

THE EVENING JOURNAL

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AN ERROR OF JUDGMENT

The idea of organizing municipal employees, such as engaged in fire departments, into unions affiliated with other trades and labor unions is another indication of the limit to which a few men can incite others to go.

The members of the local fire brigade were well treated last year. Through the requests of ex-Ald. Westwood, as the chairman of the Fire and Light Committee, a two-plate system was adopted, an increase in wages was also allowed and at Christmas a bonus was given to each man.

It seems rather remarkable, and certainly not very gracious, that during the very time these advances and improvements were being made in the interests of the men they should be forming a union connected with other unions which adopt the strike weapon whenever they deem it wise. What it is hoped to gain by organization that could not have been gained without it is not apparent unless it is hoped that a much larger increase can be secured by the force of unionism than without it.

No doubt the demands of the men as presented on Monday at the Council for more money, will be strongly supported by the members of the Council who were elected on the Soldier-Labor ticket. Those members of the Council will also have to find the extra money that will be required to meet the demand and when this demand is met the Council of the following year can look forward to another request of the same nature.

During all the time the leaders of the Soldier-Labor party and of the unions generally are deluding themselves with the idea that the high cost of living is all caused by the other fellow. If the men had simply organized among themselves for personal and internal benefit there could have been little or no objection, but to affiliate with the Trades and Labor Council and at the same time be civic employees, paid to protect the lives and property of the people who pay their wages is a step which will tend to alienate the firemen from that public esteem and confidence which they have always held.

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HOT WATER FOR SICK HEADACHES

Why everyone should drink hot water with phosphate in it before breakfast.

Headaches are caused by auto intoxication—which means self poisoning. Liver and bowel poisons called toxins, sucked into the blood excite the heart which pumps the blood so fast that it congests in the smaller arteries and veins of the head, producing violent, throbbing pain and distress, called headache.

A glass of hot water with a teaspoonful of limestone phosphate in it, drunk before breakfast will not only wash these poisons from your system and cure you of headache, but will cleanse, purify and freshen the alimentary canal.

Ask your pharmacist for a quarter pound of limestone phosphate. It is inexpensive, harmless as sugar. If you aren't feeling your best, if you are coated or you wake up with bad taste, foul breath or have colic, indigestion, biliousness, constipation, or sour, acid stomach, begin the phosphate hot water cure to rid your system of toxins and poisons.

tection and loyal service. The theory may be upheld by those belonging to the school of modern dreamers who think that any one class is perfectly entitled to secure all it can from all other classes by whatever means are available, but before another decade is past this theory will be exploded. It will be acknowledged that life goes in circles and that every demand for increased wages forced by one class from another today adds so much more on to the cost of living for all others tomorrow.

In the meantime the Soldier-Labor members of the Council will be sincerely busy devising ways and means of taking away several thousands of dollars more annually in taxes from the four thousand householders of St. Catharines and at the same time trying to credit themselves with friendship toward the working classes.

It is another example of what armum used to say that the public like to be fooled.

VALUABLE ADVICE.

The following was a New Year's contribution to the "New York Sun" by Mr. E. W. Beatty, President of the C.P.R.:

"With every new year we usually resolve to turn over a new leaf.

"If there is to be any general resolution made by the North American Continent for the year it might well be in the direction of thrift, for the first after the war years are causing natural concern to those who remember the financial panics which have always closed similar periods of careless spending.

"The extravagance noted by every recent visitor from Europe to this continent synchronizes with conditions of actual starvation affecting millions of people in Europe itself who fought for freedom only to die for lack of food.

"This extravagance has been made possible, at least in part by the heavy purchases made under stress of war by European nations on this continent. It represents the expenditure of unexpected profits, which

St. Catharines Officers Give Evidence.

(Continued from page one).

fields allowance he said had been deducted from all posts. He never knew of Col. Burleigh Colonel Scobell or any other officer using a horse for riding. Transport divisions were formed in St. Catharines with about 100 cars, 80 in Welland and about 60 at Niagara Falls. These cars were used to move the troops.

Concentrated Troops. The Colonel explained how on the 17th of March he carried out, under orders concentration of troops using cars and railways.

