

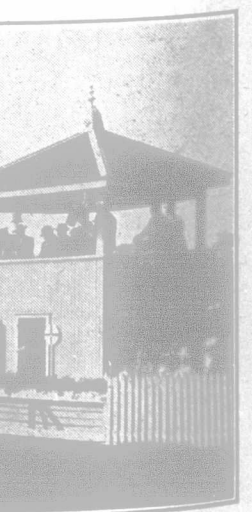
ARM.

Spells Progress.

Eastern Ontario, is some-
y of Ontario. The first
was established in 1882,
thereafter this was the
The development of truck
ustry has progressed so
according to information
Times, Prince Edward
ned goods. The County
nd is divided into seven
ages of Wellington and
town of Picton. The
nty is 195,365 acres of
the same authority quoted
annually a larger return
nty in Ontario. In 1918
ng factories in operation
of which were branches
ited, and the remaining
ories.

y farmers do not confine
f canning-factory crops.
ped in Prince Edward,
ty-two cheese factories,
o milk-condensing plants
tion of the progress of
the fact that Bloomfield
r pure-bred dairy cattle,
ge number of pure-bred
village. All told, the
Prince Edward County
significant sum. Beginning
ural production in that
n 1912 it was \$4,035,000;
5,000; 1915, \$6,385,000;
270; 1918, \$9,334,279;
sum was made up as
cheese, butter and milk,
00,000; canned vegetables
\$500,000; potatoes and
0,000; poultry and eggs,
ples, \$150,000; seed corn
n, \$40,000. Thus it can
County has a diversified
ime it has developed one
ade it well and favorably
ver a hundred miles
ry good type of township
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any of the conveniences
delightful. The County
roads, since there is only
a Northern Railway, and
the Canadian National
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particularly about the
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of the farming methods
ys ago a representative
had the opportunity of
undoubtedly one of the
e of Ontario. This was,
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or some years we had
Picton ranked very high
over; and an effort was
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order that we might be
the excellence and the
ch the Picton Fair has
interested in the develop-
ions in rural localities.
previous impression of
even made more favor-
"Old Boys' Memorial
the Picton Agricultural



Bandstand

rse race.

Society it will stand out by itself as the year in which the splendid new entrance to the fair grounds was erected by the old boys of Prince Edward County, and presented to the Fair Association. Unfortunately, we are not able to show an illustration of this splendid new entrance, but we do want to pay a tribute to the management and Board of Directors for the fact that they deemed the work of the fair worthy of such an attractive and permanent structure.

The popularity of this particular fair may be gathered to some extent from the fact that it had this year a tendency to disorganize the farm work of the County, because there were so many hundreds and even thousands of people who insisted on attending. We understand that the canning factories made some complaint because the fair was held during the week which is, perhaps, the busiest week of the year throughout the County; that is to say, the corn crop and the tomato crop for the canning factory were being harvested with all speed, and the fair so strongly attracted the employees and those connected with the canning industry that there were too many holidays taken to get the work attended to with the greatest dispatch. Just here there is a pointer for fall fair managers and boards of directors in other places. Originally, the Picton Fair was a two-day event; then it was increased to three days, and this year for the first time it was extended over four full days. For many, many years the fair has been held on the first Wednesday and Thursday following the 21st of September, and ever since these dates were first decided upon they have been maintained through good weather and bad. Now that a four-day fair has been inaugurated, another day has been added at either end, so to speak, of the original two days so as to include both Tuesday and Friday. The management believes that nothing is to be gained by changing dates in an endeavor to escape bad weather. It is bound to rain on any specified day of the month if one waits for a sufficient number of years to elapse, but it is believed that there is far less danger of striking, say, three bad years out of five, if some suitable date is chosen and then adhered to.

