Seasonable Pointers For Farmers

Insects Cause Canada Loss of \$200,000,000

This Is the Annual Bill of Destruction To Field and Garden -Furnishes Plea For Preservation of Insectivorous Birds.

would need to be no question of taxa-tion. This idea is largely substantiated by the fact set forth by the entomologist of the Dominion department of agricul-ture that a conservative estimate of the annual loss in Canada to field, orchard and garden crops due to destructive in-sects is upwards of \$200,000,000. As our authority says: "To this huge loss worms in confinement ater los cut-worms in one day. Another authority states that a brood of prairie horned-larks consumed 400 cutworms in one day. This same authority, namely: Mr. Norman Criddle, Dominion entomologist ir. Manitoba, declares that six crows are capable of consuming three bushels of grasshoppers in one season. It is recorded that in certain places

As our authority says: "To this huge devastation must be added the enormous annual destruction caused by forest insects, stored product insects, etc." Upon

It may appear startling, but it is a grouse, gulls, and many other kinds. In the State of Iowa it has been esting our crops could be suppressed, and all the plant and tree diseases eradiately and the plant an all the plant and tree diseases eradicated, and the increased revenue derived by the country thereby could be turned into the Dominion treasury, there bird kept in confinement ate 165 cut-

of grasshoppers in one season. It is recorded that in certain places in Manitoba areas of growing grain have

been saved from destruction by the pes-tilent grasshopper owing to the presence this statement the entomologists founds a well-sustained argument in favor of the protection of insectivorous birds, statement the encomologists founds stell-sustained argument in favor of facts it is gratifying to be informed by protection of insectivorous birds, as the prairie horned-lark, the Gibson, to wit, that the importance of such as the prairie horned-lark, the Gibson, to wit, that the importance of robin, the somewhat despised crow, the protecting our useful birds is becoming red-breasted nuthatch, the western Tanarager, the myrtle warbler, the chickadee, farmers and fruit-growers.

later should be disinfected with corro-

sive sublimate, 1 part to 1,000 parts of water, or 1 tablet to one pint of water.

The next step in control is to watch

for the first signs of the wilting of the young fruits and leaves on twigs and fruit spurs after the blossoms have

fallen. Prompt attention here is very essential, for upon the rapid destruction either by breaking off or cutting

out of these infested twigs before the

Absence of Rain Retarded the

Growth, But Hastened Ma-

turity All Over Canada.

Prairie Provinces.

Edmonton and Calgary Districts-

Damage cause by the heat and dry spell

crops on summer fallow now promise

Lethbridge District-Crops revived by

though from some localities northeast

doing well. Conditions favorable.

Quebec and Ontario.

Roots, average crop. Small fruit fair, but need rain. Apples developing satis-factorily. Tobacco-Weather is ideal for this crop, and it is taking hold well.

Growth of all crops in Nova Scotia

British Columbia.

Maritime Provinces.

tional and slight.

Prospects again promising,

Fire Blight Worries Ontario Fruit Growers are absolutely bare of wool possibly tends to exaggerate this. They are comparatively broad in the back and carry out a full, level rump. There is an en-

This Destructive Disease Is Caused by a Tiny Organism-Rigid Control Is Nec essary To Save the Trees Affected.

causing some worry to fruit growers. This destructive disease is also known as blight, fire blight, twig blight, blossom blight, and, when it infests the trunk, as body blight. It attacks not only pears, but also apples, crabapples, crabapples, mountain ash, hawthorn and juneberry. The last three are rarely much affected, but pears, apples, crabs and quince suffer severely in seasons favorable for the development of the organism. So destructive is the blight to brown or reddish streaks in it is ganism. So destructive is the blight to pears that many good orchards have been almost totally destroyed by it; in The orchard should again be inspected been almost totally destroyed by it; in fact, so great has been the loss that in carefully about the first week in April many districts fruit-growers have given or allttle earlier to see that no dis-up pear growing in the belief that they cannot successfully cope with the dis-

