

THE WEEKLY ONTARIO

THE WEEKLY ONTARIO is published every afternoon (Sundays excepted) at The Ontario Building, 100 Queen Street, Belleville, Ontario. Subscription \$2.00 per annum.

THE WEEKLY ONTARIO and Bay of Quinte Chronicle is published every Thursday morning at \$1.00 a year, or \$2.00 a year to the United States.

SOB PRINTING—The Ontario Job Printing Department is especially well equipped to turn out artistic and stylish Job Work. Modern presses, new type, competent workmen.

ADVISING RATES on application.

W. H. MORTON, Business Manager. J. O. HERRITY, Editor-in-Chief.

TUESDAY, MAY 2, 1916.

ENGLAND'S BIG ESTATES FOR SALE.

The aristocratic owners of England's famous country estates, comprising thousands of idle acres, today are selling their holdings because the war has pinched them financially. This is believed to mean that the idle land will be broken into small holdings and that England will become an important agricultural nation. These grand country manors, castles and mansions on immense reserves of idle land have been famous for centuries as deer parks, shooting preserves, land of the fox hunt, golf and fishing. Today they are a drug on the market. The current issue of a well-known British real estate magazine today carries nineteen solid pages of closely-printed advertisements asking purchasers or tenants for more than 50,000 acres of sporting seats throughout England, Scotland and Wales. Real estate experts with an eye on the future declare the large estates, will in most cases fall of sale or lease; that they must be split into smaller tracts and sold for agricultural purposes. The fox hunt and the grouse moor will never again be so popular as they were before the war, say the experts.

Here is a sample ad. of the properties now on the market: "Historic manor house in the western highlands. Thirty bed and dressing rooms, several reception rooms. Delightful matured old grounds. Ten thousand acres of shooting. For sale or moderate rental." This ad. continues to explain that one season's shooting on the game preserves has been 7,000 pheasants, 500 partridges, 150 hares, 1,500 rabbits and many woodcocks, duck and snipe. Any person in America who has garnered wealth making munitions, or otherwise, could lease a real castle on a long time contract at very moderate terms. This castle, its ad. declares is charmingly located on a pretty loch and is surrounded by a vast sporting estate of 14,000 acres, 11,000 of which consist of one of the best grouse moors in Scotland. The best single bag of grouse thus far has been 750 brace. There also is excellent salmon fishing and golf links. The ad. makes no mention of agriculture.

With hundreds of thousands of men released from the army after demobilization, Britain must find a place for them. Those who have lived in the open air will not return to desks in stuffy offices and indoor civilian occupations of the past. They will insist on continued open air, according to those who are now making a study of the situation. What were grouse moors and hunting estates of the pre-war period most probably will be the agricultural homes in the post-war era of thousands of the men who have carried the guns. That England, Scotland and Wales will be much nearer the soil long before the next five years is over is the firm and widespread conviction in England.

WINNING HUSBANDS.

The new problem, How To Find a Husband After the War, is receiving much attention on the other side of the water. A noted French authoress recently wrote a book on the subject. The Italian periodical Piccolo is devoting a column regularly to discussion along this line, and finds the public tremendously interested.

The women who face the prospect of a limited husband supply, because of the war losses, are getting all sorts of more or less useful advice. Some of the advisers suggest a general female migration to the United States, where there are plenty of men. Some urge girls to avoid the new freedom and self-confidence that has come to so many women because of their assumption of men's work during the war. More than ever, they say, men will admire the old, trustful, modest and obedient feminine type. One wise old lady issues a solemn warning against frivolity. Of all the things, she says, that is what the war veteran, sobered by his hard experience, will not tolerate.

Another quotes the counsel given by the old Arab, Sidi Ahmed Ben Arun, to his daughter when she was about to be married. The wife, he said, "must be as earth under the feet of her husband; appear to obey him in all things; never offend his vanity, or his ears with too much talking; and never contradict him. So shall she be both master and mistress in her house."

This last bit of advice may be all right for European women, but it isn't likely to find acceptance in this country. Not that Canadian men are much different from other males in

their fondness for imaging themselves lords of their own households, but the Canadian girl isn't strong for pretended humility. She prefers to do her bossing directly, without making any bones about it.

COSTS SIX CENTS A GALLON TO MAKE GASOLINE.

According to a statement made to the U.S. Senate Committee by E. J. Justice, special assistant attorney-general for the Department of Justice, who has been making an investigation, gasoline can be manufactured for six cents a gallon and that there is not the slightest reason why the price should now be at its present high level.

