

## Injury Due To Carrot Rust Fly Is Commented Upon

This Pest Also Attacks Some Other Vegetables.

Press and Publicity Division,  
Department of Agriculture,  
Ottawa, Ont.

The maggots of the carrot rust fly attack carrots, parsnips, celery and parsley, but are commonly most troublesome to carrots. The insect spends the winter in the soil as a pupa where susceptible plants grew the previous year, or in cellars where roots are stored. From these pupae, flies emerge in late May or the first week of June to lay eggs beside seedling carrot plants. From these develop maggots which destroy the tap roots of seedlings in early July. Flies again emerge in late August and September to lay eggs beside the nearly full grown carrots and some of the maggots of this generation are in the roots when pulled. These continue to feed in the stored roots.

The Entomological Branch of the Dominion Department of Agriculture points out that late planting so that no seedlings are above ground before June 10 is one method of avoiding infestation by the spring generation. Harvesting by the 15th of September is a method by which infestation by the autumn generation may be avoided. Combined community effort in late planting for a few years should help reduce the numbers of this insect.

Early planted carrot seedlings may be, in a large measure, protected from injury by drenching the soil about them during the first ten days of June with corrosive sublimate solution, 1 ounce to 10 gallons of water to kill the eggs. The egg-laying period in autumn is generally extended over some weeks, so this method is not then generally effective and on account of the very poisonous nature of the material is not desirable.

Naphthalene applied about the plants when the flies are active has a protective effect through repelling the insects but it seldom completely prevents egg-laying.

## Forms of Nitrogen In Fertilizer Must Be Fully Shown

This Is as Result of Demand by the Farmers.

Gradually but surely Canadian farmers are demanding that the forms of nitrogen in mixed fertilizers be disclosed by the manufacturers because it is now known that the three main forms of nitrogen, namely, nitrate nitrogen, ammoniacal nitrogen, and organic nitrogen, have more or less different effects in fertilizing plants.

In 1932, when the Fertilizers Act came into force, very little stress was put on the forms of nitrogen and total nitrogen. By 1928 there was some demand from farmers for information as to the forms of nitrogen used in fertilizers, and amendments made to the Fertilizers Act at that time opened the way for manufacturers to guarantee the various forms.

Some manufactures now guarantee, in addition to the water soluble nitrogen and total nitrogen, the percentage of nitrate nitrogen and ammoniacal nitrogen, and farmers who are well informed on the use of fertilizers are taking advantage of this and

# AGRICULTURE

## Summer Care Of Dairy Cows Easier Than in the Winter

Fewer Problems Confronting Dairyman If Enough Feed Supplied.

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The summer presents fewer problems in the proper care of dairy cows than does the winter, if the necessary precautions are taken to insure a continuous supply of suitable feed. Less labor is entailed in caring for dairy cows in summer, but the comfort of the animals should not be neglected, if satisfactory returns are to be expected.

A constant supply of fresh water should be available and the animals should have access to salt regularly. When flies are numerous, spraying the cows at milking time with a good fly repellent is profitable.

At the Dominion Experimental Station, Fredericton, New Brunswick, every effort is made to provide a continuous supply of nutritious feed throughout the summer without resorting to the feeding of large quantities of expensive feed in the barn. Fertilized pastures provide most of the feed for the dairy cattle, as it has been found that the carrying capacity of permanent pastures can be greatly increased by the application of commercial fertilizer and by co-ordinating the rate of grazing with the amount of available herbage.

The fertilizer mixture which is applied at the commencement of growth in the spring consists of 150 pounds nitrate of soda, 280 pounds superphosphate and 100 pounds muriate of potash per acre. The area fertilized for each cow depends to a large extent on the amount of other feed available, but on the average from one-quarter to one-half an acre per cow should be sufficient. Provision should be made for sources of feed other than permanent pastures during August and September, especially in dry seasons. Where newly seeded hay lands have come through the winter well, a supply of clover aftermath will likely be available for late summer feeding, if the hay crop is harvested early. If prospects for clover aftermath are poor, provision should be made for supplementary annual crops to provide additional feed during the late summer. For this purpose, a mixture of peas and oats or oats alone will supply a large amount of nutritious feed.

The object at all times should be to maintain milk production at a reasonable level because it is often difficult and costly to restore this level after it has dropped considerably. By planning in advance for a continuous supply of feed, milk will be produced as economically as possible.

are requiring the additional guarantees.

The administration of the Fertilizers Act is delegated to the Seed Branch, Dominion Department of Agriculture.

### EUROPEAN WHEAT ACREAGE

A slight increase in wheat acreages for 1935 in Europe is reported and excessive winter damage has been confined to relatively small areas, principally through drought in Spain and Italy. From North Africa a substantial reduction in production is anticipated.

## CARCASS GRADING OF HOGS IS TAKING AN IMPORTANT POSITION

New System Is Finding Favor With Hog Raisers.

Press and Publicity Division,  
Department of Agriculture,  
Ottawa, Ont.

