Mass Meeting Passed Strong Resolution

The speaker instanced the case of fruits, pointing out that climatic conditions made it possible to produce fruit in the United States several weeks earlier than in Canada. And in addition to this the American fruit grower had the benefit of cheap labor. With the duty removed the fruit from the States would be dumped on the Canadian market just as soon as it was ripe, and consequently when the Canadian grower came along a few weeks later with his produce he would find the cream of the market gone and he would be compelled to accept a much lower price. The vegetable men also stood to lose the first and best market. Why was it that the fruit men spontaneous y and out of their own pocket sent a deputation to Ottawa almost equal in strength to that of the farmers to protest against the agreement. And yet they had been told that it was too late. The pork packers had been told that it was too late, so also had the salt manufacturers. The only man who was not too late was the great President Taft.

Tie Canada Hand and Foot.

Never in the past forty years had there been a piece of legislation such as that now proposed which would tie Canada hand and foot. Fielding himself had admitted that not a single item in the agreement could be changed without the consent of Washington. Hereafter if Canada wanted to change its tariff regulations it must go to Washington for permission. Where was Canada's autonomy and fiscal policy gone?

Why should Canada, when everything is satisfactory, go down to Washington and tie itself up for all time to come?

Every agreement was subject to interpretation, and the interpretation of the present agreement would come from Washington, where the United States authorities would decide under just what conditions Canadian products were to be admitted. Anyone who had experience would know that the U. S. tariff was full of pitfalls. For instance the tariff on agricultural implements from Canada was 15 per cent., and yet when absolutely necessary repairs were required a 40 per cent. duty had to be met.

"Brother Jonathan is quite ready to trade," said the speaker. "But he always likes to get the best of it."

The market offered Canada was not the market it was claimed to be. Even if it were only half as good as represented it would not pay this country to jeopardize its interests by entering into a reciprocity agreement."

The Large Producers.

That the farmers were not the large producers of the country the speaker proved by figures. The total of farm products amounted annually to eight hundred millions, while the manufactured products alone amounted to one hundred millions. These figures were quoted to show that Canada was not merely an agricultural country. It was a diversified country, and had gone ahead so rapidly, under protection, that the inhabitants failed to recognize the gradual change from agricultural to industrial. This was a fact to be borne in mind, as was also the fact that nearly 85 per cent. of the farm produce was eaten up in Canada, and the greater portion of the remaining 15 per cent. sent to the Mother Country. Of the manufactures of one hundred million nearly 95 per cent. were used at home. Are we going to jeopardize his immense market for an unknown quantity such as is proposed? asked Mr. Cockshutt.

In Canada there were about 1,600,000 working men, 700,000 of which were on the land, and the remaining 900,000 in factories, mines, forests and on the railways. These facts must be remembered in order that the good of all might be considered when reciprocity was being discussed.

Mr. Cockshutt objected emphatically to the statement that an effort was being made to set one section of the community against another. It was purely a case of live and let live. The working man was entitled to just as much honest consideration as the farmer, but no more. If the speaker had not misread the character of the average farmer, he believed that he was willing to concede to the worker in the towns and cities any advantages he might possess. All were friends and brothers working for the common cause and the common good.

The Farmer Misled.

The farmer had been led to believe that a great market would be opened to him, when in reality the market was already full. And the Canadian farmer had not been told of the manner in which he would be hit by American products. The vast quantities of produce which would be sent in from the States would open the eyes of Canadian farmers to the fact that they had been enjoying genuine protection. They would not know what they had lost until it was gone.

Again, the agreement let not only the United States into Canada, but it also opened the markets of this country to fourteen other favored nations. This meant that these nations would pay nothing for the privilege of competing in the Canadian markets, but would come in by a back door through the United States. One of these countries was the Argentine Republic, Canada's fiercest rival in the markets of England. New Zealand, Australia, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Russia, Japan and other countries were included among the favored nations. This being the case the Canadian farmer would have practically free trade with the world.

