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Whelan & Yeomans

List of Real Estate Offerings

FARMS FOR SALE.

SAY YOU SAW IT IN THE ONTARIO

ONE of the best farms in township of Thurlow, 190 acres, first class buildings throughout, price right, on very easy terms.

$4000 for 100 acre farm, lot 30, 3rd Con. Thurlow, 5 room frame house with wood shed 20x20, barn 30x50, and 22x62, drive house 22x27, 4 wells all good water, 10 acres swamp with timber, 5 acres apples and other fruit, 70 acres good work land, balance pasture land, one mile from school house, two miles from post office and church. R.M.D. applied for. 40 acres in hay, 6 acres in fall wheat. Easy terms.

$7000—Township Huntingdon, 200 acres clay loam, 125 acres work land, balance wood and pasture land, 2 good springs, barns 48x30, 30x50, 24x40, stone basements and cement floor drive house hog pens, hen house, implement shed, etc., well fenced and watered and all in good repair. Easy terms.

$5500—First Con. Tyendinaga, 100 acres of good farm land, with 9 room frame house, barn, silos, drive house, etc., all in good repair. Well fenced and watered close to cheese factory and three railroads. Free R.M.D. at door. Terms easy.

$3600—First Con. Hungerford, 4 miles west of Roslin, 370 acres, well watered and fenced with good house and barn. Over 150 acres of good timber (saw mill 1½ miles).

100 Acres on Kingston road. Fine brick house and barns. One of the best market gardens close to Belleville and Point Anne markets. Would also make a good dairy farm.

$3600—First Con. Hungerford, 4 miles west of Roslin, 370 acres, well watered and fenced with good house and barn. Over 150 acres of good timber (saw mill 1½ miles).

A BARGAIN block of 12 lots on Sidney street.

$3500—Lot 2, 6 Con. Township Haldimand county of Northumberland 100 acres clay and sandy loam, 5 acres good orchard, two storey brick 8 room house, basement barn, drive shed etc., 7 acres of good pine timber worth about $1,000. Well fenced and watered.

100 Acre farm, close to city, first class land suitable for a garden or mixed farming.

$2500—Three miles from city, 9½ acres good land, first class buildings and fruit.

100 Acres on Kingston road. Fine brick house and barns. One of the best situated market gardens close to Belleville and Point Anne markets. Would make a good dairy farm. Between 600 and 700 apple trees in first class condition.

$5000—For a good 125 acre farm, 5th Con. Thurlow. 9 room house, barns 24x48; 36x64, and drive house 18x24; hog pen, hen house, etc., 2 good wells and spring, about 40 apple trees and small fruit. Fall ploughed and 11acres of wheat. All well fenced. R.M.D. and main telephone.

160 acres, Consecon, the cannery district of Prince Edward, good land and buildings, fences, well watered and close to factories and station.

$10 per foot—Foster Avenue, North of Bridge.

$4500—Hundred acre, Lot No. 12 Con. 2, Tyendinaga 60 acres work land, 2 acres sugar bush, balance pasture. Barns 36x60 and 35x45 new drive house 24x30, hen house, hog pen etc. about 20 apple trees, two storey 8 room frame house. Three miles from two R.R. stations, about 5 acres fall ploughed. All well watered and fenced.

$6500—200 acres clay and sandy loam, all well fenced and watered on Bay shore, five miles from Picton, two storey 8 room frame house, large new verandah, cellar and large cistern, large barn, stabling for 25 head sheep and cattle shed, new wagon house with large loft and stable, orchard and about 25 acres fire wood, R.M.D. and close to church, school and blacksmith shop, buildings all painted. Good terms.

$6000—200 acres, 6th Con. of Tyendinaga, about 100 acres clay and loam work land, 10 acres good elm swamp (worth $1,500), balance in pasture, well fenced and watered by spring and wells. Large barn, shed, drive house, hog pen etc., good 10 room frame house, fine cellar and large wood shed, about 2 acres orchard. Close to churches, school and C.P.R. station. Terms.

