

SPARKS FROM THE ANVIL

(Special for St. Peter's Bote.)

Thus at the flaming forge of life
Our fortune must be wrought;
Thus on its sounding anvil shaped
Each burning deed and thought!

LONGFELLOW.

—Age and life are very relative terms. Many men are old at thirty and youth smiles from the eyes of others who have passed the seventieth milestone. The real distinction is between the open and the closed mind. The average man and woman early becomes indifferent, falls into ruts and does not take the trouble to get out of them. He is convinced that it is of no use to spend time on anything that is not of immediate use and has nothing to do with the personal money problem.

—The great inventors have been all their lives wide awake to every small happening in inanimate Nature. They who gave us the steam engine and the electrical dynamo, communication by wire and wireless and all that long list of appliances that are today a household word solved their great problems and perfected their machines because they were ever alert for something new in their chosen fields. The journeyman mechanic toils at his place mechanically; the inventor is ceaselessly expectant. He may have done a bit of work a thousand times, yet he is on the watch for the next time when a slight deviation will unlock to him a secret.

—"The greatest waste in the world," says an educator, "is the waste of influence." Every person, willingly or not, sends out his influence into the world.

—Usually we cannot control the quantity of our influence, but we certainly can determine the quality. Each of us possesses a marvellous capacity for influencing those about us.

—If we make that influence bad, we waste this wonderful power; if we make it good, we aid appreciably in the fine process of making the world a better place to live in.

—Moral courage is nothing in the world but just the capacity for doing what we ought to do. Give that to every man, and only think what a stir of eager and vivacious interest this dull world in which we are living would wake and start.

—Idleness, luxury and a love of frivolous amusements cause many early and unhappy marriages.

—The things of God are not revealed to the brute or to the brutish man. The heart can only know that with which it has some affinity. "Things human," says Pascal, "must be known to be loved, things divine must be loved to be known."

—A good name is rather to be chosen than great riches, and loving favor rather than silver and gold.

—If it should ever happen, says Fenelon, that we stumble, if it should ever happen that we fall, let us think only about picking ourselves up and pursuing our way. All our faults may be useful to us, providing that in taking from us our abominable self-confidence, they do not take away our humble and salutary confidence in God.

—Solomon of old said that wisdom is better than rubies; and that all things that may be desired are not to be compared to it.

—Righteousness exalteth a nation, but sin is a reproach to any people.

To avoid numberless evils, it is very important that the pastors of souls do not cease to remind the faithful that they should abstain from contracting marriage unions with persons who are strangers to the Catholic Faith, that they should understand well and keep before their minds that such marriages have always been reproved by the Church.

—LEO XIII.

For Farm and Garden

Hardy Roses.

By A.P. Stevenson, at the Annual Convention of the Manitoba Horticultural and Forestry Association.

Rose culture is one of the most fascinating occupations in the line of horticulture. But when you come, to talking or write about it you scarcely know where to begin or what to say.

There are few lovers of flowers in this country but who desire to grow roses, but it is to be regretted that few get beyond the stage, or if they plant a few bushes, it often ends in failure. The rose gets the name of being a difficult flower to grow, and without doubt this is correct as compared with shrubs and herbaceous plants. There are, however, some roses that are very easy to grow. I have taken special interest in the growing of roses for many years, and have grown many different varieties with good, bad or indifferent success.

Roses usually cultivated at the present time may be divided into two groups as to hardiness. The hardest group is composed of Rosa Rugosa and hybrids, Austrian Briers, Provence or Cabbage roses and Moss rose.

Roses of the second degree of hardiness include Hybrid Perpetuals or Hybrid Remontant, and climbing roses, and it may be further noted that the hardiness of the individual varieties varies very much within the groups, some roses of the first group being the better of some protection, except in very favored localities.

For best results, the rose requires plenty of sunshine, and if at all possible a site should be selected where the plants will have the sun for the greater part of the day. If this cannot be obtained, then the next best is where the plants will get the morning sun.

A very unfavorable site for the bed is one where the heat of the sun at mid-day or afternoon will be reflected from the walls of the building, for in this strong heat the plants and flowers will not do well. All things considered, a south-eastern exposure is the best. And, as roses love moisture and rich plant food, they should not be too near forest trees. But on the prairie it is important that the bed should have shelter from the wind, and be set where it will hold a good covering of snow in the winter.

A rich clay loam will give best results with roses provided it is neither too wet nor too dry.

Strong two-year No. 1 plants are the best; one-year plants are not as suitable, although cheaper. Some varieties of roses do best on their own roots, while others that are not as vigorous do better on budded stocks. In the East it is advised to plant roses in the fall; however, we have found spring planting to give best results in this country. If received in the fall "heel in" the plants. The bushes should be planted deep, and when planting the soil should be tramped firmly about the bush. Roses, as a rule have few roots, and none of these should be pruned off when planting; neither should they be exposed to the sun and wind when planting any longer than is absolutely necessary. Before handling, we advise that the roots be puddled in a mixture of clay and water, about the consistency of cream. If the plants are dry when received, they should be buried for two days in damp soil. By doing this the stems will take water from the soil and the plants will be saved.

If it is necessary to water the plants, do it thoroughly and not often. It is also advisable to spray the foliage with water occasionally, as this is a very effective remedy for insects. This spraying should be done in the evening or the early morning. Soil should be kept rich with an annual supply of well rotted barnyard manure, applied on the surface and dug in.

The following list of roses have been successfully grown on our own grounds for many years, and for hardiness are divided into three groups:

1.) **Roses that are perfectly hardy.**
To this list belongs the *Rosa Rugosa* semi-double red rose. The first specimen of this variety was planted on our grounds twenty-seven years ago, is growing on the same spot yet, strong and vigorous in bloom annually. The bush is 6 ft. high, and is trimmed occasionally. The only fertilizer is a few pails of liquid manure applied yearly.

