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, 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 45x30, 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 of 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 acres, Lot No. 12 Con. 2, Tyendinaga 60 acres work land, 2 acres sugar bush, balance pasture. Barns 36x50 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 9 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 92, Con. 2 Ameliasburg, good frame house, barns, drive house, etc. All well fenced and watered, plenty of fire wood timber for about 12 years.

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.

BARGAIN.

Fine Brick House on east hill; within five minutes of Post Office; all conveniences; large basement. Parties wishing to invest will do well to inquire about this property

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.

We have several farms and city properties not advertised. Call in and see us

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, hardwood 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.

6 ACRES on bay shore, the best factory site in the city, good dockage 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.

$75 each, North Coleman Street, 8 lots, 45x160.

$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.

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, 1 ½ storey, 7 room frame house. For further particulars apply to Whelan & Yeomans. 12 2td &1tw.

THE NEED OF GREATER PRODUCTION

Reasons Why There Should be an Increased Production.

Great Britain has invested more money in this country than in any other country in the world, outside of the United States. The sum total is no less than $2,800,000,000, being equal to $400 for every man, woman and child.

This money has gone largely to provide railway and other facilities for carrying on business. It is loaned money, and bear one hundred and twenty millions of dollars interest annually. That interest must be met. It can be met only by exporting surplus products. There is a ready market for all the farm products we can produce over and above our own requirements. A twenty per cent. increase in farm production will cover our interest payments and maintain the country's credit.

This is one answer to the question, Why is it necessary that Canada at this particular time should increase the output of the farm?

It is neither asked nor expected tthat the farmer should bear the whole burden. The railways and other organizations engaged in the transportation of products must bear their share. The financial institutions of the country must be asked to assist in financing the farmer's business as well as the manufacturer,s. The farmers of almost every country in Europe enjoy the advantages of rural credits. Similar facilities are urgently required here.

The need of supplying the farmer with information that will enable him to distribute and market his products to the best advantage, is becoming more and more urgent. The Canadian Minister of Agriculture recently put the matter in this form:

"It is not, therefore, only greater production, but better production and cheapened production, more accurate knowledge of markets and better facilities for reaching them All these things are tied up together and it is to these things that not only farmers but Governments, bankers and transportation men have to address themselves.,,

A clearer understanding of some of the handicaps retarding production will be one of the good results that must grow out of the present campaign.

But let not the farmer stay his hand because these and other defects in the economic system have not yet been remidied. Your country needs you, and needs you now.

The loyalty and patriotism of the farmer has never been called into question. He has the opportunity before him to give expression to his patriotism by helping to keep up the food supply of Britain and her Allies There is a higher motive than that of the pocket merely, and it should be a stronger one.

At the same time the business aspect must be recognized. With a food shortage staring it in the face, the world is ready to absorb at good prices all we can produce.

The main object of the campaign is to make clear the situation.

There is no more reasonable body to deal with than the farmers. Lay the facts before them clearly and fully and they may be relied upon to reach a correct decision.

There is no necessity for calling upon the farmer to work harder or for longer hours. Neither is it advisable to dictate to him as to what he should produce or how he should produce it. The individual farmer must decide for himself how best to meet the demand.

We see, the question asked, and asked too by agricultural journals, How can the farmer increase the output without putting more acres under cultivation and employing more labour?

That production may to some extent be increased without a corresponding increase of labor is clearly indicated. The best strains of seed will give larger yields than inferior kinds. A strain suited to the soil and cilmate and sown at the right time will give better returns than seed that is not. Pure seed, plump seed, seed of strong vitality, will increase the yield. These and other important principles are not as widely applied as they might be.

There is an appalling and almost universal waste in the handling of liquid and solid manure in this country. Rectify this and restore to the soil the elements of fertility now lost through lack of care, and production may be increased without any appreciable increase in labour.

If the facts of the case indicate it as we believe they do, then the farmer is warranted in employing more labour, provided suitable labor can be secured; he is warranted in preparing his land better, sowing his seed better and in this manner doing what he can to meet the Empire's needs. The man who fails in his duty in the country's crisis will regret it all his days.

Cardinal Facts

Everybody can do a little.

Every man should do what he can.

Every woman should do what she can.

Improved production means increased production.

Canada's future depends upon our actions of to-day.

In serving the Empire we are serving ourselves.

Markets are not created, won and held in a day.

Now is the time to prove ourselves the Granary of the Empire

We have the soil, we have the resources, we must have the energy to use them to the greatest advantage.

