PRODUCTIVE SOILS

Plants.

THE SIMPLE LIFE

years birds and strains have been pro-

Seasonable Pointers For Farmers

issock Moth Attacks Forest City Shade Trees

ter Is Passed in the Egg Stage and Egg Masses Ought | People Seldom Think of What To Be Destroyed-Larvae Are Very Destructive and Are Full-Grown in July.



Head and the Cherries

ed-headed woodpecker had his ed-headed woodpecker had his the tall stub of a lightning-killed jar the western edge of the about 140 or 150 rods to the st of the orchard. For several is chrill call was heard among rry trees, almost exactly at noon and his violent scolding of any birds that ventured to disturb s most amusing. When he finally f with a choice cherry to his fledglings, he followed so ta "bee-line" that his course easily be traced to the woods. est was located later, and the old were seen bringing food to their

hing and laughing at him didn't n annoy him any, nor make him ny the less, but he must have oved of its being an everyday for one day he was missed at Of course the first of his admirers was that some ith a gun" had destroyed him of his daily trips for a cherry, 10 o'clock the next morning familiar scolding was heard the cherry trees, and the cared ling of his friends showed, to

ight that it was the same fellow that they had been heir "red-head."

astant noting of his arrival and

It has been stated that every citizen of Canada owes his job to the forest, that no man whether packing peaches, or teaching substance. Egg masses are usually situated on the bark of the trunk or larger branches, though they may to time this moth's larvae, which great enemies of shade trees in June. The larvae feed on the foliage reat enemies of shade trees in become abundant in orchards and not only the foliage of applys, and other fruit trees, but also on in August. When full-grown they

become abundant in orchards and a not only the foliage of apples, and other fruit trees, but also eat shallow areas out of apples lives. A brown callous forms he places and leaves the fruit red.

In these cocoons they pupate. In a couple of weeks the moths emerge. The males have ashey-grey wings and brief the cocoon until fertilized by the males, then lay their eggs and soon after die. There appears to be only one generation a year in this province.

Methods of Control.

The young caterpillars can be killed by spraying with two or three pounds of arsenate of lead in 40 gallous or water, or of Bordeaux mixture, or illuted lime-sulphur; but it is cheaper and more satisfactory if the presence of the egg masses shows that there is likely to be a considerable number of the larvae, to go around and remove and destroy the egg masses shows that there is likely to be a considerable number of the larvae, to go, around and remove and destroy the egg masses shows that there is likely to be a considerable number of the larvae, to go, around and remove and destroy the egg masses. A narrow where brush, about an inich wide, and five or six inches long, fastend to a bandoo pole, is very satisfactory for removing egg masses from the higher branches. Some use a broad hook like har at the anterior end, and tuff at the posterior, and the see, cream-colored short tufts of the back.

Life History.

In Ontario the vast development attributable to the lumber industry is known and appreciated. What strides the young care in this prown the place of the made have ashey-grey wings and brate pulp and paper mills, at the posterior, and the considerable number of the larvae, to go around and remove any destroy the egg masses shows that there is likely to be a considerable number of the larvae, to go around and remove any destroy the egg masses and demanding far a band soon and the province.

The general province we have said the eggs and band brate and thirt at the posterior, and the province and the province and the province and the province trees by saturating them with crude coal tar creosote, darkened by the 3-d-dition of a little lampblack.

around the machinery building, thus entering the orchard from the west by the "back door," and going away by the same route.

Needless to say, this exhibition of his cleverness made the watchers more careful and quiet so that his course could be verified satisfactorily. His daily trip that distance for one cherry by way of a tid-bit for his hungry youngsters called for any amount of sympathy, and cherries were left on the trees for him, and it is a question whether the woodpecker or his watchers were the sorrier when the cherries had all disappeared, and the amusing scolding of the red-head was heard no longer.

SUNFLOWERS AS A SILEAGE

Much interest is being taken, both in Canada and in the United States, in the value of sunflowers as a silage crop, particularly in districts where Provinces by \$20,000,000 annually, and provinces by \$20,000,000 annually, and that the introduction of Preston, Stancorn is not a reliable crop. The claim that the is made that sunflokers are a hardler crop than corn, withstanding both virtually of recent origin, experiments and investigation regarding them are practically in an introductory stage.



