

BRITISH RACING TO BEGIN EARLY

The Turf Never So Prosperous
as Now and Big Season
Looked For.

EASTER EVENTS SEEN

Customs Change and Today an
Old-Timer is More as Less
"At Sea."

LONDON, March 5.—(Canadian Press)—Easter falls early this year and as a consequence the flat racing season opens at Lincoln at the unusually early date of Monday, March 14 next. Notwithstanding the heavily increased cost of training and swelling expenses connected with the ownership of horses, the turf was never so prosperous as today, there were never so large a number of horses in training, nor have ever so high an average of prices been paid for the thoroughbred whether for stud purposes or as a racing machine.

Spring Handicaps
In proof of this reference need only be made to acceptances for the Spring handicaps which constitute a number of records. Thus for the Lincolnshire handicap, run on Wednesday, March 16, over the famous Carholme course, original entries numbered 77 and of these 23 paid forfeit after the handicap was published, leaving a possible field of 54. The Grand National, the blue ribband of steeple-chasing, which is run over the tremendous Aintree country at Liverpool on Friday, March 18, furnished a record entry of 92, of whom only 19 declared forfeit after the weights were announced, which is a considerable tribute to the work of the handicapper.

First Spring Event
The Lincolnshire, which is run over the straight mile, owes its prominence to the fact that it is the first of the Spring handicaps, and cannot otherwise compare in importance with such races as the City and Suburban, run at Epsom on April 12, or the Jubilee, run at Kempton Park on May 7, next. Except for the war years, 1916-18, the Lincolnshire has been run continuously since 1855, and though it does not now often attract the highest class of handicap horse, largely because it is run so early in the season when training is a hard ordeal, its winners contain names of several equestrian giants, including in 1885 that of the famous Enderby. The announcement of the acceptances was followed promptly by the opening of a book, when Mr. Fraser's chestnut mare Barnard, popularly regarded as one of the best handicapped horses in the race, was established favorite. Mares, however, seldom do well on the Carholme, the last one to win the race being Little Eva in 1901. Among others backed to win were the top weight, Plotava, Scranus, Dynamo, Ugly Duckling, Valentine Vix, False Report, Cornsack and half a dozen more.

Opened at Lincoln
The flat racing season, which formally opened at Lincoln, and followed by the important meeting at Liverpool, where the Spring cup, run over a mile and three furlongs, is the opening feature, and by a number of other provincial meetings, is largely a matter of plates and handicaps until the meeting at Newbury on April 1 when the Greenham stakes is run over a straight mile. This race invariably brings out a number of "classic" performers among the three-year-olds, who later on take part in the Guineas at Newmarket and the Derby at Epsom. Immediately following Newbury racing opens at turf "headquarters" at Newmarket with the Craven meeting.

Change in Customs
Customs change in the conduct of racing. About the middle of the last century a feature of the sport at the beginning of the year was the performance of the three-year-olds in the Spring handicaps and this particularly seems to have been the case in the long-distance races, where it might have been supposed the young animals were at a special disadvantage. Glancing back at old calendars it is found that nine three-year-olds started for the City and Suburban of 1864 and one finished second; nine also started next year, when one of them was beaten by a head; the third also being of the same age. The Great Metropolitan of Epsom dates from 1864. The first three races were won by three-year-olds, as were other on eight occasions during the next eleven years. The City and Suburban was originated in 1851 and in the course of the following six years five three-year-olds won it. The young ones have held their own in the Chester Cup, providing five winners in the six years from 1851.

One Three-Year-Old
The Lincolnshire handicap has not

been so marked, though the third time it was run a three-year-old won it, as did another two seasons later. Now, no three-year-old has won the Lincolnshire handicap for nearly thirty years since Wolf Crag's did so in 1893; only one, the French filly Brambilla, has taken the City and Suburban since 1903; we have to go back to 1891 to find a three-year-old winner of the Great Metropolitan—Ragmunde. Only one three-year-old, Monarch, is entered this year in the Lincolnshire, and very few in the other Spring handicaps. The reason generally given in which these youngsters can compete without being put to the strain of racing in bigger company early in the season. Another reason may be that while there is an undoubted increase in speed, there is also a falling off in stamina in the thoroughbred as compared with half a century ago.