As we acquit ourselves at this crisis, so will be our prosperity and pride in years to come.

With more than half of productive Europe engaged in war, and large sections decimated, other countries and especially those forming the British Empire, will have to make up huge deficiencies, both of foodstuffs and material.

Great Britain imported 24,148,833 bushels of wheat from Canada in 1913. She imported 80,013,879 bushels from the United States. She also imported 12,789,969 bushels from Ruasia and Central Europe.

Great Britain imported 24,148,833 bushels of barley in 1913 from Russia, Roumania, Turkey, Germany and Austria. From Canada she took 5,977,533 bushels, or less than a fourth.

Great Britain took 22,454,683 bushels of oats from Germany, Russia and Roumania in 1913, of which one half was from her bitterest and most savage enemy of to-day.

Great Britain imported 185,125,000 bushels of wheat from Aug. 1, 1913. to July 31, 1914. Russia exported 163,267,000 bushels and Roumania 45,643,000 bushels in the same time. How far is Canada going to help to make up the deficiency?

Great Britain imported from Aug. 1, 1913, to July 31, 1914, 54,307,000 bushels of oats. Russia exported 34,750,000 bushels, Germany 25,077 000 and Roumania 17195000 bushels Who made up this deficiency of seventy-seven million bushels.

WARKWORTH IS AFTER AN ELECTRIC LINE

Reeve Atkinson and Mr. Geo. Carlaw of Percy township, and Mr. A. M. Hamilton of Warkworth attended the radial railway meeting at Toronto last week; and a number of men from Campbellford also were there. At this meeting Hon. Adam Beck explained the assistance the government had given to the erection of radial railways in Western Ontario. Mr. Beck was told that the Government had done nothing for the eastern part of the province. His reply was "You have never asked for it." The delegates learned at this meeting that in order to have a road constructed by the Government the municipalities along the line would have to ask for it. It would then be built and the municipalities would be responsible for the payment and operation of the road. There is no part of Old Ontario that is as badly in need of the services of the "iron horse" as the section surrounding Warkworth; and people of the village and vicinity are expecting that the Reeve, Deputy Reeve and Councillors of Percy will call a meeting of all interested at an early date. It is up to our own township councillors to take a lead in this matter. Those from this vicinity who had attended the meeting are very enthusiastic over the prospects for the construction of the road at an early date if the residents of this county show that they are in earnest and want the road. Let every body get busy for we may never have another chance like this. Our Reeve intends calling a meeting of Percy ratepayers at as early a date as possible when it is expected the Hon. Adam Beck will be secured to address the meeting.—Journal.

MISS CAMPBELL'S SPRING OPENING

(From Thursday's Daily)

Damé Fashion had full sway at Miss Campbell's hat shop today and seldom has a season brought forth such a beautiful range of colors to choose from—Belgium Blue, British or King George Red, Battleship Grey, White and Black, Sand and Putty leading with our Irish Paddy holding its own.

There are numerous shapes offered for early spring such as the Torpedo, a small brimless oblong shape; the Tom-Tom is round, flat and brimless; The Sailor of 1870 is very flat; The Louis Philippe poke which is always a favorite.

As the summer advances the large flat hats, the drooping picturesque type, also the Shepherdess, and Georgette shapes will lead.

The window was very artistically arranged in Belgium Blue with Pussy Willow introducing the Battleship Grey, color scheme carried out with American beauties which were placed in center of the window.

The Chin Chin Blue Sailor in Blue with jet buckle in front rib ends down back is decidedly chic. A Kurzman model in blue with a taffeta top, tegal braid facing, pleating of the silk around the crown and caught with pink rose in front and underneath brim at back. A neck piece of pleated silk with rose and ends worn to side complete the set.

A small flat sailor of blue faille silk edged with Barnyard Straw with daisies in blue and pink aplicqued around crown, small perky bow in front and rib ends in back which is quite the smart touch.

CANADIAN TRADE WITH RUSSIA AND CHINA.

The weekly report of the Department of Trade and Commerce of Canada, published March 1st contains an excellent article of eight pages furnished by our old Belleville fellow citizen, Dr. J. W. Ross, Canadian Trade Commissioner in China, pointing out the potentialities of Russian and Chinese trade in the present and immediate future if Canadian manufacturers choose to take advantage of them. Every business man should look at this Trade Report. The work of Mr. Gordon B. Johnson, Canadian Representative to Japan, is being done by officials of the British Embassy during his absence at the front with the Royal Engineers.