In pears and apples there is a considamount of difference in the sus-lity to attack of the different (It should be remembered that corrosive les. It is generally agreed that sublimate if taken internally is a deadly Clapp's Favorite is the most susceptible and that Bartlett and Flemish Beauty are also very subject to attack, whereas Kieffer is least susceptible and Seckel is usually not severely injured. Of apples, Tolman, Gravenstein, Rhode Island, Greening, Alexander and King are among the most susceptible, while
Spy, Duchess and Ben Davis are among
those least attacked.
Symptoms of Disease.
The disease manifests itself in many

forms: (1) In June, we often find numer- or two at this time of the year will have cus witted and dying young fruits with to be inspected every day or two until their enveloping leaves. After a few all traces of the blight have been redays, these leaves turn brown on apples moved. days, these leaves turn brown to appear and nearly black on pears and become very conspicuous. There may be hundreds of such dead little twigs and fruit CROPS SUFFERED spurs on a single apple or pear tree. In all or almost all such cases the organ-ism was introduced by insects into the blossoms and by working back through the fruit stems into the twigs killed both fruit and twigs. This blossom inocula-tion is the greatest source of infection

and largely accounts for later troubles.
(2) Throughout the remainder of the season, the twiss, suckers, watersprouts and branches die, their leaves remaining attached instead of dropping to the ground. The death of these parts is from the fruit spurs and twigs that had been previously infected, through the blossoms or through fresh infections in-

roduced by sucking or other insects. (3) Not infrequently the trunks and main branches become infected as the result of the disease continuing down from smaller branches or from getting largely repaired by recent heavy raine, into a water-sprout and running down In Edmonton district conditions geninto the trunk, or as the result of direct erally favorable. In Calgary district inoculation from some bark or wood in-Of average yield. Those on spring and fall these diseased branches and trunks, plowing and on stubble only fair. especially on rapidly growing pear trees, the bark in many cases becomes swollen, srongy, and after a time shows on its surface drops or little masses of a gummy exudate which is at first nearly and west reports are not so bad. Al-colorless, but soon turns brown. This falfa and timothy an average crop on liquid substance is sticky, contains mil- irrigated land. Pasture good. liquid substance is sticky, contains milirrigated land. Pasture good.

lions of the disease organisms, and by
heing visited by various kinds of insects, to the legs, mouth parts or other
structures of which it becomes attached,
terves as a great source of contagion
for the rest of the orchard. After a
damage by drought. Hail losses negligible except Estevan district, where
damage is extensive. Pasture abundant.

Saskatoon district—Wheet and care ime the diseased bark dies, shrinks and cacks away from the neighboring bark. In the case of pears, if the organism once becomes established in a large ontinue to develop until it kills the ree if not treated; but in the case of apples, even though it may pass down water-sprout or branch into the trunk larger branches and kill areas of the lark there which may be several inches

This disease is caused by a very tiny oganism, a bacterium, known as the in need of rain becillus a mylovorus. This is so small that at least 10,000 individuals could dry heat and lack of rain since then that at least 10,000 individuals could find from on the head of a pin. Millions may be produced from a single one in ent prospects are: Hay, light crop: cutting now general. Grass pasture. sinces found in the living bark and son kill the part affected.

cutting now general. Grass pasture, growth seriously checked. Fall wheat, promising, but ripening too quickly. on kill the part affected.

t requires a careful, observant man Other grains fair, all short in straw.

diameter, it will in most cases ulti-

nately die without killing the tree it-

Cause and Control.

Terrible Weeping ECZEMA

To have suffered with weeping eczema of hands, so bad that my hands were helpless have tried and tried remedies, without rete hands were given up work and code. South help—to have been relieved completely on fa bottleof D. D. D. This is the substance of s. Hayes' letter, 22 Sunset St., Hamilton, Ont. layes letter, 22 Sunset St., Hamilton, On. s can be sent you from your own vicinity. for Canadian testimonials, or secure s of D D. D. today. Why suffer stching at another moment! If you don't get on the first bottle, we will refund without on. \$1.00 a bottle. Try D. D. D Soap, too.



