

## A VERY USEFUL SPRAY

**Lime Sulphur With Arsenicals for the Orchard.**

**A Combined Fungicide and Insecticide—Get the Right Arsenate of Lead—Stomach Worm Loss Preventable.**

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

The time is again at hand for laying plans for the summer care of the orchard and garden and nothing that can be done will be found to give better paying returns than the careful control of insect and fungus attacks. It has been computed by reliable authorities that an annual toll of 10 per cent. is taken by the inroads of these enemies of the farmer on his various crops and that this loss increases many fold where proper precautions are not taken. In extreme cases complete destruction of some crops has sometimes been known to occur through failure to give care, or through neglect of the right steps at the right time.

In this connection it will be found that there is nothing that can be done that will give more satisfactory returns on the investment than a small outlay in money and time on spraying and dusting. But it must be done intelligently or time and money will be squandered; and the leading essential here is the choice of the proper remedy and the correct compounding and applying of it.

One of the most outstanding and effective remedies in use to-day is the lime-sulphur solution mixed with an arsenical. This combination gives a combined insecticide and fungicide effect, a team play which is very frequently required during the growing season, insects and fungi often giving trouble at the same time on the same plant. The advantage of mixing the two and applying them together is obvious—the cost of application is exactly one-half what it would be had they to be separately applied.

But care in making this combined spray must be exercised. Some arsenicals cannot be mixed with lime-sulphur. Paris green, long the most popular bug exterminator and still extensively used where quick results are desired, will destroy fully 35 per cent. of the efficiency of the lime-sulphur wash if mixed with it, and what is far worse, this mixture will badly damage leaves and other tender parts of plants. It follows, therefore, that Paris green, though a powerful poison insecticide, cannot be used along with lime-sulphur wash as a combined spray. On the other hand arsenate of lead has given decided satisfaction in this respect and it is quite probable that the newer arsenicals, calcium arsenate, is also suitable to combine with lime-sulphur.

But the chief purpose of this article is to draw attention to the hitherto little recognized fact in connection with the use of arsenate of lead along with lime-sulphur that there are two kinds of arsenate of lead, chemically, one of which is more fitted for combining with lime-sulphur than is the other. Acid arsenate of lead destroys nearly 30 per cent. of the efficiency of the lime-sulphur, whereas neutral arsenate of lead, the other kind, only destroys 9 per cent. In other respects, these two forms of the lead arsenate are equally useful to combine with lime-sulphur solution to get a dual purpose spray. If, however, when using the acid arsenate of lead, 3 1/2 pounds of finely sifted, and fresh hydrated lime be mixed into the lime-sulphur solution along with every 1 pound of the arsenate used (which is usually 1 pound to every 40 gallons of the lime-sulphur solution) the destruction of the efficiency of the lime-sulphur is reduced to 8 per cent. (practically the same as the neutral). If this practice be followed when the acid variety of the arsenate is being used it does not matter which of the two forms of this arsenical is used in making lime-sulphur arsenate spray, as equally satisfactory results are obtained with either.

This precaution in connection with combining lime-sulphur and lead arsenate becomes especially important in view of the fact that practically all the lead arsenate now put on the market is of the acid variety. It is therefore recommended that whenever using arsenate of lead and lime-sulphur as a combined spray, unless the kind of arsenate is known to be neutral, the practice of using hydrated lime along with it be always followed.—H. L. Palmer, O. A. College, Guelph.

**Stomach Worm Loss Preventable.**

Animal husbandry division men at the University of Minnesota Farm say that sheep owners of the state have suffered great losses among their flocks by reason of the stomach worm.

The lambs suffer the most. "The best preventive and the one most easily given" says Philip A. Anderson of the division, "is copper sulphate or blue stone, as it is often known. Make a 1 per cent. solution by dissolving one-quarter of a pound of the blue stone in a pint of boiling water, adding cold water to make three gallons, being sure that a clear solution is obtained and always using an earthenware or a wooden receptacle. The dose for lambs, according to size, is three-quarters of an ounce to one and one-half ounces; for older sheep, two and one-half ounces to three ounces. An ordinary tablespoon holds one-half ounce.

