

NOW I AM WELL THANKS TO "FRUIT-A-TIVES"



Eli, Manitoba.

I wish to state, for the sake of others who may be suffering like I was, that I suffered from severe indigestion and constipation for years and that there was also womb trouble with unpleasant pains in my back which made me miserable, constantly. I tried physicians and took many remedies but I got no relief. I was induced to try "Fruit-a-tives" and I can truly say this was the first medicine that ever did me any good. "Fruit-a-tives" quickly relieved the constipation and indigestion and completely cured me of all symptoms of womb trouble. I cannot express too strongly my great gratitude to this medicine as I am as well now in every way as ever I was, thanks to "Fruit-a-tives". I can strongly recommend "Fruit-a-tives", it is easy to take and the effect is always mild like fruit.

(Sgd) Mrs. M. BRELAND.

Many women suffer with what the doctors call "Womb Trouble"—"Diseased Ovaries"—"Female Complaints" etc.—when Constipation is causing all the pain. Cure the liver and make the bowels move regularly with "Fruit-a-tives" and the "Womb Trouble" will be cured at the same time. "Fruit-a-tives"—or "Fruit Liver Tablets"—are sold by dealers at 50c a box—6 for \$2.50—or will be sent on receipt of price. Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

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Liberal Nomination
Kincardine, Ont., March 19.—Centre Bruce Liberals today chose J. J. Hunter, editor of the Reporter, as their candidate.

RESIGNATIONS GO TO OTTAWA

Officers of Fifth Regiment, With One Exception, to Leave Organization

INDIGNANT AT NEGLECT

Persistent Failure to Supply Needed Equipment May Wreck Local Body

(From Friday's Daily.)

Lieut.-Col. Hall, Majors Hibben and Currie, Capt. Angus, and other officers of the Fifth Regiment, Canadian militia, yesterday forwarded their resignations to the department of militia at Ottawa; the sergeants mess of the regiment will also probably resign. The decision was reached at a meeting of the mess held at the Drill hall when it was decided to no longer attempt to carry on the regimental work without the support of the government. Disbandment of the regiment is threatened unless the government grants the withheld equipment necessary to carry on the work of the regiment.

It seems that for nearly a decade, the officers of the Fifth Regiment, C.A., have been seeking to secure a six-inch gun for drill purposes and a battery of modern field guns for the use of the field company of the regiment. In 1898 or 1899, General Hutton, then in command of the Canadian militia, on a visit of inspection at Victoria, promised that the required six-inch gun would be sent. Later it was stated that the armament was on the way. General Herbert, later promised that the needed equipment would be forthcoming, but it never came. Then came other officers from Ottawa to each of whom the need was shown. They said the equipment was necessary and it would be forthcoming, but there the matter ended. Lastly, Sir Frederick Borden, Minister of Militia, and he said that no time would be lost in forwarding the gun. He was at a loss to know why it had not reached here previously. Since then the months have gone but the gun has not come.

Finally the officers of the Fifth Regiment found that the only dignified course left to them was to resign their commissions, and this they have done.

The Halifax regiment of garrison artillery has had a gun for a long time. Three or four years ago, at one stage of the series of promises that the local regiment should be properly equipped, an appropriation of \$5,000 was passed at Ottawa for an annex at the drill hall in which the gun was to be placed. What happened to the appropriation is unknown, all that is known is that there has been no gun given no annex built. It was proposed to build an emplacement in the proposed annex to mount the gun which never came.

There has been great dissatisfaction for some time at the neglect of the militia department at Ottawa to give fair treatment to the local corps. While eastern regiments have been accorded every facility in the way of modern equipment the Fifth Regiment has been slighted, and while the record made by the regiment at the recent gunnery competition in the east was a remarkably good one, the men from the west had to compete against artillerymen who have for a long time been trained with the most modern appliances of gunnery. When the opportunities the Fifth Regiment has had for training are considered the surprise is that with the limited advantages in comparison with the eastern garrison companies that the local artillerymen were able to hold their own; much less surpass the eastern gunners.

