NEWS AND VIEWS FROM OUR AMELIASBURG CORRESPONDE

contributed in no small measure to fied. Since the war began a half-day Irving in the play founded on the thecomforts of the Canadian soldiers each week has been set aside for the Bulwer novel, know that Eugene who have gone to the front to defend the Empire everyone is willing to ad-mit who has taken any interest whatever in this terrible war. Throughout would be the most acceptable and Aram was an Inglish scholar, born on tario in particular the Women's most needed to give comfort to the in 1704 and executed in 1759. The well and the wounded It required a carly years of his life were devoted institutes have done wonderful work well and the wounded. It required a to study. How he gained knowledge in support of the Red Cross and other good deal of executive ability to design hard to comprehend. His father patriotic movements. While this vise ways and means to successfully was a laborer and the educational willing sacrifice upon the part of the bring this about and no small credit facilities of two centuries ago were willing sacrifice upon the part of the bring this about and no small credit not wnat they are now. Is due the noble band of workers who not wnat they are now. However, his learning was soon not be casting any reflection whatever have been able to see their efforts recognized in a small circle, and to say that the efforts put forth by the ladies in the county has been attend- Some twenty-five ladies have done the usher in a school at Knaresborough, ed by a much greater sacrifice of time upon their part than their co-workers in the cities and towns. There are so many obligations attendant upon the in other ways. ladies in the county which those in . It would be difficult to point to a robbery of a shoemaker of Knaresthe more populated centres know nothing about that when the efforts ing has prevailed to work together put forth by them to assist in the noble work they have done is considered, it is not saying too much that plished. To particularize would be difficult to point to a problem of a shoemaker of knaresborough. Clark and Aram were both discharged from lack of evidence. None of Aram's friends believed in this guilt, but the accusation appeared to weigh upon his mind, and ered, it is not saying too much that ties. The mothers knew better than hospital night shirts, 6 bed jackets, murder of Clark years before. In the men what it meant for the boys 30 suits pyjamas, 120 pair bed socks, skeleton was found in a cave near of a home they had left behind, and 110 triangular bandages, 40 houseour highest admiration, it was not be added that the bag of maple seeds possible for all the women to do likewise, but they who could not go have wise, but they who could not go have with a willing hand and mind recogmany ways a more and greater pathology who had sacrificed their lives for and he was banged the following triotic feeling than some of the British liberty. This thoughtfulness stronger sex. The Ladies' Institute upon the part of Mrs. Spencer was appreciated in no small measure at who have contributed in no small determined the front by Canadian officers and it the front by Canadian officers and it life. gree to happy comforts to those in it safe to say that this patriotic spirthe trenches and in the hospitals. To it of Mrs. Spencer's will result in the accomplish a work such has been growth of many lasting monuments done by the Rednersville Institute in the form of Canadian Maples as an Queen Victoria's Favorite Premier and move particularly in the Red evidence of her devoted affection to Cross movement has required an im- Canadian boys.

