

City and Central

WE AND OUR NEIGHBORS

CHRISTMAS TREES
Most of us think of the Christmas tree as a glittering pyramid of beauty in our living rooms during the festive season. Has it ever occurred to you that this could be a very profitable crop? The initial outlay for such an undertaking would not be very much. Greater and faster returns would be obtained than from any other forest crop. It would be a method of utilizing unproductive, idle or wasteland.

Different species find favour in different regions; for instance, in British Columbia this all-important tree is Douglas fir; Alberta prefers Highland blue spruce and pine. Saskatchewan and Manitoba specialize in black spruce; Montreal takes to pine; while Ontario will take spruce, fir or pine. Maritimers and Newfoundland folk prefer fragrant Balsam fir, whose flat needles cling to the very last of the frosty season. Although Scotch pine are becoming popular, and Austrian pine may have some promise, Balsam fir are becoming popular, and Austrian pine may have some promise. Balsam fir would seem to be the most suitable for the trade here. In the past the tree grows well on island soil. Secondly, there is a market built up traditionally with this species. Thirdly, it has the characteristic of retaining its needles, thus preserving its color and beauty much longer than any of the other conifers. In the fourth place, its branches are flexible, allowing more trees to be packed in a load, thus reducing transportation costs.

Canada's export market is a big factor in the success of her Christmas tree industry, which brings in several million dollars annually. Across the country farmers and timber owners are rapidly becoming aware that they have a gold mine right in their own back yard. The Christmas tree harvest for the farmer comes at a slack time, and he is beginning to consider it an important crop.

In the past all these trees have been the so-called "wild" trees, but the farmers, landowners and shippers are realizing that something more is needed if they are to reap an annual crop of good quality trees. At present the industry is carried on without much thought for the future, but in some places where conservation and reforestation are practised in earnest, the owners are looking towards management to achieve this end. Contrary to popular belief that we are reviving our forests by cutting small trees, foresters and silviculturists are both of the opinion that a Christmas tree crop should be an accepted part of every managed forest, and that it is sound forestry practice, and will bring more annual returns than a crop of pulp or logs every thirty years or so from the same land.

Inexperienced and irresponsible cutters are responsible for the most common and abusive practices of felling and topping. Branches, trimmings and other slash left in the woods is a definite fire hazard. Then, too, it smothers the young, new growth. It means even the wholesale destruction of immature trees, besides hampering future operations and spoiling the beauty of a nice forest.

Like anything else, there is a proper way to grow and cut Christmas trees:

1. The tree should be suited to the soil.
2. Crowded stands should have vertical, as well as horizontal, thinning.
3. Pruning will retard growth and force the top of the tree into a thicker, better-foliated, and better-proportioned crown.
4. Weeding of young trees and shrubs, such as larch, birch, and willow, will help clear the land for the evergreen crop.
5. Trees too large for Christmas trees should be removed in a liberation cutting to give the young trees coming up underneath the room to grow and develop.
6. One of the most interesting operations in the growing of Christmas trees is stump culture. When the tree is cut one whorl of three branches is left and in three to five years these branches turn up and develop into healthy trees. Usually after the second year the poorest branch is removed, and the remaining two grow faster because the well-developed root system is still intact to feed the new crowns. This can be repeated with the second crop of trees, with the result that four more trees from the one stump will grow to maturity.

There should be several vigorous, full-crowned trees, well spaced to stand to produce healthy seedlings to regenerate the openings.

The Christmas tree should be protected from fire, grazing, disease and insects. Generally trees are tagged with the shippers' name and address. The smallest trees are marked with red tags, the next largest blue tags; then comes the pink, yellow, purple, orange, green; and finally white, denoting trees over sixteen feet.

There is a great need for a uniform grading system to prevent trees ending up in a bonfire somewhere causing losses to the dealer, and spoiling the trade.

A first class tree should have a certain shape, a certain number of whorls per tree height. The foliage should be dense, dark green, and healthy.

The production of good quality Christmas trees is a business with tremendous possibilities.

KEEP MANAGEMENT TIPS
The Rams. In January remove the ram out of the ewe flock and keep him separated from the ewes until the next mating season. He will winter well on good quality legume hay, plus half a pound of grain per day. When weather permits, allow the ram to obtain plenty of exercise.

Bedding. Good bedding is a must to keep the pens dry and the flock comfortable when best results are desired.