"In my opinion this agreement is the greatest gold brick that ever came down the pike, from a farmer's standpoint," said the speaker. The farmer might gain on some items, but he would lose far more on other items.

Great things had been said of the high prices prevailing in the American market during the treaty of 1854—66. The truth of the matter was, however, that during this time the Americans were engaged in a mighty civil war, with a million men in the field. Consequently they were not able to work their own farms and were forced to pay high prices for Canadian produce. Just as soon as the war was over and the farmer returned to the land and the mechanic to his bench the treaty was abrogated.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier some years ago, had made the statement that he would never again go to Washington for reciprocity. It were much better for the country and for himself had he kept to that statement instead of arranging for the present agreement.

A Dangerous Agreement.

The agreement was the most dangerous and far-reaching ever introduced. It was one of the worst bargains into which enlightened men had ever plunged a country. The speaker could not understand of what the Canadian representatives were thinking. Canada was about to secure a lower tariff from the United States in any case. The American tariff at the present time was more than twice as high as was Canada's. No country was today more fit for free trade than was the United States.

Industrially the average American workmen, with the machinery and specialization at his command produces $2,500 annually, while the Canadian workmen was able to produce only $1,500. In order to do this the American workman applies upwards of 2½ horse power to his job. This would give an idea of the facilities of the American manufacturers for getting out the stuff, and was the reason why high wages could be paid and products turned out more cheaply than in Canada. In the United States the applied methods are so finely brought out that they are able to turn out goods at prices with which Canadians cannot compete.

Should Canadians enter into the proposed agreement and pull down that which it has so painfully built up, and which required such long and patient toil?

A Tricky Nation.

In order to demonstrate just how tricky the Americans were Mr. Cockshutt instanced the case of the pork packers. Hogs, he said, would be admitted to both countries free. Yet when a Canadian industry came to import hogs it was found that they would have to be detained at the border for 30 days, and if at the end of that time they were free from disease they might be brought over. The cost of feeding and caring for the hogs during this thirty days would be borne by the Canadian purchaser. Then again when the finished product was sent into the states after being passed by Canadian inspectors the American officials refused to accept it until it had again been inspected, all of which meant a heavy outlay for the packers. This had been pointed out to Sir Wilfrid Laurier; his reply had, as usual, been that it was too late. This sort of thing would be met at every turn under the proposed agreement. If this was the case with the packing industry what would be the condition of affairs with the other industries which would be affected later on? This was only the beginning. If the farmers had free trade, they would demand that the same be extended to the manufacturers. Then would the tall chimneys cease to smoke, the hum of the machiery would gradually die out, industries would be shut down, men would be thrown out of work, industrial towns would dwindle away, and a general demoralization would spread over the country.

Canada for Canadians.

If Canadians were satisfied with a safe and sure thing they should hang on to Canada for Canadians first, and Canada for the Empire second.

The reciprocity agreement put the Canadian people up against a tremendous proposition. The country had expended hundreds of millions of dollars in building transportation lines across the continent, mostly at the expense of the people of the eastern provinces. At present one of these lines was being built and paid for. Yet before the line was half complete the Government introduces a proposition to the effect that instead of trading east and west we would trade north and south. Under the reciprocity agreement British Columbia would trade with Washington, Ontario with New York state, Quebec with Vermont, and so on. This radical change meant a smashing blow at Confederation. James J. Hill was much pleased with the reciprocity agreement. He was the owner of a number of great railroads; he saw larger dividends for these roads, he saw his railroads carrying the wheat from the northwest over the border to the mills at Minneaplois and other border cities, and as a result the finished product would be sent out from American ports.

Lose our Identity.

As a result of this arrangement Canadian products would lose their identity. Our products would be used to build up the milling industry of the United States to the serious detriment of our own country.

It was beginning to be realized that Canada was just beginning to show its strength, and the country had a glorious future before it if its affairs were conducted along lines of sound judgment and sound policy.

