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Wood's Phospholine.

The Great English Remedy.
Tones and invigorates the whole nervous system, makes new blood in old veins, cures nervous mental and brain worry, depression of energy, palpitation of the heart, indigestion, constipation, etc. It is a powerful tonic and a most valuable remedy for all who are weak and nervous. It is sold in all drug stores and by mail. The Wood's Phospholine Co., Toronto, Ont.

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Good Bread is essential to man's health.

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Simmonds' BREAD
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Farms Wanted for Soldier Settlers

Powers are proposed to be granted at the approaching session of Parliament to the Soldier Settlement Board of Canada to purchase lands to be resold to qualified returned soldiers settling on land. In the case of undeveloped lands the Board will be granted powers of forced purchase at prices judicially determined.

To enable soldiers to locate in any district in Ontario that they wish, the Advisory Board for the Province of Ontario desire to have filed with them a full description and lowest cash prices on a small number of select farms in each district of the Province, available for purchase.

The public are hereby informed that this land is for returned soldiers, and no tenders to sell are requested except for land of good quality and location, and reasonable value, making possible the success of the soldier as a farmer. The purchase price in all cases will be fixed by the Board after the land has been inspected and valued.

The information received will be treated as confidential. No commission will be charged or paid. No offer to sell will be binding on the person offering unless a sale is effected, and no obligation will be on the Board to accept any offer.

If application from a returned soldier be received for a farm listed with the Board, a valuation for such farm may be at once made by the Board and, if approved, negotiations may be entered into for the purchase and sale thereof. An approved list is desired for each district of Ontario.

Address all Communications to
W. M. Jones
Provincial Supervisor.

The Soldier Settlement Board
32 Adelaide Street East Toronto, Ontario
S.E.—Advertisement approved—Ontario Loan Advisory Board
H. C. SCHOLFIELD, Chairman

CANADA PRODUCT is a mark the Canadian Trade Commission intends to make the best guarantee of quality and service.
I want the Canadian people to get a vast vision of the trade opportunities in Europe. It is not trade between one firm and another, but trade between whole nations and a sister nation.

AGENTS WANTED

MAN to work this city refitting chandeliers, brass beds, automobiles by new method, \$10 daily without capital or experience. Write Gunmetal Co., 315 Elm, Decatur, Ill.
YOUNG, well dressed, man, to travel and sell goods. Permanent position and good chance for advancement. Must be able to start at once. Call evenings, International Hotel, all this week. C. D. Murphy.

SALESMEN WANTED

Sell stock in OY Companies. Make one thousand dollars week. Hundred dollars invested. Traps and traps. Sixty thousand. Supplies free. Write Big Southern Company, Fort Worth, Tex.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—McLaughlin Runabout Wagon, two seats, good condition. Allen Hill, Fonthill, Phone 15 R. 2 Ridgeville.

FOR SALE—Gilbert Upright Piano. Special terms if sold this week. Apply Mason & Risch, Limited, at St. Paul Street.

FOR SALE—Ford Touring Car, in first class condition, a bargain as owner is leaving city. 111 Lowell Ave.

FOR SALE—260 shares Hoffman Oil & Refining Corporation, \$1.25; 200 shares Buffalo Oil & Refining, \$1.25; 100 shares Harrow Motors, \$2.25. J. M. Townes, Little Rock, Ark.

FOR RENT—Five roomed cottage close to Lake shore, at Port Dalhousie. Pleasant surroundings. Apply, Mrs. J. M. Elson, 109 Queen Street; telephone 2084.

FOR SALE—Edison Talking Machine regular price of machine \$265.00 with eighteen double-sided records, Victor attachment, complete with guarantee \$225.00. Reasonable terms to responsible party. Apply Mason & Risch, Limited, 91 St. Paul Street.

WANTED

WANTED—Boy for St. Paul Street Paper Route. Apply Journal Office.

WANTED—GENERAL SERVANT. Apply Mrs. Adam Martin, Box 1112 Thorold.

Be Your Own Boss start a cut-rate grocery business of your own. \$25 to \$50 invested should earn you \$25 weekly. H. V. Martin, Windsor Ontario.

TEETH TEETH

DRS. MOYER AND MOYER, 1407 Main street, Moyer Bldg., Niagara Falls, N.Y. Guaranteed painless dentistry. Good set of teeth \$7.50, heavy gold crown \$5. Write for our free dental price list. We pay your car fare. Business established over 25 years. Work guaranteed. \$4 dtf

PROPERTIES FOR SALE

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

\$2400.00—On Richmond Ave. One story 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 story frame dwelling latest design with six rooms, three bedrooms, on large lot 42x130. Will accept small cash payment.

