

Pruning Schedule Termed Important

Here is a schedule for pruning some common shrubs that may be followed with profit by the home gardener:

Barberry—March - April: Cut out an old cane occasionally. Pruning to be done March to June.

Bridal Wreath—May: Cut out oldest canes. After the flowers fade is the best time to prune.

Clematis—March - April: Cut out all weak branches. Retain as much old wood as possible.

Dogwood—May-June: Take out dead wood. Pruning should follow flowering.

Honeysuckle—March - April: Take out oldest canes. To thin out in the fall is also a wise plan.

Hydrangea, Pegee—March: Cut old stems back to a few inches. Cut weak shoots.

Boston Ivy—March-April: Very little and only to trim vine. Take dead vines from walls.

Lilac—March * July: Cut old cane covered with scale. Cut flower clusters off after they fade.

Mock Orange—July: Cut out dead wood. Should be thinned after flowering.

Rose, climbing—June-July: Cut back after flowering.

Few Able To Recognize Starvation In Plant Life

Everyone recognizes the symptoms of starvation in animals but relatively few people are able to recognize the symptoms of this condition in plants, says W. J. White, Forage Crops Laboratory, Saskatoon, Sask. In fact it is probably not widely known that such is definitely the case. There are several causes of starvation in plants but this article will be restricted to starvation caused by removal of leaves.

A MAJOR CAUSE

Starvation caused by removal of leaves occurs commonly in grasses and legumes which are grazed heavily or cut for hay frequently. Like all plants, grasses and legumes manufacture in their leaves the sugars and starches they require. The leaf surface is the food "factory", and the immediate effect of clipping by animals or machine is to reduce the size of the factory. The plant then sets about to rebuild its factory.

This rebuilding process requires more energy than the reduced leaf surface can supply, and reserve or stored food sources must be used.

With these facts it is readily realized that if the clipping process, either by animals or with a mower, is repeated frequently and the grasses and legumes clipped closely the plants simply cannot manufacture their food requirements for normal growth. One form of starvation occurs under these circumstances.

Grasses and legumes on literally thousands of farm pastures in Western Canada are suffering in various degrees from the type of starvation described above. The cause is overstocking—not enough acres of grass for the number of animals.

The effect is lowered production, reduced ability to compete against weeds and eventually death of the grasses and legumes if starvation is carried far enough.

The effect on yield depends on how long the overstocking has proceeded and how excessive it has been. In severe cases — and they are not uncommon — the yield may only be 10 percent or even less of what normally could be produced.

Starvation at any time of the year is serious, Dr. White points out, but it is particularly so in the fall. From early fall onward grasses and legumes normally store food in their roots. The food is required during the winter months when the plants are hibernating but still breathing.

It is also required for the start of spring growth. Starvation in the fall results in an increased danger of winter killing and a weak growth the next year. This is particularly the case in the legumes.

The solution of the problem is grazing moderately. Grass and legumes should not be grazed down to ground level at any season of the year. The number of animals and the number of acres should be adjusted so that not all the current year's growth is used by the stock. Particularly from late summer onward a growth of a few inches should be allowed to develop.

1840 Plowing Match Attracts Many Interested Spectators

"A Plowing Match, a Fair and Cattle Show, all under the superintendence and inspection of the Central Agricultural Society, have been held at Charlottetown or its immediate vicinity, in the course of the present week. The Plowing Match took place on Tuesday, Sept. 26, 1840, on the Farm at Brighton Lodge, in a field admirably adapted for the purpose.

The prizes were three in number, and there were only six competitors. Messrs James Sample, John Ferguson and Charles Hazard were the judges, who, after a careful inspection of the work, awarded the premiums as follows: 1st prize, 40s to Thos. Drummond, Princetown Road; 2nd prize, 30s to Charles Woolner, Rustico; 3rd prize 20s to Charles Howard, York River.

"On Wednesday, being the day of the Fair, the Town presented a very animated appearance. The weather was exceedingly fine, and from the number of persons present, it would appear as if the whole surrounding districts had entirely denuded themselves of their population. Never, indeed it was frequently remarked, "are so many human beings ever at one time assembled in Charlottetown on any previous occasion, and all being dressed in their holiday attire gave to the scene a peculiarly gay as well as bustling appearance.

"A portion of Queen Square was raised off and formed into a temporary enclosure for horses, neat cattle, sheep and swine, and the number of animals produced was considerable. It is understood that a great many sales were effected, although not certainly so many as had been anticipated, nor did the prices that were obtained, with a few exceptions, realize the expectations of the sellers.

The first prizes offered by the Society for the best description of stock were awarded as follows: best entire colt, 3 yrs. old, Andrew Coffin, Savage Harbour; best filly, Hon. J.S. MacDonald; best bull, 2 to 4 yrs. old, W.W. Irving, Bonshaw; best heifer, Frederick G. Goodman; best long woolled ram, George Tweedie; best long woolled ewe, James Miller; best short woolled ram, Andrew Duncan; best short woolled ewe, George Beer; best boar and sow, George Coles.