ered, it is not saying too much that plished. To particularize would be, they have deservedly won the ever- out of the question but the ladies un- later Clark mysteriously disappeared. lasting thanks of those for whom hesitatingly admit that the services lasting thanks of those for whom hesitatingly admit that the services. In the succeeding years Aram they have so willingly given their rendered by Mrs. Alex. Anderson, taught at various schools and academies and service. When Canada be President and Mrs. Chas. A. Babbit, time and service. When Canada be- President and Mrs. Chas. A. Babbit, gan to vealize that she was at war, Sec.-Treas. is deserving of special the ladies were among the first to of- mention. The following will give parts of which are now extant, and fer their services to contribute in some idea of the work done in aid of which dwelt with the history of the every possible effort to furnish com- the Red Cross movement during the forts to those brave boys who made past year—145 pairs socks, 9 knitted the sacrifice volntarily to go to dis- scarfs, 13 pair wristlets, 1 knitted tant lands t fight for and maintain cap, 17 feather pillows, 96 pillow and uphold British rights and liber-slips, 24 military flannel shirts, 74 about that her husband and a man The mothers knew better than hospital night shirts, 6 bed jackets, to be deprived of the many comforts 41 cotton pads, 225 roller bandages, Knaresborough, which it was chargcould not hope or expect to find them wives, 19 towels, 156 handkerchiefs, in the battle field. It was the mothers 48 slings, 168 dressings, 15 sheets, 1 in the battle field. It was the mothers 48 slings, 168 dressings, 15 sheets, 1 upon the uncertainty of the evidence who thought of the thousand and one bed sread, 177 wash cloths, 7750 against him—all of it being circumlittle comforts the soldiers would be mouth wipes, 4600 absobent swabs, stantial and the doubt of the idenlikely to appreciate and they needed 63 dressing covers, 30 cleaning cloths, tity of the skeleto little solicitation to put forth their 1 woollen compress, 4 scrap books, throughout England, and public symesbt efforts when the call came for 44 cans jam, 1 box maple leaves and pathy was with Aram. He had led a hospital supplies or any of the other 1 bag maple seeds. In addition to quiet, peaceful life, apparently caring things which would in the least con- this the ladies have contriute the foidiers. While the response of the \$10 Hospital Ship Fund, and \$10 Nevertheless he was found and still the response of the still the still the response of the still the still the response of the still the still the still the sti diers. While the response of the \$10 Hospital Ship Fund, and \$10 Nevertheless, he was found guilty many Canadian nurses is worthy of Canadian Red Cross Society. It may and sentenced to be hanged. When nized their duty and have shown in the graves of the brave Canadians many ways a more and greater pa- who had sacrificed their lives for life was saved for the time being.

SHANNONVILLE.

Greatrix and son Gordon, also Mrs.

Mrs. I. N. Robinson is spending a

Miss E. Embury of Deseronte. is

Miss Helen Cook spent Sunday with Miss Marjorie MacDonald Miss Reta MacDonald has returned

Quite a number from here attended

Mr and Mrs. H. Murnby spent Sun

da with Mr. and Mrs. Jas Barbe

the tag social at Emmons' church le

Several of our business men

putting in their loc Mr. Reg. Mills spent Saturday

Friday evening

few days with her daughter, Mrs. H

POINT ANNE.

Mr. and Mrs. George MacDonald of Mr. and Mrs. A. MacDonald, Mrs. the Front of Thurlow, spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. W. C. MacDonald. Sargeant Partridge of Belleville spent Saturday afternoon with his family here.

Miss G. Beatty who has been ill is expected to resume her teaching this week in the Public School. Miss Stella Weese of Crookston is

guest of Miss Mary Arthur. Mrs. A. A. Huck who has been vis-

mrs. A. A. Huck who has been vis-ting friends in Belleville, has returned Morgan. Smithfield Mr. Boyer, Mr. J. Darlington, Mr.

J. Brooker, Mrs. D. Laughlin and Mrs. D. McDonald attended the Trustees Board meeting held in Kingston Road Church on Friday evening. Miss Alice Fox of Eldorado who has been visiting Miss Miss Jenny Duff, returned home last week.

HALSTON.

The Study Class met at Mr. J. Carther's on Wednesday night.

Mr. and Mrs. Theodora Parks were studies at Napanee to resume his studies at Napanee Collegiate.

We are pleased to see Mr. James Leverton about again as usual.

Mrs. R. Reid, Gravel Rd., has returned after spending some time with her sister in Syraouse. ter's on Wednesday night. the guests of Mr. and Mrs. C. Cole of

Mr R. F. Elliot and Mr. Theo. Parks. attended the District meeting at Zion TO TRIFLE WITH CATARRH

Mr. and Mrs. Taylor of Madoc and Mrs. Wickett of Foxboro visited at Mr. R. F. Elliotts' one day last week. Mr. and Mrs. H. Ross and family visited at Mr. Theo. Parks' recently. Glad to Report that Mr. Leo Shan

non is getting better. BLESSINGTON.

Our aleighing was improved a little

last Tuesday.

Mrs. A Hagerman spent Thursday with Mrs. Geo. Badgely. Miss A. Long entertained some friends on Thursday avening.

Mr. and Mrs. F. Corrigan spen

That recruiting office on Bridge St.

If or the 156th Quinte Bamalion is some busy place. Harry Burke, Jack Braddom and Tommy Smith are good for a bout 30 Germans and then some.