It was almost incredible that after enjoying such unprecedented prosperity along safe lines that the country should begin to retrace its steps. Yet this was exactly what the reciprocity agreement meant.

000 each year. What would be the effect on these new comers if we turned our eyes to Washington, instead of to the Mother Country. If we stood by the Mother Country we were building up a nation along safe, sound and true lines.

Would Repent It.

If Berlin, as an industrial centre, became a party to the proposed agreement it would repeat the action for many years to come. The reciprocity agreement appeared to be little short of suicide for towns whose interests were tied up in its industries.

People Should Rise.

The people of Berlin, of Ontario, and of Canada should rise in their might and demand of their representatives in parliament that an agreement such as this one so fraught with danger to the nation should not be considered.

Canada was a strong nation just finding its feet, and getting a hold on the markets of the world. Why should we begin to reverse the national policy at the beck of a few men from the west Canada was too big and its interests too varied to have one part dictate to another.

The farmers in the west were not even in the lead as far as the amount of production was concerned. Last year the province of Ontario had produced more than the provinces of Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba combined. Hence the deputation from the west was not representing all the farmers. The farmers of Ontario were yet to be heard from, and the speaker believed that these were willing to consider the question from a standpoint looking to the good of all.

In order to be a great nation there must be a diversity of interests, and this was the case in Canada. The country was growing enormously, perhaps almost too rapidly to be quite safe. The population was increasing by 300,-

Mr. Cockshutt concluded his magnificent address by reiterating his pleasure at visiting an industrial town which appeared to have the right stuff in it, and which would undoubtedly vigorously oppose the reciprocity agreement with its many dangers not only for the prosperity of the town but also for the national welfare.

Other Speakers.

Chairman Janzen at this stage invited any who wished to discuss the question to take advantage of the opportunity.

A gentleman, whose name could not be learned, in a brief but able address took issue with Mr. Cockshutt on two points, and referred to the fact that American workers earned $2,500 per year, while Canadians earned only $1,-500. His remarks were well put and he was given an attentive hearing.

At the conclusion of his remarks Mr. Janzen corrected one of his statements, remarking that Mr. Cockshutt had referred to the amount the United States workman was able to produce as a result of the specialization and machinery, and not the amount he was able to earn.

Mr. Martin, the other speaker, took up the question from a Socialistic standpoint, speaking briefly, but eloquently. He also was given a good reception.

Resolution.

At this stage the resolution was read and put to the meeting, with the result as stated above.

Vote of Thanks.

A vote of thanks, which was heartily applauded, was tendered Mr. Cockshutt by Mr. Robt. Smyth and Mr. Richard Reid, each of whom spoke briefly.

THE POWER CHARGE FOR THE MONTH HAS, HOWEVER TO BE DEDUCTED FROM THIS AMOUNT.

A rather lengthy meeting of the Light Commission at which a number of important questions were discussed.

Chairman Breithaupt presided and those present were Commissioners Dr. Schnarr and Geo. Lippert, Secretary Clark, Electric Superintendent Philip and Gas Superintendent Mitchell.

Accounts amounting to $5,031.60, were ordered paid, and unpaid accounts of $2,385.33 were presented.

The operating statement for the month shows a profit of $2,589.51. From this, however, remains to be deducted the power charge for the month. The net profit for February last year was $740.

Gas Superintendent Mitchell submitted a comprehensive report dealing with the conditions existing at the gas plant. A special meeting will considered. The Youghiogeny Coal Co., for the year's supply of coal was accepted. The price is $2.15 per ton f. o. b. at Suspension Bridge.

The purchase of a number of tools and a quantity of supplies for the gas plant was authorized.

Supt. Philip was authorized to procure and install a sufficient number of lighting arresters to protect the electric lines.

The men employed in the electric department are asking for increased wages, and the adjustment was left in the hands of Supt. Philip.