Pregnant Ewes. About six weeks before lambing, gradually introduce the pregnant ewes to a well-balanced ration. Use a mixture of two parts crushed oats to one part of bran at the rate of half a pound of the mixture per head per day. Gradually increase the daily grain allowance to one and one-half pounds each by lambing time. If the quality of legume hay is fed, the rate of grain feeding may be greatly reduced.

Roots. It is a good feeding practice to discontinue feeding roots or silage to bred ewes about six weeks before the lambs are expected to arrive.

Crowding and Jamming. Never allow pregnant ewes to crowd through narrow doorways as this can result in injury and death to the unborn lamb.

Pregnancy Disease. The symptoms are: unthriftiness, sluggishness, unsteady gait and later paralysis. The ewe often makes a trotting motion when down on her belly. Adequate exercise and a well-balanced diet help to prevent the disease. Call a veterinarian if the disease appears.

Lambing Pens. Select a dry, warm place which is free from draughts for the pens. Bed the pens with clean straw. Have sufficient heat lamps on hand or a small stove in the building if the weather is cold.

Medical Supplies. Order Tincture of Iodine to disinfect navels of new born lambs. Mineral Oil or Castor Oil to be used as a lubricant and laxative; Creolin to disinfect pens, and Phenothiazine pills for worming.

Lambing Time. Allow extra time for the care of the ewes and lambs during the lambing period. Trim around the tail, breach and udder of each pregnant ewe shortly before she lambs and move the ewe into a lambing pen when she shows definite signs of lambing. Be prepared to assist the ewe if she needs it, but let her lamb by herself if possible. Disinfect the navel of the new born lamb with iodine immediately after birth. Make sure the new lamb nurses as soon as it is strong enough, usually within the first half hour.

Identification of Ewe and Her Lamb. Mark each ewe and her lamb with a similar mark for easy identification of each, using a special marking fluid that will not damage the wool.

Ewe's Udder. Check the udder of the ewe periodically to be sure there is sufficient milk available for the lamb and watch the lambs to see that they are getting the milk.

If Mastitis or Caked Udder appears in the udder of the ewe, obtain advice from your nearest veterinary doctor.

Dock and Castrate. All lambs should be docked and all males castrated when approximately two weeks old. Disinfect open wounds with iodine. Many sheepmen today use the Elastrator whereby strong rubber bands may be used for both docking and castrating. This does away with open wounds and the possibility of infection.

Stiff Lamb Disease. The symptoms of this disease are reluctance to stand, stiffness, staggering and a humped appearance. Paralysis appears in severe or advanced cases. This disease can occur when the lamb is 1 to 8 weeks old. Adequate exercise and the addition of ¼ to ½ pounds of wheat germ meal to the daily grain ration of the ewe before she lambs will tend to prevent the appearance of this condition in the lambs. Call a veterinarian if the disease appears.

Dead Lambs. If a lamb dies in a lambing pen, clean out old bedding and disinfect the floors and walls of the pen with creolin before using again. Dispose of dead lambs by burning or burial, but never feed to animals or throw on the manure pile.

Ewe and Lamb. When lambs are strong and nursing well the ewe and her lambs can be put back in the main flock pen. It is wise to keep the unlambed ewes separate from those that have lambed. All bag strings, wool tags and other bits of refuse around the pens should be removed. This debris may cause wool balls in the stomach of the lambs if they are allowed to eat it.

Feeding Lambs. When lambs are two to three weeks old start to feed them a mixture of 20 pounds crushed oats, 5 pounds wheat bran, and 5 pounds linseed oilmeal in a cr where the ewes cannot reach it. Feed this mixture free choice but guard against the accumulation of stale feed in the trough. Lambs fed in this way will get away to a strong, healthy start.

Worming. All adult sheep should be wormed 24 hours before they go on pasture to control internal parasites. Give three or four phenothiazine tablets per sheep, depending on their size. It is not necessary to starve the sheep, but they must be kept off pasture for at least 24 hours after pilling and do not pill unlambed ewes within one month of lambing.

Fall Pastures. If good quality pasture will not be available for pasture during late August and September, some succulent crop planted in early July. The pasture will service as a finishing or fattening feed for market lambs and as a flushing feed for breeding ewes.

ROY'S TAXI—Dial 6560-6369

A DIAMOND for Christmas from Patterson's Jewellers.