Mr. Jas. S. Dyer of Toronto is in Belleville on a visit.

HIGH SPEED BULLETS OPEN GAPING WOUNDS

Sportsmen and Soldiers Have Had to Revise Their Ideas.

BIG CHANGE IN TWENTY YEARS

Little Spitzer or Sharp Pointed Bullet the Worst of All.

Both sportsmen and soldiers have had to revise their ideals of the effect of bullets since "high speed" was made possible in the modern rifle

The sportsman sits puzzled before the animal he has just killed, unable to find a particle of the bullet, and yet finding no wound or exit through which it could have gone and continued its course down country. Also he is confronted with the astonishing fact that a tiny 22-calibre bullet if driven fast enough, makes a wound into which he can put his whole hand and this, too, a deep wound far into the animal's [illegible]

The soldier, on being his dead and wounded, charges that the other fellows are using dum-dums loaded with dynamite. The old blunt nose bullets made no such wounds, and here is a bullet still sharper pointed that wrecks the bodies of its victims. It seems impossible that an ordinary sharp pointed bullet did it.

And all the mystery arises from the fact that we have tried to reason from a known fact and make it cover something unknown. Analogy and paralel reasoning are apt to be deceptive.

Big Jump in Velocity

We started after the Civil War with black powder infantry and sporting rifles, giving their big bullets a velocity little exceeding 1,200 feet a second. Such rifles killed off most of the big game in North America, including all the buffaloes. Such rifles were used in the Franco-Prussian War. Such rifles made good Indians out of many Sioux, but failed to roll back the hordes that swept over Custer.

In 1893 came the Krag-Jorgenson, a radical departure from anything that the past century had seen. It used metal-jacketed bullets to hold the rifling in the barrel and to prevent their being melted by the heat of the smokeless powder, now used for the time. The velocity jumped to 2,000foot-seconds, that is 2,000 feet in one second. A marvel had come in gunnery.

Then up in 1908, or for 15 years, smokeless powder rifles were our standard. Sportsmen and military men became well acquainted with the effects of the bullets of this class of arm. It was known just what such rifles could do.

Then came the rediscovery of the effects of putting a sharp point like the writing end of a lead pencil on a bullet, and the possibility of making the bullets much lighter without having them fall off in speed like feathers. In turn came high velocity for the first time—and the upset of a lot of ideals.

Logically, the little spitzer, or sharp-pointed bullet,should be even more merciful than the old blunt-nose, small-bore bullet of earlier days. The point was sharper, the hole should be made with less shock to the thing hit.

Then with such a good start toward earning a good reputation for itself, that little sharp-pointed mass of lead began to display a devilish disposition. Roosevelt, Stewart Edward White and other noted hunters tried it out on game—and found that it was far more deadly than even the especially designed "dum-dums" or soft-nosed bullets intended for game. That the spitzer was more deadly than the full jacket military blunt-nose bullet of old type goes without saying, after the reports of the sportsmen. White, for example, hit one hundred eighty-five head with spitzer bullets on his first trip. Only six animals escaped after being hit—a testimony most striking as to the work of the high-speed bullet.

Shock is Severe.

The bullet seems to be easily deflected in tissue. Where the longer, blunt-nose small-bore bullet slipped straight through, with a small, clean hole, the lighter, poorly-balanced spitzer, with the weight in the base, and the point very light, goes to spinning widely on its tail end, like a slowing top, when it gets into tissue. Or else it actually plunges sideways, and always it slashes like a knife. To this is added a mysterious explosive effect—not that it explodes—it does not lose its shape or break up or expand but it ruptures blood vesseie for a considerable distance around the wound, and it delivers a tremendous shock. Animals—and men—go down when hit as if struck by lightning. Hits in part containing fluid—water being noncompressible—result explosively, the fluid being violently displaced, and rupturing everything in its way.

The .22, using only a 70-grain bullet, gives us an idea of what happens to fluid within the body, if we try it on cans of water, A five-gallon oil can, filled to the top through the regular spout, and then hit with the bullet, disappears in a cloud of spray Then it reappears, empty of every drop of water, and with the four tin sides opened out flat like a book And all this is done by a tiny .22 bullet travelling at a very high speed

Effect on Game

Another striking proof of the way the spitzer 150-grain Government bullet, issued to our troops, tears flesh instead of going through with a small hole, is the fact of the small number of these bullets that went through the game killed by Mr. White While the old type, blunt-nose long .30 calibre bullet would have gone through in nearly every case—speaking now of the full jacket bullet—yet this still sharper bullet of precisely the same calibre, with higher speed failed to go through in half the animals hit, and when it did, it always emerged with a horrible, slashing wound. This list, now before me from Mr. White's game book, include 110 head of game slain in Africa.

