

BOARD OF TRADE ON FOOD PRODUCTION

Matter Discussed Fully at Important Meeting Last Night

MEMBERSHIP GROWS Greatly Increased Roll on Board is Looked For

A general meeting of the members of the Board of Trade was held in their chambers in the Temple Building last night at which there was an encouraging attendance. Several important matters were taken up and a list of thirty new names added to the membership rolls. The appearance of the new quarters was favourably commented upon and the advisability of enlarging them at the earliest opportunity was considered. First the Board as a body are enthusiastic into the movement to increase production, when the report of what had thus far been accomplished was given, had been made to the President, Mr. Logan Watson, who stated that the committee in charge of this undertaking, had reviewed the need for greater production, and had requested them to approach their office staffs, and ascertain what proportion of their employees would be willing to give up their vacations, to assist in farm work, and thus increase production. As a consequence, almost without exception, the answers had been favourable, and the men had signified their willingness to co-operate. In making a success of the undertaking, a letter was read from the Associated Boards of Trade, emphasizing the need for greater production, and advising that this matter be taken up by the local body. It was also suggested in the letter that the scope of the Board's work be extended so as to include membership from rural sections, and that the by-laws be amended so as to discontinue restricting the membership to residents of the town or cities in which a Board might be established. Secretary Hately stated that the membership of the local board was not limited but was dependent upon the approval of the council. It was moved by Christopher Cook, and seconded by Harvey T. Watt, that the general meeting of the Board of Trade favour the inauguration of a farmer's section, and that the annual fee be fixed at one dollar per annum, as compared with the usual five dollars paid by city members. The farmers would be regarded as regular members of the Board and would be given the full privileges of membership. The motion carried.

It was pointed out that many advantages would accrue to the farmers by becoming identified with the Board, chief of which would be that they would have available quarters in the city in which to hold meetings and would also be able, through the connection thus established, to procure farm labor.

Transportation
Mr. C. H. Waterous, chairman of the transportation committee, read a letter from the Watson Manufacturing Company, in regard to reciprocal freight demurrage, in which the company suggested that something be done to eliminate this difficulty. Mr. Waterous pointed out that as transportation relations between the manufacturers and the railroads were at present constituted, delays in shipment were frequent and the railroads were not compelled to either guarantee efficient and prompt delivery, nor were they liable to any penalty in default of adequate service. The railroad companies had been approached in connection with the limited passenger service now being afforded with the result that more trains would soon be placed at the disposal of the public.

Membership.
Mr. Spencer Large, chairman of this committee was optimistic, and thought that the campaign which was to be held at some time next week or the week following, would be a great success. Plans had been carefully laid, and with the assistance of the other members it was thought that the membership would be greatly increased. He submitted a list of thirty names for the approval of the members, and all the names suggested were added. The new names were: Messrs. A. L.

Suence, J. M. Tulloch, Rev. J. B. Fotheringham, E. D. Goetz, James Coleman, S. P. Davies, W. J. Feldcamp, J. S. Tulloch, Lloyd Miller, J. T. Burrows, Frank W. Nicolls, Frank M. Johnston, W. D. Christian, Reg. D. Dymond, Edward Cutmore, C. M. Smith, J. Waddell, Dr. W. D. Wiley, Courtney Coulter, Fred C. Bodley, F. S. Blain, Ernest Moule, W. P. Kellett, W. D. Powell, Gordon A. Bond, H. C. Thomas, A. C. Percy, E. H. Edward, L. E. Percy, Life Member.

It was decided, unanimously, to confer a life membership on Mr. John Mann, who in past years was a president of the board, and who has continued to exhibit a lively and active interest in its work.

Mr. C. G. Ellis, brought up the matter of approaching the city council to endeavour to influence them to have the paved streets of the city, kept in a clean condition. There was considerable discussion in reference to this matter, the consensus of opinion being that this work was not being very thoroughly done. Action was taken by the board in the form of a resolution, instructing the secretary to write to the city council, requesting that this matter be considered, and that if no other solution of the difficulty was open, to suggest to that body that the fire department be approached, with the view of having the firemen flush the pavements nightly as was done in other large cities.