SOMETHING ABOUT THE LEICFSTER "Fruit-a-tives" Made Her



THE ABOVE GROUP OF LEICEST ERS IS OWNED BY T. CONGIN OF WINGHAM-THE LAMBS ARE NOW WELL-GROWN.

This breed of sheep derives its name; tire absence of wool on the head, which treads of sheep derives its name treads entered of wool on the head, which from the county of Leicester, England. where it has been bred since very early times. The breeders of long-wool sheep owe much to the Leicester, as this breed has done a great deal in the improvement and development of practically all the sheep of the long-wool type.

The besence of wool on the head, which is covered with short, fine, which has, the skin often showing a light bluish time. A tendency toward a Roman nose is quite common in this breed. Black spots on the head, which have the skin often showing a light bluish the skin often

type.

The general impression of the Leicesters is that they are inclined to be long in the leg, and the fact that their legs are absolutely bare of wool possibly distribution over the province many of distribut

Disposal of Eggs .- All eggs laid dur-

those not shipped as breeding eggs will

Reports.—A report of the trap-nest weekly record of each bird and a week-

ly and total record of each pen will be

issued at the close of each week. Copies

contestant, and to all papers that will

The Return of the Birds.-If no no-

has been received by October 1, 1922, the birds on the completion of the conest will be sent by express collect to the owner's address from which the shipment was made. Should any of the

pens not be laying towards the close of the contest and appear not likely to lay before the end, they will be

CULTIVATION OF FLAX.

of a ready market being found for all

of this state of affairs increased atten-

tion is being given by scientists in this

growth of flax. A series of plots of new varieties have been sown at Ottawa to

the retting under suitable conditions, so that the quality of the fibre may be

fairly representative in order that the different sorts can be easily compared. There are two principal grades of flax fibre, warp and weft, which are further

s soft, more pliable flax, not necessarily

so strong as warp, and is used for the

yarn which goes in the shuttle, running

across the cloth to fill it up. The value of flax is primarily dependent on its

but spinners do not attach so much im-

required strength and quality, Silkiness

Doctors Recommend

Cut Coarse, for Pipe Use

Bon-Opto for the Eyes

research regarding the

country

be sold at market prices.

publish them.

Bring Out Your Pens For Egg-Laying Contests

Pear blight has manifested itself in various parts of the country, and is causing some worry to fruit growers. This destructive disease is also known as blight, fire blight, twig blight, blos-

ounces to the dozen, will not be given official count. The director of the Dominion Experimental Farms has sent up the following particulars regarding the egging the contest become the property of the department of agriculture, and laying contests for 1921-22. Number.-Each entry or pen shall

consist of ten birds of a standard variety; each bird must be typical of the breed, and free from standard disquali-fications as laid down on the Standard of Perfection. of this report, along with a six months' summary, will be sent to each

Substitution.-Eacn contestant will be substitution.—Each contestant will be allowed to keep his pen of ten birds up to strength throughout the year. In the Canadian contest, two reserves intended as substitutes, must accompany the original birds, will be housed with them in the pen. The ten birds for the original pen must be specified before the contest begins. Further substitution will be allowed as deaths occur. In the provincial contests substitution will be accepted when deaths occur.

Acceptance of Entries .- The accommodation being limited, any entry may be refused, and preference will be

1. To breeders who have had their flocks entered in record of performdisease can pass down them into the larger branches, depends the success of the later steps. The trees for a week 2. To breeders who enter birds by

3. The inspector's report of the flock. 4. The time of application.
Inspection.—Pens for which applications have been received are subject to

Those that do not promise to mature satisfactorily or those that may mature too early, may be rejected.

Declaration of Health.—Each entry of a pen, and each additional entry of a male or female, must be accompanied by a declaration stating that the bird or birds come from a flock that has not been affected with which the has not been affected with chickenpox or tuberculosis for at least three months regulations will be supplied upon appli-cation to the Dominion poultry hus-bandman, Central Experimental Farm,

by the owner with his own bands before shipment, but will be rebanded with sealed contest bands upon arrival at the contest, and the original bands removed. The contest numbers corresponding to the owner's numbers will be supplied him.

