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Toronto Special Representative
H. Smallpiece, J. P., 32 Church St. Toronto, Ont.

EXCESSIVE PROFITS

Evidence brought out before the Cost of Living Enquiry Commission can lead to only one conclusion, namely, that not a few firms producing and handling the necessities of life are making profits far in excess of what should be made. The dividends declared may not be in all cases very high, but out of profits big cash reserves are being accumulated. The effect of these disclosures on the mind of the reading masses is disquieting.

When consumers stop to reflect on what they are paying for foodstuffs and clothing, and then read in the papers what certain interests are making in profits of one kind and another, is it to be wondered at that the spirit of revolt is in the air? Buyers who have to pay out from 55 to 70 cents a pound for meats and then turn to the market reports and see what cattle, sheep and hogs bring, live weight, the difference between the price paid on the hoof and what the consumer pays in the store is too great to escape question.

Even after allowing for the falling off in production during the war, the demand of hungry millions in Europe for our goods there still remains a sense of revolt against conditions that people feel should not be tolerated.

There is serious unrest throughout the country, there is no doubt of that, but in view of the profits made by some who control life necessities it is not to be wondered at.

LOAN COMPANIES

The failure of the Standard Reliance Mortgage Corporation was due to the speculative risks incurred by subsidiary companies, remarks the Hamilton Spectator. Money was advanced on vacant land, in the hope that its value would become enhanced with the growth of population and industry; but instead of a rise came a slump, and the Standard Corporation finds itself in the same position as a large number of private citizens who were caught in the real estate booms of pre-war days. Such business as this is not entertained by loan companies operating upon sound, conservative lines, money being advanced only upon improved properties and productive lands. There are few safer propositions than this class of investment, and the companies which confine themselves to a legitimate business with the farmers and property holders, having the best collateral to offer, are in a position of assured security.

PROBS FOR AIRMEN

(Scientific American)

The British Daily Weather Report issued by the Meteorological Office in London, has recently undergone a notable expansion, reflecting the great increase in the work carried on by England's "Clerk of the Weather" in response to the varied demands that arose during the war. Since April 1 the report has been issued in three separate sections: viz., a British section, an international section and an upper air supplement. All three sections contain weather maps. In the upper air supplement there are maps of the British Isles showing the winds at various levels from the surface up to 15,000 feet, for afternoon, evening and morning. This is primarily for the information of aeronauts, but will prove of great interest to all meteorologists. British newspapers publish flying weather forecasts each day.

A Hamilton foreigner had his pocket picked of $504 while watching a fire.

NEW STOCKOF
Zonoleum Disinfectant
Paris Green
Bed Bug Poison
Insect Powder
Children's Clean Head Lotion and Lysol.

ABBS & McNAMARA
Quality Druggists
30 Queen Street - - Phone 102
Agents for Vinol, Nuxated Iron, Bitro Phosphate, Tyrrell's Cascades.

TRADE WITH NORTHERN EUROPE

Export licenses for Canadian shipments of restricted goods to Denmark and Sweden will now be granted without prior production of importer's guarantee against re-export. Obtaining foreign import guarantees for shipments to the northern neutral countries has for several months been the source of difficulty, owing to the complex regulations on the other side but these are being greatly simplified. Guarantees are now waived in respect of all goods to Denmark, Sweden and Norway as well as all foodstuffs and a large number of manufactured articles to Holland or Switzerland. Shipments of controlled commodities for Holland or Switzerland should, the Canadian Trade Commission advises, be consigned as follows For Holland, the Netherlands Overseas Trust; for Switzerland, the Societe Suisse de Surveillance Economique. Canadian exporters are reminded, however, that shipments of flour to European countries can be made only through the Wheat Export Company, Winnipeg. Arms and ammunition or other implements of war are excluded from these concessions in respect of any of the northern neutrals or Switzerland.

CHILDREN AND THE PHONOGRAPH

The possibilities of the phonograph as a developer of appreciative music study is recognized by many public school authorities and vocal teachers By means of the reproducing instrument the hearing sense is at once arrested with the result that music is coming rapidly into its own. There is no better tonic for appreciative music study and a neglected can than listening to carefully selected records For children of kindergarten age music should be of an entirely recreative nature, such as merry nursery tunes and the air should merely be the awakening of the child's imagination and of his rhythmic sense by means of an attractive musical stimulus, to which he should be allowed to give himself up in unrestained enjoyment By degrees, he will begin to realize such fundamental matters as regularity of pulse, the trend of the phrase and the periodical recurrence of musical ideas. Afterwards comes the more intellectual process of knowing what happens. He becomes acquainted with differences of pitch and time, always by means of observing what takes place in the music to which he listens he learns gradually how such things are expressed in notation and a matter of great importance—his own creative powers are aroused and encouraged, not with the object of breeding a race of composers—which would be as absurd—but in order that the power to originate, however feebly may be developed in him and so afford him another and most valuable means of self expression. When the ear is thus trained to observe and to apprehend at an early age the possibilities of development along these lines are almost endless.