Distinguished Record
Mention has been made above to Sir Henry Bird's colt, Monarch, who at 105 pounds is among the acceptances for the Lincolnshire handicap. This fashionably bred colt—by Tracery-Totant—had a distinguished record as a two-year-old last season, winning the Middle Park Plate, and being placed equal with Leighton at the top of the Free handicap last autumn, being thus recognized by the official handicapper as best of his year. He is entered for both the Lincolshire and Derby, and should be an almost unprecedented triumph in recent years for a colt of "classic pretensions" to be seen out so early and in such company.

Cars Roll into Water
Kingston—A Grand Trunk railway east-bound freight train was wrecked at Collins Bay. Twenty-two cars ran off the track between the two crossings, and toppled over into the water at the lake shore, and some of them were partly submerged. No person was injured. Many of the cars were built of steel, and some contained grain, but most of them were loaded with soft coal. Wrecking crews were busy engaged in clearing the east-bound track, which was blocked. The point where the wreck occurred is on the embankment just east of the bridge and close to the ball crossing. Had it happened on the bridge, the results would have been very serious.

BRIEF NEWS NOTES

Over 5,000 fifteen months' old trout fry have been deposited in the waters around Sudbury during the past few weeks.

Peter Girard, Espanola, foreman of the slasher mill of the Spanish River Pulp Co., was severely injured when he fell between some shafting and pulleys.

G. E. Duncan, general superintendent of the Algoma steel Corporation at Sault Ste. Marie, died from appendicitis.

A deputation of Bruce Station residents presented a petition to the township council asking for a new separate school section.

James Johnston, Windsor, was awarded \$4,500 in his suit against Goyeau Bros. for injuries received in an automobile accident.

Sault Ste. Marie Medical Health Officer is urging compulsory vaccination for school children, in order to combat smallpox in the city.

Robt. Gardiner, Carmel, Durham County, is in a serious condition as the result of taking colic medicine for horses instead of cough medicine.

Cardinal Logue appeals to Irish factions to make St. Patrick's Day the occasion of a truce.

Peace terms between France and the Turkish Nationalists are planned to be signed in Paris to-morrow.

Over \$3,000,000 has been contributed to the Chinese Famine Fund by the churches in the United States.

Mutiny among members of the Hungarian garrison at Raab resulted in the killing of two officers and the execution of 31 mutineers.

Mrs. Anna Edson Taylor, the first person to go over Niagara Falls alive, is dying in the poor house in Lockport, N.Y.

Advices from Reval, Esthonia, say that Leon Trotsky, the Bolshevik Minister of War, has assumed direction of the operations which are being carried on against the insurgents.

Costa Rican troops, attacked by Panamanian forces in the region of Golfo Dulce, on the western end of the frontier routed the Panamanians, who numbered more than 1,000.

University of Maine faculty suspended 56 sophomores for hazing.

Bonnie Woodward, 26, a chorus girl, jumped to her death from the fifth-story window of a New York hotel.

Last year over 125,000,000 pounds of fish were brought into the port of Boston breaking all records for the last 32 years.

Employees of the Tretaway Co., working on the Castle Property, quit work as a protest against a reduction in wages.

NEED NO MONEY AND DO NOT WORK

When People Want Nickle Watches and Brass Beds It's a Good Sign

HOW PERU STANDS

Head Man of That Easy-Going Country Tells of His Ambitions Plans.

LIMA, Peru, March 5.—"When our Indians begin to want nickle watches and brass beds Peru will begin to be prosperous."

That is the sound economic theory on which Don Auguste B. Leguia, president of Peru, is undertaking the industrial reconstruction of his country.

"I am trying to provide them with new needs," he said, "and to point out the manner in which these desires may be gratified. At present they spend nothing. Therefore, they need no money. Therefore they do not work. Therefore the development of the country is being hampered."

He told a pertinent little story to illustrate the manner in which his theory works out: "In one mining camp," said he, "the management determined to clean up the Indian labor. They did not bathe at all—or at least not obviously. So a bath-house was built."

Bathing Made Attractive
"To those who take baths a tickle will be given," the manager announced. "Five cents in cash will be given for each ticket."

"It looked like an easy way to make money. The entire population began to bathe. By and by it was found necessary to restrict the bathing. No more than one bath per day would be given any one. Then the payment was reduced, and still they bathed. When the bathing habit had been formed the financial plan was reversed. Nowadays, instead of being paid to take baths, the Indians pay."

