5:28-13th, 6:13; 5:19 -18th, 6:20; 5:10 - 23rd, 6:27; 5:01 -28th, 6:34; 4:58.

To convert the above to Standard Time, add 11 minutes for Georgetown, 12 minutes for Charlottetown and 16 minutes for Tignish.

GEOFFREY OF MONMOUTH (8)

We resume the description of Britain as given in Geoffrey's "Historia Regum Britanniae". - "By twice ten cities, moreover, and twice four, was she graced in days of old, whereof some with shattered walls, in desolate places be now fallen into decay, while some, still whole, do contain churches of the saints with towers builded wondrous fair on high, wherein companies of religious, both men and women, do their service unto God after the traditions of the Christian faith. Lastly, it is inhabited of five peoples, Romans, to wit, Britons, Saxons, Picts, and Scots, of these the Britons did first settle them therein, from sea to sea before the others, until by reason of their pride, divine vengeance did overtake them, and they yielded them unto the Picts and Saxons. Remaineth now for me to tell from whence they came and in what wise they did hand upon our shores, as by way of foretaste of that which shall hereafter be related more at large."

It was one of our historian's devices to introduce the events of a much later day as if they had taken place in the Pre-Roman period. The Britons had no walled cities until the Romans taught them how to build; though they had camps defended by earthworks of massive construction. The "companies of religious" did not come upon the scene till the Saxons had long colonized England, and only became important in Geoffrey's own time. The "five peoples" were taken bodily from Baeda's Ecclesiastical History; and Geoffrey neglects to say anything of his own people - which make the sixth - although, as we shall see, he retrospectively ennobles Arthur's court with the manners of Norman Chivalry.

For light upon the genealogy of the Kings of Britain, Geoffrey takes us back to the siege of Troy. When that city was taken by the Greeks, Aeneas one of the Trojan heroes, escapes from the burning capital and, with his son Ascanius, takes ship to Italy. He helps King Latinus against the Rutulians, and marries Latinus's daughter, afterwards becoming King of Italy himself. His great-grandson, Brut, (Brutus) had the misfortune to kill his (Brutus) father with an arrow while hunting, and his kinsfolk were so incensed that they drove him from the country. The account of the accident has a suspicious resemblance to the fate which befell William Rufus. Brut went as an exile into Greece, where he finds the descendants of Helenus son of King Priam of Troy, in direct heading to the King of Greece. Hearing of a revolt of these slaves, Brut captures the Grecian King and forces him to supply ships and treasure wherewith to continue his

WANDERINGS

With 324 ships laden with provisions of all sorts, and manned by the Hellenes or Trojans, Brut sets sail, bearing with him the King's daughter, Ignoce, as his wife.

After two days sailing the voyagers come to the deserted Isle of Leogecia, where, in a ruined temple of Diana, Brut has a vision of the goddess who "spake unto him on this wise":

"Brut,—past the realms of Gaul, beneath the sunset's gleam, Lieeth an Island, girt about by ocean, Guarded by ocean — erst the haunt of giants, Desert of late, and meet for this thy people.

Seek it! For there is thine abode for ever. There by thy sons again shall Troy be builded; There by thy sons again shall be born hereafter Sovran in every land the wide world over."

He related his vision to his companions, who joyfully set sail westward, and after a thirty days voyage reached the coast of Mauritania (Morocco) where lack of food and drink compelled them to disembark. Dividing into three companies they harried the whole region from end to end, and when they had revictualled the ships they made sail for the Columns of Hercules; the old name for the Straits of Gibraltar. Here we take leave of the bold mariners for the present.

A PUPIL TEACHER (2)

It may possibly seem strange to the present generation, but the fact remains that previous to the year 1870, no public provision had been made for education in the British Isles. The school in which I received elementary education was a National School, built by the Established Church of England, and financed by voluntary subscriptions from the coal-owners and landed gentry. The schools of a still earlier day were presided over by ancient "dames" who paid more attention to manners and morals, than to mathematics.

In the year 1867, after 1868 an exhaustive inquiry by the English School Commission made it plain that a change must take place, and the Education Act of 1870 was passed by the British Parliament. This did not at once supersede the older system, but it gave the residents of any district the power to elect a School Board who might erect school buildings and whose revenue came from public taxation.