The reason for failing to go through is, of course, that the bullet is diving or tumbling inside, and expending its energy tearing up tissue and breaking bones instead of slipping straight through as the older bullets did unless they were made especially to mushroom, and so lost their penetrative power.

Jack London comments specially on the way the Mexicans, shot at Vera Cruz, were torn by our service bullets. The case against the high-speed spitzer bullet is clear.

So when we come to the European battlefields, with spitzer used for the first time, it is small wonder we hear frantic charges of the use of the dum-dum—bullets made to expand or explode—bandied back and forth when the wounds are seen.

The Germans use a bullet nearly the duplicate of our springfield, and at still higher velocity—2,900 feet per second. The French use another spitzer, at lower speed. The English use the spitzer. The Austrians use the spitzer. Only the Russians use the old-style ruound nose bullet. So wounds that quite apparently come from dum-dum expanding bullets have after all been made by the little savage, diving, tumbling, slashing, high-speed, sharp point bullet.

When deliberately made to expand the terrific explosive effect, caused by the bullet going to pieces, and each piece lacerating and tearing like a charge of shot at speed no shot ever attains, made possible the use of tiny bullets that a hunter of 10 years ago never would have dreamed of using.

So in either case is the modern bullet most vicious—if of break-up design then because it flies to pieces and acts like a shotgun held close to an animal—if not of the break-up point, then because it refuses to go straight, bnt slashes and tears its way through the flesh and vitals of whatever object it happens to hit.—Technical World Magazine.

NOW LECTURING ON THE WAR

Mr. S. N. Dancey, of Picton, a former member of the staff of The Daily Ontario, who has just returned from Europe is on a lecture tour in Ontario. He spent six months in the vicinity of the battlefields, having personally witnessed fighting. He is possibly the only Canadian correspondent who has been in the German lines and has visited Germany. He has brought back with him many pictures of scenes on battlefields.

Mr. Dancey lectured in Toronto before the Empire Club a few days ago So admirable an impression did he make that the following resolution of thanks was passed to Mr. Dancey for his lucid presentation of the subject—

Toronto, March 5, '15.

Mr. S. N. Dancey,—

Dear Sir,—I am directed by the President and Executive of the Empire Club of Canada to tender you their sincere thanks for the honor done the Club by addressing the members at luncheon on Thursday, March 4th, 1915.

To the interest in the narration of your thrilling experience in the war zone of Western Europe, a story unique in the records of the Empire Club, was added the inspiration of your individuality and eloquence.

There was not a member present but felt and was proud to know that you, too, were one of the Empire's gallant sons.

We cannot readily forget what a thrilling lecture you gave us yesterday, but the object lesson is pluck, daring and endurannce, that your personality unconsciously conveyed has left an impression that will never be forgotten.

In your stirring message to the soldiers at Exhibition camp on Thursday night you struck a note that will inspire them anew with faith in their glorious heritage as Britishers.

Thanking you again dear Sir.

We remain, yours faithfully.

Edw. Wodson, Sec.-Treas.

MET WITH ACCIDENT.

Mr. John Mackie, proprietor of the Dominion Hotel, was the victim of painful injuries yesterday afternoon Mr. Mackie was driving a young horse on Dundas street late in the afternoon when the animal became frightened at an object and ran away. Mr. Mackie was pulled from the carriage and dragged for some distance before he released the reins. Finally the horse got free and went off in the direction of the G.T.R. depot.

It was first thought that Mr. Mackie had suffered several broken ribs, but fortunately such did not happen to be the case. He suffered severe bruises and a general shaking up. He is able to be around today.

Laid to Rest.

The funeral of the late Mrs. Smeall took place yesterday afternoon, the Rev. A. R. Sanderson conducting a solemn service at the home of the Rev. S. A. and Mrs. Dupras, Hillside street. The remains were then taken to Belleville cemetery vault. The bearers were Messrs. A. E. Bailey, W. Schryver, A. Marvin, and Jas A. Bird.

Celebrates Birthday.