The Peruvian Indian, President Leguia explained, operates an entirely self-contained plant. His home is a mud hovel, entirely without furniture. Perhaps a holy picture may decorate the wall. His wife sleeps on the mud floor, and the husband, if he is of a very luxurious nature, wraps himself in a poncho and sleeps on a sort of a rack of withes. One or two cooking pots and a fire hole in the ground comprise the remainder of the furniture.

Never Sells His Land
"Each Indian," says President Leguia, "has his little plot of ground—his 'terra'—possession of which is insured him by law. This he never sells. Each 'terra' has been in the family for generations. It is a remainder of the wise old Inca rule."

This little patch of ground provides him with all that he and his family need to eat. They probably own a sheep or two, and his wife spins the wool and from the yarn knits the scanty clothes they wear.

The natural consequence is that the Indian refuses to work. After all, why should he work? Money is of no value to him, for there is nothing he can buy with money. The stores up-country are not provided with the little articles of luxury that tempt him, for there is no market for them. There can be no market until the Indian has money and a need to spend it, and he cannot have money until foreign capital begins to develop the resources of the country.

"So I am beginning slowly," said President Leguia. "I hope to educate my people. Three or four hundred school teachers will soon be brought to this country to initiate a system of popular education. I am offering every possible inducement to foreign capitalists to open the mines and build railroads and begin lumbering operations. My desire is first to teach the Indian how to live better and to want more things than he has ever known before. Then Peru will begin to be prosperous."

Leguia's Hold Fairly Firm
Don Auguste B. Leguia is, to the eyes of a stranger, the most potent force in modern Peru. He may or may not be popular. The outsider is not provided with the means of judgment. Now and then little puffs of revolution appear here and there in the land, though none has recently been successful. Once before Leguia was president and later was exiled. Now that he has returned to power his hold upon Peru seems fairly firm.

Whether or not he is well liked, however, there can be no doubt that he is a leader of force and determination. The foreign colony, to a man, declare him honest, progressive and courageous. He has made his million in commerce, begun his entry into politics, and his face has always

been set firmly against the grafters who have so consistently robbed Peru for generations. A sample of his speed in business is given by a business man.

"I wanted to erect an exposition building on one of the principal squares in the city," said he. "I prepared the plans of the building and a pencil of my desires. Then I called upon the president. He came in to meet me."

"What do you want?" he asked. "I told him in the fewest possible words."

"There are my plans," I said. "He looked over them, read my brief statement and nodded his head. All Done Within a Day."

"If you comply with the conditions you have set down you may have the concession," said he. "Return tomorrow and the contract will be ready for you to sign. Good day."

WHAT TO DO FOR STOMACH TROUBLE

Good Advice From One Who Had Suffered Much.

Nine-tenths of all forms of indigestion or so-called stomach trouble are not due to the condition of the stomach at all, but are caused by other influences. The great contributing cause of indigestion is thin blood.

Good blood and plenty of it is required by the stomach to take care of the food. If the blood is thin the stomach functions sluggish, food lies undigested, gas forms and causes pains in various parts of the body. Instead of getting nourishment from the blood the system from this condition can be obtained by the tonic treatment which Mr. D. Shaw, M. J. Stewart, F.E.I., tried and now warmly recommends to others. Mr. Shaw says: "I suffered from indigestion for over four years, and have tried many of the well-known remedies for such troubles, but never obtained more than temporary relief. The trouble was aggravated by constipation setting in owing to the stomach failing to do its work, and laxatives only gave relief to the bowels and left the stomach in worse condition. The result was my blood was growing more and more anemic. I did not sleep well at night and was growing dependent. I was in this wretched condition when a friend advised me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I got three boxes and by the time they were finished there was some change for the better. This greatly encouraged me and I continued taking the pills for some three months, by which time my stomach was all right again. My blood good, nerves strong and life was again worth living. My advice to all who suffer from stomach trouble is to give Dr. Williams' Pink Pills a fair trial."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills can be obtained through any medicine dealer, or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Girl Guides For Rent
Rentfree—A committee of representative women of Rentfree has organized with Mrs. T. F. Barnett, President, and Mrs. Hugh MacDonald, Secretary to help in organizing a branch of Girl Guides. A number of girls and young married women have already been invested as members by Commissioner Symes of Ottawa, who addressed a public meeting there. Mrs. W. D. Samson has been appointed by headquarters Commissioner for Rentfree district.

