

Some Hints Upon Growth And Care Of Rose Bushes

Early Spring Is Best Time To Set Out Bushes.

By Press and Publicity Division,
Department of Agriculture,
Ottawa, Ontario.

The best time to plant a rose is a subject of much discussion in Canada, states Miss Isabella Preston, specialist in ornamental horticulture at the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa. Some people recommend fall planting, and in districts where the weather is mild and open until very late it is probably the best time to choose. As a general rule, very early spring is the most satisfactory time to plant roses in most districts. If it is necessary to move a rose tree or bush from one place to another in the garden, this can be done at any time in spring or autumn providing the root is taken up with a ball of earth and not allowed to dry out after planting.

In most parts of Canada spring is the best time to prune rose bushes, and immediately after blooming for climbing roses. The first thing to do with all varieties is to remove all dead and weakly growing shoots. For roses of the hardiest group little else need be done except removing some of the oldest wood and this should be done in summer after the first bloom is over. The stems must be cut out at the base and the centre of the plant opened up. By removing some of these old canes each summer, vigorous young growth is encouraged.

Pruning requires some courage, particularly by the beginner who hesitates to cut away what appears to be healthy wood. All weak limbs should be removed close to the main stems and the stronger ones shortened according to their size. Canes no thicker than a lead pencil might safely be cut to six inches, and stronger canes to a greater length. Five to six inches for Hybrid Teas and eight to ten inches for Hybrid Perpetuals is a fairly safe rule. Strong old plants, however, may be left longer unless one desires relatively few very fine blooms rather than more flowers of less quality.

There should be no stumps of old shoots visible above ground when the 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 wood of the bush should be carefully examined for dark colored bark close to the ground. The upper canes may look quite sound, but if there is a ring of brown bark lower down, the cane should be cut away below the killed portion without hesitation. It is important that pruning be done with a sharp instrument in order to avoid tearing or crushing the wood. The cut should be made in a slanting position, and it is a safeguard to the plant if a dab of fresh paint is applied to the newly-cut stub. New plants require even more severe pruning

The Tobacco Crop In Canada In 1935 Is Highest Ever

Acreeage Reported at 46,870, Production 54,500,000 Pounds.

By Press and Publicity Division,
Department of Agriculture,
Ottawa, Ontario.

The year 1935 saw the highest production of tobacco ever recorded in Canada. Total acreage increased from 40,963 in 1934 to 46,870 in 1935, while total production rose from 39 million pounds to 54,500,000 pounds. Most of this increase occurred in Ontario where there was a rise in the production of all types of tobacco, flue-cured production advancing from 22 million pounds in 1934 to 35 million pounds in 1935. Seasonal conditions were very favorable and there was practically no loss from hail or frost.

In the Province of Quebec there was a reduced acreage in all types of tobacco grown, particularly of the large varieties for pipe use, since many growers were induced to change over from these types to the production of cigar leaf on account of the higher prices which were paid for this in 1934. The net result was a higher total production of cigar leaf than in 1934 although from a somewhat reduced acreage. Production of small pipe tobaccos is decreasing noticeably. In the average according to the preliminary official estimate, the quality of Quebec tobacco was not as good as in 1934, due largely to unfavorable weather conditions.

Tobacco production in British Columbia in 1935 was practically negligible, owing to the great flood at Sumas Prairie during the preceding winter. Only 17 acres of flue-cured tobacco were produced, and no burley whatever.

WOOL TERMS

Lamb's wool is taken from young sheep when they are about the age of eight months. However, when sheep are not shorn until they are 12 or 14 months old, their wool is called hog or hogget. Wether wool refers to all fleeces removed from the sheep subsequent to the first shearing, and skin wool is the wool removed from the pelts of sheep that have died or were killed.

Permitting children to play in the streets or run from behind parked automobiles is a bad practice—stop it—streets are not playgrounds.

than is recommended for established bushes.

Climbing roses, unlike bush roses, produce flowers on the wood of the previous year's growth, and therefore should not be severely pruned.

AGRICULTURE

THIRTY POUNDS OF BUTTER PER HEAD

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 that amounted to almost one pound per head, but the 1935 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 0.36 pound compared with 1932.

Poultry Without Spurs Demanded By British Market

Some Suggestions On Killing Spur Growth.

By Press and Publicity Division,
Department of Agriculture,
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Of recent years a more determined effort than ever before has been made by Canadian marketing agencies to supply quality poultry to the British market. As success or failure in this market depends to a very large extent upon the quality sent over it is in the best interests of Canadian shippers that due regard should be paid to the preferences which exist in the minds of the purchasers of poultry in England.

