

**DISPUTE OVER PARMENT FOR SOME TIMBER IS CAUSE OF A LAW**

At a special session of the court today Benjamin Fretz brought up against Albert Blair for value of some white oak timber contracted to purchase. A lawyer appeared for Fretz and Campbell for Blair. The case involved \$456.70. Blair paid the bargain.

Blair claimed the timber was specifications.

Fretz on the stand today said the timber was as represented. The case is still in progress.

**DISCOUNT GREY NEVER INTERFERE**

New York, Jan. 28.—In reference to a story published in The Philadelphia North American regarding a conference in New York to favor Hoover for President, which it was said that Viscount Grey, among those present, the British Government yesterday made the following announcement through its British Consul-General:

"It is entirely untrue that Viscount Grey, while in America, ever took any action in support of any candidate for President, or even expressed a preference for one candidate over another."

**Directorate of Canada**

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AGENT ISHERS

**The "Quality" Character this brand has an International Reputation.**



**A Trial Packet will bring speedy conviction**

**ALMA LADIES' COLLEGE**  
Canada's National Residential School for Girls

combines all the advantages of health, culture, and practical and aesthetic training.

Thorough courses in Music, Art, Oratory, High School, Business, Domestic Science, and Superior Physical Training.

Opens its thirty-ninth year on September the fifteenth, nineteen hundred and nineteen.

For terms address Registrar, ALMA LADIES' COLLEGE, ST. THOMAS, ONTARIO.



**Canada at the National Chemical Exposition, Chicago.**

The importance and magnitude of our Chemical Industries form a sensational chapter in the industrial history of Canada, that has become known the world over. Development followed development during the war with amazing rapidity and still continues. Some idea of the progress made may be gathered from the fact that up to a few months prior to the end of the war all synthetic nitrates for explosives produced on this continent were of Canadian origin. Our production of acetone was equally phenomenal.

It is no wonder, therefore, that Canada occupied such an important position at the National Chemical Exposition recently held at Chicago, admitted to be the greatest industrial event in the history of this city.

In addition to the large attendance from Chicago, over twenty thousand members of various scientific societies, Universities, manufacturing concerns and others interested in commercial and scientific development, attended the exposition. These included: The American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers, American Electro-Chemical Society, Technical Association of Pulp and Paper Industry and others.

The Government of Canada and the Province of Ontario, realizing the importance of this opportunity of telling abroad the story of our resources were represented by exhibits, and by some of their best men. The Canadian National Railways had an exhibit illustrating the mineral, forest wealth, water powers and raw materials of the country.

During the Exposition two addresses were delivered by C. Price Green, Commissioner, Industrial & Resources Dept., Canadian National Railways, for enterprise and investment of capital, which were widely reported in the American Press and many scientific publications.

**The Red, White and Green Package is Familiar to All**

FOR over twelve years the original Red, White and Green corn flake package has been a familiar combination of colors to all Canadians.

During all these years millions of Canadians have enjoyed

**Kellogg's TOASTED CORN FLAKES**

ALWAYS make sure you are getting the genuine original Kellogg's Toasted Corn Flakes which are only sold in the red, white and green package.

Accept No Substituted Imitations.

Only Made in Canada by THE BATTLE CREEK TOASTED CORN FLAKE CO., LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE AND PLANT: LONDON, ONT.



**ILL-FITTING COLLARS**

The Cause of Sore Shoulders in Farm Horses.

The Skin Scalds and the Hair Falls Out—Abscesses or Tumors May Form—Treatment Suggested—Planting Field Beans.

WHEN a horse has been properly fitted for hard work, the collar fits properly and the driver observes reasonable precautions to avoid trouble, it is seldom that shoulder trouble occurs, but where the horse has not been prepared for work, or the collar does not fit properly, or the driver is careless, trouble is very liable to occur. When the horse has a long coat of hair in the neck and collar area, it is wise to clip the parts with which the collar comes in contact, as a preventive measure. In fact, in many cases it is wise to clip the whole horse.

Shoulder troubles are usually caused by ill-fitting collars, but in horses not accustomed to work, may occur even when the collar fits properly. The most common shoulder trouble is practically a form of scalding. The skin becomes inflamed and tender, the hair drops out, and if work be continued the parts become raw. This is often due to the fact that water is poured on the collar regularly, and failure to remove the collar at meal times to allow the shoulders and collar face to become dry, and then clean them before putting the collar on again. For treatment, a lotion made of one ounce each of acetate of lead and sulphate of zinc in a quart of cold water, is probably the best application. This should be applied three or four times daily, and, if possible, the animal should be given rest or worked in a breast collar.