$2500—Lot 34, Con. 5, Tyendinaga, mile north of Lonsdale, 112 acres, 6 room frame house with kitchen drive shed 14x18, shed 24x34, barn 34x54 timber for about 12 years.

$3000—80 acres, lot 32, Con. 2 Ameliasburg, good frame house, barns, drive house, etc. All well fenced and watered, plenty of fire wood 5 acres orchard, about 60 acres of work land. Soil clay loam.

50 Acre farm, 4th Con. of Thurlow, 2 storey frame house house, and two barns, 1 acre orchard, all kinds of fruit, 8 acres in fall wheat, balance fall plowed; all first class soil. Two wells and well fenced. Easy terms.

FOR SALE.

One of the best 100-acre farms in Thurlow; within three miles of the city; farm and buildings in first class shape On reasonable terms. Apply to Whelan and Yeomans.

FOR SALE

100-acre Farm, part lot 20, Con. 5, Tyendinaga; good buildings and silo; for sale at a bargain if disposed of at once.—Apply to Whelan & Yeomans.

2td and 1tw

adian Pacific Railway, Toronto.

For Quick Sale

Up-to-date Livery, Feed and Sales Stables. Accommodation for from 75 to 100 horses. Apply to

WHELAN & YEOMANS

w.f,s.w-

LOT 1 and 2, 159 acres in the 5th Con. TYENDINAGA, over 100 acres of clay loam work land, 3 acres bush and maple timber, small orchard, balance in pasture, well fenced and watered, large basement barn with cement floor, windmill for barn, silo, etc. New 10-room house frame, with furnace and hot water. Can be bought with or without crop on easy terms.

BLACKSMITH Shop and wood-working shop with all up-to-date machinery for carrying on business, drilling machines, planers, etc. This place for sale at a bargain. Easy terms Good reasons for selling.

Acres, Big Island on bay shore, brick house, well fenced, and good barn, would accept one-quarter down, balance easy terms.

110 Acre farm 2nd Con. Sidney, all good work land, well watered and fenced 10 room frame house 2 barns sheds, stables ,drive house, etc., 3 acres orchard.

$3500—95 acres, Thurlow near Latta P.O. Good house, barn, and drive house. Possession after harvest.

HOUSES FOR SALE.

SAY YOU SAW IT IN THE ONTARIO

SEVEN Room House, good barn well and cistern; in good locality on East Hill. Snap for quick sale.

SEVEN Room Frame House, Foster Ave, barn, two extra lots, good garden, some fruits, good well at a bargain.

$800—Strachan street, 7 roomed house, in good repair. City water in house, outside shed.

$1400—Two storey frame house South Pinnacle street water and gas and hot water heating Large lot with barn.

$1200—One and one half storey frame double house. Pinnacle street, large lot, city water.

$1350—Solid brick house, Bleecker Ave. three minutes walk to G.T.R. station. Large lot. Will make first class boarding house.

$3500—Up-to-date eight room brick house on John street Electric light and gas, full-sized basement. Five minutes from Front street.

$4000—Solid brick house George street, full view of Bridge street, all modern conveniences and fine basement. One of the best located homes in the city.

$2600—A bargain on Dunbar st eight room brick house, house with verandas, modern conveniences, electric light and gas, large lot

$2400—Alice street, two story frame house 10 rooms, electric light and all modern conveniences

$650—Frame house with large lot West side Yeomans street

NINE up-to-date frame house on Great St. James street, large verandah, hardwoon floors throughout, electric light and bath, large lot.

$2000—Two storey, 8 room brick house near Albert College Easy terms and handy to G.T.R.

$800—Five acre block near Albert College, just outside city Land suitable for gardening. Seven minutes walk from Front Street.

DOUBLE brick house, Mill street, lately remodelled up-to-date with full plumbing and hot water heating, electric light and gas, large stables suitable for livery or boarding stable Deep lot 80 foot frontage

$1100—Fine 7 room fram house with gas and water in house, good large lot with shade trees on South St. Charles street.

$1600—Brick 10 room house, Commercial street, gas, water and bath, also small barn.

