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AN IMPORTANT OFFICIAL

In an article relating to health and sanitary matters in cities and towns The Municipal Journal thus refers to the officials known as Public Health Officers:

"We wonder sometimes how many public health officers earn their salary. While some men are doing excellent work, the average health officer does not seem to realize what his duties really are, or if he does he neglects them. The fact of the matter is that in many respects the Public Health Officer is the most important man in the municipality, and should be the most useful. Public health is the key-note to the welfare of the community, and requires the vigilance of the keenest medical minds to keep up the standard, but when the least care in the visitation of the awful scourges of the "flu" the health departments, with a few splendid exceptions, of municipal Canada fell down. And so we ask again, "What do we pay our medical health officers for?" Surely for something more than writing out reports."

The St. Catharines Journal has, too, pointed out the shortcomings of medical health authorities in times of epidemic. It was to get more efficiency that it advocated a change here a few weeks ago.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Col. Currie, M.P., in Ottawa, has wanted a tariff as high as Hamilton's gallows. It would be safe to bet that Col. Currie could not tell how high that gallows was even to save his head.

DEATH OF T. S. HARE.

Citizens learned with regret this morning of the death of Mr. T. S. Hare, which occurred at his residence, Carlton street, on Saturday after a short illness. Mr. Hare was in every respect a man of energy, probity and enterprise, and his presence will be missed by many. On the opening of the new canal he erected large warehouses near lock 5, in which he established an up-to-date general marine store, from which the bulk of the ships passing through were supplied at all hours of the day and night. He was also local manager for the Canaba steamship lines, and by his advice and assistance helped other local industries. He leaves a widow, two sons, Roy and Hope L., and one daughter, Mrs. H. Smith, as well as a wide circle of friends to mourn his departure.

DEATH OF G. W. CLENCH

There passed away on Sunday afternoon, March 23rd, 1919, after a very short illness, Garland Whistler Clench, fifth son of the late Lieut. Colonel Johnson Clench. He leaves one brother, Johnson Clench, local registrar of the Supreme Court of Ontario, and one sister, Mrs. D. W. Eshby, surviving, his wife having pre-deceased him some years ago.

LOCAL MEN COMING.

The following St. Catharines men arrived at Portland, Me., per S. S. Araguay:

Pte. D. T. J. McKenzie,
 Etc. P. Hunt,
 Pte. H. Sanders,
 Pte. C. E. Thompson.

While an Ottawa school teacher for three years, the late Hon. W. J. Hanna is reported to have saved \$1,000 toward his law education. Considering salaries even more meagre than now—a number of the fraternity must wonder how he did it.

JUST RECEIVED

Fresh Shipments of
Colorite Hat Dye
 Melba Toilet Preparations
 Pepsodent Tooth Paste
 Bitro Phosphate
 Huyler's and Page & Shaw's Candies.

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Quality Druggists
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 Agents for Vinol, Nuxated Iron, Bitro Phosphate, Tyroell's Cascades, Huyler's and Page & Shaw's Candies.

CONDITIONING HORSES

Must Start Four to Six Weeks Before Spring Work Begins.

Time Now to Build Hotbeds—How to Construct It, Ventilation and Watering Most Difficult Problems Injure Early Vegetables.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

THE experienced farmer knows the importance of having his horses in the best possible condition to stand the strenuous work of spring. Upon his horse power depends, in no small degree, his success in getting his seed sown early in a well-prepared seed bed in the proper tith to bring best possible returns, for early seeding and a deep, fine seed-bed mean more bushels in the granary in the fall.

The actual practice of conditioning for spring work should commence from four to six weeks before the land is likely to be ready for the plough or cultivator. All changes in feeding should be made gradually. Straw in the roughage ration should gradually be replaced by hay until finally nothing but good quality hay is being fed. Careful feeders generally save their best hay for the spring work. The horse that has been getting little or no grain must not be immediately put on a full ration. Commence with a small feed, say half a gallon of rolled oats or, at most, twice per day and gradually increase this as spring draws near until the horse is approaching full feed. While the horse is still idle the percentage of roughage fed to the whole ration may be continued large. That is, a full feed of concentrates is not necessary until work begins but something approaching a full feed should be reached just before seeding opens. Once hard work has begun the grain or concentrate ration must be gradually increased and the roughage proportionately decreased. The more severe the labor the smaller the proportion of roughage and the larger the proportion of concentrates should be fed. From eight to fourteen pounds of oats per day according to weight of animal, should be enough for the average farm horse just before seeding starts and something in the neighborhood of one pound to one and one-half pounds more per 100 pounds of the animal's weight should be fair feeding. Regular cleaning is important as it aids in shedding and improves the coat of the animal. As the feed is increased so should the exercise increase.