"Seventeenth of March—had this any significance?" queried General Cruikshank with a twinkle in his eye. Colonel Campbell said he did not think there was.

He was asked if it was ever necessary to purchase fuel oil or private funds and he replied that he never had received any report to that effect. Colonel Burleigh had the usual means of transport for himself personally.

He said he was unaware of Lt. Greenwood receiving \$2 a day for supplying a horse and wagon, neither did he know of any horse allowance.

Asked about the difference between 75 cents a day and 46 cents handed back by Bradleys to Col. Burleigh, Colonel Campbell said he understood this went to regimental funds, but he had received no record of it.

Major Geo. R. Bradley questioned Colonel Campbell and asked him if he knew Paymaster Wylie had distributed the balance to the men.

The Colonel replied that \$410 was distributed to the men or \$912 total bill of Bradley and Son.

Lt. Col. S. B. Scobell, who was adjutant of the 19th from August 1914 to the spring of 1915. He was on the canal from August to October and was then sent to Niagara Falls where he staid till July 1915.

He explained that the ten cents field allowance was arranged to be deducted from the men's pay as the rations were bought with the money. To the best of his knowledge pies, eggs, etc., were bought; also stoves. He knew there was a car purchased and all the officers knew payment was to come out of the ten cents a day. A second hand Ford was purchased.

He was entitled to a horse but used the allowance for supplies on his car for which he paid \$25 a month rent.

"Colonel Burleigh, certified that you had a horse," said the President. "That I don't know."

"I can establish that." And the President produced the records showing Scobell had allowance for horse. "Had Colonel Burleigh a horse?" "Not to my knowledge."

"Or these other officers?" "Not to my knowledge."

Scobell said the motor car was used for various purposes. Transporting men and rations, also Colonel Burleigh.

Asked about canteen returns and profits, Colonel Scobell said he knew nothing about either. His officers had started the canteen. A statement was posted every month.

This Morning. Pay Sergeant Johns, who assisted Captain A. F. McKinley while he was (Continued on page 4.)

are being dissipated instead of placed in reserve for a rainy day.

"In this city of extravagance, Canada is just as great a stinner as the United States. In the last few weeks Canadians have been penalized to some extent for their uncurbed purchase of American made luxuries by an adverse exchange, what the penalty to be paid by the United States will be, remains to be seen."

The above is valuable advice. It is worth serious thought and observation.

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CURING LYMPHANGITIS

The "Monday Morning Disease" Affecting Horses.

Symptoms Described, and a Course of Treatment Suggested for Alleviating and Curing the Trouble—Working Over Asparagus and Rhubarb Beds.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

LYMPHANGITIS, commonly called weed, a shot of grease or Monday morning disease, is a common ailment in horses. Some horses are predisposed to the trouble and suffer after being exposed to slight exciting causes.

It occurs in horses that are accustomed to regular work and high feeding, when such are given a rest for a day or longer and in the meantime receive their regular ration of grain, hence the name "Monday morning disease," it frequently being noticed on Monday morning in work horses that have stood idle and been well fed since the Saturday evening preceding.

It consists in inflammation of the lymphatic glands, usually those of the hind limb or limbs, but it is not uncommon for the fore limbs to be the seat.

Symptoms.—The first symptoms usually are rigors (shivering) followed by well marked increase of temperature; but as those symptoms usually occur at night they are not often noticed. The first symptoms usually noticed are well marked soreness and lameness, usually of a hind limb. From a rest not understood the right hand limb is more frequently involved than the near one. Pressure upon the inner surface of the limb from the sheath or manure downward reveals well marked soreness, and at first a beaded condition to the touch. If a fore leg is the seat this condition will extend on the inner surface of the fore arm. There is usually well marked increase in temperature, a full, rapid pulse and often more or less well marked labored breathing. Appetite more or less impaired, and in some cases colic, the swelling and lameness, but they reappear during the night; and as each time this occurs there is a tendency to organization of some of the exudate which may result in a chronic big leg, hence it is not wise to exercise or work until the acute lameness has disappeared.