Son's Call Saves Household
Rentfree—Five residents of Rentfree almost lost their lives from gas escaping from a furnace while they slept. They were Mrs. Jas. Barry, her father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. Hunter, her sister, Eva, and Miss Una Cameron, who was boarding with the family. J. R. Barry, a son, who arrived in town to catch an early morning train, called at the house in time to discover the plight of the household and give the alarm. All will recover, but the doctor says Mrs. Barry had a close call.

J. R. IV. CLASS—Lulla Waldron, 79 per cent; Frank Pope, 51; Frank Tucker, 50.

CLASS III—Elsie Wallace, 70; Clifton Chard, 66; Mabel Peck, 55; Malcolm Nobes, 50.

CLASS II—Edward Peck, 80; Miles Benedict, 73; Everett Phillips, 60; and Willie Armstrong, 45.

CLASS I—Jean Pope, Lucille Lawrence, Howard Armstrong.

PRIMER B—Ruby Woods, Mildred Phillips, Kenneth Twiddy, Wallace Lawrence, Mary Dordan.

PRIMER A—Percy Peck, Kathleen Cassidy, Bertie Cassidy, Caroline Dordan.

SPECIAL CONGRESS MEETING
MAY BE CALLED FOR APRIL 4.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—President Harding announced that the special session of Congress would not be called before April 4, and might be a week later.

MONTREAL, March 8.—Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux, addressing the Montreal Women's Club here, alluded to present conditions at Ottawa and prophesied that there would be a dissolution and election within the next six months.

20-YEAR-OLD YOUTH MARRIES FOURTEEN TIMES IN THREE YEARS

New York, March 8.—Married fourteen times in three years, a deserter from both the army and navy, and now serving a term in the naval prison at Portsmouth, N. H., comprises the alleged war record of Harold Hammon, 20 years of age. This was revealed here yesterday in amendment proceedings brought by the first and second wives.

The court was told that Hammon enlisted in the army in the fall of 1917, and shortly afterwards deserted from Fort Ethan Allen, Vermont, and came to this city where he was married.

The following day he was arrested and sent back to his command. Then he deserted the army and enlisted in the navy under an assumed name. Once in the navy he lived up to the precepts of a sailor, and had a sweetheart in every port, a good many of them he subsequently wedded. Hammon's attorney said he "married girls all the way from Maine to Virginia," and, he declared, married twelve on the same day.

BRITISH EMPIRE AND U.S. MUST UNITE TO DEFEAT IMPERIALISM OF JAPAN

Canadian Club Speaker Sees Serious Menace in Nippon's Aggression in American and Asiatic Continents—Danger in Anglo-Japanese Alliance.

TORONTO, March 9.—"War between Great Britain and the United States would be a war to ruin Great Britain and the United States, and to make Japan mistress of the seas," declared William Howard Gardiner, of New York, in addressing the Canadian Club here on "Political and Naval Problems of the Pacific."

Mr. Gardiner compared the imperialistic policies of Japan and Germany and directed some critical comment upon the British-Japanese alliance, the continuance of which, he believed, must indicate nothing less than a schism between the Mother Country and outlying parts of the Empire.

Control of Pacific
The Pacific Ocean presented, he said, a joint problem to Canada and the United States. Should that ocean, he asked, be an English-speaking ocean, as is the Atlantic, open and free for all peaceful uses, or shall the Pacific be a Japanese ocean with its Asiatic shores closed to our trade and with Asiatic bridgeheads in our lands sustained by naval lines of communication we cannot command?

The speaker pointed the way to safety to include a policy of "no more Japanese bridgeheads in our lands; no more Japanese immigration into any of the home land or into any of our dependencies; for in our home lands they are an unassailable element of great potential danger, and to let them into our dependencies is but to foreshadow the day when our flags will be replaced by the Imperial flag of Japan."

Only Half a Battle
Even with the "dangerous yellow bridgeheads" abolished and with the Pacific a white rampart washing yellow shores, our security, he said, would be but half assured, "for we shall have done nothing to prevent

the building up of a great Japanese imperialism in continental Asia, which later may strike back at us, and we shall have done nothing to succor the victims of that imperialism."

There should be no fear on the part of Britain over American naval construction, he declared, for every ship the United States built lessened the responsibility upon Britain of providing a ship of war to protect her interests on the Pacific.