The 155th are getting a fine specimen travelers, except that their baggage is exempt from search at frontiers. At one time King's messengers were uniforms, but now their only badge of office is a silver greyhound carried round the neck, but not always displayed. They receive a salary of \$2400 s year, with an allowance of \$1

ncous, cleanses the passage of the

ose and throat. The hacking cough

end sneezing cold soon disappear, and

FOUNDED ON FACT.

Gugene Aram Was a Real Characte Executed in 1759.

of those who have read Thomas Hood's ballad of The Dream of Eugene Aram, or Bulwer's romance, Eugene Aram, or who were for-That the women of Canada have mense amount of labor and sacri- funate enough to have seen Henry

to teach and study. Less than a year academy at Lynn in Norfolk he completed his comparative Lexicon, few English, Latin, Greek, Hebrew, and Celtic languages. Shortly after this he was arrested and charged with

murdering Clark. His wife, it appeared, had told it named Ferry were implicated in the ed was that of Clark. Aram was tried, and, refusing all counsel, conducted his own defense. He dwelt

It is generally believed that Queen Victoria regarded Disraeli as her greatest Premier. Judging, however, from a story which Mr. John Murray, the famous publisher, tells, this is scarcely correct.

"A man still living," says Mr. Mur-Greatrix and son Gordon, also Mrs. Geo. Smith spent Sunday visiting in the intimate countries of Queen Victoria, in conversation with Her Majesty on one occasion when Lord Beaconsfield's name came up, said, 'I suppose you regard Lord Beaconsfield as the greatest of your Prime Ministers?' The Queen Miss O. Garrison spent Sunday with her friend Miss Hazel Beatty extremely able man and a great friend of mine, and one for whom I had a great personal regard, but he was not my greatest Prime Minister. Sir Robert Peel was a greater Prime Minister than Lord/Beaconsfield, but we now have a greater than either o them.' The Queen referred to the late Lord Salisbury."

A Great Tragedy.

Ells Ashmead-Bartlett, the famous war correspondent, who was the sole representative of the British press at Mrs W, Clare who has been quite the Dardanelles, declares that the for withdrawal from Gallipoli is the conhas been working out since last

The casualties of killed, wounded, and sick have been more than 200,-000 be said. "The fault lay primarily in the

military system in England, where there is no directing staff, but where O TRIFLE WITH CATARRH

IS TO RISK CONSUMPTION.

Usually it comes with a cold. Be
Was to think that the Dardanelles

ing slight it is neglected—but the seed is sown for a dangerous harvest, rechaps consumption. To cure at the germs of Catarrh, clears away neous, cleanses the passage of the

ealth is yours again. Nothing known The Bodge of the King's Men Our aleigning was improved a little call is yours again. Nothing known for colds, catarrh and throat trouble.

Or colds, catarrh and throat trouble, that is so curative as Catarrhozone, little cures by a new method that never by the enemy was carrying despatches as a King's messenger. In the bad old days when it was all in the game about forty of their friends to a pro-gressive encire party on Wednesday evening.

La Grippe is quite prevalent in our

yet failed. The one quitar outsit in old days when it was at in the game cludes the inhaler and is guaranteed to steal despatches the messangers to cure. Smaller sizes 25c. and 50c., spart from war conditions, they make their journeys like ordinary travelers, except that their baggage

NICHOLAS ENDS GERMAN DREAM

Grand Duke's Victor Berlin-Bagdad Mos

SUEZ THREAT IS NOW OVER

an Legions Are Striking at th Read to the Orient Upon Which the Teuton War Lords Counted so Much Victory is Proof of Recuperative

EYOND the Tigris lies India!" This Germanic paraphrase of the great Napoleon's words, intended loss of world colonies, loss of the decisive, smashing victory confidently expected on western battlefields, promises to end in a vision.

"Berlin-Bagdad." A prospective corre

plomacy!
But already the Grand Duke Nich olas and his Russian legions are knocking at the door of the corrido are along its most vulnerable length tapping here, delivering a sledge hammer blow there, trying and test-



GRAND DUKE NICHOLAS. ing to find the weak point through which they can break and end for-ever the Wilhemstrasse

The fall of Erzerum possibilities, military Standing as the Metz across the path from R

key it was the sole artinerar determ of the Turks against invasion. Its eighteen forts, comprising a modern fortress ring of remarkable strength which was intensified by its tainous position, was believed by the Ottoma in army and its German chiefs ottoman army and its German chiefs and instructors to be impervious to any attack of which the Russians were capable. But Grand Duke Nicholas did what Constantinople and Berlin regarded as the impossible. He captured the stronghold—and after a campaign lasting in all less than a month. And in his vic-tory he delivered a blow that will be felt on every battlefield from the Persian Gulf to the North Sea.

