

# FOR FARMERS, STOCKBREEDERS AND GARDENERS

## Lettuces You Can Grow

If lettuce is not the whole salad itself it is at least the foundation and its supremacy is rightfully won for it is one of the most delicious of the leaf vegetables as well as one of the most beautiful. A garden without lettuce in some form or other is a rarity, indeed, but much too often the product is mediocre, or there isn't enough of it. This can be corrected by careful cultivation and succession crops.

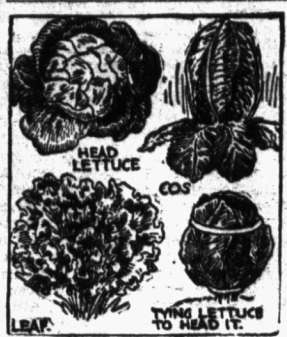
Leaf lettuce is returning to fashion because its green leaves are rich in vitamin A. It is far and away the easiest to grow, and will produce edible leaves in a surprisingly short time. It is ideal for the home garden because it must be picked just before consumption. It cannot stand days on the market, as 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.

One lettuce is the lady man's delight. 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 head of the lettuce, 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 of the lettuces 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 row, 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 seedling 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.



## Run-Off Conditions In Manitoba And Northwestern Ont.

Ottawa, April 18.—The Dominion Water Power and Hydroelectric Bureau of the Department of the Interior, reports that freezing weather continued during February throughout Ontario and northwestern Ontario and that there was no substantial increase of run-off during the month. Run-off conditions in southwestern Manitoba, as reflected by the records of the Assiniboine, show improvement; during the years 1932 and 1933, in only four months did run-off exceed 50 per cent of the monthly mean and only once did it reach normal, whilst during 1934 the January run-off was 72 per cent and in February 90 per cent of the monthly mean. The improvement in run-off did not extend to southern Manitoba where the records of the Red river indicate a run-off of 6 per cent of the monthly mean. In northwestern Ontario records of the English river at Sioux Lookout indicate that run-off was 78 per cent of the February mean. The outflow from the lake of the woods, all of which was utilized at the power plants at the outlet, was 10 per cent, slightly higher in February than in January and the level of the lake was lowered by about 2.5 inches. The outflow from Lac Seul was about 10 per cent less than in December and the level of the lake was lowered about 1.5 inches. The flow of the Winnipeg river in Manitoba was approximately the same as during January and was more than sufficient to meet the requirement of the hydro-electric stations on the river.

## Lamb And Wool Prices

Wool prices are an important factor in maintaining lamb prices. Lamb pelts are now in the dollar range of values, and this is an essential item in reducing wholesale carcass costs. Already, as a result of more encouraging lamb and wool prices, there are many inquiries for breeding ewes. It is to be expected says the Agricultural Situation Bulletin, that there will be a broad market for all classes of ewe stock in 1934. The strong demand for ewes of British, Australian, and New Zealand origin, indicates a very healthy condition, in so far as the outlook for 1934 is concerned. World production is estimated to be lower, and the world market for 1934 is encouraging.

## Dahlias as Bedding Annuals

Although the modern large-flowering dahlia is distinctly American in origin and development, European growers particularly those in England have accomplished much in making this flower family more versatile. Attention has recently been given toward growing it downward in stature and size of bloom, the success of which has been in a dahlia suitable for bedding which has most easily grown in the amateur garden as the sinna. It gives an early bloom even when planted as late as May 1, with a wealth of bloom in a long color range, making it a very practical garden flower. Great improvement through selection has been made in the original Cottesloe dahlia. Today it rivals the sinna as a bedding flower, with more refined and ornamental foliage. Its free blooming habit also makes it desirable. Quilled types, resembling the cactus dahlia, are to be found in the Cottesloe strain. The Cottesloe dahlias grown from seed are a valuable addition to the garden inasmuch as root slips of favorite colors in a long range may be saved as with the large types, and kept over winter to be planted again in the spring. Once started from seed, they may always be secured for an all summer display the following season. Their single blooms are from 2 to 4 inches in diameter, and with their good stems they make excellent subjects for cutting.

