

**News and Information
FOR THE BUSY FARMER**
[Furnished by the Ontario Department of Agriculture]

Control of Pear and Cherry Slug
For the control of the pear and cherry slug, all young pear and cherry trees, including nursery stock, which have not been sprayed with a poison, should be sprayed immediately with 1½ lbs. lead arsenate in 40 gallons 3-6-40 Bordeaux mixture.

Livestock Feeds
The problem of the dairyman today is to produce at a profit or break even under existing circumstances. Greater economy in feeding should not mean less efficiency. Way of improving home-grown crops can be found, thus necessitating fewer purchasing feeds. Dairyman who have alfalfa hay and corn silage can readily get along with a lower protein concentrate ration than the farmer with poor hay and no silage. Even alfalfa hay varies considerably in nutritive value, depending on when it is cut. Farmers should cut their alfalfa at a time when they are fairly certain of procuring a valuable feeding material than if left until too far advanced. Curing is also important and the more green leaves that can be harvested and the greater the retention of color, the higher the feeding value that will be realized in the feeding-out process next winter.

Combating Garden Insects
Garden plants are liable to attack by many kinds of destructive insects. Some of these destroy the foliage, others the flowers, while others bore into the stems and even into the roots. Injurious insects may be divided roughly into two classes by the nature of their mouthpieces, namely (1) biting insects which bite and chew their food, such as cutworms and other caterpillars, and pear-eating beetles, and (2) sucking insects which suck up their food by means of their beaks, such as aphids, the true bugs, and the scale insects.

If the insect is one with biting mouthparts, a stomach poison such as paris green, or arsenate of lead, is usually applicable, but if the insect has sucking mouthparts, such poison would be useless because the insect would insert its beak through the poison and reach a safe feeding place beneath. For sucking insects, therefore, contact insecticides are usually recommended, those commonly used being kerosene emulsion, whale oil soap, and preparations containing tobacco.

The Cabbage Worm
The cabbage worm is a velvety green caterpillar commonly found feeding on cabbages and cauliflowers. It also attacks turnips, rape, Brussels sprouts, kale and radish. It eats large circular holes in the cabbage leaves and frequently bores into the centre of the cabbage heads, making the cabbage unfit for market and spoiling them for home consumption. Control measures should be applied as soon as injury to the plants becomes evident.

Dusting with arsenate of lead and hydrated lime is the most widely recommended remedy. One part of the poison should be mixed with eight parts of hydrated lime and the mixture dusted on the plants in the early morning, or late evening, when the leaves are wet with dew. Particular care should be paid to the central portion of the cabbages and cauliflowers since it is usually the favourite spot for feeding. Two or three applications of the mixture should be made as required, care being taken to apply the dust immediately feeding becomes evident. Due to the waxy condition of the leaves, the use of a poison spray has not given satisfactory results.

War Against Weeds
Dry weather and bright, hot sunshine are the farmers' greatest allies in the war against weeds. July and August are busy months for the farmers, and it is during these months when the weather is usually hot and dry that the maximum damage can be done to weeds with the minimum of effort.

July plowing and early after harvest cultivation is to be highly recommended.

Hay fields known to be dirty should be ploughed immediately after haying, the furrows left to bake out for 10 days or two weeks, then cultivated frequently as a Summer fallow and seeded to Fall wheat early in September. This so called dry cleaning method is very effective on Sow Thistle, Twitch Grass, Bladder Campion and other perennial weeds.

Straight Summerfallow is also very effective, although somewhat more expensive. Late sown buckwheat followed the next year with rape or roots is a splendid method of checking weeds.

The cleanest farms in Ontario are operated by farmers who practise a short three or four year crop rotation, who are particular in the use of clean, well graded seeds and who practise thorough and adequate cultivation methods.

As weeds are cut, crop losses are cut, and in order that the worst weeds may be prevented from spreading, it is necessary that every occupant of land, rural and urban, expend every effort in digging, pulling, spraying, cutting or burning weeds before they go to seed.