A short time ago the announcement was made that the oil producers are holding in storage more crude oil than ever before in the history of the country and that more gasoline is being manufactured at the present time than ever before. This, taken with the statement of Mr. Justice, is of great importance in showing the conditions which exist today.

In his talk before the Senate committee, Mr. Justice gave the result of the work of some of his receivers who had been appointed to take charge of the oil wells on the coast.

"One receiver," Mr. Justice said, "has over \$2,000,000 on hand and 2,000,000 barrels of oil. In most cases the receiver is producing crude oil at from five to seven cents a barrel, and after establishing a small gasoline plant at a cost of a little over \$6,000, he is manufacturing gasoline at six cents a gallon.

"After charging against the plant the present market price of crude oil used and all other items of cost, and also eight per cent. a year as interest on the investment, ten per cent. a year for depreciation in the value of the plant, the total cost of manufacturing gasoline was only six cents a gallon.

"The larger companies can produce gasoline at a lower cost than the government receiver. Yet the large oil concerns are selling the product in California at nineteen cents a gallon or at more than 300 per cent. profit."

Under these conditions it is an outrage that the oil companies can go ahead and charge the public any old price they want for gasoline, which is now a necessity in our everyday life.

SELLING COURSE IN HIGH SCHOOL.

A new move in the direction of making the schools connect with everyday life is being made in Chicago. An important department store has offered to co-operate with the school authorities in teaching salesmanship to high school girls.

The plan, as outlined by Superintendent John D. Shoop to the principals, is that there shall be a course in salesmanship given to fourth-year students who wish it. These students will work in department stores on Saturdays, and at other times when extra help is needed, at not less than \$1 per day. They will try to put into practice in the stores the lessons they have had in school, and the practical experience they have had on Saturday will be discussed in class afterward. The store in question, and probably many others of equally high class, will guarantee to employ those students who have made good immediately after their graduation at a wage of not less than \$9 per week.

The store's advantage is that it gets well-trained, intelligent help, who will take an interest in the work as a profession, and will be worthy of advancement. The student's is that she gets practical training interwoven with her school work, and has a good job waiting for her when she graduates, one in which she may expect to get ahead. The public's gain is in having the standard of department store salesmanship raised.

MILITARY TRAINING REDUCES DEATH RATE.

Health officers in many English towns, say military training is reducing the death rate. This is not at all surprising. Military training is just the kind of exercise that the body needs to keep it in the best possible condition. The very first thing taught a recruit, the position of a soldier, is most important to his public health. It teaches him the correct way to carry the body and to walk so that the muscles and organs get the best possible chance to exercise their functions properly. The knowledge which he receives of personal hygiene and how to take care of his health in all kinds of weather and under all sorts of conditions can not but prove beneficial.

Deaths do occur in the army in times of peace but have you ever noticed that there are fewer deaths among the soldiers than any class of men of the same age? The soldier learns discipline and self-discipline is a big factor in preserving a healthy body.

It is announced that the German border has been closed to foreigners. It seems to have been pretty much that way since the war began.

It must have been a man and a husband that started that story in Atlantic City last week that a six-foot snake was making its nest in a local millinery store.

Canada's trade for the last year was \$1,424,000,000, of which more than half was due to exports. The effect of the war is seen in the increase of exports of manufactures from \$85,000,000 to \$242,000,000.

Irish revolutionists have not learned anything in 100 years. Sir Roger Casement pulled off precisely the same sort of a fiasco that poor Theobald Wolfe Tone did in 1798 except that he became the tool of the French instead of the Germans.

Mr. John Redmond and Sir Edward Carson, politically as far apart as the poles, have united in denouncing the rising in Ireland, and in making clear to the world that the Sinn Feiners constitute a small faction of the Irish people, whose traitorous conduct is detestable to all true Irishmen.

The British Board of Agriculture has evolved a project for employing Danes as laborers on the farms of England and Wales. It is believed that enough young, unmarried men of from eighteen to twenty-five years, can be obtained in Denmark to replace the farm hands who are now in the army. The young Danes have had practical agricultural experience, especially in dairy farming, and many have taken a short course at a farm school. It is hoped thus to meet the situation growing out of the present shortage of farm labor.