It was decided that the line of the water works station must be constructed by the Water Commission.

Superintendent's Report.

Supt. Philip submitted the following report:

There were eighteen interruptions to the Electric Service during the month, only one serious on the 23rd from 11 o'clock to 2.30. The others were only momentary or of very short duration.

The street railway was operated by Niagara Power on February 14th for one hour and on the 20th for four hours, due to trouble at the Heating Company's Plant.

The highest peak load was on February 20th, 800 K. W. or 1072 H. P. The highest peak that could be measured as per Hydro-Electric Contract was 650 K. W. or 871 H. P.

There were no accidents or damages to apparatus during the month and no repairs or replacements made.

The power business in increasing as rapidly as can be expected in view of the early interruptions to Niagara Power, but the public are satisfied now that they will get good service.

There has been installed since January 1st, two 20 H. P., two 10 H. P., two 5 H. P. total 70 H. P. There is also sold and ready to connect one 25 H. P., one 10 H. P., one 7½ H. P., one 5 H. P., total 47½ H. P. There is also new business practically settled on 80 H. P.

Customers with Direct Current Motors have changed to Alternating Current to the extent of 57 H. P.

Construction Report.

As instructed, I herewith report on the extensions necessary and probable for the balance of 1911. These amount to $8,465.00.

This is construction that will be completed by the end of the year. In addition to this, there are good prospects of a large block of power being sold in the factory district that would entail an expenditure of considerable money as the line that is carrying 2200 volts into the North Ward now, would be changed to 6600 volts, and in the event of this being done, two small transforming houses would have to be erected in connection with this line and transformers of 200 K. W. capacity, 1320—2200 V. installed in them, with some additional copper erected.

The probable cost of above would be:—Housing, 9200.00; transformers, $2000.00; construction, $1500.00. Total $3700.00.

Also if the load keeps growing, it will b necessary to supplement the transformer capacity in the power house. The cost of this would depend on the period over which the increased capacity was expected to take care of the load.

DESPATCH SAYS SO, BUT DETECTIVE BOYD KNOWS NOTHING ABOUT IT.

A private detective has been put to work to fathom the mystery surrounding the murder of old Franz Lobinski, near Wellesley, a few weeks ago. He will hand over all information obtained to the provincial police, who up to the present have apparently not been successful in running down clues.

The above item appeared in the London Free Press this morning. Seen just as he was about to depart for Toronto this morning Detectibe Boyd said that as far as he knew there was absolutely no foundation for the statement.

Asked if there were any further developments the official preserved a dignified silence, a shrug of the shoulders conveying almost any meaning.

PARKBOARD DISCUSSES SITE AND OTHER DETAILS.—MR. BREITHAUPT'S PROPOSED PLANS DISCUSSED.

The Park Board is up against a big proposition in the erection of a suitable grand stand for the athletic grounds of Victoria Park. And the members realize it too.

"It is not so much how this Board wants the grand stand, as the desire is on our part to give the Berlin public adequate and comfortable accomodation," said Chairman Hibner when the Board met last night.

The members dug in with a vim when it came to discussing the site, cost and other important details. The discussion lasted for two hours.

Mr. W. H. Breithaupt, civil engineer, was on hand last night to submit the preliminary plans. These call for the location of the grand stand, almost in the centre of the old athletic grounds, with the stand facing in the direction of King Street. The probable site was first taken up by the board. While the members deferred the choice of a site until the Board visits the park, a clearer conception was gained of the layout of the grounds by the plans submitted by Mr. Breithaupt. Each probable site as viewed by the members had its objectable feature as well as a redeeming one. The first suggested site along David St. is objectable by reason of the sun's rays penetrating the stand during the afternoon when the stand would be chiefly occupied. This thoughtfully for the Berlin public, concluded any likihood of the stand being erected here. The situation of the stand in the centre of what is known as the old ball grounds was not thought advisable by reason of the Board's intention of erecting also a band stand for concert purposes. This would necessarily have to be situated directly in front of the grand stand, which would thus partially obstruct the spectators' view of the atiletic ground.