When seed is planted indoors early in the spring the giant flowered dahlias may be grown for the garden. This is the way new varieties are found, and who knows, you might be the lucky person to discover some outstanding addition to this beautiful family. In any event, you will have a valuable source of seed for planting the following season.

Growing dahlias as annuals is one of the most interesting of garden sports. The dwarf varieties are slightly more successful as they blossom earlier, but all of them will produce blooms to be proud of.

## Industry Affects Flax Seed

The flaxseed situation is closely related to industrial activity in Canada, and to the construction industry in particular. According to the Agricultural Situation Bulletin issued by the Dominion Department of Agriculture, a revival of construction, or the improvement of existing buildings throughout the country, will greatly stimulate the demand for flaxseed. An appraisal of the flaxseed position indicates that the acreage in 1933, which in common with flaxseed production dropped to the lowest level in over 15 years, was unduly restricted and that a moderate expansion in areas suitable to flaxseed production would be warranted. A marked improvement in flaxseed prices has taken place during the past year.

## Grain For Sheep And Lambs

The sheep industry in Canada will undoubtedly benefit by the recent expansion of lamb feeding enterprises. However, to be successful and profitable, as Mr. A. A. Macdonald, of the Dominion Live Stock Branch points out, groups of feeders must grow up with the business. It is safe to say that at least 5,000,000 bushels of grain are fed to sheep and lambs in Canada each year. Of this amount, 3,000,000 to 4,000,000 bushels is oats and the balance barley and mill feeds, including wheat screenings. As lamb feeding and fattening develops, the amount of barley fed will increase from year to year. From the standpoint of grain for sheep and lambs, the supply is ample and it is possible for feeders in almost any part of the Dominion to grow or purchase grains to make up a suitable feeding or fattening ration at a reasonable cost.

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## FUR FARMING and ITS ACTIVITIES

**RANCE SANITATION—FUR AUCTION SALES REPORTED GOOD—THE FUR FARMER HAS NO REASON TO COMPLAIN—SILVER FOX SCARF FASHIONABLE—POST MORTEM EXAMINATION—HIGHLY INFECTIOUS—CASES—SOME THINGS THE FUR FARMER SHOULD BELIEVE**

has taught the rancher that board floors will not control these. The eggs of the round-worm develop in the larvae form in the intestines before being passed out, and at this stage of its existence if taken into the mouths of fogs, will develop into the adult worms, which pass through the several stages of its growth in the body of the animal itself.

From what has been here set down regarding the proper sanitation of fox ranches, it will be quite clear to all fox men that this is a very important factor in the success of the fur business. A great deal has been written on the control of contagious diseases from time to time by those having knowledge of such diseases, and who were in a position to speak with authority on same.

Nevertheless, we find that today, contagious diseases and particularly those of the nervous order, are taking heavy toll of animal life in our fox ranches throughout Canada, and other countries engaged in the raising and breeding of the silver fox.

Bacteriologists have in recent years made exhaustive and lengthy studies of contagious diseases, more particularly those affecting the fox, and they inform us that this class of disease is adaptable to a certain degree, during which period the germs will develop in the body of the affected animal, greatly increasing in number before there are any definite symptoms to indicate that such germs are even present.

It can readily be understood that the ordinary rancher, even those of long experience in the care raising and breeding of the fox, is not in a position to understand, or know anything of such diseases as fox encephalitis and paratyphoid distemper, and hemorrhagic septicaemia. In the early stages of all of these even the expert is sometimes at a loss to make correct diagnosis, yet any one of these diseases, if caught in a ranch in their virulent form, and before the presence of such is discovered, can practically wipe out the entire population of a ranch. In a very few stages and complete isolation of the affected animals can complete disaster be averted.

