

BROS.
Telephone 1458

HOLIDAY
July and August We
are for Wednesday
O'clock.

ALS
ing will be announced
to get out early and
of the day during

h Furniture
how comfortable and
your porch would give

DE LUXE C.P.R. TRAIN
S EAST FOR VANCOUVER

real, June 2—the new Can-
Pacific train, Transcanada
left Montreal yesterday con-
full on the first three thou-
sant to Vancouver. The
ent of the de luxe train has
mated value of six million
on rolling stock required to
schedule westbound and east-
including fifty-nine sleeping
fifteen dining cars, twelve ob-
cars, five compartment
twelve baggage cars and twen-
locomotives. The run from
al to Vancouver will be made
ety-three hours, thirty minu-
and from Vancouver to Mon-
ninety-two hours and fifteen
s. Section from Toronto
ing at Sudbury, makes run
Toronto to Vancouver in 89
40 minutes, and from Van-
to Toronto, in 88 hours. This
fastest transcontinental run
American continent, and the
passenger list included many
New York, Philadelphia and
an points.

ERTISE IN THE JOURNAL

N IN NIAGARA FALLS, N.Y.
stop at
RE PARK HOUSE
and Cold Water in Every
Room. All Conveniences
41ST STREET

NOT
SH
AD FOR
CTORY
NDSD OR
ORDON
MMON
en Saturday Till 9 p.m.

ohn W. Gordon
om 1 Phone 49
5 James Street

Why? not

Seek the best. The
price is the same, but
The quality of our
Bread is superior.

Good Bread is essen-
tial to man's health.

To be sure of the
good kind

EAT
SIMMONDS
BREAD
Simmonds Bakery
Phone 1190
279 St. Paul St.

JOHN O'DONOGHUE & CO

5 James Street
WILL BE OPEN
TO-NIGHT
To Receive Your Order For
ROSEBUD COAL
The Supply is Limited. Price is Jumping
Get It Early!
PHONE NO. 1477

PROTEST TO ALLIES
AGAINST MASSACRES

The Jewish communities of St. Catharines, Welland and Niagara Falls Ont., are holding a mass meeting in the latter place next Sunday afternoon to offer a protest to the allied governments in Europe against the massacres that have been going on in Poland and elsewhere. The Mayors and members of Parliament are being asked to be on the platform and give short addresses. The city Attorney of Buffalo and other prominent men are expected to speak against the atrocities and to join in the formal protest.

A large number of the Jewish population of this city intend to go down to the gathering.

London, June 3.—Lord Bamberbrook sails for Canada at the end of this week.

PROPERTIES FOR SALE

\$2300.00—On Monk St. One storey frame dwelling with three bedrooms all decorated and in good repair. lot 30x125. Small cash payment required.

\$2400.00—On Richmond Ave. One storey frame dwelling with hot air furnace two bedrooms, three piece bath, taps inside and out, lot 32x73. Small cash payment required.

\$2600.00—On Maple St. One storey frame dwelling latest design with six rooms, three bedrooms, on large lot 42x130. Will accept small cash payment.

\$3000.00—On Haynes Ave. Two storey frame dwelling with three bedrooms, large lot with barn and driveway. Will accept small cash payment.

\$3200.00—On Haynes Ave. Two storey frame dwelling with garage and every convenience, all in first class repair. Will accept small cash payment.

KERNAN & GRAVES
Phone 33 14 Queen St.

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, chest-nut 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.

FOR PARTICULARS AND TERMS APPLY

The St. Catharines Improvement Corporation, Limited
49 St. Paul Street Phone 1107

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 time 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 of roughage per 100 pounds of the animal's weight should be fair feeding. Regular cleaning is important as it sheds the coat and improves the skin of the animal. As the feed is increased so should the exercise increase.

Farm teams should be hitched daily during the conditioning period so that their muscles become hardened and that their shoulders gain the power of resistance to prevent galling and sore labor. Preparation for the spring should be a gradual process, and the horse should be fed and exercised gradually. The grain feed up to ten to fifteen 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 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 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, and 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 gases 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 hot-bed 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 scalding.

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 course, be more liberal, but care and necessity should be used at all times.—A. H. MacLennan, Vegetable Specialist.

The crucial day of the strike situation, according to development yesterday, will be June 16, when several agreements expire.

PREVENT POTATO ROT

Spraying With Bordeaux Mixture Proven Very Effective.

Machinery Must Be Kept Well Oiled If It Is to Work Efficiently—An Expert Discusses the Question From Every Angle.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

LATE Blight and Rot of Potatoes can be prevented by spraying with Bordeaux mixture. Commence spraying when the plants are from five to eight inches high and keep the foliage covered with Bordeaux throughout the season. Take special care to see that the spraying is very thoroughly done if the weather is at all damp about the 15th of July, as Blight often begins about this time. Add a poison when necessary for potato beetles—arsenate of lead paste 2 1/2 lbs. to 40 gals. of the liquid spray, or Paris green 2 lbs. to 40 gals., or a mixture of 2 lbs. arsenate of lead paste and 1 lb. of Paris green to 40 gals. From three to seven applications should be made, depending upon the season—the wetter the weather the larger the number. Do not put off spraying because it looks like rain. If the spray is on the plants half an hour before the rain comes it will be dry and sufficient of it will stick to prevent infection, which takes place during or soon after rain. Such spraying should prevent not only Late Blight and Rot but also Early Blight and potato beetles.