Of these preferences, one which is of some importance, as indicated by criticism of Canadian poultry packs, is the presence of spurs particularly in Leghorns. The spur development which is often taken as a matter of course in Canadian markets is a source of dissatisfaction to the overseas buyer. Since this drawback is one which is very easily corrected, there is no reason why spurred poultry should be shipped.

The following procedure will prevent spur development. At any time during the period from six to ten weeks of age, when the spur is just developing, the chickens should be treated. A small slice is taken off the top of the spur with a sharp knife and a stick of caustic potash rubbed lightly over the cut surface. It is necessary to touch only the cut surface, since the caustic will burn wherever it touches, causing discomfort without in any way improving the killing of the spur. Apparently no pain is caused by the operation and the chicken pays no attention to the treated area when released. The attendant must be particularly careful that the stick of caustic is wrapped and does not come in contact with the hands or clothes. This treatment is effective in killing spur growth and the birds when mature will show only the slightest knob where the spur would ordinarily develop.

Cutworm Among Most Important Enemies of Garden

Causes Immense Amount of Damage in the Spring.

By Press and Publicity Division,
Department of Agriculture,
Ottawa, Ontario.

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 injury caused by these insects varies considerably with the species 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 and feed on the foliage, while other species attack the root system. Most cutworms 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 over 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, ½ pound; and water about 2½ gallons. In making the bait, says Alan G. Dustin of 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 is then stirred into the water and this solution added to the bran and the paris green. In mixing the bait, add only enough water to make the material the consistency of wet sawdust. It must not be made sloppy but so that it will crumble in the hands and slip through the fingers easily.

In Eastern Canada, the bait should be spread evenly and thinly over the surface of the ground a few days before seeding or transplanting. It is important that this should be done in the evening and only following a warm day, since if the night is cold little feeding will take place and the bait will be wasted. If the plants are already in the garden, a teaspoonful of the bait around the base of each plant in the evening will give good results.

In the Prairie Province 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.

FLAG WORSHIP

Two brothers, aged nine and six, have been sent to an American reformatory for refusing to salute the Stars and Stripes. Their father was a member of the sect known as "Jehovah's Witnesses," and the refusal was for religious convictions.

DRUGS For The FARM

COST LESS AT WASSONS

Copperas	5lb for 29c
Castor Oil, 16 oz	65c
Cresol, 40 oz	55c
Blue Vitriol, lb	25c
Epsom Salts	5lb for 25c
Fowler's Solution, 16 oz. bottle	50c
Flaxseed	2lb for 25c
Foenugrek, lb	40c
Glycerine, 16 oz.	55c
Glauber Salt, lb	20c

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4 Packages for \$1.00
Excellent for Stock

Nema Worm Capsules,
25c 30c, 35c to \$1.50.

WASSONS DRUG STORES

Cattle For Export Lose Value If The Ears Are Damaged

As Much As \$10.00 Per Head Lost In This Manner.

By Press and Publicity Division,
Department of Agriculture,
Ottawa, Ontario.

In accordance with regulations, all Canadian cattle destined to Great Britain are tagged in the right ear with a metal tag bearing the letter "C" and a serial number after the animals have been passed as fit by the veterinary authorities. However, it would appear that prior to this inspection, the ears of some of the cattle bear marks of disfigurement which depreciate the selling value of the animals. According to advice received by the Livestock Branch of the Dominion Department of Agriculture from the Canadian Government Animal Products Trade Commissioner in London, England, the selling price of Canadian cattle shipped as "stores" may be reduced at least \$10 per head when their right ears show damage from tears, frost bite, punch marks, and other defects.

After the required period on feed in Great Britain, Canadian cattle with right ears so disfigured may not be eligible for the subsidy paid by the British Ministry of Agriculture on cattle yielding 54 per cent. of beef carcass. As a result, the buyers discount the price by at least the \$10 mentioned. It is pointed out also, that British cattle auctioneers are showing anxiety about the effect on prices generally if there is doubt among the farmers as to the possibility of getting cattle that will not qualify for the subsidy.

A recent shipment of cattle from Canada to Great Britain contained 70 head which sold at about \$10 per head discount because of damaged ears. Probably the entire profit from the sale was lost through this preventable condition. Officials of the Livestock Branch explain that it would be better for Canadian farmers to sell such cattle on the domestic market, and observe that, as the British market is a strong factor in the maintenance of cattle prices in Canada, farmers and shippers will no doubt in future guard against this unfavorable condition, which directly affects their revenue from livestock.

EGG STOCKS

Stocks of eggs in storage in Canada on April 1, 1936, were reported to be 63,132 dozen. On April 1, 1935, the stocks were 319,572.

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