

FOR FARMERS, STOCK BREEDERS AND GARDENERS

Dainty Lady Petunia Is Delicate, Golden Yellow

1936 All-America Prize Winner Hailed As First Of New Petunia Color Strain. It Is Neat, Compact And Semi-Dwarf.

This year an entirely new color in petunias is introduced to the gardening public. Curious new shades of rose, pink, blue and crimson may be expected from season to season, but 1936 brings a new hue, distinct in the petunia color range—delicate golden yellow.



Dainty Lady Petunia, Award of Merit Selection For 1936.

Given an All-America Award of Merit in the 1936 trials. This new introduction is believed to be the first really yellow petunia ever produced. It has taken the grower ten years of careful selection to fit it for amateur use. During this time the first suggestion of yellow gradually deepened.

There is no more inviting sight than a bed of petunias, whose unique merit is that they flower constantly without a letup until frost kills them in the fall. They are always fresh and attractive and they are in such great variety—from the double sorts which are frequently grown as pot plants as well as in the garden including those fringed and ruffled, large-flowered ones, to the single trailing or border forms which may be seen growing on the hillside and along the highway where they receive so little attention.

Dainty lady is a neat, compact, semi-dwarf flower, and exceedingly free flowering, bearing generous quantities of the medium-sized, delicately fringed light golden yellow flowers throughout the summer months.

Seed is very small, and if it had wings like the dandelion, you'd have a fine time sowing on a windy day. As it is, it is difficult to sow thinly, and a mixture of sand with the seed helps to spread it evenly.

Seed is best sown in flats, because of its size and slow germination. Fill a flat with good loamy garden soil, press and smooth the surface. Sow in drills 1 to 2 inches apart and press seed into the soil. Keep thoroughly moist, but not wet, the seeds will germinate readily and if grown in the sunshine they will develop into plants in a short time.

GARDEN HINTS

ROSES FOR BEDS AND PERGOLAS

The rose is famous the world over and it is safe to assume that every gardener is ambitious to produce his own blooms for cutting this summer.

It is a debatable point whether autumn or spring is the best time for planting roses. Like other knotty problems, there are two sides to the question. The whole art of planting roses is to have well-prepared ground. Hastily autumn-planted roses will not succeed nearly so well as spring-planted trees where the ground has been carefully prepared for their reception.

Roses are not good mixers. They prefer a bed, or even only a corner of the flower border, to themselves. Having decided on the bed or border to be allocated to the roses, it should be in that part of the garden which gets the most sun—the ground should be deeply dug and manured and left to the weather to sweeten if the weather turns very frosty of wet while the work is in progress, cover the bed with old sacking and boards, so that work can be resumed on the first fine day. Roses should never be planted in frozen or very wet soil.

Give the newly-dug bed a week to settle, as it is fatal to put the roses in loose soil. Choose a bright day for planting and have ready some fine soil to sprinkle liberally among the roots. This helps them to establish themselves quickly. Old potting compost or loam passed through a half-inch sieve and mixed with a little sand or leafmould is excellent. When the tree is inserted to the depth to which it was previously covered, spread out the roots on the fine soil, add more soil, and press down gently and firmly all round.

Selecting Varieties

The variety of roses to plant is a matter of taste, but if space is limited and one does not claim to be a horticulturist—merely a rose-lover—there are a few which cannot be left out. Fragrance and colour are the two essentials in a rose, although shape counts, too. Among the pinks and carmines, the following afford a good choice:—Dame Edith Helen; Mrs. A. R. Barraclough; Caroline Testout.

PLANT NOW

Chocce **YELLOW, RED AND WHITE ONION SETS, SHALLOTS, POTATO ONIONS.** These are all hardy and can be planted as soon as ever the ground is warm.

EARLY GARDEN PEAS, and many varieties of **VEGETABLE SEEDS** including **SWEET PEAS.** Buy them now.

CARTER'S STORE

There are many other delightful climbers. If you would encourage the birds to your garden in the winter, you cannot do better than grow a Pyracantha. It is practically self-training and supporting, and grows to a tremendous height. It has tiny white flowers in the

FRESH GRASS FOR THE LAWN

Persons who desire good lawns can have them, but it will require some effort on their part, especially in the early Spring. This is the time when little attention may save a considerable amount of work later on. Just as soon as the snow has disappeared and the soil is dry and firm enough to walk on, is the proper time to remove all dead grass by giving the lawn a good raking. This prevents the young shoots from getting smothered and aerates the soil around the roots. There need be no fear of pressing down hard on the rake handle; the grass will not be injured by rough treatment.

