

Apiarist Describes The Dangers Of Diseases Of Bees

None of These, Fortunately, Are Harmful To Man.

By G. B. GOODERHAM,
Dominion Apiarist
(Experimental Farms Note)

Bees like all other livestock are subject to disease, but fortunately none of the diseases affecting bees are harmful to man. Bee diseases are divided into two groups, one group affecting the brood or young bees, the other affecting the adults. Diseases affecting adult bees are not very serious in Canada. Occasionally a few colonies will become weakened by paralysis, but seldom is one destroyed by it. Colonies may also become infected with "Nosema" but the infection is seldom so bad as to weaken the colony. Brood diseases, however, are of more importance and should be carefully watched for in every apiary. Healthy brood is pearly white in color and lies curled up in the bottom of the cells. Brood in any other condition should be examined at once. If the beekeeper himself is unable to determine the cause of abnormal brood he should send a piece of the comb containing the dead brood to the Bee Division, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, or to his Provincial Apiarist. All but one of the brood diseases known to be present in Canada are easily controlled by good beekeeping practices, but American Foul Brood is responsible for heavy losses in bees and equipment.

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Spraying of Fruit Trees Is Necessary For Good Results

This Is Grower's Most Important Operation.

By M. D. DAVIS, Ottawa
(Experimental Farms Note)

Spraying is probably the most important operation of the average fruit grower. All other efforts towards the proper cultivation and growing of a satisfactory crop can be nullified very quickly by an inadequate or inefficient spraying program. There are few fruit crops which do not have their quota of insect pests and fungous diseases, which, if left uncontrolled, will take their toll of the grower's profits and may even cause a considerable net loss.

Timeliness and the proper material are two important factors in a sprayer's program. The spray cannot act as a cure; whether to control an insect pest or a fungous disease, it is nothing more than a preventive and to be this it must be applied before the trouble starts.

Insect pests, such as biting insects like the codling moth (side worm in apples) are controlled by stomach poisons, viz., arsenic in the form of arsenate of lead, or calcium arsenate. Sucking in-

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AGRICULTURE

SCENES FROM IOWA FARM WAR



With more than sixty under arrest as suspects in farm disturbances, military rule is being maintained on the agrarian front in Iowa. The top photo shows troops of the Iowa National Guard searching farmers who sought to attend a mortgage foreclosure sale in Crawford County. A previous attempt to hold the sale ended in a riot during which several deputies were beaten by angry farmers. The lower picture shows the arrest of Herman Blume wearing cap, and his brother, Fritz, by National Guardsmen, in connection with the attack on the deputy sheriffs.

Farm Officials Say Buckwheat - Grain Mixture Important

This Practice Has Become More Common in Recent Years.

Within recent years the practice of including buckwheat in a grain mixture for grain production has become more common, writes W. G. McGregor, of the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa. Aside from any advantage in yield, two advantages might be claimed for such a mixture: first, the mature straw of wheat or barley might loosen up the sheaf and facilitate drying the buckwheat; second, buckwheat might tend to keep a weak strawed grain such as barley from lodging. The fact that this mixture must be seeded by June 1 might, however, be a serious disadvantage as buckwheat is liable to suffer severely from hot dry weather at flowering time.

Buckwheat has been grown with barley and with wheat in mixtures for grain production at the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, in each of the last three years. The silverhull variety of buckwheat, O.A.C. 21 barley and Garnet wheat were the varieties used throughout the experiment. The season of 1930 was the only one in which barley seeded alone at two bushels per acre or wheat alone at 1½ bushels per acre did not outyield the combinations. The best mixture was sown at the rate of four pecks of barley and three pecks of buckwheat. These mixtures were sown on the average date of May 27 and cut the fourth week of August when the buckwheat was more than 80 per cent matured.

In a similar experiment conducted by the Ontario Agricultural College a mixture of four pecks of buckwheat and six pecks of barley gave the highest yield with three pecks of buckwheat and six pecks of barley ranking second. In this experiment the mixtures in which Rough buckwheat was used yielded considerably better than those which contained the Silverhull variety. From the standpoint of yield the data obtained do not show any special advantage from these mixture for grain production.

Proper Diet For Feeding Of Bacon Hogs Is Described

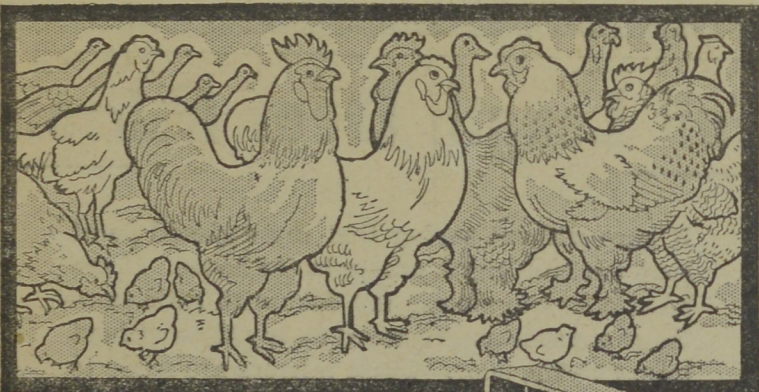
It is Necessary To Grow These to a Standard.

In growing bacon hogs, it is necessary to always keep in mind the "select" type and aim toward that goal, writes Edward B. Fraser, of the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa. The select bacon hog is the best grade on the market and represents the type of hog which will produce a carcass suitable for export as Wiltshire sides. At the present time, the premium of one dollar for "selects" represents a sufficient percentage of the total value of the hog to make it well worth striving for.

To produce hogs profitably it is not only necessary to produce just as many select hogs as possible, but they must be grown and fattened economically. This necessitates the use of cheap efficient feeds and in most cases requires that the coarse grains and fattening feeds may be grown at home. The feeding of hogs often helps materially in the marketing of low quality grain at a substantial price.

Good feeding practices must be adhered to in order to produce suitable type bacon hogs economically. Use growing feeds during

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PROPERLY PLANTED PERENNIAL BORDER ATTRACTIVE IN MAY

(Experimental Farms Note)

The perennial border may be quite attractive in the month of May if a sufficient number of plants of a comparatively few kinds of flowers have been planted. At the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, it has been found that the most satisfactory method for general effect for small borders is planting a large number of small clumps of each sort. Daffodils and tulips are very effective in many small clumps between the other plants. The daffodils and early tulips will be in bloom the early part of May while the Darwin and Cottage tulips will give the general effect during the latter part of the month. One of the perennials which can be grown readily in large numbers from seed is the Iceland Poppy and this charming plant scattered throughout the border will bloom throughout the month. Other good perennials which bloom in May are the Virginia

Cowslip (*Mertensia virginica*), Globe Flower (*Trollius*), Trilliums of several species, of which the most satisfactory is *Trillium grandiflorum* which has done particularly well under cultivation at the Experimental Farm, Ottawa. The Primulas, while beginning to bloom in April extend their blooming season well into May, the many varieties of the *Polyanthus* being particularly showy.

There are several species of *Epimedium* or *Barrenwort* which are very good. The most satisfactory one is that known in the trade as *E. rubrum*.

For the front of the border such low growing plants as the Moss Pink (*Phlox subulata*), and its many varieties, and the Double white flowered Rock Cress or *Arabis* will furnish abundance of bloom for most of the month and the dwarf Irises give a charming effect where they succeed.

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