

FOR FARMERS' STOCK BREEDERS AND GARDENERS

Shearing Time Is Dipping Time

In recent years there has been a remarkable improvement in the wool clip of Canada, due in a large measure to regular dipping of the sheep and more careful feeding methods. These are two external factors common to sheep, namely, ticks and the green ticks are recognized as being the most common pest, but both ticks and lice cause serious loss of wool and give the flock a very unsightly appearance. As pointed out in the "Sheep Dipping" circular issued by the Dominion Department of Agriculture, these pests sap the vitality of the ewe flock and young lambs, reducing the flock's condition. In slightly affected flocks the ravages of the pests are not so evident, but cases have been known where death has resulted through heavy infestation. Dipping is the precaution and cure.

Dipping time, or at least the best time for dipping, has arrived because sheep should be treated immediately after shearing. Nowadays, with the advent of modern arsenic powder and all necessary information is easily obtainable from the Dominion and Provincial Department of Agriculture and the Canadian Co-operative Wool Growers. For a small flock it is not necessary to construct an elaborate dipping plant. A barrel large enough to hold sufficient liquid to immerse a sheep will answer the purpose. A small trough, say 5 feet 6 inches long, 20 inches deep, 20 inches wide at the bottom, and 24 inches wide at the top has proved its efficiency on many occasions, and a small draining platform can be built without trouble, where the dipped sheep can be allowed to stand for a few minutes until the dip drains out of the fleece and back into the dipping utensil. In the case of an odd sheep where there is no flock and no tank available, dusting with insect powders specially manufactured for the purpose has proven effective but requires time and patience. Any kind of insect powder will not do.

The Poultry World

SHOULD CHICKENS BE HATCHED EARLY OR LATE?

(By a Scottish Expert)
The recent inclement weather has made many small poultry-keepers chary of pushing on with the hatching of their chickens. Many are of the opinion that the earlier hatched chickens are more difficult to rear than the later ones, hatched when weather conditions are much improved. It is, however, now generally admitted that February and March-hatched chickens are even easier to rear than those hatched in the later months.

On the balance being made up it will be found that the earlier chickens are the best investment. Of course, everything depends on the management. They must have the best of feeding, and the early chicks must be protected from severe winds and heavy rain showers, just as the later ones must be provided with shade from the too hot rays of the sun. Very warm weather retards the growth even more than continued spells of cold, wet weather, mainly because they do not feel inclined to eat so much.

Feeding

Food and fresh water are all important. Those who are unable to attend to their chickens constantly, owing, perhaps, to being away on other work, will find the dry mash system of feeding very convenient. It is a great labor-saving device, but it does not give the best growth. Where the chicks have to be fed on the dry mash system, every endeavour should be made to give them a wet mash two or three times a week. Many will find that they can do so at the week-ends. The chickens will appreciate this change and benefit greatly.

The chicks will require some seeds also. This can be mainly finely kibbled groats, wheat, and maize, which can be increased in size as the chickens grow. The seed mixture should be scattered in litter to encourage the chickens to scratch. This must not be overdone, as they soon become indolent if they get too much food at a time. The grain will become tainted and will not tempt the appetite. The same applies to the dry mash, and it should be closed down periodically in order to maintain the interest of the chicks in it.

"Little But Often"

These grain feeds should be given "little but often." The crop in a young chicken is, of course, small, and they must not be allowed to gorge, or complications will set in. If they feed often there is no strain put on the crop, and the gizzard works constantly in action. To assist rapid growth, scraps of finely minced meat or fish may be given. These will be picked up readily and will do the birds a lot of good.

The water dishes must be kept scrupulously clean, and must be protected so that the chicks cannot scratch the litter into them. This latter may be only too often the case, so that the drinking vessels get choked up, and the birds are unable to get an adequate supply of water.

Green Food

Chickens revel in a daily supply of green food. In the early stages, the green food has to be chopped very finely. Lettuce, cress, dandelions, young cabbage, &c. should be chopped up. Onions, tops and bulbs, should be minced up very finely; and it will be found that they are eaten with great relish.

Greens have also a decided medicinal value, and they have a wonderful effect on the blood stream. Avoid all cheap feeds. They can never be good, and seldom give decent results. Owing to trade competition much inferior food is fostered on the chicken rearer at this season of the year.

