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JARVIS, ONT.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 14, 1921

BIG TREE YIELDED TO AGE

Chestnut in Which Washington is Said to Have Hidden Collapses at Yonkers, New York.

Maybe there's no truth in the tradition that George Washington once hid in the hollow trunk of the great chestnut tree that until recently stood in the front yard of Charles F. Coy, Yonkers, New York. But folk thereabout believe he did, just as they believe that the tree was 700 or 800 years old when it died a few years ago, and was the oldest and biggest tree of any variety not only in Westchester county but in New York state.

The trunk, which was about 35 feet tall and about 35 feet in circumference, according to Mr. Coy, was cut down by the department of public works of Yonkers, and its dismembered remains carted away. Said Mr. Coy:

"Before it died that tree produced the biggest and sweetest-tasting chestnuts I ever saw. After its death a vine that covered it made it still an object of beauty, just as its vast size and age made it an object of admiration.

"The top was broken off about the time it died. I never knew its exact height. But I do know that a deal of tradition had grown up around it and that it commonly was rated the largest tree in this part of the country. I am sure it was the biggest in this county."

TO DESTROY INSECT PESTS

Two Forms of Insecticides Necessary for Successful Protection of Plants and Foliage.

Do not waste your time spraying paris green on insects that suck the juices from plants and foliage, such as lice, green, black and white aphis or fly, mealy bug, red spider and scale, by thrusting their proboscis into the leaf or stem, for they are not affected by stomach poisons. They must be destroyed by contact insecticides. Those in powder form kill by closing the breathing pores in the insect's skin, or in fluid form by being absorbed through these pores, the American Forestry Magazine points out. The best contact insecticides in powder form are hellebore, slug shot and tobacco dust. The best in fluid form are aphine, black leaf 40, fish (whale) oil soap, nicotine (tobacco extract), kerosene, miscible oil and lemon oil.

Insects that eat plants, foliage, vegetables, fruits, flowers, etc., whether bugs, beetles, worms, caterpillars or slugs are more quickly and effectually destroyed with a poisonous, stomachic insecticide such as arsenate of lead, paris green or hellebore. These, if applied according to directions, are so diluted as to be harmless to vegetation and to animal life. Less poisonous stomachic and contact insecticides are kerosene emulsion, slug shot, etc.

Colonel Henry Cockshutt, of Brantford, has been appointed Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario in succession to the late Lionel H. Clarke. The new Governor will assume his duties in a few days, although it may be some time before he moves into Government House.

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THE CURE OF RINGWORM

Disagreeable, Contagious Disease of Farm Animals.

The Symptoms Carefully Described—Treatment Carefully Applied Usually Successful—A Fly Spray—September Notes.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

Ringworm is a contagious disease to which all classes of animals, including man, are subject.

Calves and young cattle appear to be more susceptible to the trouble than other animals, but no age renders an animal immune. It is purely a skin disease, and is due to the presence of a vegetable parasite, which is readily capable of being conveyed from one animal to another by direct contact, the hands of the attendant, pails, stable utensils, clothing, harness, saddles, blankets, the contact of one animal with the stalls, etc., of affected animals, etc.

In like manner, curry-combs, brushes, rubbing cloths, etc., that are used on affected animals of any class, if used on other animals, become a fertile cause of infection.

Symptoms.

While any part of the animal may be the seat of the disease, the skin around the eyes and on the face, and on the neck and back, appears to be the favorite seat. The first symptom shown is usually an itchiness, which is followed by a slight form of eruption, which soon assumes the appearance of little yellowish scabs of a circular shape, the mass scales forming a circular space; hence the term "ringworm." A variable number of these circular patches may be noticed on different parts of the body. They are of a yellowish color when fresh, but become lighter in color as they grow older; the hairs become bristly, some break off, and some become split. When the disease is not checked the affected areas become more numerous and the patient apparently suffers acutely from itchiness, and sometimes rubs against solid objects with such force as to cause bleeding. If a scale be removed and the under surface examined by a magnifying glass, the parasite can be seen.

Treatment.

