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YOU have always promised

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not NOW? Just get one loaf

for a trial and note the flavor.

You will be a steady custom-

er ever after.

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Canada Food Board
License No. 5-1784.



POTATO CROP DISEASES

Most Serious of Them Widely
Established in Old Ontario.

Varieties of Grains Which Give Heav-
iest Yields—O. A. C. No. 21 Best
Barley of All—Get Everything
In Readiness for Spring Spraying
Now.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of
Agriculture, Toronto.)

OFFICIALS of the Ontario De-
partment of Agriculture in-
spected 313 seed potato
fields in Northern Ontario
last year of 278 acres, and 119 fields
qualified for certified seed. It is es-
timated that there were 16,000 bushels
of certified seed secured from North-
ern Ontario. All of this is being
shipped to Old Ontario to be planted this
year.

The survey which was made last
year by inspectors to detect diseases
in the potatoes was spread over 32
counties, although the reports from
four of that number are not included
in the statistics because of irregularities
in the work. The territory covered
was from Northumberland and
Peterborough counties west to Essex,
not including Simcoe and Victoria. It
was found in this survey that an
average of 15 per cent. of the pota-
toes had the most serious disease of
Leaf Roll, and that 7 per cent. were
affected with Mosaic, a total of 22
per cent. affected by diseases. An in-
teresting fact revealed by the survey
is that the diseases are most common
along the shores of Lake Ontario,
through Dufferin and Wellington
counties, and along the shore of Lake
Erie through to Essex county. Far-
ther north the percentage of disease
is much smaller. While the average
for the two diseases is 22 per cent.,
some of the counties showed a much
higher rate, as Haldimand 29, Wel-
land 61.7, Lincoln 33.5, Wentworth
26.8, Brant 44.8, Halton 32.1, Peel
51.9 and York 25.4. The four counties
in this province permits of two per cent.
Leaf Roll in No. 1 seed and 5 per
cent. in No. 2. In severe Mosaic the
percentage is the same, although in
slight Mosaic the figures are
doubled.

The cause of these diseases is not
known. Whether there is some or-
ganism, or whether the climate
has something to do with them, is a
matter of doubt. Prof. P. A. Murphy,
of Charlottetown, who is the Chief
Pathologist for potatoes in the Do-
minion, and who is attached to the
Central Experimental Farm, is at
work on this problem, and it is hoped
that before many months the cause
will be known. At any rate, it is
known that the diseases are more
common in the Southern
States. That is why it is expected
Ontario seed potatoes will be in de-
mand there in a few years.

Leading Varieties of Spring Grain.

The old Six-rowed barley gave way
to the Mandsehuri, and that in turn
has given place to the O.A.C. No. 21,
which is now grown throughout Onta-
rio to the exclusion of practically
all other varieties. The Egyptian and
the Black Tartarian varieties of oats
which were popular at one time have
been largely displaced by the Banner
and more recently by the O.A.C. No.
72 and the O.A.C. No. 3 variety is
ten days earlier than the Banner or
the O.A.C. No. 72, and is an excellent
variety for mixing with barley when
it is desirable to grow the two in
combination. Of the spring wheats
the Red Fife, the Marquis and the
Wild Goose are the principal vari-
eties. At the present time, however,
when the demand for wheat for bread
production is so urgent the Marquis
and the Red Fife, and especially the
former, should be grown as exten-
sively as possible in Ontario. Spring
rye does not yield equal to winter
rye but its cultivation will perhaps
be increased somewhat during the
present year. The O.A.C. No. 61
variety has given the best results,
surpassing all other kinds in yield of
grain per acre.—Dr. C. A. Zavitz,
O. A. College, Guelph.

Prepare for Spring Spraying.

Efficient and economic spraying is
hard to attain with the use of poor
machinery. The power sprayer is an
expensive piece of machinery, but it
is effective when properly handled.
Its usefulness can be greatly in-
creased by improper care. To secure the
highest degree of efficiency in spray-
ing the maintenance of high pressure
is necessary. Probably high pressure
is not needed in all cases; it is, how-
ever, true that by means of it more
thorough and, consequently, more ef-
fective work can be done in a much
shorter time and with much less
effort.

