

## Canadian Garden Service 1951

By Gordon Lindsay Smith

### Something Will Grow

There are few places, if any, in the whole of Canada, that something will not grow, and certainly none in any garden or corner of the garden no matter how unpromising. The great run of flowers and vegetables, of course, prefer an open position with lots of sunlight and in a nice, rich, well-worked loam. However, in small urban gardens especially, one cannot always have the ideal. But that does not mean that one cannot have plants, and especially flowers.

Certain flowers, like the tuberous rooted begonia, actually need a dark, shaded corner. Anything like full sun for them would be disastrous. And there are some other flowers which like varying degrees of shade. There are others, many more indeed, that prefer a little shade throughout the day. Actually, full sun will often bleach out delicate coloring. Then, too, not all flowers prefer very rich soil, some like the portulaca, like the other and very dry. Again there are certain flowers and a few vegetables, too, that will thrive best in soil that is slightly acid or wet, while others insist on no acid at all and a well-drained position.

All these points one takes into consideration when planning to have a garden, especially one in a rather unusual place. All these special likes and dislikes are usually mentioned in the seed catalogue. Also mentioned will be time and flowering, coloring, whether the flowers are scented or not, whether it has long stems and is, therefore, suitable for bouquets.

### Working It Will Help

Behind some of the new houses completed since last fall will be

some pretty unpromising garden material. Nowadays, it is true, bulldozers are a little more considerate and sometimes make an attempt to save and put back the rich top soil after grading has been completed. No matter what it looks like now, it is amazing what a difference there will be in a few months and still more in a few years.

Quickest results with the new garden, of course, will be obtained where a few loads of rich loam are brought in and spread over the whole lot. This applies to lawn, and flower and vegetable gardens. Where this is not possible or is too expensive, one can go at things more gradually. Thorough and frequent cultivation will work wonders and also digging in all sorts of green materials, like grass clippings, leaves or special crops. The latter are usually oats, peas or rye, which are sown, allowed to grow and then dug in. These things supply humus and that is the big need of both heavy and light soils.

### For Divisions

In place of fences or walls one can use growing screens and even the fence or wall will look more attractive if partially hidden in this way. There are all sorts of planting material available for this purpose. It will be listed in any good seed catalogue. The perennial types are well known. Many people do not realize that one can get quite good and quick results from annuals too. Dahlias, ornamental sun flowers, cosmos, spider plants are only some of many things that will reach three or four feet in height in a few weeks. And there are quick-growing vines, too, like scarlet runner beans, sweet peas, hops and morning glories.



**FARMER AT FOURTEEN**—Fred Winkinhof, 14, of Parsons, Kan., has leased a parcel of land from the M. K. T. Railroad and is farming for himself. He is the youngest farmer ever to lease land from the railroad. Fred is seen teaching his team of mules, Dave and Grandpa, to pull a plow.

## Seeding Report For Prairies

WINNIPEG, Man., May 4 — Spring wheat seeding has commenced at only a few scattered points in the three Prairie Provinces at this date. Practically all areas report the land still too wet and seeding will not be general for at least ten days to two weeks, even later in some districts, according to the weekly crop report of the department of agriculture of the Canadian National Railways.

In southern and central Manitoba, showers have been general during the past week and have delayed commencement of seeding.

Rains in northern Manitoba have helped to clear away the remaining snow and while some of the higher land may be sown this week-end seeding will not be general before the middle of May. There is plenty of moisture which, despite high winds, has prevented any soil drifting.

In southern Saskatchewan seeding is expected to commence around May 10 and should be general by May 15. All districts report moisture conditions good, with little or no wind erosion to date. In many districts low lying land is still under water, a condition which recent rains have aggravated. If seeding is much further delayed, it is possible that coarse grains may be substituted for wheat.

Moisture conditions are excellent in southern Saskatchewan where little work has been possible on the land to date. Snow is still lying in low spots in the fields but recent warmer weather is clearing up this condition. Owing to the badly frozen harvest last year, as many farmers as possible in Saskatchewan are obtaining the new registered seed, as this Province suffered most from the frost.