Look and Feel Clean, Sweet and Fresh Every Day

Drink a glass of real hot water before breakfast to wash out poisons.

Life is not merely to live, but to live well, eat well, digest well, work well, sleep well, look well. What a glorious condition to attain, and yet how very easy it is if one will only adopt the morning inside bath.

Folks who are accustomed to feel dull and heavy when they arise, splitting headache, stuffy from a cold, foul tongue, nasty breath, acid stomach, can, instead, feel as fresh as a daisy by opening the sluices of the system each morning and flushing out the whole of the internal poisonous stagnant matter.

Everyone, whether ailing, sick or well, should, each morning, before breakfast drink a glass of real hot water with a teaspoonful of limestone phosphate in it to wash from the stomach, liver, kidneys, and the bowels the previous day's indigestible waste, sour bile and poisonous toxins; thus cleansing, sweetening and purifying the entire alimentary canal before putting more food into the stomach. The action of hot water and limestone phosphate on an empty stomach is wonderfully invigorating. It cleans out all the sour fermentations, gases waste and acidity and gives one a splendid appetite for breakfast. While you are enjoying your breakfast the water and phosphate is quietly extracting a large volume of water from the blood and getting ready for a thorough flushing of all the inside organs.

The millions of people who are bothered with constipation, bilious spells, stomach trouble, rheumatism, others who have sallow skins, blood disorders and sickly complexions are urged to get a quarter pound of limestone phosphate from the drug store which will cost very little, but which will cost very little, but is sufficient to make anyone a pronounced crank on the subject of internal sanitation.

MEN, MEN! TRY IT TO-NIGHT—FEEL FINE TOMORROW

Simple Way to Get "Pep," to be Put Right on Your Feet

When a man has lost ambition to "dig in" and stay at things—when he complains of headaches, fullness in the right side, pains in the shoulder blade—it's purely a case of "Liver."

These symptoms invariably indicate a clogged, inactive liver. The body can't get rid of its wastes, and the whole system is half paralyzed.

Dr. Hamilton's Pills stimulate the liver into activity in one night. Being a mild vegetable laxative they produce results in a few hours The bilious headache and constipation are cured, spirits rise, complexion clears, animation returns. Nothing in the calendar so efficient for that tired, lazy feeling as Dr. Hamilton's Pills. Very mild, don't interfere with work, invariably do lots of good. Try a 25c box, all dealers.

WHAT EXCHANGES SAY

AVIATORS AT PEACEMAKERS

Moncton Transcript:

The arrival of Alcock and Brown brought about a love feast at Dublin The Dublin crowd stormed the train on which the flyers arrived and carried them in great triumphal procession through the streets. At Mullinger Road the soldiers left the garrison with a band and joined the townspeople in the procession. Newfoundland had better send a few more flyers to Dublin. They are evidently far better than the politicians as peacemakers.

GERMANY AND PEACE

(London Morning Post)

In 1871 when the French delegates desired to continue the debate Bismarck abruptly ordered them to sign the treaty, declaring that in the event of their refusal the German troops would instantly renew hostilities with "whatever they could find to fight". The question of a reference to the National Assembly was not raised, nor was there any suggestion of a plebiscite, for the French delegates then, exactly like the German delegates today, were the accredited representatives of a duly elected popular Government, and Germany then, like the Allies today, recognized the fact. The French delegates in 1871 had no idea of denying their own authority by reference to Assembly or to people.

LET PUBLIC WORKS TAKE UP THE SLACK

Each day that labor is unemployed there is an economic loss to the community. Every man not employed is either a public charge or an idle producing unit, and since it is certain that return to peace basis will take some time, public works should absorb labor as fast as possible, even under conditions which might seem uneconomical on account of high wage scales and high price of materials. Even if the public pays a greater price for public improvements it prevents the economic loss due to idle man-power. If, to prevent unemployment, the army is demobilized slowly, the public pays for the maintenance of the soldiers. It would be better to demobilize as promptly as the military situation permits, increasing the amount of public work to such an extent to prevent unemployment. Such a course would mean permanent and substantial returns for the money spent, whereas the maintenance of men in camp after the military necessity ceases is a dead loss.—Engineering News-Record, N. Y.

