

# FOR FARMERS' STOCK BREEDERS AND GARDENERS

## Big Family of Pinks Can Furnish Whole Garden

It would be easily possible to grow a garden composed entirely of pinks and produce a grand show of color from early spring until hard freezing checked the parade. There are pinks for rock gardens, for edging, pinks for bedding, pinks for pots, pinks for cutting and pinks good only for garden color. It is a general purpose plant and there are a great number of species, hybrids and varieties.

The colors run through all shades of red, pink, rose to white, with some almost black. There are one or two pale yellow pinks, but blue is absent in this genus. Dianthus. For immediate display the same season, we have the annuals, Japanese, and Chinese pinks. Perennial border we have the hardy pinks, the grass pinks, clove pinks, hard carnations and the alpine pinks for the rock garden.

The mainstays are the annuals and the grass pinks. Know as Dianthus plumarius, also often known as June pinks, clove scented, fringed with blue green foliage and a wealth of bloom in their season.

The pink enjoys the distinction of being about the quickest of all flowers to germinate from seed. With good growing conditions the plants come up inside a week.

The annual pinks made fine masses of color with flakings and zonings of color, the prevailing colors being red and pink. They come in double and single forms. Sow seed now and transplant eight inches apart. In a few weeks they will be in gorgeous bloom, developing new stems all summer if seed is kept cut.

The giant single-fringed, lacina-



Pinks Come in a Great Number of Species, Hybrids and Varieties. You Cannot Have Too Many of Them.

start perennials for next year and the handsome biennial Sweet Williams, which are also pinks. You will have too many pinks, and they fit all situations in the garden. They fortunately are one of the easiest growing of all the garden plants.

## Turnip Seed

We have a limited supply of:  
**Hazard's Improved  
Hull's Westbury  
Millpond  
Derby & Ditmars**

All of which we are selling at lowest prices. Call soon as our stock will not last long.

**A. HORNE & CO.**  
Charlottetown

## Everything About Transplanting

**DIBBER IS HANDIEST TOOL TO MAKE HOLES FOR SEEDLINGS, AND CAN BE USED LATER IN FALL.**

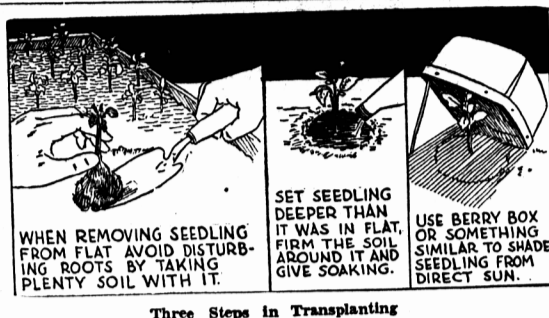
**OBSERVE DISTANCES CAREFULLY, AND DO NOT CROWD PLANTS.**

From the opening of the gardening season until cold weather checks out warm days, there is always more or less transplanting to do. It is an all-season task whether it is annuals in spring, perennials in late season, or dividing and transplanting perennials. Careful transplanting starts the plants on their way with little check. Poor transplanting will kill many of those moved.

Dig a large enough hole to spread out the roots, firm the soil carefully about the roots, soak the transplanted plants into space, and bearing the great possible resemblance to each other.

Frequently a few of the best lambs have to be left out of the final draft. Some may grow larger than the average, while others may be of off color. The object is to get a group of well finished lambs as much as possible alike.

These lambs must be started on grain with a light feed, which can be carefully but quickly increased. The first mixture consists of 300 lbs. of whole oats, to 100 lbs. of oil cake, of which a ration of about



Three Steps in Transplanting

one-half pound per day per head is fed to begin with. This is increased until they are eating about one pound per day. At the end of three or four weeks the ration is strengthened by the addition of peas. The mixture then will be, oats 100 lbs., peas 20 lbs., and oilcake 20 lbs. Both the oats and peas are fed whole, as sheep are good grinders of feed. These lambs are not very heavy feeders and their limit will be about one and one-half pounds each per day of this mixture. The aim is to finish them at about 80 to 85 lbs. each.

While on this grain ration these lambs are fed the turnips they will clean up, and the second cutting of alfalfa hay for roughage.

This alfalfa makes very choice hay, strong in protein, making excellent feed for increasing the lean meat of these lambs. The lambs are fed in pens containing about ten head each. It is not desirable to feed in larger groups, or individual observation of them becomes impossible. In a small group of this kind it is easier to observe the progress of each lamb and so keep them all continually on their feet.