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

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

KERNAHAN & GRAVES
Phone 33 14 Queen St.

BARBERY CAUSES RUST

Provincial Campaign Advocated to Destroy This Shrub.

Current and Gooseberry Worms Causes Great Losses—How to Identify It—Simple Measures of Control—Spraying With Arsenate of Lead Solution Most Effective. (Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

THE Barberry should not be tolerated by the farmers of Ontario. It is a thief in their midst, which every year takes money from their pockets, by increasing the amount of rust upon their grain, and thus reducing their crops.

The Barberry Increases the Amount and Severity of Rust.

It is not necessary to go into the complicated life-history of the fungus which causes stem rust of grain. Scientists have known for many years that one phase of its life-cycle is passed on the Barberry, and all who have made a study of this matter agree that the amount of severity of stem rust is very much increased by the presence of the Barberry in the neighborhood of grain fields. While scientists do not expect to see rust entirely disappear if the Barberry is destroyed, the general consensus of opinion is that if it were completely exterminated the chances of severe epidemics of stem rust occurring would be greatly reduced.

Enforce the Law Regarding the Barberry.

In Ontario legislation has been passed regarding the destruction of this shrub. Let all concerned realize that the Barberry does increase the amount and severity of stem rust and a sentiment will be created for the enforcement of the present act. This act should be enforced. The Barberry in Ontario should be destroyed. There is strong evidence to show that Barberry bushes are centres of infection which in wet seasons may give rise to severe epidemics of rust.

The Common Barberry and Its Purple-leaved Variety the Culprit.

The Common Barberry and its purple-leaved variety harbor grain rust. The average man does not know this shrub when he sees it. It is a spiny shrub from six to nine feet high, with yellow wood, arching branches and gray twigs. The leaves are bright green, smooth, somewhat oval, from one to three inches long, the margins with bristly teeth. The flowers are small, yellow and borne in long, drooping clusters. The berries are oblong, red and sour. The purple-leaved variety is similar except for the color of the leaves, which are purple. Unfortunately, the berry has been much planted in some sections of Ontario for ornamental purposes and has become wild in many localities.

The Japanese Barberry Harbors.

It Barberries are required for ornamental shrubs the low growing, small leaved Japanese Barberry (Berberis thunbergii, D.C.) may be planted, as this species does not harbor the rust. Prof. J. E. Howitt, O. A. College, Guelph.

Current and Gooseberry Worm.

The most common insect enemy of current and gooseberries is the Current and Gooseberry Worm. The larva is a greenish caterpillar, about three-quarters of an inch long when full grown, with a black head and numerous black spots over the body. The larvae attack the foliage of gooseberries and of red and white currants but that of the black currant. At first they work chiefly in the central part of the bush, stripping the leaves nearly all off there, and doing much damage before they are observed. Later they may devour the foliage anywhere. It is common to see nearly all the leaves eaten off numerous bushes.

The life history of the insect is as follows:—The adults, which are known as Sawflies—are small four-winged flies, about a quarter of an inch in length. The female has the abdomen yellowish and the rest of the body blackish in color. The male is for the most part blackish or black. The flies appear in spring very soon after the leaves have expanded. Eggs are laid on the under surface of the leaves in chains along the main veins. The young larvae on hatching feed upon the foliage and become full grown in two or three weeks. Then they drop to the ground and form their cocoons in which they pupate. A new brood of flies emerge, lay their eggs and from these there comes a second brood of larvae, which may be seen on the plants at the time when the currants are ripe. When these larvae are full grown they enter the soil, form little cases or cocoons, and remain there all the next year, when they pupate and emerge as adults.

Method of Control.—These are easy insects to kill. All current bushes and gooseberries should be sprayed with from two to three pounds arsenate of lead paste or half that amount of the powder form in forty gallons of water as soon as the leaves have become well expanded. Particular care should be taken to spray thoroughly the inner parts of the bush. This will kill all the first brood. If a second brood appears on the ripe fruit. The insect occurs everywhere in the province, and everyone should prevent his plants being weakened by serious injury. Note.—Hellebore loses its insecticidal properties unless kept in airtight packages. Prof. J. E. Howitt, O. A. College, Guelph.

According to an announcement made of the Leafs is the leading pitcher in the International League. Cobb and Cravath are blazing the way for the atters in the majors.