A veterinarian's syringe can be used, but care must be exercised in not pushing the plunger of the syringe too rapidly, as the solution may enter the lungs and give trouble. This treatment should be repeated in ten days or two weeks, or if the flock is badly infested, two or three times during seasons at intervals of 30 days."

## Butter and Cheese

Canada's Trade with the United States in These Commodities.

In 1919 the United States reached its peak in the export of butter, the amount going abroad that year being 33,730,960 lbs., of which 203,372 lbs. came to Canada. In 1917 our neighbours exported 66,050,013 lbs. of cheese, that year being their busiest in that commodity. Of this amount 460,980 lbs. came to Canada. Our best export year in these products was 1920, where of 37,454,172 lbs. of butter imported by the United States were supplied 10,893,311 lbs., and of 15,993,725 lbs. of cheese imported by that country we furnished 6,031,404 lbs. But last year was very exceptional for, in the first twenty years of the century, our exports from the United States of butter amounted in all to 13,554,553 lbs., and our exports to 9,394,981 lbs., and of cheese to 12,607,143 lbs. in imports and 4,031,056 exports.

Reverting to the year the world war broke out, namely 1914, we find that the United States imported 7,200,699 lbs. of butter of which we only supplied 500,623 lbs., and 55,477,644 lbs. of cheese of which 1,346,129 lbs. was from this country, or less than one fortieth. Taking the years 1910 to 1919, official figures are used both from Ottawa and Washington show that Canada imported practically 60 per cent more butter from the United States than she sent to that country. The greatest disparity, however, was in cheese, as in those years we imported from the United States no less than 10,314,594 lbs. while we only supplied to that country 2,743,583 lbs. In the last six years the United States has exported 245,196,429 lbs. of cheese against 31,370,357 lbs. in the previous six years and imported 108,655,646 lbs. against 287,205,591 lbs. In the same period, that is in the last six years, Canada exported to the United States 6,724,692 lbs. of cheese and imported from there 8,124,693 lbs., and in the previous six years exported to the United States 2,372,447 lbs. and imported from that country 2,935,905 lbs. Thus in each case we imported more than we exported. Of butter in the last half dozen years Canada exported to the United States 16,277,598 lbs. and imported from that country 7,136,639 lbs. In the previous six years we exported to the United States 2,724,400 lbs. and imported 3,121,412 lbs.

That the trade of the United States in dairy products exceeds greatly in exports is proven by the fact that for the last four years the average value in exports has been \$47,711,557 while the imports from all countries have only averaged \$15,902,570, or less than one sixth. The manufacture of condensed milk increased enormously in the United States during the war. The demand having fallen off, it is evident that there must either be a lessening in the production of milk or the surplus must be used for the making of butter and cheese.

Dominion Department of Agriculture

Love may be all that is needed to supply the physical needs of the newly married couple, eminent authorities to the contrary notwithstanding, but one thing is certain, it helps wonderfully in brightening up gloomy surroundings and in making even coarse food quite palatable.

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We Handle Cistern Pumps, Sinks, Gas Fittings, etc.

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## Executors' Sale

In order to wind up the estate of the late Anthony Jaques, there will be offered for sale by Public Auction

At the Commercial Hotel in the Village of Jarvis, on

Saturday, 4th day of June, 1921 at 2.30 P.M.

The farm property owned by the late Anthony Jaques, being composed of Part of Lot One and Two in the Sixth Concession of the Township of Walpole in the County of Haldimand, containing 60 Acres more or less.

The property will be offered subject to a Reserve Bid.

TERMS OF SALE—10% of the purchase money to be paid on the day of sale and the balance within thirty days thereafter of which interest.

Further particulars and conditions of sale will be made known at the time of the sale, or may be had on application to S. E. LINDSAY, Hagersville, Ont., Solicitor for the Executors.

