

COMING EVENTS

SCUBERT CHOIR CONCERT—200 rush seats will be sold to-night at the Grand Opera House, at 8 o'clock.

SCUBERT CHOIR RUSH SEATS—200 will be sold at the Grand Opera House on Tuesday, Feb. 19th at 50c. Near Betsy Lane Shepherd of New York; the Toronto Orchestra and the Schubert Choir.

SOCK SHOWER AND KNITTING—Tea in aid of French soldiers given by the Women's Patriotic League, Saturday 23rd at Y. M. C. A.

THE PARIS BRASS BAND will be in attendance at the Alfried street skating rink, Wednesday night, Feb. 20.

TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY

PAINTING AND PAPER HANGING—Select paper from my sample books. Phone 2532. Thomas W. English, 101 Terrace Hill street.

LOST—Handbag containing T. H. & B. railway tickets with owners name etc. Kindly leave at Courier. L/36

FOR SALE—Cleveland wheel in good condition. Apply Box 136 Courier. A/26

FOR SALE—Eight acres of good gardening land, 1-2 miles from the market. Will take half cash. Apply Box 135 Courier. A/32

FOR SALE—20 pair shutters, Art. 151 Nelson street. A/42

FOR SALE—Mason and Risch Char. Perfect condition. A bargain will accept monthly payments. Apply Box 134 Courier. A/35

FOR SALE—One Chevrolet automobile, winter and summer top in good condition. Reasonable price for quick sale. Apply Box 140 Courier. 3211

WANTED TO RENT—Small modern house, north ward preferred. Would pay \$45. Apply Post Office Box 490. M/W/40

FOR SALE—Private Sale of Furniture 8 Church street including tables, a handsome writing table and library table, pictures, cozy corner, blankets, verandah shades, two handsome hand-made beds, spreads, bedstead, book cases, coal oil heater, handsome Salt Plush coat, nearly new and fur coat etc. Apply at any time. A/34

BORN

CARLYLE—At "Bleddy Knowles" Paris Road, on Feb. 19, to Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Carlyle, a daughter.

DIED

HOSKIN—In Brantford on Tuesday February 19, Thomas Arthur Hoskin in his 62nd year. Funeral from his late residence 85 Park Ave., Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. Interment at Exeter, Ontario. Leaving Brantford Thursday morning Feb. 21 by G. T. R.

NELLES—On Feb. 19th at the residence of her sister, Mrs. Sydney B. Sykes, Rosedale, Toronto, Augusta Nelles, eldest daughter of the late Alexander Hardy Nelles. Funeral private.

CHARLTON—At this residence, 141 Alfred street, Brantford on Tuesday, February 19th, 1918, Matthew Charlton, beloved husband of Mary Charlton. Funeral service at above residence on Thursday, Feb. 21st, 1918, at 2 p.m. thence to Farrington Cemetery.

REID & BROWN Undertakers 814-816 Colborne St. Phone 459. Residence 44

H. B. BECKETT Funeral Director and Embalmer 158 DALHOUSIE STREET. Both Phones 23.

H. S. PEIRCE & CO. Funeral Directors and Embalmers Successors to H. S. Peirce 75 Colborne Street Prompt and courteous service day and night. Both phones 200. W. A. Thorpe. O. J. Thorpe.

UPHOLSTERING All kinds of Upholstering Willman & Hollinrake Phone 167, 2 & 4 Darling St. Opera House Block.

Girls Wanted Girls for various departments of knitting mill, good wages, light work. Previous experience not necessary. The Watson Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Holmesdale.

Hood's Pills Cure Constipation Biliousness Liver Ills

THE Y.M.C.A. IN THE TRAINING CAMP

Interesting Letter From Capt. H. H. Wood, Formerly of this City, Tells of Military Work in Old Land

Seaford Area Headquarters, "Sutton Corner," 43 Sutton Road, Seaford, Sussex. To the Editor The Courier, Brantford, Ont., Canada. Dear Sir:—An enclosing article on some phases of our work and a few observations I have been able to make during our stay in this interesting part of the "Motherland," as a Brantford "boy" I trust they will be of interest to your readers. Hastily but sincerely, W. H. WOOD, Captain.

Changes have taken place since my previous communication. At that time thought was being directed toward the bountiful harvest which awaited the coming of the spring. It was a wonderful harvest, the country was abounding with the great guns in bombardment across the Channel was apparently quietened for a season through the thum-in-thrum-in-thrum-in of the threshing machine at work somewhere over the hill; somewhere also the rattle and hum of the reaper aided for the moment in dimming the noise attendant in the last stage of the science of destruction. Even nature's harvest was wonderful—the city of it was that, for various reasons, much of it went ungathered—at any rate as far as man was concerned. But it did not go unheeded by the squirrel, the mouse and the bird, for the lavish products of nature left through labour being unavailable for its saving, meant a generous harvest for the little brethren. It was a luxurious harvest from field, orchard and garden, and not the least in the hedgerows and copses which nature gave in its fullness. As we were accustomed to look seaward from the ever faithful sentinels, the mine-sweepers gathering their harvest—a deadly one—assisted by the listening airships or speedy seaplanes hovering overhead, hunting for the elusive undersea murderers. Our winter has come and gone, and winter it could be called in the South, with roses blooming outdoors in December. What a contrast to that which we were always accustomed to back home in old Ontario. One of our boys has had to contend thus far this season.