The advantages that would result to the city generally from the appointment of an industrial commissioner, were enumerated by several members. It was pointed out that when a prospective manufacturer expressed the possibility of locating in Brantford, the manufacturers committee of the city council, the Board of Trade, and the Greater Brantford Association each moved independently to secure him, whereas through concerted action, through a commissioner definitely appointed for this position, better results would be felt. Nothing definite however was decided upon.

The associated Boards of Trade, offered to supply two speakers to address a meeting here advocating greater production, and it was decided to take advantage of this offer, and arrangements were made to have the meeting held in the Temple Building next Thursday night, to which the members of the Board, the merchants of the city, and their clerks, and others interested, would be invited.

It is officially denied at Ottawa that any delay whatever occurred in notifying the U. S. that wheat had been placed on the free list.

Humors come to the surface in the spring as in no other season. They don't run themselves all off that way, however, but mostly remain in the system. Hood's Sarsaparilla removes them, wards off danger makes good health sure.

MODERN SURGERY WORKS MIRACLES

Nearly Ninety-Six Per Cent of Wounded Soldiers Recover Health

ANTISEPTIC METHODS Of Dr. Alexis Carrel, Noted French Surgeon

Wonderful indeed are the strides which have been made in the science of medicine within the past few years. In surgery particularly has the greatest advance taken place, and in war surgery counts for perhaps more than medicine.

In the present war the health of Tommy Atkins is generally good. Enteric, which was so prevalent in the South African war, has almost entirely disappeared. This is doubtless due to the inoculation which every soldier is made to undergo, and this leads us to remark—though we are not experts—that as inoculation is a preventive in smallpox and typhoid, it will possibly be found a similar safeguard in other diseases—that is when the germs are discovered and hunted down. That, however, is an aside. Lord Northcliffe, on his return from a recent visit to the front, confirmed what has often been remarked as to the wonderful improvement in the sanitation of the armies. In the past, disease has been as destructive as battles. Now the average illness, including colds and influenza, notwithstanding the hardship and exposure of the trenches, is less than in London.

In the present war, according to an eminent authority, 95.97 per cent of the wounded recover. That is to say, that of those not so terribly injured that they die at once or within 24 hours, only three or four in one hundred die.

Wonderful, too, in fact, little short of miraculous, is what is being accomplished in saving damaged limbs. Where at one time amputation seemed the only alternative, methods of treatment are now resorted to which preserve to the maimed soldier the limb which formerly would have been relentlessly lopped off. This is largely due to the skill of Dr. Alexis Carrel, a French surgeon, who at the outbreak of the war was in charge of the Rockefeller institute in New York, and who crossed the Atlantic early in August, 1914, to place his professional services at the disposal of the French ministry of war. Since then he has been in charge of a hospital at Compiègne, where he pursues a method which has preserved

