

SUFFERED DAY AND NIGHT

The Tortures of Dyspepsia Relieved By "Fruit-a-lives"

Little Bras D'or, C. B. "I was a terrible sufferer from Dyspepsia and Constipation for years. I had pain after eating, belching gas, constant headaches and did not sleep well at night. Finally, a friend told me to try "Fruit-a-lives". In a week, the Constipation was corrected and soon I was free of pain, headaches and that miserable feeling that accompanies Dyspepsia. I continued to take this splendid fruit medicine and now I am well, strong and vigorous". ROBERT NEWTON. 50c. a box, 6 for \$2.50, trial size 25c. At all dealers or sent postpaid by Fruit-a-lives Limited, Ottawa.

INSURANCE

J. H. HUME.

AGENT FOR FIRE, ACCIDENT AND SICK BENEFIT COMPANIES. REPRESENTING Five Old and Reliable Fire Insurance Companies. If you want your property insured, call on J. H. HUME and get his rates. ALSO AGENT FOR— F. R. Telegraph and Savings Permanent Loan and Canteen Co. Ticket Agent For C. P. R.—Ticket to all points in Manitoba, Northwest and British Columbia.

THE LAMBTON Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company.

(Established in 1873) JOHN W. KINGSTON PRESIDENT JAMES SMITH VICE-PRESIDENT ALBERT G. MINIBLY DIRECTOR THOMAS LITGOW DIRECTOR GUILFORD BUTLER DIRECTOR JOHN PETER McVICAR DIRECTOR JOHN COWAN K. C. SOLICITOR J. F. ELLIOTT FIRE INSPECTOR ROBERT J. WHITE FIRE INSPECTOR ALEX. JAMIESON AUDITORS P. J. McEWEEN W. G. WILLOUGHBY, MANAGER AND WATFORD, ONT. Sec. - TREASURER PETER McBEHRAN, WATFORD P. Agent for Watford and Plympton.

ELLIOTT Business College

Yonge and Charles Sts., Toronto. IS NOTED THROUGHOUT CANADA for high grade work. Great demand for our graduates. Open all year; enter now. Write for Catalogue. W. J. ELLIOTT, Principal.

ONTARIO'S BEST BUSINESS COLLEGE

GENERAL Business College WATFORD, ONT.

We give thorough courses. We give individual instruction. We have no summer vacation. Students may enter at any time. Commence your course now. We place graduates in positions. Write for our free catalogue. D. A. McLACHLAN, Principal.

CHANTRY FARM

An now looking orders for eggs from Canada's Best Dorkings and Black Leghorns—winners of most prizes at C. N. E. 1919, also bronze medal and special ribbons for male and female Black Leghorn, utility pens cheaper. Special prices on 50 or more Leghorn eggs. ED de GEX, Kerwood P.O.

A. D. HONE Painter and Decorator Paper Hanging

WATFORD - ONTARIO GOOD WORK PROMPT ATTENTION REASONABLE PRICES SATISFACTION GUARANTEED ESTIMATES FURNISHED RESIDENCE—ST. CLAIR STREET

EARLY AND LATE FROSTS

How We May Foretell and Protect Against Them.

The Weather Bureau Will Advise You—Fires or Smudges Can Be of Benefit—Treating Inflammation of the Udder.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

FROST in this particular connection refers to what is commonly known as late spring and early autumn frosts. Such rather unseasonable occurrences are not unknown in the majority of the farming sections of this country, and on account of their heavy damages now and again to tender plants and frosts in the spring, and to un-matured ones in the autumn, the farming classes, particularly the fruit and vegetable growers, greatly dread their attacks. And in this scientific and practical age they naturally want to know if it is possible to foretell frost and guard against it. The answer is yes, to a limited extent.

As to the question of foretelling frost, I would like to emphasize in the first place that the weather experts at the Weather Bureau, Toronto, do advise gratuitously any farmer who calls up in regard to the probabilities of frost. Since rural telephones are now so general and so well connected up with trunk lines, the farmers are in a position to make better use of this service. They would find that it pays to do so. A keen observer of the weather, however, can foretell frost quite accurately although he be not an expert. A few weather instruments would be a great assistance to him, but excepting a reliable Fahrenheit thermometer he can get along very nicely without them if he follows these suggestions for forecasting. The favorable weather conditions for frost are clear sky, no appearance of clouds or fog on the distant horizon, and a dry, calm atmosphere, and temperature falling rapidly towards evening. If these conditions obtain late in the evening and the air temperature registers no more than about 10 degrees above the freezing point he can be pretty sure of frost that night.

