

COUNTY COUNCIL VOTED FOR TOLL ROAD PURCHASE

(Continued from page one)

County Takek Two would pay a rental for the use of the county building, and by centralizing the affairs of justice in this manner, benefit would accrue to both city and county.

Ald. Hill held forth hope for an agreement to this end.

Ald. Baird insisted that the juvenile court remain separate from the police court, and that the latter be carefully isolated from all other courts and departments in the building.

Ald. Clement expressed hope for a realization that city and county had everything in common, and for an agreement on the matters now under discussion.

Ald. Harp likewise voiced his desire for careful consideration of the plan, which he believed would be of financial benefit to both city and county.

Mayor MacBride pointed out that the fact that different magistrates conducted the children's court and the police court, would ensure the separation of these two departments. He congratulated the county on the orderly and sanitary condition of the county buildings, and held forth hope for a better understanding in future years, between city and council.

In regard to the toll roads question, His Worship favored a conference, which would remove any technicalities arising.

"Why is the city willing to spend \$11,000 to buy the roads, and then let it go to waste by not helping to maintain the roads?" inquired Councillor McCann.

"They apparently think they don't need it," replied the Warden.

Councillor Greenwood regretted that each municipality appeared to be trying to get ahead of the other.

Councillor Scott also expressed regret that any obstacle should fall in the path of the toll roads purchase. He considered that an agreement could and should be reached, on both purchase and maintenance. He believed the abolition of the toll roads a matter of even more importance to the city than to the county, and could not understand why the city objected to contributing towards the upkeep of the roads.

Repairs Necessary

Councillor Douglas inquired as to the length of the Cockshutt road. He was informed that it was eight miles, and expressed the opinion that \$35,000 was a high price, considering the condition of the road.

The Clerk read the report of Provincial Engineer Hogarth on the Cockshutt road, showing that the highway was badly in need of repairs. Mr. Watts stated that the engineer had furnished him with statistics to show that it would cost \$500 per year to maintain a floor on the bridges on the road.

Councillor Stewart inquired whether the city was to pay 2 1/2 per cent on \$43,000 or on \$33,000. He was informed in reply, that it was on the former, the full sum. He considered that an agreement could be reached as to whether the roads should be maintained as county or suburban highways.

Councillor Greenwood pointed out that tolls of only 15 cents had been charged on the Cockshutt road, and

that no tolls had been collected on Sunday. This would explain why the road had not paid its present owners. It was not being taken over by the county with any view toward financial gain, but if the road were not taken over he believed the owners would be obliged to raise their tolls.

Councillor Crichton expressed surprise that a snag had arisen at this stage in the proceedings, as he had believed the purchase of the roads was practically completed. He felt that an understanding could be reached.

Councillor Smith, while favoring the abolition of toll roads, considered that the obstacles which had arisen were serious ones, and must be viewed as such.

Resolution for Purchase

"There has been nothing brought up to-night which need alter our attitude," declared Councillor Seace. He pointed out that every member of both the city and the county councils present had agreed that abolition of the toll roads was desirable, and that the present was an opportune time. Under these circumstances, small misunderstandings should not interfere with the favorable consideration of the matter.

It had never been intended to ask the city to share in the up-keep of the roads, merely to contribute to the purchase price, and when the city has agreed to this, there should be no interference with the purchase, when the proper agreements were signed between city and county, and the county and the townships concerned.

He made clear the fact that the city was asked to contribute no more to the suburban roads system than it would benefit from the system.

Touching upon the proposed transfer of the police court, Mr. Seace emphasized the unsatisfactory conditions of the present building, and believed that an agreement could be reached.

Warden Pitts, while expressing dissatisfaction with the resolution passed by the city council, emphasized the necessity of concluding the purchase at once, as the option on the Paris road could not be held much longer.

"How soon must the roads be taken into the county system after their purchase?" inquired Councillor Scott. Mr. Watts replied that the county would be responsible for the roads as soon as the Government paid its share of the purchase price.

Mr. Greenwood moved: "That this council agrees to the purchase of the Brantford and Paris toll road, and the Brantford and Oakland toll road at the respective prices of \$38,000 and \$35,000, on the agreement that the Ontario Government contribute 40 per cent of the purchase, the City of Brantford 25 1/2 per cent, free of all restrictions as to future expenditure, the township of Paris 1-2 per cent, and the township of Tuscarora 4 1-2 per cent, and that the solicitor be instructed to prepare the necessary by-laws and report back to the council."

Warden Pitts pointed out the fact that Paris had limited its share of the purchase price to \$1,500, whereas 4 1-2 per cent would be in excess of \$4,000.

Purchase Opposed

Councillor Eddy, seconded by Councillor Smith, moved in amendment:

"That in view of the facts presented in the report of the Provincial Engineer, the resolution introduced by the city council and other facts made known to us, namely, the exorbitant price named by the Brantford and Oakland Road Company, and the unsatisfactory conditions attached thereto, together with the vast expense of properly repairing the said road at the present time, we the council of the County of Brant do not at the present time and under the conditions mentioned, enter into the proposal to buy the toll roads now maintained in this county."

