

THE DISEASES OF ZINNIA

(Experimental Farms Note)
Under the climatic conditions of the Okanagan Valley, the zinnia plant grows exceedingly well and produces a continuous succession of large blossoms from the beginning of July until the autumn frosts. The plant is grown without any difficulty and is not subject to many parasitic diseases, but those that do attack it can be very destructive.

In some localities powdery mildew attacks the foliage of the plants and may sometimes be troublesome. Should this alady appear, however, it can be easily controlled through the application of either a colloidal sulphur spray or a finely divided colloidal sulphur dust. The fungicide should be applied at intervals of 10 to 14 days as long as the disease is developing.

Occasionally a few plants may be found affected with what is commonly known as stem-rot. The disease is recognized by the appearance of light grey lesions on any portion of the main stem or branches, which become dry and brittle, or of a black rot in the root at or below the ground level. The stem pith disappears in such areas and is partially replaced by round to oval compact, hard fungous bodies. These are white when young, but turn black on the surface as they get older. The disease is readily recognized by the present of these bodies, which act as a means of overwintering by the fungus. Whenever such plants are found, they should be removed and burned in order to destroy these fungous resting bodies.

In some localities, a wilt disease of zinnias has become so destructive and has killed off such a large percentage of the plants that the cultivation of this attractive flower has largely been abandoned. This disease is caused by a soil-infesting fungus that penetrates into the fibrous feeding rootlets and from there spreads to the main root. The infested tissue decays, and thus, in preventing the normal upward movement of water from the soil, brings on the rapid wilting and death of the plant. Wilt usually first appears during the early part of July, after the soils have been warmed up by the hot weather, and continues until the end of the season.

This disease is being studied at the Dominion Laboratory of Plant Pathology at Summerland. It has been noticed that sometimes plants in a severely infected plot remain healthy throughout the season. Selections have been made from such plants and it is hoped that by making successive selections a strain resistant to this malady will be developed. In the meantime, until this has been completed, the most practical control method is to practise a planned system of rotation. Zinnias should not be grown in the same piece of soil more frequently than once every three or four years.

HOW TO COMBAT CRICKETS IN HOUSE

According to the Dominion Entomologist the pale brown house cricket, Gryllus domesticus, caused annoyance and damage in dwellings during the summer and autumn, in a number of towns and cities, especially in Ontario and Southern Quebec. This insect is European in origin, and its presence in the Dominion was first recorded about fifty years ago. It is now widespread in Eastern Canada, and also in the United States, east of the Rocky Mountains. House crickets may breed prolifically in garbage dumps during the warm months of the year, and from thence find their way into the neighboring dwellings, sometimes in large numbers. The common black field cricket, G. assimilis Fab. is also a nuisance in houses wherever it is abundant in the field.

The monotonous chirruping or song of the crickets is produced by the male rubbing together the outer pair of his wings, which bear special structures for this purpose. The noise is very annoying to many persons, especially as it is made chiefly at night, when crickets are most active. Furthermore, crickets will feed on almost any organic substance, and, as a result, sometimes do much damage by eating holes in clothing and other fabrics. They are elusive insects and often difficult to locate, a fact that further exasperates distressed householders. The house cricket favours warm situations, however, and usually may be found hiding in cracks and crevices in walls and brickwork close to furnaces, fireplaces, chimneys and ovens. Where conditions are suitable, the house cricket may continue active all winter.

Crickets that have established themselves in dwellings may be destroyed by means of fresh pyrethrum powder, or sodium fluoride. These materials should be blown liberally into places in which the crickets are hiding, by means of a dust gun or insecticide puffer, bearing in mind the fact that sodium fluoride is poisonous to humans and animals. Pyrethrum fly spray is also effective when in actual contact with the insects.

"Necking" Menace Disrupts Business In Orillia

ORILLIA, Sept. 24—Town merchants have complained to police young couples parking along the streets in their cars after dark caused a minor depression to hit the stores. People who wish to shop have difficulty in finding a place to park their cars, merchants said.

Police Chief Carson declared he was powerless to take action until the Council which recently rescinded the 30 minute parking by-law, take steps to prohibit such parking once more.

"It is obvious that this 'necking menace' must be moved somewhere else—perhaps to the park," said the Chief.