Just how widespread will be the military influence of the successful assaults against a Caucasus barrier may be indicated in a paragraph. A slackening of the Turkish pressure on the Tigris and in Thrace will be noted first, It will necessarily entail an abandonment of the threat against the Suel Canal. A readjustment of the lines around Salonica may be looked for, and this in turn means a redisposition of the forces in the whole of the Balkan theatre, which whole of the Balkan theatre, which includes the units held to meet a possible Roumanian menace to the Central allies on the Russian front. The latter factor, if we may judge from the history of the war, means an active and early curtailment of the German effort on the mast to be equally important, predicated as much on a of the Russia's great resuper

year of disasters. This is expecte
to be felt first in the attitude of Ro mania, which already is showing signs of an early decision to join the of the Asia Minor operations almost certainly will cause a waning of the German power in Persia, which has made itself felt in the large numbers of Persian troops which have been affiliance with the Turks. British influence over the tribes from India to the Arabian frontier, once so potent, chenic he re-established, and perhaps most important, all danger of a Mehammedan uprising in the guine of a hely war should be definitely and permanently eliminated.

The Russian campaign against Erserum may be put down as one of the most brilliant exploits of the war from a purely military standpoint. It is merely one more instance of the fallibility of the modern fortress, no matter what its strength, when opposed by over raedium signal.

Marvelous Accuracy of Big Guns at

the Dardanelles The complete withdrawai Allied troops from the Gallipoli pen-insula gives interest to belated reports of some remarkable perform-

ances in the way of close shooting by

the New Zealand howitzers and field

of infantry telephoned, directing at and provisions varying from 2 1-2c detention to the fact that the New Zeaching. Toward the end of August a major, land howitzers were dropping shells into a Turkish trench only five yards, in front of the trench occupied by his men. He, therefore, asked the battery to cease firing at that particular trench of the enemy.

The reply was that the firing was

being done purposely, inasmuch as the battery commander fully trusted; margin of only five yards. The reason for this close fire was because the infantrymen in the front trench had to compensate for loss of sea power, were being severely dealt with by the apparently run out of bombs and

urkish counter attack May 19 the New J battery of field artil-1 rounds of shrapnel at The shells shricked continuously over the heads of the Australasians crouching in their trenches.

But that close shooting in the Dardanelles operation occasionally acci-dentally worked havoc among the British forces is shown by the fact that on the afternoon of August 8, when Col. Malone, with a handful of New Zealand infantrymen, was actually within sight of the Narrows, having surmounted the Sari Rahr ridge, he was killed by shrapnel being fired by British warships at the heavy Turkish counter attack and that there were numerous other casualties among the New Zealanders from the same cause.

Animals at Play,

Polar bears enjoy a bath for the swimming and hunting. At a certain zoological gardens, when the Polar bear's bath was being filled with fresh water, it would stand with its mouth open, letting the water run through the jaws, and when the bath was full would play all kinds of tricks, revelling in the water. One in the water, and then catch hold of its heels with its fore-paws and roll over in a ball. It would also turn over backward on the edge, and fall with a big splash. sever wash or bathe,

have, as a rule, every
ace so. Possibly experience
them to be afraid of cromatch are pretty generally
an monkey-haunted riv-It is said that a number of Indian monkeys watched a party of Europeans in a boat who washed their hands and brushed their teeth.

Next day the monkeys were seen to the form of washing their hands and of brushing their teeth with bits of

The tiger will sit with only its head water on a blazing hot day in season jungle. Sir Samuel beating for a tiger the of the day, found and this position.

The British Flag.

The ancient Britons, conquered by Julius Caesar, fought under stand-ards on which were displayed the to various sections of their country. Among these were the bear, the wild boar, the vulture, the raven, the black eagle, the cormorant, the wolf, the stag, and even the ram.