Must Command Pacific
In a summary of conclusions, he said: "The security of all the English-speaking nations on the Pacific, and especially of the least strong of them, demands the solidarity of all English-speaking nations, including Britain, as to policies in the Pacific basin; the security of all of us on the Pacific requires that we English-speaking nations acquire and hold the command of the mercantile transport and of the naval defense of the Pacific, making it as free a white ocean as is the Atlantic."

"Our security and the duty we owe to those so weak that they cannot defend themselves require that the progressive conquest of Asia and Asiatic waters be stopped and turned back," Mr. Gardiner declared. "The defense of the weak in Asia requires the destruction of recently acquired special privileges in Eastern Asia and the united support of all English-speaking nations of the open-door policy."

Danger in Alliance
"While the Anglo-Japanese alliance has served well in some respects under past conditions, it does not seem to have contributed to the support of less restrictive policies for the welfare of the Pacific Orient, and its further continuance would not only not support more beneficial policies, but would indicate a schism between Britain and primary interests of the English-speaking nations whose shores are washed by the Pacific."

HOW AGRICULTURE IS BENEFITED
The Dominion Department of Agriculture is divided into eleven branches, including Administrative, Experimental Farms, Health of Animals, Live Stock, Dairy and Cold Storage, Seed, Entomological, Fruit, International Institute, and Publications.

An outline of the work undertaken by each of these branches is given in The Agricultural Gazette of Canada for January and February. The Gazette, which is the official organ of the department, is now published every second month instead of monthly, as has been the case for the seven years previous to the present. Connected with the Experimental Farm system there are, in addition to the Central Experimental Farm at Ottawa, twenty branch farms and eighty illustration or demonstration stations, making in all 108 centres throughout Canada at which experimental, research and demonstration work is carried on for the advancement of agriculture generally. Each of the branches is subdivided, and each division is entrusted with the care of some particular and well-defined department of work. The Health of Animals branch has contagious diseases, meat and canned foods, and pathological divisions, and the Live Stock branch has horse, cattle, sheep and goat, poultry and markets divisions. The Dairy and Cold Storage branch has divisions devoted to dairying, cold storage, and markets. The Seed branch has seed-testing, seed inspection, seed marketing and seed purchasing divisions. The Entomological branch has divisions that deal respectively with field crop and garden insects, forest insects, foreign pest suppression and systematic entomology. In connection with this branch, there are conducted entomological field laboratories. The Fruit branch administers the Inspection and Sales Act as it affects fruit, fruit packages and potatoes. The

1,715 DISPUTES IN OLD COUNTRY

Last Year Saw Great Britain With Its Greatest Number of Labor Strikes

TWO MILLION INVOLVED

Astonishing Increases in Pay to Men Only Added to the Confusion.

LONDON, March 8.—(By Canadian Press)—There was a greater number of labor disputes, causing stoppages of work, in Great Britain in 1920 than in any previous year in the country's history, according to an official report which has just been issued through the Labor Committee.

No less than 1,715 labor disputes began in 1920. The total number of work people involved in these disputes (including those thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred) was about 1,930,000 and a further 90,000 were involved in disputes in progress in 1920 which began in 1919. The aggregate loss of working days in all disputes in 1920 was about 27,000,000.

"These totals are smaller than those for 1919," the Gazette explains, "but the number of work people involved is greater than that for any year prior to 1919, and the aggregate loss of working time shown is greater than in any year except 1912 and 1919."

Wage increases accorded to 7,600,000 workers in 1920 amounted to 4,537,000 pounds per week—a record; for 1919 the corresponding figures were 6,160,000 workers and 2,432,000 pounds.

In 1918 some 6,500,000 work people received increases amounting to about 3,200,000. In this connection the Gazette remarks:

"The increase in numbers in 1920 as compared with 1918 is partly accounted for by the rise in the numbers employed in various industries as a result of demobilization and by the fact that, owing to the improvement in the numerical strength of the workers' organizations, larger numbers are affected by the changes in wages negotiated by such organizations, which form the great bulk of the changes recorded by the Ministry of Labor. But, even when due allowance has been made for these two factors, it is evident, from the great rise in the aggregate amount of increase recorded, that 1920 was a year of unprecedented advance in money rates of wages. It should be observed, however, that owing to the serious decline in employment in the closing months of the year actual weekly earnings in many industries were considerably lower at the end of 1920 than at the beginning of the year."

