

FOR FARMERS, STOCK BREEDERS AND GARDENERS

NEWSY NOTES

BY AGRICOLA

LIFE IN THE MINE (3)

There is one last class of underground laborers that must be specially mentioned; I refer to the trappers, the youngest boys employed in the mine. As miners were sunk to deeper levels, it became more and more necessary to have a proper system of ventilation, to carry off noxious or explosive gases, to provide air sufficiently pure to sustain life, and to lower the temperature, which rises at a certain regular rate the deeper the mine goes. In some mines there was a ventilating furnace, which drew the air through the workings; others—and these were the majority—had a kind of gigantic fan or blower. In either case the moving air was set to an appointed course by doors or "traps" at certain key positions and it was the duty of the trapper to open the door at which he was stationed, when a tuff (or set of tuffs) went through, and to close it immediately afterwards. It was formerly the practice, (about the 1800's), to send boys, not younger than six years old, down the mine, as trappers. The poor little fellow went to work at 2 o'clock in the morning and remained in the pit for eighteen hours daily! He was in solitude and darkness the whole time, except when a string of tuffs went past. And his wages was five pence a day! During the greater part of the year he never saw daylight from one Sunday till the Saturday following. Fortunately for the trappers whom I knew, this abominable custom had given way before an enlightened public opinion, and the trapper was allowed down till past school age.

At the time of which I write, the miners were paid once a fortnight, consequently one week was "Pay Week" and the next was "Bait Week." On Friday was the actual day when the miner went to the office to draw his pay, and on Saturday, the day following, was a holiday which the poor fellows well deserved, though some did not work on that day. The miners were paid in a manner, become a law now, commands that the miners be paid weekly like other workers.

Most of the improvements in the miner's lot, and they are many, have been brought about by their own organizations—the Miners' Unions. At the same time the Unions made some curious and elementary mistakes. For instance, in one of the periodic depressions caused by a falling coal market, the employers would cut down the wages, and the Union would then ballot to have a strike, in the hope of keeping the wages up. The result was after perhaps six months idleness, when coal market, the employers would cut down the wages, and the Union would then ballot to have a strike, in the hope of keeping the wages up. The result was after perhaps six months idleness, when coal market, the employers would cut down the wages, and the Union would then ballot to have a strike, in the hope of keeping the wages up.

schemes, which it injures by tunnelling the banks.

The Acadian meadow mouse (*Microtus pennsylvanicus acadicus*) sometimes called the Acadian Vole, is a heavily proportioned creature with coarse fur and a short tail. This is the rasal who barks the apple and other trees in winter.

The white-footed mouse is scientifically *Peromyscus leucopus*. I trapped one of these creatures in the pantry Dec. 20, 1933. It was a stocky little animal, mouse-grey, faintly tinged with brown above; white below and feet white. Its tail was known as long, white below, and a broad purplish-brown longitudinal stripe above. The ears were rather large.

The Hudson Bay Jumping Mouse (*Scapus hudsonius hudsonius*) is less common. I have come across it only three times in 25 years. One specimen had a tail 126 millimetres long. It had long hind-legs and feet, and reminded one of a miniature kangaroo. In its extraordinary leaps—it has been known to jump ten feet—the long tail acts as a balancer. This mouse has cheek pouches, one on each side of its mouth, into which it collects food to carry to its winter store.

The domestic mouse (*Mus musculus*) was originally imported from Europe as was also the Brown Rat (*Rattus norvegicus*). The latter, as its name indicates, came from Norway; the old English Black Rat (*Rattus rattus*, extinct) never got a foothold here.

It is quite possible that other "wild" mice are present in our Province, but are not yet recognized.

REPELS RODENTS

Besides the meadow mouse mentioned above, the so-called "rabbit" is another troublesome pest, gnawing the bark from the trunks of fruit trees and ornamentals; and this is a danger that must be guarded against every winter. How to apply this protection in a cheap and easy way, has been the problem for many years.

The Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station claims that it has solved the problem, after many trials and experiments, by the use of "sulphonated oil." This is a mixture which is easily prepared.

A quantity of sulphurated oil is heated "till it is smoking hot" (470 deg. Fahrenheit); set the hot oil outdoors as a safety measure, and add to it one part of flowers of sulphur, to nine parts of oil, by weight. Sift the sulphur into the hot oil, and stir it. The mixing will generate considerable heat and the mixture will become hotter until all the sulphur has passed into solution.

When it cools the sulphonated oil may be applied to the trees with a brush, or it may be thinned and sprayed on.

The Experimental Station built pens round the orchard trees into which rabbits were introduced. The trees were painted with other repellants besides the sulphonated oil, but it was found that the latter was the most efficient; the rabbits left the sulphonated trees till last, and only attacked them when absolutely starving.

In preparing the sulphonate, it is well to remember that oil should never be boiled in household premises; many disasters have occurred by its boiling over and taking fire.

SOME GRAMMATICAL POINTS

In the report of a trial in the U.S.A. one of the chiefs referring to his taking a constable from off the case, said, "I told him to lay off it." The expression "off of" is, I regret to see, coming into use, despite its inelegant sound and faulty grammar. Off is a preposition as well as an adverb, and it would have been sufficient to say, "I told him to lay off the case." And the word "lay" should have been "lie." This is another very common error which may have its origin in the idea that the use of "lay" is unparliamentary. A fairly safe rule is that "lay" requires a grammatical object after it, while "lie" does not. It is astonishing to find that people who ought to know, nearly always slip up on this rule. There is another idiom, that ought to be suppressed. The expression "by and large." We know what the originator had in mind, but this way of putting it cannot be extended (as if it were an ellipsis) nor passed off as grammatical. The necessity for this phrase which will supersede this linguistic curiosity.

Growing Markets in China For Canadian Products

There is a growing market for Canadian products in North China. A few years ago flour was the chief export from Canada while today newspaper takes the lead followed by lumber, wheat flour, metals and ores, dyes and pigments, salt, herring, milk products, animal products, wines and spirits, textiles, etc., according to the Industrial Department of the Canadian National Railways. North China exports to Canada in order of value, wheat, carpets, egg albumen and intestines. It is anticipated that increased shipments of Canadian lumber and newsprint and a variety of other products will restore the favorable balance of trade in favor of Canada.

John—Do you think it is possible to love two women at the same time?

Head—Not if they know about it.

Information of Interest to The Livestock Producer

(Industrial and Development Council of Canadian Meat Packers)

Periodically producers of hogs complain of the variation in the price of hogs over a comparatively short period. These complaints are based on the fact that hog prices may vary as much as \$1.00 per hundred pounds over a period of a few weeks, without any noticeable change in the retail cost of hog products.

An example of such an occurrence may be found in September of this year. On September 6th the top price for bacon hogs at Toronto was \$8.00 per hundred pounds, on September 27th the top price of bacon hogs had dropped to \$6.00 per hundred pounds.

Why, asks the farmer, should I lose \$1.00 per hundred pounds on hogs I ship in the last week of September?

The answer is to be found in a study of the British bacon market, our greatest export outlet. During the week ending September 14th bacon prices in Great Britain dropped 2 shillings per hundredweight; during the week ending September 21st they dropped 9 shillings. The drop in two weeks was therefore 11 shillings, equal to \$2.45 per 112 pounds of bacon, which constitutes a lower value for hogs of more than \$1.25 per hundred pounds live weight at Toronto.

Even since there was a British market for bacon, prices have dropped at about this time of year. It varies a little in occurrence from year to year, but generally begins in early October. It is reasonable to expect that something which occurs from year to year for a long time has some cause behind it. Why, then, does this happen?

