

CADETS SMART FOR INSPECTION

General King Well Pleased With Appearance and Drill of Youngsters

NEED OF ATHLETICS

Inspecting Officer Tells Them That Benefits of Exercise is Apparent

Belleville High School Cadets passed a very creditable inspection before Brigadier-General W. B. M. King, C.M.G., D.S.O., G.O.C., Military District No. 3, at the armories on Thursday afternoon. The corps was in command of Captain Asa Yeomans with the following cadet officers: Adjutant Lieut., Eric Wrightmeyer, Platoon Commanders—No. 1, Lieut. John McGie; No. 2, Lieut. Albert Armstrong; No. 3, Wendell Johnson; No. 4, Vernon Weir; Signalling Officer, Lieut. Bert Wells. Company Sergeant H. Fowley and Cadet Instructor Leuty.

The inspecting officer was accompanied by Lieut.-Col. F. O. Hodgins, D.S.O., General Staff Officer, Lt. Col. R. Vanderwater, D.S.O., O.C., Argyll Light Infantry and Mr. Ewart Jones of the A.L.I.

The cadet corps was exceedingly smart and soldierly in appearance and manoeuvres, showing very careful instruction. The unit paraded 111 strong.

General King, at the conclusion expressed pleasure at meeting the corps and congratulated Captain Yeomans, Principal MacLaurin and Chairman A. McGie of the Board of Education.

The General referred, in a short address to the need of athletics and military training. He cited the experiences of the medical officers before and after the M.S.A. was passed to show how many men were physically unfit to play their part in the war. Physically exercise was a necessity.

Military drill was today emphasized throughout the world. In Canada it is needed particularly because the will of the people must be enforced. There will be a big immigration and it is well to impress immigrants with a sense of the laws of Canada and of the fact that they can and will be enforced.

National service must be regarded as necessary in this country. "You have shown yourselves, proficient," said General King. "I have to congratulate you. It is a pleasure to have put into your work reflects great credit upon you."

Inspection was witnessed by many spectators in the gallery and on the ground floor.

Motorists and Public Should go Fifty-Fifty

TORONTO, March 10.—"A few days ago we had occasion to comment on ridiculous statements made by certain people in regard to the large increase in automobile fatalities," says R. B. Morley, General Manager, Ontario Safety League in a statement just issued. "We now want to discuss the minds of the motorists of any idea that has sprung up lately to wit, that 75 to 90 per cent. of the motor accidents are due to pedestrians. To hear some people talk one would think that carelessness was an attribute of the pedestrian only, but we know that carelessness, recklessness and thoughtlessness are not confined to any other one class. As the Safety League's calendar for April says: 'Motorists and pedestrians owe it to themselves to go fifty-fifty on the caution stuff.' The motorist should remember that the pedestrian has less chance than the motorist, that he, therefore, cannot afford to be careless, and that in an accident involving both the pedestrian is the person who always gets the worst of the encounter; that is to say, the driver of the automobile is always in the safer position."

"These efficiency experts who throw the blame in their statistics on the pedestrian as a class include the children. We cannot repeat too often that children are not careless, they are carefree and there is absolutely no excuse, of any possible form or manner, that can be offered for a driver taking a chance when the children are or may be on the roadway. It makes little difference to the mother of a child killed, whether the fault lay with her child or the motorist. The old and much-discussed question of speed cops up again. It is easier to stop a car at fifteen than at twenty-five miles an hour; it is easier to stop at twenty than forty miles an hour. But let us repeat in closing that no one group has a corner on carelessness and that it ill behooves any of us to try to throw the blame on the other fellow."

CAMPBELLFORD MILLS PAY THE HIGH WAGE AND GIVE THE REASON

CAMPBELLFORD, March 10.—Gledhill, who has had an extensive experience in England, Canada and the United States. He came to Campbellford about ten days ago, but his acquisition, Mr. Jenkins said, carried no special promise of an early expansion of operations in the mill. Any improvement in employment will result from an inflow of orders.

Canadian Manufactured Goods. Dispensing the comparative conditions in the woolen industry in Canada and Great Britain Mr. Jenkins expressed the opinion that from the present outlook the cost of production would probably be more nearly equal than ever. Before the war, wages in this industry were lower than in Canada, and although the increases during the war had been heavy in both countries they were probably higher in the Old Country. There would be no recession of course in the course of adjustment, but when the new basis of operations has finally been reached the difference between the costs here and overseas would not be as marked as in the past. This Mr. Jenkins said, was the general expectation.