It was not long before the Church Schools felt the drain, because those who had given voluntarily to them, were now taxed for the "Board Schools" as well. The miners, who were Dissenters when they were anything, eagerly took hold of a scheme which gratified their political ambition and struck a blow at the Establishment at the same time. So, very speedily, we had Board Schools dotted about the landscape, in great numbers. The equipment was better than that of the old National School, and so were the salaries; the rates (taxes) made that possible.

These schools needed teachers, of course; here were schools going up by the dozen, and no provision for staffing them. However, we had always "muddled through," mostly in a fashion which was creditable to our ingenuity when examined without prejudice. The solution in this case was to take a National School headmaster, or a college graduate, for what we would call the Principal, and see that he had a staff of "pupil-teachers" (youths and maidens) selected locally, to teach and be taught. The pupil-teacher was apprenticed for five years, the School Board, and received a small salary gradually increasing to \$100 in the last year! It must be remembered that the scheme was in its infancy, and money was scarce in those days. Besides, the Teachers' Federation had not yet come into existence, to better the lot of the elementary teachers.

Well, after some preliminary negotiations I presented myself at the near-by Board School for a month's trial. The Head-master, a Scot, by name MacIntosh, took me through to where 30 or 40 little miners in embryo were seated expectantly in a class-room, gave some brief instructions and went off to his own class. My class I found, were learning addition and subtraction, and their geography, grammar, etc., were just about the same elementary grade; they were classed as "Standard II". This of course was "child's play" to the teacher; the real test was to keep discipline among what could only be classed as turbulent young imps. They were not effishly mischievous as southern children were; but were rather on the quarrelsome side, with a stubbornness that came down from the old Border days! Scholarship meant nothing to them, and as to obeying a teacher who was only two or three years older than themselves, well, there was no hurry! The school by-laws enjoined that none but the head-master should administer corporal punishment, but it was soon apparent that he didn't want the trouble; so that each teacher found that the only way to get any work done, was to procure a "stick" and to use it well when the occasion demanded. When the class saw that I meant business, they knuckled down, and did their bit, to the evident satisfaction of the Government Inspector when next he made his rounds. The

HORSE MEMOIRS

THE CHARLOTTETOWN DRIVING CLUB ETC.

(C. E. MacKenzie)

Many of our old readers will recall the activities of the Charlottetown Driving Club in the old days when every one took an interest in the Kings Sport.

I happened to locate a clipping of one of their matinee meetings back in the days of Dr. Sharper's Dixie Girl, derby and Hilda S. and I know that many readers will appreciate its appearance.

The reporter states that the weather was ideal for the time of year, Thanksgiving Day, and that the races were quite spirited while there were not many starters while there was no doubt on account of the lateness of the season.

The Free-for-All had Dr. Sharper 2:18 1-2 and Dixie Girl 2:24 as contestants and it was a lively tilt each time between the pair. In fact it was so close in the second heat that it was declared a dead heat. For so late in the year the time made was very fast, Dixie Girl, well piloted, won the race after winning the third heat in the good time of 2:20 1-4. Dixie raced much better than she did at Halifax or Charlottetown. The Doctor also went well, being to the first half in the last mile better than 1:09.

The 2:40 trot was won by Kitchener, a son of Commodore Leayard, and dam by Providence 1-2, (half sister Hilda S. 2:16 being out of Lady Hilda by All Right whose dam was the noted mare Teb by Kingbird from the dam of Black Pilot 2:30 1-4).

Kitchener was then owned and driven by J. S. Wedlock, Jellicoe then owned by that veteran horseman the late Hammond Kelly was the other entry in this class and it appears that it was one of Jellicoe's off days as he seemed a bit unsteady. Kitchener a big gaited trotter showed up well and won the race with a good margin.

The following owners paid their final payments for this event. Two year old class—Duncan Robertson, North River, Perpillan bay colt by Parkside, E. Crosby, Cape Traverse, Fred Walsh, Tryon, Brazilian Jr. owned by S. N. Dawson, North Tryon, Lady Evelline, owned by E. Dawson, North Tryon, and Brusy Jane owned by Robert Fitzsimmons, Long River. Other entries were Slipperside black gelding by Parkside, owned by Joseph Hughes, Emerald, Queen Marie by Parkside, owned by D. W. White, York Point, and Flying French, owned by Sylvan Gallant, Abrams Village. (The three outstanding horses of these entries were King Brazilian, Queen Marie, and Slipperside, whose names appeared many times in Maritime summaries in the year immediately following this race.)