Abscesses or tumors may form on the shoulder as a result of pressure of the collar. One form of this trouble appears suddenly, a swelling of considerable size is noticed. It is not very tender or sore to pressure, and is found to be soft and fluctuating when handled. This is called a "serous" abscess. It contains a clear, watery fluid, about the consistency of water called "serum" which is situated just beneath the skin.

Another form appears more slowly. The horse evinces pain when pressure is put upon the shoulder, and examination reveals a swelling. The animal can work and evinces little pain, except for a short time after he is put to work, until after a few times he stands for a few minutes. The soreness and enlargement gradually increase, and while the swelling may not appeal to the touch, as solid and hard as it feels, it contains a fluctuating condition of the serous abscess. The walls are thicker. This contains pus or matter, and is called a purulent abscess. Treatment in either case consists in making a free incision through the walls of the abscess at the lowest part, to allow free escape of the contents, and then flushing out well three or four times daily until healed, with a five per cent. solution in water, of one of the coal tar antiseptics or carbolic acid. In this case the patient must have rest, or be worked in a breast collar.

Another condition from which causes is a fibrous tumor. This forms slowly, is more or less sore, in fact acts much the same as a purulent abscess. In some cases it is possible to diagnose definitely between a tumor and a purulent abscess with very thick walls, without exploring. A small incision is made right into the centre of the enlargement. If even a very little pus be present it will yield to the treatment for an abscess, but if no pus be present the only treatment is dissection. The whole fibrous growth must be carefully dissected out, the wound stitched, except a portion at the bottom to allow escape of pus which forms during the healing process, and treated as an abscess. Dr. J. H. Reed, O. A. College, Guelph.

**Planting Field Beans.**

Of the various kinds of field beans the greatest demand is for the Common White, of which there are several named varieties such as Early Wonder, Scholfield, Elliott, etc. It is important to secure an early strain, to test the germination, and to plant early in the month of June.

Field beans are grown successfully on a great variety of soils. They do particularly well on fertile land which may be classed as loam, sandy loam, gravelly loam, or gravelly clay. All soils for bean production should be well underdrained either naturally or artificially. With proper drainage even clay soils have produced beans satisfactorily in regard to both yield and quality. Beans do particularly well after clover or grass sod and are frequently followed by winter wheat in some localities and by spring grains in other sections. It is of great importance to have the land thoroughly cultivated and a seed bed which is both moist and mellow.

In those sections where field beans are grown extensively, bean planters are sometimes employed. On the majority of farms, however, the beans are planted with an ordinary grain drill by using every fourth tube. Three pecks per acre of the pea beans are usually planted on average soil. If the soil is particularly rich, however, the quantity might be reduced slightly. When the tops of the growing crop are dry the beans should be cultivated occasionally throughout the season to destroy the weeds and to form a fine surface mulch.—Dr. C. A. Zavitz, O. A. College, Guelph.

Roots, cabbage, fine alfalfa hay, or even a little silage, will be relished very much by sows, and will keep them in good health.

\$5.00 DAILY—MEN SEND ME your address and I will show you how to earn \$5.00 daily the year around. Plans and sample case free. H. V. Martin, Windsor, Ont.

**RUB NEURALGIA AWAY; END PAIN**

Instant Relief From Nerve Torture and Misery With Old "St. Jacobs Liniment."

Get a small trial bottle! Rub this soothing, penetrating liniment right into the sore, inflamed nerves, and like magic—neuralgia disappears. "St. Jacobs Liniment" conquers pain, it is a harmless neuralgia relief, which doesn't burn or discolor the skin.

Don't suffer! It's so needless. Get a small trial bottle from any drug store and gently rub the "aching nerves" and in just a moment you will be absolutely free from pain, ache and suffering, but what will please you more is that the misery will not come back.

No difference whether your pain or neuralgia misery is in the face, head or any part of the body, you get instant relief and without injury.

Dr. R. J. Dwyer, superintendent of St. Michael's hospital, died suddenly.

Prices advanced on the Canadian exchanges, paper stocks being again prominent.

Wall Street trading was still on the advance but prices were stronger. Sterling dropped to \$3.59 in New York.

**Factory Sites Wanted**

Owners of lots of one acre and upwards in the City of St. Catharines suitable for factory sites are invited to file detailed information for use of the Railway and Industrial Committee. Please act promptly.

J. ALBERT PAY, City Clerk.

**Hardwood For Sale**

Seasoned hardwood sawn in twelve-inch lengths, in quantities of five cords and upwards. Tenders close at 5 o'clock p. m., February 5th, 1920.

Householders or dealers should buy a stock.

No tender necessarily accepted.

