Talk of the Town and of the Country

The annual Warden's Excursion on Wednesday and Thursday of this week was exceptionally well patronized by residents of Trenton section. Wooler and Frankford especially were well represented. About 800 people took in the trip and thoroughly enjoyed it. The weather was beautiful, the water calm and the crowd a good natured, refined, well to-do jolly bunch. Wooler Brass Band, a musical organization which is the pride of our neighboring hamlet, furnished music on the boat. Warden Maybee, the popular Reeve of Murry, and his Counties Councillors, were extremely kind and generous to all who were fortunate enough to be their guests on the occasion.

The Bay of Quinte Conference of Methodist churches has made Whitby its permanent meeting place, owing to the difficulty in securing accommodation in the average town for the large number of delegates who annually attend, and the fact that the Ontario Ladies' College can provide lodgings for all. The college was made use of last year when the Conference met in Whitby, and such a welcome change was it to rid of all the troubles incident to billeting the delegates, that it was decided to make Whitby the permanent meeting place, if the college could be made available for use again. This year the Conference will open on Wednesday, June 16th.

Whether or not the Oshawa Board of Trade should be re-organized and broadened into the newer spirit of a chamber of Commerce was discussed Wednesday night at a meeting called by the executive to hear a representative of the Canadian City Bureau Ltd., explain the latest idea in regard to such organizations. There was a poor attendance at the meeting, less than a dozen being able to put in an appearance, and so there was nothing definite done after hearing the facts concerning the workings of the newer organizations.

The suggestion is made that a wheel tax should be placed on all classes of motors, trucks and vehicles and the money so received by the municipality devoted to the up-keep of the roads. The license fees from motors goes to the Ontario government though the roads destroyed by them must be maintained by the municipalities.

American literary circles have been stirred by the appearance of a prodigy who threatens the rule of even the much-discussed Daisy Ashford. She is Hilda Conkling, 9 years old. Hilda is the daughter of Grace Hazard Conkling, well known poet and a professor at Smith College. The child, according to Mrs. Conkling, began writing poetry at the age of 3. Little Hilda first saw her work printed at the age of 5, when a magazine accepted one of her verses. The child, according to many well known writers, is a rare genius. Her work had been much discussed by readers of poetry magazines when it first appeared; but it was not until a few weeks ago, when a New York publishing house issued a collection of Hilda's poems in book form under the title "Poems by a Little Girl," that general recognition came. The poems in the nine year old girl's book have been divided into four departments; those written between four and five; those written between six and seven, and those written between seven and nine They all show the influence of the free verse movement and are unrhymed.

A Passion play takes place yearly in the Raton and Sandia mountains of northern New Mexico. A group of people living in this district have for centuries each Lenten season gone through a series of self-inflicted bodily tortures, enduring their agonies in the belief that these barbarities will absolve them from past and future sins. The Passion play is said to be so savagely realistic that at times performers have died as a result of injuries received while taking part in it.

These people are known as Los Hermanon Penitentes, or the Penitent Brotherhood. The Penitentes are of Mexican origan, with a marked strain of Indian blood. They are densely ignorant, not many being able to read Spanish, and only a very few are familiar with English. Hardly one in ten has ever been 100 miles away from the isolated mountain settlements where they make their homes. They keep small flocks of cattle and sheep and sometimes mine for gold and silver. They live in mud and crude stone houses, as did their ancestors 200 and 300 years ago.

Montreal Methodist Conference held at Kemptville Ont., went on record in favor of providing divorce courts instead of the present method of adjudicating applications by the Senate. They said the gaining of divorce must not be a matter of money, but should be allowed on the sole ground of marital infidelity.

Dr. Philip, of Ottawa, thought there were other legitimate grounds for divorce than marital infidelity While in the United States he had become convinced that divorce on such grounds as cruelty, insanity and incurable intemperance had very happy results. "We go on being very orthodox," Dr. Philip said, "with the New Testament behind us. I don't think the New Testament is the only standard on this matter. In those days they had many of the crudest ideas of life and equality and the position of women. We have outgrown many of them, yet we still cling to this one thing as a sort of Shibboleth, that there should be only one ground for divorce."

The Oshawa Central baseball team goes to Peterboro Saturday afternoon and it is a terror what is going to happen to Hap Harrison and his team mates. Peterboro is feeling quite cocky after their win last Saturday over Port Hope, but after the Oshawa boys get through with that bunch of ball tossers they will feel as they did after Belleville got through with them on the 24th.

A swan only sings before it dies, so be sure and listen for Catcher Swanston's swan song Saturday. As for Peterboro's crack short stop, Roy Cherfitt, Pat promises to stop his batting average up short with a crack. The Oshawa boys are going to the northern city with the idea of giving the Electric City a shock through the score that will be run up.