$1500—New two storey, 8 room frame house, electric light and water, large lot, South St. Charles street

A New 8 room brick house all modern conveniences, electric light and gas full size cement basement. Five minutes from Front street on North John street.

$4000—Eight roomed solid brick house, just off Commercial street on Warham street, three large lots, finest view of the bay and harbor in the city.

$1800—On Sinclair street, fine 7 room brick house, with verandah, large lot and barn. About 70 ft frontage. Terms arranged.

$4000—Large lot on east side of Front street, about 80 foot frontage with two houses and other buildings.

$200 Each—Burnham street, 5 lots 42x132.

$12 per foot—Cor. Bridge and McDonald Avenue.

$350—Albert street, 50x100, West side.

$1200—8 room roughcast house, and lot, near Albert College and G.T.R. easy terms.

$125—Dufferin Avenue, between Pine street and Victoria Ave. 5 lots about 60 feet frontage.

$300 each, two large lots on Chatham street, North

$500—Corner Dundas and Charles streets, 50x88.

$250—Lot 65x135, Lingham street just north Victoria Avenue.

ACRES on bay shore, the best factory site in the city, good docksage and along C.N.R. Double frame house on ground.

$125 each for two good building lots 40x174, on Ridley Avenue next to Bridge street.

$600—Frame seven-room house, Catherine street.

$150 each for two lots east side of Ridley Ave. size 40x170 feet.

$1500—Frame house, Great St James street.

$75 each, North Coleman Street, 1 lots, 45x160.

Farm For Sale

100 acres, 5th Con. Thurlow, about 80 acres workland, balance pasture and wood-land. Well fenced and watered. All fall plowed, 28 acres seeded, 13 acres fall grain, about 6 acres of apple orchard. Two barns, drive house, hog-pen, hen-house, 1½ storey, 7 room frame house. For further particulars apply to Whelan & Yeomans

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Letters to the Editor.

WHEN WILL THE WAR END?

Dear Sir—

The question as to the intervention of Italy on the side of the Triple Entente is one of the utmost importance. The fact of the mobilization of the Italian army, and the calling in of her reserves the seizure of a number of ships containing munitions of war destined for Germany, the fact of Italy's refusal t opermit envoys of Germany to pass through her country, the intense excitement of the great mass of the Italians, who are eager for war with Austria, would appear to indicate that Italy will cast in her lot with the Allies. It is said, that Berlin's effort to placet Italy, by offering to cede certain portions of Austria has failed. The alleged visit of the Kaiser to Frances Joseph shows what prodigious efforts are being made by Germany in order to ensure Italy's neutrality. Undoubtedly, Germany would be quite willing to sacrifice Austria but the question is, is Austria willing to be sacrificed? Any student of history, will know that of all European countries Austria is the most aristocratic. The great Hapsburgh family looks with disdain upon the house of Hohenzollern. They consider the great German Empire of today, is simply the creation of the blood and iron policy of Bismarck. The little kingdom of Prussia became the present Empire of Germany, so recently that the imperial Hapsburgh family, looks upon it with contempt. The great war lords of Austria will never consent to sacrifice any considerable portion of their country, at the solicitation of Germany. Austria, although bleeding at every pore, is the same proud aristocratic country, that she has been for centuries. The demands of Italy, if acceded to would make the Adriatic an Italian lake. It would give her Trieste and the Trenten, running 96 miles from the Italian frontier, and which includes the great city of Trent, and the Austrian Hungarian coast from Trieste to Fiume and a number of islands. The South Tyral is occupied by Austrians and Hungarians and would become a province of Italy. Austria and Hungary would virtually become inalnd countries and Geermany would be deprived of an outlet to the East. Italy would control the only Austrian outlet to the sea. Upon the Adriatic Italy would be supreme, having Avlona which commands the mouth of the Adriatic sea. Millions of Austrians and Hungarians would become Italian citizens. Italy would also claim a portion of Turkey. There are two great parties in Italy, which are contending and insisting upon these claims, the Irridentists and the Nationalists. With the national hatred of the Italians for the Austrians, Italy will not consent to remain neutral unless these concessions are granted, to which Austria and Austria-Hungary can never consent When Italy joins the Allies, Bulgaria and Roumania, in all probability will also join the Triple Entente. With Germany sinking Holland's and Norway's ships, these countries will be forced to declare war on Germany, or permit their sailors and ships to be destroyed. It appears evident that Germany intends to attack Holland. Her making Antwerp a base for armament which she is preparing there, and which cannot be used without violating Holland's neutrality, by sailing down the river Scheldt, shows plainly her intentions. The jealousy which Germany has always manifested because Holland holds the lower part of the Rhine river, which Germany claims as her river, is another reason for the attack. Probably Germany hates the United States quite as bitterly as she does England. The United States has supplied many millions worth of artillery and munitions of war to the Allies, while Germany cannot obtain any. As a consequence Germany claims that the United States is an unfriendly power and if she ever gets an opportunity, she will invade that country.