The four-year old class had the following entries Lady Parkwood, owned by Camden Holland, Tryon. This mare as her name indicated was a daughter of Parkwood Park loop, bay mare by Parkside, owned by Robert Baker, Bedeque, Park Pilot, bay stallion by Parkwood, owned by George C. Read, Summerside, Parkland, bay gelding by Parkside, owned by Patrick Kelly, Kelly's Cross, Mammie P. gray mare by Parkside, entered by Daniel Steele, Summerside, as well as an entry by John P. Irving, Cape Traverse.

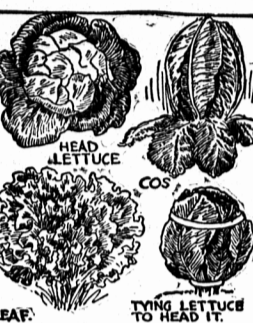
My readers will note that the leading sires of this meet were Brazilian Parkside and his noted son Parkwood. These three horses were contenders on almost every track in the Maritimes from 1900 to about 1912, and as stated in a previous article they were real money winners for their owners.

The advent of the automobile no doubt had a great deal to do with the passing of the speedsters and race horses that were to be seen on our sheets from twenty to thirty years ago, and I suppose we are marching along the road of progress, but, in the opinion of the writer, it seems that we got more fun out of a two-thirty or even a three minute trotter than we do doing from forty to sixty miles in a car, but time rolls on and ere long the auto will be where the horse is today, and some new mode of locomotion will be taking the attention of our citizens. But coming back to the good old days of sporty men and iron steeds I have before me a list of speedy horses owned in and around Charlottetown in the middle teens of this century about 1916, namely Shadow Chimes (imported) 2:05, Devilish Dorothy imp. 2:18 1-4, Iona Girl, 2:19 1-4, Dominion D. 2:20 3-4, Cherry Rippe 2:21, Ginger 2:20, Hilda S. 2:16 1-4, Frenchy 2:24 1-4, Frank J. 2:22 1-4, George Crescents (imp.) 2:24 1-4, Commodore Ebaulet 2:24 1-4, Aquiri (imp.) 2:27 1-4, Red Wing 2:27 3-4 and among the unmarked there

curious thing about all this was, that the little ticks developed a touching loyalty to the teacher who had "dressed them down" and could be heard bringing "my teacher is better than yours!"



Lettuce has become as much of a staple in our menus as potatoes or beans, and the home gardener who does not grow a fine crop of it is missing something which he cannot get at the market. Although head lettuce can probably be as cheaply bought as grown in small quantities, this is not true of the leaf and cos varieties, which do not keep so well, and cannot be transported successfully from long distances. They should be grown at home, where they can be taken from the garden an hour before



not stand days on the market, at the head lettuce can. Sow the seed at ten-day intervals for a long season. Plant in a spot which does not get too much sun.

Cos lettuce is the lazy man's delight, for it will produce the maximum quality leaves with the least effort. It is a type between the leaf and the head varieties, where the leaves tend to fold into a head, and may be aided in this by tying them in such a position. Like the rest of the lettuces, it is best during the early and cooler weather, but it is also excellent during the warmer season, when it will pull through the higher temperatures with amazing freshness.

All the lettuce like a rich deep loam soil, with adequate moisture. Plant them in rows a foot to 18 inches apart, with 6 to 12 inches between the plants of the cos, and 3 to 5 inches between the leaf varieties.

In the case of head lettuce more time and effort must be spent. It is first necessary to plant the seed in a box in the house a month before setting the seedlings out in the garden. Cool weather and fast growth is the secret of success with this delicious type, and when too much sun catches them, they are likely to run up to seed instead of heading. Keep the soil moist, and do not plant in a location that gets the full sun all day. Cultivate well so as to have a dust mulch present at all times, and give a little fertilizer about the time the heads begin to form.