Contagious diseases that foxmen have to contend with, and although these are not contagious, they are the channel through which many valuable and profitable diseases are spread. Lungworms, hookworms and the roundworms are all classed as dangerous. One of your foxes may harbor some of these parasites, and you may not know it until a few months you'll find your entire ranch infected largely in the loss of some of your best foxes. If watchfulness and care is taken by the rancher, the keepers and others in charge, many of the disasters need not occur.

There are many preventive and curative measures which you should know, and which you should know. Vaccines, serums, bacterins, all have their place in the control and prevention of these contagious diseases.

In the promotion of sanitary conditions, and as a protection on his ranch, no fox farmer should be without the fire gun and the sprayer, both of which are indispensable on all up-to-date fur farms of the present day, both large and small. However, in any scheme that you may devise for the prevention of your foxes, it will be clear to every rancher that he should start with the pens themselves.

You all know the daily routine of your fox. Day in and day out there is very little deviation. One, two, or three caretakers, according to the size of the ranch, attend to their charges each day, going there to get the foxes and stepping here and stepping there, and carrying the germs of disease to all sections of the ranch. In this way the ova and larvae of the fox and red fox are usually distributed about, and in disagreeable or rainy days the danger is two-fold from the muddy condition of the breeders.

Experienced breeders of foxes are well aware of the fact that an animal will develop a contagious disease and for a considerable time no noticeable symptoms will appear, and it is only when the disease has become affected from contact with the infected fox, and in this way the disease is communicated to many others also. Infestation of foxes with the different species of worms may result from the larvae being carried from pen to pen through the medium of the caretakers carrying them on their boots. It has been found that most of our contagious fox diseases are impregnable to extremes of either heat or cold, as well as to the effects of the available disinfectants now on the market, when they are present in the soil of the ranch. Even those who resort to the use of the blow gun and the sprayer are able to accomplish only very indifferent results from their use. Neither one of these methods will penetrate very deeply into the ground.

When foxes are washed on dirt floors not much success can be expected in the control of worms. Board floors on the other hand will partly solve the problem, as they are more sanitary and are more easily kept clean. With the board floors the droppings are not buried in the ground, so that the animals cannot reinfect themselves with the hookworms, but the latter requiring an incubation period in the soil in order to develop. If you are partial to the spraying method, this, too, will be more adaptable with the board floors, and more effective as well than on the dirt floors. In the matter of roundworms experience

## LONDON FUR AUCTION SALES

Reports coming to hand from the London Fur Auction Sales are very favorable as regards the March auctions. In both London and Paris the demand for the higher silver fox skin was strong, and at the coming May Sales the expectation is that these pelts will be in greater favor than at any previous auctions. The requirements of the retail fur merchants are greatly in excess of what they were at this time last season, this being in part due to the increase employment situation now evident throughout the British Isles, and in many parts of the Continent.

## FUR FARMER HAS NO REASON TO COMPLAIN

The Canadian fur farmer has nothing to complain of—he has every reason to be proud of his industry. During the past ten months or so the value of exports of undressed furs amounted to \$10,496,000, almost three million dollars in excess of the same period last year.

Great Britain is Canada's best fur market, the United States and France taking second and third place respectively. In January last, the value of the British market for furs was \$4,872,000, and the value of the United States market was \$1,825,946 (nearly two million). During the same period of ten months Canada exported to the United States a value of \$2,800,000, while undressed furs were valued at \$2,400,028. Notably outstanding in the sundry exports of furs was the little beaver at nearly one million dollars, and the mink at \$1,237,000. This year's output of furs is estimated to be \$24,000,000.

In the months under review Canada sent to other countries dressed furs valued at \$109,420, an amount greatly in excess of the corresponding period of last year.