How the Germans have pinned their faith on a victory at Verdun is shown by a little incident retailed in a letter from the British front: "We strafed severely a part of the German parapet which is very close to our own line. When it was all over the German infantry shouted out blood-curdling oaths, and one man cried in good English: 'What is the use of such damned nonsense when peace is to be declared in two months?'"

A story that should be remembered is told by the London correspondent of the Manchester Guardian about the battle between the German commerce destroyer "Greif" and the British armed liner "Alcantara" in the North Sea. The "Greif" was badly smashed when she torpedoed the "Alcantara" by a lucky shot, and the British cruiser which came up, and, firing a shot over the "Alcantara," completed the sinking of the "Greif," sent this wireless message to the "Alcantara," which was read while the ship was sinking: "Sorry—your bird."

Protein, that element of diet which builds and repairs waste, and restores the energy of the body, is found in meat. For hundreds of years the roast beef of old England was looked upon as the basis of her power. Roast beef is no longer food for the common people of England, and the anaemic condition of army recruits has astonished the military authorities and filled them with apprehension.

The necessity for a liberal allowance of meat, the energy maker, in the diet of the fighting man has led to the feeding up of the millions now under arms in Europe on a daily ration of meat to which they have never been accustomed.

Joseph Smith, President of the Mormon church, is shocked. The shocking is not because some elder of the Mormon church has been discovered living with more than one wife, violating the law. It is the garb of women that distresses President Smith. He sees young women going down the streets in ridiculous and shameful garb. But was there ever a style that some one did not denounce and declare to be immoral. Hoopskirts were ridiculous, high collars partly covering the ears were laughed at, hobble skirts were said to be shameful and suggestive, big sleeves were regarded as a joke, and the low necks and short sleeves of the past year or two have been denounced as immoral. Women who adopt extremes of any style do make themselves ridiculous, but that does not make the style itself iniquitous.

A Wisconsin man believes that few things are worth less. His father years ago had an indigo bluing factory in Manitowoc, but the Germans sent over bluing that was sold at such a low figure he could not compete with their prices. Accordingly, he closed his factory. A barrel of indigo, valued at forty cents a pound, was left, and he carried it to a barn on his farm. The barrel was kicked around until most of the indigo was lost. Recently the son was asked if he had any of the indigo and he scraped twelve pounds from the bottom of the old barrel, which he sold at \$10 a pound. Now he is provoked because he didn't take better care of the barrel.

A collection of interesting relics of the struggles fought out on the fields of France and Flanders have been received by Mrs. Aldred Loisseau, of Kingston, from her husband, who is a member of the Twenty-First Battalion. Among the lot are several pieces of the famous Rheims Cathedral, which fell before the battering of German guns. They are beautiful artificial leaves, made of a fine quality of silk, in green, red and yellowish colors. The souvenirs

were secured by Loisseau during a recent visit to the ruins of the cathedral. Digging near the altar he found the articles mentioned above and they are thought to be decorations which at one time formed such an impressive altar study. He also found a portion of a hood, thought to have been worn by one of the clergy and a piece of the Holy Communion table cloth, which was of a beautiful purple shade. Not far away he picked up a portion of a bishop's chair. Mortar was deeply ground into some of the relics, but Pte. Loisseau had made a good job of cleaning them.

The presence of aircraft with the German Grand Fleet has provoked considerable discussion, writes Mr. F. A. Talbot in the War Budget. In the course of a prophetic article on this subject, the writer notes that special attention has been devoted, in the manufacture of Germany's newest airships, to factors arising in naval warfare. In one respect, he argues, the Zeppelin would possess an advantage. It could assume a position over the warship, with which it would have no difficulty in keeping pace. But the airship, travelling low, to secure accurate aim, would be easily accessible to the warship's guns and provide an excellent target for other ships.

The chief utility of Zeppelins at sea appears to lie in their ability to direct the course of submarines by virtue of the almost unbounded horizon open to the high-sailing aircraft.

Mr. Talbot concludes that the British Navy with its growing air service, is equal to all the inventiveness displayed either over or under the water by the heroes of Kiel and invaders of Essex villages.

Lack of proper steamship service has made a lieutenant in the Peruvian army travel 10,000 miles to get to a point sixty miles from his home. He came from Calloa, the seaport town of Lima, the capital of Peru, to New York via the Panama Canal. The distance is 3,873 miles. From New York he will travel by steamer to Para, Brazil, a distance of 2,946 miles. He is en route to the headwater of the Amazon river. When he gets to Para he will travel seventy miles to the mouth of the Amazon, and to its sources is a distance of more than 4,000 miles. The source of the Amazon is but sixty miles from the Pacific Ocean but the Andes Mountains lie between, and as there are no well defined paths over some of the peaks, it is easier to travel from Peru to New York, thence to Brazil and up the Amazon than to attempt the sixty miles of dangerous mountain climbing.