In order that the spread of the disease may be checked, it is necessary that great care be taken to avoid the conveyance of the virus from the diseased to healthy animals. Where practicable, it is well to remove all non-infectel animals to non-infected premises. If this cannot be done, the diseased animals should be isolated, and the premises in which they had been kept should be disinfected by thoroughly sweeping and dusting, and then giving a thorough coat of an insecticide, as a hot 10 per cent. of one of the coal tar antiseptics or carbolic acid, or a coat of hot lime wash with 5 per cent. carbolic acid. This precaution is desirable on account of the virus lodging in stalls, bedding, etc., and infecting other animals.

Local treatment consist in moistening the scales with warm water and soap, or sweet oil, removing them in order to expose the unprotected surfaces of the affected areas. It is good practice to burn these scales. An insecticide, as tincture of iodine, or an ointment made of two drams white hellebore mixed with an ounce of vaseline, or, in fact, any reliable non-irritant insecticide, once or twice daily until cured.—J. H. Reed, V.S., O. A. College, Guelph.

A Fly Spray.

A good fly spray can be made from 4½ quarts coal tar dip, 4½ quarts fish oil, 3 quarts coal oil, 3 quarts whale oil, and 1½ quarts of tar.

Dissolve 3 lbs. laundry soap in water, add the ingredients of the spray and bring the whole up to 30 gallons with lukewarm soft water. This spray will keep off the flies and prevent the coats of the animals from becoming harsh.

The cows should be sprayed twice a day—in the morning after milking and in the afternoon when in the barn for silage of green feed. Thirty gallons of mixture will spray 40 cows twice a day for ten days.

September Notes.

Peonies should be divided and reset during September or October.

Do not forget to lift some of the geraniums, salvia, asters, or other plants in the yard or garden. They will bloom in the window this winter.

A drain tile set over each plant is a good method of blanching celery. Celery for winter storage should not be blanched before putting in the cellar.

Plant tulips in the garden or border the last of September or early October. Tulips, narcissus, daffodils and hyacinths planted now in pots or boxes and put in a cool place will give good flowers next spring.

Place squash on shelves in a dry room near the furnace or in a warm attic room. They must not be in a damp or frosty place. They will stand a great deal of heat and dry air, but little moisture. If you want squash or pumpkins to keep well, handle them carefully so they are not bruised.

Dahlias, cannas, gladioli, etc., should be dug and stored after the foliage has been killed by frost. The first part of October is usually the time.

Try to arrange a change of pasture for the sheep. Changing the pasture as frequently as possible minimizes losses through parasitic diseases.

Green tomatoes may be put under cover when frosty nights come and many will ripen.

Onions keep best in an airy, dry place. A moist cellar is not a good place. They decay quickly.

FIGHTING THE SANDHILLS.

Unique Work Is Being Done In Prince Edward County.

Away back about the middle of the last century a dense growth of timber, largely cedar, covered some 500 acres of land, belonging to the crown, on the shores of Lake Ontario, in the township of Hallowell, Prince Edward county. The holding was made up of high hills and deep swampy hollows, and as the hills were of sand and the hollows wet it was useless for agricultural purposes. But the timber was valuable, and this was gradually cut off, when it was then found that the hills were masses of fine sand.

Then something else began to occur. The hills of sand, "The Sand Banks" of Prince Edward county, commenced to move in a sort of revolving motion before the prevailing winds towards the east and southeast. At first the movement was almost imperceptible, but as the years went by momentum increased. First, the intervening swamp hollows, forming part of the crown holdings, were buried under the moving sand drift. Gradually deeded land was encroached upon as well, and then mild concern was turned into real alarm. But before the extent of the menace was realized great changes had taken place. The banks which once extended right up to the shore line were moved back in places until over a hundred acres of flat marsh were exposed between the banks and the lake. Coincident with this not only were the hollows between the original hills filled in, but 65 acres of privately-owned farm lands lying directly in line with the moving sand were covered up and rendered useless. One man lost 30 acres, and an old-time summer resort had to be moved twice, its first site now being buried under a mound of sand 30 feet high.