It is only during the two weeks each summer of the annual encampment at Macaulay plains that the artillerymen of the Fifth Regiment are able to get any practical training at the fortress guns. Taking advantage of every possible opportunity, the time that can be secured for each man of the regiment at the six-inch guns under present conditions is but 2 1/2 hours during the year. With a six-inch gun emplaced at the drill hall the men could be drilled properly and trained in the use of the fortress piece so that when called upon they would be expert. It is considered useless to continue the attempt to train men in gunnery under the conditions which obtain. The officers of the regiment are confronted owing to the neglect shown them by the Ottawa government. There was nothing else for them but to throw up the hopes and resign. With a gun at the drill hall, each man could be drilled. It would be necessary, if there was any outcry upon the score of expenses to get a gun in perfect trim; a piece that had become ineffective for shooting purposes, as long as its breeches and apparatus otherwise was in trim, its mountings would not be utilized.

The garrison companies of the Fifth Regiment are no worse off, though, than is the field company. No. 3 company. This company has for its use a battery of old thirteen-pounder muzzle-loading field guns. They are suggestive of the Crimean days. Repeated promises have been made year after year that proper equipment of modern type would be forthcoming for training the local soldiers in the use of field guns, but the promises in this respect were like the others. The old muzzle-loading guns were still in use year after year, and the gunners, consequently, have been unable other than by the use of modern field artillery. The company is in need of the proper breech-loading modern 13-pounder field guns, and a battery to replace the old battery now in commission, has been long promised. Last year, too, there was much complaint regarding the ammunition sent for use.

Although the neglect in the equipment absolutely necessary to the training of the regiment has forced the action just taken, it is by no means the only cause of anger against the militia department at Ottawa. The officials at Ottawa act in every way as though they are determined to see how little can be supplied to the regiment. It is only by a continual fight that anything even a measure supply can be secured. For some time representations have been made for an issue of khaki clothing for use in fatigue work to save the dress uniform, but no action has been taken.

More loss is occasioned by the spoiling of the uniform by the failure to issue than would pay for the proposed khaki fatigue uniform. In all the general equipment the story is the same. The clerks at Ottawa send bills for seven cents due for "such a screw" lost from the rifle of No. 1144 and other minute matters, but in no way can the officers secure what is necessary for the proper upkeep and training of the regiment.

Even the marksmen are complaining. Not only does the government not assist them, but hinders them. In the past it was the practice to allow the riflemen to purchase new barrels for their rifles when the barrels in use were worn too much for good shooting. Now until the barrel in use is completely ruined they are refused new ones.

The names of the officers who have taken this action comprise all those upon the list except three, and one non-combatant. They are as follows: Lieut.-Col. J. A. Hall, Major J. P. Hibben, Major A. W. Currie, Capt. W. R. Ridgway, Capt. W. R. Angus, and Capt. W. R. Angus, adjutant; Capt. W. R. Angus, and Capt. W. R. Angus, adjutant; Capt. W. R. Angus, and Capt. W. R. Angus, adjutant.

Winnipeg Grain Exchange
Winnipeg, March 19.—A private company was formed today by local grain men with a capitalization of \$500,000, for the purpose of taking over the holdings of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange, including the unfinished office building on Lombard street.

York Loan Shareholders
Toronto, March 19.—Referee Kapelle gave judgment in the York Loan Shareholders' case today. The court held that the holders of shares, payments on which were in arrears, may rank with the general body of shareholders providing they pay what is owing on their shares.

New Brunswick Government
St. John, N. B., March 19.—It is said here tonight that the Robeson government has resigned, and that Governor Tweedie will call on Mr. Hazen to form a new ministry tomorrow. The vacant offices have not been filled as yet, and may be left for the successors of the defeated government.

Steamship's Mishap
St. John, N. B., March 19.—While coming up the harbor last night the steamship Manchester, Shippin, from Manchester, struck something and began leaking. It is thought that the steamship struck one of the anchors put out by the dredge W. S. Fielding or else went out of the channel. The extent of the damage is unknown.