King Midas, the golden-touch monarch of the fable, has a formidable modern rival in "King Jack," commercially and better known as zinc. In less than a year the price of zinc has doubled, recently selling at \$130 a ton, bringing a wonderful wave of prosperity to the section of which Joplin, Mo., is the center. The stories of miners and prospectors lifted from poverty to wealth in a few months would tax belief if they were not borne out by the matter of fact income tax reports. In the district comprising the southern half of Missouri there are 13,000 taxable incomes; twice as many personal taxable incomes as a year ago, and twenty-five per cent. more taxable corporation incomes. The collection of income taxes this year is expected to yield 100 per cent. more than last year. Penniless miners and prospectors dependent a year ago upon a precarious livelihood now ride to and from their mines and smelters in automobiles and pay tax to the Government on incomes of \$37,000 a year and more. This prosperity is transforming Joplin from a mining town into a real city, with bank clearings double those of a year ago and still climbing. New industries are flocking to Joplin and prospering, and merchants now buy Spring stocks of merchandise twice as large as they could ever sell before.

HIS OLD-TIME OXMOBILE.

They ain't no rise in gasoline
Kin make my bank roll reel;
I jog along
With a whistlin'-song
In my old-time oxmobile.

Them auto-things, they're speedin' by,
The wind from their flight you feel,
But I keep the road
That I've allus knowed
In my old-time oxmobile.

The auto-man, he toots his horn,
An' stops his whizzin' wheel,
"Go back—go back!
Sidetrack—sidetrack,
With yer old old-time oxmobile!"

But I hold my way with a conscience clear,
With them contraptions fine;
I hear him call,
But the load's to haul,
An' the middle o' the road is mine.

O, they ain't no rise in gasoline
Kin make my bank roll reel,
An' I'm good today
For the right-o'-way
In my old-time oxmobile.

Other Editors' Opinions

BETTER AT RAISING BARNS

If the genius of some supern Ottawa caused the first rush colors in 1914, has that genius the land? Or why does that genius continue and cause a rush to the colors today?

Canada is the home of a people who recruited themselves with local help and were not recruited by politicians. As soon as the people cease to recruit themselves the truth will be made clear that there is nobody at Ottawa who knows as much about raising an army as he does about raising a barn.—Toronto Telegram (Con.)

THE RAILWAY PROBLEM.

The Government, the members of Parliament and the indefatigable lobbyists of Mackenzie and Mann allow no suggestion to reach the public of what is likely to be proposed for the relief of the C.N.R. The Government press begins to prepare opinion for the joining of the Grand Trunk Pacific with the National Transcontinental under public ownership and operation, as one national transcontinental. The National Transcontinental, which is publicly owned, is now operated with heavy loss from Cochrane to Winnipeg, and Mr. Pugsley was pressing, the other day, on behalf of the Maritime Provinces for public operation of the section from Moncton to Cochrane, which is now lying idle. The Dominion, we repeat, owns the line from Moncton to Winnipeg, 1,800 miles long, and it appears to have guaranteed bonds of the G. T. P. to the extent of 52 millions. It has also purchased 34 millions of G. T. P. bonds under the G. T. P. Bond Purchase Act of 1913. The Dominion's interest, as a creditor, is, therefore, \$86 million dollars, in which are not included cash and other benefactions.

Before the public assents to public ownership and operation, it ought to be informed of the cost. The interest on guaranteed bonds may be easily calculated, but how much will be the outlay for rolling stock and how large the annual deficit in operation? With such information at hand, it may seem wise to deny, for the present, the wish of the Maritime Provinces for to let the whole road from Moncton to Winnipeg and the section from Edmonton to Prince Rupert lie idle for the present. Financial necessity may dictate that course in the end. If the Government performs its bond obligations, the national credit will be maintained.—Toronto Weekly Sun (Ind.)

HEALTH AND THE BACK YARD.

