

Properties For Sale

Wiley Street—One Frame House, 6 Rooms, 1 bathroom, with kitchen addition, 10x20; Good cellar, newly painted outside this spring, decorated inside last year; Lot about 35x90. A snap at \$2,600; terms

Nelson Street—One House, 6 Rooms and bathroom, with kitchen addition, 10x20; good cellar; Lot about 32x132; good value at \$2,500; terms.

Woodland Avenue—2 Frame Houses, 6 Rooms and bathroom with kitchen addition; 10x20, good cellar; Lots about 35x80; well worth the money; \$2,500; terms

Russell Avenue—One Pebble-dash House; 6 Rooms; 3-piece bathroom; good cellar; hot air furnace, chestnut barn, lot about 33x78. A bargain at \$3,200; terms

Russell Avenue—2 Frame Cottages; 4 Rooms; cheap at \$1,500 each; terms to suit.

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CO-OPERATIVE EXPERIMENTS

How to Obtain the Most Practical Kind of Information.

Kindness and Cleanliness Two Chief Points to Observe in Caring for Dairy Stock—Cow and Young Calf Should Be Separated in Not Over Three Days.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

CO-OPERATIVE experiments have been conducted in agriculture throughout Ontario annually since 1886. Previous to the war the number of farmers conducting these experiments reached over 5,000, and in 1918 (the last year of the war) the number was slightly over 3,600. Some of the leading varieties of crops now grown in general cultivation throughout Ontario were introduced through the medium of the co-operative work, such, for instance, as the O.A.C. No. 2 barley, Marquis spring wheat, O.A.C. No. 42 oats, O.A.C. No. 3 cats, Dawson's Golden Chaff winter wheat, O.A.C. No. 61 spring rye, Canadian Beauty pease, O.A.C. No. 11 Soy beans, Ryebuckwheat, Golden Bantam sweet corn, Early Amber sugar cane, Dwarf Essex rape, Irish Cobbler potatoes, Yellow Leviathan mangel, Grimm and Ontario Variegated alfalfa, etc.

The co-operative experiments enable practical farmers to obtain information regarding varieties of field crops, mixtures of grain for grain and for fodder production, ways of increasing soil fertility, etc., for their own particular farms which they cannot possibly get in any other way. They furnish hundreds and even thousands of object lessons annually, which form centres of interesting study along the lines of progressive agriculture. They enable farmers to get a supply of the best seed of the leading varieties of field crops which rapidly increase in quantity and which furnish seed for sowing and planting in large areas at good prices. The whole work leads to a substantial increase in farm profits and to a steady advance in agricultural education throughout Ontario.

The plan of the co-operative work for 1919 is printed in circular form and has already been sent to all the successful co-operative experimenters of the past few years. Other interested farmers could secure a copy of the circular by applying to the Department of Field Husbandry, Agricultural College, Guelph, Ontario. Dr. A. A. Zavitz, Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph.

Care of Cow and Young Calf.
Kindness and cleanliness are the two chief points to observe in caring for dairy stock.
About a week before the young calf is expected, the cow should be placed in a clean, well-bedded, comfortable box-stall. The practice of compelling cows to give birth to their calves, tied in the row, is cruelly for the cows, dangerous for the calf, and bad for the whole herd. Privacy and quietness should be the rule at this time.

The cow should be allowed to lick the calf dry, and should be kept tied until the after-birth is removed. The two may be left together one or two days. Some remove the calf at once, but if it is to be reared, it should be left with the dam for a short time, in order to give the young animal a good start. Leave the cow and calf together for a day or two also tends to remove inflammation from the udder of the cow.

If necessary the cow's udder should be bathed with warm water or some form of liniment such as camphorated oil, or equal parts of turpentine and vinegar and an egg in one quart of the mixture.

