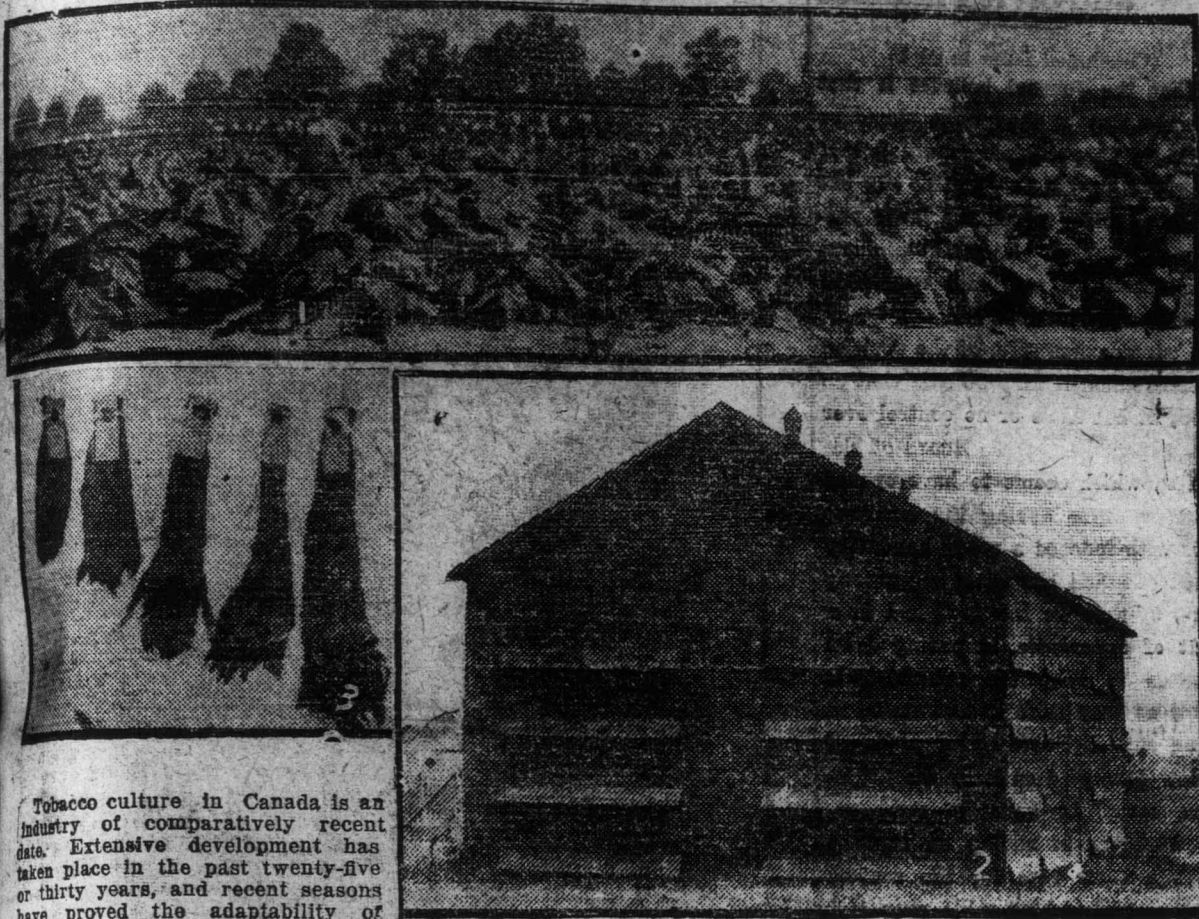


MY LADY NICOTINE IN CANADA



Tobacco culture in Canada is an industry of comparatively recent date. Extensive development has taken place in the past twenty-five or thirty years, and recent seasons have proved the adaptability of widely separated sections of the Dominion to this very profitable line of agriculture. Since the protective duty of 28 cents per pound has been imposed on all foreign leaf tobacco, the Canadian industry has received a yet greater stimulus, and interest in the culture is becoming wider and more diversified yearly.

The two principal provinces where tobacco has been successfully grown for many years are Ontario and Quebec. Very successful results have been obtained also at Kelowna, in the Okanagan district of British Columbia, and the growing of tobacco may be said to be firmly established as an industry there. Recent experiments in the Lethbridge irrigation district in Southern Alberta, would indicate great possibilities for the growth in the prairie province.

Tobacco, in Ontario, is grown in the counties of Essex, Peels, Kent, Prince Edward, Elgin, and Lincoln. A total of 9,226 acres among these counties was devoted to the cultivation of the tobacco plant in 1919, producing a yield of 10,769,400 pounds, or an average of 1,150 pounds per acre.