YOUTHS RULE MODEL VILLAGE

300 Govern \$1,000,000 Government Property At Passamaquoddy

EASTPORT, Me., Sept. 22—Approximately 300 youths maintained and governed today the \$1,000,000 model colonial village constructed by army engineers during the peak of activity on the now suspended \$36,000,000 Passamaquoddy bay power project.

Since activities ceased, the city of Eastport which doubled its 3000 population in the boom days, settled back into its hereditary business devoted largely to fisheries.

The pretty village, with its extensive shops and warehouses, and four rockfill dams jutting into the chill waters of the bay, accounted for the more than \$7,000,000 outlay toward harnessing tides for electrical energy.

To prevent deterioration of structures the War Department turned over to the National Youth Administration the equipment and buildings. Today, youths between 18 and 25 years old, guided by NYA officials, see that the government's property is kept in trim while they find for them selves the best vocation to which they may be adapted.

The boys are housed in a 40 apartment dormitory. Single houses in the village occupied by others, including the NYA staff, headed by Col. Henry M. Waite.

The present work experience project, in effect throughout the summer concludes Oct. 31. Whether it would be continued remained for national heads of the NYA to decide.

No authority has yet been given, said Col. Waite, for a second group of boys to succeed the current 300.

Through a duly elected 'mayor' and 'council' the youths govern the village including policing and fire prevention. By the vocational plan employed, each has a six weeks' trial in three of the 20 trades available, including machinery, auto repairing, blacksmithing, carpentering, in addition to outdoor trades. Each works a half a day at a particular trade and devotes the other half to observance of an expert in the trade at work.

The village maintains a trade library of some 800 volumes.

The youths have some time off for the pursuit of pleasure in the city itself, or in neighboring communities.

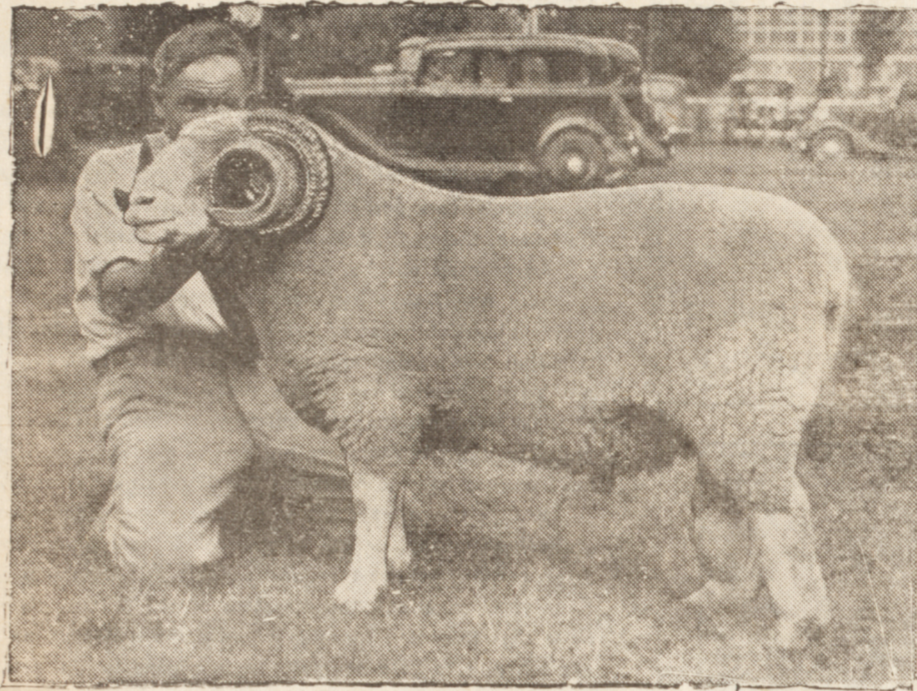
Eastport residents themselves still retain hope the vast Quoddy project may some day be resumed, as predicted by President Roosevelt during a 1936 visit.

Government expenditures for the project, up to the time of its suspension, were \$2,000,000 for engineering, \$2,000,000 for field construction, \$1,500,000 for housing and \$1,500,000 for plant and materials.

Prize Winners at the Canadian Nat'l Exhibition



Cymbeline Nobly Born, senior and grand champion Jersey bull for E. A. Smith, St. Thomas.