## POPULARITY OF THE SILVER FOX SCARF

Fashion has decreed that the silver fox as a neckpiece shall be worn by the woman who makes any pretense at all of being in the Paris of all the fashions. In London and Paris all the fashion magazines of the article of feminine apparel. The following will be of interest to fox breeders. The substance of the following is as follows:

"We have recently to take a bus trip along one of the streets in a large city. It was during the afternoon, the day was fine and the sun was shining brightly. We were out on pleasure bent. During the trip which was of about twenty minutes duration, our attention was naturally directed to the crowds of people and they passed by us just as naturally we started to look up on the furs the women were wearing. We counted forty-six silver fox scarves, which included some grey, white, and red ones. The silver fox skins were all very presentable and excellent. We could not help but comment inwardly on the popularity of the silver fox scarf. It was a sight to see the improvement of the skins as compared with some seasons. In the matter of quality, undoubtedly this is the best quality I have seen. The reasons for the big popularity of the scarf are the fact that the better the ranch bred skins become the more constant the demand and the more pleased the woman who wears. Incidentally we noticed that the way to wear the fur is over the right shoulder, across the back and around the left side between the shoulder and the elbow. The fall should hang down on the left side at the back. The finer the skin, the more pronounced the swag of the scarf. After all, a really fine silver fox scarf is something to be proud of. One fair wearer had, we noticed, pinned a red rose on the hunches of her fox pelt. It was a very nice touch. Although it was a mighty fine skin, the owner must needs attempt to 'paint the lily.'"

## POST MORTEM EXAMINATION

Subject—Male pup in good condition. He had apparently been in the best of health, and was developing into a fine looking animal. The Sunday morning he was found dead, and seemed to feel perfectly well. At the night feeding time he was found dead in the shoot.

Autopsy showed the same old trouble, viz. worms. One foot of the small intestine was found to be impacked with a great many of the long wire worms, and how any animal could seem to be in good health with such a condition existing is a mystery. Because of the irritation caused by the worms this fox

## NEWSY NOTES

**MR. TUFTS'S LECTURES**

There has been a surprising number of applications for these popular lectures on Bird Life, so many indeed, that all cannot be attended to on this visit. The committee in charge has therefore been obliged, though reluctantly, to leave some districts out of the present programme. This was unavoidable as Mr. Tufts will arrive in Charlottetown on June 5th (not May as was originally intended) and must return to headquarters on June 15th. The dates and places arranged are as follows:

June 5th, Mount, Herbert Orphanage.

Georgetown, under the auspices of the W. I. on the 6th.

Montague (W. I.) on the 7th.

St. John's, (W. I.) on the 8th.

St. John's, (W. I.) on the 9th.

Summerside, under the auspices of the Summerside High School Board, on the 11th.

Central Beedee, (W. I.) on the 12th.

Tryon, on the 13th.

Brackley, under the auspices of the Audubon Society of Harrington School, on the 14th.

If possible, Alexandria, on the 15th.

Harrington and Digby Schools have sent in requests for Mr. Tufts to visit, and address the children, and this will be done if time permits. It is necessary to make an announcement in the programme as it will be advertised through the press.

Mr. Tufts writes: "I am glad to say that I have a lot of brand new birds which have never been seen on the island, and am hoping also to be able to show new slides."

It is gratifying to find such an interest displayed in the lectures, and the various organizations who have applied are to be commended for their efforts to popularize the study of nature amongst the children. It is precisely knowledge of this kind that makes the Briton love a country life, and if, by unkind fortune, he is obliged to live in town "to make money," when that important object is accomplished, he returns to the country. Not so our farmers to whom the knowledge of their own farms to amass sufficient wealth that they could retire to the city, the Mecca of their hopes.

It is gratifying to find that the children are so much about it. Their parents are so busy with their life on the farm, and so they trod to a better place, as they thought. Events have proved this to be a delusion. The farmer could get a square deal and it is owing to his own apathy that he does not—there is no better life than the country life, and anything which tends to stir up the boys and girls in it deserves our best encouragement.

## WEATHER DISTURBANCE

The primary weather disturbance is movement of the air—"wind." All the other accompaniments as rain, hail, or snow, are merely "fill" depending on its force and direction. The immense areas known scientifically as cyclones, or areas of low pressure, are undoubtedly produced by the universal law of gravitation. The wind will come, when this is recognized, that disturbances due to this cause will be foretold with accuracy.

