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## MY LADY NICOTINE IN CANADA





Tobacco culture in Canada is an industry of comparatively recent date. Extensive development has taken place in the past twenty-five or thirty years, and recent seasons have proved the adaptability of widely separated sections of the Dominion to this very profitable line agriculture. Since the protective posed on all foreign leaf tobaccos Canadian industry has received vet greater stimulus, and interest the culture is becoming wider and ore diversified yearly.

The two principal provinces where acco has been successfully grown many years are Ontario and Que-Very successful results have clumbia, and the growing of tolished as an industry there. Recent experiments in the Lethbridge irrigation district in Southern Alberta, Tobacco, in Ontario, is grown in vation. As a tobacco growing area, ed the counties of Essex, Peels, Kent, the French-Canadian province has plan Prince Edward, Elgin, and Lincoln. been coming more to the force every A total of 9,226 acres among these tion of the tobacco plant in 1919. producing a yield of 10,709,400

chewing, is grown in five counties: seed leaf in Essex; snuff in Kent; and Havana in Lincoln. Maryland d Seed Leaf and Fire cured leaf of and Tennessee Red.



(1) White Burley Nearly Ripe, in Ontario. (2) A Good Type of Curing Barn. (3) Fermented Cigar Leaf from Quebec.

by improved methods of culture. the French-Canadian province has plants of the heavier type.

During the past few years the grow- bacco plant is grown for eigar manu- calls for rich and light soils consandy loams near the shores of Lake sylvania, Ohio, Wisconsin, Comstock,

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quality is consistently maintained.

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HE soda biscuit is a Canadian

institution --- it is found on the

big majority of Canadian

tobacco growing in Ontario a con-pound. The purchase of tobacco ac-siderable impetus. The provincial cording to quality has greatly im-Board of Agriculture, realizing this, proved, methods of cultivation and

Harrow experimental farm, which The growing of tobacco in British has done valuable work in proving Columbia is practically confined to species of plants adapted to the the area surrounding Kelowna in een obtained also at Kelowna, in various soils of the province, and the Ghanagan Valley. The total 1919 one ouraging limited production and output, which amounted to about improvement in quality rather than 120,000 pounds was sold at 20 cents co may be said to be firmly estab- a large acreage and medicere quality, per round to a Quebec manufacturer. uld indicate great possibilities for was about 10,000,000 pounds and be found warm, sunny, well-drained the growth in the prairie province, there were 22,404 acres under culti- slopes of sandy deposits well adapt-

been coming more to the fore every. The possibility of successfully year. This is illustrated by the fact growing and curing tobacco in that in 1911 there were only 12. Southern Alberta has been clearly 134 acres devoted to this culture. In demonstrated by the experimental producing a yield of 10,709,400 the counties of Berthier, Joliette, farm at Lethbridge, Sixty plants, counds, or an average of 1,150 L'Assomption, Montcalm, Portneul, grown in the season 1919, produced Richelieu, Rouville, Terrebone, Ver- profile foliage, which was cured on The Burley, variety, suitable for cheres and Yamaska the industry is, the farm and made into cigars, Exare federal government stations at ortensive scale with a view to estab-Saint-Jacque de L'Achigan county lishing the industry as a commercial see has been introduced into of Montcalm, and at Saint-Cesaire, proposition in the irrigation belt. Prince Edward County with success. Rouville. In many counties the to-

ing of bright tobacco (flue cured) facture, the principal species sown taining a good supply of vegetable has extended rapidly on the light being Havana, Connecticut, Penningtter, and will yield the best resandy loams near the shores of Lake sylvania. Ohio, Wisconsin, Comstock, suits, Soils deprived of humus. Ontario, and some gravelly hills with Simmers Spanish, Cannelle, and Porthowever rich in mineral elements, good drainage. The annual pro-sian Rose; but greater success is are not suitable for its growth. Good duction or this, variety in ction or this variety is nearly achieved with pipe tobaccos such as dvainers of the subsoil water is 00,000 pounds, with the yearly de- white burley, red burley, blue prior, essential. The soils of hillsides, and increasing. A limited amount yellow prior, hester yellow manmoth with a gentle slope, generally give excellent results, mainly on account