Treatment.—If colicky pains be well marked, give a colic draught, as one oz. each of ipecacuan, sweet spirits of nitre and tincture of belladonna in a pint of water. Follow up with a brisk purgative of 7 to 10 drams aloes (according to size of patient) and five drams ginger. Give the purgative at first if colicky pains are not well marked. Follow up with four drams nitrate of potassium twice daily for two days. Keep the patient comfortable and restrict feeding to grubs and bathe the affected leg frequently with hot water and after bathing rub well with a stimulant liniment, as one ounce of 2 oz. oil of turpentine, 1 oz. tincture of iodine, 1/2 oz. gum camphor, 5 oz. alcohol, and water to make a pint. Feed bran only until purgation commences, then feed reasonable quantities of hay, but no grain. Continue treatment until the acute soreness and lameness have passed, then give regular work or exercise. The swelling will reappear at night for a few days. Prevention consists in either materially reducing the grain ration on days that the horse is not working, or seeing that he gets exercise in some way.

Repeated attacks usually result in a chronic big leg, called elephantiasis, which is incurable.—J. H. R., Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph.

Working Over Asparagus and Rhubarb Beds.

The handling of asparagus and rhubarb beds in the spring of the year is largely dependent upon the location of them and the time that the owner has at his disposal both in the fall and spring.

Where properly handled the asparagus beds in the fall of the year should have had all top removed and burned and the soil ploughed over the top of the row so that a furrow would be left to remove the water.

In the spring of the year the asparagus bed, if ploughed in the fall, should be ploughed back and then given a thorough disking so that the soil would be well worked especially around the crown of the plant. After this cultivation should be practiced until the 1st of July when cutting should cease and the bed receive a heavy coating of good manure and a considerable quantity of commercial fertilizer.

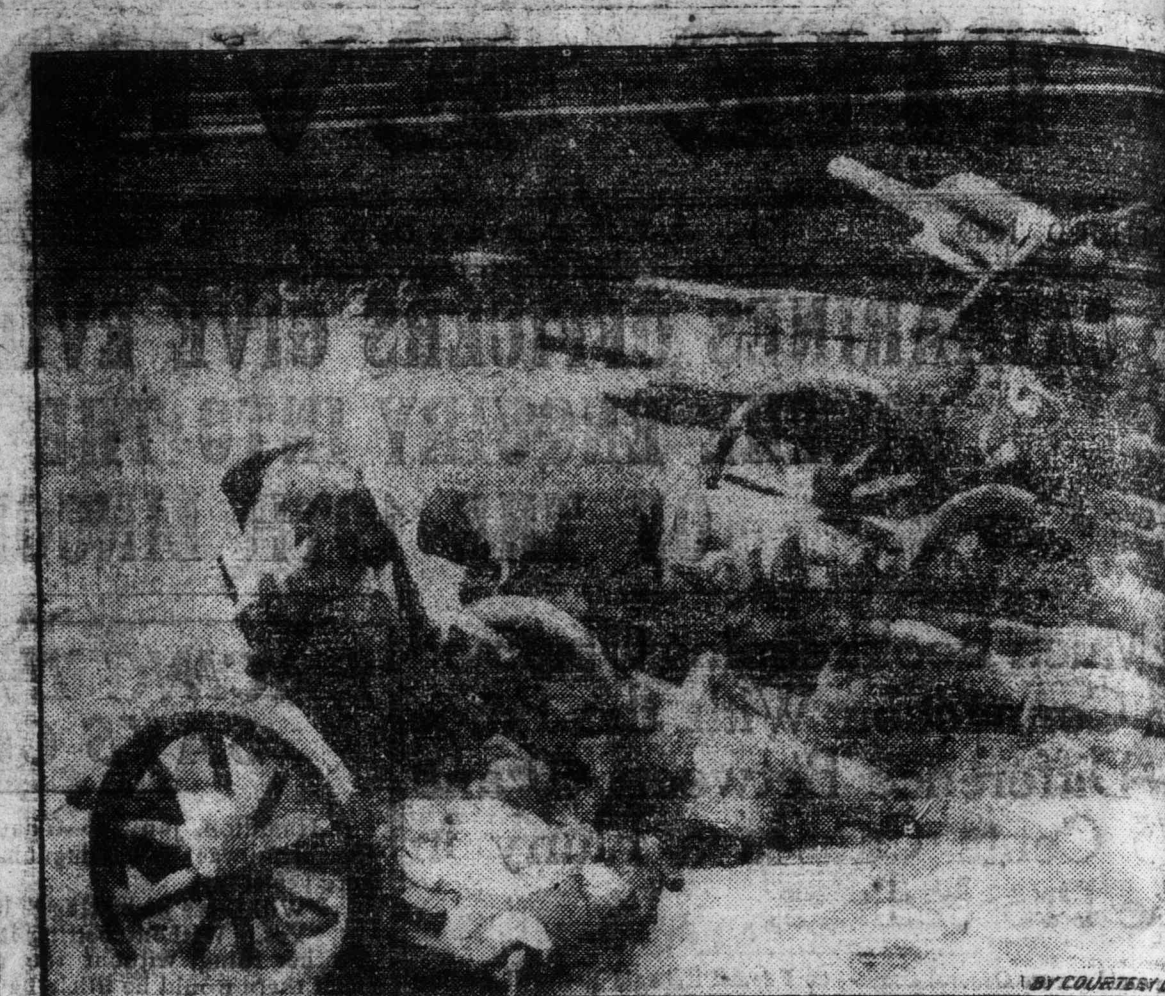
Rhubarb beds in the fall of the year should be manured heavily with well-rotted manure after the tops have been removed.

