

FOR FARMERS, STOCK BREEDERS AND GARDENERS

Insects and Diseases

Control of insect pests and common diseases is not difficult where prompt measures are taken just as the enemies appear or, better still, before. It is very important, however, that something is known about the habits of these foes that one is trying to combat. Roughly speaking, insect pests are divided into two groups, those that take their food by biting holes in the foliage, and those that simply suck out the juices. The biters are soon discovered, while the others make their presence known by wilting or dying foliage. When something like this happens in a garden nearby one should take precautions immediately. For the eating insects apply poison such as Paris Green or Arsenate of Lead, while the 'suckers' are controlled by a spray that will burn them but not damage the foliage. Under this heading some Nicotine Sulphate or more commonly known as 'Black Leaf 40', Whale Oil Soap, Lime Sulphur or any other repellent recommended by seedsmen. Often one can get a combination of burning and poisoning in a special mixture and this is usually the best to procure for small gardens as it is prepared especially for the purpose. Out worms, which should hardly be bothering now, are attracted by poisoned, and sweetened bait. Fungus diseases are usually controlled by dust powders like special, finely ground sulphur. In the case of the black spots which appear on beans during a wet season very little can be done except to keep out of the patch when the foliage is damp and to plant this vegetable in a different spot next year.

It is just as important to remove the dying bloom from shrubs as it is from the annual flowers because the production of seed pods takes much energy out of the plants. Early-blooming shrubs such as spirea and syringa should also be pruned at this time. One should stop cultivating after the end of June around shrubbery, woody vines and fruit trees as the new growth must be hardened so it will not kill back next winter. In order to take up the surplus moisture in the soil around these plants, it is a good plan to set in well grown annuals which will correspond to the cover crops of bats, buckwheat, vetch or other things which large growers sow in their orchard for the same reason about this time of the year. Not to Late to Have a Garden. Being fortunate in having a quick growing season it is not too late to put in a vegetable garden.

Fox Feed Price List. SPECIAL CASH PRICES. BEEF CHEEKS..... Per lb. 45c. BEEF HEARTS..... Per lb. 45c. BEEF TRIPE..... Per lb. 35c. BEEF TRIMMINGS..... Per lb. 5c. BEEF LIVER..... Per lb. 45c. HORSE MEAT..... Per lb. 45c. FRESH LIVER..... Per lb. 35c. TONGUE TRIMMINGS Per lb. 35c. WEASAND MEAT..... Per lb. 35c.

Island Cold Storage Company, Limited. 3570-6-9-32.

Turnip Seed

Carter's 'Hazard's Improved' and Carter's 'Millpond' Purple Top. The two best SWEDISH Turnips heavy crops. Good keepers. Very popular in the AMERICAN MARKETS. 'MILLPOND' for early fall shipping. 'Hazard's Improved' for winter and EARLY SPRING EXPORT. P. E. ISLAND GROWN TURNIPS are becoming more popular in the Boston and other American Cities for table use. Buy the Seed from our SEED STORE and our Agents. Carter & Co. LIMITED.

course, plantings must be hurried in every possible manner and in this connection it is wise to soak the seed over night before planting. Where possible, secure plants of tomatoes, celery, cabbage and similar things and use these rather than seed. Cultivate thoroughly and use some quickly available fertilizer like nitrate of soda which, if applied at the rate of a scant handful to every four yards of row, will bring the vegetables along at an amazing rate. There are certain things that money will not buy and one of these is really fresh vegetables. True, the corner fruit store can be depended upon to supply such things as potatoes, cabbages, tomatoes and a few others which will not deteriorate while being shipped from the farm to the table, and a winter supply of beets, carrots and turnips can be purchased with reasonable assurance of getting good quality, but simply cannot buy green peas, corn, lettuce, young carrots, and spinach and expect the original crispness and flavor which only comes when these are taken out of the garden at the door. Corn and peas will lose their flavor in a few hours while crisp green beans which break off at the slightest touch when just gathered, are not at all the same as those picked on a place miles away and which lose a day or two before reaching the ultimate consumer. City people often wonder why vegetables do not taste the same as those they used to eat in their youth when a generous sized garden lay within a few yards of the kitchen door. Yes, there is no trouble about a vegetable garden, and even the man with a small backyard can grow a surprising amount. Where space is limited, of course, it is better to let the man more fortunately situated in the way of ground supply the potatoes and winter vegetables, but a few rows of radish, cress, parsley, corn, tomatoes, lettuce, spinach, beets, carrots, peas, Swiss chard, and other good things to eat can be easily grown. A little healthful exercise, a few pounds of fertilizer, a couple of garden tools, and a few packets of seed are all that is required. Dig the soil, rake it until it is broken up into a fine state of tilth, and follow the directions on the seed packet. When the plants come up, thin, cultivate frequently and if a hose is available use this during the dry spells. Quickly grown vegetables are tender vegetables. Even at this late date one should not sow all the seed at the same time, except perhaps of those very early things like spinach and radish. With corn, beans, carrots, beets, Coss lettuce and a lot of other vegetables, however, it is possible to go on sowing a few rows right up to the first week of July, in most sections of Canada, and by spreading the planting out in this way the harvesting season of these same vegetables is also spread out.