Farm teams should be hitched daily during the "conditioning" period that their muscles become hardened and that their shoulders gain the power of resistance to prevent galls and sore later on. Preparation for the spring work should be a feeding and hardening process, and it cannot be accomplished without good feeding, grooming and regular light work in harness. When heavy work begins, gradually increase the grain feed up to from ten to eighteen pounds daily according to the weight of the horse, and the hay to such an extent that the animal is getting a total ration of grain and roughage of from two to three pounds per hundred pounds of horse, this depending on condition and amount of work done. Always give plenty of pure water, mostly before feeding grain if possible.—Prof. Wade Toole, O. A. College, Guelph, Ont.

Starting Early Plants.

Growers desire to have vegetables as early as possible, and for this reason it is necessary to start plants like cabbage, cauliflower and beets in hotbeds. Others like tomatoes and peppers have too long a season of growth to ripen a sufficient amount of the crop to make it pay. This method gives us from four to six weeks start.

Hot beds should be on the south side of a fence or building. Obtain good fresh manure, turn twice to get fermentation well started. Put it in a pile about eighteen inches to two feet in height, and a foot larger each way than the frame, being careful to tramp it thoroughly. To do this put it up in layers of six inches. Then put on the frame, which should be eighteen inches at the back and twelve inches at the front, facing south. Put in four to six inches of soil and put on the glass. Air every day for the first four days to get rid of the excess generated by the fermentation. The soil is then raked and made ready for seed sowing.

The seed is generally sown in rows three inches apart, about 10 seeds to the inch. When the seedlings are showing the first true leaf they are transplanted to other beds, the plants being set two inches apart each way. With cabbage, cauliflower, beets and lettuce, this one transplanting is all that is necessary. Tomatoes, egg plants, pepper and such plants require two transplantings, the last one four inches apart each way, or into four inch clay pots or quart berry baskets.

Ventilation and watering are the two most difficult problems in hotbed management. Ventilation should be given whenever possible. Even on stormy days the sash should be lifted even if it is only the thickness of a lath that is placed under it. Many growers use a piece of lath three inches long. This gives them three different distances of ventilation, and it may be laid on the glass when not in use, and will be always ready. Always have the opening away from the wind. You should also ventilate after watering to prevent sealding.

Water carefully, only give what the plant requires, especially in the early season, and only in bright days, in the morning. The plants must be dried off by night. As the plants grow the watering will, of necessity, be oftener, but care and thought should be used at all time.—A. H. MacLennan, Vegetable Specialist.

The sleeping influenza has appeared in Vancouver where a number of cases are already reported.