The reason is simple. Farmers in all the main bacon exporting countries begin to put their hogs on the market in increasing quantities at this time of year. The supply of bacon increases to the point where not enough consumers will buy at the price which has obtained to absorb the increased supply.

The question then arises: Why do farmers market such a large percentage of their hogs at this time of year?

The answer is equally simple. It costs less to produce hogs sold at this time of year than those marketed at other seasons. Hogs sold on September 27th would be not less than six months old. They would be born about the middle of March. From that time forward weather conditions become more and more favorable to young pigs.

If these hogs had been sold on September 6th they would have brought the producer 100 pounds but they would have to have been born in the middle of February. This is a very cold period and the risk of loss and the trouble of nursing them through this period would have meant time and money cost.

From time to time there is a lot of discussion about the variation in the price of hogs. But hog prices must and should vary; particularly there should be seasonal variations. If hog prices were to remain level throughout the year the hogs would all be marketed in the fall of the year because it costs less to grow hogs for delivery at that time. So in order to level hog prices as much as possible, the farmer should market his hogs more trouble and skill to have hogs to market. Careful and ambitious farmers are thus rewarded for their extra effort.

Start hilly of the valley for winter bloom now.

Sow spinach this fall and give it a mulch.

Get a cutting garden started this fall. Dig a trench, fill it with two inches of shredded cow manure six inches down, cover with soil and sow the seed. You will have record-breaking annuals next year with this treatment.

Try sowing salpiglossis seed this fall if you have had difficulty with it.

Plant groups of snowdrops where they may be seen from a south window. Against a warm wall they often bloom as early as February when a third crop is along.

Sow hardy annuals for early bloom next spring. Sow thinly and save the work of thinning next spring.

It is better to buy new seed than to try to save seeds of annuals as the commercially grown seed is more carefully selected and will come truer to type. There is too much chance for cross fertilization by bees in the home garden to keep strains true.



Start hilly of the valley for winter bloom now.

Sow spinach this fall and give it a mulch.

Get a cutting garden started this fall. Dig a trench, fill it with two inches of shredded cow manure six inches down, cover with soil and sow the seed. You will have record-breaking annuals next year with this treatment.

Try sowing salpiglossis seed this fall if you have had difficulty with it.

Plant groups of snowdrops where they may be seen from a south window. Against a warm wall they often bloom as early as February when a third crop is along.

Sow hardy annuals for early bloom next spring. Sow thinly and save the work of thinning next spring.

It is better to buy new seed than to try to save seeds of annuals as the commercially grown seed is more carefully selected and will come truer to type. There is too much chance for cross fertilization by bees in the home garden to keep strains true.

BULBS NEED FEEDING

An impression is often held that bulbs which are newly planted in the fall do not require plant food. It is true that mature bulbs have stored up food in themselves which largely supplies the energy for early spring growth, and which may be sufficient to produce a flower. But this is only part of the story.

At the time the flower is being produced a large number of roots are being formed. These roots seek in the soil for plant food and water which they supply to the growing plant. If there is a deficiency of plant food in the soil, the growth of the plant is retarded. The production of a vigorous, perfect flower of normal size and color requires this additional nourishment taken from the soil, without which the flower will certainly suffer, and may fall entirely.

Fully as important as flower production is the development of well matured bulbs for the following year's flowering. Bulb plants that are neglected soon become worthless.

Since bulbs start to grow so early in the spring it is difficult to work plant into the soil so as to get it down to the bulbs before growth starts. It is therefore advisable to mix a complete plant food thoroughly in the bottom of the trench at the rate of two pounds per fifty feet of row before planting the bulbs.

Also get a light feeding in the early spring. Sprinkle the plant food around the plant shortly after it comes through the ground.