To predict is good, but to prevent its injury is better. What are the means of prevention? Those that have been tried out are applicable only to small and rather limited areas, such as gardens, vineyards and orchards. Space will not prevent more than a mention of the various methods. They are: Fires or smudges made of wood, straw, sawdust, etc., preferably moist for the threatened areas, orchard heaters, so-called which burn some sort of crude oil, spraying vegetation with water in the evening and again in morning before sunrise if frost occurred, and for very small areas, shelters or screens of various kinds are used. The success with any of these methods depends largely upon the amount of system and care exercised in their application. If for example the appliances and materials are always on hand and ready for use on short notice, and can be applied and operated with the minimum of labor and time, the users will get satisfaction and profit.—R. R. Graham, O. A. College, Guelph.

Treating Inflammation of the Udder.

Mammitis or inflammation of the udder is a common disease in cows. It is often noticed in a somewhat slight degree at and following parturition, in which cases it is due to the lactal apparatus taking on increased actions, and will usually gradually disappear without causing marked alterations in the normal quality of the milk, and without special treatment.

Causes.—Inflammation of the udder, other than that form above mentioned, is caused by irregular milking, exposure to cold and dampness, wounds, bruises, rough or careless handling during milking, etc., and in many cases appears without well marked cause.

Symptoms.—One or more quarters of the udder become swollen, hard and tender. The patient becomes full, appetite lessened and temperature increased. In well marked cases the patient progresses with a straddling gait behind, in an endeavor to prevent pressure on the udder by the legs. The quality of the milk is more or less altered. In most cases curdled milk and a thin fluid resembling whey appears when the teats are drawn. In some cases a portion of curdled milk becomes lodged in the milk duct and is somewhat hard to remove. In some cases clotted blood also appears. The general health of the patient is more or less interfered with, according to the severity of the attack.

Constitutional treatment consists in keeping the patient as comfortable as possible, preferably in a roomy, well-bedded box stall. A brisk purgative of one to two lbs. epsom salt, one-half to one dram of gambage and one to two ounces of ginger (according to the size of patient) dissolved in a quart of warm water should be given, and followed up with four to six drams of nitrate of potassium twice daily for three days. The patient should be fed food not particularly inclined to cause milk production until the inflammation is allayed.

Local treatment consists in applying heat to the udder, either by keeping hot poultices to it or by long continued and frequently repeated bathing with hot water. Poultices can be applied by using an inch of cloth or canvas, with holes cut for the protrusion of the teats and fastening it by strings or strips over the hips and loocus. The fluid should be drawn from each quarter four or five times daily and after each milking the udder should be well massaged and rubbed with camphorated oil. Where this oil cannot be readily obtained its substitution by goose grease gives good results.—J. Hugo Reed, O. A. College, Guelph.

ABOUT ROSE INSECTS

There Are Many, but Only Three Are Common.

Leaf Hopper, Aphids and Slugs Are the Chief Enemies—How to Deal With the Pests—Miscellaneous Hints.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

MANY insects attack the rose, but only three are very common, and as a rule of much importance. These are Leaf Hoppers, Aphids and Slugs.

The Leaf Hoppers are little, yellowish-white insects, a little less than a quarter of an inch long when full grown, and tapering to a point at the tail end. When disturbed they fly quickly away to another part of the bush. This probably is the explanation of the name "Hopper." Both young and adults injure the plants by feeding on the under surface of the leaves and causing these to become mottled with numerous white dots. Later on the leaves get a sickly, pale, whitish or brownish color, very different from that of a healthy green leaf. The leaves are attacked by the young insects soon after they open. These little Hoppers are whitish in color, sluggish, have no wings and may be seen on the under surface of the leaf, chiefly near the midrib, in the month of May. They become full grown in June.

The method of control is to spray thoroughly the under surface of the leaves with a tobacco extract such as Black Leaf 40 or nicotine sulphate 40 per cent. (the strength recommended on the cans for Aphids will be satisfactory) before these little Hoppers become full grown. They cannot be killed when they get their wings, hence the spraying must be done towards the end of May. Examine the leaves about the middle of May to see if they are present, and if there are many of them spray at once. One thorough application at that time of the year is worth a dozen later.

Aphids are the green plant lice that are often seen in clusters on the flower buds and new growth. They are sucking insects, and when abundant extract so much juice out of the plants that the bloom is greatly injured or destroyed and the leaves may turn sickly and die, especially on the upper parts of the plants.