Rhubarb beds in the spring of the year are generally given a cultivation and much of the rougher manure carried from the roots of the plants and the crown. This permits the warming up of the soil and consequent early growth.—A. H. McLennan, Vegetable Specialist.

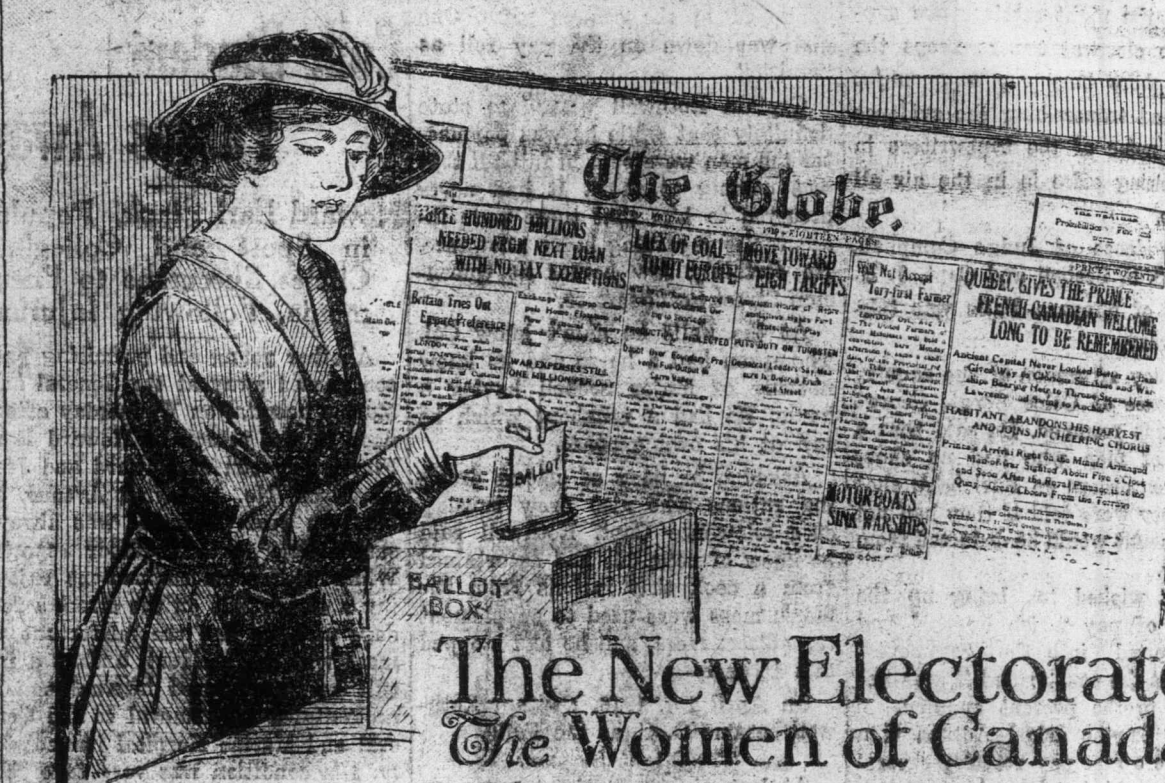
Clover Seed and Hay Crop.