Thorough spraying only is effective. If thorough spraying is to be done a sufficient Bordeaux mixture must be used. From 50 to 150 gals. per acre should be applied at each spraying, and when the plants are large not less than 100 gallons per acre should be used. Thorough spraying means the covering of every portion of the potato plant with Bordeaux mixture in the form of a fine mist. This can only be done when the solution is applied with good pressure, so as to insure covering every portion of the plant. The best results from spraying are obtained when, potato sprays are used which are fitted with a T-joint attachment so as to insure covering both surfaces of the leaves at each spraying. When the plants are large it has been found that it pays to go over each row twice at each spraying.—Prof. J. E. Howitt, O. A. College, Guelph.

The Importance of Keeping Machinery Properly Oiled.

The importance of keeping machinery properly oiled may be better realized when we try to compute, in dollars and cents, the annual sacrifice in machine efficiency through neglect of lubrication. Carelessness in lubrication may easily reduce the efficiency of a machine fully fifty per cent. At the same time the machine itself is wearing out faster, one amount of needless friction than owing to the real work done.

The microscope reveals the fact that the surface of the most highly polished metal is ever rough, and untrue as a rough casing appears to the unaided eye. In practice it is not possible to make a metal surface that is absolutely smooth, and, therefore, a true circle, hence inequalities of pressure at the bearings, grinding and tearing of the metal fibres, causing friction, production of heat, and wear and tear. Though these faults of construction cannot be avoided, we can, in a great measure, overcome the effect in machinery, by judicious application of a lubricating agent. The lubricant consists of minute balls or globules. These readily insulate themselves between the faces in mutual contact forming a cushion, keeping the metal apart. Its use is not only to reduce friction, but also to carry away whatever excess of heat is generated. All liquids have not sufficient sustaining powers to be used as efficient lubricants. Some cannot be retained between the metals; others do not cling together persistently enough. To resist the tendency of the metal to tear, the lubricating film apart, these globules must have a good deal of internal strength, and must stick together well. They must also cling well to the metal, or they will be squeezed out of the bearing.

The oils and the fats are the principal lubricants. The mineral oils are thin, and so are lard, olive, and sperm oils. Castor oil, neatfoot, tallow and rape are thick. Nothing is better for high speed bearings and light spindles or shafts than sperm oil, but it is costly; for heavy bearings castor oil is superior to this, but it is also expensive.

But there is relatively little pure lubricant used in machinery, for it is usually more economical to employ a compound oil, compounded for special uses, than to use pure lubricants which, after all, are often heavily adulterated—gum, soap lime, alumina soda, and free acids have their own distinct purpose to serve in the composition of cheap oils. The chief advantage, however, pertaining to the use of compound oils is, that the objectionable qualities, of one kind of lubricant, can be neutralized by mixing it with a lubricant of another kind. For instance, vegetable and fish oils are drying oils, that is, they oxidize rapidly, and cause gumming or clogging of the bearings to which they are applied, and if allowed to drop and accumulate upon dust, cotton waste, and timber are liable to develop an internal heat that will cause spontaneous combustion. Mineral oil does not oxidize; neither does animal. But animal oils develop fatty acids, and these, if allowed to remain, will cause the metal which they are used to lubricate.—Prof. John Evans, O. A. College, Guelph.

The Aquitania in backing out from the dock at Halifax partly demolished the cooling towers, causing damage estimated at \$20,000 which it will take months to repair.

ANCIENT CUSTOMS IN ACADIA



(1) The C.P.R. steamer Empress, docked in Digby Harbor. (2) At Grand Pre. The Willows, a memorial cross and a pilgrim. (3) An old-fashioned freight car on a Digby street.

The invention of the automobile supplanted the once favourite horse-drawn coach, and now the aeroplane may, to a large extent, take the place of the automobile. But, however science progresses, there still are places where the ancient order of things endures and the people are contented following the simple customs of their ancestors. Oxnay yet be seen drawing drays in that part of Nova Scotia known as the Land of Evangeline. It is quaint to see such a sight on the street of a village or town. Unlike horses, oxen have their greatest strength in their necks. The drays are yoked to the brows and horns of the animals with leather straps. Bells tinkle on their breasts as they move along. The tips of the horns are nearly always decorated with brass knobs. A pair of oxen will walk along leisurely drawing a load of four tons. If you interview the driver he will tell you that they are easily trained and do their work just as well as horses, and you can use them in places where horses would be difficult to manage. They plough and draw loads with the same docile temper as they show when yoked to the drays.

There are other old customs still surviving in the Land of Evangeline, and these add to the attractiveness of one of the most picturesque, romantic and historic regions in America. Silvery bays and rivers, shores of golden sand, hills and valleys covered with fragrant meadows or towering pines or fruitful apple trees, sunny skies and freshening sea and land breezes give health and pleasure to thousands of tourists every year.