The output of the Trent Valley mills is sold almost entirely in Canada. It is mostly used for men's clothing. Hence, as the public resumes its regular buying the renewed demand will be reflected in the orders received by the woolen manufacturers. Mr. Jenkins said that it should be unnecessary to encourage the use of "Made in Canada" products. In regards to men's suits and coats the highest quality was still of English manufacture. At any rate men who could pay for high priced clothing preferred imported goods, but for good materials of intermediate quality or of even a somewhat higher grade than intermediate the Canadian mills were turning out a product that any man could be proud to wear. These "Made in Canada" goods, Mr. Jenkins said, were as good as any other and just as attractive, if not more so, from the standpoint of price. By demanding goods produced in this country the Canadian people would directly and materially encourage Canadian manufacture with resulting employment of labour at full strength and on full time. General business would share in this country would be very largely benefited by the co-operation of producers and consumers.

The Trent Valley Mills recently engaged a new designer, Mr. O. H. Sewage Works, (see Engineering News-Record, September 11th, 1919, page 510), washings from a beet sugar factory and algae in the lake water. In 1918 when the conditions were very bad, the odors prevailed all over and around the lake and were not localized as they probably would have been if caused at some one point. At the same time, there was an abundant growth of algae in the water.

Public opinion has placed the responsibility largely upon the sewage effluent, and some years ago a resident brought suit against the city for causing a nuisance by permitting sewage pollution of the lake. As a result of this feeling there has been a popular suggestion that the effluent should be pumped five miles to the outlet of the lake or 20 miles to the Wisconsin river. The report shows that these projects would involve investment costs of \$433,000 and \$1,330,000 respectively, to say nothing of operating costs, but the money would be wasted since it would not result in abating the odors from the lake.

The offensive growth consists of the so called blue green algae, mainly anabaena, clathrocystis and coelophraerium, all of which give out odors when living. The algae are present to some extent every year. The detached masses are driven by the wind upon the shore and beaches where they decay and cause concentrated odors in addition to those coming from the decaying matter on the surface of the lake. The odor was

most offensive and wide spread in 1933, 1938 and 1918, but it is more or less noticeable nearly every year. It is said to resemble that from a very foul pig-pen. The strong argument supporting the conclusions of the report and refuting the sewage pollution theory is that the offensive odors were a marked source of annoyance and complaint in 1882, before the city had a sewerage system. The trouble was investigated at that time by Prof. William Trelease, of the University of Wisconsin, who explained the condition of the water and showed that masses of decaying algae were the cause of the objectionable odors in that year. In 1918 and 1919 the conditions at the sewage works, sugar plant and other suspected sources were practically identical, but algae and odors were much in evidence in the former season and noticeably absent in the latter season.

In 1918 about four tons of copper sulphate was used in Lake Monoma, being applied from time to time at troublesome points. Although this treatment was effective locally, its general effect was nullified by the fact that the entire lake was covered with decomposing algae. In 1919 about five and a half tons were used, but the lake was admittedly free from unusual growth. This treatment was made in the usual way by towing bags filled with the chemical but the report states that the work was not under laboratory control and that the quantities used were far below those found effective in water works practice. Further, it states that there is no precedent for the application of this treatment to so large a body of water as Lake Monoma, which has an area of 5.46 square miles, a shore line of 13.2 miles, (of which 4 miles are closely built up), depth of 27 1/2 to 74 feet and a volume of 4,195,000,000 cubic feet or over 31,000,000,000 gallons.

Effluent from the sewage works during 1919 was found to have a uniform stability of 95%, which, the report explains, represents a high degree of effective purification and is incapable of producing nuisance by odors. Fish life and dissolved oxygen are abundant at the outlet of the effluent, discharge into the Yahara river just above the entrance into the lake. The beet sugar factory operates late in the fall, after the period when the lake odors are most offensive and its wastes do not produce distinctively sewage odors, although they do produce unsightly conditions. Storm waters and industrial wastes are considered insignificant as causes of pollution and trouble. Further, the report states that neither the sewage effluent nor the sugar factory wastes are important causes of stimulating algae growth as such growth occurs even in waters where there is no pollution.

In explanation of this opinion as to the effect of the sewage effluent, the report points out that the present flow of this effluent in the Yahara river, about 6 cubic feet per second, is less than 4% of the average flow of the river. With this effluent and other sources, it is estimated that the river annually delivers to the lake about 108 tons of organic nitrogen and 18 tons of nitrates and nitrites.

Nitrates do not appear to be a direct measure of plant or algae growth, according to the report. Although nitrates which the sewage effluent introduces into the lake in considerable quantities are an indispensable food for plant life it has been shown by experiment and observation that some other factor than inorganic food supply determines the extent to which these growths will flourish. There is some evidence that this factor is an organic substance and may be a waste product of certain organic life of the complex environment in which the algae grow. At present, however, the physiology of fresh water algae is not well understood even by specialists.