Weather has been cool in northern Saskatchewan with high winds and considerable rainfall. No reports of seeding have been received and it is anticipated that seeding will not be general until May 15. There is still considerable harvesting of last year's crop to be done in this area which further delays seeding operations in districts affected.

It will be from one to three weeks before seeding becomes general north and east of Calgary, as a result of two days heavy precipitation.

In the Edmonton territory weather has improved with temperatures 30 to 50 above. There is ample moisture from melting snow and rains and seeding is not expected to become general for two weeks.

Seeding has not commenced in the Peace River area where heavy rains occurred on Monday. Very little work on the land of any kind has been reported so far but moisture conditions and the general outlook is very good at this date.

In the Okanagan Valley some cherries are now in bloom but there has been considerable damage to this crop by recent frosts. There will be very few apricots this year and peaches are expected to be about 50 per cent of a normal crop. The season is now about a week to ten days late.

## Suitable Shrubs For Hedges And Fences

Wire and wooden fences are being replaced in many places by fences that live — barriers, ranging in size from the tiny suburban hedge to the extensive farm fence, grown of suitable shrubs and bushes. The horticultural spotlight has recently been turned on the multiflora rose, a Japanese parent of the familiar climbing rose, which grows profusely and guards property with thick, strong thorns. This publicity for the multiflora rose originated in the United States where the federal Department of Agriculture started using it as a field shelterbelt and the cry was taken up by garden and agricultural publications.

Only in warmer parts of Canada will this bush thrive; it cannot stand the Canadian winter and kills back to the snow line. Cutting out the deadwood each spring is a thorny job that would repulse even Brer Rabbit.

Canadians living in southern Nova Scotia, along the St. Lawrence river, lakes Ontario and Erie or in southern British Columbia might try the multiflora rose if they can find someone to trim the vigorous thorns. Others would be wise, according to R.W. Oliver of the horticulture division of the Central Experimental Farm at Ottawa, to use native hawthorns or honey locust on the farms of the east or the Manchurian strain of the Chinese elm, or the alpine currant on city properties. The experimental station at Morden, Manitoba, suggests for the prairies, Turkestan rose, Altai rose, Fireberry hawthorn or spiny Caragana.

## Tips On Growing 'Mums In Gardens

Chrysanthemums, fast growing in popularity, have been contributing bursts of gorgeous colour to Canadian gardens in the past few years. With this in mind, a few suggestions to gardeners with 'mums are provided by R.W. Oliver, of the Division of Horticulture, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa.

Gardeners starting without plants must procure small rooted plants from a commercial nursery late in May. Seed growing, says Mr. Oliver, is not satisfactory. Here are the varieties that have proved most satisfactory in Ottawa:

- White: Avalanche, Dorothy Howard, Sept. Cloud, White Cushion.
- Yellow: Algonquin, Eugena A Wonder, Sept. Gold, Yellow Cushion.
- Bronze: Bronze Cushion, Sept. Bronze, Spiffire, Karen Frederickson.
- Maroon: Duchess of Edinburgh, Maroon 'n Gold, Red Cushion, Redwood.
- Pink: Clara Curtis, Pink Cushion, Rose Glow.
- Lavender-Purple: Chippewa, Lavender Lady, Metawin, Purple Star.

Where there are still some old 'mum clumps in the ground, dig up a few of the clumps in the spring when new growth is an inch or so tall. Cut these new rooted shoots away from the old woody centres and set the young plants in flowering position.

## Set Prices For Western Grain Crop

OTTAWA, May 6 — (CP) — The Canadian Wheat Board's initial price for wheat in the coming crop year will be \$1.40 a bushel — the same as this year's — Trade Minister Howe announced in the Commons Friday.

The initial price for oats will be 65 cents — also unchanged — and that for barley will be 96 cents a bushel, three cents higher than for the present year.

The new crop year starts Aug. 1.

## ATTENTION FARMERS

Ontario Clover Seed in stock; also all small seeds. High grade seed at a low price. Buy now and save money. Order at once and will hold seed.