Our nights and days now seem to tell of the glories of the coming Spring. The fields are taking on a freshness. The birds are singing throughout the day with the skylark opening each morning's chorus. On the higher and better drained ground we see the "allotments" being prepared in a most systematic manner by enthusiastic and hopeful gardeners for another year's reward for honest effort to assist in providing foodstuffs. Incidentally one of our victorious English soldiers has reap from this year will be the teaching its citizens are experiencing in sharing more of the responsibility of production. These changes must mean time has passed. It not only seems very old but it is. The changes since the previous communication mentioned at the commencement was dispatched. Our work has been lately too exciting to permit of extensive writing. One phase of activity that has demanded our attention is the educational. To the regular programme of lecturers, libraries, etc., has been added the College for Canadian Soldiers. In this we have had no small share in the planning of the organization necessary. It has grown rapidly and almost beyond expectation. In our camp alone over fifty instructors have been teaching over two hundred students the most inclusive curriculum. This is duplicated in every Canadian camp in England, and behind the lines in France. Thus the utilization of periods of leisure in this way through the bringing together of instructors and students, has resulted in one of the most useful constructive pieces of work we have thus far undertaken. It also pays tribute to the Canadian soldier who has entered into the spirit of the scheme with the utmost energy and earnestness. The salient feature which strikes anyone who hears one of the lessons is the extraordinary attention and interest displayed. The success of the examinations is also remarkable. This is all a part of the larger plans for the period of demobilization. The interest displayed by students, instructor, military and educational authorities speaks well for the returning of efficient men at the end of the war to civil life in Canada. It is a pleasure to have pioneered in this work. To have quietly seized the opportunity, an opportunity which has never been equalled in the past and which is unlikely ever to recur in the future, with few facilities, with every possible difficulty of organization, the Y.M.C.A. set up a splendid school. With the generous co-operation given by interested institutions it will prove a mighty success.

Enduring satisfaction, is also realized by those of us who have the privilege of leading in Boys' Work in Canada as we observe the growing importance being attached to this great problem, which has been accentuated through the war taking older boys and young men leaders with the fathers, by the Church and State. Citizens are realizing that more and more the future of the state depends on the youth of today, that out of this great world war will grow questions which will require statesmanship such as England never had before, and that the solution of these great questions must be met by the growing generation who are to be our leaders of to-morrow. With this in view and being fully conscious of the fact that such a task demands the united effort of all constructive forces, and that no system can be satisfactory which does not repose on their co-operation, the Church, the School and the State are trying to arrange and to work out a real effective instrument of progress. The Press is a mighty factor in these plans. The day does not come but what some article, comment or editorial dealing with some phase of the great national question is not given prominence. Starting from the fundamental it may be on "Children's Food," "Advocating the assurance of a full harvest," "The growing citizen in the gigantic plans for food conservation, or "A Better Chance for the Children," "Health in School," "The Plastic Age," "The Boy Scout movement," "Evening Classes for Young Workers," "Medical and Dental Treatment of School Children," "Training of the Young," "Evening Play Centers," "Care of Working Boys," "The School of the Future," etc. This public opinion is concentrating on this subject with studious consideration. It is also being supported in a very concrete and definite form. We find Boards of Education applying the practical principle of "the wider use of the school plant" by opening these institutions in the evenings as educational recreational and social centers. Rather than curtailing expenditure greater investments are being made in special playground work. School yards are being used also as school rooms in connection with churches in the general scheme. It is a plan that might well be adopted universally, and to which every community should address itself. It is the duty of the citizen of each community to exert every effort to watch, study, guide and direct the moral, intellectual, and physical progress of the growing child and boy during the most impressionable and most dangerous period in their lives. The war has taught us that the nation is rich enough and powerful enough to pay for anything it really wants, therefore, one of our chief duties as youth should meet with generous sympathy and practical support of all who are desirous that our nation should be governed in the future by the right type of statesmen, who will place the greatest responsibility, and to conserve the greater victories, growing out of the war, that shall surely be ours.

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SUFFERING CATS! GIVE THIS MAN THE GOLD MEDAL

Let folks stop on your feet here! Wear shoes a size smaller if you like, for corns will never again send electric sparks of pain through you, according to this Cincinnati authority.

Increase of Millions (Continued from Page One.)