Delivery .- The birds must be delivered at the contest, when notified by the management, express paid. This will be from the 15th to the end of October. Address the shipping crate plainly with the address of the con-test as given in the announcement, and on each crate put your own address. which must be the same as the address under which the application was made.
Rejection.—The management reserves the right to refuse any entries, to reject test. To destroy birds suffering from by the fact that the production of flax

contagious or infectious diseases, to in Russia fell from 1,151.998,320 pounds clip the wings of any bird that may be troublesome, to reject all birds that show impurity of breeding or standard disqualification, and to return to the owner pens from which eggs have not been received by December 15. Saskatoon district-Wheat and oats Breeding .- After February 21 the

Winnipeg district—Wheat generally headed out. Intense heat of last week. owner will be allowed to send a suitable male to mate with his pen, and any followed by rains and cool weather. ideal for filling. Some hall, not serious.
Prospects good. Damage by grass-hoppers throughout the West excepor all pens from a mated pen, from March 1 to April 18, may, at the re-quest of the owner, be shipped to him, or to any other single address which he may designate. If he so desires the owner may designate individual birds from which he wishes to have eggs for Absence of rain has greatly retarded from which he wishes to have eggs for crops in all districts. Hay has suffered severely in most sections, and will be much below average. Root crops are fair, but like grass pasture are badly in need of rain.

The representative goes on to generally broader fibred, strong and throughout the breeding season. As the mating of the pens is optional, it will be noted that in the case of cost longitudinal threads of the cloth. Weft will be noted that in the case of cost of production awards a proportionate reduction of feed will be made in the

pens having a male bird. pens having a male bird.

Price.—Eggs so shipped will be charged for at a price to cover market value plus extra cost of handling, and will be shipped express collect. A bill strength. The color should be uniform. will accompany each shipment, which must be paid before the next shipment

Feeding and Housing.—While in the contest the birds will receive the best of feed and care, and the system of dirt from the flax, especially at the root ends is applied to the system of the system o will be forwarded. ends is another necessity feeding will be mixed grain in litter morning and evening, and dry mash in a hopper before them all the time. Green Mrs. E. Hayes, of Hamilton, after and New Brunswick is backward owing a hopper before them all the time. Green and New Brunswick is backward owing a hopper before them all the time. Green food, grit, shell and beef scrap or roots promise fairly well, but need rain, as does also grass pasture. Fruit prospects favorable. In Prince Edward cotton fronts.

Smoke

Eggs Counted .- The contest shall be Island grain and potatoes promise well.

Hay generally a short crop. Fruit prospects are average. Pastures need rain. ketable eggs laid by each pen. Exceedingly bad-shaped eggs, soft-shelled eggs, or eggs weighing less than 20

Weather cool and showery. Standing hay crop 25 per cent above average in Fraser Valley, and exceptionally heavy in nearly all districts. Grains in excellent condition and heading well. Roots and vegetables progressing satisfactorily. Potato yield estimated 15 per cent below average. Tree fruits sizing and coloring well. Small fruits heavy, although strawberries were damaged by recent rains. Pasturage abundant.

Well, Strong and Vigorous.

BECAME SO THIN

"I suffered terribly from Constipation and Dyspepsia for many years. I felt pains after eating and had gas, constant headache, and was unable to sleep at night. I was getting so thin that I was frightened and saw several physicians who, however, did not seem able

"At last a friend advised me to ake 'Fruit-a-tives.' I did so and soon felt some relief. I continued with 'Fruit-a-tives' and in a short time, the Constipation was banished, I felt no nore pains or headache or the disagree-Now I am well, strong and vigorous.

"MADAME ARTHUR BEAUCHER." Fifty cents a box, 6 for \$2.50; trial proceedings.

DAMAGE BY STORM NOT SO SERIOUS

But There Is Some Injury To Orchards and Field Crops.