Metions. The cost of cultivation in the province, including the labor of the grower has been estimated at from \$50 to \$75 per acre, and the streage yield about 1,300 pounds of the society and established at Saint-Casaire a large warehouse for the which contain a sufficient proportion of clay and humus to enable them streage yield about 1,300 pounds of the rapidity with which an excess of the Yamaska of the rapidity with which an excess of the Yamaska of the rapidity with which an excess the planters of the Yamaska of the rapidity with which an excess of vider drains off. The best soils stream of vider drains off. The best soils are those which contain a sufficient proportion of clay and humus to enable them to retain a good supply of moisture, the increased demand, and higher from 500,000 to 600,000 pounds of soils are the least suitable.

## FIGHT SMUT AND SCAB

THE EVENING JOURNAL ST. CATHARINES, ONTARIO MONDAY, APRIL 5, 1920

Treat Wheat, Oat and Potato Seed Before Planting.

Dilution of Formalia or Formaldehyde Recommended, by Immer-sion or Sprinkling - Corrosive Sublimate Also Used for Potato

REAT losses frequently occu through the prevalence of smuts in the grain crops seen conducted in the Field Husmended for killing the smut in grain. wheat and seven treatments with oats it was found that very complete. work was obtained by immersing the grain for twenty minutes in a solution made by mixing one pint of formalin or forty per cent. formaldehyde-

care should be taken to separate the tite for breakfast. placing the seed in water and reon the surface. Not only is it necessary to treaf the grain but the formalin solution should be used to kill the smut spores which are lodged in the bins, on the barn floors, on the bags, in the grain drills or wherever the living spores have an opportunity the living spores have an opportunity of again coming in contact with the

The immersion process is so com-

used in the test, and this method is ever, or the smut will not all be detwenty-five bushels of wheat or of oats and by shovelling the grain over kled with a mixture of one pint of formalin and from fifteen to twenty one gallons of water. When the grain is uniformly moistened it should be covered with bags or blankets for three or four hours and then spread out to dry. Varying quantities should be treated proportionately.—Du, C. A. Zavitz, O. A. College, Guelph.

Control the Potato Scab. For seed select smooth, sound potatoes, as free as possible from scab, and dishifted by sparing them before they are but 181 two hours in a solufloff made by adding half a pint of medicin for all Female Comple commercial formalin to 15 gallons of address on receipt of price water. A couple of barrels with plugs in the sides near the bottom can be used to advantage in treating the seed. The potatoes can be placed a Tonic will build you up. 3a box or two i directly in the solution or first put in the solution or first put in crates or coarse sacks and then im-

After treatment spread the potatoes out on a clean floor or on the grass to dry. Wash all crates, bags, etc., which are used in handling the potatoes with the formalin solution. The same formalin solution can be used to treat successive lots of potatoes. Fifteen gallons is sufficient to treat from 20 to 25 busilels if ordi-nary precautions are taken not to waste too much of the fluid as each lot of tubers is dipped. If the pota-toes are not all treated the same day

it is advisable to make up fresh for-malin for each day's work. Corrosive sublimate (mercuric chloride) can be used also to treat uncut tubers for three hours in a so-

uncut tubers for three hours in a so-lution of two ounces of corrosive sublimate to 25 gallons of water. Cor-rosive sublimate is a deadly poison, and potatees treated with it are ren-dered unfit for food for man or beast. Formalin is a clear liquid disinfec-tant. It is a 40% solution of formal-dehyde gas and water. It can be pur-chased from almost any druggist. chased from almost any druggist. It is sold under the names of formalin and formaldehyde. It is important that the purchaser, whatever name he buys it under, secured a guaranteed solution of 40% formaldehyde. The stock solution should always be kept in a well-corked bottle, and

should not be allowed to freeze.