Henry Wolf, a prominent American residing in Germany for the last ten years gives his opinion that Germany can neither be starved, nor defeated. He declares that the Kaiser is very popular and that the Germans are determined to fight to the last. The terrible submarines are making good Germany's threat and the toll which is being exacted of ships and lives is frightful to contemplate. Five ships within 24 hours sunk near Plymouth. Over fifty ships sunk since the raid began. Betting in England as to the termination of the war is singular. That the war will end before May 1, 1915, 3 to 1 aginst; that it will end before June 1, 1915, 2 to 1 against; that it will end before Sept. 1915 even; that it will end before Dec., 1915 3 to 1 on; that it will edn before Mar 1916 10 to 1 on.

I am, yours,

J. J. B. Flint.

One of the Best.

Elva, Man. April 2, 1915.

The Ontario, Belleville,—

Enclosed pleace find One Dollar, subscription for Weekly Ontario for ensuing year. I enjoy The Ontario very much. The editorials are splendid, and the paper in general is one of the best weeklies I have ever read. Wishing you every success,

Yours truly,

Lena Mattice.

Evangelistic Campaign.

Evangelist H. T. Crossley began a union campaign in Oshawa last Sunday, with Rev. S., C. Moore who is to be next pastor in the Tabernacle, and with Rev. B. Greatrix, a former pastor of West Belleville. Victory is expected.

Nights of Agony come in the train of asthama. The victim cannot lie down and sleep is driven from his brain. What grateful relief is the immediate effect of Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthama Remedy. It banishes the frightful conditions, clears the passages, and enables the afflicted one to again sleep as soundly and restfully as a child. Insist on the genuine at your nearby druggist.

WHAT THE BELLEVILLE BOYS ARE DOING IN FRANCE

"Ted" Yeomans Gives an Illuminative Account of the Work and Duties of the Artillery Branch of the Service.

France, March 14th, 1915.