Timely Hints. It is just as important to remove the dying bloom from shrubs as it is from the annual flowers because the production of seed pods takes much energy out of the plants. Early-blooming shrubs such as spirea and syringa should also be pruned at this time. One should stop cultivating after the end of June around shrubbery, woody vines and fruit trees as the new growth must be hardened so it will not kill back next winter. In order to take up the surplus moisture in the soil around these plants, it is a good plan to set in well grown annuals which will correspond to the cover crops of bats, buckwheat, vetch or other things which large growers sow in their orchard for the same reason about this time of the year. Not to Late to Have a Garden. Being fortunate in having a quick growing season it is not too late to put in a vegetable garden.

CREDIT REGULAR PRICES. Prices f.o.b. Charlottetown effective June 9th.

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IN THE STUD

STANDARD AND REGISTERED Bred by Longest 2.64 by Dillon Axworthy out of the American Belle. Dam Anna Pratt 2.12 by King Belline, 2nd Dam by Annie Wilkes by Alcone. 3rd Dam Nancy by Jefferson Prince. Poinsett's individuality and speed inheritance qualifies him to be a great sire. A show ring champion, with perfect manners. Bred in the 'Kentucky of Canada' a grandson of the Great 'Dillon Axworthy'. Poinsett will stand for service Tuesdays and Fridays at Farquharsons Stables, Charlottetown, and at my stables, Southport, until going to track. Terms \$5.00 for chance, \$10.00 for season, \$15.00 to insure Mares at owner's risk. GEO. MACDONALD. 3774-6-18-32-81.

Spinning and Weaving. Send me your wool to be spun into yarn and I will return Blankets. The charges are: Single yarn 23 cents, doubled 26 cents per pound. Blankets \$2.00 and if unlaundered \$1.85. It takes five lbs. of wool per blanket. Wool must be well washed and all dirt and burrs picked out. The size of single yarn is medium and doubled yarn fine, medium and coarse. Fat shippers name on all parcels and owners name, address and instructions inside. Send by mail or freight. Freight will be paid on 100 lb. lots. Wm. LANDRIGAN, 65 Queen Street, Charlottetown.

NEWSY NOTES

BY AGRICOLA

ERRORS IN NOMENCLATURE. There are three names which I hold in esteem as those of the first systematic students of nature in our province. Francis Bain, who is (like Gilbert White of Selborne) 'the father of our naturalists,' and whose little volumes on the subject are classics; John MacSwain, whose list of the following plants of P. E. I. was the first attempt at a classified flora; and Lawrence W. Watson, who was gifted in many ways, and whose unpublished M. S. of 'The Geology of Prince Edward Island' is a remarkably fine achievement; these three have opened up new vistas to the observer of nature. Nevertheless, in the realm of botany, some of their conclusions must be neglected; though this is not so much from any error of judgment on their part as from the faulty textbooks of the day. During the period when MacSwain was working out his list, the standard book of reference was Dr. Asa Gray's Manual of Botany, sixth edition. This textbook seems to have followed Sir J. D. Hooker's 'Flora of the British Isles' in the case of plants which were 'circumpolar' or confined to the North Temperate Zone, and also in the case of species introduced as aliens from Europe; the latter, by the way, numbering nearly 700 species in Canada and the U. S. A. This manual, then, was somewhat misleading since the climate had induced changes, even in the plants that were known to have been introduced since the days of the pioneers.

