

FOR FARMERS, STOCK BREEDERS AND GARDENERS

Wilt-Resistant Asters A Hardy Race

Plant Them For Continuous Bloom In Late Summer. They Are One Of The Showiest Flowers.

Have you found trouble growing asters the last few years? If so, whether you know what caused the trouble or not, it will pay to try the wilt resistant strains this year.



Three Aster Types—Ostrich Feather, Sunshine and Giant Branching

These are families of asters which have been grown in soil infected by the wilt disease, and have shown ability to throw off the disease and survive where others die.

They have exceptional vigor, and seem to overcome all difficulties better than the standard bred strains. They are not resistant to any specific disease except wilt, and where the yellow disease is prevalent, not all the wilt resistant plants will escape the yellow. But some will, and in general it has been found that those who have trouble growing asters, get far better results with the resistant strains.

Nearly all the types and colors are now obtainable in wilt resistant strains. A succession of asters may be obtained in two ways—by starting the late types early in the house or in a frame and making successive plantings until they may be sown in the open ground, or by sowing early, mid-season and late types at the same time.

The giant branching type is perhaps the most satisfactory and the showiest of the asters. It makes a beautiful bed, and is fine for cutting. Its huge, delicate blossoms being as soft and finished looking as the florists' cut flowers. They grow up to 3 feet in a wide range of colors.

The ostrich feather, or "rego" type, with their plume-like heads, resemble the chrysanthemum, and

Large Increase Wool Exports to Germany

There was a large increase in wool exports from Canada to Germany during 1935. Exports for the year amounted to 883,000 pounds, principally wool in the grease, while in 1934 only 3,200 pounds were exported, according to the Industrial Department of the Canadian National Railways.

Canada was a fairly heavy supplier of metals and ores to Germany during 1935, principally nickel ore and asbestos. Other items under this head were raw copper, nickel, scrap copper, zinc ore, brass, refined and crude zinc, lead and lead ore, chrome, cadmium, wolfram, etc., gold, iron, scrap aluminum. Ores and metals constituted 65 per cent of the total value of Canada's exports to Germany in 1935, while the year previous the ratio was 20 per cent.

There was a decrease, however, 1935 as compared with 1934, less than half of the nickel ore being exported. There was also a large decrease in nickel and raw copper exports.

Tourist Travel From Britain to Canada

There would seem to be a good field for developing increased tourist travel from Great Britain to Canada, particularly in view of the faster steamship service about to be inaugurated across the Atlantic. In line with this, an intensive effort is being put forward by Canadian National Railways headquarters in London, England, to bring tourists to Canada. An attractive booklet has been prepared and distributed through Great Britain by the railway in which the attractions of the various sections of the Dominion are emphasized and information given as to all-inclusive cost of tours of varying lengths which include Quebec, Ontario, Jasper National Park in the Canadian Rockies, and the Pacific Coast, along with the Maritime Provinces.

FARMERS—ATTENTION!

My car of seeds has arrived and I have in stock all kinds of seed: Mammoth Late Red, Alsike, Alfalfa, White Dutch, Timothy, all No. 1 Northern Canadian grown.

My prices are the best that I can sell good seed for. I have some good mixed seed at a low price—choice Island and Imported White Fife Wheat. Here are a few prices:

Mammoth Late Red No. 1 — 18 1/2c per lb.
 Alsike No. 1 — 22 1/2c per lb.

All other seeds Rock Bottom prices. Terms, cash only.
 B. J. TROWSDALE, Westmoreland.

HOLDEN FERTILIZER SPREADER

The greatest labor saving Machine on the market, spreads all kinds of Fertilizers, spreads wet or dry. The material is forced through by the famous Holden Auger Force Feed to the two end spouts where it drops to the scattering fans. Spreads evenly 20 feet wide any amount per acre from 100 lbs. to 10,000 lbs.

Place your order to-day.
 Special Price.

BRUCE STEWART & CO., Limited
 General Agents
 CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND

Control Of Insects In The Flower Garden

From early May until the middle of August, ornamental plants in gardens are subject to attack by insects, R. P. Gorham, Dominion Laboratory at Fredericton, N. B., told the Fredericton Horticultural Society recently.