Boy Incendiary.
Brookville, Ont., March 19.—Two destructive fires took place in Finch village, Stormont county in May last, when practically the entire business district was wiped out. Among the stores destroyed was one kept by a man named Lewis. Last night a son of this man, Philip Lewis, aged 15 years, confessed before Magistrate McNaughton, in the presence of a witness, that he had started the fires. His object, he said, was to destroy the buildings of his father's competitors. Young Lewis recently joined the Holiness movement church, and states that he was under the influence of the movement at the time he committed the crime. He was taken this morning to Cornwall, where he will be placed under arrest and confined in the county jail.

TEMPERANCE WAVE DISTURBS BREWERS

Meeting of Men Interested in Liquor Trade Held in Montreal

Montreal, March 19.—A meeting of brewers, distillers and other industries indirectly or directly interested in the sale of intoxicants was held here today. It being announced that the capital of those present amounted to \$50,000,000.

The purpose of the meeting was to decide upon some plan of counteracting the temperance movement, now sweeping the province.

It was decided to send a monster delegation to see Premier Gouin and the government, and also to induce him not to make any changes in the present license law, which is considered satisfactory.

An Orange Protest
St. John, March 19.—At the closing session of the Grand Lodge of New Brunswick, a resolution was passed disapproving of what is called the "orange" political movement, and others in recognizing the alleged principle that because a member of a certain faith holds a public position, such as a judge, or a member of the legislature, he should be removed from office because of his religious faith.

Another Commons Row
Ottawa, March 19.—Commae, M. P. for Thunder Bay, and Henderson, M. P. for Halton, had an angry altercation in the railway committee of the Commons this morning over the Terminal Railway Company's bill. Commae shook his fist under Henderson's nose, and accused the member for Halton of uttering a cowardly lie and insulting him. Henderson said that he was not a coward and would repeat his statement tomorrow, which had reference to the "Great Lakes" dredging company and the water front at Port William.

G. T. Pacific Contract Signed
Winnipeg, March 19.—The contract was signed today between Frank T. Morse, vice president of the Grand Trunk Pacific for the first hundred miles east of Prince Rupert, the firm being in the neighborhood of six million dollars. Foley, Walsh and Stewart, the big railroad contractors, were the successful tenderers, and will start work at once.

FRUIT BOARD HAS CONCLUDED SESSIONS

Provincial Body Has Concluded Sessions—Fighting the Fruit Pests

(From Friday's Daily.)

The members of the board of horticulture, which has been meeting this week, considered divers matters of great interest and importance to the horticultural and agricultural industries of the province. There were present the Hon. G. G. Taitlow, Minister of Agriculture, and Messrs. Palmer, W. E. Scott, of Salt Spring Island, Martin Burrell, of Grand Forks, Thomas Cunningham, provincial fruit inspector, and J. R. Anderson, deputy minister of agriculture.

Quite a lengthy discussion took place in regard to the very strenuous efforts which have been and which are being made in order to rid the province of the ravages of the pest of the vine of the raspberry, and of the pest of the apple, the codling moth and the work which is being done by Mr. Cunningham in the insect section.

The inspector informed the board that the strong measures which had been taken by him during the past week would be faithfully continued during the remainder of the session, that within a very reasonable period the depredations and consequent loss which is occasioned by the maggots of the codling moth will be brought under thorough control.

The appointment of an assistant inspector was seriously considered, but no definite action was determined upon at some length. The deputy minister was instructed to correspond with the Hon. Sydney Fisher, Dominion Minister of Agriculture, on the subject.

The following interesting letter from Prof. A. B. Cordley, who is in charge of the Oregon Experimental station, in reference to the efficiency of the lime-sulphur wash and spray, as a general fungicide, and the manner in which it can with perfect safety be used as a valuable summer spray was read, and led to a somewhat prolonged debate.

"The serious results in the form of 'Bordeaux injury' which often follow applications of Bordeaux mixture rendered it rather imperative that some means be found of reducing this injury, or that some spray be discovered which may be used as a substitute for Bordeaux."