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. 21 barley, Marquis spring wheat, O.A.C. No. 2 oats, O.A.C. No. 2 oats, Dawson's Golden Chaff winter wheat, O.A.C. No. 61 spring rye, Canadian Beauty pease, O.A.C. No. 81 Soy beans, Rye buckwheat, Golden Bantam sweet corn, Early Amber sugar cane, Dwarf Essex rape, Irish Cobbler potatoes, Yellow Leviathan mangels, Gralum 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 in 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 supply of seed of the best leading varieties of field crops which rapidly increase in quantity and which furnish seed for sowing and planting in large areas and for selling. 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 Agriculture, Agricultural College, Guelph, Ontario. Dr. C. 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 born the cow should be placed in a clean, well-bedded, comfortable box-stall. The practice of compelling cows to give birth to their calves in a dirty, cramped and dark place 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 for one to three 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. Leaving 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. A similar time should be observed with other calves, as this will cause it to forget its "milkmaid" 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 five 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 plants 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.

DEATH OF MRS. BOLES AFTER BRIEF ILLNESS

Highly Respected Resident of St. Catharines Dies After Brief Illness.

It was with a great deal of regret that the news was learned this morning of the death of the General and Marine Hospital of Harriet Jane, beloved wife of George H. Boles, 140 1-2 Geneva Street. The deceased, who was 60 years of age was born in the Old Country and came to Canada when about ten years of age. She had been a resident of Grantham Township from early childhood until about five years ago when with her husband and family she moved to the city. She was a staunch member of St. Paul St. Methodist Church, since coming to the city. Although not in the best of health for some time, the late Mrs. Boles, only took seriously ill about a week ago and her death came as a decided shock. Besides her sorrowing husband she is survived by five sons, Oliver W. Chas. A. and James E., of this city, Geo. H. and William of Detroit, and one daughter Nora of Toronto. The family will be extended the deepest sympathy as this is the second bereavement in less than six months, the youngest daughter, Alice Hicks, having passed away in January. The funeral will be held on Wednesday from the family residence 146 1-2 Geneva Street, to Victoria Lawn Cemetery.

BOYS BREAK INTO HOUSE

Three lads were before the magistrate this morning on a charge of breaking into a private dwelling owned by Henry Flour on the Louth Street road near Vineland station on Sunday morning between seven and nine o'clock. After hearing the evidence from Wilson, Wiley and Mr. Shepherd, who watched the proceedings of the boys entering the house by breaking glass and door locks, the magistrate ordered them to jail to be tried later by the County Judge.

One returned soldier was fined \$15.00 and costs for being intoxicated.

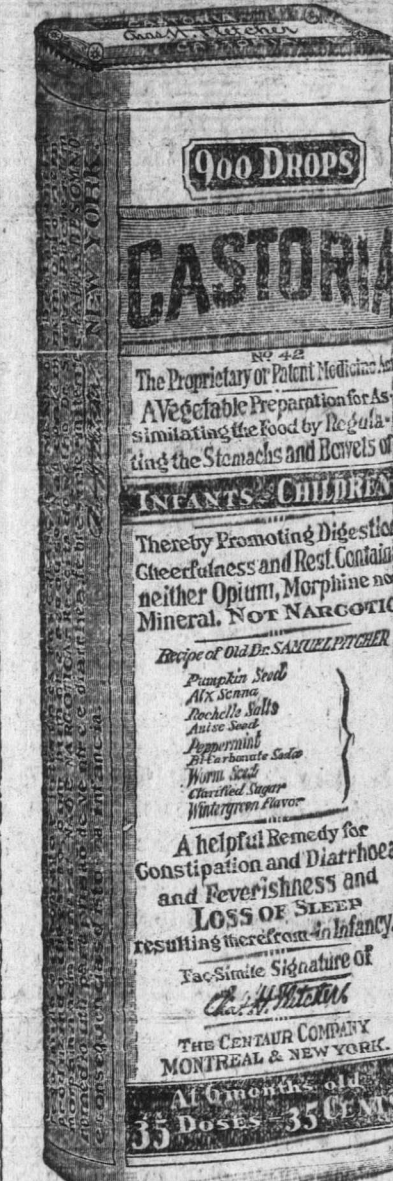
Mrs. M. Wood, a former resident of this city, passed away at Toronto recently. The remains will arrive on the 10:20 a.m. G.T.R. train to-morrow and will be interred in Victoria Lawn Cemetery.