Perhaps the most outstanding thing that is responsible for the splendid success achieved to date by the Picton Fair is the fact that townspeople and farmers co-operate heartily to make the most of the event. The board of

fair buildings that it has ever been our privilege to see. The buildings are not large and are of frame construction; but paint is not spared, and they add to the whole appearance of the fair an up-to-dateness and a business-like air that cannot help but impress any visitor. We were much interested, for instance, to note that the palace, which is to be found on every fair ground and houses the fine arts, the school exhibits, the flowers and manufactured products, has been built as long as thirty-five years and looks quite in keeping with the freshness of the newer buildings because of careful cleaning and frequent painting. In 1910 a horse barn was built, and in 1911 a small building for the housing of horticultural exhibits was constructed. Then came the remodelling of the hog pens in 1913, the building of a fine cattle barn and offices for the management in 1914, while this year another horse barn has been added to the one already constructed. The sheep pens are older than most of the other buildings, but have been kept as fresh and as attractive as possible with such buildings. There is a combined dining-hall and ladies' rest room, erected some years ago by the Prince Edward Old Boys, and this building is one of the most popular on the whole grounds. There is also a splendid grandstand, as can be seen in one of the accompanying illustrations, while facing this structure, across the track, are the judges' stand for the races and a neat bandstand. Then, too, there are separate cattle and horse-rings for breeding classes.

In connection with the judging of agricultural products, the Society endeavors to secure expert judges for practically every line of agricultural produce. There were this year eleven of such judges, covering such lines as heavy horses, light horses, Holstein cattle, Jersey and grade cattle, beef cattle, sheep and swine, poultry, seed and grain, fine arts, public school exhibits, and domestic science. Practically the only local judges secured are those judging the flowers and house plants. We were very much interested to learn that judging of live stock extended over the whole four days of the fair. This indicates that the Board of Directors are anxious that visitors to the fair shall have as much educational benefit as it is possible to provide. The management is constantly fighting against a tendency of both exhibitors and some judges to rush through the work of the show-ring without due consideration for the

than offset by the direct harm worked upon the tastes of the visitors by these cheap attractions.

The European Corn Borer in Ontario.

By ARTHUR GIBSON, ACTING DOMINION ENTOMOLOGIST.

On August 10th the European Corn Borer was discovered for the first time in Canada. Larvæ about half an inch in length were found on that date near Lorraine Station, Welland County, Ontario, by Messrs. Keenan and Simpson of the Division of Foreign Pests Suppression. The infestation at this point was light, but more eastward particularly in the vicinity of Ridgeway and Chrystal Beach, Ontario, the infestation was heavier.

Since these first infestations were discovered, L. S. McLaine, Chief of the Division of Foreign Pests Suppression, has undertaken much further scouting in other parts of Ontario and this work is still under way. When the borer was discovered at Ridgeway and Chrystal Beach an effort was made to find the limits of the infestation. According to latest advices this extends from Fort Erie on the east, to Dunnville on the west, along the Lake Erie shore and about twenty miles inland. On August 23, larvæ were received from a farmer living near St. Thomas, Ontario. Scouts were immediately despatched to this new infestation and their first report indicated that five per cent. of the corn plants in the fields examined were infested. The infestation in western Ontario has not as yet been defined, but on September 16, it composed all of Elgin and Middlesex counties and a portion of Oxford county.

On the above date (September 16) an important conference took place at St. Thomas, at which the following men were present: Messrs. W. R. Walton and L. H. Worthley, of the United States Bureau of Entomology, Dr. E. P. Felt, State Entomologist of New York, Dr. J. H. Grisdale Deputy Minister, Dominion Department of Agriculture, Prof. L. Caesar, Provincial Entomologist for Ontario, and Messrs. Gibson, McLaine, Keenan and Vroom, of the Dominion Entomological Service. Fields of field corn in the vicinity of St. Thomas were investigated, some of which were very seriously infested, in one field probably a commercial loss of from 20 per cent. to 25 per cent. had resulted.