Early Spring is the time also to fix up those bare patches with a little fresh seed. First rake in thoroughly to a depth of two inches. Then broadcast grass seed evenly, cover very lightly with a sprinkling of sifted soil, pack down firmly, and water frequently with a fine spray.

Kentucky blue grass is the best and most widely adapted grass for lawn purposes, states the Dominion Agronomist, Dr. L. E. Kirk. It is a grass with a base for most lawn mixtures, because it is very serviceable and long wearing. One of the best grass seed mixtures for lawns consists of four pounds of Kentucky blue grass and one pound of Colonial bent (brown top). To this may be added one-quarter of white Dutch clover. If a little clover in the mixture is desired, the above mixture is sowed at the rate on three pounds per 10.0 square feet. In order to insure getting dependable clean seed the purchaser should always insist on Grade 1.

Lawn grass, like other living things, must have food. If it is to grow normally, this food can be supplied comparatively small cost. Fertilizer should be applied to the lawn just as soon as the raking and seeding has been done. There are on the market a number of ready mixed fertilizers, practically all of which will produce good results. It is important to apply fertilizer very evenly and at the rate specified on the containers, because satisfactory results cannot be expected by applying one pound where five pounds are recommended and vice versa. As soon as the fertilizer has been applied it should be well watered in, care being taken to use a fine spray so that the seed is not disturbed and the newly seeded ground should be kept moist, but not flooded, for about two weeks so that the young plants have a chance to become established.

Cutting should be regular and should start just as soon as the grass is long enough to allow the mower to function properly. It is a mistake to allow the grass to grow over two inches long at any time. When cutting, it is advisable to use a grass cutter and remove all cuttings. This material does harm by forming a mat around the crowns of the grass plants, thus smothering young shoots, and it also helps weeds to spread, as seedlings are generally present in the cuttings and, if not removed, soon become established.

Chervil is a pot herb you encounter in cook books but seldom see. It is allied to parsley in flavor, but liked better by many. Plant a packet and get a new flavor in soups and stews.

Frederick, New Brunswick, has been chosen as the meeting place of the 136 annual convention of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association, to be held on July 9, 19 and 21.

spring and scarlet or orange berries in autumn and winter. The Wisteria is another beautiful climber. It is a strong grower and gives pendulous clusters of blue-mauve flowers. The Clematis can be had in all shades of mauve and purple. The violet Jackmanni are the most generally grown and look charming in the bush. The Duchess of Edinburgh (double white) can easily be mistaken for the passion flower.

The sweet-smelling Jasmine and Honey-suckle will perfume your garden during the whole of the long summer evenings.

The Japonica is another early blooming climber and will make a beautiful brilliant with its deep pink blooms in very early spring, and so will the yellow Forsythia (Japanese Bells). The Ceanothus, with its minute, heavenly blue flowers, can only be grown on a south wall.

There are many other delightful climbers. If you would encourage the birds to your garden in the winter, you cannot do better than grow a Pyracantha. It is practically self-training and supporting, and grows to a tremendous height. It has tiny white flowers in the

Do not mistake ramblers for small blooms of small single flowers just as the standards and bushes carry. Almost any of the trees mentioned can be had in the climbing variety. Climbers grow to a great height and a wall covered with scarlet Richmond roses or pink Caroline Festout is a magnificent sight. Climbers do not provide the thick foliage that ramblers have. Ramblers are strong growers and need keeping well cut back.

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Dehorn All Cattle

Both dairy and beef herds of cattle are much better to be without horns. Hornless cattle hurt one another to some extent, but the injuries are much less serious than if the same cattle were horned. A part of the head should not be horned and a hard hornless. It is an evidence of careless husbandry.

Dairy and dual purpose herds must be handled a great deal. They are driven together along lanes and into passages and stalls where they are in close contact. Young heifers and mature cows are herded together. Cows heavy with calf, travel with the herd. The removal of horns from the whole herd is an essential to their general welfare. This can best be done by treating the calves with caustic.

In general the same conditions apply to beef herds. But, particularly during the winter feeding season, the benefits of dehorning are marked. In order to have cattle without horns when on feed, they should be reared without horns by treating with caustic.

Stock men generally neglect this simple operation with the idea that the animals can readily be dehorned when they are put on feed. But young cattle are often moved to market as feeders. More and more calves are being finished young and are often sold of grass for slaughter. The cheap young horns of these cattle are very injurious. Therefore, all cattle should be raised without horns.