There were of course no silk standfor these flags being woollen cloth or leather. Caesar sent a number of British banners to Rome after the conquest of Britain

In 1000 A.D. a standard bearing a raven was unfurled in England by the conquering Danes; in 1087 the ensign of William Rufus bore the effigy of a young eagle looking the sun in the face, with "I endure it"

for a motto.
In 1606 the first British Union In 1606 the first British Union Jack, combining St. George's and St. Andrew's cross and symbolizing the union between England and Scotland, was decreed by King James the Sixth of Scotland and First of England. In 1801, when Ireland was united to the Empire, the cross of St. Patrick was added to those of St. George and St. Andrew, thus St. George and St. Andrew, thus forming the trinity crosses which constitute the meteor flag of Eng-land, on which the sun never sets.

rd some of the best sol-falls I have been on duty pastable in London, says y, the English comedian. ing my lonely beat one weeks ago when a young me, not knowing who I was. It appeared, during our chat, that he had a serious grievance against the milit-"I didn't want to be in this regi-

ment a bit," he complained. "I was as been as mustard on joining a cavalry regiment." "Then why didn't you?" I naturally asked him, "Well, I thought that I had done so." he re-plied. "They call it the West Riding Regiment, so how was I to know it wasn't cavary!"

By was always a difficulty with the surfler forms of torpeds that when they stopped the large amount of air in the air-chamber caused then to rise to the surface and float about there. To prevent any chance of

this happening now, British makes are fitted with a sinking device. This consists of a valve fixed on the back arpede. If the weapon after traveling a certain valve is automatically lets water into the air-

THE MARKETS

CHICAGO, Feb. 21.—Apparent almost complete stoppage of export buying had much to do today with weakness that prevailed in the wheat market. Prices slosed unsettled, 2 1-8c to 2 1-2c net lower, with May at \$1.24.3-4 and July at \$1.20 1-2. Corn finished

PORONTO DAIRY MARKET.

Butter, creamery, freshmade, h. squares. 0 35 0 36
Butter, creamery, solids. 0 34
Butter, separator, dairy. 0 28 0 34
Butter, creamery, cut sq. 0 34 0 35
Eggs, new-laid, doz. 0 30 0 32
Eggs, cold storage, doz. 0 25 0 27
Cheese, per lb. 0 18 0 1946
Honey, extracted, b. 0 114 0 1246

GRAIN AND PRODUCE. TORONTO, Feb. 21.-The Board of Trade official market quotations; Manitoba wheat (New Crop, in Store,

No. 1 northern, \$1.22%.
No. 2 northern, \$1.20%.
No. 3 northern, \$1.17%. No. 3 northern, \$1.17%.

Ianitoba Gats (is Store, Fort William).

No. 2 C.W., 43%c.

No. 3 C.W., 41%c.

Extra No. 1 feed, 41%c.

No. 1 feed, 33%c.

American Corn (Track, Toronto).

No. 3 yellow, 51c.

Canadian Corn (Track, Toronto).

Canadian Corn (Track, Toronto).

Feed, 73c to 74c.

Intario Cats (According to Freights Outside). No. 3 white, 43c to 44c. Commercial, 42c to 43c.

Commercial, 42c to 43c.

Commercial, 42c to 43c.

Contario Wheat (According to Freights Outside).

No. 2 winter, per car lot, \$1.10 to \$1.12.

Slightly sprouted and tough, according to sample, \$1.05 to \$1.03.

Sprouted, smutty and tough, according to sample, \$1 to \$1.04.

Feed wheat, 90c to 95c.

Peas (According to Freights Outside).

No. 2, \$1.70.

According to sample, \$1.25 to \$1.50.

No. 2, \$1.70.
According to sample, \$1.25 to \$1.50.
Barley (According to Freights Outside).
Malting barley, \$4c to \$6c.
Feed parley, \$7c to \$6c.
Buckwifeat (According to Freights Outside).
Nominal, 75c to 75c.
Rye (According to Freights Outside).

Rye (According to Freights Outside), No. 1, commercial, \$2c to \$3c. Rejected, according to sample, \$3c t

Manitoba Flour (Toronto).

First patents, in jute bags, \$7.20.
Second patents, in jute bags, \$6.70.
Strong bakers', in jute bags, \$6.50.
Strong bakers', in jute bags, \$6.50.
Winter, according to sample, \$4.70 to \$4.80, track, Toronto; seaboard, \$4.20 to \$4.90, prompt shipment.
Milifeed (Car Lots, Delivered).
Bran, per ton, \$25, Montreal freights.
Shorts, per ton, \$25 to \$26, Montreal freights.