One example may be given to make the point plain. There is a plant which grows along our waysides whose popular name is agrimony; it was, in the old days, much sought after to regulate the action of the liver. Hooker says the British plant is Agrimonia eupatoria L. and gives its distribution as N. temp. regions and N. America. Gray's Manual (sixth ed.) takes it for granted that this distribution is correct, and, following Gray, MacSwain lists A. eupatoria as our Island plant. As time went on, botanists began to call attention to differences in the so-called A. eupatoria, and when at last the seventh edition of Gray came out the name was discarded, because two separate species had been included under it; and sufficient distinction had been made out to justify the number of species being raised to six. Our species, as determined by Prof. Herbert Groh in his 'Survey' in 1926, are A. gryposepala Waller, and A. striata Michx, both of which were included under A. eupatoria in the older Gray. So it is evident that MacSwain was misled by his textbook, and that future lists must exclude the older name. From the same cause Bain believed the province to hold certain species of plants which must, from fuller knowledge, be rejected; and Watson's study of the genus Viola contains names which are not to be found in any of the standard textbooks. The genus Viola is certainly one of the difficult groups and one to which I would direct the attention of the rising generation of botanists. For all that, (as we say) I honor the memory of these men, who first called to us: 'Come out into the light of things. Let nature be your teacher.'

SOME CORRECTIONS. In the notes, last week, on the new member of our flora it was stated that the coltsfoot, Tussilago farfara L. was, in the rustic pharmacopoeia, reputed a remedy against colds; and the Latin 'farfara' was indicative of this. I ought to have stated that 'farfara' was dog-latin, invented by Linnaeus on an onomatopoeic basis to represent the sound of coughing, and that 'tussis'—the basis of the generic name—is true Latin for a cough. In the paragraph anent the Feed the Birds Contest, an error occurs. The contest was said to be without 'notes' or 'strings' of any description. This should have read 'notes', the idea being that the contest was carried on without the aid of votes, subscriptions, or any of the usual means of beguiling the young folk; in short, it was an honest-to-goodness contest. In the 'nature notes', it was stated that the thermometer 'rose to 93 deg. F. on the 26th, thus breaking our record.' After the word 26th, 'in Boston' was omitted.

FEEDING FARM ANIMALS. This is the title of a little book published by the Imperial Oil Co., Toronto, by whom it is sent free to those requesting. It is a companion work to 'Field and Farmyard,' 'Farm Management' and 'Weed Control,' all issued by the same enterprising company. Like these, it is written and compiled by Duncan Marshall, who was for many years Minister of Agriculture for Alberta, and is a thoroughly up-to-date work. It is profusely illustrated.

UNNATURAL HISTORY. With the advent of the mosquitoes the bats get busy. During the day the swallows keep down the numbers of these pests, but at nightfall, when the tiny blood-suckers clamor for their supper, it is pleasant to see the 'filter-mouse' circling overhead and catching them on the wing. The other night as a friend and I were standing in the barnyard watching the evolutions of two bats, it happened that the animals at times flew quite close to us. I asked my companion why they did this, and he replied it was because they were blind and did not see us—'as blind as a bat' was an old saying. To which I returned that a bat has not only very keen eyesight, but some sort of a sixth sense which enables it to avoid obstacles in flying. To catch small flies in almost darkness requires acute vision; and as for that 'sixth sense,' a naturalist once put out a bat's eyes and turned it loose in a room crossed with ribbons and strings, which it always avoided in its flight. The female bat, I pointed out, has much the harder task to get a living, for the young bats, which are born like little mice, attach themselves firmly to her teats and are carried about until they can fend for themselves. 'Oh,' said my friend, 'I thought bats laid eggs!'