Dear Mamma,—

Here I have been in France for nearly a month and this is the first letter I have written since leaving England. I can understand what it feels like now, however, for I have not received even a postcard for three weeks, and, though I know it must have gone astray, or something happened to it, still the main thing is that I never received it. I'll tell you all that has happened since my last letter, at least as much as I can without getting my letter censored. We left Devizes at about 11 or 12 o'clock on the night that I wrote you my last letter, and took train for a certain seaporet at which we arrived early the next morning, and, jumping out, unloaded horses, guns and baggage carried them through a freight shed to a dock on the other side. Here we found a transport ship waiting for us, the hold of which we at once commenced to fill with guns, gun limbers, ammunition wagons, and so on, the horses being stowed between decks. Of course this is easier told than done and we counted ourselves well on the job when we finished loadiung by about ten o'clock on Monday morning. All that remained to be done now was to wait for the tide which went out during the night so that after spending an uncomfortable night sleeping on top of the bales of hay, we awoke to find ourselves far out on the "briny deep." The ship rolled like the deuce and consequently we were not all in the best of spirits on Tuesday. I was not nearly as sick as I had expected to be, however, — judging by people's descriptions of crossing the channel, the feeling limiting itself to a kind of nauseating dizziness. The weather being quite cool during the day, I got permission from one of the ship's stokers to go down and see the furnace. Pat was somewhere else at the time, and as neither Harry nor Daily would go with me I decided to go alone. (I am not sure whether you know of Daily or not. He is a fellow of about 19 or 20, very nice, and possesses an extraordinary cheerful character. He, Harry, Pat and I, being about the same age, chum together and are as "thick as thieves.") The result however of my meeting with the stoker was that he took me down to their bunk-room, gave me an empty bunk which he said I could use for the rest of the trip, and he and his fellow-stokers shared their meals with me and treated me as though I were one of themselves, allowing no refusals on my part, so that for the remainder of the voyage I was as comfortable as though I were a passenger. You may imagine how surprised and pleased I was, and how sorry I was when we reached port in France, and hard work set in again. On the morning of February 11 we sighted the coast of France, nothing interesting having happened during the voyage, excepting that a British mine-sweeping or mine-laying vessel passed us. Also on the 10th we encountered a school of dolphins, which raced and played around the bow of the boat for two or three hrs while a crowd of soldiers filled the forward part of the deck watching them, and itt certainly was a sight worth watching. The water would appear to be deserted, when suddenly a form would glide swiftly to the surface, swimming in swift rushes toard the vessel. Another would follow, then another and I counted five in view at the same time and, after playing together would apparently take turns in jumping out of the water, giving us a chance to see what they looked like. They are shaped just like those darts that we used to have at home which were thrown at a target. They have a kind of bill which is short and blunt and the head—the thickest part of it—slopes sharply to a point in front, and gradually off to the tail behind, giving a blunted figure. Yet, clumsy as it looked, one could not help but admire its gracefulness in the water—rushing hither and thither, chasing each other, or springing out of the water to fall back head foremost without a splash —as neat a dive as could possibly be imagined. I never saw such graceful swimmers in my life. But my enjoyment was brought to a sudden close by one of the officers fireing several shots from his revolver at them—disgustingly wanton waste of life—for he could not have obtained one had he shot it, which I am glad to see he didnot, succeeding only in scaring them away. At about noon of the 11th objects began to be distinguishable on the shore, and it became at once apparent that we were viewing a foreign country, for, though the details of the landscape were not greatly different, still the whole landscape viewed as a whole, had a surprisingly French aspect, which was not detracted from by the presence here and there of old-fashioned windmills—like those which were titteed at by passing knights "when knighthood was in flower" If I use up all my space in describing scenery and so on, however, I shall have no room for anything else.

As we pulled into the dock a large crowd gathered; and I never heard such a babble in my life, especially so, as it was intermingled with the clatter of some hundreds of wooden shoes on the cobble-stones. When we began to unload, however, as we were not allowed to idle around, and there was nothing specially interesting in the work of unloading, the crowd soon cleared away and left us to carry on our 'evil deeds' by ourselves. And so we worked from half-past five on the evening of the 11th till six-thirty the following morning unloading, and once again reloading onto a train, after which each sub-section was detailed to a box car, and everybody was told to get aboard and not get off without permission—not before we had made a raid on a stack of straw nearby, and laid a thick covering on the car floor, so that we had quite a comfortable sleeping place, and being pretty tired we laid down and had a sleep. At 9.30 the train started to move off for where we did not know. In fact I laid a bet with Corporal S—— based on rumors I had heard that we should end up within forty miles of the firing line. Owing to the fact that our mail is censored and we are not allowed to give any names of towns or places that we pass through, or give any information that might give some idea of our whereabouts, I cannot say anything of the three days' trip by train —or at least so little that it is hardly worth the time and space it would occupy, so I shall reserve that for another time when I get back. I won my shilling bet, however, for we ended up not fifteen miles from the front, —near enough to hear the rifle-fire in the trenches on quiet nights and gunfire every night. We "rested up" there for a couple of weeks—that is, we remained there long enough to get things settled and in working order before going any further. It was from this billet that I wrote you that post card. Nothing of importance happened there; and on the 28th Feb. we got orders to move off at 9.30 a.m., and after travelling all day we passed through a town which is within range of the German guns, and, about about two miles the other side we turned off at a crossing and following a lane for a short distance, hauled the gunb sinto a field, lined them up, tied our picketing ropes between two gun-limbers fastened our horses to them, fed them, then ourselves and all work for the day being finished we were allowed to go to a farmhouse nearby where we were directed to a loft full of straw in which to make our beds.