Sir Adam Beck, chairman of the Hydro Electric Power Commission, announces that the Commission is ready to proceed with the construction of the Hydro radial lines from Welland to Port Colborne and from the latter place to Ridgeway, Port Erie and Bridgeburg.

Highway of the Great Divide



Between Banff, the popular summer resort in the Canadian Pacific Rockies and Lake Windermere, the head waters of the great Columbia River, lies an Alpine ridge of spectacular beauty, forming part of the Great Divide. This ridge is penetrated by two comparatively easy passes, the Simpson, and the Vermilion which lead into the Valley of the Kootenay River, a region abundant in game on account of its being well south of the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway. Between the Kootenay River and the Columbia River is a small range of mountains through which the Sinclair Pass and Canyon provide an easy road. When the first surveys were made for an automobile road between Banff and Windermere it was planned to use the Simpson Pass, named after Sir George Simpson, Governor of the Hudson's Bay Company, who made this crossing in 1841. But the route over the Vermilion was found to be easier and at the same time more beautiful, and construction of the Highway of the Great Divide was commenced from opposite Cassette Mountain in this direction. At the same time the road from Windermere through the Sinclair Canyon was also commenced and at the time of the outbreak of war a gap of only thirty miles separated the two roads. War put an end to construction, and a great wasteland destroyed several miles of the western end, so that the project seemed to have been abandoned. Now, however, the Dominion Government has made an arrangement with the Columbia River Government by which the route of the road comes under the jurisdiction of the Dominion Parks, and a substantial appropriation has been allotted to finish the work. In this way there is every prospect of the early completion of what will be the most wonderful automobile road

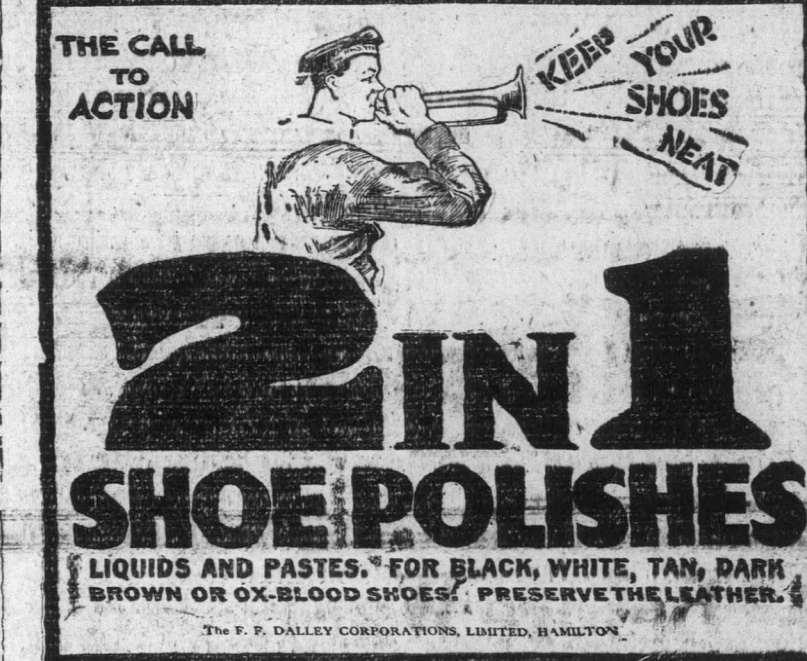


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LIQUIDS AND PASTES, FOR BLACK, WHITE, TAN, DARK BROWN OR OX-BLOOD SHOES. PRESERVE THE LEATHER.

The F. P. DALLEY CORPORATION, LIMITED, HAMILTON.

In Canada, opening up an Alpine region of entrancing beauty. It will be possible to motor from Calgary to Windermere between sunrise and sunset, through a hundred miles at the most glorious scenery in North America. A good automobile road runs south to Fort Steele and Cranbrook, and from Cranbrook there are excellent roads to Spokane, or eastward through the Crow's Nest Pass, and back to Calgary. The Good Roads Association of Alberta is enthusiastic over the prospect as this will mean the advent of many tourists from all over America. The new road will also be of great benefit to the Upper Columbia Valley which has many attractions for settlers on account of the fertility of the soil and suitability for mixed farming. The valley is served by the Kootenay Central Railway, a recently constructed branch of the Canadian Pacific.



- (1) Sinclair Pass, Highway of the Great Divide.
- (2) Sinclair Canyon, Highway of the Great Divide.