AMONG THIRTY THOUSAND ISLANDS OF GEORGIAN BAY

The 30,000 Islands of the Georgian Bay is one of the most attractive of Canada's summer resort territories with its shaded nooks, wave lashed shores and rocky forest depths. It comprises some of the finest fishing grounds, where bass, pickerel and maskinonge are plentiful and lake trout are caught weighing from ten to fifteen pounds. Among the attractions other than fishing this district offers fine canoe routes for long and short trips among the islands and amid fascinating scenery. Excellent bathing beaches are found at all the principal points. As a health resort the region is famous, the air being pure and invigorating. The district is reached by the Grand Trunk Railway System, the trains connecting with steamer which calls at all the important resorts. For full information apply to Grand Trunk Ticket Agent or C. E. Horning, D. F A., Toronto.

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, although 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 bloat 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 red clover 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 deficiences 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's 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 what they can get. They should be fed a little grain. Pigs that are being pastured for the purpose of fattening latter 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 change calves into cows, in order to double the cow population in ten years, making allowances for necessary discards, we need to begin right away, in order to attain the desired object.

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 rearing 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 had 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 condensery, we see what a decided money advantage there is in selling milk to customers direct. — Prof. H. H. Dean, O. A. College, Guelph.

Harry Matthews, a returned soldier of Hamilton, reported his wife missing since Saturday morning.

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 32 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 disease. 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 61.7, Lincoln 33.5, Wentworth 26.6, Brant 44.8, Halton 32.1, Peel 51.9 and York 25.4. 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 Mandscheuri, 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 each of nine 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 Red Fife, the Marquis and 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. 61 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 handled. 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 nozzles by running clear water through them. The water should be drained from the engine, and all parts cleaned and oiled.—Prof. Jno. Evans, O. A. College, Guelph.

Saskatoon Presbytery and Welland County Temperance and Moral Reform League passed resolutions denouncing the Senate's action on prohibition and calling for its reform or abolition.

For an Unbiassed Verdict
Let your Tea-pot be the Judge
"SALADA"
B561
Quality will loom up conspicuously above a hundred "would be" rivals.

Capital and Reserve, - - - $8,600,000
Total Assets, Nov. 30th, 1918, over $153,000,000

Sending Money Away?

Nothing safer than a Union Bank money order or draft for making remittances. No fuss, no bother, and only sufficient formality to ensure your money safely reaching the party for whom it is intended.

A Union Bank money order really is the best way to remit any sum up to $50 through the mails.
316

UNION BANK OF CANADA

St. Catharines Branch & Safety Deposit Boxes, - R. H. Killaly, Mgr.
Fenwick Branch & Safety Deposit Boxes, - H. H. Westbrooke, Mgr.
Smithville Branch, . . . H. G. Parrott, Mgr.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

Announce that a branch of their bank has been opened at Niagara-on-the-Lake, Ontario. This bank has now 433 branches in Canada and foreign countries, and is in a position to offer the public unexcelled service.

St. Catharines Branch—R. G. W. Conolly, Manager
Thorold Branch—S. H. Falkner, Manager
Niagara-on-the-Lake Branch—F. W. Wilson, Manager

BENEFICIAL ECONOMY

All Canadians should remember that the economies necessitated by the war helped pave the way to Victory.

Practise economy and pave the way to future prosperity. A Savings Account is both a moral and a material asset.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE
15A

ST. CATHARINES BRANCH - - - R. G. W. CONOLLY, Manager
THOROLD BRANCH - - - S. H. FALKNER, Manager
NIAGARA-ON-THE-LAKE BRANCH - - F. W. WILSON, Manager

Security Loan & Savings Company
26 JAMES STREET, ST. CATHARINES

DIVIDEND NO. 98.

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of THREE PER CENT being at the rate of SIX PER CENT PER ANNUM, upon the paid up capital stock of this Company, has been declared for the half-year ending on the 30th June, inst., and that the same will be payable at the office of the Company, 26 James street, St. Catharines, on WEDNESDAY, July 2nd, 1919, to shareholders of record on the books of the Company at the close of business on the 16th day of June, inst.

The stock transfer books will be closed from the 17th to the 30th days of June, inst., both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors.

E. F. DWYER, Sec'y-Treas.

St. Catharines, Ont., June 4th, 1919.

THE STERLING BANK OF CANADA

Save Because--

Your savings account is a summary of your ambitions, your perseverance, your progress and your thrift.

READ THE EVENING JOURNAL