"YOUR DOLLAR BUYS MORE" at the Hughes Drug Store.

"CRASWELL for better photo graphs".

1956 SILVERTONE—long range television at popular price. Simpsons-Sears Store.

WE TREAT THE SICK WELL—Jiggie's Pharmacy open 8 a.m. to 8 p.m.

A GIFT of leather is a gift that lasts. Patterson's - Jewellers and Gift Specialists.

TOY FAIR OPEN—Lay away for Christmas. Firestone Home & Auto.

A GIFT of jewellery she will be proud to wear from Patterson's on Great George Street.

AYSID VITAMIN and Mineral Reducing Plan at Reddin Bros Dial 4386. Free delivery Free postage.

BROOKFIELD Presbyterian Church. There will be no service in the Church tonight as previously announced.

PRINCE OF WALES College Concert Series presents Dale Jackson, brilliant young Maritime pianist, College Auditorium, Monday, December 5 at 8:30. Admission: adults 75 cents; students 25 cents.

ENGAGEMENT—Mrs. Frederick G. Johnston, Murray River, wishes to announce the engagement of her daughter, Reta Jean to Robie P. Chapman, son of Mr. Milton Chapman, and the late Capt. Milton Chapman, Murray Harbour. Wedding to take place December 10th, 1955.

ADDED LOADS CAN MAKE BURDENS LIGHTER.

Man is really a strong and courageous being. When sudden misfortune strikes he smiles, though a bit wryly, and says, "It might have been worse." Then adjusts his load to his back and plods on. Sometimes, alas, it is as "WORSE" as possible and his strength may fail. BUT SOMETIMES HE ONLY THINKS IT IS AS BAD AS BAD CAN BE—and for this situation a great and wise Rabbi prescribed some heroic measures! The story was told to me by the old Hebrew scholar who told me the tale I once related to you to illustrate the point that TRUTH-TELLING can be overdone! (Remember the village hoodlum who woke the gentle Rabbi Hillel several times during one night to inform him he was a figure of fun with his bald head, top-sidled walk etc?).

Well, anyway, one morning a woman ran to the Rabbi (not so gentle as Hillel but famed far and near for his wisdom) in a most distracted state.

"Rabbi, Rabbi, help me," she cried. I cannot bear it any longer. You know our tiny house was crowded enough with my husband, myself and our seven children. And now, my husband's father and mother have come to live with us. Please tell them they must go. They have a place of their own."

The Rabbi listened then said, "Your father and mother-in-law are sick and old. They cannot live alone any longer. Would you send them away to die, my daughter?"

"But Rabbi," wept the woman, "what then shall I do? There is no place in my home to work, eat or sleep."

"Go home," said the Rabbi, "and take in your goat from the shed."

"Take in the goat!" cried the woman. "Surely I haven't heard you aright!"

"You have heard. Take in the goat."

There was no dodging or changing the word of the Rabbi. He was both the religious Law and the Law of the Land in his community. (The courts often allowed the Rabbi to settle all disputes or offenses according to the Hebrew Law.)

A few days later the woman ran wild-eyed into to the Rabbi's study.

"Rabbi, beloved Rabbi," she wept. "I know how wise you are but if my life was unbearable before, think what it has been with a goat underfoot! Let me at least put out the goat!"

But the Rabbi said, "My daughter, go home and take the sheep into the house. Come back in a week's time."

The woman grew pale but there was no recourse. The Rabbi had spoken.

In a week she came running to the Rabbi, dishevelled, haggard.

"Rabbi, Rabbi," she pleaded. "Let me put out the sheep!"

But no, the Rabbi told her to take the hen into the house and come back in a week.

This time when the woman returned she could scarcely speak and only looked imploringly at the Rabbi, fearing he would ask her to take in the donkey!

But joy! "Go home, my daughter and let out the goat," said the Rabbi.

With many thanks the woman went home. And the next week he told her she could let out the sheep, and the following week, the hen. And when she came to report at the end of another week, the woman was beaming.

"Rabbi, Rabbi," she cried with tears of happiness. "How could I ever think our home was crowded with only my husband, myself, our seven children and my father and mother-in-law! How good you are! How wise! Our home is as spacious as a palace. I am content."

IN MEMORIAM

MRS. ROBERT DIAMOND
Friends and relatives of Mrs. Robert Diamond (nee Janie Walsh) learned with regret of her death at the Charlottetown Hospital on Friday, September 23, 1955.