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Handy tin boxes of 12 tablets cost but a few cents-Larger packages. rin is the trade mark (registered in Canada) of Bayer Manufacture of Mono-cacidester of Salicylicacid. While it is well known that Aspirin means Bayer ifacture, to assist the public against imitations, the Tablets of Bayer Company has stamped with their general trade mark, the "Bayer Cross."

JOBS IN ONTARIO OUT OF THE WOODS

They Owe To the Forestry Resources.

the common log of wood.

In Ontario the vast development attributable to the lumber industry is known and appreciated. What strides

mining camps. The forests of Norther or Ontario, therefore, must be read arded not only as a creator of prosent of the communicipalities in what was yet be deterally in which the plones perous municipalities in what was yet be deterally in which the plones perous municipalities in what was yet be deterally in which the plones perous municipalities in what was yet be deterally in which the plones perous municipalities in what was yet be deterally in the determinant of markets which the plones which the plones which the plones which the plone which the plones which the plones are the plants would not be welcomed by a farmer would find conditions hopeless.

IN FIELD GROPS

RESEARCH WORK

IN FIELD GROPS

IN FIELD GROPS

IN FIELD GROPS

The vitality of certain weeds is surprising, neither heat nor cold, wet nor drought having any detrimental effect plants would fade away derived in the plants would fade away and they will flourish where other plants would fade away and they will flourish where other plants would fade away and they will flourish where other plants would fade away and they will flourish where other plants would fade away and they will flourish where other plants would fade away and they will flourish where other plants would fade away and they will flourish and the plants of a large area. Yet be autiful, but the farmer does not live when for they specified in the pasture lands and provide no sustenance for the cattle.

Experimental and research work, promoted by and under the guidance of the postment of agriculture, the postment of agriculture, and the province will be pasture lands and provide no sustenance for the cattle.

Experimental and research work, promoted by and under the guidance of the postment of agriculture, and the province will be provinced by and under the guidance of the postment of agriculture, the postment of agriculture, and the province will be provinced to the postment of agriculture, the postment of the pasture lands and provide no sustenance for the cattle.

Experimental and r drouth and frost to a greater degree. But wheat is not the only grain that Insofar as the claims put forth for sunflowers as a food for cattle are work carried on at the experimental

heir "red-head."

Instant noting of his arrival and must have bothered him, and aroused suspicions, but, defere enough to change his time route. In the beginning he estraight from the southeast, hoon, past the barn and behand the house, entering the by the "front door," as it were, rally perching in the tree nearthouse. Now he was coming to collect a.m., around the opposite of the barn, making a circle of the barn, making a circle of the control of the barn, making a circle of the control of the barn, making a circle of the control of the barn, making a circle of the control of the barn and the barn and the barn, making a circle of the control of the barn, making a circle of the control of the barn, making a circle of the control of the barn, making a circle of the control of the barn, making a circle of the control of the barn, making a circle of the control of the barn, making a circle of the control of the barn, making a circle of the control of the barn, making a circle of the control of the barn of the case sunflowers are and control of the barn, making a circle of the control of the barn, making a circle of the control of the control of the barn, around the opposite of the case sunflowers are and control of the barn, making a circle of the control of the crops, notably a perennial red clover. Health of Animals.

Immensely valuable research work has been done by the division of chemistry and by the division of botany. and by the health of animals, entomological and seed branches. Canada has been shown to be the healthiest of all countries in live stock, a fact which must be attributed in large measure to the excellent system of supervision and control adopted and followed by the health of animals branch. By its precautionary measures and other activities it is conservatively calculated the division of botany has saved the country \$32,000,000 annually, largely by its cru-sade against smut and its control of late blight and rot of potatoes and other

den is paying good dividends on time and labor invested these days. Don't forget that weeds grow in July and August. They should be removed during those months as well as invested to the state of the ing those months as well as in May and

More raspberries and strawberries could well be grown on farms and city gardens. They do not require much room in proportion to their returns.