THE WOODCOCK

(Natural history notes contributed by the Pioneer Jack Miner League)

One of the most beautiful birds that visit our Island during the spring and summer months is the woodcock. He stays with us till the first heavy frost in October when he gathers with more of his kind and seeks a warmer climate. He is a regular visitor to many parts of our land, yet many people fail to observe him. Easy of identification with his long bill, eyes high in his head, and his brown, yellow and dead leaf coloring, which harmonizes so well with the ground on which he rests. The woodcock remains quiet during the day and feeds generally by night coming down to the black-mud swamps from the wooded knolls of birch and poplar where he spent the day. Late in the autumn he may be found in the alder and spruce covers during the day. When the woodcock is considered it is generally in the role of a game bird. Some one has well described him as the gamiest game bird in North America and he well deserves the name. He is so retiring in his habits, and so seldom strays abroad through the day, that the ordinary observer does not often come in contact with him. If you wish to observe him you must often-times penetrate dense cover, especially in the autumn, and for this work a dog is almost a necessity, for he will let you almost step on him before he rises on whistling wings, to seek better cover.

There are those among our lovers of nature who contend that the woodcock should be placed on the protected list at all times, and should not be classed as a game bird. They say he is too beautiful to be shot and too small to be of value as a table bird. He is sure a beautiful in his adult plumage and as a table-bird what he lacks in quantity he sure makes up in quality. With such a decrease in our game and brant and many of our ducks, what would the sportsmen have left if he were struck from the list. Indeed it looks as if our main list of game birds on our Island will be snipe, woodcock and black duck, but the black duck cannot hold his own without more protection, while the Wilson snipe and woodcock can well take care of themselves if given an even break. We believe that very few woodcock are shot each year on the Island in daylight hours and in clean sport. The only unfair advantage that can and has often been taken on this bird is to use just at dusk and shoot him as he alights. After a rain he may often be seen on the road, in the vicinity of his covert. They are then a very stupid bird and may be approached very close. Many have been thus killed in days gone by. Woodcock shooting with a dog is often hard and sometimes very discouraging sport and the odds are generally in favor of the bird. They seldom break cover, rising only as high as to clear the heavy tree boughs, and then circling around a spruce or juniper are soon lost to sight. The writer has generally waited for them to break cover which they seldom do, consequently my woodcock shooting has many times proved a failure. They remind one of the story of the two tailors, the first said he could fit a man with a new suit if he saw him go around a corner, the other said he could fit him if he saw the corner he went around. Just so with the woodcock. I have seen sportsmen fire at the corner the bird went around, and to my astonishment go to the other side and pick up their bird. Of course these men were well acquainted with the tactics of the woodcock, and allowing for the curve they were taking, would thus quite often be successful. So close will a woodcock in dense cover that in rising from a dog, one actually collided with the barrels of the gun, needless to say he made a safe getaway in such cover. These notes may not seem as much in the line of conservation as our previous ones, but they are written from the viewpoint of the sportsmen and are in keeping with the policy of the league, which states that it takes nothing from the sportsman, but really aids him, and only seeks to restrict shooting of game birds where they cannot increase or hold their own. Sportsmen on this Island are often handicapped in woodcock shooting by using a long barreled choke bore gun with No. 4 or 6 shot, and they generally combine snipe, and sometimes duck shooting at the same time. Where a specialty is made of woodcock shooting in some of our other provinces the sportsmen generally use a short barreled gun, full bore, and No. 10 shot, and a good pointer or setter which make the odds more favorable to the man. The pursuit of woodcock is one in which we find much pleasure, as we tramp through the autumn woods, with the tang of Indian summer in the air. It brings back to Cecil Trainers, Kinkora at noon; hence home by Albany till the following week, June 3rd to Augustine Cove to Keith Boswell's noon; hence through Hampton, Victoria; hence to James Flood's overnight, Wednesday, June 3rd through Kelly's Cross to Ralph Oakes, Westmoreland, noon; hence home by Gamble's Corner and Tryon.

This route will continue fortnightly health and weather permitting. Mares at owners risk. J. P. KEOUGH, Owner in Charge. Carleton Station. L-5080-5-20-30-6-6-13



WHAT IS HOME WITHOUT A GARDEN?