Shorts, per ton, \$25 to \$1.85, Middlings, per ton, \$27, Montreal freights.

Good feed flour, per bag, \$1.75 to \$1.85, Montreal freights.

Hay (Track, Toronto), No. 1, per ton, \$18 to \$18, No. 2, per ton, \$15 to \$18.

WINNIPEG GRAIN MARKET.

WINNIPEG GRAIN MARKET.

WINNIPEG Feb. 21.—May wheat opened at \$1.26\(\), sold down to \$1.22\(\), and closed at \$1.24\(\), a decline of \$2\(\) cor the day; July closed \$2\(\) e lower. Oats broke \$\(\) to \$\(\) c, barley \$3c\$ and flax \$\(\) c to lc lower for May, and July was unchanged.

The market was a very mixed one. Private cables were rather unsatsfactory and the market sagged of its own weight. There was a good deal of selling of May and buying Chicago.

Heavy public speculation in January and early February was blamed for the decline. Longs have tired of their holdings and are liquidating.

A marked betterment in oats on the decline has been noticed and any breaks seem to present favorable buying conditions.

MOTREAL GRAIN MARKET. MONTREAL, Feb. 21.—The demand for spring wheat was fair at Saturday's prices. The local trade in coarse grains was uniet. Spring wheat flour was weaker at a decline of 20c per barrel, and winter wheat was 10c lower in sympathy with the decline in wheat of late.

CATTLE MARKETS

UNION STOCK YARDS. TORONTO, Feb. 21.—Receipts of live stock at the Union Yards were 2,518 catle, 286 hogs, 206 sheep and lambs, and 51 calves.

Choice milkers and Springers at \$75 to \$100; good cows at \$65 to \$75; commo cows at \$45 to \$60.

Choice, \$10.50 to \$12; good, \$10.25 to \$11; common, \$5.50 to \$7.50; heavy, facalves, \$7 to \$8.50. Sheep and Lambs.

Light sheep sold at \$5.50 to \$9; heavy sheep at \$6 to \$8; cuils at \$5.50 to \$6.25; lambs at \$11.50 to \$12.50; cull lambs at \$6.50 to \$5.50.

MONTREAL LIVE STOCK. MONTREAL LAVE STOCK.

MONTREAL Feb. 21.—At the Montreal Stock Yards, west end market, there was no important change in the cattle situation. Full loads of choose steers sold at \$7.75 to \$7.85 and small lets from that up to \$8 per cwt. The supply of canning stock was small, for which there was a steady damand and iprices ruled firm with sales of cows at \$4 to \$4.25 and builts at \$4.56 to \$4.75 per cwt.

The feature of the small meat trade was the weaker feeling which developed in the market for hops, and prices scored a decline of Sc to \$20 per cwt.

Trade om the whole in this date was quister, with sales of selected loss at \$10.56 to \$10.75, nows at \$8.56 to \$4.75 and stans at \$4.55 to \$5.77\(\) per cwt. weighed off case.

city as at \$6.55 to \$6.77%, per curt, weighed city mass.

The trade in sheep and higher was very used. The dermand for entire was good and all the Offerinas of milk-fed stock and at the Offerinas of milk-fed stock and at the Offerinas of milk-fed stock and at the Offerinas of milk-fed at 5% to \$4.50 per pound.

Export cattle, buils, \$7.76 to \$8.50; buildness cattle, choice, \$6.56 to \$7.50; do, medium, \$5.5 to \$4.50; common \$4.50 to \$4.70; common \$5.50 to \$4.50; butchers cattle, choice cown \$5 to \$5.50; \$0, medium, \$6.5 to \$7; milkers, choice, each, \$85 to \$9.60, common and medium, such, \$75 to \$90; common and medium, such, \$75 to \$90; springers, \$50 to \$75; sheep, ewes, \$7.55 to \$7.50; bucks and cutie, \$6.75 to \$7; lambs, \$10.75 to \$11; hogs, \$10.50 to \$10.75.

Shot 100 Feet Out of a Subway.