Beginning with cutworms in the first really warm evening in May, there is a more or less regular succession of plant pests which take their toll of the plants grown by gardeners, both amateur and professional. Only a few of these insects destroy the plants but there are a number which cause enough injury to worry the plant and flower lover and dampen the ardour and mar the joy of gardening. There fore the pressing need of every garden is frequent visits of the gardener to detect the indications of insect damage at the earliest possible moment and to direct the immediate application of control measures.

Cut worms are generally the first of the garden pests to attract attention. There are many species of cutworms, the caterpillars of night-flying moths, and each species has distinct habits and food preferences. Some pass the winter as nearly full-grown caterpillars and attack the plants in the perennial border in the early spring. In the Fredericton district, the foliage of the hollyhock and the leaves and buds of the iris are liable to injury very early in May. If holes appear in the hollyhock leaves and small cuts in the sides of the iris leaves, search should at once be made to destroy the bases of the plants for climbing cut worms—caterpillars which hide during the day just under the soil surface and climb the plants to feed at night. The caterpillars should be raked out and destroyed thus saving some of the iris buds from injury later. The holly-

hock is a fast-growing plant and while the injury to the early foliage looks serious, the feeding rarely causes great damage. Other species of cutworms pass the winter as small caterpillars. They are fond of the seedlings of early sweet peas, garden peas and lettuce which are generally the first of the seedling plants to appear above ground. Poisoned bran bait should be spread freely along the drills just before the seedlings appear above ground, and the treatment repeated every warm evening until the plants are of considerable size. Another group of cutworms develop from eggs in the spring as small caterpillars feed during the month of June upon the stems of many of the later seedlings. Beets, carrots, corn and beans are favorite food plants but almost any of the flower seedlings are acceptable as food, and also gladiolus shoots.

When the transplanting season arrives in early June a number of the cutworms are of considerable size, and it is therefore necessary to give the plants the best protection possible. Strips of stout wrapping paper wound loosely about the stems and projecting an inch or more above the ground give considerable protection and also help support the plants. The poisoned bran bait should also be freely spread about the flower bud or along the rows of tomato plants on the evening following the setting of transplanted plants in the garden, and careful attention should be given for several days. Cutworms cause more actual loss in the garden than almost any other insect, and in late May and early June the gardener should police the garden carefully for the thieves that steal by night.

Free Your Lawn of Weeds This Way

An economical way to plant a cutting garden in the vegetable patch is to buy mixtures of annual flower seeds, and plant them in rows or beds.

Turf authorities agree that the best permanent protection against weeds in the lawn is a vigorous, well formed sod of turf. Young

weeds flourish in a lawn where grass has not been fertilized.

Cross section of a lawn that has been given plant food inducing a vigorous root growth thus crowding out weeds.

NEWSY NOTES

A well-established clump of Periwinkle (Vinca minor) is full of violet-hued flowers of a rosette pattern, and not far away is a clump of primroses, not pale yellow, but "cushion" of Arabis albidus makes a nice contrast these fine spring days.

"CREEPING" OF MINES
 A paragraph in one of the newspapers opined that the tunnel made by the rescuers at the Moose River gold mine, would soon close up again. That reminds me that the old Northumbrian miners believed that the floor and roof of a level of a mine would close together during the night, and the "creeping" of the mine, and asserted the movement was at its worst a ter midnight, when the mine would resound with cracks and cracks of old timber-work. Some of the more imaginative connected the "creeping" with the fact that "the sun was on the other side of the world."

SOME INSECTS OF P. E. ISLAND (1)
 (A) Butterflies: Swallow-tail, Papilio glaucus, var. turtur, Linn. Green-veined white, Pieris napi, Linn. Compton Tortoise shell, Eugonia ja-oum, B & L. Polygonia comma, Harris. (No popular name.) Mourning Cloak, Eupanesia antiope, Linn. Hunter's Vanessa, V. huntera, Fab.

Everytime Sulphur, Eurymus eurythene, Bdv. Common Woodnymph, Ceryonis alope, Fab. Banded Purple, Basilarchia arthemis, Drury. The moths will be given in next week's "Notes." The Latin names are those cancelled by the Royal Institute of Canada, in a booklet entitled "The Natural History of the Toronto Region."

Keep careful watch over your seedlings in flats, so they do not dry out, or become crowded. Tender plants in flats should be kept away from the hot sun until they are strong, then given the direct light gradually.

Lay aside material about the house for stakes. You will need them when summer comes and the dahlias or tomatoes require support.