Board of Works. The city engineer was next called on by the Mayor to speak upon the question of the capital expenditure of this board of works for the construction of sidewalks, sewers and curbs. Such work, stated Mr. Jones, was a matter largely of expediency, as it could be done on left undone at the will of the council. It is the Erie Avenue project, for instance, were not completed, an expenditure of \$600 or \$800 would be required to place this street in fit condition for traffic. It had been felt desirable to complete this work if any were to be undertaken in 1918.

The necessity of storm sewers was established by the flood in the east ward two years ago, which sewers recommended by the engineer, would have prevented had they been constructed. Sanitary sewers recommended by the Board of Health had been held over for the present. Mr. Bunnell inquired as to the necessity of taxing some residents the full cost of local improvements, while others, benefitting equally, although a short distance from the improvements under construction, paid only 43 per cent. Mr. Jones replied that the system in force applied that the system in force, although possessed of the above drawback, was the most equitable that had yet been put forward. Ald. Simpson voiced the opinion of Eagle Place citizens, that the paving of Erie Avenue should be completed this year.

"Will they buy city bonds to pay for it?" inquired Mr. Bunnell. "That is the first work to be undertaken, if we undertake any," observed the mayor.

Ald. Symons pointed out that the property facing the unpaved portion of the street was owned by the Messrs. Harris Co. and the T. H. and B. Railway.

Mayor MacBride inquired how the expenditure on streets and walks in 1917 compared with previous years. Both 1917 and 1916 showed a decrease from previous years.

What War Tax Lifted. Mayor MacBride asked the city treasurer's opinion whether the municipal government would be likely to raise the property tax war tax from this municipality.

Ald. Simpson, seconded by Ald. Symons, introduced a motion to be forwarded to the City Council for consideration, asking the municipal legislature to lift the one mill war tax from this and other municipalities.

Tax Industrial Dividends. Ald. Ludlow, assessor, was next called upon and submitted the following statement:

Speaking from a private citizen's point of view there are a number of "charitable" institutions which the burden of taxation in the city of Brantford might be relieved. Take, for instance, the interest derived from the city which by careful calculation would amount to about fifteen million dollars. We will say that the present value of the industrial dividends derived would average 6 per cent, amounting to nine hundred thousand dollars, at 30 mills on the dollar would bring the sum of twenty-seven thousand dollars in cash.

Now from my point of view there is no reason why the city should not receive the dividends derived from this source of investments should be exempt from taxation as it is at present, according to the present statutory laws of our Province.

At a meeting of the Municipal Convention held in Toronto last December I had the privilege of giving an address on municipal taxation, together with a number of other subjects. I pointed out the inequitable system that now exists in the matter of allowing the income derived from these sources of earnings to go free and to tax the less fortunate investors who have invested in stocks, bonds, mortgages, etc., to be assessed. Also income from professional calling, agents, trustees, guardians or executors.

This matter has been taken up by Assessment Commissions in all the principal cities in the Province of Ontario and a number of cities selected to wait on our representatives in the Legislature to try and get the necessary legislation enacted, and I mentioned this.

Waive Fixed Assessments? (2) Now as to fixed assessments of manufacturing establishments. It appears to me that the city is a loser and the manufacturers are not gaining anything in this regard, as the Dominion Government has now stepped in and is taking all profits in the hands of the Dominion Government under 7 per cent of their total profits. In conversation with a number of manufacturers I find that they would not hesitate to waive their fixed assessments during the duration of the war and by so doing the city would receive the additional sum in taxes of \$11,093.17 in the year 1917 and on hotel properties, \$95,988.

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rented for \$300, a net loss to the city of \$21,475 on this one particular investment. It appears to me that the city is a loser and the manufacturers are not gaining anything in this regard, as the Dominion Government has now stepped in and is taking all profits in the hands of the Dominion Government under 7 per cent of their total profits. In conversation with a number of manufacturers I find that they would not hesitate to waive their fixed assessments during the duration of the war and by so doing the city would receive the additional sum in taxes of \$11,093.17 in the year 1917 and on hotel properties, \$95,988.

For illustration take the property of the Canada Steel Products Co. which occupy about five acres that will be assessed for about \$100,000, thereby bringing into the City Treasury a very large amount of cash each year, also increasing the value of the whole of the property in that vicinity. Now as this particular property is situated near the waterfront, the present water supply and does not contaminate the water, what good reason is there in not disposing of at least a portion of the waterfront property, thereby increasing our revenue instead of at present holding it at a dead loss to the city. In my opinion if this property was put on the open market for purposes which have been mentioned it would find a ready sale in a very short time.

The same argument should apply to all other municipal owned institutions which do not contribute in any way to taxes made up as follows: Industrial stocks . . . \$27,000.00 Fixed assessments on manufacturing plants, 12,019.15 Churches and other religious denominations, 14,449.75 Waterworks on total assessment . . . 17,567.50 Total value of property . . . 2,908.25 Making a total of . . . \$92,108.90 thereby reducing the present proposed rate of taxation from 30 mills to 25 mills, or in other words raising our total assessment about three million dollars.

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