The agitation of the liquid in the
tank is another important matter. In
the case of most sprays, the individ-
ual particles that make up the in-
secticide are suspended in the water.

When the sprayer is equipped with
a good agitator, these particles will
settle to the bottom, rendering the
mixture in the top of the tank weak-
er than it should be, and that in the
bottom stronger, and possibly in
some cases too strong for safe appli-
cation.

It is needless to say that the care
of spraying machinery should never
be neglected. Indeed, the spraying
outfit should never be put away af-
ter using until the mixture is thor-
oughly cleared out from all parts of
the pump, rod, piping, hose and noz-
zles by running clear water through
them. The water should be drained
from the engine, and all parts cleaned
and oiled.—Prof. Jno. Evans,
D. A. College, Guelph.

NEW LAND POLICY.

Various Provinces Are Bound to Do
Their Part.

The confidential memorandum re-
lating to land settlement, submitted
for consideration to the Inter-
Provincial Conference held at Ottawa
by the Dominion Government, has
been made available for publication.
The memorandum does not outline
a definitely settled policy on the part
of the Dominion Government, but
covers proposals the adoption of
which, either as a whole or in part,
depends in a large measure upon the
action of the various Provincial Leg-
islatures. This is clearly indicated by
the sub-division of the memorandum
into parts such as "general observa-
tions," "object of proposed policy,"
"outline of suggested policy," "notes
on some details of settlement plans,"
etc.

In that section of the memoran-
dum devoted to general and intro-
ductory observations the necessity for
the adoption of progressive measures
looking towards a continued rapid in-
crease in the population of Canada is
noted with the remark that "the pol-
icies heretofore pursued in an en-
deavor to secure suitable immigra-
tion have become obsolete and
largely ineffective."

After referring to the reservation
of Crown lands for soldier settle-
ment, the abandoned farms, the mil-
lions of acres of wild land, the title
for which has passed into the hands
of the Government, and the past lack
of co-operation between the Federal
and Provincial Governments as im-
portant factors in the problem, the
memorandum says:

"Any comprehensive policy adopted
with a view to securing a rapid
increase in population and the settle-
ment of land, necessarily involves
the expenditure of large sums of
money and the use of state credit. If
Canada is to succeed in competition
with other countries in this field of
work, the provinces as well as the
Dominion must stand prepared to
pledge their credit and meet what-
ever expenditures are required. Any
cheese-paring policy will be doomed
to failure."

The memorandum then outlines
the objects of the proposed land
settlement policy as follows:

1. The development of a nation-
wide sentiment in favor of increased
agricultural settlement and produc-
tion.

2. The encouragement of a move-
ment from urban centres to rural
centres.

3. The avoidance of overcrowding
in our urban centres with a surplus
of labor.

4. The securing of suitable set-
tlers in large numbers for our vacant
lands, including abandoned farms.

5. The creation of conditions
whereby suitable settlers with small
means (including tenants) may in
the course of time become the owners
of their farms.

The memorandum then outlines
the suggested policy of land settle-
ments, the main features of which
were announced when the inter-pro-
vincial conference was in session. In
this connection it is suggested that
steps should be taken to ascertain
the lands available for settlement,
and that the provinces as far as pos-
sible should have uniform legislation
for this purpose. To prevent owners
from fixing an unreasonable or inflated
selling price for their lands, each
province should provide for a special
provincial tax on wild lands, aban-
doned farms and leased farms. It is
also suggested that each province
should take powers to expropriate
lands required for settlement pur-
poses.

The memorandum recommends
that the Federal Government should
continue to be responsible for the
admission of immigrants to Canada.
"One of the gravest situations con-
fronting Canada," says the memoran-
dum, "is the necessity for making
suitable provision for the flood of
British immigration that will move
our way as soon as shipping is avail-
able. Unless steps are taken to
make certain that a large proportion
of these immigrants go to the land
they will crowd out our large urban
centres and bring about conditions
of unemployment and unrest that
will be exceedingly detrimental to
Canada as a whole."

The memorandum assumes "for
the purpose of discussion only" that
each province desiring to secure
Federal co-operation must determine
for itself a number of things includ-
ing: The class of settlers to be as-
sisted; the maximum assistance to
be given; the terms upon which
such assistance shall be given.