We remained here while the Major went forward to arrange the way for us to proceed to the 'front' the next day.

About four o'clock on the evening of March 1st the Major returned in a rush. We harnessed up and within the space of half an hour had started on the second stage of our journey. After wandering three or four miles (our progress being very slow, however, on account of company after company of infantry returning from the trenches (blocking our way) we came at about nine o'clock to a farmhouse where we halted. After a short delay one by one our guns were pulled into the farmyard and placed into position in the vacated gun-pits of an English battery whose place we were taking. While this was being done one of the telephonists from the Engbattery took Pat and I down to the Forward Observing Station from which place observations as to the effect of our shots are made. As we walked our predecessor talked. e found that the battery, just going out had been in that position for about a month; and the position was still unknown to the enemy, who, though greatly bothered by the battery, had hunted and raked the farms in the vicinity in vain—so well concealed are we that they have not any moree than a faint idea of our position, and consequently there has been but one casualty since they arrived—and that I believe was only by accident.

The Forward Observing Station, or F.O.O. as it is called, lies some distance in front of the battery, and is placed in the best possible situation for viewing the effect of our shots on that position on zone of the enemy's territory which we are detailed to fire upon. The whole fighting front is divided into these zones, so that when a battalion of infantry s brought brought into the trenches its purpose is to defend a certain zone; and its attacks are all made on this one zone The artillery, when brought into the firing line, has two or three batteries (just how many I am not sure) detailed to defend and fire on a zone and works in co-operation with the infantry in that quarter. So if a machine gun in a certain position is bothering the infantry and they manage to find out its position they 'phone up to the artillery, or in our case the infantry battalion's headquarters being in the same house as our F.O.O. one of the officers speaks to our officer and in a short space of time several British shells exploding in its vicinity make it dangerous for that machine gun to continue firingg, with the natural result that it ceases to do so. The first few shots from artillery are always—or nearly always ranging shots, and, as the battery is every possible case out of sight of the target (or enemy) as a result the target is out of sight of it—thus the necessity for an F.O.O. situated generally considerably nearer the enemy than the battery, and connected by telephone, so that as each shot is fired—though invisible to the battery is quickly noted by the F.O.O., corrections in aim are 'phoned up and shells are soon bursting in the necessary locality. I always told you that artillery is the highest branch of military service, in the field, and say it now with greater certainty than ever, for while infantry can only be used to hold a line of entrenchments or to make attacks.—that is with a few exceptions—artillery is always causing damage. If anything is bothering our infantry, a German machine gun, or trench mortar, or a battery of artillery, ort a bunch of snipers in a concealed position it is reported by the infantry that such a thing in such a place is getting obnoxious, giving its general position, or once in a while its exact position it is at once searched for by our F.O.O. and when discovered its position is reported, and the battery opens fire on it, soon silencing it. If the infantry have nothing of sufficient importance to warrant our opening fire on it, our F.O.O employs his time searching the enemy's territory for concealed positions of one kind or another and, in the event of his finding one, which is by no means seldom, one or other of our batteries fires upon it, making it necessary for the enemy to change its locality. At night, as it begins to grow dark, we lay our guns all along the trenches of the German infantry so that if an attack is made suddenly all we would have to do would be to fire our guns, a shell being kept in the bore all night, and the German lines would be raked from end to end with shrapnel, and with the infantry pouring rifle fire into the ranks of the enemy already advancing, you may imagine the treports in the next day's newspapers telling of "the defeat with awful slaughter last night while making an attack." So with the enemy were we to make an attack on them —to put it briefly, in case of an attack from either side 'Hades' would be let loose in the twinkling of an eye and the horror of those few hours would go down in history as the greatest and most horrible slaughter the world ever saw. That, I believe, is what happened on a small scale at La Bassee a day or so ago. And that also is why several of our officers say that the war will end with the firing line unchanged from its present position in this locality. Before finishing I want to say that in this war, concealment is one of the main factors. The side which can conceal its forces best is the one which has the advantage. For example—look first at our uniforms—instead of the black serges and hats we wore when at home. We were provided with khaki clothing which is almost invisible at a distance, concealing the wearer so that he can creep closer to the enemy and then do them more damage. Again trenches are dug and the earth thrown up in a mound or earthwork in front, so that, with reasonable care one is safe while in the trenches, but, if he shows himself is almost sure to be picked off by some sniper, who, in his turn, has to be concealed or be picked off, perhaps by another sniper, perhaps by a machine gun, or even perhaps—but very seldom—by a shell Machine guns, concealed are able to work away to their heart's content, but beware if he is discovered for nothing will remain of him but pieces intermingled with shrapnel. Our artillery is concealed so well that it is well nigh impossible to discover it. One of our small 18 pounders, (which by the way, have been daubed with paint of different colors to render them more invisibleb y combining its colors with those of the background) can wipe out the heaviest German gun on record, by creeping in on it at night provided it remains totally concealed and the German gun is not too far from the firing line. But let its flashes be spotted, os so much as the tip of its muzzle and things will become mighty hot for it unless it vacates.