Across the Bay of Fundy from St. John, New Brunswick, to Digby, Nova Scotia, is a delightful trip occupying a few hours. Approaching Digby Gap the Bay is dotted with the craft of hardy Nova Scotian fishermen. Passing through the Gap the homes of the people, amidst the woods on either side, look so pretty that one might fancy they were the dwellings of the fairies. Digby Gap leads into Annapolis Basin, whose deep and sheltered waters cover an area of sixty square miles. The Basin is unsurpassed for bathing, fishing, boating, and canoeing. Good roads and walks radiate from Digby amongst enchanting scenes. There are some good hotels in this prosperous little town, and tennis, croquet and golf are amongst the games provided.

Tourists to Evangeline's Land generally make a tour of all the beauty spots of the region. Yarmouth, beside the sea, offers many allurements to the visitor. A colony of French-Canadians, whose ancestors were expelled from Grand Pre, resides in the vicinity of Yarmouth, and still retain the traditions of the Acadians. Kentville is the headquarters of the Dominion Atlantic Railway which serves the entire district. Grand Pre was the site of the village from which the Acadians were banished in 1755. The well where Evangeline was wont to go for water and the willows under which she rested are still there; Blomidon mountain and the Basin of Minas near by are just as they were of old, the meadows are green on the dykelands and the dykes keep out the sea, and a little inland the gentle hills are patched with luxurious orchards. Wolfville, the headquarters for tourists to Grand Pre, is built in the midst of one of the greatest apple-growing localities in the world. The late King Edward was amongst those who visited and loved this spot. It is only a short walk from Wolfville to Grand Pre, and the marshlands extend from one place to the other.

The Dominion Atlantic Railway has purchased the "big field" where the Acadians made their village, which was their capital, and this has become a public park. A memorial cross now stands there on the site of the ancient burial ground, and a statue of Evangeline sculptured by Philippe Hebert and his son Henri, descendants of an Acadian family, will soon add the grace of art to attractions of a haunt where nature has lavished her rarest charms.

PRE-WAR PRIVILEGES RESTORED TO UNIONS

London, June 3.—After a brief debate the House of Commons today passed the second reading of the Government bill which would restore the pre-war privileges of the trades unions, which were abandoned during the war for the sake of increasing the output of labor.

The labor leaders expressed their approval of the measure, saying it was a genuine effort on the part of the Government to keep faith with the unions.

COUNCIL OF FOUR DISCUSSES GERMAN COUNTER-PROPOSALS

Paris, June 3.—The Council of Four discussed yesterday the reply to the German counter-proposals. The Council does not meet today. The attitude of the Council appears to be absolute hostility by M. Clemenceau, to any modifications in the terms, while Premier Lloyd George is understood to favor concessions. Premier Orlando is neutral, and President Wilson is said to be inclined to leave the

AGAIN REMANDED

Mrs. Robinson of Merriton, appeared before Magistrate Campbell this morning for preliminary hearing on a charge arising out of the death of a newly born baby girl whose body was found in the old Canal some weeks ago. High Constable Boyle and Chief Moffatt of Merriton were placed on the stand and gave evidence as to the story told by Mrs. Robinson after the finding of the body.

After both witnesses had been cross-examined by A. C. Kingston, attorney for Mrs. Robinson, accused was remanded to jail.

BOLSHEVIKI DESERTING TO THE ALLIED LINES

Archangel, June 3.—The Bolshevik troops on the Archangel front appear to be losing their morale rapidly. Desertions into the allied lines are of daily occurrence at present. On the Vaga and Divina sectors Russian and British patrols find little difficulty in advancing under the protection of gunboats.


WILL NOT REMOVE EMBARGO RESPECTING CANADIAN CATTLE

London, June 3.—Charles C. Barrie, Minister for Banff, suggested in the Commons today that in view of the serious shortage of meat in Great Britain the restrictions on the importation of Canadian cattle should now be removed, in order to increase the number in store.

Hon. Mr. Boscawen, Parliamentary Secretary for the Board of Agriculture, replied he had nothing to add to his previous replies.

City Council passed a by-law classifying together grocers and fruiterers, with a view to passing a further by-law for early closing.

Wood's Phosphorine.
The Great English Remedy. Wood's Phosphorine is the whole nervous system, makes new blood in the veins, cures nervous debility, mental and brain worry, dizziness, loss of energy, palpitation of the heart, fainting, etc. Price 1/6 per box of 12. One will place six will cure. Sold by all druggists or mailed in plain wrapper, receipt of price. New pamphlet mailed free. THE WOOD MEDICINE CO., 1080 N. 10th, (Formerly Windsor).



WORK AND SAVE

The greatest service YOU can render to your country in these critical days of Reconstruction; is to work conscientiously, economize sensibly, and invest regularly in War-Savings Stamps, and YOU will gain even more than will the country by doing these three things!

\$5.00 for \$4.00
AND EACH DOLLAR WORTH MORE.

In 1924, when the Dominion of Canada repays you \$5.00 for every War-Saving Stamp you own, a dollar will buy more than it will today!

Price this month, \$4.01

Buy War-Savings Stamps