The first step towards checking the menace was taken some ten years ago by Mr. Amos Macdonald and other property owners whose holdings lay in line with the sand movement. These men cut branches from Holland willows, which had been imported some hundred years before, and used these cuttings to form a plantation to check the drift on one side at least. A novel method was adopted in carrying out the planting, "The willow branches had," said Mr. Macdonald, "been cut in lengths about as great as could be conveniently hauled in a wagon to the scene of planting. Deep furrows were made with a plough in the loose sand at the edge of the drift, and the branches, untrimmed, were laid lengthwise in the furrows, the bottom branches being intended to form roots and the projecting branches being left to make growth above ground. The trenches were filled with the loose sand and tramped down. Two, and in places three, rows were planted a few feet apart."

This was done, as stated, ten years ago. To-day the willows so planted have an average height of fifteen feet, and the branches are interlaced. These rows of trees have stopped the sand drift in that direction at least.

But something more than local effort was needed in dealing with so large a problem, and Mr. Macdonald and his neighbors appealed to Premier Drury and Hon. Mr. Bowman to take hold of the work of reclamation in a comprehensive way. Provincial Forester Zavitz was instructed to take charge of the work. A commencement was made by planting cuttings at intervals along the line of drift, beginning at the outer edge and extending back for at least half a mile, some 150,000 saplings being used in all. These were planted in sections of five or six rows each. There is a space of about two yards between the rows in each section and of about 50 yards between sections. The latter spaces are to be filled in with Jack pine after the willows and poplars now in place are high enough to afford protection against sand drift for the slower growing pine.

In starting this work the professional experts profited by the experience of the local amateurs. The first row of each section of five or six rows consists of Holland willows planted as neighboring farmers had planted them ten years ago — long lengths being laid in furrows ploughed for the purpose. These have already made a good growth and promise to form a sufficient protection for the individual cuttings of poplar planted in rows on the leeward side of the willows. There is plenty of moisture a few inches below the surface. It is intended to keep up the work of planting until the entire banks are covered, and in the course of a quarter of a century 500 acres of sand hills, which for 25 years had been a grave menace to neighboring valuable agricultural land, will be covered by a dense growth of timber that will increase in value from year to year.

What Is a Billion?

In England a billion means a million millions, and is indicated by the the figure one followed by twelve ciphers.

In France and Canada the term is used to indicate a thousand millions, so that an English billion is a thousand times bigger than our billion.

A similar difference holds good with that still more swollen conception, the trillion. In England a trillion means a million billions, and is shown by the figure one followed by eighteen ciphers, thus: 1,000,000,000,000,000,000.

In France and Canada, where it indicates but a beggarly thousand billions, it has but twelve ciphers to its credit. It is, in fact, but the equal of our billion.

A Long Anthem.

The national anthem of San Marino, the smallest republic, is second in length to that of China. To perform it from beginning to end would take several hours.

Boy "Policeman" Gets Results.

Bill Zerbe, formerly of Indianapolis, is motorcycle policeman in the Logansport police department. Both the young and old know Bill because of his record as a tamer of speeders.

A few days ago the driver of an automobile permitted the motor of his machine to run while he went into a store. When he came out he found a piece of paper in the front seat of the car. On the paper were these words: "You are pinched for permitting the engine of your machine to run over 15 minutes. Bill Zerbe."

The driver of the car went to police headquarters to pay his fine and exhibit the evidence that he had been caught. On being assured that the paper presented had not been prepared by Zerbe, the driver of the machine recalled that he had seen a small boy with a broad grin on his face standing near when he started toward the police station.—Indianapolis News.

Electricity to Locate Metal.

The idea of using current transmitted through the earth as a means of locating metal ores is familiar, the belief being that the greater conductivity of these metalliferous regions can be clearly indicated, and the area mapped out, says the Scientific American. The location of oil deposits, which according to the Electrical Review is now being investigated electrically, presents a converse problem. In this case the insulating properties of the oil diminish the current, and oil-bearing regions are detected accordingly. In view of the great depth to which it is often necessary to bore for oil—oil that only exists simultaneously with an almost oil-free area above—the method would seem to have limitations, but it has doubtless possibilities in dealing with surface oil areas.