B. J. TROWDALE, Westmoreland

## Spade Your Own Garden This Muscle Saving Way

If you want your garden plot to be well prepared, spade it yourself. Weeks may slip by waiting for a plowman to do a job which, by the proper approach, can be reduced to enjoyable and beneficial exercise.

The secret is to take it easy. Spading is not hard work if done a little at a time. A space 30 x 50 feet can be spaded in a leisurely way in eight hours. One hour a day for eight days, and the job is done.



Push Spade Straight Down Its Full Length

When Soil Crumbles in the Hand, It Is Dry Enough to Work.

But first, be sure the soil is in condition to spade. Never work soil which is too wet; and if the soil is heavy, don't wait until it has become too dry. There is a point between extremes when even heavy clay can be easily lifted, and will crumble under a blow from the spade. You can tell this point by using the "mud pie" test.

Mould a ball of earth in your hand, and pat it to make a mud pie. If the pie holds together, the soil is too wet to spade. If it crumbles, then you can go ahead.

Systematic spading makes the job easier, and more complete. Here is one way to do it: Set a definite task for your first day's work, say a strip six feet wide, running the shortest dimension of the garden. At one end dig a ditch, say one foot wide and the depth of the spade, removing all soil from it.

Now begin to spade with the blade not parallel to the trench, but at right angles to it. This enables you to lift the soil more easily, and spade should be driven small slice of the soil so your back down, not on a slant, but perpendicularly to its full depth. Take it is not strained. Lift it up, turn the spade over, so that the top soil falls underneath and bottom soil on top. In filling the first trench, you have opened a second.

If you wish to spade under manure, spread it evenly over the area, except for the top of your initial trench. When this first trench has been dug, clean the manure from the top of the next trench and throw it into the bottom of the first, then proceed with your spading, piling the soil on top of the manure.

When you have finished your day's quota, you will have an empty trench, which should be filled with the soil you removed from the initial trench.

## Range Shelters For Poultry

OTTAWA, May 2 — For those who do not wish to make the heavy investment involved in the construction of a more permanent type of rearing house, the use of range shelters offers a very satisfactory solution for the raising of chickens and growing pullets, says B.F. Tinney of the Experimental Station at Charlottetown, P.E.I.

They can be used to advantage in handling fattening stock and are particularly useful as temporary autumn quarters for stock that has just finished its pullet-year of laying.

Almost always, in late summer or early autumn, there is a period when yearling stock has completed laying — when quarters must be cleaned and disinfected for the new pullets being brought in from range.

Space, as well as time, is always at a premium at this season of the year. With several range shelters available the yearlings can be removed to a nice piece of clover range where they can enjoy a rest; and conditioning period prior to being culled and selected for the mating pens.

Range shelters offer an opportunity to expand the brooder house capacity of many small producers. Commonly only one, or at most two, small brooder houses are in use on the average farm. These are used for rearing as well as for brooding. If filled to capacity for the brooding season they are hopelessly overcrowded later in the season. If only sufficient birds are brooded to permit carrying through to maturity, the houses are not utilized to full capacity in early season. Range shelters offer a solution to this problem.

A single 10 x 12 brooder house with heater will rear three or four times as many chicks as it will house in the autumn. As rapidly as they become crowded, move them to cheap range shelters, thus saving the cost of additional expensive brooders and stoves.

Excellent detailed plans for shelters are available from the Superintendent, Experimental Station, Charlottetown, P.E.I.

## Auction Sale

OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND EFFECTS AT BRADALBANE ON MAY 8TH. AT 1 O'CLOCK

I am instructed by Marie Graham to sell by Public Auction the following: 1 parlor suite (5 pc.); 1 carpet 9x12; parlor table; 1 electric lamp; 1 electric iron; 1 electric fan; 1 electric radio, (Spartan); 1 electric iron; 1 writing desk; 2 book cases; 1 dining room extension table; six chairs; 1 sideboard; 4 beds, 3 bureaus; tables; wash stands; kitchen range; 1 kitchen table; 4 chairs; floor covering; bed clothes; dishes; books; ailing couch; oil lamps, and a lot of small articles; 1 rocking chair; 1 barber's chair (Conings) and curtains.