In case the cow and calf are all right, they may be separated in not over three days, and the cow be returned to her regular stall. The calf may be allowed to remain in the box-stall, if not needed for another cow, or be placed in the nursery along with other calves, as this will cause it to forget its "mummy" more quickly. It should receive its mother's milk for a week, whole milk for two or three weeks, then skim milk and other suitable feeds for six months, and be kept dry and clean at all times.—Prof. H. H. Dean, Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph.

Trimming and Staking Tomatoes.
This method of handling tomatoes has come into very extensive use in the past few years among the commercial market gardeners, owing to the high price of land and backyard gardens. The plants as a rule are set two feet apart each way and after planting are given one cultivation. The sticks are then set; driving them down about a foot into the ground and leaving from five to six and a half above the ground. These sticks may be made from mill edgings, saplings or anything else of a similar nature about one and a half inches square and strong enough to hold the plants when the fruit is fully grown. After driving the sticks and tying the plants to them the ground should be covered from four to six inches thick with very strawy manure, as a mulch. This mulch will keep the moisture in the ground and, at the same time, remove any necessity for cultivation and other disturbance of the roots. In growing tomatoes on the single stem, such as is used in this method, all side branches which appear where leaf stems join the main stem of the plant are removed as quickly as possible. If they are allowed to grow it will take away very valuable plant food from the growing plant. The plant should be tied every eight or twelve inches to the stake and when they have reached the top are cut off.—A. H. MacLennan, Ontario Vegetable Specialist.

Robert Martin was killed near Campbelltown when the auto he was driving was struck by the Ocean Limited from Montreal.

BEECHAM'S PILLS

Keep the stomach well, the liver active, the bowels regular, and the breath will be sweet and healthy. But let poisons accumulate in the digestive organs, the system becomes clogged, gases form in the stomach and affect the breath.

Correct

these conditions with Beecham's Pills. They promptly regulate the bodily functions and are a quick remedy for sour stomach and

Bad Breath

Largest Sale of any Medicine in the World.

WHEN TO CUT ALFALFA FOR HAY

(Experimental Farm Note)
The yielding capacity of alfalfa depends on quite a number of factors, one of them being the time when the crop is harvested. Indeed, affects the yielding capacity per acre of alfalfa more than it affects other hay crops for reasons which will be explained briefly.

It is unfortunately a rather common practice among farmers to delay the cutting of hay crops too long, under the mistaken idea that by waiting a little longer that the crop has reached its best stage from a quality standpoint, larger and consequently more remunerative crops may be realized. This practice, however, works out rather the other way in alfalfa.

It is generally held that most satisfactory returns, both from the standpoint of tonnage per acre and from the standpoint of the hay quality, are obtained, if the alfalfa is cut when, as it is generally expressed, it is "one-tenth in bloom." This expression really means that it is time to cut alfalfa just after it has started to come in general bloom. The blossoming is, in fact, on the whole, a rather good indication of the proper time to cut alfalfa; but it is not always so, for in certain seasons especially if wet and cool weather prevails in the early part of the summer, the blossoming period may be considerably delayed beyond the best time for cutting the alfalfa for hay. It is not always easy to determine when an alfalfa field is "one-tenth in bloom" and, in case of doubt on that question, the alfalfa-grower may easily be tempted to wait a little too long.

A far safer indication of the best coming on of the second growth from the crown of the roots. The second growth generally begins to shoot just when the plants begin to blossom, but sometimes a little earlier. As the second growth is the one on which the size of the season's second crop of alfalfa depends, it follows that the first hay crop of the season should be taken off before the second growth has reached such a development that with the first crop. And this might easily happen, if the cutting of the first crop is delayed too much, the result of course being that the return from the second crop of the season is apt to become smaller.

Under the circumstances alfalfa growers would be well advised not to delay the cutting of the first crop any time after the second growth begins to come on. Simple examination of the crown of the roots will show how the new growth is developing, and the cutting of the first crop should take place before it is high enough to be caught by the mower.