As a result of the rapid development of carcass grading of hogs on a voluntary basis, the packers in Eastern Canada have decided in response to the demands from hog producers to have all their plants equipped to handle the new system of grading by July 15, 1935. Any farmer, however, who desires to market his hogs on the basis of live grading, which has been a Dominion Government compulsory regulation since 1922, may do so; rail grading, however, is to be optional. It is anticipated that if carcass grading continues to expand it soon will become effective throughout the Dominion. Last September it was introduced at the packing plants at Peterboro and Stratford, Ont., and has proven so successful that 90 per cent. of the hogs offered by farmers to that plant are now being bought under the new system. Plants in other centres in Ontario have followed this example.

The advantages of carcass grading over live grading, according to the Livestock Branch, Dominion Department of Agriculture, are that it permits of more definite determination of the degree and quality of finish; specific and accurate weight limitations within grades, and less confusion in regard to prices.

It is interesting to note that Canada is the only country exporting bacon to the British Isles that does not market its hogs on a basis of carcass grading. In the Old Country carcass grading is compulsory.

The new system will indicate more clearly than live grading, to the farmer, the advantages of producing a better grade of hog. It will enable each farmer's lot of hogs to be identified and make it possible to trace the origin of soft and oily carcasses and to investigate causes; also to determine ownership of diseased and infected carcasses by which steps can be taken to eradicate such factors. Thus the producer and the consumer will benefit.

The new system has been carefully checked by the Livestock Branch of the Dominion Department of Agriculture, and found to be thoroughly practical. The Hog Grading Regulations were amended in January, 1934, permitting rail grading on a voluntary basis; and the grades were established by the Dominion Minister of Agriculture in an order issued May 11, 1934. Briefly these grades divide the carcass into one general classification—bacon grades suitable for export and pork grades for the domestic trade. Bacon carcasses are divided on the basis of quality into two grades A and B. Grade A has only one class, which is for carcasses suitable for No. 1 Wiltshire sides weighing 55 to 65 pounds for which a premium of \$1 per hog is paid to the farmer. B Grade is divided into three classes—1, 2 and 3, including carcasses from 125 pounds to 185 pounds hot weight or live hogs weighing approximately from 160 to 245 pounds. These three classes represent Wiltshire sides ranging in weight from about 50 pounds to 70 pounds Wiltshire sides. Pork in domestic carcasses is divided into two quality grades with three classes in each grade

## Pruning In Rose Garden Is Done Best In The Spring

Plants Then Show How They Survived the Winter.

Pruning in the rose garden in the spring should be undertaken when growth has advanced sufficiently to indicate how well the plants have wintered. Pruning requires some courage, particularly by the beginner who hesitates to cut away what appears to be healthy wood. According to the experienced practices of the Dominion Experimental Farms, all weak limbs should be removed close to the main stems and the stronger ones shortened. Canes no larger than a lead pencil might be cut safely to six inches, and the stronger canes to a greater length. Five to six inches for Hybrid Tea roses end eight to ten inches for Hybrid Perpetuals is a fairly safe rule. Strong old plants, however, may be left longer unless relatively few fine blooms rather than quantity is desired. There should be no stumps of old shoots visible above the ground when pruning is finished, and in most cases the retained growths should not be over three years old in the case of strong-growing varieties, and two years old in the case of weak sorts. The plan should be carefully examined for dark colored bark near the ground. The upper part of the canes may look quite sound, but if there is a ring of brown bark lower down, the cane should be cut away below this mark without hesitation. It is important that pruning should be done with a sharp instrument in order to avoid tearing or crushing the wood. A well-sharpened hook-bladed pruning knife is the best implement, but sharp pruning shears may be used if carefully handled.

### POULTRY FIELD DAYS

The first of the summer season poultry field days to be held at the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, for the benefit of farmers and others, will take place at the poultry Division on Tuesday and Wednesday, June 18 and 19, 1935. On June 18 the instructions will be given in English and on June 19, in French. The program will start each day, at 1.00 o'clock Standard Time and will include, killing, plucking and preparing poultry for the oven; wax plucking, sexing baby chicks, caponizing, poultry diseases, discussion on poultry management, and a visit to the poultry plant and demonstration houses.

## Canadian Export Poultry Must Be Really Genuine

This Is Demand Made by the Buyers in England.

Press and Publicity Division,  
Department of Agriculture,  
Ottawa, Ont.

Recently several certificates of origin covering shipments of Canadian poultry to Great Britain have been forwarded in an incomplete state, owing mostly to exporters neglecting to pay attention to the column headed "Name of Grower or Producer." In some cases the column has been left blank, and in other cases the word "producer" has been crossed out and "supplier" inserted.

These methods are unacceptable to the British customs authorities. A Canadian "supplier" might be able to supply poultry grown in Timbuctoo. Canadian birds are wanted, not "Canadian supplied." In the absence of any specific name of a Canadian grower of poultry, the use of the words "Various Canadian farmers" would be acceptable. It makes all the difference that they are Canadian, according to the British authorities.

according to weight. In addition to these there are classes for heavy and light carcasses outside the weight requirements for the standard grades.

Any progressive feature related to the hog trade is of advantage and benefit not only to the farmer, but to practically everyone else in Canada. The hog is in the front rank of economic importance to Canada. This one farm animal accounts for practically one-quarter of the turnover of the Slaughtering and Meat Packing industry, the third largest manufacturing industry in Canada which has an annual gross value of products of nearly \$100,000,000.

Carcass grading is linked with other progressive policies and projects of the Dominion Department of Agriculture designed to assist the farmer in the production and marketing of better hogs.

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