"For the past two or three years I have observed, after winter spraying apple and pear trees with lime-sulphur solutions for San Jose scale, that the fruit upon the sprayed trees was less scabby than upon unsprayed trees. Upon two different occasions this winter application was delayed until the blossoms were about to open, and while the spray, which was applied in the full winter spray, did considerable injury at the time, its decided beneficial effects were noticeable when the fruit was gathered. However, the lime-sulphur solution, which follows winter applications of lime-sulphur are now well known, and this part of the work requires no further comment."

"Nevertheless, these observations suggested to me the probability that lime-sulphur solutions might be used as a substitute for Bordeaux mixture for summer applications, and during the past year I have so used it upon various plants and for various purposes. It is not proposed at this time to go into all the details of these experiments. I wish only to call attention to some of the results obtained which show conclusively that lime-sulphur solutions may be used as summer spray without injury to foliage, and also point strongly to the probability that by its use apple scab may be effectively controlled without danger of spray injury to the fruit."

"Sufficient work has not been done to justify the statement that lime-sulphur is equal to Bordeaux as a preventive of this disease, but the results of the single season's trial point so strongly to this conclusion that I feel justified in calling attention to them, that growers who have suffered loss from Bordeaux injury and others who are desirous of making comparative tests of the two sprays the coming season."

"In carrying out the work the past season it became necessary first of all to determine how strong a solution could be used without injury to the foliage. This, again, made it necessary to adopt some method of 'stocking' the spray. After considerable work was done, what may be termed the 'stock solution' method of preparing the spray, and adopted as a standard for the work, a 'stock solution' having a specific gravity of 1.27. (For determining the specific gravity of the solution while at work in the field, we have found the specific gravity hydrometer a very convenient instrument, such as cheap, simple, and convenient, and I would recommend every grower who expects to use lime-sulphur as a summer spray to obtain one.)

"This solution is of a clear, dark amber color, is without sediment, and as stated above has a specific gravity of 1.27. Analysis showed that each gallon contained in solution 2.38 pounds of sulphur."

"During the season of 1907, those 'stock solutions' of lime-sulphur were used, variously diluted, upon the apple, pear, peach, plum, prune, quince, cherry, grape, potato, and celery. The results obtained indicated that lime-sulphur sprays produced by diluting one gallon of the stock solution with 15 gallons of water may be safely used upon all of the above named plants with the exception of the peach, unless it be used in the early spring, when very slight injury was produced. For use upon the peach, each gallon of solution should be diluted with at least 20 gallons of water."

"For the experiments with apple scab, a block of 400 Yellow Newtown trees was selected because this variety is particularly susceptible to this disease and because this block was known to be badly infested."

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Dig and Manu yet been prepared Plan, mustard, ers, shrubs, decid house plants, veg ty: Paeonies, Dollyhocks, rock thrums, Galliard, Pansies, Violas, S evergreen shrubs, lots, arichon, & tuces, cos and e early and main c Begonias, start A Sow—Sorts— (and early), broad seed, various kale bage, mushrooms, cabbage, mustard, rot, Couve Tronch onions, melon in spinach, parsnip, Aster in frames, Marigold in fram Begonia in heat, Gloxinia in heat, hardy annuals and chokes, Cardon, rh in frames.

DAHLIAS

(Specially P



All Dahlias always repay a wonderful man a remarkable re of the flowers a dozen plants of

About two taken out of the water them in or just as soon as tubers, allowing tuber. If there ber, remove all b rapidly indoors plant them outde der to induce a The soil bes which is natural that retains mo the soil in the sp fall and the man time.

Never plant apart each way; better. Place three inches below await the growt When the stems ground, insert t should be four Pompon, five fe for the Cactus, nect these stak every four plants

Just as soon high, loosely tie off the lower lea in tying is raffia but a material, strong, green in which can be obtained very h obtained, use raff cloth.

Remove the has reached a he retie in several necessary. The to the bar whic of to the main light to reach th relieve the main The plants will a

Just as soon cut them off and stalk to a plant. branches up to a When the first do not let any fo plant will not be flowers. The flo always very im

Just as soon to feed the plan chicken manure around the plant into the ground, onable time after thoroughly.

The first flow usually the best, flower; but this flowers of some season, while oth