Provision is made in th? plans for a quarter mile track.

A Revenue Producer.

The Board realizes the importance of band concerts as a revenue producer.

Band concerts are the main source of revenue and are to be counted as being the big item by which the stand will be built.

"There is no reason why we cannot boost the revenue from this source by putting up ample and comfortable accommodation," said the Chairman.

Secretary DeBus gave the figures of money derived from band concerts last season as reaching in some cases to $100.

The site mentioned near Richmond St. facing the third base line of the proposed diamond was objectable because of the distance from the main entrance.

The site however will be chosen at a meeting of the Board at the park in the near future.

The rough plans provide for a grand stand 165 feet in length, with a seating capacity of from 1600 to 1700 people; the structure to be steel with brick and concrete foundation. If situated as proposed by Mr. Breithaupt, the rear will be ornamented, provided with an overhang and a ten foot balcony. The latter would furnish an ideal view of fireworks from the island. An ornamental rear would cost it is estimated $1000 extra. The erection of the stand will doubtless exceed, as roughly estimated an expenditure of $15,000.

The Secretary in reply to a question on the financing end of it, from Mr. Lippert, said the Board might possibly stand ten or eleven thousand. Of course, there is the revenue on which to speculate.

The Board after discussing other details passed a motion instructing Mr. Breithaupt to purther proceed with the plans, specifications and the calling of tenders.

Those present at the meeting were Chairman Hibner, Secretary DeBus, Messrs. Ahrens, Lippert, Golton and Rittinger.

Accounts amounting to $97.98 were passed for payment and other minor business transacted.

Mrs. W. A. Ratcliffe and daughter Olive, of Brantford, are visiting Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Becker, Courtland Avenue.

KILLED BY CAR

Father Killed.

John Schmidt was born two miles west of St. Agatha in Wilmot township. He was three times married, and is survived by a wife and ten grown-up children living in Michigan State, Alberta and the counties of Waterloo and Perth.

He was a son of the late Geo. Schmidt, who met death at a railway crossing one mile north of Baden twenty years ago. While driving, his horse became unmanageable and ran down a steep embankment, resulting in a fatal accident to Mr. Schmidt.

John Schmidt spent the former part of his life as a farmer in Michigam. He also spent a number of years three miles west of St. gatha and afterwards moved to the farm of the late Isaac Eby, two miles east of Berlin. For the past five years he has lived retired near the road leading to German Mills.

Former Husband Killed.

The bereaved wife is a daughter of the late Noah Shantz and a sister of Manuel Shantz, Berlin. She was twice married her former husband IsaacSeber having also been a victim of a fatal accident.

Fifteen years ago Isaac Weber while driving fell out of the rig as a result of a broken ankle. His injuries proved fatal a few days later.

Was A Trifle Deaf.

Dr. J. F. Honsberger informed the Record this morning that Mr. Geo. Schmidt was a trifle deaf which no doubt accounted for his not hearing the car.

Inquest Monday.

Whether or not, blame will be attached to the railway will be known at the inquest which opens at the town hall on Monday afternoon at two o'clock. The chief witnesses will be the conductor, motorman and the grief stricken wife, together with a number of passengers.

It doesn't take a young man long to discover that miss, kiss, and bliss rime together.

MEETING HELD IN TOWN LAST NIGHT WAS ENTHUSIASTIC —LONDON WANTS $1000 GUARANTEE DEPOSIT.

Knotty Lee's baseball league is going to be a hummer. Enthusiastic representatives of five clubs gathered at the American Hotel last night and discussed further steps for the league. All the clubs, with the exception of the London were represented. The Forest City club is holding out for a $1000 guarantee for clubs to finish the season. This action is opposed by the five remaining clubs. It is expected however, London will be brought around the way of thinking of the five clubs. The representatives believe the $1000 guarantee is inconsistent, in view of the teams in the New York State League with class "B" rating making a guarantee deposit of only $250.