Well, I don't want to bore you by writing too big a volume on this subject, so I shall have to cut it short.

I got your letters with Dr. Gordon's addresses. I liked them very much. They are just the kind I likegood straight talks with the ring of truth in every word, and the sincerity of the speaker self-evident, all the way through.

I also received your letter of Feb. 18th, a short time ago; and shortly before it the scarfs—in the making of which each of you had a hand, and you can bet I am proud of mine which is the biggest one.

I am sending you a picture which I took out of a hdouse which was shelled to pieces, situated in a village of which not a thing was left but ruins. Not a house but which had been shelled to bits, and what is left of the church—the four outer walls and the tower—sits brooding, brooding over the sights it has seen, and which will most likely remain a secret foever to me, and seems to throw defiance to the Germans who are held at bay but half a mile away. A "deserted village" indeed, but with vivid signs of the peaceful, happy souls who had occupied them so short a time ago. School books used by the little French children with the note books in which the lesson is all neatly copied in French, with here and there a little scratch meant to be a drawing.

One never thinks of the life that had been there but six months ago in happy peacefulness till he sees such littel touches of life as these. Then the little child going to school to study his lessons—now, I a soldier from half way round the world, tramp through a broken doorway into what was a house, and, noticing a little school-book teaching French grammar pick it up, and glancing at the flyleaf, learn that the child's name was "Anselene Delcourte" and then hurriedly ramming it in my pocket for use in future spare moments in learning the French language, hurry on to do my little part in the defeat of the nation which caused all this horror. One of our officers, seeing me writing asked me to give "her" his love. I said I would, so here you are

With Love,

"Ted."

HOW GALLAUGHER DIED.

Picked Off by a Sniper While Inspecting Outposts.

Chatham, April 8.—In a letter to Lieut.-Col. Smith, of this city, Major George Smith, of Chatham, who is serving at the front with the first contingent, tells of the manner in which the late Lieut. Gallaugher, of this city, came to his death. It was previously reported that Gallaugher raised his head above the trenches and was shot. Major Smith, however, states that Gallaugher was engaged in inspecting his outposts in the early morning of March 20th, when the Germans sent up a flare lighting up the locality, and Gallaugher was picked off by a sniper. He was buried 1,500 yards behind the firing line. Gallaugher was at one time a clerk in the Bank of Commerce in Belleville.