Exercise is essential when heavy feeding of grain is carried on, and the lambs are driven along a lane or road to keep them fit. If they were allowed to lie about as they please, they would soon be unfit for exhibition purposes.

## Four Perennials To Grow From Seed

Most perennials can be grown from seed without trouble or expense, provided you grow them in a secluded spot where they will not be trampled upon or disturbed. A corner of the vegetable patch, or the unused cold frame are good places for them.

Delphiniums and Hollyhocks are the tallest perennials which do not enliven border can well do without. When it comes to those of medium height ranging between three and



four feet there is a wide selection. These, however, form the mainstays for sheets of bloom at various times during the season. For the earliest display, starting in mid-May, are the tulips wax and wane, may, the pyrethrum or painted daisies and the columbines. In the latter there is a wide latitude as to blooming season, extending from late April through July. The pyrethrum comes all at once in

great sheets of bloom for amonth, with later scattering bloom. Pyrethrum are one of the finest of cutting materials, the long-stemmed daisies, sometimes growing three feet tall, keeping for days when cut. They range in color from pure white to palest pinks, rose, scarlet, maroon and crimson. The dark shades are the rarest and a packet of seeds will give a prevailing number of light tones. To get a good strain of pyrethrum it will clean up, and the second cutting of alfalfa hay for roughage.

It is necessary also to grow a much larger number of plants than you really need and select the types. It is best to grow the seedlings—a packet will give scores of them—in rows like vegetables until

they bloom. Then take the ones you want and throw the rest away, propagating any particularly fine variety by division, which is easily done. There will be a large number of plants with washed out coloring. Select those of clear color and throw away the inferior ones.

Columbines do not need this selection, as they show a wide diversity of color but not much diversity in size or form. It is best to get a good strain. There are fine named types that come fairly true from seed. You may select the color you like in columbines, but it is one perennial which, because of its soft coloring, is as effective in mixed coloring as grown in separate colors. It is best in shade, but will grow well in full sun. Set plants a foot apart for masses of bloom.

## Cutworms Serious Enemy in Garden

From the viewpoint of the gardener and the vegetable grower, cutworms are among the most important insects to be combated. They do an immense amount of damage annually especially in the spring and early summer when the plants are young. The type of insect responsible for the damage, most commonly, cutworms while feeding at the ground level cut through the stem of the plant causing it to fall over and eventually die. Climbing cutworms ascend the plant while other species attack the root system. In the latter they are nocturnal in habit, hiding in the soil by day and emerging in the evening to feast upon their favorite kind of plant. Cutworms are widely distributed throughout the Dominion.

Under garden conditions, cutworms can be controlled by a poisoned bait which is broadcast on the soil either before the seeds are planted or prior to the setting out of the young plants. The bait is composed of the following ingredients—bran, 20 pounds; molasses, 1 quart; paris green, 1-2 pound; and water about two and a half gallons. In making the bait, says Alan G. Danks, in the Field Crop and Garden Insects Division, Entomological Branch, Dominion Department of Agriculture, in charge of vegetable insect investigations at Ottawa, the dry ingredients should be mixed thoroughly first of all. The molasses and this solution is added to the bran and is then stirred into it. In mixing the bait, care must be taken to make each hole with a trowel. The dibber will also be very useful for bulb planting in the fall. You need one in your garden tool kit.

Observe distances carefully in transplanting. The little seedlings may look lost and lonely when put 2 or 3 feet apart, as in the case of zinnias, but remember the size they will attain if given a chance to do their best. Follow the directions for spacing on seed packets carefully. It will pay and you will get more from your plants than if you crowd them so no plant can reach its best development.

Select a cloudy day if possible and also preferably a cool one to avoid the wilting of the plants. Pour a little water in the hole before you set the plant and then soak it in afterwards. The object is to get the earth in a close and perfect contact with the roots of the plant as possible so that the roots will at once begin the work of supporting the plant and starting it into renewed growth.

A plant set on flower pots is the easiest way to shade a Strawberry transplanted seedlings. Strawberry boxes should be saved for the purpose, as they are easily handled. In the treatment of sheep for intestinal parasites, iodine is preferred here rather than sulphate of copper or gasoline. They are given 1 oz. of Lugol's solution of iodine in 2 oz. of mineral oil, being forced fast for about 18 hours before. A smaller dose is given lambs that are not full grown. During the summer the sheep are treated every month or six weeks, as the owner considers it has a good healthy effect in many ways.