The late Mrs. Diamond had been ill for some time, but was always cheerful despite her suffering. She passed away having received the last rites of the Roman Catholic Church. She was a devoted member of the Holy Redeemer Parish and the Catholic Women's League.

She leaves to mourn her passing her husband and four daughters: Evelyn of London, Ontario, who nursed her during her illness, Anna, (Mrs. Blair MacRae), Emma and Edna of Charlottetown; also the following sisters and brothers: Gertrude (Mrs. Augustus Dowling,) Charlottetown; May (Mrs. Pope Costello,) Green Bay; Emma, Boston, Mass.; Ivan, Pembroke, Ontario.

The funeral, which was held on Monday, September 26th, was largely attended. The Requiem High Mass was solemnized by her cousin, Rev. Father Cass, who also conducted the service at the grave. Interment was in the Roman Catholic Cemetery. The pallbearers were: Messrs. Allan MacDonald, Alex. Ford, Edgar Gillespie, Augustus Dowling, Peter Connolly and Albert Garrett.

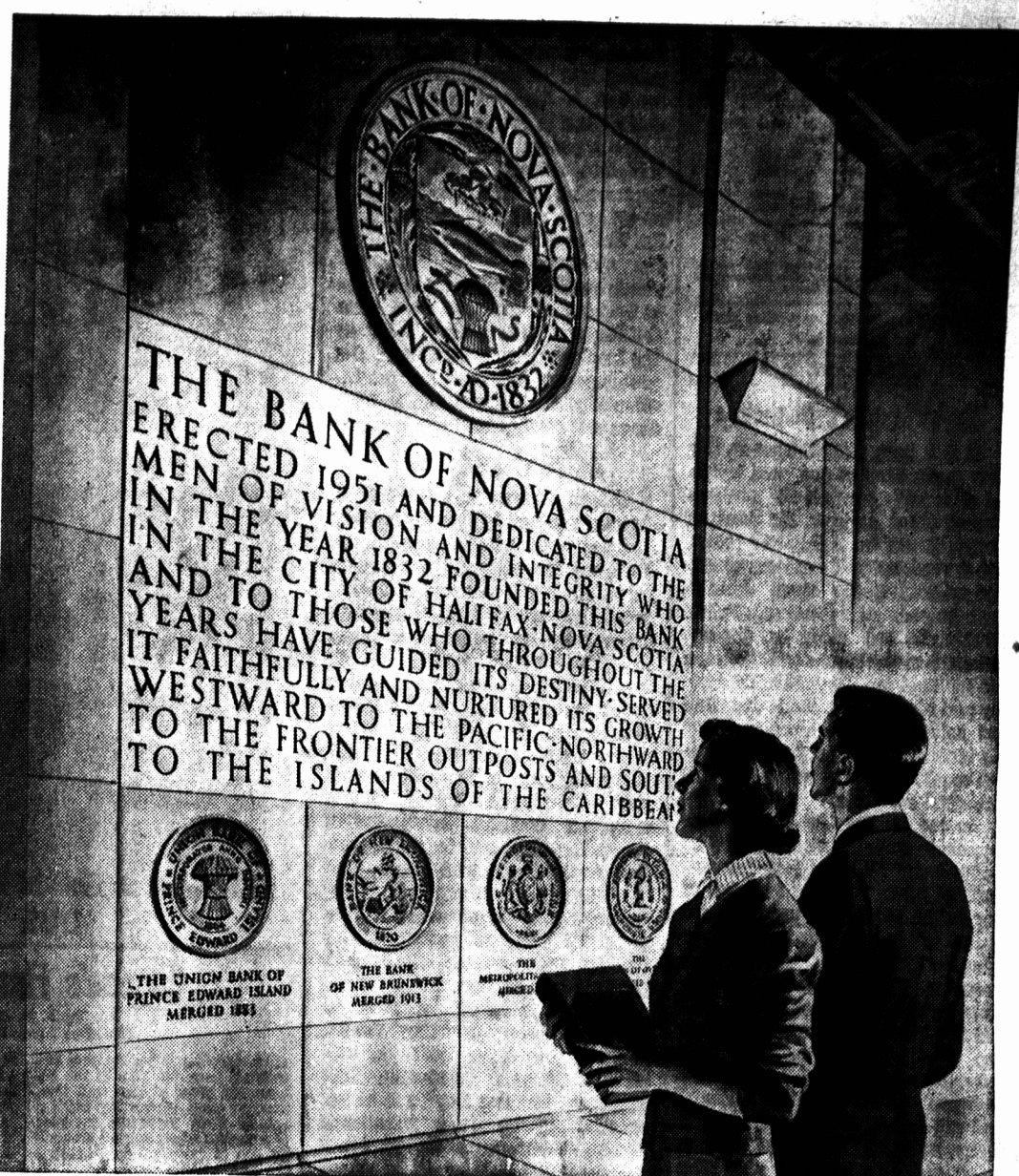
The many floral tributes, Mass Cards, Spiritual Bouquets and Sympathy Cards attested to the esteem in which the deceased was held. She will be sadly missed by all who knew her.

