

NOTICE

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GOOD WORK PROMPT ATTENTION REASONABLE PRICES SATISFACTION GUARANTEED ESTIMATES FURNISHED

RESIDENCE—ST CLAIR STREET

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

TIME TABLE

Trains leave Watford Station as follows:
GOING WEST
Accommodation, 75.....8 44 a.m.
Chicago Express, 13.....1 16 p.m.
Accommodation, 95.....6 44 p.m.
GOING EAST
Accommodation, 80.....7 38 a.m.
New York Express, 6.....11 16 a.m.
New York Express, 18.....2 58 p.m.
Accommodation, 112.....5 16 p.m.
C. Vail, Agent, Watford

GREAT POTATO WASTE

Can Be Prevented by Thorough Spraying.

Women's Meetings in Full Swing—The Summer Institute Meetings Are of Benefit to Every Woman Who Attends—Topics to Be Discussed and Work Planned.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

POTATOES are sprayed to prevent such fungus disease as Early Blight and Late Blight and Rot. These diseases are caused by plants known as fungi. These fungi which derive their nourishment from living plants injure them in so doing in various ways and thus give rise to what are known as fungus diseases.

In combating the great majority of fungus diseases methods of prevention only are practicable. Spraying potatoes is not done to cure but to prevent disease. In other words the object of spraying is to cover the surface of the leaves and stems with a substance, poisonous to the spores of fungi, in which they cannot grow, and penetrate the plant. Spraying, therefore, in order to be effective, must be timely and thorough. The spray mixture must be on the plants before the spores reach them and the surface of the leaves and stems must be covered so completely that there is not the smallest space on which a spore can germinate.

Efficient spraying of potatoes depends:

1. Upon the use of the proper fungicide. Bordeaux mixture has so far proved to be the only satisfactory spray mixture for potato diseases.
2. Upon timely and repeated spraying. Spraying should be commenced when the plants are from six to eight inches high and repeated at intervals of from a week to ten days throughout the growing season. From three to seven applications will be required, the number depending upon the weather, the wetter the weather the more frequent the spraying.
3. Upon the liberal use of Bordeaux mixture. From 50 to 150 gallons of Bordeaux mixture should be used per acre at each application.
4. Upon thorough spraying, which means the covering of every portion of the plant with the Bordeaux mixture in the form of a fine mist. This can be done only when the solution is applied with good pressure so as to insure covering every portion of the plant. The best results from spraying are obtained when potato sprayers are used which are fitted with T-joint attachments, so as to insure covering both surfaces of the leaves at each spraying.
5. Upon spraying before rather than after prolonged rainy periods. Infection of the plants takes place during or soon after rain. Therefore it is of the utmost importance to have the spray mixture on the plants when the rain comes.—Prof. J. E. Howett, Ontario Agricultural College.

The Importance of Women's Institute Meetings.

A series of meetings which, to the women of rural Ontario, have always proved worth while, and increasing, so the last year or two, is the Women's Institute meetings. These are important because they are so far-reaching in their nature. They afford the town and country woman, no matter what her denomination may be, a channel through which she can be of all-round service to humanity.

Since the war began Red Cross and other patriotic work has, of course, received first consideration. The alleviation of suffering seems peculiarly woman's work. The need is greater to-day than ever.

The great demand by the Allies for certain foods such as beef, pork, wheat and sugar has caused the housewife to change her methods of pre-war days. She must now learn to substitute and to eliminate various forms of waste. Perishable foods must be more widely used, not only in summer, but also in winter. These must be conserved through proper storage, canning or drying. Such subjects as these may be discussed at the meetings. An expert demonstrator may be secured from the Department to give information or a practical demonstration to assist the housewife. The members may club together and do their canning at one centre with one fire if they so choose, and in addition to the work accomplished may have a sociable time together.

The children in the rural districts must not be forgotten. They must be prepared for the great responsibilities which are too soon to fall upon them. Their education must not be neglected. They must not be handicapped by physical imperfections. Subjects of importance to the child must be discussed and means adopted to improve conditions. The Medical Inspection of rural schools and the clinics held through the Women's Institutes are doing much to improve conditions.

The girls also need attention. We are apt to forget the girls in our anxiety for the boys. Their lives and

OUR HOLIDAY REMEDY

is Zam-Buk," says Mr. S. B. Folkins of Somerville, Mass. "We have used it for five years and could not do without it for chafing, heat rash, insect bites and skin injuries."

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their prospects for the future are being affected by this war. Hence opportunities for study, for amusement, for developing their talents to the full, must be afforded them. Many of these opportunities may be secured through the Institute.

Surely with subjects of such vital importance as the above-mentioned, all meetings should be worth while. We would call the attention of all to the importance of the summer meeting, held throughout June, when the delegate from the Department is in attendance. She has the latest information on all subjects of importance to the Institutes, and is a specialist on her own particular subjects.—G. A. Putnam, Superintendent Women's Institutes.