The memorandum assumed that
the Federal Government should un-
dertake the securing of settlers from
Great Britain and from foreign

countries (other than enemy), and
that Provincial Governments should
take charge of the prospective settlers
upon arrival in Canada. It is sug-
gested that there should be created
a Federal Land Settlement Board,
comprising the Minister of Immi-
gration and a representative from
each of the provinces. The board
should be consultative and advisory,
and not administrative. It should
meet at least once annually for the
purpose of reviewing the working
out of any policies that may be adopt-
ed for land settlement throughout
Canada.

The final suggestion made by the
memorandum is that there should be
established in connection with the
Department of Immigration and Col-
onization a Social Welfare Bureau
to assist in the care of immigrants.

Robes of Righteousness.

Burford Township Council is of-
fering a \$50 reward for the appre-
hension of thieves who lately visited
the church sheds at Cathcart and
Burford, carrying away all the robes
from carriages and motor cars while
the owners were attending service.

Old Lady Sees Movies for First Time.

A Kitchener lady of eighty-five
saw motion pictures for the first time
just before Christmas, having ex-
pressed a wish to "see that Charlie
Chaplin before he died."

THE WHEAT PROBLEM.

British Government Will Buy From
Argentina.

Much interest attaches to the pub-
lished statement that the British
Government has established a credit
of \$240,000,000 in Argentina with
which to purchase wheat at a price
of approximately \$1 a bushel; also
that the wheat supply of Australia,
so long unavailable because of a lack
of shipping, is now pouring into
Great Britain at about the same price
as the Argentine wheat. It is an-
nounced also that there will be a
liberal supply of wheat available
from next year's crop in the Ukraine
and in Siberia, all of which gives an
optimistic tinge to the world food
situation.

Despite this releasing of a goodly
quantity of cheap wheat, the Amer-
ican farmers are assured of \$2.20 a
bushel for their 1919 crop, the same
price that they received in 1918. The
President has promised that next
spring he will appoint a commission
of experts to investigate the facts

relative to the cost of production,
and that if these facts show that a
higher price than \$2.20 should be
guaranteed he will adopt it. This
action in the United States must have
its effect on Canadian wheat.

There no longer exist any restric-
tions upon the use of all-wheat
bread imposed by the food adminis-
tration. Within the last few days
orders have gone out to the hotel
and restaurant keepers informing
them that the regulations put into
effect early last year were called off
and that, among other things, they
were free to serve as much bread
as the customer wants.

If England and France buy Argen-
tine and Australian wheat at \$1 a
bushel and only resort to the \$2.20
American wheat to make up their
deficiency, it seems probable that the
food administration will be left with
a liberal supply of wheat upon its
hands for which it must pay the
American farmer \$2.20. This will
impose something of a burden upon
the taxpayers of the United States,
but it will assure the agricultural in-
terests of a good profit in recognition
of their efforts to increase the grain
production to meet the war emer-
gency.

This apparent plethora of bread-
stuffs, however, does not reduce the
danger of starvation in the Balkan
states and in certain parts of Rus-
sia, a condition which has been pre-
dicted by Mr. Hoover. Transporta-
tion facilities are not available for
carrying relief to these sections, and
they are doomed to a hard winter.
Even France and Belgium are facing
a serious food situation because of
their inability to get enough ships
to haul grain for them. But in spite
of these unfavorable phases of the
situation, the farmer on this contin-
ent appears to have a seat at the head
of the table.

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to twenty-five cents more on the dollar than the average
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our prices with others.

Brooks Anti-Carbon Motor Oil... 75c gal.
" " " " 5 gal.—3.40
Arctic Cup Grease, 1 lb. tins... 18c
" " " " 5 " " " " 90c
Ford Tool Boxes, large... \$2.50
Ford Accelerators... \$1.00
Ford Cut-outs... \$1.00
Double-acting Tire Pumps... \$2.25
Tire Chains... \$2.50
Blow-out Patches... .65c
Cementless Patches, 10 in box... .20c
Robe Rails... .75c
Oil Gauges... .90c
Shraeder Air Gauges... \$1.40

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