Champion Dorset Horn Ram for G. H. Mark, Little Britain

ITINERARY HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL

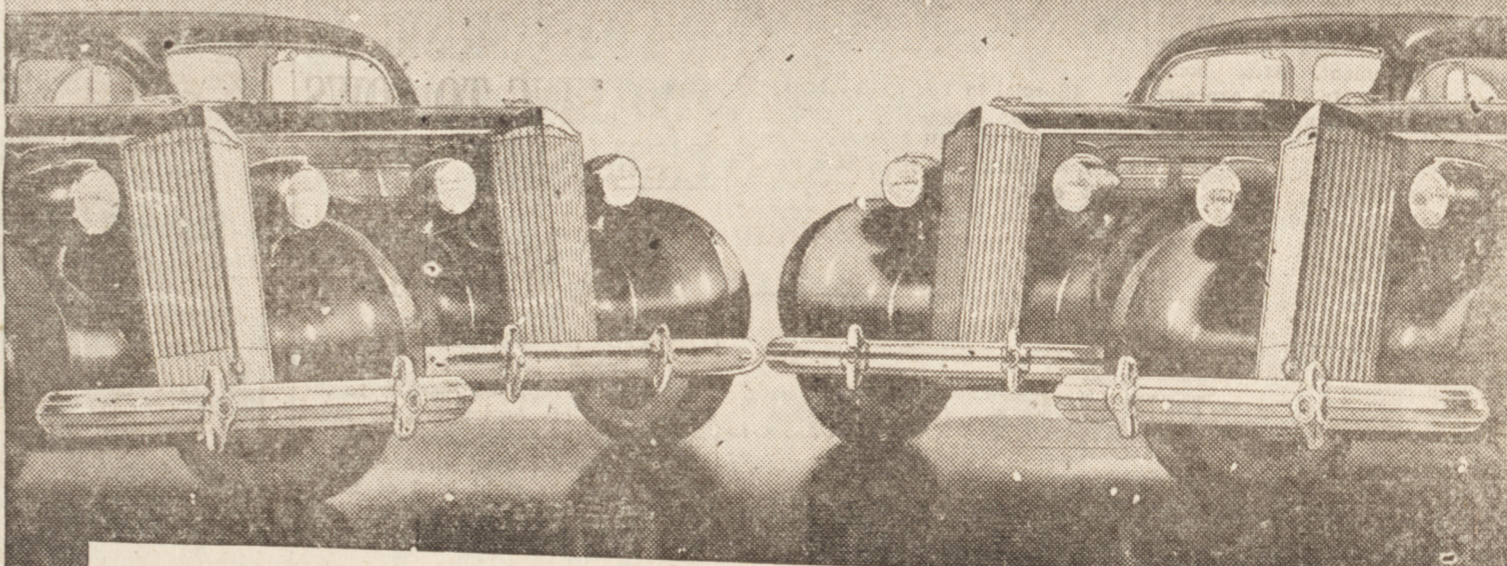
MONCTON, N. B., Sept. 23—In connection with the visit of His Excellency the Governor-General to the Maritime Provinces, the itinerary calls for his leaving Ottawa Sunday morning, September 26th over the Canadian National Railways to Montreal by the Maritime express the same afternoon, arriving in Moncton the following morning. From Moncton His Excellency, Lord Tweedsmuir and party will leave almost immediately for Charlottetown, P. E. I., where he will arrive the same evening. He will proceed from Charlottetown to Annapolis Royal, S. S., by air. Returning by motor to Truro where he will board the special railway cars provided for his accommodation and that of his party attached to the night train for Sydney, arriving in the latter city Friday morning. From Sydney His Excellency will return direct to Ottawa, leaving Sydney Sunday, October 3rd, by the regular night train and making connection with the Ocean Limited at Truro the following morning on which train he will proceed through to Montreal for Ottawa.

WEST. ABBEY TO BE OPENED TO PUBLIC

LONDON, Sept. 23—Westminster Abbey is to be open to the public next Sunday. The Abbey has been closed since Coronation to permit the removal of the Coronation decorations. Not a trace of the temporary decorations is to be seen.

WINNIPEG, Sept. 24—John Jacob Astor III, 25-year-old multimillionaire of Newport, R. I., told reporters here today he was en route by rail to Prince Rupert, B. C., to do a bit of shooting. Informed he was unlikely to get big game hunting there, he said: "That's all right—anything will do, from squirrels up." He was accompanied by his wife and a party of friends.

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See 'y Tuesday night—THE PACKARD HOUR, starring Fred Astaire—NBC Red Net York, Coast to Coast, 9:30 E. D. S. T.

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