Dated 4th May, A.D. 1921. WILLIAM JAQUES, Executor. THOMAS BOUSFIELD, Executor. By S. E. LINDSAY, their Solicitor. JOHN DEMING, Auctioneer.

## Notice to Creditors

In the Estate of Michael Wedrick late of the Township of Walpole, in the County of Haldimand, Gentleman, Deceased.

PURSUANT to the Statutes in that behalf, notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against the Estate of Michael Wedrick, late of the Township of Walpole in the County of Haldimand, Gentleman, deceased, who died on or about the 2nd day of December, 1920, are required on or before the 2nd day of June, A.D. 1921, to deliver or send by post, prepaid, to S. A. Thompson, Esq., Nanticoke, Ont., Agent for Edie Mabel Hodges, the Administratrix of the said Estate, their names and addresses with full particulars of their accounts duly verified by affidavit, and the nature of the securities, if any, held by them.

And take notice further that after the said mentioned date the Administratrix will proceed to distribute the assets of the said Estate amongst the parties entitled thereto, and will not be responsible to any person or persons notice of whose claim shall not have been received by such date.

Dated at Nanticoke this 4th day of May, A.D. 1921.

EFFIE MABEL HODGES, Administratrix of said Estate. Nanticoke, Ont., R.R. No. 1.

## LEGAL

**ARRELL & ARRELL** Barristers, Etc. HAMILTON CALEDONIA Sun Life Building. Money to Loan at Lowest Rates. Harrison Arrell, S. Cameron Arrell County Crown Attorneys.

**KELLY, PORTER & KELLY** Barristers, Solicitors, Notaries, Etc. W. E. KELLY, K.C. J. PORTER Crown Attorney, County Treasurer DAVID E. KELLY Solicitors for Norfolk County Council SIMCOE ONTARIO MONEY TO LOAN AT LOWEST RATES.

## MEDICAL

**I. J. LEATHERDALE, M.D.** OFFICE HOURS: 10 to 12 a.m., 2 to 4 p.m. 7 to 9 p.m. JARVIS, ONTARIO.

## HOTELS

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## SOCIETIES

**I. O. O. F.** JARVIS LODGE NO. 191 Meets every Monday evening at 8 o'clock. N. G., J. Dellar; F. S., N. R. Pond. R.S., J. S. Burwash, Treas., Jas. Haslett. Visiting Brethren Welcome.

**GEORGE L. MILLER** CONVEYANCER AND REAL ESTATE DEALER AGENT CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS JARVIS, ONTARIO

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## The Montague Mystery

It was one morning early in December that the president of one of the Chicago National Banks called at the office of Allan Pinkerton, with the request that he investigate a robbery which had taken place in Iowa—the Deputy County Treasurer having been assaulted by some ruffians who had nearly murdered him and taken \$16,000 out of the safe.

Pinkerton immediately despatched one of his most trusted men to the scene of the crime, and received a brief outline of the case over the wire:

A man name Newcomb had gone to the office of the deputy treasurer, Wallace Montague, to purchase a county bond. On entering the treasurer's office, Newcomb was startled to find the body of a man lying prostrate on the floor. It was Montague himself. Blood was flowing from several deep wounds, and the room betrayed evidence of a severe struggle. The chairs had been thrown about and broken, the rugs were disordered and the door of the safe stood open, while papers and parcels were scattered in every direction about it.

The treasurer was immediately taken to the hospital, and though it was thought for a time that he might recover from his injuries, he finally pulled through and told the story of the events which led up to the robbery. Two men in oilcloth coats had called at his office just after dark, he stated, announcing that they wished to purchase some revenue stamps. One of them presented a \$100 bill, and as Montague turned to get the change from the safe, one of the men sprang upon him, the other slashing at him with a dagger. In the struggle, the treasurer had clutched at the weapon, but the dagger had been drawn through his hand, nearly severing the thumb. Weakened by his efforts, Montague finally ceased to resist, and fell to the floor insensible.