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Hansa—A *Rosa Rugosa* Hybrid. This is a fully double dark red rose; grows in clusters; very fragrant. Without doubt this is the hardest of all fully double roses grown.

Blanc Double de Combert.—Another *Rosa Rugosa* hybrid. Flowers are pure white, fully semi-double, in clusters, delightfully fragrant and produced very freely. A distinct, beautiful and hardy rose.

Cabbage Rose (or *Banshee*)—A light pink double rose, has been many years in cultivation; produces more rose buds than it can bring to maturity; our hardest pink rose.

Scotch Yellow—A strong growing, semi-double yellow rose. Our best of this class; has been in cultivation with us for twenty-six years.

This completes the list of varieties that are grown with us without any winter protection whatever, and are certainly the limit in hardiness of the cultivated roses.

The Second Group
require some light winter covering such as bending down the bush and covering partially with earth.

To this class belong such *Rugosa* hybrids as *Madam Georges Brunt*. The flowers are paper white, semi-double, large and fragrant, produced at intervals all summer.

New Century—A hybrid, fully double, pink rose, shading to silver.

Sir Thos. Lipton—A pure white, fully double and finely cut rose.

C. F. Meyer—Another hybrid, with flowers of a clear silvery rose color. Is beautiful in the bud stage.

OF MISCELLANEOUS VARIETIES the best are *Persian Yellow*, budded on strong growing stocks; *Madam Plantier*, a well known, beautiful, little, fully double, white rose; a very profuse bloomer.

Salet Moss and *Crested Moss* are the hardest and best of their class we have found for our conditions.

The Third Group
the *HYBRID PERPETUALS*, require good winter protection. This can be given in various ways. The method we use is as follows: In the late fall we bend the bush down to the ground and cover fully with soil to a depth of six inches, then throw some brush on top to help in holding the snow. We have tried many ways, but this is as good as any. Uncover gradually in spring.

We can mention only a few of the many good Hybrid Perpetuals that have bloomed with us, and these are as follows: *General Jacqueminot*, crimson; *Paul Neyron*, deep rose; *Ulrich Brunner*, cherry red; *Mrs. John Lang*, soft pink; *Margaret Dickson*, white; *M.P. Wilder*, cherry. The above list includes the best and the hardest of the hybrid perpetuals. We have made no mention of climbing roses, all having so far proved failures with us.

A Farmers' Account Book
which contains blanks for a simple but comprehensive system of farm accounts, will be sent on request to any farmer who states the number of acres of land he works through the *Commission of Conservation*, Ottawa.

How To Control Locusts or Grasshoppers

It has been reported to the Department of Agriculture that grasshoppers have made their appearance in several parts of the province and are destroying large areas of the growing crop. Steps have been taken by the Department of Agriculture in co-operation with the Entomological Branch of the Dominion Department of Agriculture to destroy this pest. It is well, however, for all farmers to have a knowledge of this insect so that action may be taken before its activities have made destruction impossible and, therefore, the following information relating to the grasshopper should be carefully noted by all farmers.

The locusts, or grasshoppers as they are more generally spoken of, lay their eggs in late summer, the young locusts hatching about May of the following year. In their early life the chief habit of the locust is eating and growing until they become full grown, usually in the latter half of June or early in July when their attention is more directed towards mating and egg-laying.

METHODS OF CONTROL: Old pasture land or stubble land are known to attract locusts for the purpose of egg-laying and should, therefore, be ploughed to a depth of at least six inches after the eggs are deposited, either late in the fall or in the spring before May of the following year in order that as many eggs as possible will be buried deeply thus preventing the young from escaping to the surface. If the ploughing is done in the spring it is wise to follow this immediately by harrowing.

METHODS OF DESTRUCTION: In the Province of Manitoba a mixture known as the Criddle Mixture has been found to be of great value in controlling outbreaks of injurious locusts and in fact is the only practical measure which has been adopted in recent years in that province. Owing to the high cost of bran in Saskatchewan the cheapness of the Criddle Mixture is an important factor. It is made by 1 pound of Paris Green, or white arsenic, and 1 pound of salt to 15 gallons "by measure" of fresh horse droppings. Sufficient water should be added to the droppings to make a moist, but not sloppy, mash and the Paris Green and salt then be added and thoroughly mixed by means of a fork or a rake. The mixture may be scattered, lightly from a low barrel, box or tub, by means of a trowel or shingle in the infested fields chiefly where the insects are feeding.

The poisoned bait should be used in the infested areas early in the morning about the time the insects are beginning to move about after their night's rest. In treating large areas it is of the utmost importance that farmers in the infested district co-operate and apply the mixture at the same time.

MUNICIPAL ACTION DESIRABLE: In some municipalities where grasshoppers are destroying crops Municipal officials are directing the farmers in the destruction of these pests and have purchased poison to be sold to farmers who require it.

STATISTICS BRANCH
Dept. of Agriculture, Saskatchewan.

Britishers Criticize Peace Terms.

A Canadian Press Despatch, dated London May 25th, reads as follows: "An appeal signed by a number of eminent professors and others, including the Bishop of Oxford, Arthur Henderson, leader of the Labor party in the House of Commons, and H.G. Wells, J. Masfield, Lady Gilbert, George G. A. Murray and Jerome K. Jerome, au-

thors, has been published here, urging the reconsideration of the terms of peace on the ground that they belie the spirit of the "fourteen points" of Pres. Wilson. The appeal declares that the peace terms constitute a breach of faith with a beaten enemy and reduce Germany to the position of a subject nation. It concludes with a statement that on such a basis "it is impossible to establish any true League of Nations."

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