To prevent recurrence of the objectionable conditions it is recommended that during each spring and summer the lake water should be kept under constant biological observation. When early symptoms of algae growth are observed, particularly in abnormal amounts, copper sulphate should be applied under the direction of the biologist in order to stop the growth and thus prevent the odors resulting from its death and decay in great quantities. The annual cost of a laboratory and control work is estimated at \$3,000 to \$5,000, but in occasional years, when large amounts of copper sulphate are required this may be 50% larger. As spent sediment and harmless fungi passing into the lake with the sewage effluent make an unsightly condition and cause a popular erroneous judgment as to the source of odors, it is recommended that the effluent be carried out into the lake by a submerged wooden box conduit about 1,000 to 1,200 feet long. This will also give better diffusion of the effluent with the dissolved

MUNICIPAL CHIEFS TOURED THE CITY

Mayor and Trio of Aldermen Inspect Plant in Northwest Belleville

Mayor Hanna, Ald. Treverton, Ald. Woodley and Ald. French on Wednesday afternoon made a tour of inspection of the Tiger Rubber Company's works in north west Belleville. The municipal party was taken in charge by Mr. F. E. Stokoe, Mr. Thos. Knott, and Superintendent M. Davis who explained the manufacture of rubber, pointing out the possibilities of the works with large orders for tires coming in. It was felt that there were certain needs such as better roads, sewers, fire protection and water services, which should be met by the municipality. The council party was very favorably impressed on their visit.

Andrew W. Simmons Dies at Frankford

Respected Resident of that Vicinity Lived There All His Life of 90 Years.

The death occurred at Frankford this morning of Andrew W. Simmons, at the home of his son, Dr. J. U. Simmons, after a short illness. Mr. Simmons had always enjoyed remarkably good health in spite of his advanced age of ninety years and ten months. Born in Murray township, three miles from Frankford, he lived there for the first thirty-five years and later moved close to the village of Frankford, where he engaged in farming. His wife, who was Mary Osterhout passed away in 1889. In politics Mr. Simmons was a staunch Liberal and in religion a Methodist. He was highly respected for his many sterling qualities of character.

Dr. J. U. Simmons, his son, alone survives. The funeral takes place on Friday (tomorrow) at Frankford from the home of Dr. Simmons.

Ex-Mayor Riggs' Trophy is Presented to Junior Champs

The shield presented to the winners of the Junior City Hockey League, the Excelsiors, has been engraved with their name for 1920-21 and after they get their picture taken around it will be on view in Quick & Robertson's window. It is a handsome affair and was the gift of Ex-Mayor Riggs, a staunch friend of clean sport in this city.

Heavy Traffic Cuts Through Frost Crust; Roads Here Spoiled

Roads in the country, as well as many in the city, are in a deplorable condition this week. Owing to the surface having been subject to traffic all winter in soft and hard weather and to the fact that the frost did not form more than a crust this winter, the surface has broken through. In many places automobiles sink to the axles.

CARD OF THANKS

Mrs. Albert Munn and family of Frankford wish to thank their many friends for kindness and sympathy extended them during the recent illness and death of husband and father.

G. W. V. A. MEETING HERE DISCUSSES MANY TOPICS OF INTEREST TO PUBLIC

The special meeting called by the Belleville branch, Great War Veterans Association for Wednesday evening, March 9th, was well attended and a very interesting evening was spent in discussing different matters. Comrade L. Blaker, Vice-President, occupied the chair in a capable manner. The sick committee reported that Comrade Trow and McKenna were both getting along splendidly at the Sydenham Hospital. These two comrades were in Belleville for the week-end. The sports committee reported that an amateur boxing tournament would take place on St. Patrick's night, March 17th, at the Armories, a number of local boys will take part. (Further information will be found on the sporting page in regard to this bout.) The June 3rd celebration was brought up and discussed to some extent and it looks like a bigger celebration than ever. There will be horse races, ball games, bands, an athletic meet and vaudeville attractions. It was suggested that the meeting would appoint committees but was finally decided to give the executive committee the power to appoint the chairman of the different committees and present them to the meeting, March 23rd. Last year our third annual celebration was advertised for forty miles north, east, south and west of Belleville and also in twenty newspapers and all this helped to bring thousands to Belleville. There will be special attractions for those who do not care for the races or a ball game. A number of the members took advantage of the canteen and bought their supplies of cigarettes, cigars, tobacco and chocolate bars. The returned men are requested to patronize the canteen as much as possible. The proceeds go towards the Memorial Building Fund. The dance committee intend putting on another dance shortly after Easter and arrangements will be made very shortly and invitations sent out.

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MONTREAL SLAYER INSANE

MONTREAL, March 19.—Major Robert W. Griffith, self-confessed slayer of William A. Holland, Montreal stock broker, who was shot and mortally wounded on Jan. 14, in the office of MacDougall Brothers of which firm he was manager, was this morning found to be unfit by reason of insanity to stand trial for murder and will therefore be confined until instructions as to his future are received from the Lieut.-Governor. This was the finding of a special jury in the court of King's bench this morning.