Doe With Antlers

A hen may crow and roosters lay eggs but can a doe grow antlers? Proof of this is in the hands of Dr. Armand Brassard, director of the Zoological Gardens at Charlottetown, near Quebec, in the form of a trophy secured by J. Chalfour and T. E. Giroux of Beaufort, Que., while hunting in Rimouski County, about seven miles south of the Castor River. On going to examine a two-year-old "buck" deer which they had brought down, the hunters, according to reports reaching C. K. Howard, head of the Fish and Game Department of the Canadian National Railways, were amazed to find that the "buck" was a doe with a good growth of antlers, these being still in the velvet stage. The proof was forwarded to Dr. Brassard by the hunters on their return from the chase. Antlered female deer have been found before, but the antlers being always spiky and in their velvet covering while there have also been instances of male deer without antlers.

Send A Lamb As Christmas Gift

If you want to be original this year in the way of Christmas presents, send your friends a dressed lamb. This is the latest craze in Australia to encourage the sending of Australian lambs as Christmas gifts to friends in the United Kingdom, according to a skipper of one of the vessels of the Canadian National Steamships in the Canadian-New Zealand-Australia service recently arrived in Montreal. Que. This practice has been developed in New South Wales and during the past two years has met with encouraging response. It is estimated that some 5,000 carcasses will be sent from Sydney this season.

BROOKVILLE
Ground Limestone
has given excellent results where ever used
Write for prices delivered your nearest Railway Siding.
Brookville Manufacturing Co. Ltd.
OPERATING GOVERNMENT LIME PLANT
Brookville, St. John Co., N. B.
(H. G. S. ADAMS, Manager)

Japanese Buffalo Meets His Fate By Canning

Pretty near everything in the way of staples has been canned and an addition the list is being buffed. The buffalo, however, is not the animal with which Canadians are familiar but is a Japanese product and is used as a beast of burden, not hensembling in any way the Canadian species, according to the Industrial Department of the Canadian National Railways. From small beginnings sixty years ago at Nagasaki, where a French missionary taught some of the local residents a method of canning sardines in olive oil, Japan has made rapid strides in the canning industry. She has the second largest sardine cannery in the world, the largest being in New Brunswick, Canada. Other products of the canning industry in Japan are salmon, tuna fish (principally marketed in the United States), tangerines, pineapples, sprouting almonds, peaches, bonito, and mackerel. Canned goods are also put up, this crab growing to a very large size, sometimes weighing as much as twenty pounds, but the ordinary size crab used for canning purposes weighs about an average of eight pounds and runs in length from three to four and a half feet from tip to tip. The smaller sizes are not allowed to be taken and female crabs are protected. It is the third largest Japanese canning industry in output. Canned beef, pork and chicken are also put up, not, however, on the same scale as the other products mentioned. Great Britain was the largest buyer of tinned goods in 1934 with the United States and France coming second and third respectively. Great Britain was the chief destination for canned salmon and the greatest quantity of canned crab went to the United States.

Experimental Farm Notes

CLOVER AND GRASS SEEDS.

The estimates of the commercial production of clover and grass seeds in Canada recently received, indicate that there will be a scarcity of these small seeds for the spring seeding of 1935. The clover seed crop for 1934 was just about one-half of last year and two million pounds below the average for the last five years. Most of the Canadian seed on the market, however, should be of good quality, as it is being grown largely in the Provinces of Quebec and Eastern Ontario, with some seed from British Columbia.

The production of Alisike clover seed in 1934 is less than one-quarter of that produced in 1933, and is about six million pounds below the average of the last five years. A small quantity of Alisike mixed with timothy will be available from Northern Ontario. It would appear that there will be a serious shortage for domestic needs spring.

The total production of Alfalfa seed in Canada has been less than it was in 1933 and while there was some quantity over from the previous year, yet it is doubtful if the 1934 crop will be sufficient for domestic requirements. The only clover that equalled the previous five-year average was sweet clover and there was about four million pounds of this produced during the summer.