Up to the present time corn is the only crop in which the borer has been found in Ontario. In the State of Massachusetts where the pest was first discovered, the borer has been found in addition to corn, in other crops such as celery, bean, potato, spinach, tomato, rhubarb, etc. Corn, however, is the favorite food plant, all parts of which are attacked except the fibrous roots.

The most serious damage is caused to the stalks and ears which are partially or totally destroyed. The borer generally enters the stalk at the upper end near the base of the tassel and at first tunnels upward. The damage so weakens the tassel stalk that it breaks over before the tassel matures, resulting in loss of pollen and normal fertilization of grain in the ears. After destroying the tassel the borers tunnel downwards through the stalk gradually increasing the size of their tunnels as they develop.

When mature the European Corn Borer is about one inch long. It is of a light brownish or flesh color, some specimens being darker than others. The head is dark brown, the neck or thoracic shield paler brown, as are also the warts or tubercles of the body. This borer is closely allied to other species and usually an expert determination is necessary.

The Entomological Branch has issued a Crop Protection Leaflet discussing this insect in which the following means of control are recommended:

1. Cut corn stalks as close to the ground as possible, thus reducing the number of borers left in the stubble. The earlier in the season the corn is cut the better. Some farmers this year are cutting the worst infested patches by hand with a sharpened short-handled hoe. With such a tool the stalks may be cut almost level with the ground. Plowing under infested stubble will not kill the borers. Experiments have shown that they will work their way up through sixteen inches of soil.
2. Put corn fodder in the silo, or at least feed the stalks to live stock.
3. Keep the corn field free from weeds. The borers have already been found in smartweed, lambs quarters, ragweed, and certain thick-stemmed grasses and weeds.
4. Burn or bury deeply in the spring all infested corn stalks, cobs, waste, etc., after winter feeding of stock, or mix with horse manure. There is not sufficient heat generated in cow manure. Destroy the borers.
5. Burn over weedy areas near infested corn fields to destroy hibernating borers.

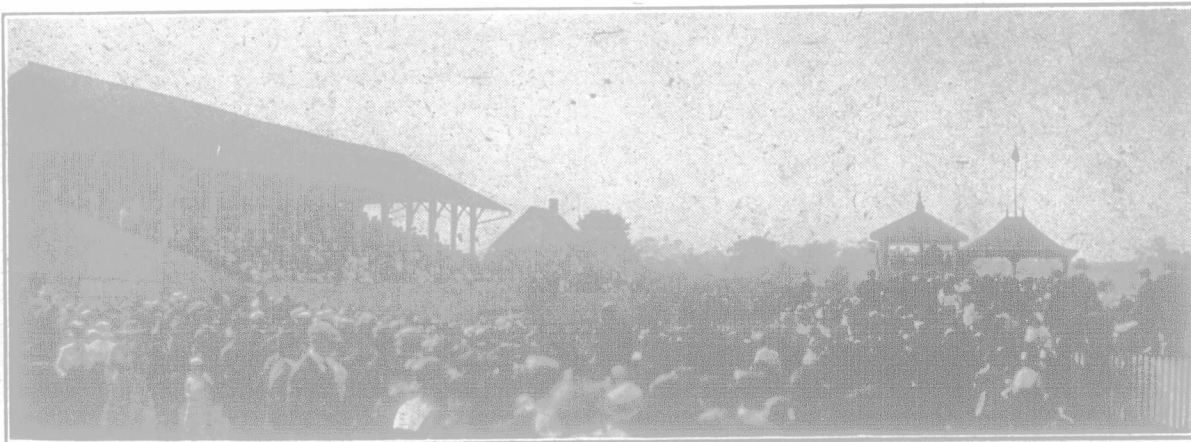
SOME IMPORTANT DON'T'S.

Don't leave corn stalks standing in the fields all winter to be plowed under in spring. Unused corn stalks should be burned in early spring.

Don't throw old stalks, cobs, litter, etc., into the cow yard to be trampled on by cattle in the hope of destroying the borer.