Wind has both a beneficial and an injurious aspect. It mixes the gases in the atmosphere so that it does not stagnate. On the other hand it abstracts heat and moisture from the surface of all living things and depresses their vitality. A wind swept field will not produce a crop to compare with a well-sheltered one.

Looking back, I recollect the first paper I contributed to The Guardian was upon the influence of Sun-spots or maculae. These freckles on the face of our luminary are undoubtedly coincident with disturbances of various kinds, but time has modified some of the ideas expressed in that contribution. While admitting that maculae are provocative of electrical phenomena, later observations lead me to believe that they are effects rather than causes of weather disturbances; or rather that the gravitational strain of planetary combinations is responsible for both.

## THE ORDERS OF INSECTS. (24)

The third group of the Hemptera is known as the Anoptera, and comprises a number of degraded, wingless, parasitic insects—the true lice—found on man and on many mammals. About six genera, divided into 40 species, have been listed. The true lice have unjointed, fleshy legs, consisting of a short tube, furnished with hooks from which may be protruded a delicate sucking tube. Their feet have a single long claw. Bird-lice are a structurally different group not related to the present list.

These disgusting and dangerous pests attracted a great deal of attention during the Great War, and extraordinary precautions were taken to keep the troops free from infestation. This was because the body louse (Pediculus vestimentalis) was the carrier of typhus fever in addition to being an irritating parasite. A great many powders for dusting on the garments of infested persons were devised, but none gave such good results as "N. C. I." This consisted of 96 parts of naphthalene, 2 of creosote, and 2 of iodoforn. One dusting was said to be effective for 4 or 5 days. Troops were cautioned not to use N. C. I. too freely on the more tender parts of the body.

The head louse (Pediculus capitis) was kept down by applications of kerosene, gasoline, turpentine or benzene, remembering that all these are highly inflammable.

Another of these disgusting insects—fortunately not so common—was the ordinary crab-loose (Phthirus pubis). They were easily destroyed by applications of sulphur ointment for 3, or 4 nights. As all these lice are extremely prolific, there is always the danger of reinfestation from the eggs deposited in the clothing; so that treatment must be kept up for some time, and the garments frequently subjected to dry heat.

With regard to those species affecting the other mammalia (domestic or otherwise) it will be found that they are most abundant on young animals, or on those in poor or unhealthy condition. In the Old Country where the weather conditions are not so severe, a wash consisting of 6 parts soft soap, 1 part benzene and 13 parts water, was quite effective against these pests. In Canada various dry powders are recommended by the Department of Agriculture.

## A GOOD EXAMPLE

I have been told by a correspondent that a certain Women's Institute has engaged a lady music-teacher to visit the school once a week to teach singing. They are "building up" their group not related to the present list.

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## HIGHLY INFECTIOUS

"I noticed one of my adult foxes drooping, and the saliva was thick andropy. I examined the mouth and throat, and found a white, creamy, and somewhat yellowish mass, and they looked whitish as though they were blistered. I was told to wash the mouth with salt and water. I did this, but it did no good, and now the gums are swollen and inflamed. The same trouble can you tell me what it is, and what to do for it, and how to stop it spreading?"

This condition is called stomatitis, and is always the danger of reinfestation from the eggs deposited in the clothing; so that treatment must be kept up for some time, and the garments frequently subjected to dry heat.

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## AS A FUR FARMER DO YOU BELIEVE?

That for some years now the silver fox has been bred and developed under the most natural conditions possible. Large pens, lots of shade, and allowed to burrow and live in the ground they care for.

That careful, selective line breeding, with natural environments has produced a strain of superb, vigorous animals.

That the business of producing pelts from this class of foxes will prove a lucrative one. That success depends on yourself.