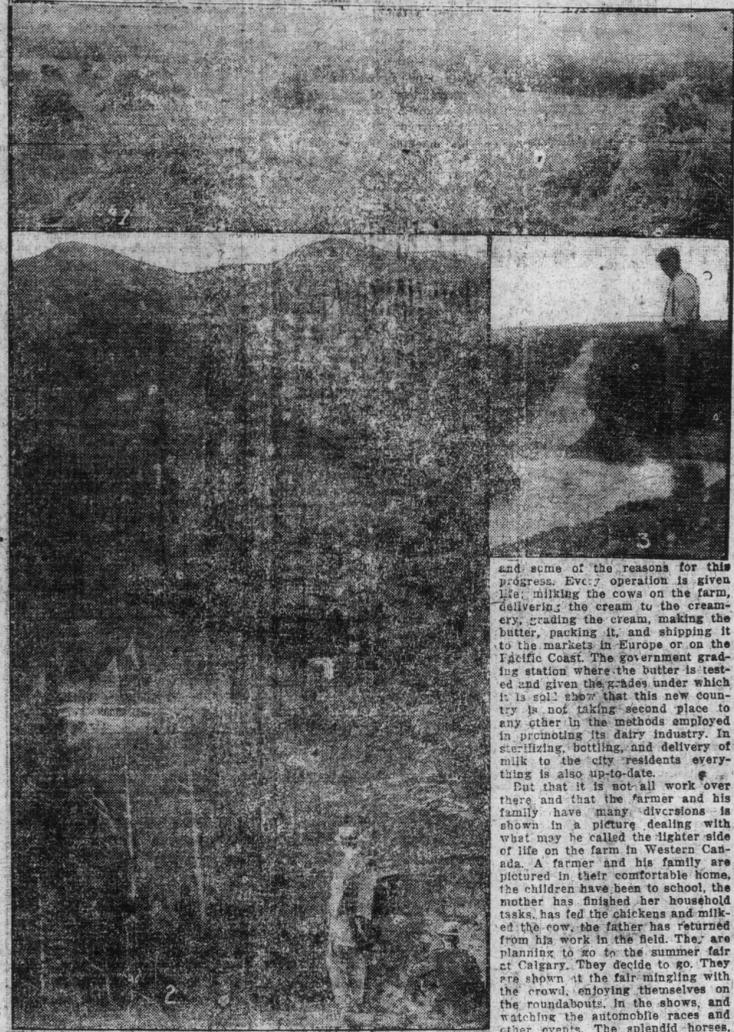


PARISSETTES
 Short dance frocks.
 Long dinner and state gowns.
 Neutral and dark street shades.
 Trains that run away from the frock side.
 Moyer Age lines seen in an occasional model.
 Gay blouses that hatch coat-suit linings.

FOR HER VEST
 And, of course, she wears a vest this spring.
 It adds a note of distinction to her

THE WORST QUARTER OF LONDON
 What is the most disputable bit of London? A writer in the London Sketch asked this question of a policeman the other day. He said, "The

The Canadian Vest In "Movies"



(1) An Alberta Wheat Field.
 (2) Movie Men Near Banff Springs Hotel.
 (3) An Irrigation Stream.

At the present time there are being shown in various parts of the United States some pictures of actual scenes of various phases of farm life in Alberta, one of the prairie provinces of Canada. They show this country in a very different light from what many had been led to believe it to be. The films, which have been produced under the direction of the Canadian Pacific Railway, Department of Colonization and Development, deal with irrigation farming, the dairy industry, and the lighter side of the farmer's life in Western Canada.

The film dealing with irrigation farming shows the land being prepared for irrigation, the application of water, growing crops of grain and alfalfa, harvesting, and livestock on the irrigated farm. It also shows the irrigation works, including the great Bassano Dam, the largest of its kind in the world. The idea one gathers of these structures from the picture is that they were built to last, and that those who provided the money had great confidence in the country and the undertaking.

The dairy film shows the rapid progress this industry has made in Alberta during the last few years, and some of the reasons for this progress. Every operation is given in detail, from the milking of the cows on the farm, delivering the cream to the creamery, grading the cream, making the butter, packing it, and shipping it to the markets in Europe or on the Pacific Coast. The government grading station where the butter is tested and given the grades under which it is sold shows that this new country is not taking second place to any other in the methods employed in promoting its dairy industry. In sterilizing, bottling, and delivery of milk to the city residents everything is also up-to-date.

But that it is not all work over there and that the farmer and his family have many diversions is shown in a picture dealing with what may be called the lighter side of life on the farm in Western Canada. A farmer and his family are pictured in their comfortable home, the children have been to school, the mother has finished her household tasks, has fed the chickens and milked the cow, the father has returned from his work in the field. They are planning to go to the summer fair at Calgary. They decide to go. They are shown in the fair-mingling with the crowd, enjoying themselves on the roundabouts. In the shows, and watching the automobile races and other events. The splendid horses, cattle, sheep and boxes on view at the exhibition are also pictured. Altogether the party spends a very enjoyable day.

Later in the season, they go for a holiday. They have not far to go. They find in the same province holiday resorts that afford an excellent chance. They go to one of these places on the shores of a large inland lake. Here they enjoy themselves bathing, boating, fishing and basking in the sunshine on the sands. Afterwards they visit Banff in the heart of the Rocky Mountains, and in connection with their visit, some magnificent mountain scenery is shown on the screen. Evidently the life of the farmer in Western Canada is not all work and no play.