New Petunia Variety Developed From Single Flower

Explains How Plant Breeders "Built Up" Rose King Improved, The All-America Selection Winner For 1936.

Petunia Rose King Improved



The new petunia Rose King Improved is a fine example of what modern plant breeders can do with ordinary material, and how much

time and careful work it takes to produce a new flower.

This new creation was developed from a single flower taken out of a large field because it was night, but little can be done to benefit them in this direction. Sportsmen account for few of these birds in our land, but they have one very real enemy, the homeless cat, yes, and many times the cat with a home. Some two years ago the writer visited a home which was in the vicinity of good woodcock cover. The old cat and two half-grown kittens were enjoying themselves at the front door. No wonder they felt happy. Nearby were the remains of their breakfast, the wings of two beautiful woodcock. As the bird is a ground dweller, scarcely ever known to alight on a tree, he becomes an easy prey to any prowling cat, and more so as he darts a stupid bird at dusk and dawn, the time when the cat is most active. So if all sportsmen and conservationists wish to protect the woodcock just go out and shoot the old grey cat that roams the woods and if he be your own pet cat, and you do not wish to kill him put him in a wire pen for the nesting season at least and you will save many birds as we believe more woodcock are killed by him than by all the birds of prey and power lines combined.

Clydesdale Stallion PRINCE ORANGE Reg. No. 26165

Will leave owner's stable June 2nd to Robert Frizzle noon, thence to William McDonald, Bon-hav, overnight, through to Mr. Dart's Argyle Shore, Wednesday noon then Alfred Cameron's, Hampton overnight, leaving 5th for Owen McQuillan's noon, Lot 65, thence home overnight. June 9th, leaves owner's stable for Duff's, Highfield, noon, thence to Farlane's, Bedouge, overnight, thence through French Fort to Robert McCallum overnight, thence home. This route will be repeated every fortnight during season. (Sgd.) Owner in charge. L-5103-5-30-6-6-13

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 Bedouge to W. N. Jenkins, from 4 to 5; thence to Swithen McKenna's overnight, Tuesday, May 26th, through Fernwood to Mrs. James Connolly's, Middleton, noon; thence to Albert McKenna's, Emerald, overnight, Wednesday, May 27th through Shamrock to Cecil Trainers, Kinkora at noon; thence home by Albany till the following week, June 3rd to Augustine Cove to Keith Boswell's noon; thence through Hampton, Victoria; hence to James Flood's overnight, Wednesday, June 3rd through Kelly's Cross to Ralph Oakes, Westmoreland, noon; hence home by Gamble's Corner and Tryon. This route will continue fortnightly health and weather permitting. Mares at owners risk. J. P. KEOUGH, Owner in Charge. Carleton Station. L-5080-5-20-30-6-6-13

Canada's 51,000,000 Acre Pasture Crop

In spite of the importance of pasture, lands throughout the long ages of agricultural progress in the histories of civilized nations, and notwithstanding the fact that pasture is the most natural and economical feed for livestock, it is only within recent years the subject has attracted the attention it deserved. Nowadays, the general neglect of pasture lands has been rectified, and within the past few years efficient and highly-scientized research has done much to add to human knowledge in the creation, management, and fertilization of grasslands with concurrent profit to the pastoralist.

Pasture is the most important agricultural crop, and as such requires at least as much care as is bestowed on the other commonly grown field crops. In Canada, pasture land occupies the largest area of any single crop and its care and culture are engaging the attention of all the various agricultural authorities, and of the farmers themselves. According to the Dominion census of 1931, nearly 6,000,000 acres of natural pasturage in Eastern Canada provided summer feed for thousands of livestock. In addition about 7,000,000 acres of improved pastures were being grazed. Thus, 24 per cent of all farm land in Eastern Canada during the summer months of 1931 supplied the feed which produced mutton, wool, beef, milk and other products of the livestock industry.

Although the three Prairie Provinces have become one of the greatest wheat producing areas of the world, they still have about 37,000,000 acres of range or pasture land supporting many herds of cattle. In British Columbia over 1,250,000 acres are devoted to pasture, making for all Canada a total of over 51,000,000 acres, or 31 per cent of the area of all occupied lands in the Dominion. Nearly six times as much land is devoted to pasture as to hay, and more than twice as many acres are used for pasture than for the growing of wheat.