Cucumber Beetles are Fast Workers

Cucumbers, melons, squash, pumpkins and watermelons are the favourite food of the striped cucumber beetle which is found in all provinces of Canada. To some extent, these beetles also feed on beans, peas, corn and the blossoms of wild and cultivated plants. In appearance, the beetles are about one-quarter of an inch long, yellow in colour, with a black head and three long stripes down the back, and they make their attack shortly after the plants appear through the soil. They feed for preference on the under surfaces of the unfolding leaves, com-

WILLIAMSFORD

(Held over from last week.)
Mesdames Davidson, Stafford, Miller and Myers attended the District Women's Institute Convention at New England last Tuesday.

Mrs. Devin of Rochester visited a week with Mrs. Minnie Lueck.

Mr. Frank Walker and daughter, Bertha, of Walkerton, Misses McClure and Mr. Ince of Toronto and Mr. and Mrs. Othie Elliott of Toronto spent Sunday with Mrs. Minnie Lueck.

Mrs. Brewster of Hespeler spent the week-end with her mother, Mrs. Warner.

Mr. and Mrs. Scott Elliott and family of Kirkland Lake are visiting with the former's parents, Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Elliott.

Mr. Jack Heimbecker of Preston spent Sunday with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Heimbecker sr.

pletely destroying them. As a result, the tiny plants die quickly.

Growers with large patches would be well advised to watch the plants closely for the first appearance of the cucumber beetle and take control measures at once. The plants should be dusted with a mixture of calcium arsenate and gypsum (land plaster), using one part of the calcium arsenate to 20 parts (by weight) of the gypsum. If it is impossible to obtain gypsum, hydrated lime may be substituted, although this material is not so good. It tends to dwarf the plants and temporarily stunts their growth.

The plants should be thoroughly covered with the dust, both on the upper and lower surfaces of the leaves, because the insects feed in both situations. To be successful, dusting should be commenced at the first appearance of the beetles, for these insects work very fast and much damage is often done before the grower, who is not on the lookout for them, is aware of their presence. Three or four applications a few days apart, according to the severity of the attack, are usually sufficient to hold the beetles in check.

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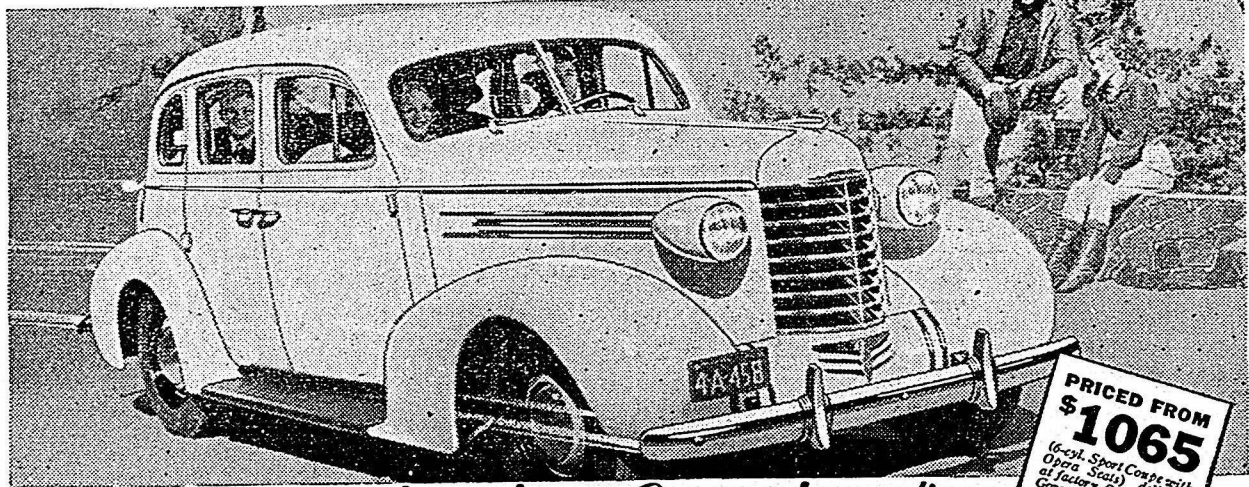
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