Where Daisies Flourish



weeds. This term is also applied many herbs that are very valuable for

EXPORTATION OF EGGS

A valuable trade has sprung up in recent years in the exportation of eggs. In order to encourage and conserve this trade under the provisions of the live stock and live stock products act, the Dominion is divided in two sections, east and west, for the carrying on of a thoroughgoing inspection service. Ontario, east of Port Arthur, Quebec and the Maritime Provinces, constitute the eastern section and all west of the great lakes, the western. For the eleven months of last year extending from January 1 to November 30, 334,111 cases of eggs were inspected, of which 148,668 cases were consigned to Great Britain. It has been found that inspection is often requested by shippers not only for the export but also for the domestic trade. Inspection is by approval, the shipper being required to candle and grade the eggs according to the Canadian standards, marking the cases with the class and grade of the contents. Inshipper being required to candle and grade the eggs according to the Canadian standards, marking the cases with the class and grade of the contents. In the class and grade of the contents. In-spection is then made on requisition. It the shipment is found properly graded a certificate of approval is issued, and the class and grade of the contents. In spection is then made on requisition. If the shipment is found properly graded a certificate of approval is issued, and the case officially marked. Inspectors at seaboard are advised of shipments going their way and they are required to report conditions on arrival, supervise methods of handling and stowing on shipboard and keep track of marketing conditions. Steps are also being taken for the better control of eggs imported into Canada.

years birds and strains have been produced of exceedingly high productive danactive and capacity. At Kentville, N. S., eleven breeding pens contain birds that in their pullet year laid an average of 197 eggs, the highest bird laying 270 eggs in 52 weeks. At this station a Barred Rock pullet laid 104 eggs in 104 days. In sections where a few years ago ten or a dozen eggs a year from a hen were a rarity, there are now hundreds that run to from 153 to 250. In the Eastern Townships, Quebec 266 eggs have been reached, and from

IDEAL WEATHEHR REQUIRE FEEDING FOR GROWING CORN

Potatoes and Roots Are Also Doing Well Despite the Dry Spell.

Following is a summary of reports made by agricultural representatives to the Ontario department of agriculture: Heavy showers did much good to field crops, although the intense heat during the same period also left its effects. Essex says that some sections of that county had their first good rain in five

fields have been cut in Essex. The heads were well filled with plump grain, but the straw is rather short. Kent also reports cuting, and speaks of injury from the Hessian fly. Harvesting will be general in a few days. Oxford is complaining of rust in the fall wheat.

Spring grains are filling well, but there is a comparative short length o

straw, generally speaking.

Hay cutting is well on. In most instances the yield per acre is only a little better than half a crop. More millet and buckwheat are being sown on ac-count of the shortage of hay. Pastures were revived somewhat by

A soil is productive in proportion to its ability to supply to growing plants the elements required for the plants' development. If we look upon a soil as a bank or storehouse from which something may be drawn, we will realize that the producing power is largely in proportion to what is on deposit. Every atom of phosphorus or potash that we remove from a given area of soil leaves the soil just so much poorer. So if we keep on taking the essential or crop-limiting elements from the soil by means of crop removal, the producing capacity of the soil will be reduced, just the same as a cash bank deposit will be reduced if something is drawn out and no corresponding return made.

Neglect to return the required elements to any soil will lead to soil poverty. The crop-yielding capacity of a soil may be greatly reduced by poor plowing, poor tillage, and neglect to practice the best methods of soil management for the district. Autumn plowing of lands that wash badly during the winter and early spring frequently causes considerable soil, or soil retility loss. Permitting a soil to become matted with the living roots of undesirable plants, such as couch grass, will make any soil unproductive of desirable crops. the generous showers during the week, but not sufficiently to carry over either beef or dairy cattle satisfactorily. Sweet clover fields have been supplying fair pasture during the drouth, but some of the crop cut for hay is regard-ed as being cut too late for best quality.