An examination of his wounds proved that, though dangerous, they were by no means fatal. There was a deep gash through the lower part of the hand, and four wounds on the left side of the body, where the assailants had evidently attempted to stab at the treasurer's heart. Montague's throat had been bruised, and a deep cut on his head had laid open the skull. The safe had been ransacked and \$16,000, chiefly outside funds, had been taken.

Such was the outline of the case. Some three days later one of the reports contained a sentence which made Pinkerton decide to take charge of the investigation himself, regardless of other engagements. Before the week was out, Montague was informed that the Pinkerton operatives had arrested two men in Dubuque who answered precisely to the description he had given of his assailants, and the treasurer was asked to aid in identifying the men, who had been brought on to the Pinkerton headquarters at Chicago.

Still weak from loss of blood, Montague accompanied the operative to the Pinkerton office, and was there confronted by two detectives, carefully disguised and rehearsed for the role of desperate criminals. The treasurer looked them over carefully and shook his head, stating that while he might have seen them before he could not swear to the fact that they had been guilty of assaulting him.

Returning to his private office, Pinkerton, invited the treasurer to be seated, offered him a cigar and chatted for a few moments about commonplaces. Then, when he felt that he had overcome at least some of Montague's nervous apprehension he enquire quietly:

"What would you say, Mr. Montague, if I should tell you that, although you have failed to identify the men under arrest here, I now have the perpetrator of this crime within my office?"

The other's face grew livid and white by turns. His eyes seemed to start from their sockets.

"Where? Where?" he gasped, giving a startled look in every direction. "There!" shouted Pinkerton, swinging the swivel chair in which the treasurer was seated around so that he was face to face with a large mirror. "There! Take a good look at him!"

"For God's sake, Mr. Pinkerton, you don't mean—"

"You know what I mean, Montague! You know it—now, out with the truth like a man!"

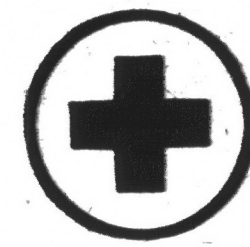
And heedless of the alibi which he had built up, forgetful of the wounds which he had inflicted upon himself and the way in which he had stage-managed the "robbery," Wallace Montague broke down and confessed everything. He had started by thinking of the ease with which he might be robbed, he said. Then, when he had felt the pinch of financial pressure, it was an easy step to formulating an elaborate plan for robbing the safe, secreting the money where it could not be found, breaking up the office furniture, and at last inflicting upon himself the terrible wounds from which he had nearly died, in order to give color to his story.

"The money," he concluded, "is secreted under the sidewalk in front of the office—but I'll never live to stand trial. One such ordeal is enough."

Two days later he fulfilled his prophecy by slashing an artery with a bit of glass, and bleeding to death before help could be obtained.

An official list of the heroes who fell in the Great War is being published in Britain, to be completed in eighty volumes.

## Red Cross Aims In Ontario



1. To act as a voluntary auxiliary to the Ontario Government in its health work.
2. To co-operate with local Boards of Health, School Boards, and voluntary organizations working for good health.
3. To enlist the support of Ontario citizens in helping to establish Outpost Hospitals and Nursing Service in remote parts of the Province.
4. To create and maintain a reserve of money, garments and medical supplies, and to enlist voluntary aid, for emergencies, such as epidemics and disasters.
5. To create public opinion in favor of sound health measures.
6. To promote better health among children by the organization of Junior Red Cross auxiliaries in the schools.

## ONTARIO ENROLLMENT, MAY 22-28

"In the field of Public Health, the harvest is ready and the laborers are few."—Prof. Winslow.

Enroll with your local Red Cross Branch or Enrollment Committee, or, if there is none in your community, with the Ontario Provincial Division, 422 BATHURST STREET, TORONTO.

## Canadian Red Cross Society Ontario Division

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