In Eastern Canada and in British Columbia where rainfall is abundant, it is now recognized that pasture carrying one animal to every four or five acres is not doing its maximum work, while on the range land of the Prairie Provinces, although rainfall is low, a carrying capacity of one animal to 40 or 50 acres, which is quite common, is felt to be wasteful of valuable land.

Agriculture institutions in Canada are seeking to improve these conditions, and the Dominion Experimental Farms throughout Canada have needed that improvement. In Eastern Canada it has been shown that the judicious use of commercial fertilizers increases the productive capacity of pasture, and that controlled grazing has greatly benefited pastures in Eastern Canada, British Columbia and in the Prairie Provinces. At the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa alone, over one hundred acres are used for investigation and experiment. Investigations are also carried out at most of the Experimental Farms while the range problems are being studied on a very large scale at the Dominion Range Station at Manyberries, Alberta.

Canada's Priceless Museum of Insects

Canada's national collection of insects is an important factor in "Systematic Entomology." This statement may evoke the question—What is systematic entomology and what has it to do with Canada? Everybody knows that entomology is the department of science dealing with the study of insects as a whole. Fewer people may know that Economic Entomology comprises the practical work in combating insects which ultimately would ruin the economic welfare of the Dominion, and still fewer are aware that Systematic Entomology is the basis or foundation of all entomology, supplying as it does among other things the discriminations necessary upon which to combat insect havoc on food, clothing, farm crops, forests, and plants.

In Canada alone there are more than 50,000 known species of insects native to the country. Of that number, 3,000 are classified as destructive enemies. In addition to these 3,000 enemies, there are immigrants which have come to stay, such as the European corn borer, the Hessian fly, the European spruce sawfly, and the Colorado potato beetle, to name but a few. Every year the material and financial loss in Canada, as in other parts of the world, is enormous while all the time the Entomological Branch, Dominion Department of Agriculture, is waging incessant warfare against the insect menace to reduce the economic loss to a minimum.

Systematic Entomology, in providing the material for entomological energy, embraces the classification of insects, the study of their structure, their habits and their whole life cycle, and the building up of a national collection of specimens. It is work that demands a very high standard of scientific knowledge and infinite patience, a particularly essential requisite if a scientist or research worker hopes at all to attain even a modicum of success. Dr. J. H. McDunnough is the chief of Systematic Entomology, and the national collection of insects in Canada, as in other parts of the world, is enormous while all the time the Entomological Branch, Dominion Department of Agriculture, is waging incessant warfare against the insect menace to reduce the economic loss to a minimum.

CLARA BUTT'S BEQUEST
BRISTOL, Eng.—Dame Clara Butt, contralto who died in Canada leaving \$197,585, bequeathed \$15,000 to the Royal College of Music.

For Best Results In Stock Feeding

That some succulent food is absolutely necessary for the best results in stock-raising is a well understood fact by all farmers and on this account unless there is some other crop taking the place of roots they should be dropped very reluctantly. Corn silage will take the place of roots very well, but even where this is secured a supply of the latter will be much appreciated by the stock and they will do better than when fed on either alone.

Roots fed in connection with other food has a very beneficial action on the digestive organs of cattle, sheep and hogs, and even horses may have a few to advantage, especially carrots. Fed to milch cows when under heavy strain they aid in the digestion of other foods to the extent that more grain may be given without the same danger of causing trouble. It is also claimed by experts that young stock raised on roots with the addition of other suitable food develop larger vital organs such as the heart, lungs, liver, etc., and for that reason they have a stronger constitution than when fed on other feeds that do not have this effect on these parts.

Emulsion Spray Protects Onion Bed

The onion maggot is the most serious enemy of onions in Canada. It is distributed throughout Canada and attacks onion plants only. About the end of May the maggot flies commence laying their eggs in the soil at the base of the tiny onion seedlings and the control measure consist of at least four sprays of an oil emulsion. The first spray should be applied as soon as the earliest apple blooms appear, with subsequent sprays every week. The whole surface of the ground should be covered as well as the tiny plants.