If horns have not been prevented by the use of caustic all cattle in the herd should be immediately dehorned before hot weather and before they are turned out to pasture. If any are sold and have to be transported to market, they will not be a source of loss through making bruises on other cattle.

Ten Argentine has become famous for good quality beef. This quality is so uniform and so generally good that it is more and more making its way into the home of the English and Scotch beef. One of the main reasons for this is attention to detail in feeding, raising and feeding the cattle. With regard to horns, the practice is becoming general in their great range herds of rearing the young calves and killing the horns with caustic. Is it not time for Canadians to sit up and take notice!

DEHORNING TIME

This is calving time. Many thousands of dollars may be saved in the beef trade if farmers will treat their calves now to prevent horns from growing. It is a very simple operation. Secure at the drug store a stick of caustic potash. Keep it in a small bottle tightly corked so as to prevent moisture from getting at it. Wrap the end held in the hand with paper to prevent burning.

As soon as one can feel the small nubbin of the horn under the skin (at about a week to two weeks of age) treat with the caustic as follows: Rub a little water into the hair and skin until quite wet over the nubbin of the horn and apply the caustic thoroughly once. Keep the area about an inch across so as not to burn more of the skin than necessary.

The caustic should burn the skin and penetrate to the horn nubbin so as to stop its growth. To be sufficient the burning should irritate the calf for a time. A scab will form and presently peel off and heal.

One proper application is sufficient. After a little practise so as to get to know just the proper time and application the results are certain. There will be no horns. Only a little of the caustic is required to treat a calf. Put the stick back in the bottle for use on the next calf. Do not be discouraged if the first yearling started an odd calf sprouts a horn. This is due to inexperience and will be entirely overcome if followed up with a little care.

This method is so superior to waiting until the horns are grown and then performing the bloody and painful operation of dehorning that it should be adopted by every farmer. A herd of cattle raised from calves without horns are much better appearing than dehorned cattle which carry the ugly stubs.

Dehorn All Dairy Herds. Nearly every dairy cow eventually sold for beef. Many dairy heifers are rejected from the herds for one reason or another before they become cows. Many young cows, therefore, are raised each year to the slaughterhouses. Middle aged and older cows have often to be got rid of because they are no longer profitable. These young to mature cattle form in this country an important part of the beef supply.

Finally, there are the aged cows that have served their full time and are at last sent to market, where they find a certain value usually in the boneless frozen beef trade. This class of meat, as a rule, is exported or is used in ground meat products.

When dairy cattle come to be moved from the farm to market they go with beef cattle or other livestock. Thus the presence of horns on these cattle are a serious source of loss in the beef country. It is as important to the beef trade that dairy herds should be reared without horns as it is for beef herds to be hornless.

As dairy cattle are all stabled and the calves raised by hand there is no possible excuse for rearing calves with horns. The remedy is so simple and so easily applied

that it should be standard practise on every farm. Secure at the drug store a stick of caustic potash. Keep it in a small bottle tightly corked so as to prevent moisture from getting at it. Wrap the end held in the hand with paper to prevent burning.

When the litter is a few days old, and as they grow lusty, the sow must be well fed. Oats and barley, in the proportion of 2 to 1, finely ground, is made into slop with milk if possible, and the sow is fed all she will clean up, probably 10 to 12 lbs. per day, divided into three feedings.

Mangels, or in summer green feed, is furnished the sows. Rope or green corn is cut when ready and fed in the pen.

When young pigs are about four weeks old they are fed in a creep, milk and wheat middlings being the favorite diet. A plentiful supply of skim milk is always available. A favorite time for weaning pigs is when they are eight weeks old. Hogs intended for the market might be weaned earlier, but for breeding stock eight weeks is favored.

Middlings and milk makes fine feed for weaned pigs, oat groats are useful, and when they get a little older about one-quarter of the ration is made up of finely ground oat and barley chop, two to one. Milk is the most desirable feed, when it cannot be obtained, molasses is used, just enough to sweeten the water fairly well, and tankage is mixed with the meal at the ratio of one to twelve. No shorts is fed, the only wheat product used is middlings.