WOOL

It Pays to Ship Via

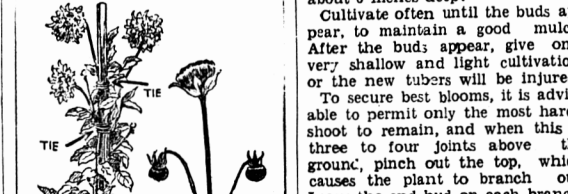
Will you help build a favourable market for Canadian wool by selling your wool to the trade as a graded product—all shipments to the Canadian Co-operative Wool Growers, Limited, are graded by the Dominion Live Stock Branch. Car lots of graded wools are then sold by grades so that any buyer can obtain the grade of wool required. This is the only way to build lasting satisfactory markets.

CANADIAN CO-OPERATIVE WOOL GROWERS Limited
 Weston, Toronto, Lennoxville, Regina
 and
 Wool Growers Associations throughout Canada

Giant Dahlias Will Grow From Seed

Use Them In Border Background. They Need Full Sun And Cultivation. Prepare Soil 10 Inches Deep.

Dahlias rank with gladiolus as the most popular plant grown from tender tubers, corms, etc. They are particularly desirable in the perennial border, where they may



TO SECURE THE BEST BLOOMS, PINCH OFF THE SIDE BUDS. DAHLIAS NEED SUPPORT. SIX FOOT STAKES OF 2" X 2" MATERIAL ARE ADVISABLE

be used in any location calling for tall upright plants. Plant dahlias at any time after the soil has become warm up to July first. Do not make the mistake of placing dahlias too close together. They make heavy demands on soil moisture and on plant food. They will not thrive in shade. Preferably place them about four feet apart. Prepare the soil to a depth of at least ten inches. Apply a complete

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

It is generally conceded that hogs are of a more or less dirty nature. While such may be at least partly true it does not mean that they will thrive as well as they should under such conditions. On the contrary the most important problem in hog raising is that of keeping them healthy. This is the opinion of men who have been successful in the business for over fifty years, and from whom we might derive some helpful information.

Good ventilation, fresh air, sunlight, liberty to move about, good pasture and immediate attention at the first indication of illness are some of the features of pig rearing on the farm in mind. Pigs are disinfectants regularly and treated with scalding water at intervals as prevention against disease.

There are fifteen brood sows on this farm. They are all of one type, smooth, strong, healthy, bredy looking and very uniform.

These sows run out until near the time of farrowing. They have snug bunks under a shed to sleep in, the roofs of which consist of straw laid over poles, which gives good ventilation.

In stormy weather they are fed in a shed, but on fine days outside. They are fed some distance from their sleeping quarters to enforce their taking exercise. If the weather is soomy, so that they do not move much on their own account, they are driven about.

The sows are fed mangels and all a quantity of corn cobs which were gathered before the corn crop was cut for the silo, and were s'ored, without husking, in lots in the barn in such a way as to avoid heating. During the winter the sows were given one feed per day of these cobs at the rate of about a quarter bushel (by measure) of unhusked cobs per head.

Mangels are greatly favored in place of turnips. When turnips are fed it is not unusual to find large pieces not being touched but not so with mangels.

The sows are given a very thin slop made with buttermilk diluted with one-half water. Pure buttermilk is considered too feverish to be fed to brood sows. The slop is made with a very small amount of shorts and chop from mixed grain, oats, barley and wheat, but the amount of grain fed is very light, almost insignificant when the sows are getting corn. When not fed corn they get a light ration of wheat, barley and oats. They are also fed alfalfa hay, the latter cut into alfalfa being kept separate for winter feeding of the pigs.

These sows have access to the water-trough, which they cannot get into, but can drink free'y from when so inclined.

About six weeks before farrowing each sow is separated from the group, and gradually put on heavier feed. The mixture used is about:

- 50 lbs. ground wheat.
- 50 lbs. ground barley.
- 100 lbs. ground oats.
- 100 lbs. shorts or middlings.
- 30 lbs. prepared ration containing 25 per cent protein.

This is made into slop with water and buttermilk and fed in a trough. An average ration of this feed might be from 5 to 7 or 8 lbs. divided into two feeds, and increased as the feeders' judgment dictated. Mangels are also fed.

A few days before and after farrowing the feeding is cut down until they get very thin slop, almost nothing but water. The protein supplement is cut off entirely and not fed again while the sow is nursing her pigs.