The Burley variety, suitable for chewing, is grown in five counties: Kent, Peels, Essex, Lincoln, and Prince Edward County with success. During the past few years the growing of bright tobacco (fine cured) has extended rapidly on the right sandy loams near the shores of Lake Ontario, and some gravelly hills with good drainage. The annual production of this variety is nearly 1,000,000 pounds, with the yearly demand increasing. A limited amount of Seed Leaf and Fine cured leaf of the heavier type is grown in certain sections. The cost of cultivation in the province, including the labor of the grower has been estimated at from \$50 to \$75 per acre, and the average yield about 1,300 pounds per acre.

The increased demand, and higher prices of recent years have given tobacco growing in Ontario a considerable impetus. The provincial Board of Agriculture, realizing this, instituted a tobacco station at the Harrow experimental farm, which has done valuable work in proving species of plants adapted to the various soils of the province, and encouraging limited production and improvement in quality rather than a large acreage and mediocre quality, by improved methods of culture.

The tobacco production of the Province of Quebec for the year 1919 was about 10,000,000 pounds and there were 22,404 acres under cultivation. As a tobacco growing area, the French Canadian province has been coming more to the fore every year. This is illustrated by the fact that in 1911 there were only 12,134 acres devoted to this culture. In the counties of Berthier, Joliette, L'Assomption, Montcalm, Portneuf, Richelieu, Rouville, Terrebonne, Verchères and Yamaska the industry is carried on a very large scale. There are federal government stations at Saint-Jacques de Lachapelle, in the county of Montcalm, and at Saint-Cesaire, Rouville. In many counties the tobacco plant is grown for cigar manufacture, the principal species grown being Havana, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Wisconsin, Comstock, Simmers Spanish, Genesee, and Persian Rovers, but greater success is achieved with pipe tobacco, such as white burley, red burley, blue prior, yellow prior, better yellow mammoth and Tennessee Red.

The planters of the Yamaska Valley have formed a co-operative society and established at Saint-Cesaire a large warehouse for the curing and sale of Comstock Spanish tobacco as fillers and binders for cigars. The society sells annually from 600,000 to 800,000 pounds of

- (1) White Burley Nearly Ripe, in Ontario.
- (2) A Good Type of Curing Barn.
- (3) Fermented Cigar Leaf from Quebec.

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tobacco at from 30 to 40 cents per pound. The purchase of tobacco according to quality has greatly improved methods of cultivation and treatment.

The growing of tobacco in British Columbia is practically confined to the area surrounding Kelowna in the Okanagan Valley. The total 1919 output, which amounted to about 120,000 pounds was sold at 20 cents per pound to a Quebec manufacturer. Interest in tobacco production in the Pacific province is on the increase, and in many sections of its area can be found warm, sunny, well-drained slopes of sandy deposits well adapted to the cultivation of tobacco plants of the heavier type.

The possibility of successfully growing and curing tobacco in Southern Alberta has been clearly demonstrated by the experimental farm at Lethbridge. Sixty plants, grown in the season 1919, produced prolific foliage, which was cured on the farm and made into cigars. Experiments will be carried on a more extensive scale with a view to establishing the industry as a commercial proposition in the irrigation belt.

The successful growing of tobacco calls for rich and light soils containing a good supply of vegetable matter, and will yield the best results. Soils deprived of humus, however, rich in mineral elements, are not suitable for its growth. Good drainage of the subsoil water is essential. The soils of hill-sides, with a gentle slope, generally give excellent results, mainly on account of the rapidity with which an excess of water drains off. The best soils for successful growing are those which contain a sufficient proportion of clay and humus to enable them to retain a good supply of moisture, known as "loamy soils." **Stiff clay soils are the least suitable.**

FIGHT SMUT AND SCAB

Treat Wheat, Oat and Potato Seed Before Planting.

A Dilution of Formalin or Formaldehyde Recommended, by Immersion or Sprinkling—Copper Sublimate Also Used for Potato Scab.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

GREAT losses frequently occur through the prevalence of smuts in the grain crops. Numerous experiments have been conducted in the Field Husbandry Department at the College in years past in making a practical application of the treatments recommended for killing the smut in grain. As the result of five years' experiments with five treatments with wheat and seven treatments with oats it was found that very complete work was obtained by immersing the grain for twenty minutes in a solution made by mixing one pint of formalin or forty per cent formaldehyde in forty-two gallons of water.