S. W. Schryver, Parker St., will tomorrow celebrate his 71st birthday. He is in the best of health and is at present working for Mr. W. Lingham, running a circular saw at Cannifton Mills. He has resided for 50 years on the place where he now resides, having built the residence himself. Mr. Schryver and Mr. George Ellis worked together in the old C. P. Holton mill and together they cut up the last timber that was put out of that mill. Their output a day was between 24,000 and 30,000 feet.

The many friends of Mr. Schryver will wish him many more birthdays

With Belleville Boys in France

SERGT. ALBERT HARRIS

of the 34th Battery now in France. He is a son of Mr. Jesse Harris.

ED. MELVILLE CLARKE

Son of Mr. W. P. Clarke, Front Street now at the front with 2nd Battalion, 1st Brigade, C.E F.

MAJOR JOHN SLOAN CALLED BY DEATH

For Over Forty Years Was a Prominent Figure in Commercial Circles

The Belleville branch of the firm of John Sloan and Company, will be closed tomorrow (Saturday) in respect to the memory of the late Major John Sloan, head and senior member of the firm.

John Sloan, head of the well known wholesale grocery firm, died early yesterday morning in Toronto. For over 40 years he was a prominent figure in the commercial and social life of Toronto. He was born in Antrim County, Ireland, in 1843, and came to Canada at the age of 21 years. He was associated with the wholesale grocery trade since 1870 and established a large and profitable business. For 18 years he held a commission in the Governor-General's Body Guard, retiring about ten years ago. He was a prominent member and past president of the Irish Protestant Benevolent Society, also a member of St. Peter's Anglican Church.

The deceased, who had been in failing health for the past 3 years, is survived by a widow, five sons—Albert, George, Frank, Frederick and Victor—and three daughters — Mrs. Chas. Hay, Mrs. E. J. Aylward and Mrs. W. A. Earp.

The funeral will take place on Saturday at 2.30 p.m. from the residence to St. James' cemetery.

ANGLICAN YOUNG WOMAN'S ASSOCIATION.

On Wednesday evening, March 10th the bi-weekly meeting of the Anglican Young People's Association was held in Christ Church Parish Hall. A goodly number of members were present and a very enjoyable evening was spent. A most interesting talk on India was given by Mr. H. O. Knight and a tableaux representing the church enfolding the heathen countries in which our missionaries have done great work, was organized by Miss L. Morton. The programme arranged by Miss Jennie Bishop, concenor of the missionary committee was as follows—

Opening song service

Hymns 783, 300, Oh Canada Miss Kathleen Diamond, piano; Mr. W. Trump, violin

Prayer

Mr. H. O. Knight, talk on India

Slides—Africa

Vocal solo—Miss Della Campbell

Promenade

Tableaux

Refreshments

God Save the King

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children

In Use For Over 30 Years

Always bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

NEWS AN AMELIAS

Great preparations a by the two evaporators for evaporating onions scale in a few days. that these factories are for the purpose of assis Graham of Belleville i large contract which he Government for supply plies for the men o While the contract will vegetables, largely for furnishing vegetable s orators here will likely make up to onions alon being dried will likely t Mr. Graham's warehous It is estimated that suf will be handled to oper ies for three months or means a good deal of w who desire it. At th evaporator between 30 will be employed—m Just what the effect o phere will be, can only when these factories are It is not likely the frag of the most pleasnt cha K. Ostrom is serious whether it will effect th Jersey Cow.

On the 12th inst. a held by the Farmers Cl the advantages to be de operation in buying s house and farm and the farm products. A ge Toronto is expected who will be well qua upon the many advant rived from such an org are heartily in symp farmers uniting the professions, but we a pathy with any m will have as a distant programme the buyin home on account and s away to departmental wholesale supply hous furnishes an excelle about everything the and in justice to the me city or any other mer in the city or not the ity should be afforde posing their goods for they are entitled to th selling when they be purchasers. We ha said that few merch a cash order but would as well by their custom done away from home. would be put in circul belongs and would ass up home business and in place of that of outs not contribute in any w provement or taxation.

On the 15th inst. a will be held at Redner fine discussion will be systems of packing fr advantage for home an ets, the care of fruit tr should prove a very ing to a number in this particularly interested ness.

So much has been sa about the great care taken in the proper p to insure good prices, th comment at this time We can only hope the largely attended and who may now think about the business m learn something new.

The legislature is some ammendments to Act this session and has been brought about not getting the accom have felt they were ent pretty generally under scribers may have th enquired into by re Ontario Railway and M if they chose to make the regular way. The T panies may be at fault they are not alwa The subscribers too

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