Dates of Fall Fairs

Ancaster	Sept. 27-28
Aylmer	Sept. 21-23
Burford	Oct. 4-5
Caledonia	Oct. 6-7
Dunnville	Sept. 21-23
Cayuga	Sept. 20-21
Rainham	Sept. 14-15
Jarvis	Oct. 8
Onondaga	Oct. 11-12
Simcoe	Oct. 3-5
Tillsonburg	Sept. 19-20
Walsh	Oct. 15
Waterford	Sept. 22
Welland	Oct. 4-6
Western Fair, London	Sept. 10-17

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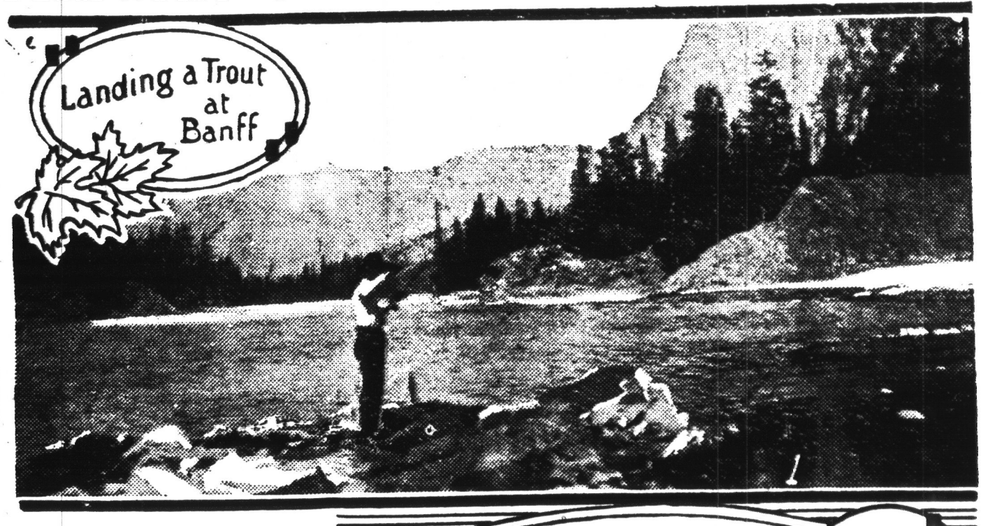
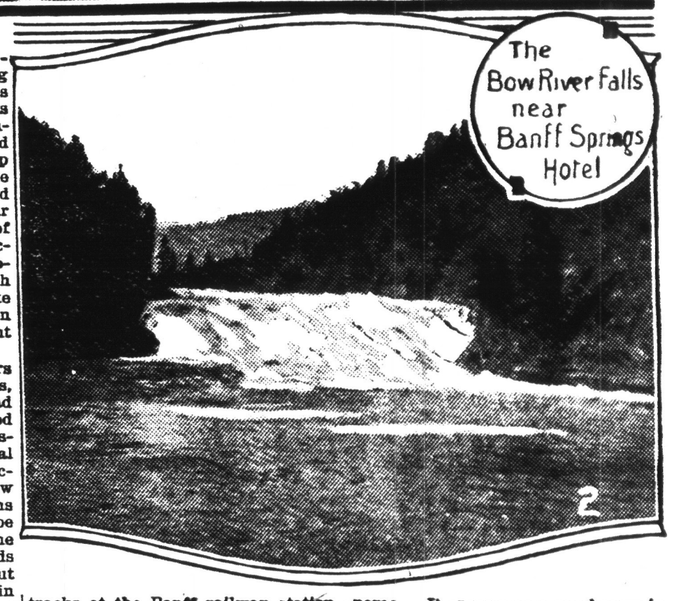
Attractions in the Canadian Rockies





Lake Minnewanka, near Banff, Alberta, attracts many motorists during the entire summer (the winter sees the ice-boats gliding across its smooth surface). It is an ideal evening drive from Banff to this lake, and on the way it is interesting to stop at the animal enclosures where the Government has established the wild animals of the country. As the car speeds along on the trip, the sight of the browsing elk is specially attractive. In the spring the stately mother elk stalks proudly about with her young, in the fall the mating note of the bull re-echoes down the open valley. Many a battle-royal is fought by the males at mating time.

