

# FOR FARMERS' STOCK BREEDERS AND GARDENERS

## Its Time To Be Thinking Of Pansies

It's time to be thinking about pansies—those tiny old-fashioned sparklers whose flower heads have recently developed enormous proportions. There is no particular hurry about it, because seed may be started anytime from June through August, but if you want choice varieties, and have time to lay out a seed bed for them, order seed now, and make plans for sowing in July.

Next May seems a long time to wait for seed sown in the summer, especially when the other garden flowers are blooming at their best, but the pansies are one of the best early flowers, and a glorious sight worth waiting for.



Modern Giant Pansy

Pansy seed is slow to germinate, and needs plenty of heat and moisture. This means they must be watered at least once a day during the hottest part of the summer, and on extremely hot days, when the wind is blowing and likely to evaporate moisture quickly, water twice a day.

A cold frame, out of use after spring flowers and vegetables have been transplanted to the garden, is a good location for them. Pre-

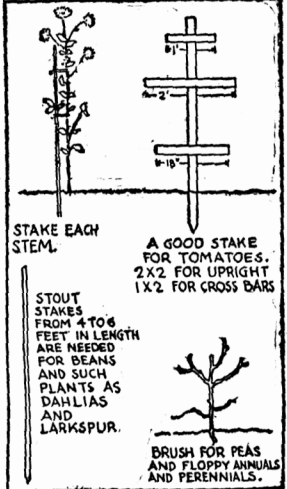
pare the soil 6 to 8 inches deep, and sift the surface. As pansies like a rich soil, it is a good idea to ap-

ply complete plant food at the rate of a level tablespoonful to a square foot of soil.

Rows should be 6 to 8 inches apart, with the seed covered not more than a quarter inch, and the soil pressed down firmly. When watering, use a spray, and not a hose which will wash away the tiny seeds.

## Staked Plants Make Orderly Garden

Properly staked plants insure an orderly garden. Lack of proper staking means that you are reasonably sure to have some wrecked and masy beds later in the season. A heavy rain or wind storm is likely to knock over tall and heavy foliage plants which naturally have stems not sufficiently sturdy to stand up under such circumstances.



The first requisite of good staking is that the stakes should be strong and capable of holding up the plant, but as unobtrusive as possible. Green painted stakes are least conspicuous. The cheapest and most efficient stakes are the bamboo canes sold in varying lengths by dealers. They may be bought already painted or in their natural color and you can paint them yourself. They are strong and durable. Recently heavy wire stakes have been offered and they are least obtrusive of all especially when painted green. Plants can be tied to

## WANTED AT ONCE 50 MILK COWS

These cows must be large young cows to freshen between 1st of August and last of October.

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## Black Percheron Stallion

NERO REG. NO. 15462 Will stand for season 1936 at Mont Annear's, Lower Montague. JACK ANNEAR, In Charge. L4849-6-11-13-16-18-20-23

## The Pure Bred Clydesdale Stallion

PRINCE E. 26486 Will make season of 1936 at the owner's stable at Emerald. Mares at owners' risk. C. W. CROKEN, Owner in Charge. L4669-5-15-6-10-7-15

## NEWSY NOTES

BY AGRICOLA

### SYNONYMS A NUISANCE

There is a yellow flower, found in profusion by the roadside, wherever the soil is good, and known as the dandelion. That is its popular name throughout the English-speaking countries, and I have heard or read of no other. Linnaeus, the great botanist, who gave to the world the first satisfactory system of scientific nomenclature, called it (in Latin) *Leontodon Taraxacum*; using that language as being universally understood. The plant is to be found in the Arctic and North and South Temperate regions, but no matter of what nationality a scientist may be he will comprehend just what plant is meant if he is told of the Linnaean "*Leontodon Taraxacum*."

But matters were not to be left so felicitous a state, so we have rival systems springing up to confuse the issue. Desfontaine calls the dandelion *Taraxacum Dens-leonis*; and Weber names it *Taraxacum officinale*. Botanists now have the choice of three scientific names for the one plant, and, to clinch the matter, must append the name of the originator to the name of the plant. Very many species have thus become possessed of two Latin names (synonyms) and a few unfortunate have as many as four.