TO SAVE THE HAY CROP

Efficient Machinery and Careful Cutting Required.

Spraying for Potato Blight Begins—By Using Bordeaux Mixture and Paris Green Increased Potato Crop Will Be Harvested.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

I N a season of labor scarcity haying is a problem on the average farm. It is necessary to make use of all the modern machinery available in order to expedite the saving of this important crop. First, then, we must emphasize the use of machinery in curing and storing. Men are not to be had in plentiful supply, but in most cases some form of co-operation may be resorted to in order to obtain the use of tedders, hay loaders and horse forks to handle the bulk of the crop. By all means plan to use machinery in place of men this year or otherwise considerable of the crop will not be harvested in the best possible condition.

It is usually safe to cut after a rain when the weather appears to have cleared. Red clover should be cut when about one-third of the heads have turned brown. The tedder should then be used until the crop is dry enough to rake—a period which will vary according to the weight of the cutting, the weather and the amount of sap in the stalk. While it is possible to make slightly better hay by cocking up, this will be a practice of doubtful value this year in view of the labor shortage. Gather with a side-delivery rake if possible, or in small windrows with an ordinary dump rake. The hay loader works best with a small windrow. By all means use a loader if possible and to facilitate matters a sliding rack may be used so that when one-half the rack is loaded it may be pulled ahead and the remainder loaded.

We mention red clover because it is the commonest and most satisfactory hay crop, and is used in all general farming hay mixtures.

Timothy should be cut either after it is out of the first blossom or after the second blossom has fallen—generally the latter. It will require less tending than clover, is more easily cured and may be drawn in sooner after cutting. Do not let it get too ripe and woody.

Alfalfa should be cut when the young shoots are noticed starting out from the axils of the lower leaves on the stalks, and should be handled much like red clover, only greater care is necessary to preserve the leaves, a very valuable portion of the plants.—Prof. Wade Toole, Ontario Agricultural College.

Spray for Potato Rot.

Late blight and rot is the most destructive disease of potatoes in Ontario. In wet seasons it frequently destroys a very large proportion of the crop and causes a loss of many thousands of dollars to the farmers of the province. This is to a large extent a needless loss, for "late blight" and "rot" can be prevented by timely, thorough and intelligent spraying with Bordeaux mixture.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

Directions for Spraying.

Spray with Bordeaux mixture, strength 4 to 6 pounds of copper sulphate (bluestone) and 4 pounds of lime to 40 gallons (imperial) of water. Commence spraying when the plants are from five to eight inches high, and keep the foliage covered with Bordeaux throughout the season. Forty to 100 gallons of the Bordeaux mixture will be required for each application, the amount to be used depending upon the size of the plants. Take special care to see that the spraying is very thoroughly done if the weather is at all damp about the 15th of July, as blight often begins at this time. Add a poison when necessary for potato beetles—arsenate of lead paste, 3 1/2 lbs. to each 40 gallons of the liquid spray, or Paris green 2 lbs. to 40 gallons or a mixture of 2 lbs. of arsenate of lead paste and 1 lb. of Paris green to 40 gallons. From three to seven applications should be made, depending upon the season, the wetter the weather the larger the number. Do not put off spraying because it looks like rain. If the spray is on the plants half an hour before the rain comes it will be dry and sufficient of it will stick to prevent infection, which takes place during or soon after rain. Spraying as described above should prevent not only late blight and rot but also early blight and potato beetles. For late blight and rot only, it is not necessary to commence spraying until about the 10th of July, but in Ontario it is usually advisable to spray for all three.

A hand pump barrel sprayer can be used for small lots of potatoes. Most men who grow any considerable acreage of potatoes consider that a power potato sprayer is a good investment. The best results from spraying are obtained with machines fitted with T-joint attachments so as to insure covering both surfaces of the leaves at each spraying.

Precautions Necessary to Insure Success.

1. Start spraying before the blight appears. Spraying is done to prevent, not to cure.
2. Spray thoroughly, which can be done only when the mixture is applied with a good pressure so as to insure covering every portion of the plants.
3. Do not hesitate to spray because it looks like rain. If the spray is on the plants half an hour before rain comes sufficient of it will stick to prevent infection, which takes place during or soon after rain. If the spraying is left until after a prolonged rain it is very likely to be too late to do much good.
4. Careless spraying never pays. Spray thoroughly or not at all.—Prof. J. E. Howitt, Ontario Agricultural College.

Feeding Cattle From Cars.