BIRD CONTEST (Second Prize). MY FEATHERED FRIENDS. I have a great many pretty little friends that always make me happy. They are the little birds that come to my feeding station, also the ones that I see in the woods and everywhere. Last fall there were lots and lots of sparrows, round plump little fellows they were. They always made me think that their mothers must have been cooks. The Chick-a-Dees were plentiful too. They are nice quiet little birds and would make wonderful friends when one is out of sorts. They seem so sympathetic. The blue jays are big, fat chaps and they are full of mischief. I hear my brother say that the jays always give the alarm when they see shooting and scare all the rabbits away. My blue jays are pretty good fellows, only they are very greedy. The wood-peckers that come to feed always peck at the bones that I hang out for them. One little wood-pecker often goes to sleep on the bone. I think our dog doesn't like the wood-pecker because they get so many bones that he thinks he should have.

The Illustration Station

FIELD DAY. (Experimental Farms Note) Can agricultural conditions be and bettered simply by talking? No. By demonstrations? Yes. The truth of the above statement was realized in Canada many years ago, and led to the establishment of the Division of Illustration Stations by the Dominion Government in 1915. This Division is comparatively new, yet it has proven to be very valuable for demonstrating the chief findings of the Experimental Farms System. In order that the neighbours in the vicinity of an Illustration Station may have an opportunity of visiting the Station and learning at first hand of the various demonstrations carried on, a Field Day is held. By a Field Day is meant a general gathering of the neighbours in the vicinity of the Station on an appointed day. In Prince Edward Island these meetings have been very popular, the average attendance at thirteen Field Days last year being 76. At each Field Day a systematic survey of the Station is made by all present, the method of growing each crop is explained and various fertilizer tests examined. Live stock and poultry demonstrations are held on most stations and garden and home beautification schemes dealt with. Usually at each Field Day there are a number of addresses given on special agricultural topics by men efficient in their chosen work. These lectures are all the more practical when it is realized that the atmosphere is right, and material for demonstration is at hand. Each year sees some new demonstrations as well as the continuance of the older ones. A new feature in 1932 on a number of the stations will be a pasture fertilizer experiment, while on others the effect of varying amounts of superphosphate and potash will be illustrated. Economy in the use of commercial fertilizers and the value of barnyard manure will be stressed at each Field Day held this year. Many live stock and poultry demonstrations will be given. Field Days serve another very important purpose in that they bring the neighbours together and afford an opportunity to discuss matters of mutual concern; therefore, when the time comes for the annual Field Day on your nearest Illustration Station, lay aside your work and attend it. You will be assured not only of a profitable afternoon, but an enjoyable one as well. You will be welcome.

GLADIOLUS THRIPS CONTROL. The gladiolus thrips (a very small insect) has caused very serious injury to gladioli for the past two seasons. Reports indicating injury to over a million blooms came to hand during 1932. A mimeographed circular has been issued recently by the Entomological Branch, Ottawa, outlining control methods. The thrips winter over on corns in storage and in the spring are carried to the field when the corns are planted. Freeing the corns of thrips prior to planting is recommended, as the most promising method of control at present known. This can be done either by fumigation or dipping methods. The grower, with only a few corns to treat, will probably find one of the following dips more simple and easier to adopt than any of the fumigation methods. They are just as effective and are, in general, equally cheap or cheaper. Corrosive Sublimate.—After peeling, dip the corns for 3 hours in a solution made up of 1 ounce of corrosive sublimate dissolved in 6 gallons of water, at a temperature of 70° F. All stages of the thrips, including the eggs, were killed by this treatment. Peeling of the corns is essential if perfect control is to be attained. The material should be dissolved in a small amount of hot water and then diluted to the correct strength. As this is a deadly poison the greatest care should be exercised in its use. Hot Water.—All stages of the thrips, including the eggs, are killed by dipping the corns in hot water at a temperature of 120° F. for a period of 10 minutes. It appears to be immaterial whether the corns are peeled or not, since excellent results were secured with both peeled and unpeeled corns. The temperature of the bath should be kept up to 120° F. for the entire period. This can be done by adding small quantities of hot water to the bath from time to time. Care must be taken not to allow the temperature to go over 120° F. as injury to the corns may result.