NEW YORK, Feb. 22.—An explosion in a subway being constructed 100 feet below the surface of the East River Saturday shot three workmen through mud and water to the surface of the river, killing one outright. One was received. right. One was rescue

SETTLING IN ONTARIO

HOW THE UNITED EMPIRE LOYALISTS MADE A START.

The Drawing for Land Was a Long Tiresome Process, and Sadly De. layed the New-comers in Their Work of Getting Settled for the Winter-The First Log Houses Were the Most Primitive Kind of

THEN the first Loyalists landed at the different points along the shores, the lots had not yet, in most cases, been marked

out by the surveyors; and they were obliged to wait several weeks before the "drawings" could take place, says W. S. Herrington, K.C., in one of a series of articles in The Mont-real Standard. They had brought with them a number of military tents, which had seen service during the Revolutionary War. Camping out in tents, as a recreation for a few weeks during the summer, is still seeked upon as a rather pleasing pastime. It was, however, very annoying to the Loyalists. They had left their homes across the border several months before, to enable them to be ready to take possession

veyors had completed their work. Several weeks were thus passed in idleness, and the first summer was far spent before the "drawings" took
place. This was a simple process. Small pieces of paper, upon which were written the numbers of the lots to be apportioned, were placed in a hat, and the surveyor, with a map spread out before him, superintended the operation. The officers came first, and drew their lots in the first ssion, fronting upon the water. As each drew forth a piece of paper from the hat, the surveyor entered his name upon the corresponding number upon the map. After the officers had been served, the other members of the company went through the same ceremony. During the few weeks that they had been waiting, some had made short trips through the forest, and had observed favorable locations, and after the "drawings" were completed, there was more or less trafficking in lots, and exchanging locations for a con-sideration; but for the most part each accepted the lot drawn, and hurried away to his future home.

The white village upon the shore was soon a scene of great confusion. Each family secured a few days' ra-tions from the Government supplies, packed up the tent and their other packed up the tent and their other belongings, and set out through the lonely forest. Unless one has visited a section of Canada from which none of the timber has yet been removed, it is difficult to form a proper con-ception of the condition of the older settled portions one hundred and thirty years ago. The debris of the thirty years ago. The debris of the forest lay rotting as it had fallen, the swamps were undrained, and the only roads were the blazed trails left by the surveying parties. The clear-ing up and draining of the farms has brought about a great change in the lowlands. Large impassable creeks have been reduced to small streams that can be crossed with ease, and the swamps, which threatened to mire any who ventured over the century ago, furnish now a safe and

It was with difficulty that the lots could be located, as there was nothing to indicate the boundary lines but the "markers" placed by the surveyors, When the little family group arrived at their destination they pitched their tent again, and the housewife busied herself in prepar-ing their first meal in their new home, while the husband surveyed his domain, noting the character of the soil, the presence of creeks, mounds, and other conditions favorable for the first clearing and the erection of a house. That the selection was in most cases wisely made, is attested to-day by the excellent natural surroundings of the old

As they partook of their first meal in their wilderness home they con-trasted their primitive surroundings with the comfort and luxuries they had left behind them; but, with no regret for the sacrifices they had made, they laid their plans for the future. On the morrow the father, and the sons if there were any, and not infrequently the mother too, set out to do battle with the forest. The short-handled ship are, not much heavier than the modern hatchet, was their principal weapon. These

heavier than the modern hatchet, was their principal weapon. They, labored with a will and cleared a space large enough for the cabin.

In some of the first cabins the floor was of earth. If made of wood, large timbers were used, squared on the sides and hewed smooth on the upper surface. Paint was very scarce, and a painted door was a luxury which very few could afford. A clean floor was the pride of the mistress of the house. Coarse, clean and and het water were the materials used to obtain it. Once a week, or oftener, the former would be applied with a heavy splint broom, and the latter with a mop. The hotter the water the quicker it would dry. While the perspiring mother was scrubbing amid clouds of steam, the tub of boiling water was a constant source of danger to her young chilource of danger to her young chil-

Farmer and Music Hall Artist. Major James, of the 3rd County of ondon Yeomahry (the Sharpshootrs), who is a J.P. and a landowner in North-West Canada, is better nown to English theatre-goers as Ir. Fred Lindsay, a famous wielder if the Australian stockwhip. He served with distinction in the South frican War, and is a big-game huner and an all-round sportsman.

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