At the meeting last night a communication was read from the Secretary Farrel of the National League Association, assuring this league of the big league's protection of minor ball organization. This will come to hand next when the organization will be completed.

Mr. W. H. Compass of the London Free Press has been suggested as president and Mr. Robinson of the Spectator, Hamilton as secretary.

All the club representatives reported the prospects in their respective towns very bright. Knotty Lee was on hand and was never more optimistic.

The organization will be known as the "Canadian League."

REV. MR. MULLEN, OF FERGUS, SPOKE ON ST. PATRICK'S LIFE AND LESSONS.

The Sunday School Room of St. Andrews Church was well filled last night when Rev. Mr. Mullin of Elora gave a very interesting and instructive address to the Young People's Guild on "St. Patrick, his Life and Lessons." He said that at the age of sixteen St. Patrick was carried off to Ireland by a band of marauding Irishmen, and for six years tended sheep on the green isle as the slave of a man called Milcho. Then he fled from his master and excaped home safely. Of the next twenty-three years of his life little is known definitely, but in 132 he was sent by the Pope to evangelize the Irish. He landed near Wicklow and then began that life of devoted service and endeavor which resulted in the conversion of practically all the people of the island. His death occurred on March 17, 465, which is now celebrated the world round not only by Irishmen but by all who love the genialty and kindness which characterized St. Patrick.

At the conclusion of the address, a vote of thanks moved by Rev. Mr. Lynn and seconded by Mr. Carmichael, was passed.

Miss Potter gave a very pleasing instrumental, which added greatly to the evening's enjoyment.

THREW A THOUSAND OUT OF WINDOW.

Tied in Paper Package and the Cook Didn't Know its Contents.

New York, March 16.—Throwing money out of windows is not a common occurrence in New York, but it is sometimes practiced, as is proved by a cook employed in a downtown restaurant, who threw more than a thousand dollars into the gutter last night. Antonio Jarretti, the owner, has asked police aid to recover the money.

Zarretti came to this country from Italy about ten months ago, with the intention of entering some business. Unable to find what he wanted, he took a position in the restaurant, until he could find what he was looking for. Not being acquainted, and fearing to trust his money to banks he kept the money in his pocket, tied up in a paper package. Last night, while changing his clothes, he dropped the money on the kitchen floor, where it was found by a cook. She not knowing what the package contained, threw it out of a window.

A series of unusual events lead to the arrest in Niagara Falls last night of two Syrians—Sabb Haick and Mrs. Minnie Anton.

The charge against them is one of theft preferred by Mrs. Anton's husband. This in itself is not out of the ordinary, but the circumstances surrounding the case are somewhat peculiar.

Mr. and Mrs. Anton were married about five months ago, and since that event have been residing in Berlin at King street east. As far as can be learned the course of true love ran smoothly until Sabb appeared on the scene from the United States. Mrs. Anton is a pretty young woman, and by some means Haick induced her to depart with him for pastures new.

The real excitement commenced prepared for a journey. Shortly after the 3.30 G. T. R. train was about to leave for the west. Haick and Mrs. Anton appeared at the station prepared for a journey. Shortly afterward there appeared on the scene a couple of male Syrians who were evidently endeavoring to persuade the woman to remain in Berlin. It has since developed that these were friends of her husband. Their appeals were useless the woman refusing to listen. About this time an aunt of the woman was perceived in the distance. Haick immediately hid the woman in one of the waiting rooms of the station where she remained until the train was about to pull out. When she emerged her aunt seized her grip and endeavored to prevent her from boarding the train. The effort was useless and the eloper boarded the train, but not before the aunt had secured a firm grip on her hat. She clung tenaciously to the headgear until compelled to let go by the rapidly increasing motion of the train.