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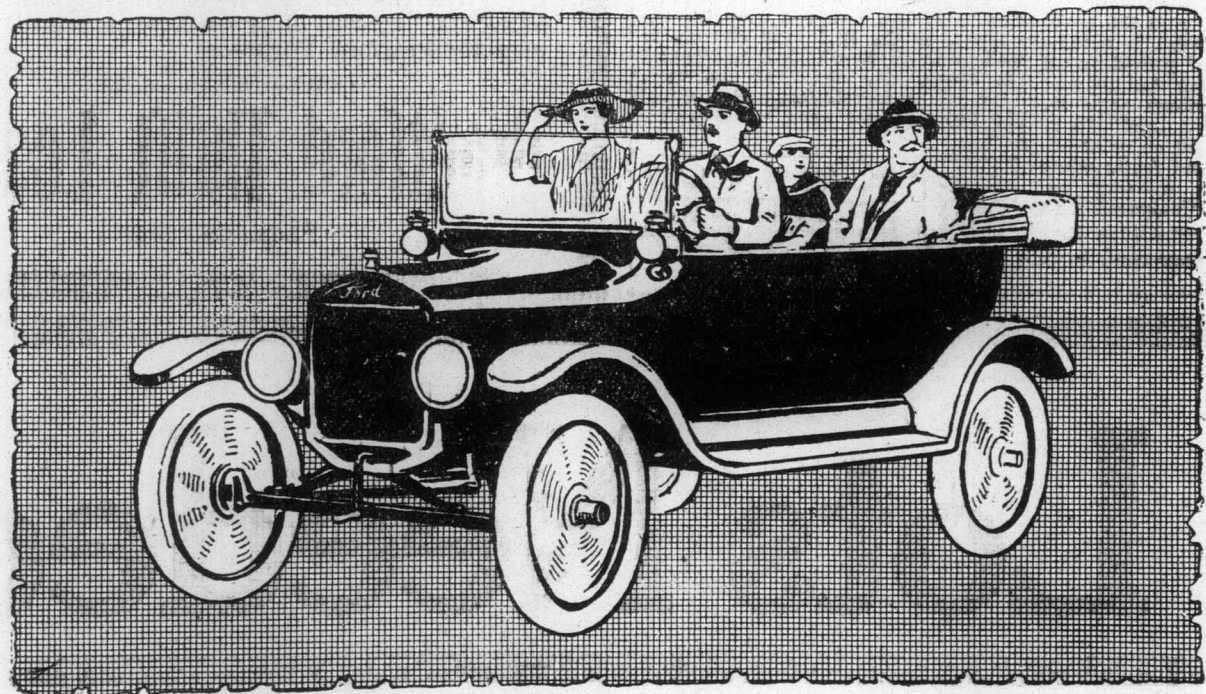
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life and limb for many a poor fellow.

A visitor to the scene of Dr. Carrel's operations repeats his account of his methods.

"Every wound from bullet or bayonet, and from shell fragment, in particular, receives automatically in the very nature of the injuring substance, the source of infection, and infection is the cause of more physical disasters, and deaths, than wounds themselves. We remove infection if it exists when the patient reaches us, provided, of course, he is not too far gone to save life. Then we banish new infection. Nature does the rest. Our method is first surgical, then mathematical and anti-septic. But you shall see."

Over every bent hung glass, funnel-shaped vessel. From one side was suspended a small atomizer bulb. From the bottom of the glass receptacle a flexible rubber tube ran down to the patient and disappeared under the bedclothes. When these were laid aside I saw that tube disappeared again through the bandages into the wound.

"The glass," continued Dr. Carrel, "contains an antiseptic solution that is sure death to a germ. The end of the tube entering the wound radiates into a number of smaller tubes with slightly bulbous ends, perforated like a garden hose sprinkler. So much for the apparatus, which you see is simple and inexpensive."

"The treatment is an open book at the disposal of whosoever will adopt it, as I am glad to say many hospitals in France have done. We first remove every iota of foreign matter or substance that could become the source of infection in a wound. To accomplish this, we deliberately enlarge the wound itself at the first operation, cutting below its depth and beyond its width and length to assure a healthy, uninjured condition of tissues to begin with. When the operation has been performed and the wound is surgically clean, we place the patient upon his bed and rig up this apparatus over him. Into the wound, generally now of vase form, we insert the tube and sprays, the latter in greater or less quantity as the wound demands. And then we begin a system of periodic spraying by pressing the atomizer bulb at regular intervals. Pus cannot form, and between sprayings, nature, ever eager to repair an injury, works under unhampered conditions, accomplishing a given distance toward healing in a given time."

"Since we have measured the depth, width and length of the wound at the operation, a drawing is made of it from which are made a number of others, each showing the gradual decrease that will ensue in the size of the wound within 24 hours. This is surely calculated to a nicety, provided always pus does not form, and since this cannot happen, it becomes a calculated certainty, based upon the wound itself

and the age and the physical condition of the patient.