If day not fine, sale first fine day.

Terms cash.

THOMAS WIGMORE, Auctioneer.

## Auction Sale

CONWAY, THURSDAY, MAY 10th AT 1 O'CLOCK.

I am instructed by Eric Ramsay to sell by Public Auction the following: 1 mare, 7 years old; 1 horse, 12 years old; and machinery as follows: 1 truck wagon; 1 hay rake; 1 mower (Deering); 1 horse hoe with scufflers to fit; 1 seeder, M.H. (new); 1 set fan; 1 pump; sleigh; 1 set bol sleighs (double); hay forks, rope and blocks; 1 spring tooth harrow; 1 gang plough; quantity of seed wheat and oats; 1 auto tractor with 1928 Chrysler motor, good as new; 1 set disc harrows; many other articles not mentioned.

Terms made known at sale.

THOMAS WIGMORE, Auctioneer.

## How To Plan For Yield In Small Garden

### PLANTING DATA FOR VEGETABLE PLOT

VEGETABLE CROP	DAYS TO TABLE SIZE	HARVEST FROM 1 SOWING LASTS	GROW FOR 4 PORTION SERVING
BEANS SNAP	45-53	4 WEEKS	1 FOOT
BEETS	55-80	6 WEEKS	1 FOOT
CARROTS	60-80	8 WEEKS	2 FEET
CUCUMBERS	45-75	4 WEEKS	2 FEET
ENDIVE	70-90	6 WEEKS	1 FOOT
KOHLRABI	60	3 WEEKS	2 FEET
TURNIPS	40-75	2 WEEKS	1 1/2 FEET
SPINACH	40-50	2 WEEKS	3 FEET
SWEET CORN	65-105	10 DAYS	4 FEET
ONION SETS	21	4 WEEKS	1 FOOT
PEAS	60-75	2 WEEKS	3 FEET
EARLY SUMMER RADISHES	25	1 WEEK	1 FOOT
WINTER RADISHES	45	2 WEEKS	1 FOOT
	60	6 WEEKS	1 FOOT

CUT THIS OUT AND PASTE ON CARDBOARD FOR REFERENCE

First objective in planning a Liberty garden production schedule is to get a maximum yield out of the space devoted to it. This requires that the land be kept busy all season, and the most efficient vegetables be grown, subject of course to the family preference.

"Efficient vegetables" is a term taken from a report by the University of California on a study of the returns in vitamin and mineral content and calorie value, as related to the garden space and hours of work required to grow various vegetables.

The most efficient vegetables are those of which the roots, stems, leaves, or seed pods are used for food. Right at the top rating are all the greens and salad leaves and broccoli. The least efficient, giving the lowest return in food value for the space they occupy, are reported to be melons, cucumbers, squash, sweet corn, peas and radishes.

Beans, carrots, beets, parsnips and onions all give heavy yields for small space; while tomatoes are efficient because of their long season, and the fact that when stacked they take up little ground space.

The vegetables which require special thought are the ones which give a short harvest. They are also the earliest ones, which may begin to yield in May or June; but which are at their best table quality only a few short weeks.

Many can be enjoyed through-out the summer, if you plan so that one short harvest follows another, and as soon as quality begins to deteriorate in the first sowing, you can begin picking top quality beans, or beets, or sweet corn from the next, until frost interrupts the sequence.

To plan the correct number of sowings, give a few minutes study of the table shown herewith. It lists twelve of the short-harvest crops which home gardeners grow.

In the table column 1 shows the days it requires a vegetable to reach table size, from seed sown in the garden. Since there are quick, and slow growing varieties of most vegetables, look in your seed catalogue to find the exact time required by the varieties you will select.

Column 2 gives the time a crop remains in good condition for the table. Column 3 gives the space in a garden row to produce one serving for a family of four. If beans are to be served twice a week, for example, since one sowing of beans provides a harvest for four weeks, eight feet in the row should produce all the beans the family can use from one sowing. A new crop should be ready every four weeks through the garden season, to keep the table supplied all summer.