POTATO CROP DISEASES

Most Serious of Them Widely Established in Old Ontario.

Varieties of Grains Which Give Heaviest 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 Department of Agriculture inspected 313 seed potato fields in Northern Ontario last year of 278 acres, and 119 fields qualified for certified seed. It is estimated that there were 16,000 bushels of certified seed secured from Northern 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 22 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 potatoes 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 interesting 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. Farther 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, Welland 31.7, Lincoln 33.5, Wentworth 26.9, Brant 24.8, Halton 23.1, Peel 51.9 and York 23. The standard 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 organism, 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 for the Dominion, 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 potatoes in the Southern States. That is why it is expected Ontario seed potatoes will be in demand there in a few years.

Leading Varieties of Spring Grain.

The old six-rowed barley gave way to the Manchurian, and that in turn has given place to the O. A. C. No. 21, which is now grown throughout Ontario 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 varieties. The O. A. C. No. 72 variety has a comparatively strong vigorous straw, spreading head, and white grain of good quality, the hull being quite thin. In experiments at the Ontario Agricultural College it has surpassed the Banner in yield per acre in several years out of ten years. It has made a phenomenal record in connection with the Ontario Standing Field Crop Competitions, taking more first prizes than all other varieties of oats combined. 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 Wild Goose are the principal varieties. 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 extensively 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. 31 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 used. Its usefulness can be greatly impaired by improper care. To secure the highest degree of efficiency in spraying the maintenance of high pressure is necessary. Probably high pressure is not needed in all cases; it is, however, true that by means of it more thorough and, consequently, more effective 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 individual particles that make up the insecticide are suspended in the water. Unless the sprayer is equipped with a good agitator, these particles will settle to the bottom, rendering the mixture in the top of the tank weaker than it should be, and that in the bottom stronger, and possibly in some cases too strong for safe application.

It is needless to say that the care of spraying machinery should never be neglected. Indeed, the spraying outfit should never be put away after using until the mixture is thoroughly cleared out from all parts of the pump, rod, piping, hose and nozzle by running clean water through them. The water should be drawn from the engine, and all parts cleaned and oiled.—Prof. Jno. Evans, O. A. College, Guelph.

The back lot farmers in Hamilton claim they raised \$40,000 worth of garden truck in that city last year.

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108

While You Sleep

The most remarkable Cough and Cold remedy known to science. For all lung and throat trouble it has no equal. 25c and 50c per bottle, at all drug stores.

LOCAL LEGAL

Case Heard at Osgoode Hall Toronto—McClément vs. Crain—W. M. McClément (Hamilton), claimant, in person. A. C. McMaster for liquidator.

Appeal by liquidator from judgment of County Court of Lincoln of October 25, 1918, in Chambers, noting that claimant may share in fund in Sheriff's hands.

Judgment: The matter is referred back to the County Judge so that he may consider whether the claim was really one within the provisions of sections 12, and if not reject it, but if it were, to tax or have taxed the bills of costs and determine finally for what amount the claimants should rank with the other creditors upon the money in the Sheriff's hands. No order as to costs of this appeal.

NOTED PLAYWRIGHT DIES

New York, March 24.—Henry Martin Blossom, author and playwright, died here last night of pneumonia. Mr. Blossom, who was 52 years old, was born in Saint Louis and his widow is on her way to New York from that city. Among the musical comedies Mr. Blossom contributed to the American stage were The Yankee Consul, Mile Modiste, The Red Mill, The Slim Princess and The Only Girl.

HEALTHY DWELLINGS ARE NEEDED.

"I have been telling men for years and years that if you want to have contented and happy workmen you must see that there is provision for them to live in healthy dwellings. It does not matter what you pay them. You may pay them \$20 a day, but as long as they live in hovels and have no elbow room and the environment for their wives and children is unhealthy, these men will always growl and will not be contented." Peter Wright, Secretary British Seamen's Union, before Canadian Manufacturers' Association.

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RED CROSS SUPPLIES

It is urgently requested that all Red Cross supplies finished or unfinished that may still be in the hands of any organizations or individuals be returned within the next two days to the Red Cross Rooms, James Street, in order that the work there may be completed this week as ordered by Headquarters in Toronto.

The Evening Business

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