Having been unsuccessful in their efforts to prevent her departure the friends of the woman appealed to the police.

The direct charge was laid by the husband. He stated that Haick and his wife had drugged him, taken $16 of his money, and while he was in a stupor had departed.

Dr. Hett was called to examine the man and he stated to the police that all indications pointed to the fact that Anton had been drugged.

Chief Mains of the frontier police at Niagara Falls was immediately notified to stop the couple and this morning a telegram was received to the effect that they were in custody.

Sergt. Walker of the local police left this morning to bring the pair back to answer to the theft charge.

It is possible that a more serious charge may be laid against Haick and Mrs. Anton.

ARTHUR WILLIAMS OF STRATHROY, FORMERLY OF BERLIN HAD HAND CRUSHED IN MACHINE.

Strathroy, March 16.—A very severe accident befell Mr. Art Williams, an employe of the Colonial Furniture Company, about noon to-day. Mr. Williams was working on the sanding machine and in some manner his left hand was caught by the heavy rollers and the flesh, ligaments and cords on the back of the hand and fingers were torn off and the bones were grated by the coarse sandpaper. The hand was dressed by Drs. McCabe and Berdan, who are trying to save the fingers, but believe that two will have to be amputated. Mr. Williams came to Strathroy from Watford and was very popular. He played clarionette in the Strathroy Band and was leader of the St. John's parish orchestra. He formerly played in the 29th Regiment Band of Berlin.

SLOW MOVING TRAFFIC WILL BE REQUIRED TO KEEP TO THE CURB.

Chief O'Neill appeared before the Finance Committee last evening and discussed with the Aldermen several amendments to the by-law regulating the traffic on the street.

It was decided that no time limit would be placed in the by-law, as requested by one of the local draymen. It was pointed out that this would make it an offence for drivers who were compelled to unload coal or perform other necessary duties. The police will be allowed a free hand in this respect, and Chief O'Neill states that in enforcing the by-law no hardship will be inflicted.

Another amendment is to the effect that when shopping for any length of time all horses must face with the traffic.

The most important addition to the by-law is the provision that all slow-moving traffic must keep to the curb. This it is expected will make it possible for the faster moving rigs to pass without driving on the street railway tracks.

WILL EXTEND.

The C. Turnbull Company will build a four story extension to their already large knitting factory in Galt.

NEW SUNDAY SCHOOL.

A new Sunday School building to cost $15,000 will be erected by the congregation of Trinity Anglican Church at Galt.

ST. PATRICK'S DANCE.

A large crowd attended the St. Patrick's dance in Concordia Hall last evening.

ST. PATRICKS DAY AT ST. MARY'S.

Rev. Father Parker delivered an impressive and appropriate sermon at the St. Patrick's Day services at St. Mary's R. C. Church last evening.

He referred to the days when the inhabitants of Ireland lived in plunder and war; the coming of St. Patrick as an apostle among them and the ultimate spread of the Churches teaching. "Active genius was their's" the Father said of the Irish "and they can joyfully thank God for the grace he gave their ancestors."

To those of Irish descendants it was a subject of comfort and consolation.

The spacious auditorium was completly filled to hear Father Parker's sermon on Ireland's patron saint.

HEN FRUIT SOLD AT 19 AND 20c. —MAPLE SYRUP AND SUGAR AT THE MARKET.

The bottom fell out of the high prices of eggs at the market this morning and it was the main feature of the market. Hen fruit was plentiful. With the opening of the market the farmers asked 23c. "Nothing doing" said the buyers. It did not take long before the marketers realized that they were asking too big a price. Hence the deduction of three cents. The prevailing price was 20c., while a quantity was sold at 19c. But more higher than 20c.

There was the usual large attendance. A fair sized quantity of maple sugar and syrup was to be had, considering the few days in which the farmers found sap running.

Other prices were as follows.