Of most crops enough sowings should be made to ensure a sixteen weeks' harvest, which will carry you into October.

## THERE OUGHT TO BE A LAW!

By Fagaly and Shorten



## Federation of Agriculture

Notice to Cash Members and Farmers who did not join in 1950; also District Secretaries and Chairmen—

Membership Fees for 1951 are now due and may be paid your District Secretary. The Week of May 7th is Membership Week—Clean up the job before cropping. Membership in the Federation is your insurance for the future.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS  
P. E. I. FEDERATION OF AGRICULTURE

## NOTICE

The Semi-Annual Meeting of The Milk Producers and Vendors Association, will be held at the office of the Dairy Superintendent, Richmond St., on Tuesday evening, May 8 at 8 o'clock.

PERCY G. GAY, Sec'y.

## Attention Farmers

Now In Stock

## John Deere Lime Sowers

Both Tractor & Horse Drawn

## A. Pickard Farm Tractors Ltd.

Malpeque Highway

## STALLION ENROLMENT

According to the provisions of the Stallion Enrolment Act all stallions two years old and over, standing for service in this Province, must be enrolled in the records of the Department of Agriculture. Horses offering for service must be inspected and graded and carry an inspection certificate. Application for enrolment and inspection should be made immediately.

Applications for enrolment should be accompanied with the required fee of Two Dollars (\$2.00) and should include name of horse, breed, age, colour description and registration number, if horse is registered.

Stallion owners who use horses for service not enrolled or inspected, or in grades not authorized by the Act will be subject to the penalty provisions of the Act. Only horses enrolled, graded and authorized by the Department of Agriculture will be permitted to travel for public service. All horses that have graded "out" will not be permitted to stand or travel for service.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
Charlottetown, P. E. I.

## WOOL MARKETING

Wool will be received at the Potato Growers' warehouse at the foot of Prince Street, Charlottetown, after May 15th. Wool shipped by rail or truck should be carefully tagged and addressed to the Wool Grading Station, Charlottetown, "Freight Collect". Payment of freight by truck will be on the basis of rail rates only. Truckers must present a proper warehouse receipt before truckage will be paid. On the basis of present market values, AN ADVANCE PAYMENT OF \$1.00 PER POUND WILL BE MADE ON ALL WOOL OF SATISFACTORY QUALITY, AND PROPERLY PREPARED FOR MARKETING. Any final payment due will be paid as soon as wool has been graded.

In shipping, each fleece should be tied separately with paper string and packed in old, but clean sacking. Use one large sack if at all possible, as this aids in checking. A number of old, clean sacks sewed together will suffice. Large sacks may be secured from the Sheep Breeders' Association, Charlottetown, for lots of over twelve fleeces. EACH SACK SHOULD BE TAGGED WITH THE NAME AND ADDRESS OF THE OWNER WRITTEN IN CLEAR LETTERING WITH INK, ONE TAG TO BE SECURELY ATTACHED TO THE OUTSIDE OF THE SACK AND ANOTHER PLACED ON THE INSIDE. No responsibility will be accepted for sacks without tags. A deduction of one cent per pound will be made for wool tied with binder twine or other unsatisfactory string. Shipping tags and proper paper twine are available at the Provincial Department of Agriculture free of charge.

It is in your interest to see that wool is properly prepared for market. Growers should

1. Remove all tags and dung locks before tying each fleece.
2. Any burry, chaffy, or strawy portions of wool should also be removed and shipped separately.
3. Sheep should be shorn when dry, and wool should be stored in a place free from dampness.

All wool should be delivered between May 15th and July 15th. Do not sacrifice your wool. Market it through Canada's finest Co-operative producer Association, the Canadian Co-operative Wool Growers, Limited. This is your Association. Why not support it? Producers selling through this Organization last year received as high as twenty cents (20c) per pound above prevailing market prices. A bonus of five cents (5c) per pound on last year's deliveries will shortly go out to all who patronized the Co-operative last season.

Make this year the BIGGEST and BEST year in our history.

THE PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND SHEEP BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION  
CHARLOTTETOWN