The sow is then fed an increased ration of slop made from the mixture already given, less the protein supplement. The ration after farrowing would run to 10 or 12 lbs. per day, or might be further increased for a large sow with a numerous litter. Feeding pigs has become so much a matter of judgment with all experienced feeders that quantities of feed do not give

Three Types of Lettuce—How to Grow Them

Leaf And Cos Lettuce Are Easiest To Grow And Contain Highest Amount Of Vitamin A.

Leaf lettuce is getting almost in the luxury class, since market gardeners have almost stopped growing it, and the supply of high, bleached head lettuce from irriga-



LEAF HEAD COS

tioned on market vegetables cannot duplicate. Sow your favorite variety of leaf lettuce just as soon as the ground can be worked. It is better to

depend on market vegetables cannot duplicate. Sow your favorite variety of leaf lettuce just as soon as the ground can be worked. It is better to

When cos lettuce begins to make a rosette of slender leaves, they can be tied together and bleached, if you wish. Be sure the leaves are dry when you tie them up. Many prefer not to bleach the leaves, preferring their crisp fresh green.

All lettuces tend to go to seed in hot weather, but a second crop of both leaf and cos lettuce can be grown for the fall salads.

them much concern. They watch their animals and judge the amount accordingly.

The feeder in question has a very good arrangement for farrowing pens. Pigs occupy first place on this farm and so part of the bran is given over to them. The pens are therefore airy, but made warm by being tightly boarded and with abundance of straw.

Large wind-ows on the East and South admit an ample supply of sunlight.

The young pigs like to lie in the sunlight as it streams through the window, and as the sun moves westward the little pigs move with it, so they can lie in the sunshine.

Pigs are ordinarily weaned at six or seven weeks, but sometimes earlier if they are thriving. The small pigs are induced to eat as soon as they will nibble and a protein mixture is put within their reach, but out of reach of their mothers.

When the pigs are weaned they are fed ground feed dry, with milk supplied in a separate trough. It is thought that this dry feeding eliminates too much liquid from the feed and keeps the pigs straighter in their lines; in other and plainer language, it eliminates pot bellies.

Shorts or middlings and oat groats are highly favoured for feeding weaning pigs.

The weaned pigs are given new milk in a trough for a few days, then skim milk, and later buttermilk, either alone or mixed with skim milk. They usually have access to water, and when on pasture have a spring creek from which to drink.

There is a rather unique system of pasturing pigs on this farm. A few years ago a twelve-acre field near the barn was seeded to alfalfa, with excellent results. Almost every year their crops of alfalfa have been harvested from this field, and from 25 to 40 hogs have had the free run of it all summer.

The pigs go in as soon as the alfalfa gets up well in the Spring, and they only come out at haying and go right back after the first crop is taken into the barn. Some of the alfalfa near the barn is trampled down or eaten off, but though the pigs roam at will, very little less hay is harvested from the remainder of the field because they are in it.

When the pigs are about three months old, coarser feed can be used. Fine'y ground oat chop and shorts are fed in equal quantities, with about 5 per cent protein supplement (25 per cent) added, and from then on buttermilk is their principal drink.

When the pigs begin to cough it is a warning that so-called lung or stomach worms are troubling them and the owner at once administers Dr. Lionel Stevenson's powders for this trouble. When pigs are six months old the danger from this trouble is past and they are not

Mares at owner's risk.
 J. P. KEOUGH,
 Owner in Charge.

Will make the season of 1936 leaving the owner's stables, Cape Traverse, passing through North Carleton, Chelton, Fernwood, Lower Bedeque, Middleton, Newton, Emerald, Shamrock, Kin-kora, and Albany. The following week passing through Augustine Cove, Victoria, Hampton, Melville Road, Crapaud and Tryon.

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Clydesdale Stallion

The Registered Clydesdale Stallion "Scottish Chief" No. 26702 will stand for the season of 1936 as follows:

Commencing May 1st this horse with stand at Acorn's Stables, Souris, from Monday evening until Friday noon of each week, and from Friday evening until Monday noon at caretaker's stables at Bay Fortune.

This horse has passed Premium inspection, and is choicely bred from outstanding Scottish Clydesdale strains. He has been a prominent prize winner and possesses quality, draftness and splendid action.

Mare owners should see this animal before breeding. For particulars and terms apply to A. McClumpha, in charge, or the Department of Agriculture.