Pears and Plums—Crops generally very light on account of early frosts Following is a summary of reports made by agricultural representatives to the Ontario Department of Agriculture; and no more than a cuarter crop hoped
The intense heat and accompanying for.

drought was broken last week, when generous rains visited the greater par of the province, being very heavy in some localities. A brief but very power-ful wind storm accompanied the rain and did some injury to orchards and to lay before the end, they will be returned earlier so as to make room for birds entering for the next contest.

Sale or Transfer.—No recognition will browned, have been appreciably im-

be made of any sale or transfer of birds proved by the week-end showers. Much during the contest, nor shall any entry be withdrawn during the contest, exof the hay has been cut, and the yield is likely to vary all the way from a third of a crop to a full one. Record of Performance.-All birds in The unusual heat has been hastening

the contests, not otherwise disqualified, whose eggs average 24 ounces to the dozen, and that in 52 consecutive weeks prematurely ripened, and as a result dozen, and that in 52 consecutive weeks lay 150 eggs, will receive certificates of advanced record of performance AA, and light in the head and short in the amongst diseased flocks or kept under insanitary conditions will be rejected. Those that do not promise to mature

Responsibility—While every precaution will be taken, neither the management nor any official of the contest will be held responsible should loss occur.
Final Decision.—In all cases the decision of the management shall be final.

Entries—Entry forms and rules and lev.

Entries.—Entry forms and rules and ley.

egulations will be supplied upon applibandman, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, or to the superintendent of the Experimental Farm, upon which the contest you wish to enter is conducted.

Norfolk says: "Scab has appeared to the contest you wish to enter is conducted."

Norfolk says: "Scab has appeared to appear of contests you wish to enter is conducted."

Norfolk says: "Scab has appeared to appear of the contest you wish to enter is conducted." hus- in the Lake Erie counties.

(See names of contests above.) Entries must be made direct to the contest you wish to enter, along with the first payment, before August 15, 1921.

Government Institutions No for will of anylor seedby. Government Institutions.-No fee will of apples scabby in well-dusted or-

chards."
Live stock has been affected by the be charged for entries from departments or institutions receiving Govern-ment aid, nor will such entries be ments or institutions receiving Government aid, nor will such entries be eligible for any prizes that may be offered, but they will be placed according to standing in all reports.

Live Stock has step in great light pastures during the past week or two. In some instances beef cattle have had to be fed to keep up weight, and dairy cows have fallen off more or less in milk. The heel fly and other insects have been greatly tormenting insects have been greatly tormenting.

The opportunity that exists for the cultivation of flax and the probability of a wordy worket being found for all is being made, to be sold on the market. and return to the owner those which are in any way unsuitable for the conthat Canada can produce is suggested sales during the week being around 22 Grey states that farmers have been

in Russia fell from 1,151.998,320 pounds in 1913 to 90,282,000 pounds in 1920, a drop of over a billion pounds. In view any price—practically giving them All classes of swine are scarce, and

young pigs are in particularly strong demand. Haldimand says that a large acreage be harvested for fibre purposes. Ar- of summer-fallowing is being prepared

rangements have been made to carry on for fall wheat. Lambton says that the immigrants who have come to that county during the year have given good satisfaction on the whole. About 125 have been

> their former countrymen, making a colony of six in the neighborhood. One man and his wife and seven children were placed on a farm this week. They are very pleased with their surround ings and conditions, but preferred to work on a farm where more cows were

BENEFICIAL EFFECTS OF SCHOOL FAIRS.