FERTILIZERS

We will not be making DOOR DELIVERIES on Saturday 15th, Monday 17th and Tuesday 18th.

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ELDON WOMAN'S INSTITUTE

The regular monthly meeting of the Eldon W. I. was held at the home of Mrs. E. L. Harrington, Tuesday, April 27, with an attendance of fourteen members and one visitor. The meeting opened in the usual way. Roll call was answered with exchanging of seeds. Sick committees reported making three calls and presenting fruit. A committee was then appointed to make arrangements for a concert to be held in the near future namely: Mrs. C. H. Johnson, Mrs. T. F. West, Mrs. W. D. Gillis, Mrs. Martin McDonald, Mrs. J. VanDerstee, Mrs. J. P. Halliday. The committee to meet at the home of Mrs. C. H. Johnson, May 11th. Next meeting at the home of Mrs. R. S. West, Mrs. C. H. Johnson, Mrs. W. D. Gillis to furnish program. The program of the evening consisted of contests games and readings. Meeting closed with National Anthem a social hour was then enjoyed during which Mrs. Harrington served a delicious lunch.

BEEES HEAVY HAZARD

EAST LONDON, South Africa—You can bet Christian Watermeyer won't be stung again. Just before first day's play in the amateur golf championship he was stung by a bee. Top-ranking contender, he lost.

Color Scheme Plan For Front Yard Flowers

Noted Garden Authority Creates Another Practical Layout for Small Home Decoration.

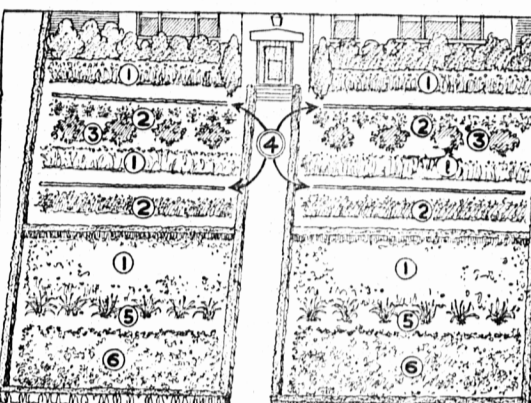
BY MRS. FRANCIS KING

Author of "The Well Considered Garden"

In this garden we depart from the idea of annuals alone and indulge in four of the loveliest perennials ever seen—Marie Crousse and Primavera—and twelve irises equally beautiful—Desert Gold, a yellow,

colors, Eldorado or one like it. This should give a very good effect while the young delphinium plants are developing.

Care must be taken to sow the delphinium seed at the same time as the seed of annuals otherwise the delphiniums will be spoiled for the coming season. A very few plants of zinnia Eldorado make a fine showing and these will allow



Key to Mrs. Francis King's plan: 1. Cosmos Orange Flare; 2. Zinnia Eldorado; 3. Peonies (Marie Crousse and Primavera); 4. Seeds of Delphiniums for Next Year; 5. Irises Clara Noyes and Desert Gold; 6. Zinnia Buttercup.

and Clara D. Noyes, a blend of orange and pink. Also one packet of seed of tall hardy delphinium. All this is a pleasant investment of money which will yield permanent and joy-giving dividends.

Plant the peonies and irises as indicated and sow between these rows of seeds of Cosmos Orange Flare and dahila-flowered Zinnia. The two squares at the back should be sown to three lines of seed of the best tall perennial delphinium for the following year's bloom, and between these rows of young seedlings seed of the charming orange Flare cosmos should again be sown with the superb zinnia of tawny

light and air to come through for the seedlings. In late summer, too a little bloom may be expected from these spring down delphiniums.

An asparagus bed is a luxury in any garden. Start one now, and you will have quantities of this delicious vegetable for years to come. Two years old roots are best.

Make plans for a year around garden, so that you may have fresh vegetables on the table from early spring to late fall, with goodly stock left over for the winter.

STRAWBERRY GROWERS

A meeting of the strawberry growers of the Island will be held on Saturday evening, May 15, at 8 P. M., in the office of H. K. S. Hemming, 88 Great George St., Charlottetown (opposite the Queen Square School) to consider the advisability of making a trial shipment to Great Britain in July of this year's crop of strawberries. All strawberry growers are invited to attend.

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