Pigs under three months are fed from four to six times a day. Often at first, and gradually working out to twice-a-day feeding. The small pigs are fed only a little at a time, as they are apt to over-eat. At this tender age their belly muscles are weak and if their bodies are distended with a lot of feed they grow pot-bellied and do not develop a thin and undesirable class of bacon. It is most desirable to keep them trim and neat; their underlines straight, so as to make good sides of bacon they should, therefore, be fed only a little at a time and fed until their body muscles get stronger. A mineral mixture is always available for the pigs, salt, sulphur and charcoal are the chief ingredients. Dr. Stevenson's specific for worms in hogs is fed regularly. Sulphate of iron or sulphate of copper is also fed the young pigs once a week, at about the ratio of one-half teaspoonful to a 100 lb. pig. This seems to aid in preventing infestation of internal parasites. All farrowing pens are cleaned and disinfected with very great care.

The pigs have runs in small fields of half or one acre, and these are frequently changed to new ground. Colony houses are used for shelter and green feed is cut and fed in these pig runs. These small fields are seeded to Hungarian grass, which makes a fair sod and gives some feed, but young sows, fat-

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

Considering the value of our bacon industry we might well devote a fair share of our attention to swine in general and to the feeding of hogs in particular.

This week then the swine industry as carried on by one who has given us a great deal relative to constructive breeding and feeding of bacon hogs.

This man believes in making his pigs, especially if they are of a thick fat type, walk a reasonable distance for their feed. The sugar mangel is a standard feed for wintering pigs at this farm, turnips are not considered satisfactory. A little green alfalfa hay is fed, but only a small amount. Fibrous feed in any large quantity is not thought desirable for hogs. A special amount of ear corn is fed, especially if the weather is severe, but it is counted too hot to be fed in large amounts.

Oats and barley, ground fine, in the proportion of two to one, is the meal used. It is fed dry in cold weather and as slop when the weather is mild. The slop is made with milk or water, but too much milk can be fed to sows near farrowing time and cause udder trouble. Only a small ration of meal is fed, three or four pounds per day, with plenty of mangels; near farrowing time a little more. At this time, however, little or no feed is given for a few days before and after the farrowing, water only being given to drink.

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Spring Is Here Use Whitewash

Science has come to the aid of the housewife with ketides that whistle, coffee percolators that ring bells, and toasters that chime the psychological moment, but so far no substitute has been found for father's "elbow grease" in whitewashing a fence, barn or cellar. Certainly, he might use a spray gun for a time, but experience has proved that applying the right kind of whitewash with a brush is still an effective method. Even in the suburban districts of towns there is more than the fence to be attended to; there are the poultry house and other buildings that look better for a spring touch-up. As to the farms, the number of buildings to be whitewashed inside and out is many.

Inquiries have often been made as to the possibility of a water-proof whitewash for outside work. There is such a whitewash recommended by the Dominion Experimental Farms which is made in the following proportions: stake 62 pounds of quicklime in 12 gallons of hot water, and add two pounds of salt and one pound of sulphate of zinc dissolved in two gallons of water. To this add two gallons of skim-milk. An ounce of alum, though not essential, would improve the wash. Salt should be omitted if the whitewash is required for metal surfaces which rust.

A disinfectant whitewash is often desired for farm buildings. Here is a recipe recommended by the Dominion Experimental Station at Scott's Bluff, Saskatchewan. First, 50 pounds of lime is dissolved in eight gallons of boiling water. To this is added six gallons of hot water which has ten pounds of salt and one pound of alum dissolved in it. A can of lye is added to every 25 gallons of the mixture. A pound of cement to every three gallons is gradually added and thoroughly stirred. The object of using the alum is to prevent the lime rubbing off. Cement makes a more creamy mixture, so that it is easier to apply and more surface is covered. Lye is added for disinfecting purposes; but a quart of creosol disinfectant to every eight gallons would serve the same purpose. Lye is preferred when the color is to be kept white.

ripe and green corn are cut and fed in these fields. As soon as mangels are large enough they are pulled and fed to the growing pigs.

In rearing breeding stock, this man does not try to grow his pigs out as rapidly as if they were market hogs. The latter should be fit to go off at from six to seven months, weighing 200 to 230 lbs. With breeding pigs the plan is to develop them at from eight to nine months. Gilts are bred at about eight months old.

The breeding stock is culled at about four months, when any young pigs that are not developing properly are put up to be fed off. Nothing but those up to a standard kept or sold as breeding prospects.

A few good farrows are fed each year for the bacon classes in the show and these are pushed forward faster than the breeding lots. Barley is the standard feed for finishing market hogs.