In the Prairie Provinces the bait should be spread after seeding but before any plants are up. In the case of transplanted seedlings, the bait should be applied two or three days prior to the setting of the plants. Furthermore, the ground to be treated should first be watered but allowed to warm up again before the poisoned bran is broadcast.

In British Columbia the method of control is much the same as in Eastern Canada. However in this province the addition of three or four lemons to the bait is advocated. Both the juice and the rind are used, being added to the liquid part of the bait during its preparation. Bait should never be left in a place accessible to children or livestock as it is a deadly poison.

Pedigree certificates registered by the Canadian National Livestock Records, approved by the Dominion Minister of Agriculture, for the first four months of 1936 numbered 28,912.

## Canadian Garden Service 1936

A constantly cultivated garden, will seldom be affected by dry weather. Shifting of the top soil prevents evaporation of moisture and it also keeps down those robbers of plants food and water, weeds. Especially during the early part of the season is cultivation necessary and more particularly after each shower. In some of the main garden cultivators on the market, this task is done quickly and without the old time backache.

## Window Boxes

A brown or green stained window box overflowing with gaily blooming flowers is within the range of almost every person. There lack of ground space does not matter. Even the lofty apartment dweller is able to satisfy a gardening ambition. Success is easily obtained provided two or three points are kept in mind. This sort of gardening is highly intensive with many more plants to the square foot than would be grown under ordinary conditions. This means that ordinary material should be used and in addition a fairly frequent application of chemical fertilizer during the season. The box must be of fair depth at least seven inches of soil being available. Being exposed on all sides to drying winds, a thorough watering once a day is advised.

The box should be as long as the window and should be arranged so that the top of it is almost flush with the window-sill. If higher the foliage of the plants will soon fill up most of the window. There must be holes in the bottom to provide drainage and also a layer of gravel, cinders, broken crockery or similar material for the same purpose. If one can secure a supply of well-rotted manure put this in next, and finish with a top layer of rich soil. If there is no manure, use a fairly heavy application of good garden fertilizer and repeat every month. The box, which should be at least eight inches deep and from eight to ten inches wide at the top, should be filled to within half an inch of the top.

Along the front trailing Nasturtiums, German Ivy, Lobelia, Alyssum, and similar plants are put in with Petunias, Ageratum Begonias, Ferns, Geraniums and other plants especially recommended for this purpose farther back. Shelter from the sun for a day or two should be provided until the plants get established. The same treatment and planting materials will be used with hanging pots.

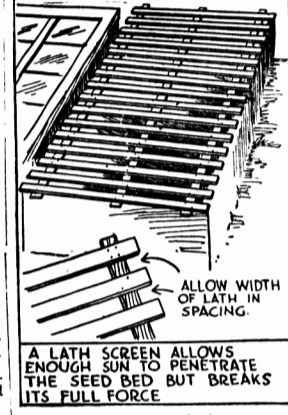
## Three Late Ones

Even in the more northerly sections of Canada it will soon be time to plant those rather tender flowers such as Dahlias, Gladiolus and Cannas. None of these are the possible exception of gladiolus, all are bulbs or corms and planted several inches deep a light frost after they are set out but before the shoots appear will not do any damage. Rules are simple.

## Double Duty For Cold Frame

**USE IT TO GROW PERENNIALS IN SUMMER. A LATTICE COVER WILL PROTECT FROM SUN.**

When the cold frames and hotbeds have done their early spring duty of raising tender vegetables and annuals, they are too often left to the wind, rain and weeds until fall demands their use again. They should be kept at work as seedbeds or nurseries for young perennials all summer. Much seed is wasted in raising perennials by sowing the very fine seeds in the open ground so that a large proportion of the tiny plants are washed away by heavy rains.



A LATH SCREEN ALLOWS THE SEED BED BUT BREAKS ITS FULL FORCE

For this shade, a lath screen is a convenience. It can be made from common building lath in 6 x 3 foot sizes to fit the individual frame, placing the strips a lath wide apart. This provides sufficient light for germination and when the plants are sufficiently large to stand up under rains the glass is removed and the lath screens substituted. They admit the rain, but break its force.