After discussion, the resolution was defeated, and the original resolution carried.

Moved by Councillor Crichton, seconded by Councillor Stewart: "That the request of the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Brantford, that this council find accommodation for the police court and officers thereof, at the county court house and jail, be referred to the committee of the council on public buildings, to investigate and report to this council. Carried."

Lemon Juice For Freckles

Girls! Make beauty lotion at home for a few cents. Try it!

Girls! Make Beauty Lotion at Home for a Few Cents. Try it! Squeeze the juice of two lemons into a bottle containing three ounces of orchard white shake well, and you have a quarter pint of the best freckle and tan lotion, and complexion beautifier, at very, very small cost.

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RUSSIA GOES BACKWARD.

All the Work of Peter the Great Has Been Undone

The past few months has seen the completion of the mutilation of Russia and the return of the Russian Government to Moscow, the old and the new capital of the country. One brief year of Bolshevism has succeeded to undo all the work of Peter the Great and his successors. To-day what is left of Russia compares unfavorably with the Muscovite Kingdom, which Peter found when he came to the throne more than two centuries ago.

Under Peter, Russia gained two great things. He left her securely seated upon the Baltic and upon the Sea of Azov, an arm of the Black Sea. By the Treaty of Nystad, in 1721, he acquired Esthonia, Livonia, Lithuania, and the Courland, with Riga, Reval, and Libau. By his settlement of the Baltic provinces, he gave power to the Black Sea and gained the eastern half of Ukraine. His successors in the next century rounded off his work and at the Congress of Vienna, Russian power was confirmed along the Vistula, in most of Poland, in Finland, in all of Ukraine, and in Bessarabia.

Now exactly the steps by which Russia became a great nation have been reversed in the recent German-designed peace. Russia loses Finland, Esthonia, Livonia, the Courland, and Lithuania, and with this loss she is deprived of that window upon the western world created by Peter, who constructed Petrograd in the marshes of the Neva, that Russia might become occidental. Commercially and culturally Russia is thrown back upon the condition of an inland state, the condition of the seventeenth century.

The recognition of an independent Ukraine has divided the Russian Slavs into two considerable factions, and this was done in the hope that these factions might never rejoin, but become separated by ever-increasing jealousies, fomented by the Germans.

And this division separates the main mass of Russians, the Great Russians of the north, from the Black Sea, as the Baltic delimitations separate them from that other sea.

Finally Poland has been taken from Russia, and waits upon German and Austrian pleasure for still further mutilation and aggrandisement. In losing Poland, Russia loses her great industrial cities and populations. It is as if Birmingham, Leeds, and Manchester were excluded from British frontiers by some new arrangement, although the resemblance is of course industrial, not political or geographical.

Historically speaking, then, Russia has been thrust back into the seventeenth century. It is as if a defeated Germany had been resolved into the fragments which existed at the moment when Frederick the Great began his great work, the work of unifying Northern Germany under Prussian rule, which was completed by Bismarck. Or, again, it is as if a defeated Italy were compelled to see the old division of the Congress of Vienna restored, the Kingdom of Naples reconstituted in the South, Venetia handed back to Austria, the valley of the Po and the regions immediately south of it once more parcelled up into small states.

War Drives Magpies Away.

Will any of the magpies now congregating in the Home Counties, driven from France, be surprised, by the gunfire—venture as far as London? A little over half a century ago they were still fairly numerous in the metropolis and a bird-lover could write of having seen over a score in one day in Kensington Gardens, but it must be many years since a wild magpie was last seen in town. Probably the last nesters even in the suburbs were the pair which a local bird-stuffer shot at Hampstead in 1888.—London Chronicle.

Mad Democracy.

When the Russian revolution had finally gotten rid of the Czar, the management of affairs, even the affairs of the army hospitals, were taken over by soldiers' committees, says Florence our Harp. The author was for a time a nurse in a field hospital, just back of the Russian lines. How a soldiers' committee made a truly democratic distribution of the hospital milk supply she tells in the following passage from her book:

"Attached to the hospital was a herd of fourteen cows. They gave enough milk to supply all the patients and the staff. The soldiers began to cast longing eyes at the pails of cream that were left over after the hospital had been fed. For desert we would have bowls of sour milk. This is rather good. It doesn't sound very appetizing, but when sprinkled with sugar and eaten with bread and butter, it is not bad. We also had blinzhiki, savoring, delicious little pancakes filled with cottage cheese or 'crowdy,' and eaten with thick cream and sugar. It is a delicious dessert and one of which I became very fond.