Among the vegetables exhibited was a cabbage of the drumhead king, weighing twenty pounds, raised by Mr. George Weldon, of this town. Several large squashes and pumpkins were also shown—among the former were two, raised by Mr. Thomas Pethick, which weighed respectively 115 and 100 lbs, and measured, the one six feet, three inches, and the other five feet, ten inches, in circumference. A cucumber was this season raised in the garden of Mr. Elisha Hooper, Bedeque, from seed procured from the Hon. Mr. Livett, sown in a cold bed in the first week of June of the following dimensions—length, 23 3/4 in., circumference 11 1/2 in., weight, 5 3/4.

Taken from Colonial Herald, October 3, 1840.

Hard Work Brings Success

With wars and rumors of wars threatening on the international front, here's good news for the housewife on the home front—the disagreeable job of "cleaning the chicken" is on the way out. With the increasing use of eviscerated and ready-to-cook poultry in Canadian homes another housewife's chore will soon be struck

off the list. Today in many Canadian communities the consumer has the choice of buying an attractively dressed whole fowl, a half, a quarter, a leg—and he likes, she can leave the wings for those who want them! Turkey steaks have caught on and are proving popular on some markets. Because of its better flavor and quality and the elimination of much unpleasant kitchen labor, ready-to-cook and eviscerated poultry is finding increasing favor from coast to coast.

To maintain an optimum balance between production and consumption, poultry producers realize that not only must the product be attractively presented, it must have the highest quality and flavor possible. E. D. Bonnyman, poultry marketing specialist in the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa says that while it is important to produce a bird with good flavor, it is equally important to retain that flavor right up to the time it reaches the consumer's table.

Research work has shown that one of the best ways to achieve this and avoid "off" flavors and visceral taint, is to remove the entrails soon after the bird is killed. This of course must be combined with up-to-date and approved processing practices such as are followed in the registered grading station program in Canada, where emphasis is placed on sanitation, efficient processing, cooling and freezing.

When everyone is interested in cutting down costs, Mr. Bonnyman points out that when cutting-up and evisceration is practised at the initial shipping point, a considerable saving is made in freight as the eviscerating shrink has been estimated to be about 22 to 25 per cent. On long hauls this saving in freight has been found to approximate a cent a pound. Considered in terms of the millions of pounds shipped in Canada every year, it is readily seen what an effect this would have on the whole poultry meat industry. And if this saving in shipping might be passed on to the consumer, then it is conceivable that the present 23 pounds annually consumed per capita might be increased to the benefit of all concerned.



IN ONE OF THE LITTLE RED SCHOOL HOUSES.

In Prince Edward Island it would normally be expected that agriculture would be one of the subjects on which great stress would be placed. Here we see a teacher describing to a class the characteristics of a dairy cow. The children are apparently enjoying the lesson.

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ing and grinding oils, as well as in the manufacture of paints, varnishes, linoleum, soaps, and other products.



Institutes Started Festival Of Music

The Women's Institutes of Prince Edward Island have been noted for their great contribution to the betterment of rural living. Their projects cover a wide field of activities, but perhaps the most outstanding gift to the cultural life of the Province has been the inauguration of the Music Festival.

Like so many similar organizations the music festival started in a small way. It was in 1945 that a group of Institutes near Charlottetown became interested in holding a competitive festival.

A committee brought the matter before the annual convention that year and though favourably received, no action on a provincial basis was undertaken.

However the smaller group decided to hold a festival in their district. Their first step was to have a music teacher give instruction in the schools of the area, then in 1946 the first festival was held.

Mrs. Preston Beck was the first president, Mrs. Edwin Cook, Vice President and Mrs. Nadine Archibald, Secretary Treasurer. Under their capable leadership, the first festival was successful with 125 entries adjudicated by Miss Dorothy Allen of Mt. Allison University.

Even the most enthusiastic supporters did not expect the phenomenal growth of the annual festival, which this year has over 2300 entries with classes being held in Summerside, Montague and Charlottetown.

Since 1946 the Women's Institutes have continued to support the festival in every way possible. Institute members have served on the Executive, local Institutes have group memberships and many sponsor the teaching of music in their local schools.

The annual Music Festival is now an accomplishment that must bring satisfaction to its founders. The objective for the future is to have regular music instruction in every school in the Province.

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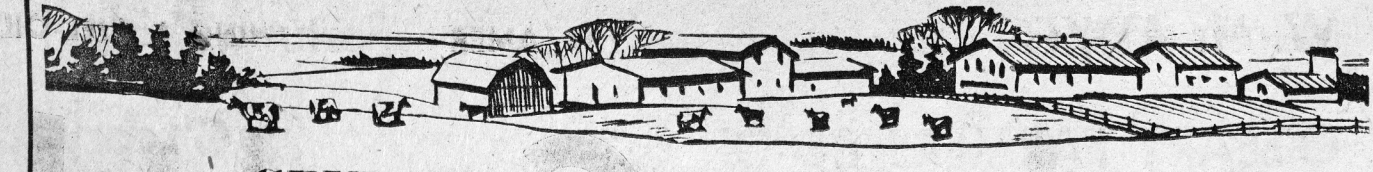
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