KNIFE ON CORNS CAUSES LOCKJAW

You reckless men and women who are pestered with corns and who have at least once a week invited an awful death from lockjaw or blood poison are now told by a Cincinnati authority to use a drug called freezeone, which the moment a few drops are applied to any corn, the soreness is relieved and soon the entire corn, root and all, lifts off with the fingers.

It is a sticky substance which dries the moment it is applied and is said to simply shrivel the corn without inflaming or even irritating the surrounding tissue or skin. It is claimed that a quarter of an ounce will cost very little at any of the drug stores, but is sufficient to rid one's feet of every hard or soft corn or callus.

You are further warned that cutting at a corn is a suicidal habit.

FORAGE CROPS FOR PIGS

Raise All the Dairy Calves You Possibly Can.

We should strive to double our cow population in the next ten years—More immediate, and larger; Cash Returns, secured by Sale of Milk Than of Cream Where Location Is Favorable.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

FOR the farmer who is raising hogs, one of the greatest problems is summer pasture. A new luxuriant growth of green grass is soon eaten off when the dry hot season comes and it is just at this time when the stockman needs some form of succulent feed for his stock. When the stock are running on pasture they are getting back to nature and there is nothing like good green feed as a conditioner for the animals.

As for forage crops in this country alfalfa and rape seem to give the best results. Above anything that will produce a good green growth in a dry season is all right. Wherever alfalfa will grow it gives the best kind of permanent pasture for pigs, as there is no danger from blight as is the case of sheep and cattle. Alfalfa provides pasture for a greater length of time than any of the grasses and is green and succulent even when the alfalfa has become somewhat dried and woody.

Heavy pasturing of alfalfa is not good for it and consequently the number of animals allowed to pasture on it should be restricted and the plants should be allowed to grow up and be cut two or three times a season. Pigs, fed corn alone on alfalfa pasture, make fairly satisfactory gains since the protein in the alfalfa helps to balance up the deficiencies in corn, although for best results a little of some nitrogenous concentrates should be fed. Red clover in the country gives very excellent results as a pasture for pigs; for the reason that it can be grown in a great many localities where alfalfa cannot be raised at all and consequently it is of great value. At one of the Experimental Stations in the States, red clover was inferior only to alfalfa, while at another it was found that it was surpassed only by alfalfa and rape.

As an annual pasture for swine nothing surpasses rape. It can be sown both early and late in the season and as a consequence forage may be provided for at any time. To get the best results from rape, it should be sown in the spring and allowed to obtain a height of twelve to fourteen inches before turning the animals in. Care should be taken not to allow the plants to be eaten off too closely as the young plants do not get a chance to recuperate. To guard against this it would be wise to provide a second plot where the animals could be turned in for a time. Rape is also grown in conjunction with oats or with oats and field peas, and some authorities rank rape and oats next to alfalfa and red clover for pig pasture.

For young pigs in pasture it is not wise to force them to subsist on alfalfa and rape. They should be fed a little grain. Pigs that are being pastured for the purpose of fattening should have a limited grain ration, as this system of feeding has been found most economical.—J. C. McBeath, B.S.A., O. A. College, Guelph.

Shall I Rear Dairy Calves in 1919?

In brief, raise all the heifer calves for which there is feed, labor, and stable-room. More and better cows are needed in Ontario. The number of milk-cows in the province has remained stationary at about one million, for a good many years. There is no good reason why this number should not be doubled in the next ten years, but it can be done only by rearing or buying. Buying cows is expensive and risky. It is a far better plan to raise cows. This means that all the best heifer calves should be saved for future cows. As it requires from three to four years to attain the age to raise cows, it means that all the best heifer calves should be saved for breeding purposes.

The average number of cows per 100 acres of farm land in Canada is but two, whereas in Denmark it is fourteen, and in Holland sixteen. We have a long way to go in raising cows, before we have anywhere near the number which are found in the best European dairy countries. There is but one economical way to attain this result, and that is by raising practically all the heifer calves dropped during the next ten years and as many pure-bred calves of excellent ancestry, as may be required for breeding purposes.