"We make nevertheless a daily microscopic examination of the solution that has run in and out of the wound, that certainly may be made doubly so. As the wound heals from the bottom we raise the sprays proportionately until as the new tissue reaches the surface, we can remove them altogether, and sew up what is left of the opening. We are able to tell to a matter of hours when a patient fresh from the operating table will be able to arise with nothing but a scar."

"We have never had a case where amputation became necessary after we have started upon the method I describe. We have never had a case of ankylosis. Our patients at recovery have virtually perfect use of their members, since immovable union of tissue or stricture cannot occur in the process of healing. Of course, some cases take months. Other patients in which less gravity of injury existed, are about in a much shorter time."

"We have avoided amputation in 60 per cent of cases in which it would otherwise have been necessary. We have turned out many hundreds of men to go through life upon their own pins. We know the average fracture and wound accompanying it cured in other methods leave the patient with physical power reduced from 25 to 40 per cent. Our method of simply keeping germs away gives the same man at recovery from 90 to 95 per cent, as much physical power as he had before being wounded."

"In an average of 100 cases we are able to predict the exact day healing will occur among 97. In the other 3 per cent we have been from two to five days out of the way. We are sending thousands of men either back to the ranks or to work out their destiny in civil life, who are in an average 95 per cent in perfect physical condition to fight life's battle in workman's blouse or again to enter the battle for civilization's cause in uniform."

We have quoted Dr. Carrel at some length, for surely if his method is a success, a tremendous advance has been made in the art of healing. Much of the horror of war will be taken away."

A remarkable piece of surgery was performed in the case of a sergeant from Charlottetown, P.E.I., who was wounded at Ypres. He came home two and a half inches shorter than when he enlisted. Both legs and hands were broken. He was twenty months in hospital. The surgeons cut off two and a half inches of bone from each leg. From being qualified for a grenadier regiment he was rendered eligible for a corps of bandmen.

Science has indeed worked wonders in the present day.

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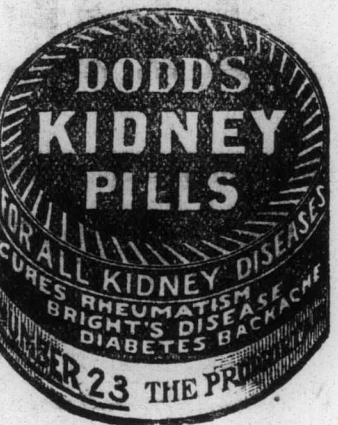
(From our own Correspondent) Rev. Jas. Drew occupied the pulpit on Sabbath evening and delivered an excellent sermon.

Mrs. Geo. Harris and little daughter are spending a few weeks in Detroit.

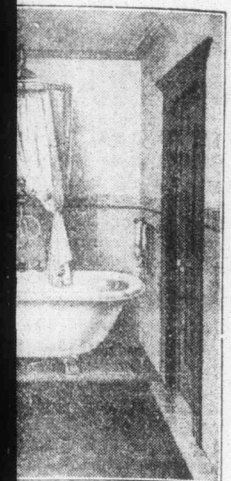
Mr. and Mrs. Will Wheeler were in Hamilton on Sunday visiting with their daughter, Mrs. Claude Young. On Thursday evening last Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Barron gave a very enjoyable dance for their friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Will Black were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Robt. Fawcett on Sunday.

Winnipeg, April 27.—Isaac Pitblado, barrister of Winnipeg, will be the chairman of the University of Manitoba board of governors provided for at the last session of the legislature.



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did not have stirred us up how we rose with wrath and mauled him like a We've all grown soft peace, the worth while have disdained: we've asked and put on grease, all for which we've So, when our country bag, it's good to see, the town, our neighbors an old flag, and nob the pull it down. The na-gone to seed; still throbs Bunker Hill, to battle, ry's need—it always has, ill.