CARD OF THANKS

The family of the late Mrs. Robert J. Diamond wish to express sincere appreciation to those who assisted in any way during their sad bereavement. To Dr. J. MacMillan and the Sisters and Nurses at the Charlottetown Hospital for their care and her pastor, Rev. Father Murphy; also, all who sent floral tributes, Mass cards, and messages of sympathy, our grateful thanks.

BUY U.K. ENGINES

LONDON (CP)—A British diesel manufacturer has obtained an order worth more than \$1,000,000 to supply diesel engines for a Canadian tractor, it was announced Tuesday. F. Perkins Ltd., of Peterborough, Northamptonshire, obtained the order from Cockshutt Farm Equipment Ltd., of Brantford, Ont. The announcement said it is the first time that a Canadian tractor firm has standardized on a British engine.



Inscription in the lobby of The Bank of Nova Scotia Building, Toronto—visited by thousands of young persons every year.

WHAT DOES THE FUTURE HOLD FOR YOUR SONS, YOUR DAUGHTERS?

THE FUTURE of Canada is in your hands. And ours. It is in the hands of all who are at this moment building the nation and the way of life our sons and daughters must inherit. The contribution a bank can make is important, and The Bank of Nova Scotia is proud to have served Canada's development so extensively.

How extensively may be read in the figures of the 124th Annual Statement below. This is more than a financial record of a year's transactions—it is a reflection of the Bank's ever-increasing participation in the many activities that are building the Canada of tomorrow. Your activities... for bank loans and other bank services are helping you build businesses, extend industries, carry on the countless activities that enrich and strengthen our land.

Wherever men tap the natural resources of Canada, or conduct scientific research, or build hospitals, welfare centres, schools—wherever financial backing and experienced counsel may serve—there The Bank of Nova Scotia is on hand. And the funds which the Bank puts to work for you in such ways are the funds which you deposit every time you save. You and the Bank are firm partners... partners in helping Canada grow.

124th Annual Statement

THE BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA
ESTABLISHED 1832

CONDENSED STATEMENT AS AT 31st OCTOBER, 1955

ASSETS	
Cash, clearings and due from banks	\$180,540,320
Canadian Government securities not exceeding market value	236,300,505
Other bonds and stocks, not exceeding market value	76,398,522
Call loans (secured)	\$1,690,108
Other loans and discounts (less provision for estimated loss)	584,418,552
Customers' liability under acceptances and letters of credit (as per contra)	17,924,202
Bank premises	11,114,934
Controlled Company	4,029,487
Other assets	550,796
	\$1,192,967,426
LIABILITIES	
Deposits	\$1,120,934,324
Acceptances and letters of credit outstanding	17,924,202
Other liabilities	5,082,218
	\$1,141,940,744
Shareholders' Equity	
Capital paid-up	\$15,000,000
Reserve account	35,000,000
Undivided profits	1,026,682
	\$51,026,682
	\$1,192,967,426

GENERAL OFFICES: TORONTO, CANADA

Branches across Canada and in:
JAMAICA CUBA PUERTO RICO
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC TRINIDAD
LONDON, ENGLAND, 100 Old Broad St.
NEW YORK, U.S.A., 37 Wall St.
CHICAGO, U.S.A., Business Development Dept., Board of Trade Bldg.

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Say Cashmere... and get more quality and value for your money. Cashmere Tissue is available in pink, yellow, blue and green in 700 sheet rolls—as well as white in 750 sheet rolls.

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10 OZ. BOTTLE

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