School fairs are to the boys and girls of the land what the larger fairs are to adults. By this time they should be thoroughly organized; prize lists pub-lished and circulated, and programs of proceedings prepared, the two indeed given in one publication. These fairs increase in number every year and are proving of inestimable value in the agricultural education of the young, and even in beneficially influencing the more mature. Of course, boys' and girls' clubs are the principal feeders of the fairs, but entries are usually accepted from children who are not members of any such organization. Agricultural representatives all testify to the splendid effect the fairs are having upon farm life and agricultural pursuits generally. Physicians and eye specialists prescribe Bon-Opto as a safe home remedy in the treatment of eye troubles and to strengthen eyesight. Sold under money refund guarantee by all druggists.



sults, school fairs have had a very effective influence in encouraging teachers to take up the teaching of agricul-Cherries-Seriously damaged by early rost. Considerably below the average Berries—Strawberries have been seri ture in the public schools." Another says: "The importance of the school fair cannot be over-emphasized. It teaches our future farmers how they can take the most out of the soil. It makes our rural people better and happier." In recognition of the truth of the old ad-"All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy," a program of sports tent by the drop. Gooseberries are is usually included in the day's list of generally below the average. Currants ENGLISH FRUIT CROP PROSPECTS. drought and frost.

Apples-There has been a heavy drop on account of the prolonged period o drought which still continues, and if no change takes place in this connection the crop may be considerably dimin-ished. Present indications, however, Welding are still for a crop above the average The southeastern counties, the most important divisions, from a competitive standpoint, report present apple pros-pects satisfactory. The west midland counties, next in importance, report ap-Iron Works ples generally above average, though much fruit has fallen owing to drought and cold winds. The southwestern counties report that the fruit has set well and a heavy crop is expected. Other sections, much less in importance, average to good crops with some districts

Hay - Fever summer colds, Asthma,

spoil many a holiday. RAZ - MAH

below average as a result of drought.

Positively stops these troubles Sneezing, weezing, coughing, weeping eyes aren't necessary unless you like being that way.

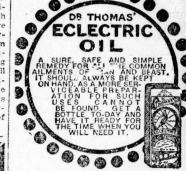
\$1.00 at your druggist's, or write Templetons, Toronto, for a free trial.

Look

Fire's

ously affected by the drought, which will also shorten the season. Crops are generally below the average. It is, per haps, fortunate that it is so, as jam manufacturers, on account of the gen eral trade depression are not buying their usual quantities. Raspberries will also be affected, though to a lesser exvary from a fair crop to one consider-

Oxy=Acetylene We Weld Cast Iron, Auto Parts Machinery, etc. Dennis Wire and



Stomach Tonic

FIG-LAX



Ontario's Greatest Revenue Producer A NAME OF A STATE OF OF all Ontario's sources of public revenue as distinct from taxation, her Forests come first. The

money received by the Government of Ontario from the sale of forest privileges last year amounted to over \$2,700,000. The value of these forest privileges is increasing with the demand for lumber, pulp and other forest products. The maintenance of our chief source of revenue depends, therefore, upon keeping our forests from burning up. Forest fires mean higher taxes, higher cost of building, higher cost of living generally, as well as dreadful loss of life, loss of homes and devastation of great areas of land.

Save Ontario's Forests . They're Yours *

Besides providing direct returns to the people of Ontario in wages and public revenue, affording employment for labor, and opportunity for capital, and supplying us with lumber and other products, the Forests of Ontario are vitally important in many other ways.

Ontario's Forests largely account for her healthful. moderate climate, neither unbearably hot nor unbearably cold, nor subject to hurricanes and furious tempests.

Ontario's Forests regulate the flow of her rivers by conserving the moisture of the rain or snow, preventing damage from spring floods and erosion of the soil from hillsides, such as ruined great areas of land in China and other Eastern countries. In Northern Ontario, the low, rounded hills soon show the bare rock after the forest is burned off.

Ontario's wild game and fur largely depend upon the preservation of her forests. The young of game birds and of insectivorous birds which nest in the forest, are destroyed annually by forest fires.

If a watershed is destroyed by forest fire, few of the game fish in the streams will survive.

Fish and game bring tourists to Ontario's forests and prosperity to Ontario's summer resorts. Forest fires drive tourists and their money away.

Forests are assets of health and strength. Forests are an inspiration to clean, wholesome living. On-tario's forests are a refuge from the grind, dust and strain of cities. Help us save Ontario's forests from

> Ontario Forestry Branch Parliament Buildings Toronto