Show pigs should be walked every day, as good muscular formation, which is lean meat, is only developed properly when hogs are exercised. The hogs also get frequent washings when being fitted for the show. Soap and water not only make a clean hide, but it develops a good quality in the hair. Pigs have no pores in their skin, but if a pig's hide is wet it seems to evaporate moisture.

In the case of pigs being over-come by heat water may be poured on their heads until they recover, then it may be poured all over them without injury.

Show pigs should not be fitted too quickly. They should be carried along easily on the feed already mentioned for breeding pigs. Frequently a little oil cake is used when the fitting is about half done, but not over one-quarter pound per hog per day. Pigs are not fond of oil cake and its taste is disguised by the use of molasses.

Vegetables are invariably part of the diet of show pigs. Rope, cabbage, mangels, green corn, or

colored. It is best cooked by dipping in batter and frying in deep fat. Boiling and creaming also makes a fine dish.

The seed should be sown early and deeply considering its size, 3-4 inch down being about right. They should be thinned to about 4 inches apart as the roots do not need the room to develop required by parsnips. Prepare the soil deeply for the long roots.

Cultural instructions for parsnips are about the same, although they need more space in which to grow. Kale, the mid-winter salad crop, should have plenty of moisture and a rich soil, the idea being to produce a luxuriant leaf growth to be used later on. Hot, dry periods, without moisture will defeat the kale. It much resembles lettuce, but has a distinct cabbage taste, especially when cooked. Plant the curly varieties.

Because of the long season of growth, and the attention given to these three vegetables be sure to get a first-class fresh packet of seeds. After spending most of a year waiting for them you will want the best crop obtainable.

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Early Sowing For Annuals is Best

HERE'S A LIST THAT WILL PROVIDE EARLY BLOOM IF YOU PLANT THEM WHEN SOIL IS FIRST FRESH.

Many hardy annuals, like the hardy vegetables, should be sown as soon as the ground may be prepared for them. The test in the flower border is the same as in the vegetable plot: Keep off the soil so long as it is wet enough to make a ball when of mud when moulded in the hand. When the ball crumbles at a slight blow the soil is ready to work.

Here are some annuals that can go in early: Shirley, Iceland and California poppies; the centaureas, both cornflowers and sweet williams; annual delphiniums or larkspurs; nigella petunias; snapdragons; nicotiana; phlox Drummond; cosmos; feverfew; calliopsis and snow-on-the-mountain.

In a border sufficiently large, even if well furnished with perennials, all these annuals may well find a place. When the Shirley poppies are in bloom there is no flower to challenge them for admiration. Their delicate pastel coloring and exquisite delicacy of texture are unrivaled. They germinate quickly and if sown soon will blossom in June. Their season is brief, but if successive sowings are made they may be enjoyed throughout the summer.

California poppies have smaller flowers and are chiefly attractive for their yellows, which combine so effectively with the blue of ageratum. Iceland poppies are perennials, and so hardy that they alone are grown in luxuriant profusion on the grounds of Lake Louise in the Canadian Rockies, where frost occurs nightly during the summer. Their range in color from a yellow to deep orange.

The annual delphiniums are valuable wherever good soil can be provided for them, and give one of the most delightful color combinations in lustrous carmine and dark blue. They need a richer location than most annuals and will repay well added plant food and care. They blossom until frost.

The centaurea cyanus, the blue bachelor's button, which so many men wear in the spring suit lapels at this season, is one of the few dependable blue flowers for all seasons. Cut blossoms to prevent going to seed.

Petunias are very slow to germinate and the tiny seedlings are so easily overlooked or washed out by heavy rains that it is risky sowing seed in the open, though it can be done. It is preferable to sow them in flats and transplants.

The new strains of early cosmos are exceptional fall material. Start them indoors for earliest bloom.

How to Achieve Barley Outlet

An increased outlet for barley, as feed may be achieved by an increase in the numbers of live stock fed on farms, by improving the market finish of meat animals, by reducing the volume of imported feeds, or by supplanting barley feeds; now commonly used. Barley is recognized as an excellent feed for many classes of live stock, and a pre-eminent feed for hogs, according to the report of the Special Barley Committee, submitted to the National Barley Committee at its annual meeting held recently in Toronto.

There is widespread support for an increase in hog numbers on a scale sufficient to absorb an additional millions of bushels of barley or other feed cereals, the report points out. The potential outlet for providing an improved finish on meat animals is greater than may be generally appreciated. It has been estimated that it would require between seven and eight