A good deal of sweet clover will go into the silo. A few farmers are saving some fields for seed. Corn has been bounding along in growth with the heavy showers and pre-valing warm weather, which has been

ideal for the plant. Potatoes and roots are also doing well where properly attended to.

Fruit prospects are favorable.

"June drop" was rather heavy, but there is still a fair yield of apples and other tree fruits left. While strawberries proved disappointing after their wonderful promise when in blosom, raspberries are likely to do relatively better. Essex reports this fruit as fair crop, selling at \$8 a crate. Mid-dlesex says that Marlboros have been

on the market for a week.

The prolonged heat since about the middle of June, even with occasional rainfalls, has been trying to pastures. and there has been a noticeable falling off in the milk flow. Some farmers, good dairymen, are becoming discouraged with the dwindling milk values. Lennox and Addington reports that a leading dairy company is paying \$1.30 a cwt. for 3.3 per cent milk, while a local creamery is giving 27c a pound for but-terfat.

The Peterboro representative says:

"One man has advised me that he made more money in selling cream in two months last year than he will probably make in the season this year."

Wellington says that owing to the low prices of cream, a number of farmers are letting their calves suck. Oxford says: "Mr. W. W. Fraser, the

live stock commissioner from Mani-toba, was very much impressed with the great abundance of feed in Oxford County this season. He attributed the excellent condition of the cattle to this fact, and stated that he had nowhere in the past month seen better farming conditions than in Oxford."

Hogs are holding to their recent in crease in value, prices ranging from \$10 to \$12.50 a hundredweight. The \$10 to \$12.50 a hundredweight. The Simcoe representative says of the swine and general live stock situation:

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If you can afford but one form of advertising, THAT FORM SHOULD BE DAILY NEWSPAPER ADVER-

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age of hogs throughout the county owing

gone up, they are wishing they had more. Many farmers have very largely disposed of their sheep and others are contemplating getting rid of every one

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The Livelihood of Thousands Depends on Ontario's Forests

THIS is the first of a series of advertising articles to appear weekly in this paper. These advertisements are unusual in that they will deal with the business of every citizen of Ontario. They are intended to enlist your cooperation in a province-wide campaign to prevent forest fires and to put money in your own pocket.

ORESTS of Ontario are the basis for a very large part of the prosperity of Ontario's people.

The lumber industry of Ontario in camps and wills alone gives employment to 17,000 men with a payroll of \$12,000,000 and an invested capital of \$45,000,000. Ontario employs one-third of Canada's lumbermen and produces one-quarter of Canada's total annual cut.

The sash and door and planing mills

of Ontario, which depend on the 800 lumber mills and the log-making industry for their raw materials, employ 4,000 persons with a total wage roll of \$3,000,000 per year.

Pulp and paper mills employ 8,000 persons, and pay \$7,000,000 in wages with over \$90,000,000 invested.

In addition, there is the railway tie industry, wood distillation industry, cooperage industry and many others. These are the foundation industries for all that immense number of other industries which use their products, so that if you trace it down, directly or indirectly, every citizen of Ontario

Save Ontario's Forests They're Yours

ALL these men, all these payrolls, all these industries, depend for their very existence upon the trees standing in Ontario to-day. Tracts of timber, mature and ready to cut, mean immediate payrolls for the logmakers, the river drivers, the saw mill men and the pulp mill employees, for the tie makers and other wood workers, and men of other industries using wood workers' products.

> Along with stands of mature timber are tracts of trees which will be big enough to cut into saw logs or pulp wood five years from now;

others in ten years; still others in fifteen years, and so on down to the very youngest trees. That is to say, all our forests, all our trees, little and big, represent wealth. They mean money right now or money next year or the year after or in the future.
They mean pay rolls and employment.
They mean men's livelihood. The preservation and the welfare of Ontario's forests affect every man, women and child in the province. Every stick of timber, little or big,

wasted and burned by forest fire, that greatest of all menaces to the forest and wood-working industries, is a direct loss to YOU_{\bullet}

Your co-operation as a citizen is reeded to prevent fire and save Ontario's forests.

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