"The committee, at the request of the soldiers, passed a resolution that the staff was only to be allowed half a glass of milk a day. This was just enough for our morning coffee. The remainder of the milk was to go to the soldiers. In order to see that there was no cheating, a soldier accompanied the housekeeping sister every night and every morning when she milked the cows. He would measure off the milk for our kitchen, measure off the hospital supply; and carry the rest away to the soldiers' kitchen. I do not know what they did with this milk, because what was enough for fifteen or twenty people couldn't begin to feed two hundred men. The head sister tried to tell them that they were foolish, that they would only get about a teaspoon each, but it was no use. According to them, they had a right to it, so we couldn't have it."

The Harmonious Home.

Home may be a sacred refuge, or it may be a mere place to call for breakfast and dinner, and a shelter for the sleeping hours. It may be a destitute of attractions—a tolerated spot, instead of a coveted haven. If this be the case, remarks a writer on home life, the fault is with those who by their own conduct make it uninviting. Whenever parents find that their offspring are beginning to prefer any other place before home, let them ask themselves these questions, and they may discover the secret of their children's unfortunate preferences. Does the father strive to make the home bright and happy, or is he silent, moody and unsociable? Are his children furnished with a proper supply of books, papers, magazines and such other means of amusement and improvement as their natures require? Does the mother make friends and confidantes of her daughters, or does she merely dole out to them food and clothing? Do the parents, in short, sympathize in the joys and griefs, the hopes and fears, of their children, or do they ignore all that is most essential to the happiness and genial culture of childhood?—E. Suffolk Gazette.

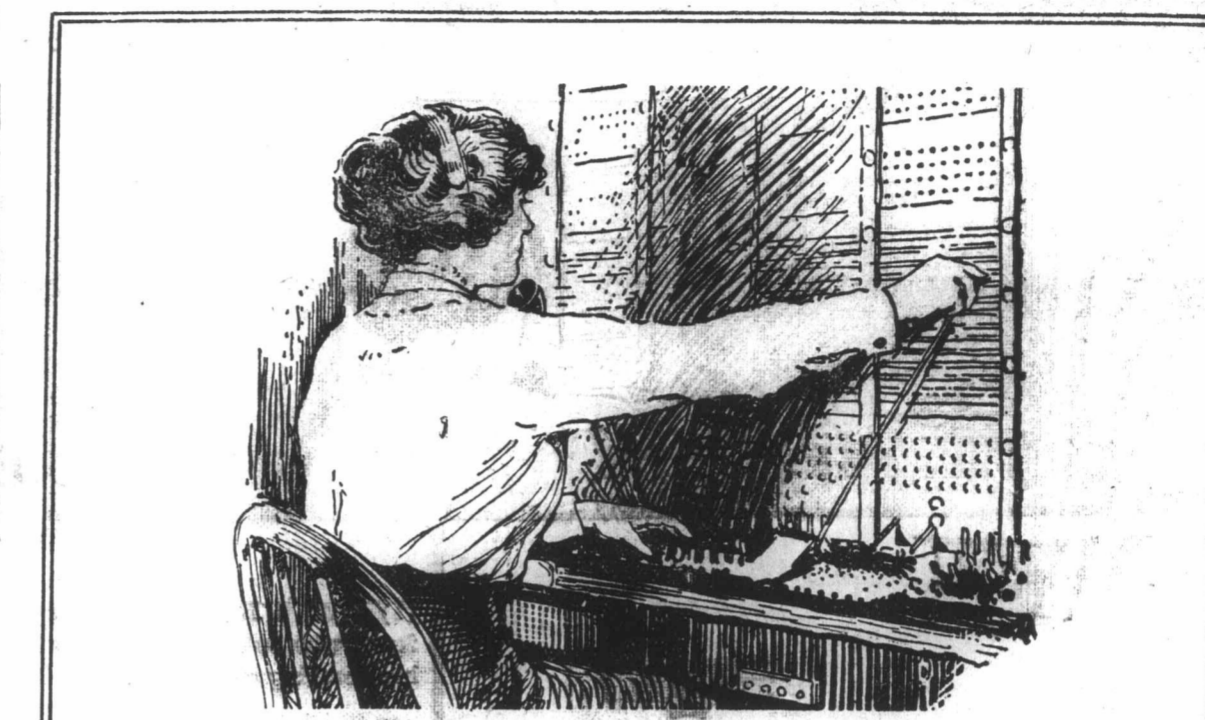
Twenty-one Mills, However.
Her Dad—Why hang it, girl, the fellow only earns fifteen a week.
Herself—I know, papa, but a week passes so quickly when you're fond of each other.

Dropped Within Reach.
"Do you like your eggs dropped?"
"You bet. I was delighted when they came down twenty cents."

Fire in the Thames Valley Cheese and Butter Factory at Kew, London, on Saturday night.



CANADIANS HOLDING THE LINE.
The Picture Shows a Badly Shelled Railway and Mine Head in a Village held by the Canadians in France. From an Official Canadian Photo.



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