W. F. NEAR, City Engineer.

**"A NIGHT IN HONOLULU"**

The eruption of the volcano and the fire scene in "A Night in Honolulu," which comes to the Grand opera house next Monday, February 2nd, is one of the most spectacular efforts of the producer for the stage in many years. This is the reproduction of the active volcano of Kilauea, which is located at the side of Mauna Loa, elevated about four thousand feet, the summit of which is crowned by the magnificent crater called Mokuawe-weo. At intervals for many years the lava has rolled down with tremendous bursts on one side or the other, to the sea coast. The eruptions of Kilauea form great fountains, spouting immense sheets of flame and smoke. The light being plainly visible from the sea for a hundred miles or so. In the year of 1859 such a display occurred, burning with terrific fury, throwing up its crimson lava and white hot rocks and destroying miles of valuable property. This crater, in the legends, was supposed to be the home of the Goddess of the Volcanoes, and when these eruptions occurred the natives feared the great wrath of this deity. In fact no one ventured within its shadow without an offering to appease the anger of this willful goddess. Young women were sometimes thrown into the crater that their friends might be looked upon favorably by Pele and her family. Numerous and interesting are the stories that may be told. One of the greatest acts of courage ever performed to break the Hawaiians' superstition was that of a woman who in her youth had been an intemperate heathen and a desolate character. She was known as Kapiolani, who afterwards became a model of virtue. Up to the time of her act it was considered certain death to ascend Kilauea and pluck the ohelo berries held sacred for Pele. This woman converted the superstitious natives to worship the true God and before the awe-struck people she made the journey from whence no other had ever returned. About a hundred natives, inspired by her bravery, followed her to the Black Ledge and watched her descending over five hundred feet

**GRAND OPERA HOUSE**  
ONE NIGHT ONLY **Feb. 2nd**



—SEE—  
Vo. cano in Eruption  
Beautiful Wisteria  
Gardens  
The Great Fire Scene

NOT A MOVING PICTURE

—HEAR—  
Native Ukulele  
Players Song Their  
Songs of the  
Soul

PRICES: 25c, 35c, 50c, 75c and \$1.00

med to break the Hawaiians' superstition was that of a woman who in her youth had been an intemperate heathen and a desolate character. She was known as Kapiolani, who afterwards became a model of virtue. Up to the time of her act it was considered certain death to ascend Kilauea and pluck the ohelo berries held sacred for Pele. This woman converted the superstitious natives to worship the true God and before the awe-struck people she made the journey from whence no other had ever returned. About a hundred natives, inspired by her bravery, followed her to the Black Ledge and watched her descending over five hundred feet

**THE STERLING BANK OF CANADA**

Save Because--  
It is the man who "looks" ahead who gets ahead.

**FARM LOANS for SOLDIERS**

**Agricultural Training For Soldier Settlers**

A SOLDIER is entitled to the benefits of the Soldier Settlement Act if he can satisfy the Agricultural Qualification Committee in his district that—

- (a) He has performed the required military service;
- (b) He is sincere in his intention to make farming his permanent occupation;
- (c) He is physically capable and is fitted in general to make a success of the farming business.

If he is otherwise qualified, but has not had sufficient practical agricultural experience, the Committee may recommend that he be given agricultural training. A generous scale of allowances for soldiers in training has been adopted.

**Training Centres For Soldier Settlers**

The applicant who is recommended for instruction in agriculture may first be sent to a Training Centre, specially operated for the purpose, where he will learn, by practical experience, how to handle and feed horses and other live stock; milking; the operation of farm machinery, ploughing, etc.; general farm building work; farm blacksmithing; the different kinds of soil and rotation of crops; the selection and judging of live stock and the marketing of farm products. Short lectures on the business management of a farm will be given.

**With A Selected Farmer**

After the course at the Training Centre, the length of which depends on the progress of the individual but

will not exceed three months, the man is placed with a carefully selected farmer in the district in which he intends to settle, to complete his training. During this period (not exceeding one year), the soldier is visited from time to time by representatives of the Soldier Settlement Board, who check his progress and recommend when he is considered qualified to take up a farm of his own.

It will be evident that by this system of preliminary training the soldier settler will gain a thorough practical knowledge of farming without expense; will learn to appreciate the responsibility involved in the venture, and at the same time gain a clear conception of just what farm life means.

**On His Own Farm**

When a settler is deemed qualified by the Agricultural Qualification Committee, the Board will assist him to become established on a farm of his own, and will, through its Agricultural Advisers, continue to co-operate with him in his work, thereby ensuring his success and consequent ability to discharge his obligations and become permanently established.

**Fair To Both**

The procedure outlined not only gives the soldier an opportunity of becoming familiar with his environment and of acquiring the experience requisite to success, but ensures adding to the nation's fundamental industry only competent and satisfied producers.

Detailed information regarding the provisions of the Soldier Settlement Act and further particulars regarding agricultural training may be obtained from the Provincial Superintendent, 32 Adelaide Street East, Toronto, Ont.

**The Soldier Settlement Board**

W. J. BLACK, Chairman,  
Union Bank Building,  
OTTAWA