The movement set on foot by the late mayor of this city, who as "Potato Pingree," became known to thousands who had never heard of him as Mayor of Detroit and Governor of Michigan, still breaks out spasmodically. Pittsburgh, using \$17,000,000 worth of produce annually, has started a vacant lot gardening plan in the interest of economic preparedness. Detroit, at the moment, is raising houses on its vacant property, but most dwellings have a bit of land in the rear, many given to tin cans and the garbage receptacle—mosquitoes and flies. Quite too many good-looking—from the street—houses are included under the description "Queen Anne front and Mary Ann back." Even if the land is not much more sizeable than a tablecloth, it can at least be made slightly by clearing out the rubbish and giving the grass, "sweet with heaven's breath," a chance to enter in and possess it.

Even as limited an opportunity as the back yard affords in the way of gardening offers an advantage which involves a much greater one, it can be made to raise a few vegetables and a means of avoiding "the middle-aged spread" which Filson Young says is "the disagreeable and inevitable phenomenon of post-meridian life." We surrender the vegetables as of little worth as revenue if a value is put upon the gardener's labor, but if he will reckon the physical benefits of exercise and perspiration as an offset to his work the vegetables or flowers will be all to the good. The man who feels his waistbands too tight, the woman who is acquiring a double chin, would find in the back yard an outlet for the pent-up steam that goes into flabby fat if one persists in taking exercise in an automobile or an easy chair. Garden work persistently conducted, beats the methods of the masseur because of the outdoor air.

Mother Earth is generous. She gives good returns from even a small area, and the physical benefactions increase her largesse.—Detroit Free Press.

The California raisin crop is now three times as large as that of Spain. Last year the California crop amounted to 250,000,000 pounds.

News

WESTERN AM

Mr. and Mrs. F. T. day at Mr. C. Snider Mr. and Mrs. M. spent Sunday with Mr. Chase.

Mrs. C. T. Williams part of the week with son.

Mr. Morley Wadsworth with Mr. and Mrs. Mr. and Mrs. C. spent Friday at Mrs. Mrs. William Brown spending a few days at Mrs. Louis Brown.

We are glad to re Clarence Snider and have purchased new Rev. S. E. Morton sermon Sunday evening church, Carrying Place Mrs. S. Humphrey Marvin spent a few friends in Allisonville A large number Guild Wednesday afternoon Carrying Place.

Report says that Mr. Harris has a baby boy Mr. and Mrs. Gilbe spent a few days visit this vicinity.

Mrs. Alfred Baker spent Easter with he and Mrs. M. A. Brown. Sergeant C. Marvin under the parental ro Kathleen Johnson holidays at her home Mr. Ray Humphrey with friends at Allison A number of the ne ed Mr. John Brown in his old house.

AMELIASH

Mrs. Geo. Ayles, with relatives at Bloo Miss Hattie Russell spending the holidays in Miss Gladys Ayles Pte. O. Carrington Batt., Peterboro, is v home here.

Norma McCaskie spending the week visit this neighborhood. Mr. and Mrs. Roy Sunday with F. Files, Mr. R. Williamson spent Easter at Mr. C Our sawyer, W. C. fished sawing for the Messrs. D. Rowe a have purchased new Master Grant Rath is spending his holiday E. Smith called at Tuesday last.

MILITARY N

The undermentio were granted on the t the Provincial School Kingston, Ont., on the For Serge 80th Battalion, C.E. Dickson, G. H. Brook ton, J. H. Phillips, H. Gallagher, H. Winters Wing, H. C. Polk.

155th Battalion, C.E. H. Willis, Sergt. H. S. L. Gunn, Sergt. F. D. G. P. Bowly, Sergt. G. L. Meiklejohn, erson.

CROFTO

Farming operations ed in this vicinity ow wet weather and the coming restless as the is certainly going to be Mrs. David Moran a Moran are visiting friend Miss Gladys McHen is spending her holiday parental roof.

Miss Annie Nelson, d ited her sister Mrs. C day last week. Mr. S. A. Pearsall, spent a few days with Mrs. J. S. Calnan an Caughey.

Mr. and Mrs. W. v visited at Mr. A. We last. Mr. W. Ainsworth, poorly.

ZION NO

The rain which w makes the things look Private Percy Kenn day at Mr. Edmund l We are sorry to re P. Halliday is on the hope for a speedy re Mrs. M. Hawley spent at Mr. J. Will Mr. and Mrs. V. M. Mitts and Everett and spent Sunday at Mr.

The Missionary Soc annual meeting on Massey, of Wallbridge interesting talk on the A number of young do the "Drama" at evening.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Ce ter Irene spent Sun Silt's.