A crop of seed and of hay can be made from the second crop of clover just as well as only one crop, according to the experience of a Pennsylvania farmer. In his practice this crop is cut when most of the heads are filled and brown. It is then cured in the usual way for hay and when good and dry the hatters will get out all the seed as well as if the stalks were dead and weatherbeaten. The resulting hay, while not of the best quality, is very good and the cattle will eat it even to the last bit.

Touring Detroit curlers, four rinks strong, beat Waterloo yesterday by four shots. Galt beat the Detroiters by 88 shots.



A heavy snowfall in Paris. The snow covered German cannon in the Court Yard of the Invalides.



The New Electorate The Women of Canada

CHANGING conditions have given the Dominion a new electorate—the women of Canada.

Canadian womanhood, to take full advantage of its prerogatives, to take its proper place in the management of Canadian affairs, must keep informed on the questions of the hour—must have the knowledge of events that will be the foundation of definite opinions on public questions.

Women Must Read the Daily Newspaper

The extension of the franchise to women was the fulfillment of a policy consistently advocated by The Globe in season and out of season.

But this is only the beginning. Womanhood must serve as well as vote. They must advocate reforms that are badly needed.

There must be legislation for the aged, as well as for the young, pensions for mothers, educational improvements, unemployment and sickness insurance.

These are some of the questions on which the womanhood of Canada will now have to take sides. Therefore, in this respect, The Globe has a

special appeal for progressive, right thinking Canadian women.

The Globe is not a political organ. It never has submitted to outside dictation. It supports progressive liberalism, because it believes that true liberalism draws its inspiration from the needs of the people.

Its daily Women's Department and Thursday's Women's Section have a special interest for womanhood in the home. It was the first Toronto paper to establish a women's department, edited for all Canadian homemakers.

The Globe is first and last a Great Family Newspaper. It serves the women in the home, in public life, in business, in the professions and in industry.

What The Globe has been in the past is its guarantee of what it will be in the future. The aim of its publishers and its Editor is to take advantage of the tremendous facilities at its disposal—to make it even more worthy of a place in every Canadian home.

The Globe TORONTO

Canada's National Newspaper ORDER FROM YOUR LOCAL AGENT OR DIRECT FROM THE PUBLISHERS

(1) Chateau Frontenac, Quebec. (2) Toboggan Slide Hill, Quebec. Mayor Lavigneur announced that the 10th of the Winter Sports City will open on Tuesday, with a grand parade, snowshoe and kindred games will last a month. A special programme of races and sports has been arranged with a grand opening on February 14th to 17th. Since Winter Sports are popular as those of all, there is no need for all the dreariness of December and February. To decay upon an open-air resort on one's snowshoes over ice impassable for pedestrian; to miss the wondrous height and yet right and graceful, on toboggan at the press train and, most of all, perhaps, to slide on this side of the Atlantic and more does Winter devotees. Skating and skiing, practice before one is sliding and snowshoeing simple; all one will do, the soul to winter's icy mantle waters and spreads a snow over the landscape. "Our Lady of the Snow" of winter pastime flourishes in Quebec, Canada's oldest outdoor life takes on a new life. Situated on the River, easily accessible Quebec offers to her a fine winter scene. A C.P.R. has built on DuRoi the winter guest with indoor comfort and lake alike been common. One in the curlers; the other in the curlers; a built on Dufferin Terrace, great attraction for the non-skiers—their those who love an outdoor which surrounds it ideal for skiing, countrywide is as easy.

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