If possible plant the treated seed potatoes on clean soil, that is soil that has not produced a crop of scabby potatoes. Practice a rotation of crops. If scab is very bad it is not advisable to plant potatoes on the same land oftener than once in five years. Heavy applications of barnyard manure should not be made to the potato crop, but if necessary given at some other point in the rotation. Plant potatoes after clover sod if possible. Avoid alkall fertilizers such as lime and word ashes.—Prof. J. E. Howitt, O. A. College, Guelph.

Planting the Cultivated Crops. To ensure good crops of carrots, mangles, sugar beets, potatoes and corn, the land should be well prepared and seed should be secured of the highest quality. Under average conditions the Irish Cobbler variety (early potatoes) and the Green Mountain (late potatoes) are recommended for Ontario. To secure best results with the petato crop, it is always, better to plant them not later then the 15th of May. This year plant half your seed ten days earlier than you have been accustomed to doing, and plant the other half at the usual time. The experiment will prove to your satisfaction the value of early planting. If the potato planter and sprayer has not already been everhauled, a rainy day may be very pro-fitably employed in this work,

Official denial is given to the published report that Viscount French would likely come to Canada as Gov-

### Jump from Bed in Morning and Drink Hot Water

Tells why everyone should drink hot water each morning before breakfast.

To see the healthy troom in your clearer, to wake up without a headbreath, in fact to feel your best, day in and day out, just try in-Sumerous experiments have tide bathing every morning for a

Before breakfast each day, drink a years past in making a practical glass of real hot water with a teaspoonful of limestone phosphate in it as a harmless means of washing As the result of five years experi- from the stomach, liver, kidneys and ments with five treatments with Lawels the previous day's indigestible waste, sour bile and toxins, thus cleansing, sweetening, purifying the entire alimentary canal before putting more food into the stomoch. The action of hot water and limestone phosphate on an empty stomach is wonderfully invigorating. It cleans in forty-two gallons of water. A out all the sour fermentations, gases In preparing wheat for treatment and acidity and gives one a fine appe-

broken smut balls from the wheat, . A quarter pound of limestone phos either by cleaning the grain or by phate will cost very little at the drug store, but is sufficient to demonstrate moving the smut talls as they float that those who are subject to consti-

PROTECTING HUMAN LIVES The Ontario Safety League con tinues to place a large amount of plete in its results that it does not literature in the hands of motorists, viding care is exercised to prevent a school children, industial workers, further introduction of the smut and others throughout the Province The sprinkling process was also In the first three months of 1920 the followed by some farmers. It needs to be conducted with great care, how amount of safety material, including stroyed, and as a result it is frequent-ly necessary to treat the grain every year. One of the best sprinkling methods is to carefully moisten special bulletins; 8,500 traffic bulletins; 2,700 electric railway bulletins; on a barn floor when it is being sprin- 150,000 motorist's safety book-marks; 10,200 health bulletins; 6,500 news

> meeting in Toronto, beginning Tuesday, April 13th at the King Edward

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The Telephone Situation

# What We Get For the Money!

On January 1st this year our total investment in tele. phone properly-buildings, equipment, tools and sup plies, plus what it has cost in actual cash to put this working equipment into service-was \$51,458,306. On fhe same date we had in operation 337,476 telephone instruments.

This means an investment of \$152 for each telephone instrument in service.

What has been provided for this investment of \$152 per telephone?

Here are some of the things:

An exchange telephone system in thousands of cities, towns and villages in Ontario and Quebec with sub. stantial are-proof buildings the last word in sanitation and convenience; 96,750 miles of Long Distance wire on 9,500 miles of poles; 587,000 miles of wire in underground cables; many hundreds of miles of wire providing party service to rural communities besides exchange and pole line facilities to give exchange connection to 720 local telephone organizations serving over 103,000 subscribers, mostly iarmers.

It takes some 11,600 telephone workers to operate the system and their wages in 1919 totaled \$9,400,000.

This goodly band of faithful workers, with those dependent on them, are a substantial element in the community. They are intimately concerned in its welfare-concerned most of all that the telephone service shall be adequate to its needs. They appreciate, just like the rest of numanity, the kindly co-operation of the public.



The Bell Telephone Company OF CANADA