The best method of control is to use tobacco extract as mentioned above. It is an advantage, however, to add one ounce of soap to each gallon of the diluted tobacco extract, the soap being first dissolved in rain water. Only those lice are killed which are hit by the spray.

Sometimes a strong spray from a garden hose can be used to knock off and destroy either the young Leaf Hoppers or Aphids. The nozzle must be held close to the plants and the spraying repeated two or three times at intervals of a day or two. This treatment will also, wherever it is practicable, control the Red Spiders, that is the tiny, reddish and whitish mites which are sometimes quite abundant on the under surface of the leaves.

Slugs are greenish, somewhat slender worms, about half an inch long when full grown. They are the larvae of little black four-winged flies. There are two or three different kinds of them, but they may all be considered together. The slugs feed on the green tissues of the upper surface of the leaves, often completely removing it and leaving only the fine network of veins. Leaves thus injured soon turn brown and die. It is not at all uncommon to see almost every leaf on a bush killed in this way. This, of course, prevents bloom and weakens the plants greatly for next year. When the slugs are full grown they enter the ground to transform to their other stages and later appear as adults. The winter is passed in the ground.

The method of control is simple and consists of spraying the foliage thoroughly with about one ounce of arsenate of lead paste or half an ounce of the powder form to one gallon of water. Spray as soon as the insects are seen to be present on the leaves. Occasionally in the latter part of the season a second application may be necessary.

The most important matter in the controlling of rose insects is to combat them early, before they have done any appreciable damage. None of the above insects are hard to control. The methods given are not the only ones, but are the most satisfactory.—L. Caesar, O. A. College, Guelph.

FARMERS

A Safety Deposit Box in our local Branch will afford your securities and valuable papers absolute protection against fire and burglary, for a small amount yearly. Boxes are accessible any time during banking hours.

The Sterling Bank considers applications for loans from reliable farmers, in an open-minded fashion. If the question of capital is preventing you from undertaking conservative expansion in the matter of live stock or field production, you will find a discussion of your plans with our local Manager helpful.

THE STERLING BANK

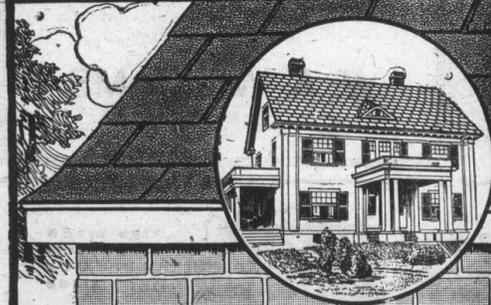
OF CANADA

The Road to Independence

Trouble comes to all of us at one time or another. The man with a snug bank account, is fortified against the "slings and arrows of outrageous fortune". It is the duty of every man to lay aside something for the inevitable rainy day. Open a Savings Account today—and take your first step along the road to Independence.

THE MERCHANTS BANK

Head Office: Montreal, OF CANADA Established 1864. WATFORD BRANCH, F. A. MacLEAN, Manager. ALVINSTON BRANCH, G. H. C. NORSWORTHY, Manager.



Home in Halifax roofed with Brantford Asphalt Slates

A handsome roof that defies the weather

An added touch of beauty to any house is a roof of Brantford Asphalt Slates, which are in soft, harmonious shades of reddish brown and dark green. The colors are permanent and fadeable, being the natural shades of the slate just as it is taken out of the quarries.

It will also prove a very economical roof, because Brantford Asphalt Slates do not split, get loose, absorb water or rot. They are strongly fire-resistant and are classified as non-combustible by the fire insurance companies, and allowed to be used in cities where the most rigid fire-prevention By-laws are in force.

Brantford Asphalt Slates are very moderate in cost. The regular size of the slates and their pliability make them easily and quickly laid, thus saving time and cost of labor. Being made of high grade felt saturated and coated with asphalt, and with a surface of crushed slate, they make a roof that defies the elements and is a permanent part of the building, just like the walls and the foundation.

Brantford Asphalt Slates

are being used more extensively every year for city, country and summer homes, churches, golf clubs, stores, garages, and wherever an artistic effect is desired on a pitch roof.

If you are going to do any building this year or have an old roof that needs replacing, it will be to your advantage to investigate Brantford Asphalt Slates.

Brantford Roofing Co. Limited

Head Office and Factory, Brantford, Canada Branches at Toronto, Montreal, Halifax For Sale by Geo. Chambers Estate

Wedding Cake Boxes at this office. USE THE GUIDE-ADVOCATE "WANT COLUMN"