Butter, per lb. 23 and 24c.
Eggs, per dozen, 19c. and 20c.
Cheese, per lb, 16c.
Limburger (case) 25c.
Lard, per lb. 17c.
Potatoes, per bag, 50c. and 75c.
Potatoes, per basket, 20c.
Apples, per bag (Spies) $2.25.
Carrots, basket, 25c.
Beets, basket, 25c.
Parsnips, basket, 25c.
Turnips, 2 for 5c.
Cabbage, per head 5c. and 8c.
Pork Sausage, per lb. 17c.
Ham, 18c.
Bacon, 20c.
Beef in quarters, 8½c. and 10c.
Pork in quarters, 10c. and 12c.
Maple Syrup, per quart 40c.; per gal., $1.75.
Maple sugar, per cake, 5c. and 2 for 5c.
Hay, per ton, 1st class $15, medium $14.
Wood, per cord, soft $5.50; black ash $5.

Move Foreshadowed by Department of Education Likely to Prove Unpopular With Parents and Pupils.

Though pretty nearly anyone would have thought that the entrance examination in 1910 was sufficientyly difficult for all practical, purpose, athe end is not yet. According to reports which have reached here, the standard will be still further increased for the 1911 examinations, and the difficulty of Berlin and outside pupils squeezing into the high schools and collegiate institutes will be thereby enhanced.

It was generally thought that the 1910 examination and the standard exacted were booth too severe; but apparently the powers that be at Toronto think that a little more of the same kind of thing will not hurt.

Protests from parents and pupils will doubtless be forthcoming, but they have about as much chance of attracting anotice from the education department as a snowball has of surviving in —well, the crater of a volcano.

According to reports, the raising of the entrance standards in 1910 resulted in a falling off of between 3000 and 4000 in the number of successful entrance pupils from the total of the previous year, 1909. Another substantial drop in the total is apparently due to take place this year.

The change will doubtless have the effect of lessening the pressure upon the collegiate institutes and higher schools! of learning; and the pressure upon the public schools will be thereby enhanced.

ENOUGH NATURAL GAS FOR CITY OF LONDON.

Tilbury, March 15.—Over near the village of Fletcher there is at present in progress a drilling operation that is being followed with great interest through the whole oil country of Southwestern Ontario. This is the sinking of a deep well that will go down 4,000 feet in an attempt to reach the Trenton rock, which is the oil rock in the famous fields of Ohio and Pennsylvania. Not once, in the drilling in this district has the Trenton rock been struck, though both oil and gas have been found in considerable abundance.

The present deep well drilling is an experiment and is financed, in part at least, by English capital. The theory is held that in the Treuton rock will be found the vein that dips under Lake Erie and continues on into the greatest oilfield in North America. There is this peculiar circumstance to back up the theory, that in no case in this district have side-veins been found leading to a well. All through the Tilbury field the oil or gas seems to come straight up from far below, as if it were belched from a smokestack, and this fact leads to the belief that all the wells which have been struck are but long vents for the real supply far below. The oil is found in Romney and Tilbury East, along the lake shore. The oil development is at present centred around Fletcher and in the Glenwood field for the natural gas.

Natural Gas For London.

Probably more interest attaches at the present time to natural gas, rather than the oil, partly on account of the distances to which natural gas is piped for the use of towns and cities. Every year sees the supply sent to a greater distance and there is no doubt expressed but that London will soon have a supply from this field.

BERLIN WINS AND LOSES IN CHICAGO.

Score 4 to 2 Last Night; 2 to 1 in Thursday Night's Game.

Chicago, March 17. — The Berlin hockey team won its passport home to-night at the Ice Palace by defeating the All-Star Chicago's 4 to 2 in the second game of the series. A third game will be played to-morrow night to settle the question as to whether Chicago is good enough to get into a professional league.

Last night's game resulted in a victory for the Berlin team.

BORN.

At Berlin, 18th March 1911, to Mr. and Mrs. Alton H. Heller, a son, Richard Stephen. Congratuvtions.