PURPOSE OF INSPECTION OF CAMP CONDITIONS

The Peterborough Examiner in the course of an article commenting on the purpose of an investigation which one of its representatives undertook of the Belleville Caning Factory, now the barracks of the 39th Battalion, says:—"The visit to Belleville was not a muck-raking expedition; it was undertaken in a much different spirit and with a patriotic object. There were varied and confusing reports coming from Belleville, complaints of unsanitary quarters and poor food, exaggerated rumors of the meningitis outbreak, stories of a nature that not only caused worry and anxiety among the relatives and friends of the Peterborough boys in Belleville, but that, if persisted in, would have interfered materially in any further recruiting.

The Examiner recognised the harm that was being done by the reports that were being circulated around the streets, and decided to investigate the air. The subject was discussed with Lt.-Col. Walker, commanding officer of the 57th Regiment, who was in entire sympathy with the mission, and who furnished the reporter with a letter of introduction to Lt.-Col. Preston officer commanding the 39th Battalion, in which the objects of the visit were clearly set forth and endorsed by Lt.-Col. Walker. The commanding officer of the 39th Battalion and his staff were found to be entirely of the same opinion. They realized that alarming stories had gone forth, and welcomed an opportunity of having the situation cleared up. In every respect they most cordially assisted the Examiner representative. The latter, who is personally acquainted with nearly every Peterborough member of the 39th Battalion, discussed all aspects of camp life with the men, got their views as well as those of the officers, went through the barracks twice himself, and from all these sources of information prepared the article which appeared in Monday's issue. He was glad to be able to report that many of the causes of complaint had been removed within the past few days, and that the building, in spite of a contrary opinion by some of the men, had been pronounced sanitary by medical experts.

"He was not, however, convinced that the canning factory was the best available location in the third division for a barracks. In no respect can it be compared to the Cordage Company building in this city, which might have been the home of 1,100 soldiers at the presenttime, if the intricacies of the political system had not made Belleville the choice. The Cordage building could have been converted into a much more comfortable barracks at less expense. The men could have been provided with sleeping accommodation on the ground floor, with lofty ceilings, admirable ventilation facilities, ample light and no possible danger of fire. There would have been no necessity of having the lavatories over the kitchen or alongside the sleeping quarters. The office building would have made a splendid guard room, a much different proposition from the makeshift room built just inside the entrance of Belleville barracks. There are other buildings which would have accommodated the quartermaster and his stores and the whole establishment of the battalion could have been stationed there.

"But leaving all these considerations aside, why was it necessary to go to the expense of constructing barracks at all either in Belleville or Peterborough, seeing that in a short time it will be possible to have the trops in camp. If the detachments had been outfitted and equipped at their recruiting centres, and drilled there until the weather was suitable for camp, it is a safe prediction that the 39th Battalion would have mobilized under more favorable conditions that exist at Belleville just now. The men would have been in better health and spirits, and better prepared for training than they are at the present time."

Fodder Cheese in Good Demand

The prospect of high cheese prices at the begining and through the season is looking still more assured. Interest is at present fixed on the new fodder made, which however continues to be very small and mostly bought up by the local trade, the finest quality selling at seventeen to seventeen and a half cents, or fully two cents per pound higher than last year. Present prices are the highest that fodder cheese ever sold at on the Montreal market. It is reported that the Imperial Government is buying up a large quantity, cheese being now recognised as one of the staunchest and best adopted foods for the soldiers at the front. Factory men should get busy at the earliest time. Already cables have been received from England asking for firm offers of fodder cheese which are only arriving in very small quantities. Some factories are reported tohave started in the Brockville section.

Cheese and bread are to be more extensively used at the front than in any former war, and the Canadian cheddar is just the thing for such generous consumption. Farmers should not for a moment lose sight of the cheese market and factories should get on to it as soon as possible. Lots of cheese will be wanted and good prices will rule right along. That appears to be the lookout.—Ottawa Valley Journaal

Col. T. D. R. Hemming, O.C. Third Division is in the city today, consulting with the staff of the 39th Batt

The Rev. T. J. Johnson, formerly pastor of John St. Presbyterian church, leaves for the front ads chaplain of the Queen's University Engineers.