To the great detriment of the botanist's science, but maybe to the improvement of his memory? Doubtless some of these changes could be justified by advances in knowledge of the relationship of the plants in question, but in very many cases one suspects that the lich to produce something new is responsible for the multiplication of synonyms. To hold such an opinion is, of course, to stamp oneself as "old-fashioned" or "out-of-date," and the queerest commentary upon this criticism is the appearance of scientific manuals which, in their effort to be different from those now in use, go back to the earliest names they can get hold of.

In the case of the fungi there has been such an advance since the time of the early fungologists that the science has been rebuilt, so to speak; and consequently the nomenclature has perforce been extensively changed. In Britain none of the Orders of Insects has suffered more from this cause than the Lepidoptera; every new writer coined new genera, so that at last only the specific (or second) names were of any value. Hence it was proposed to raise the specific names to generic status; a truly magnificent gesture indeed!

So far as I am aware, two divisions only of living things have escaped the innovator's attention; the Birds and the Beetles. By the effort of the American Ornithologists' Union every species of bird on the North American continent has been accommodated with a distinguishing number, a common or vernacular name, and an invariable scientific name. For example No. 761 in the Union's list is the American Robin, *Planius migratorius*; and so well understood is the vernacular name that we have only to hear the word "Robin" to be certain of the bird intended. And another effect of this unanimity has been the lightening of the scientific titles by the elimination of the originator's name.

The beetles owe their immunity to the labors of the coleopterists; Henshaw, who published "A List of the Coleoptera of America North of Mexico," and assigned each species a number and a scientific name even as the bird-folk had done. Only a few of these lowly (though important) insects have attained to popular names. Perhaps the task of providing a common name for each of the 12,000 different species of beetles known to inhabit North America was too great for our list-maker.

**GIBSIDE HALL**  
In my early twenties, in company with a little band of "naturalists," I did considerable botanizing in Gibside woods, about seven miles West of Newcastle-upon-Tyne. These woods had been laid out with great care and considerable taste (of which more anon) and contained many species of the rarer British plants. In a clearing, open at one side and overlooking the river Derwent, stood Gibside Hall, a mansion belonging to the Earl of Strathmore, one of the ancestors of the present Duchess of York; possibly her father or even grandfather. I am not sure which. Gibside, and never for more than the day, so that the Hall was entirely untenanted save for a housekeeper and three or four maid-servants. The estate was, in my judgment, a kind of "white elephant" for the noble owner, who was obliged to leave it, in charge of an agent,

as he himself resided at Strathmore Castle, a more convenient and accessible mansion in South Durham. Even at that date, "Time," the "eater of all things," was beginning its inroads. The glass-house, stretching south of the red brick wall of the vegetable garden, was falling to ruin, with half the panes gone; and the garden itself was used as a pasture for cows which the agent raised—and which were doubtless sold to help out the bill of wages. The Banqueting Hall, which was at some distance from the main building, was beginning to suffer from neglect, with the plaster falling from the walls, and the lovely full-length mirror blackened and tarnished; and, in short, wherever one looked there were signs of coming ruin. The mansion was too much "out of the way" in those motor-less days, and failed to attract either buyers or tenants who might have done something to renew its past glories.

We first hear of the Gibside estate in the early part of the fourteenth century, when it formed part of the lands of the Marley (or Merley) family. From them it passed to the Blakistons, by marriage of an heiress, towards the end of the reign of Henry VIII, and in the same manner, in the reign of Queen Anne, it passed to the family of Bowes of Strathlam. In 1787 Gibside passed into the possession of the Strathmore family, by the then Earl's marriage with Mary Eleanor, the only child of Sir George Bowes of Strathlam. This lady, who was afterwards widowed, subsequently married a plausible young Irish adventurer, one Andrew Robinson Stoney, who adopted the name of Bowes. The Countess—who by the way, was a botanist of some repute died in 1800; her life shortened without doubt by the tragic events of her second marriage. At that period there was in circulation in the sister island, a kind of magazine called the "Irish Register." It contained, however, the names of all the heiresses, and eligible women in England, together with the account of their private fortunes and any other information likely to be of use to the fortune-hunter. The audacious young officer, a lieutenant, picked out the widowed Countess as the victim of his wiles, and succeeded only too well. After the marriage, "finding that he could not cajole her into handing over the estates, he began a systematic course of ill-usage with the same object. He locked the unhappy woman into a room in the Hall and allowed none to have access but himself, and the story, as told to me, was that he allowed her but "an egg and a biscuit a day." To aggravate matters he filled the Hall with doubtful characters of both sexes, and held orgies which were talked of in the district for years. At length some of the Countess's friends heard of these doings, perhaps two years later, for communication was slow in those days, and Gibside was well off the beaten track. They came in force, and released the Countess, who at once took suit against Stoney Bowes as he was now called. At a trial held in London a decree of separation was pronounced, and Stoney Bowes eventually died in obscurity and poverty, a fitting end to a sordid, tragic history.