The Bow River is the headquarters of the lover of water sports. Canoes, row-boats and launches are to be had any time of day. Plenty of good fishing is to be found a short distance up the river. For an ideal canoe trip there is nothing more picturesque than paddling up the Bow River to Shadow Creek, which drains the Vermillion Lakes. As the canoe glides into the mirrored waters, the swamp willows meet above the heads of the paddlers; an occasional trout darts from one shadow to another in the depths below. Little bursts of sunshine brighten the winding waterway till the canoe glides out again into unbroken sunshine and the wide sweep of the first Vermillion Lake.

The Bow River is a typical mountain stream and has its rise sixty-five miles west of Banff and north of Lake Louise. Its head waters, the Bow and Hector Lakes, are fed from great ice-fields, which, in the first days of warm spring, cast their tribute into the river, and the turbid waters gathering strength with each mile, tear madly down the narrow confines bringing with them uprooted trees and all the debris lying within their reach. The lover of the water may obtain valuable information of several beautiful and exciting canoe trips at the boat-house.

The old tote-road of construction days west of Banff is almost obliterated, and in its place the Government is rapidly completing a highway which will link the eastern provinces with British Columbia. If the trip be made in early spring or late August it is scarcely possible to fail to see the wild sheep which abound in large flocks on the sunny slopes on the north side of the valley. During the summer they wander back in the hills, though an occasional few may be seen any time of the year. In the early spring the baby lambs trot along beside their mothers; in the fall the great horned rams join the various groups, and, as among the elk, terrific battles take place among the males — the horns crashing and banging together, making a racket which can be heard a long distance in the otherwise silent hills.

Crossing the Canadian Pacific tracks at the Banff railway station, the car travels westward passing a chain of lakes (three in number) known as the Vermillion Lakes. About five miles distant a draw may be seen which marks the pathway of Healey Creek; the Bow River glides in and out of view, occasionally a glimpse of the steel rails shows up; a bear, a coyote, or a deer, may appear. A picturesque range of mountains aptly called "Sawtooth," are easily recognized on the right of the road and in an open stretch the first glimpse of Castle Mountain and the mountains about Louise are recognizable. Passing a game-warden's house, the road leads up, around and over the Hillsdale Hills,—a group of hills beautifully wooded and a natural park in themselves.

Coming down the winding road among these hills a short run brings the car to a small bridge under which runs a small mountain stream. Just east of the bridge is a well-kept camping ground, the only restriction to the user of it being: "Keep your camp-fire in control". A little open fire-place leaves no excuse for doing otherwise. On the west side of the bridge is a tiny tea-house nestled securely under the shadow of the pines. Built of logs, its rustic style is in complete accord with its surroundings.

Johnson's Canyon is well worth the three-quarters of a mile stroll up its easy trail, across rustic bridges, above the turbulent little stream which gives forth an attractive picture at every bend of the path. Leaving the canyon, a three-mile run brings you to the site of the one-time village of Castle situated at the very base of the mountain of that name. It sprang as a mushroom in the night in the old construction days of the Canadian Pacific Railway. Word went forth that lead, silver and copper were to be found in the old giant of the Rockies in paying quantities, and prospectors poured in. As they came, so they went; the mountain refused to give up treasure; the deserted homes fell to decay.

A mile beyond the site of this village the road forks, the right-hand turn leading to Lake Louise and the left-hand turn to the summit of Vermillion Pass—the last link of the trans-continental motor-road. Neither road should be missed though neither is yet absolutely finished. The left-hand road leads to Marble Canyon, at the top of the Pass. The drive and the canyon are well worth the time spent in seeing them.

As far as the road is finished, under and about the shadows of Castle Mountain, it is a glorious drive. The site of the internment camps used during the war is still visible.

In winter it is no colder at zero in the dry climate of Banff than at twenty-two above on the sea-board. In fact, one is far more uncomfortable where dampness prevails. The vigorous, snappy climate of the Rockies is better than any medicine for the people of a warmer country, from the Orient, even from the nearest sea-level. Winter sports at Banff are being brought to greater perfection in every direction. Specialists in all winter sports are coming more and more for the annual contests in skiing, skating, swimming in the warm sulphur pools, tobogganing, curling and hockey.

M. S. W.