Following on the large reduction in 1919 in the hours of the working week, there was a further fall of 2,085,000 hours in 1920, the changes affecting 560,000 work people whose recognized full-time working week was reduced by an average of 3.7 hours. For outstanding reductions resulted by the adoption of a 44-hour week in the building trades in those districts in which it was not already in force, and of a 48-hour week for the work people in the wholesale clothing industry.

Injured in Runaway
Brockville—Suffering from severe injuries about the head received in a runaway accident, Mrs. E. Forsythe, of the ninth concession of Elizabethtown, was brought to St. Vincent de Paul Hospital for treatment. Mrs. Forsythe was returning from Bellamy station when the horse took fright at Maud's Corners and she was thrown out. Her injuries rendered her unconscious and Dr. E. Sutherland, of North Augusta, who was called, advised the removal of the injured woman to the hospital.

Creek Overflowed
Brockville—An ice blockade between the Imperial Oil Co. and C.P.R. bridges over the west end creek, at a point a short distance from where the stream empties into the St. Lawrence, occurred and caused the water to rise rapidly flooding a portion of the oil works property and carrying away a few empty barrels.

The worms that infest children from their birth are of two kinds, those that find lodgment in the stomach and those that are found in the intestines. The latter are the most destructive, as they cling to the walls of the intestines and if not interfered with work havoc there. Miller's Worm Powders dislodge both kinds and while expelling them from the system serve to repair the damage they have caused.

Work is to commence at once on the Federal Government's new experimental farm at Swift Current, Sask.

Uxbridge Town Council passed a by-law to pay the members of the Council \$2 for each meeting attended.

POLLUTION

Managers of Industrial Commerce and D—Industrial Alco Fisheries Serious

Managers of Industrial Commerce and D—Industrial Alco Fisheries Serious

The Manager of the Commerce recently received communication from Ottawa statements were made caution to a very serious condition has arisen in regard to the Bay of Quinte. The made were of so grave a nature that the Directors were of the that immediate action should be taken. It was stated in the ff the present situation was edied it was feared that years the supply of fish would be seriously depleted in ten years there would probability be a living fish per waters of the bay. satisfactory condition, it was occasioned by the Trent and Moira Rivers after receiving this information. City Solicitor M.orman Ostrom, Mr. H. K. P.P., Mr. Wm. Ireland, the Manager of the Commerce waited upon Dr. of the Provincial Department Health and had a lengthy with Dr. McCullough, Chief Health Officer for the P. his engineer. The matter of the Moira and was taken up and caused ed.

Water Plants Cause Pollution
Representations have been made along the river has deposited in the stream and residues promoted the growth of forms of plant life in the the algae and other plants deprived the water gen and the fish, unable to die as a consequence, more serious effect, it was occasioned down the the bay because of the de fish spawn; the Dominion located immediately west limits having been compelled a location elsewhere.

The Directors of the Commerce invited Mr. W. Manager of the Canadian Alcohol Company and Mr. Manager of the Bellevue Mills, Limited, to come to ing on Thursday and discuss reports that had been

Woodmen of W Opened Lodge
The Woodmen of the W ed a new lodge here last with twenty-five charter The officers of King arrived yesterday afternoon on the work here last new camp.

The following officers were installed:
Council Commander—C. na.
Adviser, Lieutenant—B. nett.

Banker—C. Mills.
Clerk—T. G. Willis.
Escort—B. Bell.

Past Con. Commander—Managers—C. B. Scant Gibson, C. A. Adams.

Watchman—W. Gerow.
Sentry—J. H. Hanna.

A vote of thanks was to deputy Commander W. H. Lindsay and Deputy Com A. Fig. of Kingston, who here for some time organ camp.

A vote of thanks was ed the Kingston Lodge for manner in which they work.

Sovereign Mayor H. Scantlebury and Joseph dressed the new lodge and It was decided to me fourth Tuesday of every

\$32,000 of Farm Machinery De
In the annual delivery Harris machinery at Belle a total value of \$32,000, sented. The delivery com binders besides mowers, engines, cream separators kinds of farm machinery Kee and Mr. Chandler were here assisting Mr. the local representative Harris, and the local sal F. Corrigan. One hundr teen teams were required away the machinery.