The return from a packet of seed is doubled by this means. It is also an excellent plan to use the hotbed or frame to raise late cabbage, cauliflower or brussels sprouts, and late celery plants. They can be protected from scorching droughts, and brought into sturdy condition to transplant much more easily with the protection of the lath cover.

Some amateurs tack burlap over the glass and use this shade until the seedlings are under way. This can also be done after the glass is removed, but is not so convenient. Choice perennials should be raised in a frame in order to avoid the open percentage of loss in the open ground from rain, drought or insect pests; and because of their longer period of growth, they can be kept intact better, and identified.

Fairly rich, but loose garden soil is preferred by all three, though good results from Dahlias can be obtained in almost any kind of soil. The bulbs or corms should be planted from about four to six inches deep for Gladiolus twice this much for the larger Dahlias and Cannas. All prefer an open position though the Dahlias as well as flowers of vivid coloring, a position which is slightly shaded around noon is preferable to protect the blooms from being bleached out by the hot sun. These flowers will benefit from a thorough soaking during the hot, dry, weather.

## Tender Vegetables

All the more tender sorts of vegetables are beans, tomato plants, squash, cucumbers, and melons. They will not start to grow until the weather and soil really becomes warm. In order to get a long and steady supply of green beans make at least three plantings at intervals of ten days and use several varieties. To get the same thing with tomatoes, one may use a few well started plants for the first crop and hurry these along with fertilizer and possibly mulch paper. All garden tomatoes should be staked, using either wooden or steel stakes about six feet high. Trim off all side shoots as they develop, training the main stem up along the stake and tying loosely about every foot.

All these warm weather vegetables prefer rich open soil and any members of the melon family, that is squash, cucumber, citron, etc., take special delight in hot sandy soil though it must be made rich with well rotted manure or good garden fertilizer. Along with the vegetables mentioned one may set egg plants, well started peppers, and the first planting of celery. The latter must have very rich soil and water during dry weather. There is still plenty of time to make second and third sowings of nearly all standard vegetables such as beets, carrots, corn, etc.

Extra Seed. Most gardeners order considerably more seed than is necessary to fill the regular garden. After any "misses" have been filled, garden authorities advise sowing the remainder in rows at the back for cutting, where any type of flower may be planted in the row. The colorful array will be welcome.

## Sweet Corn Best Grown At Home

**GIVE IT RICH, WELL DRAINED SOIL, PLANT IN ROWS WITH 3 OR 6 SEEDS TO THE FOOT!**

The one and only reason for not growing sweet corn in the home garden is because the garden is too small. Otherwise sweet corn is the most desirable of vegetables for the home garden, the king of summer vegetables, always desirable, and too often not of the best quality. This is true because quality corn must be fresh picked and, to get it, must be grown at home.



King Of Garden Vegetables. Corn will grow in any well-worked soil but the best corn requires the best soil. Good corn land is the criterion of a successful farm. Give the garden plenty of fertilizer in that portion of it where corn is to grow. Well-drained warm soil is the vegetable's taste with contentedly moderate moisture. It does not like waterlogged soil.

Corn is a warm weather crop. In cold, wet springs there is often difficulty with seed rotting after it is sown and it has to be replanted. It is wiser to be in no great hurry to get corn planted, as greater speed of growth will be made in warm days and nights.

The time-honored system of wanting corn in hills, three or four stalks to a hill about three feet apart each way. With the smaller growing corn planting seeds sowing at the rate of five or six kernels to the foot, planted about 2 inches deep to insure plenty of plants and then thinning them to 8 to 12 inches apart in the row is a better plan and produces more ears in a small garden. Corn needs to be hilled up because of the auxiliary roots that start above the surface of the soil at the lower joints which nature provides for the anchoring of the plant. Hilling up encourages the formation of these roots and enables them to take hold of the soil more quickly and firmly.

Corn responds to hoeing more quickly than most other vegetables and the combination of warm weather, a fair amount of moisture and good hoeing sends it spinning. The earlier that corn planting can be changed with any degree of safety in the middle tier of states is about May 1, the date advancing or receding according to latitude. If stable manure can be procured dig it into the corn patch. Otherwise use commercial fertilizer to give the corn the rich rations it likes to fill out plump ears.