In preparing wheat for treatment care should be taken to separate the broken smut balls from the wheat, either by cleaning the grain or by placing the seed in water and removing the smut balls as they float on the surface. Not only is it necessary to treat the grain but the formalin solution should be used to kill the smut spores which are lodged in the bins on the barn floors, on the bags, in the grain drills or wherever the living spores have an opportunity of again coming in contact with the grain.

The immersion process is so complete in its results that it does not need to be repeated every year, providing care is exercised to prevent a further introduction of the smut spores.

The sprinkling process was also used in the test, and this method is followed by some farmers. It needs to be conducted with great care, however, for the smut will not all be destroyed, and as a result it is frequently necessary to treat the grain every year. One of the best sprinkling methods is to carefully moisten twenty-five bushels of wheat or of oats and by shovelling the grain over on a barn floor when it is being sprinkled with a mixture of one pint of formalin and from fifteen to twenty-one gallons of water. When the grain is uniformly moistened it should be covered with bags or blankets for three or four hours and then spread out to dry. Varying quantities should be treated proportionately.—Dr. C. A. Zavitz, O. A. College, Guelph.

Control the Potato Scab.
For seed select smooth, sound potatoes, as free as possible from scab, and disinfect by soaking in a solution made by adding half a pint of commercial formalin to 15 gallons of water. A couple of barrels with plugs in the sides are best for this purpose to advantage in treating the seed. The potatoes can be placed directly in the solution or first put in crates or coarse sacks and then immersed.

After treatment spread the potatoes out on a clean floor or on the grass to dry. Wash all crates, bags, etc., which are used in handling the potatoes with the formalin solution. The same formalin solution can be used to treat successive lots of potatoes. Fifteen gallons is sufficient to treat from 20 to 25 bushels if ordinary precautions are taken not to waste too much of the fluid as each lot of tubers is dipped. If the potatoes are not all treated the same day it is advisable to make up fresh formalin for each day's work.

Corrosive sublimate (mercuric chloride) can be used also to treat potatoes to prevent scab. Soak the uncut tubers for three hours in a solution of two ounces of corrosive sublimate to 25 gallons of water. Corrosive sublimate is a deadly poison, and potatoes treated with it are rendered unfit for food for man or beast. Formalin is a clear liquid disinfectant. It is a 40% solution of formaldehyde gas and water. It can be purchased from almost any druggist. It is sold under the names of formalin and formaldehyde. It is important that the purchaser, whatever name he buys it under, secured a guaranteed solution of 40% formaldehyde. The stock solution should always be kept in a well-corked glass bottle, and should not be allowed to freeze.

If possible plant the treated seed potatoes on clean soil, that is soil that has not produced a crop of scabby potatoes. Practice a rotation of crops. If scab is very bad it is not advisable to plant potatoes on the same land oftener than once in five years. Heavy applications of barnyard manure should not be made to the potato crop, but if necessary given at some other point in the rotation. Plant potatoes after clover sod if possible. Avoid alkali fertilizers such as lime and wood ashes.—Prof. J. E. Howitt, O. A. College, Guelph.

Planting the Cultivated Crops.

To ensure good crops of carrots, mangels, sugar beets, potatoes and corn, the land should be well prepared and seed should be secured of the highest quality. Under average conditions the Irish Cobbler variety (early potatoes) and the Green Mountain (late potatoes) are recommended for Ontario. To secure best results with the potato crop, it is always better to plant them not later than the 15th of May. This year plant half your seed ten days earlier than you have been accustomed to doing, and plant the other half at the usual time. The experiment will prove to your satisfaction the value of early planting. If a potato planter and pruner has not already been overhauled, a rainy day may be very profitably employed in this work.

Official denial is given to the published report that Viscount French would likely come to Canada as Governor-General.



AFTER CLOUDS COME SUNSHINE.
AFTER DESPONDENCY COMES JOY.
AFTER SICKNESS COMES HEALTH.
AFTER WEAKNESS COMES STRENGTH.

In the spring when you're "all in"—fagged out—blood thin, if you will turn to Nature's remedy, a tonic made from wild roots and barks, which has stood fifty years as the best spring tonic—you will find strength regained. No need to tell you it's Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, put up in tablet or liquid form, and sold by every druggist in the land. After a hard winter—shut up indoors, your blood needs a temperance tonic, a tissue-builder and blood-maker such as this "Medical Discovery" of Dr. Pierce's.