The oldest portion of Gibside Hall was built by Sir William Blakiston in the reign of James I. The North front remains as then built, but the south front was rebuilt in the early 1800's, in a kind of Gothic style, with embattled parapets, multilobed windows of great size, and deep projecting bays of a very pleasing effect. Inside, the great bare rooms gave a sense of desolation. The bed-rooms at the time of my visit (for I viewed the inside of the Hall but once) still contained the huge "four-poster" bedsteads, with roof-like canopies, all of mahogany, and bearing for ornament carved and gilded bows of the Grecian type; evidently a rebus or play upon the family name of Bowes. These ancient bedsteads had been left to quietly moulder because they would have completely filled rooms of a modern size.

It was Sir George Bowes to whom the grounds of Gibside are indebted for their many evidences of artistic taste. He erected a column 140 feet in height, surmounted by a figure of "British Liberty" twelve feet high, to commemorate the twenty-seventh years he had been a member of the British Parliament. This column, begun in 1750 and completed in 1757, cost 2,000 pounds. It is conspicuous for many miles. Just one half-mile from the principal entrance of the Hall, and connected with it by a straight race-course (I bordered on each side by a line of red oaks, is the

## Cheaper Feeds

Roughages are the natural and cheapest feeds for dairy cows. Recent studies have revealed important new facts, which show that roughages should be cut earlier on the average, that protein is higher and more readily available in hay cut early, that green colored hay contains some property in addition to vitamin A that is of particular value to dairy cows because it enables them to assimilate calcium needed for growth and reproduction. In one feeding experiment, cows on good alfalfa hay produced 75 per cent, as much butter-fat as when they were fed heavily on grain. This suggests that dairy farming, in many instances would be more economic if the farmer would devote more of his land to pasture and forage crops, and feed grain only when the price of milk warrants.

Mortuary Chapel, a circular building still used occasionally for divine service. The entrance is very handsome, with wide stone steps protected by stone balustrades. Under the chapel was the circular "family vault," whose walls were pierced by small square niches, into which the coffins were slid on rollers. On the occasion of my only visit to this dreary place, I counted eleven niches, three of which were empty. The rest were occupied by coffins covered with red velvet, and each having a gilded metal coronet resting on it; but "moth and rust" were hard at work.

The race course is explained by the fact that the Bowes family were keen horsemen, and kept wonderful stables. The horses were trained on this course, starting at the Chapel and ending in the front of the Hall where the family and their guests could see the "finish." These reminiscences have been stirred by a letter received lately, which informs me "Gibside is going to wreck and ruin." Such is now the case with many of the "Stately Homes of England," since taxation has become so heavy.