CHICKS NOT HATCHING AS GOOD AS USUAL. Correspondence and reports received at the Poultry Division, Experimental Farm, would indicate that chicks this spring were not hatching as plentifully as usual, states F. C. Elford, Dominion Poultry Husbandman. Hatches as low as 10% of the total eggs are reported, while 20% and 25% hatches are not uncommon. This condition seems to be fairly general throughout the whole of Canada. These poor hatches along with the late season may have a decided effect upon the egg production, next winter. Chicks generally also are later than usual, the result of the very backward spring, especially in this so in Ontario and the East. Eggs, it was found, belonged to that vast group known as the asteroidei—planitoids is a better word—whose orbit lies between Mars and Jupiter and which are regarded as the fragments of a planet spalled in the making. The first of these asteroidei Ceres, was discovered in 1801, and for some years it was the only member of the group known; but the vast improvement of the means of research has brought the number of asteroidei to about 1,200. Most of them are extremely small, the majority less than fifty miles across. But what they lack in size, they make up for in interest. For instance, the gravitational pull of Jupiter has reached out and taken captive ten of these little fellows, five of which precede him by two years in his orbit, while the other five follow at the same distance behind. And many of the others instead of following out a properly defined orbit of their own as well behaved planetoids ought, have a furtive habit of bobbing up in unexpected places rather than in their calculated paths; wherefore astronomers dub them 'the vermin of the sky.' And now two of these wandering bodies threaten to break Eros's record for closest intimacy with our earth. One, the 'Delport-object,' discovered by Prof. Delporte of Brussels, is calculated to have passed within 12,000,000 miles of the earth. Its small size, perhaps one or two miles in diameter, had evaded discovery up to the present. But no sooner had we grown accustomed to our new neighbor than Prof. Reinmuth of Heidelberg announced the discovery (on April 27th of this year) of another planetoid, similarly small, and if its path is truly calculated it may come within 3,000,000 miles of the earth. But that's the trouble: the little planet may, like the other 'in' have an erratic and co-

Gladiolus Thrips

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HADY ROSES IN BLOOM IN JUNE. (Experimental Farms Note) Most of the hardy roses that flower in June only bloom once; therefore they should not be planted in a formal rose garden. There are perhaps better classes of flowering shrubs and have a place as the boundary of a formal garden or amongst shrubbery. As these roses can be left undisturbed for years the ground should be well and deeply dug and well rotted manure mixed with the soil before planting. The plants can be put in either in spring or fall and if they are on their own roots they will spread by suckers and make fine clumps in a few years. They need very little care, except weeding, and are not susceptible to disease or insect pests. The varieties mentioned here are hardy at the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, without protection. Harrison's Yellow is the well-known yellow rose so often seen in old gardens. Seedlings of this originated at the Experimental Farm, Ottawa, have proved equally hardy. Orinda is one of the best and has cream-colored flowers. Scotch roses have dainty flowers and make very attractive bushes. One that blooms all summer is Stanwell's Perpetual. Two varieties originated at the Experimental Farm which belonged to this class have been named Huron and Iroquois. Betty Bland, which has reddish bark and pink flowers and very few thorns, is a seedling originated by Mr. Skinner, Morden, Manitoba. Rugosa hybrids are very useful roses for Canadian conditions. The species rubra and alba are beautiful in flower and in fruit. Many of the hybrids do not set seed, but have finer flowers than in the species. Agnes and Grace, two varieties originated by the late Dr. Wm. Saunders, have amber-colored flowers. F. J. Grootendorst is a perpetual bloom. It winter-kills a little at Ottawa but blooms on new growth. It is red and there is a pink form also. Hansa and Rose Double de Coubert and Souvenir de Philémon Cochet are white and have a long blooming season. Rubroca variety Carmentis is a large growing shrub with reddish foliage and clusters of pink flowers. This was originated at the Experimental Farm, Ottawa, and is very hardy. Two species that should be grown where space permits are R. rubrifolia with red leaves and clusters of small red blossoms. R. spinosissima altaica has a large single cream flower. Isabella Preston, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa. Because of this condition some having chicks to sell are advising late chicks in order to make up the number. Buyers should be advised to buy late chicks with caution for experiments have shown that chicks that cannot mature before winter are a poor investment.

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SOME ASTRONOMICAL NOTES. About thirty years ago the scientific world was delighted to find that we had another next-door neighbor in the planetary realm. It was true that our new friend, Eros, was of diminutive size, as planets go, but he approached nearer to us of all heavenly bodies except the moon: at his minimum distance a mere 14,000,000 miles. (In Feb. 1931 he passed within 16,000,000 miles of us.)

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