According to a provisional estimate, the people of Canada consumed 30.91 pounds of butter and 3.61 pounds of cheese per head of population in 1935 when 338,396,970 pounds of butter and 39,572,341 pounds of cheese were disposed of. In 1934 the consumption of butter was 336,824,894 pounds, or a per capita consumption of 31.12 pounds. Between 1933 and 1934 there was an increase amounting to almost a pound per head, but the 1933 figure is just about three-quarters of a pound above the 1933 figure, and less than one-half pound above the 1932 estimate. In other words, the average run of consumption of butter is over 30 pounds per head of population.

The consumption of cheese in Canada in 1935 is estimated at 39,572,341 pounds, or 3.61 pounds per head of population. This is practically the same per capita figure as in 1934, but compared with 1933 shows the small increase of 0.22 pound, and an increase of 0.32 compared with 1932.

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## Selecting Ewe Flock

During Spring time and early Summer season is the best period to make selection of the animals that are to make up the breeding flock of sheep for following year's crop of lambs. The ewes should be chosen somewhat along the same lines as a dairyman selects his best King herd through the milk records he keeps of his cows.

It is of the greatest importance for the speed of maturing of lambs that their mothers have a good supply of milk. Sometimes a ewe that possesses this quality is not as finely rounded out as one which is the most desirable form but if she is a good milker she deserves a place in the flock. The thinnest ewes are usually the best mothers.

Again the breed type should not be lost sight of by the sheep-raiser who would maintain a flock uniform in character, whether it is the purpose to dispose of the surplus as breeders or to finish them for market. It will pay you flock owner to keep a record of the lambs as to their number at birth, their speed of growth and general health, and from these make his ewe or ram selection for future flocks.

The man who knows little about sheep, but think he is following a shrewd policy in collecting a flock as cheaply as he can.

The future of the lamb feeding industry is bright but it is only through a carefully planned program of economical production that the individual feeder can hope to achieve the greatest success. It is a foregone conclusion that lambs will not be equally profitable every year and under all conditions. In fact, losses will occur in some years, but as a long-ventured operation lamb feeding may be looked upon as a permanent venture so that losses in unfavorable years may be made better in good times. The man who suffers the market to make a "killing" in certain years will in the end suffer loss. Investment in equipment alone is another factor that calls for a long-time program in order to spread the cost over a large number of lambs and not be a burdensome item in any one year. The bulletin may be obtained from the "Publicity and Extension Branch, Dominion Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, free of charge.

## Lamb Feeding Is Profitable

Lamb feeding is an art as well as a profitable industry and like all other arts cannot be restricted by arbitrary rules. However, some assistance can be given by way of suggestions and advice based upon the experiences of other feeders and on trials conducted by Dominion Experimental Farms and Stations and other institutions. Since 1911 feeding trials with lambs have been conducted in Alberta at the Lethbridge Experimental Station, Dominion Department of Agriculture, and with the idea that the condensed results of these trials will be helpful to lamb feeders throughout Canada, a bulletin entitled "Lamb Feeding in Southern Alberta" has been issued for the benefit of sheep producers and lamb feeders in the various provinces.

General lamb feeding practices, plans of feeding equipment, ranking of rations, detailed tabulations and comparison of rations, financial aspect and statement, and general results of the trial are some of the principal items dealt with and give definite and interesting information to those farmers who are planning to include lamb feeding in their farm program.

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## Registered Stallion COLONEL AUBREY

2.10 2-5 Reg. No. 3940

Will make the season of 1936 as follows:  
Leaves home Monday May 25th, going through Carleton, Chelton, Lower Bedouque to W. N. Jenkins' farm to 4 to 5; thence to Swithen McKenna's overnight, Tuesday, May 26th, through Fernwood to Mrs. James Connolly's, Wednesday, thence to Albert McKenna's, Emerald, overnight, Wednesday, May 27th through Shamrock to Cecil Trainor's, Kinkora at noon; thence home by Albany till the following week, June 3rd to Augustine Cove to Keith Boswell's, Victoria; thence through Hampton, Victoria, Wednesday, June 3rd through Kelly's Cross to Ralph Oakes', Westmoreland, noon; thence home by Gamble's Corner and Tryon.

This route will continue fortnightly health and weather permitting. Mares at owners risk. J. F. KEOUGH, Owner in Charge. Carleton Station. L-3000-9-26-30-6-6-13.

## TO BUILD AIR TERMINUS

LONDON — London's fifth air terminus is to be built at Patlip. It will be the C.I. Corporation at a cost of \$3,000,000.

## Great For Lambing Season

Great For Lambing Season