## SOME INSECTS OF P. E. ISLAND

The Order Coleoptera—the Beetles—is a most important one, as many of the species are leaf-eaters, while the grubs of others, like the "June-bugs," attack the roots of growing plants. They are thus responsible for a great deal of damage in fields and gardens. A few, like the "Ladysbirds," or "Lady-bugs," are beneficial insects, and a number of species are considered so neutral as they are not known to do good or harm. The "Bark Beetles" do serious injury to both standing and felled timber. The following beetles have been taken in this Province; mostly in the years 1918-1920. They were sent up to the Ontario Royal Museum for confirmation or identification, and listed as they came to hand, without any regard to regular classification. As mentioned above, few of them have common names. Tickler Beetles, *Monohammus titillator* and *M. scutellatus*; large beetles with very long antennae; grubs are destructive to wood. Tiger Beetles, *Cicindela vulgaris*, (and *C. transmarica* which may only be its adult form?) Active beetles which run on sandy roads in search of prey (other insects) and fly a little if disturbed. Ground Beetles, *Carabus maeander*, *C. limbatus*, and *C. serratus*, fair sized insects about 25 centimetres long; *Pterostichus stygicus*, *P. lucublandus*, *P. adoxus*, and *P. sayi*; *Calathus gregarius*, *Platynus placidus*, *Anisodactylus baltimorensis*, and *Chaeniscus sericeus*. All these Ground Beetles eat insectivorous and therefore beneficial. Of the "Predaceous Diving Beetles," two kinds were collected. *Dytiscus verticalis*, a large water-beetle about 3.5 centimetres long, with a yellow margin round its whole body and a yellow cross-bar about the middle. There are probably others of the same genus awaiting recognition. Another water-beetle, *Dytiscus subaeneus*, is only 1.15 cm. in length, and is of a metallic greenish-bronze color.

Out of consideration for the feelings of the linotype operator, we will reserve the rest of the list for next week.

## Summer Care of Seedlings

WILL BRING REWARD OF FINE BLOOMS NEXT YEAR. Plantings of perennials or biennial seed sown early for transplanting this fall demand little more of your attention during the early growing period if they are to be strong, well-developed seedlings by fall. Moving the tiny plants out of the original row or box and replanting them when they have room to

## Salvias Bring Warm Colors To Fall Garden

The blazing scarlet of the *Salvia* is one of the glories of the fall garden. No matter how frosty the bloom in the hot weeks of summer, the color never seems so brilliant as during the last fall months before the first frost nips them. Grown with some of the yellow fall perennials such as the golden *Helianthus* make one of the most striking groups in the fall garden. *Salvia*, or scarlet sage, can always be procured as plants but they are very easily raised from seed as an annual, and should be sown now to enjoy their full glory in the fall.

Many gardeners who do not like such warm color during the hot summer months purposely plant them late so they will not come into bloom until early September. Planted now, they will be in their glory during the fall months or a little earlier. There are numerous varieties of dwarf compact growth.

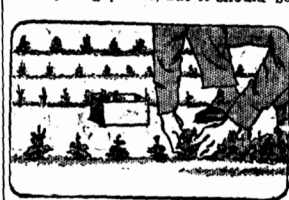


SALVIA PLANTS PUT IN NOW WILL BE IN THEIR GLORY DURING THE FALL MONTHS.

and there have also been developed white, purple and rose colors, but none are comparable in beauty to the scarlet type.

The original species, *salvia splendens*, a tall grower, waits until fall to burst forth in its scarlet glory, but the compact, dwarf forms now popular for bedding and for edgings are early and all summer bloomers. Plants from seed sown now may be transplanted into some convenient reserve garden and at favorable opportunity moved to permanent quarters later in the season to give the fall bonfire. They are not particular as to soil but are sun lovers and rejoice in mid-summer heat, providing they have moisture about the roots. In dry spells they droop so they must be provided with a good soaking from time to time in long dry spells. There is little choice among the dwarf compact types. All are excellent. It is worth while to sow a few seeds of the old-type plant, *salvia splendens*, which by fall will make an imposing bush from 2 to 3 feet tall hung with its fiery spikes which are longer than those of the dwarf compact types.

Transplant the seedlings to a shady location, where little direct sunlight will strike them. They will need some kind of protection from wind and inclement weather generally, but do not let a situation beneath boughs of trees, where the drip from rain will get on them. Moisture is an essential thing for these young plants, but it should be



Handle Seedlings Carefully And Water Into New Situations. Carefully applied and never directly from the top. Leave a container of water out in the sun until it warms up before giving it to your seedlings. Daily watering is unnecessary, if the plants are kept in the shade, and should be in need of moisture not often than once in two or three days. Watch for overcrowding. Even if you have pricked them out and reset them, keep a weather eye out for unhealthy development. If they are growing too large, as some plants will do, transplant them to separate pots. Potting is not usually necessary except in the case of the rock plants and some edging plants, which will entwine themselves around each other in such a manner to make extracting them impossible.

develop is very important, and should not be delayed until they have become drawn and weak. Do this when the plants are quite small.