## All About Radish

The most popular small garden vegetable is undoubtedly the radish. This is so, perhaps, because of its tart freshness that epitomizes the spirit of early spring, and it is so because this hardy little radish can be planted as soon as the ground is workable, and harvested three weeks later.

Plant the radish in the full sun on a plot of ground of light and rich texture with not too great a content of nitrogen. The silve and

and eat them as soon as they mature.

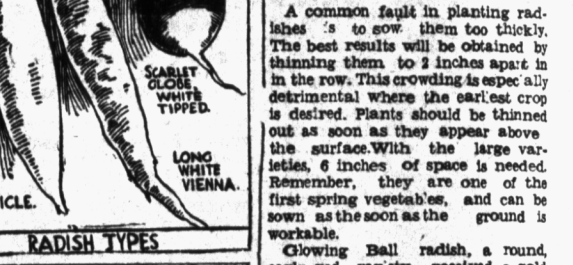
The general rule is that the longer they take to mature, the better the flavor; they also take on an oblong shape like the carrot. Most of the summer varieties are like this, among them being Strasbourg and Chardier. Ice's is an exception among the summer varieties, and is rather mild.

The question of mildness has been the problem of seedmen in developing new varieties, and it has been met by shortening the season. The early globe type is noted for its mildness, and with a succession of plantings every week in the spring, a continuous crop may be had. They cannot be grown on into the summer.

Radishes used as table decorations may be grown in red, yellow or white colors and are very effective for this purpose. The fall varieties should not be neglected, for they will supply a quantity of huge, mild edibles far into the winter season.

A common fall in planting radishes is to sow them too thickly. The best results will be obtained by thinning them to 2 inches apart in the row. This crowding is especially detrimental where the earliest crop is desired. Plants should be thinned out as soon as they appear above the surface. With the large varieties, 6 inches of space is needed. Remember, they are one of the first spring vegetables, and they will be sown as soon as the ground is workable.

Glowing Ball radish, a round, early red variety, received a gold medal at the London exhibition of 1904. It represents the latest improvement in the quick growing, mild, round type for earliest planting.



globe-shaped varieties are the earliest. The good thing to remember with the earlier varieties is that the later they are picked the more plump and strong they will be—pull

## THEN—AND NOW

A good many of my Scottish friends will be surprised to learn that Scotland had a great national poet long before the immortal Robert Burns. His name was David Lindsay; he was born about 1460, of good family; and as a poet he held the imagination of his countrymen for fully two, and a half centuries after his death. Not that he had the grace and versatility of Burns; his language, or rather the Scottish language, was a kind of barbarous English; patois not to be compared with the diction of the later poet, and ill-fitted for melody; yet his humor, rough and broad, was probably only enjoyed by his own century, but he had a rare insight into the Scottish heart, and a keen sympathy for Scotland's unhappy condition, and this kept his memory bright in succeeding times.

On 14th Lindsay was appointed "keeper of the King's grace" on the birth of James V and afterwards became the "King's master utter" or tutor to the young prince, and his good sense and his wit, and his skill in mingling amusement with instruction, endeared him to his royal pupil, who never forgot the friend of his boyish years. Lindsay was killed, and was buried in St. David's, and he married a lady of some rank at court, who, however, had carried out (in the simple fashion of those days) the promise of "having the King's ear" (shirra).

So much for his history; what I proposed to tell you of is his earliest work: which he called The Dream. He says the "latter part" of long winter's night, asleep, "through heavy thought, remembering of divers things gone." On rising he walked to the sea-shore, through a heavy storm, and under showers of sleet, to gaze upon the "weltering of the waves" which in his melancholy mood, reminded him of "this false world's instability." He says the "latter part" of long winter's night, asleep, "through heavy thought, remembering of divers things gone." On rising he walked to the sea-shore, through a heavy storm, and under showers of sleet, to gaze upon the "weltering of the waves" which in his melancholy mood, reminded him of "this false world's instability." He says the "latter part" of long winter's night, asleep, "through heavy thought, remembering of divers things gone." 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