Shall I Sell Milk or Cream?

This will be determined to a large extent by the character of the farming operations. If the need for direct, quick cash in largest amount, is great, then selling milk will best "fill the bill." On the other hand, if the dairy farmer can afford to wait for the slower returns from cream and live-stock, and particularly if he desires to improve or maintain soil fertility, then selling cream is to be recommended.

Nearness to market is another factor. Where the dairyman is near a small town and has the time to "peddle" milk, he can make more money out of his cows than by any other system. At ten to twelve cents a quart, a good cow will return from \$250 to \$300 per year for her milk. When this is compared with \$100 to \$150 per cow, where cream is sold, or milk sent to a cheese factory or condenser, we get what a decided money advantage there is in selling milk to customers direct.—Prof. H. H. Dean, O. A. College, Guelph.

Geo. Armour, Moncton, N. B., who was accused of perjury in connection with a prohibition case, was acquitted.

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HYDRO RADIAL ARE

Municipalities Required to solution Ass... Per... of Those Places Which not Carry By-Law—H... ers Bond Compa... Gets Debutures.

At a special meeting of Council held last night to... for \$100,000 of pub... 25, twenty year debenture... Mr. Gaby, chief engin... Hydro Electric Commissi... ded to accept the tend... of debentures, of the... Bond Company of Toronto... 637.00, this being the hig... There was a large list of te... of the largest indeed that... has ever received for such... and the offers ranged... pretty high as compared v... has sometimes been offered... past.

All the bids except one... Toronto firms. That one... a Quebec firm.

Mr. Gaby Speaks

Mr. Gaby on behalf of... Commission spoke in expl... the necessity now of the... municipal councils... a... setting forth that such... ties as voted favorably to... construction of a hydro radi... between Port Credit and St... are still ready to have the... ried on and will also assum... liability.

As explained previous... Journal there were three... ties that did not carry... radial by-law three year... were Hamilton, Saltfeet... and the township of West... since that time Hamilton... by-law and it was ca... leaves two out. In the est... portionment of the cost... the municipalities between... ing Port Credit and this... amount calculated for Se... \$1,002,200 and for West... \$86,666, or a total of \$1... municipalities that go into... undertaking are required... the bonds with the Gover... Commission at Toronto a... security for the amount... levied against them. These... not intended to be sold... nished as collateral. As v... bro and Saltfeet did not... laws and therefore have... their desire to go into the... construction of the road... undertaken if the remain... municipalities pass a resolu... they are ready to assume... ity of these two municip... vided as it will be amon... ons municipalities that did... in no case shall the share... exceed ten per cent. Mr... that he did not think the... be over five per cent but... lature and passed a measu... legal to go to ten per... If St. Catharines wish... the road undertaken at an... its Council would be requi... the necessary resolution... places that had passed it... by him as follows:

Etobicoke, Trafalgar, Nel... Grantham, Oakville, Burk... milton, New Toronto, Port... tionton.

Barton, North Grafton, ... and one or two others h... been seen or are still com... menter.

The amount apportion... Catharines of the total... cost of the road was \$1... \$60,000. The additional c... ed now is estimated to be... 000.

Asked if bylaws were... resubmitted in Saltfeet... Flamboro and if there wa... pact of them being carri... said the people would b... vote again and it was fel... certain that the measure... If it did then there w... extra liability on St. Cat... Needn't Give Ser...

"If they do not carry... Gaby," then the municip... go into it need not giv... townships any service... wish. They may pass th... out providing any accom... stations, etc. This, of c... be for the municipalities...

The Mayor asked if t... ture had provided that... could be passed by Cou... extra liability witho... the matter to the p... ben done previously. Mr... for the Solicitor's depa... he would also want to k... point. Mr. Gaby replied