Don't spread the corn borer into new territory by shipping infested stalks, corn on the cob or corn cobs either for feed for stock or packing purposes.

Cull the lamb flock and market only the well-grown, finished lambs. The light lambs will return a profit for the extra feed given them, and the market will remain stronger.



Part of the Crowd at the Picton Fair Watching the Military Ride in Front of the Grandstand on Thursday, September 23.

directors is possibly unnecessarily large, and includes eighteen members—including a president and two vice-presidents. Farmers predominate on the board, but some of the hardest workers and the most enthusiastic fair supporters are business men of the town of Picton. In fact, we were rather amused at one time during our visit, when a pole of some kind was needed for the military horsemen who were performing before the grandstand, to see the Mayor of the town crawl up on top of the bandstand and bring down the flag-pole, the only available pole that could be secured quickly. Everyone seemed to be boosting the fair, and everyone was particularly proud, as indeed they had a right to be, of the fact that the membership of the Society numbered something over 1,700. It may be a point of interest to fair directors elsewhere to know that of this number over 1,400 members were secured by the 24th of May. This fact is probably explained by the practice of the Society to take advantage of every occasion, not only to bring itself to the notice of the people but to encourage the agriculture of the County and the development of the community as a whole.

We were much interested to find out that not only does the Agricultural Society conduct a County Fair, but on Victoria Day they have an annual event in which horse-racing is made especially prominent, and during this last year they negotiated for and conducted a Chataqua for the County of Prince Edward, an event which, by the way, would not have been available for the people of the county had not the Agricultural Society taken it up. Of course, there is another side to the question—that of money-making, and one of the reasons why the Society has carried its endeavors outside of the exhibition field is to accumulate sufficient money to bring about the improvements that are constantly thought to be necessary. We did not make any special inquiries as to the financial standing of the Society, but we do remember being informed in a casual way that in 1914, after building a splendid new cattle barn, the Society was something like \$6,000 in debt, and that this debt has now been reduced to the neighborhood of \$1,500.

The grounds of the Society cover approximately seventeen acres, and on this land have been built some of the cleanest, nicest and most attractive County-

educational value of properly-conducted judging. One instance of this occurred this year, which, we understand, will be kept in mind when the judges are selected for next year's work. We have not space to discuss the character and the quality of the various kinds of exhibits as they deserve. There were not many heavy horses, as compared with the usual number, but there were fourteen in the agricultural classes, fifteen Percherons, and forty-five carriage and roadster entries. Among cattle, there were fifty-two Holsteins, twenty-five Short-horns, and twenty-four Jerseys. Hogs were rather light this year, numbering only twenty-six, while there were fifty-five entries in sheep, the largest numbers being in Oxfords and Shropshires. Grain was low, but seed corn was good and the vegetable and root exhibit was, in our opinion, equal to or better than the exhibit at the Central Canada Exhibition, Ottawa. The fruit exhibit was excellent and the biggest ever experienced at the Picton Fair. Dairy products were fairly well represented; poultry was light; but the domestic arts section and the fine arts and school exhibits classes were better than usual. All of these we may say were very tastefully arranged, and upon inquiry regarding the fine arts, and particularly the ladies' fancywork classes, we were informed that there were few of the professional exhibitors represented. Some trouble has been experienced in the past from exhibitors of this kind, but if the fair management is sufficiently persistent these people can be finally persuaded that they are not wanted.

If space permitted we would like to discuss the Picton Fair a little more fully, but there is room only to express appreciation of the fact that mid-way and horse-racing attractions were minimized. There were as many as 8,000 people on the grounds on one day, and the illustrations show the popularity of the fair better than words can describe it. At the same time the absence of excessive horse-racing and a cheap, noisy mid-way served to enhance the educational value of the event and to bring more prominently before the people the true purpose and dignity of the annual County fair. Far too many of our fall fairs give much more than the proper degree of prominence to the cheap variety of side-show and games of chance. There is a danger that the educational value achieved by some fairs is more