—By Ad Carter

## Quick-Growing Vines Make Lovely Screens

Plant To Cover Back Porch Or Garage. They Will Hide Unsightly Spots With Their Foliage and Blossoms.

For the late gardener who wants a sheet of color in large quantity there is nothing better than an annual flowering vine. Not only are they delicate flowers of exceptional beauty when viewed as single blooms, but the mass effect on a fence or wall is one of the most beautiful sights anyone could wish for.

If you have a backyard fence, a screened-in back porch, or a garage at the back of the lot, they will cover it with blossoms in short order. The twining habits of the morning glories make them take hold of their support at once and soon form a solid screen of foliage spangled with the handsome blue, rose and white chalcids each morning.

The scarlet runner bean with its brilliant blooms and its white variety give other fine materials for a vine-covered fence. More brilliant is the cardinal climber, although its foliage is not heavy enough to make the screen furnished by the beans and morning glories. The most striking vine decoration easily grown, will consist of the finer strains of Japanese morning glories with their wonderfully colored and formed flowers. They are slower to germinate and not as robust as the common morning glory, but once started make rapid growth.

The hyacinth bean with purple flowers is another handsome drapery. Most interesting of all and a great delight to the youngsters is the gourd in its numerous varieties and colorings. A gourd fence will furnish a novelty of great interest and the gourds will serve as playthings after the vines have been destroyed by frost. There is no excuse for leaving a bare fence about a vegetable garden with the wealth of annual and perennial vines that may be employed to cover it. The tall nasturtiums, with

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Morning Glories Are One Of The Best Vines For Screening

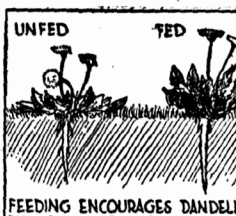
guiding hand to the them in place will make a brilliant fence and furnish lavish material for cutting for the house all summer. They do not need too rich soil and are one of the easiest of all vines to grow. Their handicap is that they have no means of climbing either by tendrils or by twining and must be tied in place. They make a long and vigorous growth

## VIGOROUS STAND OF GRASS PREVENTS INROAD OF WEEDS

Lawn may be kept dandelion-free if seeded in an area where there are no roots of old dandelion plants remaining in the soil and if the grass is kept in a vigorous condition.

Young dandelion plants get started in bare and thin areas in the lawn. When one examines small dandelion plants, it is evident that such plants cannot make a start if a thick mat of grass is growing about them. The important steps in maintaining a vigorous stand of grass that will prevent the inroad of weeds will tend to crowd out those already in the lawn are as follows: 1. Feed the lawn at regular intervals with a complete plant food. 2. Water the lawn whenever the soil becomes dry. Soak it thoroughly and do not water again until the next becomes evident. 3. Cut grass regularly. Do not cut the grass closer than 1-2 inches from the soil surface and do not allow it to become more than three inches in height. Feeding encourages dandelions to grow more upright. In this position they are cut each time the lawn is mowed. Cutting greatly reduces their vigor, while it encourages the grass. This difference is due to the difference in method of growth. The growing area of the grass blade is located at the base and is not removed when the lawn is mowed. On lawns relatively free of dandelions it is best to remove the dandelions with a sharp implement such as an asparagus knife. If the dandelion root is cut at a depth of five inches it will not produce new growth. When it is cut at this depth

by inserting an asparagus knife under it and lifting the dandelion plant as well as a portion of the sod, the entire root of the dandelion is removed.



FEEDING ENCOURAGES DANDELION TO GROW UPRIGHT.

TO REMOVE DANDELIONS USE AN ASPARAGUS KNIFE AND CUT AT A DEPTH OF FIVE INCHES. Cure For Dandelions. Dandelion is often pulled from the lawn. The small area of sod should to be replaced. Tie up the tomato vines as they grow, keeping them to one or more two or three main stalks, according to the stake or trellis, as using. If they get out of hand it is hard work to tie up without breaking them.

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