The yield of timothy in Canada in 1934 exceeded the previous year and the annual average for a number of years. On the other hand there will be just about one-half of the normal annual consumption. In the past very large quantities of timothy seed has been imported from the United States to meet domestic needs in Canada. In 1934 there was a crop failure of timothy in the United States, so that it now appears that there will be a shortage of timothy seed to meet domestic requirements in Canada in the spring of 1935. The present high prices have encouraged the saving of a larger acreage of timothy for seed than usual, but the high prices of hay this year and the present shortage of timothy seed has resulted in an abnormally strong demand and high price.

The 1934 production of Brown Top Bent Grass seed is estimated slightly higher than the previous year, but the quantity of Creeping Bent from New Brunswick shows a slight decrease from previous years. The data in the article was secured from the Marketing Division Seed Branch, Ottawa, and we would strongly recommend that everyone having good Island seed of clover and timothy will clean it up carefully, and those who do not purchase early so as to be sure they have enough for seeding out in 1935.

FATTENING POULTRY

In selecting birds for fattening, pick birds that were hatched early, that are strong and healthy, with bright eyes, full deep breasts straight keel, bones, and well muscled legs. This "rawny" or nervous birds seldom make economical gains. Barred Rock Wyandottes, and Rhode Island Reds make good feeders. Leghorns are usually too nervous to make satisfactory gains. Use birds reasonably well matured as young birds to grow rather than put on fat.

By limiting the quarters it is possible to fatten birds in a short time and care to taken to keep the birds comfortably warm, clean and quiet. Treat all birds for vermin before placing in fattening quarters.

From an economical standpoint it is usually desirable to use home-grown grains. All grains used must be ground very fine and in the case of oats it is better to sift out the coarser hulls. A mixture of equal parts (by weight) of oats, wheat and barley, or two parts of oats, one of wheat and one of barley may be considered satisfactory for the purpose and a ration containing buckwheat will prove excellent. The finely ground should be mixed with milk or buttermilk and soaked for twelve hours prior to feeding. The mash or better should be thin enough to pour slowly from the dish. If milk or buttermilk is not available, scalding water may be used, but in such an event add from five to ten pounds of fine meat scraps to each 100 pounds of dry meal feed.

Give only one light feed the first day. On the second day feed twice giving as much as the birds will clean up in ten minutes. From then on feed twice per day, as much as the birds will eat in fifteen minutes. Any food remaining should be thrown away. Give the birds water, and gravel or grit.

Watch birds carefully. If any fail to feed properly remove them and market at once. With correct care and feed birds may be carried in pens from two to three weeks. In crates the feed period is rarely extended over two weeks.

The second entrant at this meet was a four year old red with five entries, namely: Nelly Bly, a bay mare, by All Right, and driven by George Muttart; Cleona, a bay mare by Hernando, owned by G. M. Reid and driven by Fred Folsom; Cleona, a bay daughter of All Right, entered, owned and driven by Capt. D. MacKinnon; Back Chief from the Fitzsimmons stables and Donna West owned by James E. Birch, Alberton, were drawn.

A great many acres were made before the horses got away in the first heat, Cleona and Nelly Blye both making mistakes but these two seemed to have the most speed of the three. It took four heats to decide the winner, Cleona winning the first heat in 2:53 1-2 and Nelly Blye making the grade in the second and third heats in 2:54 1-4, 2:51, 2:52 1-2. Maud Alaska finishing third in each heat.

The only other event on the card was a three year old class which had six entries and five starters as follows: Parkside from the Brennan stables, under the guidance of James Houston; Maud Alaska by All Right owned by James A. Sharpe and driven by Folsom, Lulu Chief by Island Chief from the Sunny-side Farm and driven by Ambrose Fitzsimmons; Peerless by Principal owned by James Macleod and driven by All Right owned by Newton Dawson and driven by Frank Warren; Dot by Administrator, owned by Alder Black, being the only entry drawn.

It took only one heat to decide this race as Parkside showed his superiority over his competitors by shutting out the whole field in the then remarkable time of 2:42 1-2.