A light to medium lubricating oil should be used for the spray and may be obtained from any of the oil companies or service stations. The following is the method of preparing the spray: make a gallon of Bordeaux mixture by first dissolving two ounces of bluestone in a gallon of water and then adding two ounces of hydrated lime to the solution. Stir and pour into a pail containing a gallon of the oil. By means of a bucket pump or other small sprayer, pump the liquid back upon itself until a perfect emulsion of the oil and Bordeaux is secured. This creation should take about five minutes and the mixture may be tested by pouring a small quantity into water. When a few droplets of oil are found on the surface of the water the mixture is ready for use. Should free oil be present, agitate the mixture until the oil is thoroughly emulsified. When this has been accomplished, mix the two gallons with 38 gallons of soft water. Thorough work is essential to good control, and 100 gallons of spray should be used per acre at each application.

Archdeacon Scott To Make Vimy Pilgrimage

(C. P. By Guardian's Special Wire) QUEBEC, June 4.—Archdeacon P. G. Scott of Quebec, beloved padre of the Canadian Expeditionary Force during the Great War, tonight announced he would make the pilgrimage to Vimy this summer with Canadian war veterans. While in France he will visit the

Extra Care Pays With Cauliflowers

The snow white heads of cauliflower make an attractive display in the garden, and on the table too. They are one of the most tempting vegetables for the amateur to grow. Sow seed of cauliflowers for mid-season crops now. There are no more difficult to grow than cabbage, need exactly the same conditions, the same protection from the green "worms" that speedily riddle the leaves, and the same cultivation. The extra care they demand is the protection of the "flower" or crud. When the tiny white button appears in the center of the plant the grower must begin looking after his cauliflowers if he wants to develop this miniature head into a big snowy "flower." They must be protected from direct sunlight if they are to come fine and white. Exposed to the sunlight they will develop green and yellow coloring that is not attractive.

The protection consists of tying the big leaves that surround the flower by the tips so that they will shade the developing crud. These big leaves should be tied loosely so that they will not damp



CAULIFLOWER SEED SOWN NOW WILL PRODUCE EXHIBITION HEADS BY FALL

or crowd the developing head. This should have room to develop evenly and naturally. Cauliflowers in the home-garden can be placed more closely in the rows than in field culture as they will be tended by hand and will stand 18 inches apart happily under these conditions of hand cultivation. There was formerly a belief that the cauliflower was much more tender and difficult to grow than the cabbage. This is not true. It will thrive equally well with its close relative under the same conditions of good soil and culture.

Cauliflower heads take from 75 to 90 days to mature. Plant the early varieties if you are late.

Poultry Men!
FOR YOUR YOUNG BIRDS THIS YEAR
FEED ROYAL CHICK STARTER
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from six weeks to laying age
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Market Your Wool Co-operatively Through THE CANADIAN CO-OPERATIVE WOOL GROWERS, LTD.

Wednesday and Thursday, June 17th and 18th will be the Big Wool Days in Prince Edward Island

The Sheep Breeders' Association is asking farmers to ship their wool collectively on these two days to the Wool Station, Charlottetown. Arrangements have been made in different districts with Secretaries of Shipping Clubs, and others, to take charge of collective shipments. Farmers who are not able to combine lots may ship individually.

If arrangements cannot be made for shipment on above dates, subsequent shipments will be received until early in July.

Tie all fleeces separately with PAPER TWINE or WOOLEN STRING. Do NOT use binder twine. Order TWINE and SHIPPING TICKETS from the Sheep Breeders' Association, Charlottetown.

Wool should NOT be washed. Washing lowers its value. Ship freight collect, and use old bags or useless rags. Write your name and address plainly on the shipping tickets. Put one ticket inside the sack and the other on the outside, for fear the outer one may be torn off and then the lot could not be identified. On this ticket also give the number of bales you are shipping.

Address all bundles to THE SHEEP BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION, CHARLOTTETOWN. REMEMBER: JUNE 17th and 18th will be the Big Wool Days in this Province. We are trying to get the bulk of wool moved from local points on these dates. Co-operate with us! Get your wool in readiness! Get in touch with your neighbors and the secretary of your local organization, and make one of these days the Big Wool Shipping Day in your district. You will find the Co-operative method of marketing the most profitable and satisfactory.

For further information apply to—
W. R. SHAW
Secretary
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND SHEEP BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION
L-5108-5-30-8-4

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