The desert cattle ranchers of Arizona and New Mexico have learned that to raise cattle is one business, and to fatten them is another. For this reason, they ship their cattle to California, where sugar beet pulp is obtained in abundance. One factory is located near the fields where the beets are grown. The cattle are turned into this field after the beets are harvested. Under the fence is placed a trough which projects outside of the fence just enough to allow the beet pulp to be thrown into it from the cars. The cars run on tracks from the factory to the field and follow the fences around the corral. More space is thus obtained for the beef cattle to feed, and there is but little waste of fodder. In these war days the cattlemen are learning to conserve stock food, as the cattle themselves are conserved for our use.—Popular Science Monthly.

Old Trees.

When one of the big trees in California fell, John Muir counted 4,000 rings from the heart out. That means the tree was forty centuries old. Thus it was a strong young tree when Abraham went into Egypt; it was bearing seed when Sodom and Gomorrah were destroyed; it was an old tree when Joseph was sold into Egypt, nearly 1,000 years old when David slew Goliath, and older when Christ was born than the Christian religion is to-day.

Soft corns are difficult to eradicate, but Holloway's Corn Cure will draw them out painlessly.

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Toronto, Ont.—"I found 'Favorite Prescription' a splendid tonic for women. Some time ago I became all run-down, weak, nervous and could not eat or sleep. Had severe backaches, pains in my right side. I took 'Favorite Prescription' and it completely built me up in health and relieved me of all the annoying pains and aches."—Mrs. THOMAS GRANTHAM, 425 Front St.

Niagara Falls, Ont.—"During middle age, I began to go down in health. I would become dizzy, black spots would appear before my eyes. I also suffered with severe pains in the back of my head and my back would ache continually. I was most miserable when I began taking 'Favorite Prescription,' but by its use I came through this critical period in a good healthy condition. It is a splendid medicine for women at this time of life."—Mrs. W. F. TRENKLE, 187 Bridge St.

MEN WHO ENLISTED IN 149 BATT. AT WATFORD

- Lieut. W. H. Smyth, Headquarters Ottawa.
Lieut. R. D. Swift, Scout Officer.
Sergt. W. D. Lamb
Sergt. M. W. Davies
Sergt. S. H. Hawkins
Sergt. E. A. Dodds
Sergt. W. C. McKinnon
Sergt. Geo. Gibbs
Sergt. H. Murphy
Sergt. C. F. Roche
Corp. W. M. Bruce
Corp. J. C. Anderson
Corp. J. Menzies
Corp. E. Dodds
Corp. H. Cooper
Corp. C. Skillen
Corp. C. E. Sisson
L. Corp. A. I. Small
B. Q. S.-B. C. Culley
C. Q. S.-C. McCormick
Pte. Frank Wiley.
Pte. A. Banks
Pte. F. Collins
Pte. A. Dempsey
Pte. J. R. Garrett
Pte. H. Jamieson
Pte. G. Lawrence
Pte. R. J. Lawrence
Pte. C. F. Lang
Pte. W. C. Pearce
Pte. T. E. Stillwell
Pte. A. H. Lewis, Band
Pte. G. A. Parker
Pte. A. W. Stilwell
Pte. W. J. Saunders
Pte. Bert Saunders
Pte. A. Armour
Pte. W. C. Aylesworth, Band
Pte. R. Clark, Bugler
Pte. S. L. McClung
Pte. J. McClung
Pte. C. Atchison
Pte. H. J. McFeley
Pte. H. B. Hubbard
Pte. G. Young
Pte. D. Bennett
Pte. F. J. Russell
Pte. E. Mays
Pte. C. Haskett
Pte. S. Graham
Pte. W. Palmer
Pte. H. Thomas
Pte. F. Thomas
Pte. B. Tremouth
Pte. E. A. Shaunessy
Pte. W. Zavitz
Pte. W. J. Sayers
Pte. Lot Nicholls
Pte. John Lamb
Pte. Eston Fowler
Pte. E. Cooper.
Pte. F. A. Comeley.
Pte. F. Whitman.
Pte. Edgar Oke.
Pte. White.
Pte. McGarrity.
Pte. Wilson.
Pte. Richard Watson, Can. Engineer.
Pte. L. H. Aylesworth, Band.

Made the Supreme Sacrifice

- WATFORD and VICINITY
Lt.-Col. R. G. Kelly
Capt. Thos. L. Swift
Sergt.-Major L. G. Newell
Pte. Alfred Woodward
Pte. Percy Mitchell
Pte. R. Whalton
Pte. Thos. Lamb
Pte. J. Ward
Pte. Sid Brown
Pte. Gordon Patterson
Pte. F. Wakelin, D. C. M.
Pte. T. Wakelin
Pte. G. M. Fountain
Pte. H. Holmes
Pte. C. Stillwell
Pte. Macklin Hagle
Sergt. Clayton O. Fuller,
Gunner Russell Howard Tremouth.
Pte. Nichol McLachlan.
Corp. Clarence L. Gibson
Signaller Roy E. Acton.
Bandsman A. I. Small