Canada Increases Egg Exports To United Kingdom

In the United Kingdom a great many of the eggs sold are purchased one or two at a time. Eggs are imported from a number of countries, Denmark supplying the greatest quantity in 1933, followed by the Irish Free State, Australia, Poland, China, the Netherlands, other countries supplying eggs are Finland, South Africa, Egypt, Uruguay and far off Egypt. Imports of eggs into the United Kingdom have fallen off enormously, by some 8,000, 000 between 1928 and 1933, while domestic production has increased. Imports from Canada in 1933 increased over three times the quantity as compared with the previous year, according to the Agricultural Department of the Canadian National Railways.

How Many Pigs To a Litter?

The profitable production of pigs depends to a great extent on the care of the farmer selected.

The three chief bacon breeds raised in Canada are the Yorkshire, Berkshire and Tamworth and each of these breeds has its following of enthusiasts.

When a producer is deciding which of these breeds to use for his foundation stock there are many points to be taken into consideration; and not the least of these points is the number of pigs that a sow will farrow and rear.

With this in mind the results of a four year experiment undertaken by the National Pig Breeders' Association of Great Britain will be discussed.

For the purpose of this experiment members of the Association were requested to furnish statistics as to the number of pigs farrowed by each sow and the number of pigs reared.

The following figures give the result of their experience.

Average No. of pig's farrowed per litter		Average No. of pig's reared per litter	
Yorkshire	10.24	7.73	
Berkshire	8.90	6.31	
Tamworth	9.05	7.08	
Yorkshire	10.57	7.98	
Berkshire	7.52	6.70	
Tamworth	7.55	6.70	
Yorkshire	10.32	7.86	
Berkshire	8.46	6.87	
Tamworth	8.19	6.19	
Yorkshire	10.78	8.12	
Berkshire	8.11	6.32	
Tamworth	7.63	5.80	
Yorkshire	10.19	8.05	
Berkshire	7.87	6.23	
Tamworth	7.52	6.20	

The great value of these figures is the fact that they represent the experience of actual producers and cover thousands of litters.

They conclusively show that the Yorkshire sow produces the largest number of pigs per litter with the Berkshire and Tamworth in second place with about the same average number farrowed and reared per litter over the four year period.

Horse Memoirs

(G. E. MacKenzie)

clipping two and one-half seconds off the mark made by Lady Chief the previous year at Charlottetown. Just to show the uncertainty of horse racing Leader, who was sent out in the first heat of the three minute class at Summerside on July 15, has met and defeated a field of practically the same horses, namely Gay Boy, Lady Belle and Stanley King, at Tryon on June 24th, just one week previous to the Summerside meet.

Messenger Boy, 2:37, bred by the late A. N. Lavery, Charlottetown, and afterwards sold to parties of the mainland broke a blood vessel at Vanceboro, Maine, in June, 1931, and dropped dead. This horse was a son of Imported Messenger and from a mare known as Nellie Large, a daughter of Vulcan. This mare was a very handsome animal and was sold by Mr. Lavery to parties in Boston, Mass. As I remember from a horse show at Vanceboro, Maine, in 1931, Messenger Boy was a black horse with good style and having a very heavy neck that would lead one to believe he had some French Canadian blood in his veins. He was campaigned on the Maritime circuit in 1932 when the met many other good horses, including Island Chief, 2:34.

Another noted horse to die that year was Yankee Girl, the dam of the then noted Blackbird, she was owned by John Cameron of Charlottetown. Royally and if I mistake not was a daughter of "Prince Harry" who was a son of Imported Saladan.

Meat Prices Far Below 1928 Level

Whenever the prices of live stock becomes depressed, either in Canada or the United States, the general public and farmers blame the situation on the packers "forcing down the price of livestock."

The prevalent low prices of the past year in U. S. has resulted in an outcry against the packers; by those not in possession of the facts.