SARINA, ONT.—"I was in a very bad condition. I could not eat without feeling distressed. Had indigestion so badly I was always in misery. I had liver trouble as well, and the two just put me 'down and out' for about five years. I had many good doctors but got no relief. I took Doctor Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and before I had taken two bottles I was much improved, and in less than six months I was well. I could eat anything and do my work with pleasure."
—Mrs. ANNE BARCOX, 326 Burand St.

PROTECTING HUMAN LIVES

The Ontario Safety League continues to place a large amount of literature in the hands of motorists, school children, industrial workers, and others throughout the Province. In the first three months of 1920 the League has distributed an enormous amount of safety material, including 35,000 industrial safety bulletins; 32,400 school safety bulletins; 8,500 special bulletins; 8,500 traffic bulletins; 2,700 electric railway bulletins; 150,000 motorist's safety book-marks; 10,200 health bulletins; 6,500 news letters; 9,000 safety calendars; 12,000 leaflets to the "new man"; 125,000 gummed seals; 3,000 safety cards and posters.

The League will hold an annual meeting in Toronto, beginning Tuesday, April 13th at the King Edward Hotel.

DR. QVAN'S FEMALE PILLS (see table) medicine for all Female Complaints. \$5 a box, or three for \$10, at drug stores. Mailed to any address on receipt of price.

PHOSPHONOL FOR MEN (see table) medicine for Nerve and Brain; increases "grey matter"; tonic—will build you up. \$10 a box, or two for \$15. A drug store, or by mail on receipt of price.




These Are The Distinctive Marks
Printed in Red Ink on Every Package of Genuine Original

Kellogg's TOASTED CORN FLAKES

DEMAND the big package from the original makers in Canada. The Genuine Original Kellogg's Toasted Corn Flakes for twelve years have been the choice of Canadians, the maintained quality winning unbroken favor and increasing appreciation.

Battle Creek Toasted Corn Flake Company, Ltd.
LONDON, ONT.



Canada's National Biscuit

THE soda biscuit is a Canadian institution—it is found on the big majority of Canadian dinner tables.

And of soda biscuits, McCormick's Jersey Cream Sodas are the leaders in Canada.

They have a reputation of sixty-one years' standing. What a test of the value of a food product!

Every one of the hundreds of thousands of Canadians who eat them know that the high quality is consistently maintained.

McCormick's Jersey Cream Sodas

Sold fresh everywhere. In sealed packages.
Factory at LONDON, Canada. Branches at Montreal, Ottawa, Hamilton, Kingston, Winnipeg, Calgary, Port Arthur, St. John, N.B.

The Telephone Situation

What We Get For the Money!

On January 1st this year our total investment in telephone property—buildings, equipment, tools and supplies, plus what it has cost in actual cash to put this working equipment into service—was \$51,458,806. On the same date we had in operation 337,476 telephone instruments.

This means an investment of \$152 for each telephone instrument in service.


What has been provided for this investment of \$152 per telephone?

Here are some of the things:

An exchange telephone system in thousands of cities, towns and villages in Ontario and Quebec with substantial fire-proof buildings the last word in sanitation and convenience; 96,750 miles of Long Distance wire on 9,500 miles of poles; 587,000 miles of wire in underground cables; many hundreds of miles of wire providing party service to rural communities besides exchange and pole line facilities to give exchange connection to 720 local telephone organizations serving over 103,000 subscribers, mostly farmers.

It takes some 11,800 telephone workers to operate the system and their wages in 1919 totaled \$9,400,000.

This goodly band of faithful workers, with those dependent on them, are a substantial element in the community. They are intimately concerned in its welfare—concerned most of all that the telephone service shall be adequate to its needs. They appreciate, just like the rest of humanity, the kindly co-operation of the public.



The Bell Telephone Company OF CANADA

Official denial is given to the published report that Viscount French would likely come to Canada as Governor-General.

TON CABY
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41; Johnston 85; Hoover,
5; Poindexter, 3; Pershing,
s—Bryan, 17; Hoover,
6; Edwards, 5; McAdoo, 5.

Wood's Rheumatism Remedy
The Great English Remedy
Cures and invigorates the whole
of the human system, makes new blood
in old veins, cures Rheumatism,
Gout, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Migraine,
Headache, Stiffness of Joints, Dropsy,
and all other ailments of the system.
It is a powerful purifier of the blood,
and restores the system to its normal
condition. It is a most valuable
remedy for all ailments of the system.
It is sold in plain packages, and is
guaranteed to cure. Price, 25c per
bottle. Sold by all druggists.

Specialist
NERVE EXHAUSTION,
HEADACHES, ACNE, SKIN DISEASES,
BLOOD CONDITIONS,
and all other ailments of the system.
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