It is an accepted fact that the price the packer can afford to pay for livestock is dependent on the price he receives for the finished product.

In view of this it is interesting to note the comparison between the price the United States consumer paid for the finished product in 1934 and 1928. These figures are taken from the "Butcher's and Packers' Gazette" and show a similar series for Canada would show an equally great difference between 1934 and 1928 prices, although, owing to the cheaper cost of meat in Canada, the figures would be lower than those quoted below.

In 1934 meat prices to the consumer, despite drought conditions which have shoved all food commodities upwards, are still from 40 to 50 percent lower than in 1928.

Figures taken from average prices charged by the average type of meat markets in 1928 in comparison with prevailing today show that in 1928 the public was paying "at most 50 per cent more for their meat purchases."

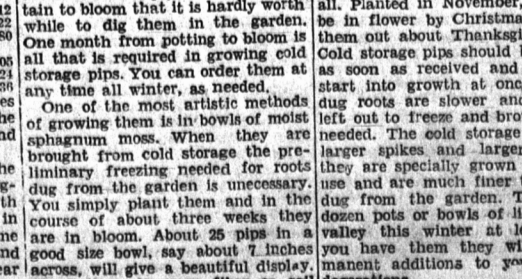
Here is a comparison of retail meat prices in the U. S. A. (Sept. 1928 - Sept. 1934)

Product	1934	1928
Porterhouse	16.934	15.128
Steak	Per lb	Per lb
Round Steak	46c	56c
Rib Roast	37c	46c
Cod Beef	12c	21c
Stew meat	24c	30c
Kidneys	15c	24c
Beef Liver	17c	26c
Smoked tongue	23c	55c
Ham or Pork	25c	47c
Pork Chops	28c	47c
Frankfurters	25c	45c
Leg of lamb	25c	44c
Lamb chops	38c	45c
Leg of veal	28c	50c
Veal chops	28c	50c

Butchers and Packers' Gazette, (U. S. A.)

Winter Lilies of the Valley

Lilies of the valley are one of the easiest grown and most beautiful of the house or all plants well adapted for indoor use. The lily of the valley is practically an all-season plant, although its natural season is early spring. This is due to the development of cold storage in which the lily of the valley roots or corms, are held dormant until needed. Lily of the valley roots potted from the garden, allowed to freeze, and then brought into the house, thawed and placed in a window will proceed to send out their spikes of snowy, fragrant bells in short order. The only requisite to be sure of blooms is that a blooming size pip is planted, the bud being already formed and dormant on the pip. While roots can be dug from the garden for this purpose, it is much easier and more certain to buy the prepared commercial pipe, which are sold so cheaply and are so certain to bloom that it is hardly worth while to purchase them in the garden. One month from potting to bloom is all that is required in growing cold storage pipes. You can order them at any time all winter, as needed, and have them in a window, ready to proceed to send out their spikes of snowy, fragrant bells in short order. The only requisite to be sure of blooms is that a blooming size pip is planted, the bud being already formed and dormant on the pip. While roots can be dug from the garden for this purpose, it is much easier and more certain to buy the prepared commercial pipe, which are sold so cheaply and are so certain to bloom that it is hardly worth while to purchase them in the garden. One month from potting to bloom is all that is required in growing cold storage pipes. You can order them at any time all winter, as needed, and have them in a window, ready to proceed to send out their spikes of snowy, fragrant bells in short order.



all. Planted in November, they will be in flower by Christmas, putting them out about Thanksgiving time. Cold storage pipes should be planted as soon as received and they will start into growth the next day. The roots are slower and must be left out to freeze and brought in as needed. The cold storage pipes give larger spikes and larger bells, as they are specially grown for indoor use and are much finer than those dug from the garden. Try half a dozen pots or bowls of lilies of the valley this winter at least. Once you have them they will be permanent additions to your winter decorations.