Rev. D. McGillivray Gandier, D. D., son of Rev. J. Gandier of Newburgh, and brother of Principal Alfred Gandier of Knox College, Toronto, died in Los Angeles, California, on June 4th, after an illness of six months. Principal Gandier is now on the ocean on his way to the Old Country, but visited his brother before he left.

Dr. Gandier was born in Kingston, fifty-two years ago, and was a distinguished scholar at Queen's University. He took his theological course at Queen's and then went to Rossland, B.C. About twenty years ago, because of the ill-health of his wife, he went to Los Angeles.

He was an influential man in California, and was greatly interested in the Anti-saloon League there. His wife, formerly Miss Burdette of Newburgh, and daughter, survive him. Lady Falconer of Toronto, is a sister.

Always to the fore with every progressive movement, Brighton now can boast of several citizens who have enjoyed a ride in an aeroplane. On Wednesday of last week a flying machine was noticed paying considerable attention to Brighton, and in turn attracted much attention here, especially when he alighted at the Fair Grounds and announced that he had come to stay for a while.

The old saying "Oh! what's in a name?" may be more respectfully treated after this, for on that day it was proven that a name made quite a difference. The aviator's name proved to be Garrett and when he learned that we had a young lady by that name on the High School staff, he very gallantly invited her "to come take a trip in my air-ship."

After taking Miss Garrett up for a ride, he carried several passengers for short trips, at the modest sum of ten dollars. Among those who went flying were Miss Marjorie Wright, Dr. McKee, Earle Sanford and Royal Quick, and they all agree that they liked it so well they didn't like coming down.

The little son of Mr. and Mrs. Weese, of Trenton, rescued from drowning on Friday night last, Olive, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Milne, Trenton. The little girl fell into the Bay of Quinte, where it was twelve feet deep and was in a bad plight, when our little hero jumped into the water and rescued her.

On Saturday the death occurred at Montreal of Rev. Father I. J. Kavanagh, S. J., one of the most noted educationists in Canada. He had been in ill-health for some years. He was educated at Montreal and in England and was a leading astronomer. He was professor of science at Loyola College. He was a son of the late Henry Kavanagh, inspector of customs for Canada and his wife Mary A. H. Horan. The deceased was a nephew of the late Rt. Rev. E. J. Horan, Bishop of Kingston, and a cousin of Rt. Rev. Mgr. B. H. Murray, of Cobourg, and of Rt. Rev. C. B. Murray, of Brockville.

Mayor A. McIntyre, of Peterboro, received word from Ottawa that Judge McGillivray, of Whitby, has been appointed to represent the Canadian General Electric of Peterboro, on the conciliation board. Fred Bancroft, of Toronto, will represent the men, and a third member remains to be appointed. They will deal with the dispute between the striking machinists, numbering about 400, and the company. The men have been out nearly four weeks.

Thormin, of the Brockville Fruit Market, has received from his son, Anthony, who is attending the Carnegie Technical Institute at Pittsburg, Pa., a telegram announcing his success in the examinations being held there. He received first mention on Beaux Arts problems and is now half through his sophomore work. The young man is a graduate of Brockville Collegiate and a pupil of the technical classes. He left here in September last on his first year.

Oshawa's building permits for the month of May total 46, with an aggregate value of $138,560 which is a decrease of almost $25,000 from those issued in April. The largest permit issued was to the Oriental Textiles for $50,000, for an addition to their present plant as large as the present structure itself. Of the 46 permits issued, 37 are for residences of various kinds.

There is a permit for the Bakerite Co. for $5,000, for alterations to old Customs warehouse on King St., west. Four permits were issued to M. W. D. Burden for four frame and rough cast houses on Agnes St. There are also permits for various stores.

Aemilius Jarvis, the well-known Canadian yachtsman, who is to assist in sailing the twenty-three-metre Shamrock III., in the trial races with the challenger, arrived at City Island, Wednesday. Mr. Jarvis has ordered to be sent to New York a timber of rock elm from the Blue Hills of Ontario, which is to be used in the new spreaders for the challenger. It is eighteen feet long and ten by ten inches. The substitute spreaders of Douglas fir are to be used until the timber arrives and is made into the new spreaders.

Sir Thomas Lipton is expected to arrive here from England on Thursday or Friday, when the steam yacht Victoria, on which he and his guests will witness the cup races, will be turned over to him. The Victoria was formerly named Dolaura and was built in Scotland for the late Hon. James Dunsmuir, of Victoria, B. C.

Fire destroyed about ten rods of stump fence along the road on the east side of Mr. Jacob Jackson's farm near Corborne and only for the prompt arrival and help of neighbors a much more serious loss might have occurred, as there was a lively wind at the time. It is thought the fire A. Grant, who telephoned neighbors and they in turn phoned the word may have originated by someone carelessly throwing down a lighted match, or a cigar or cigarette stub. The fire was first noticed by Mr. H. along, so that in a short time there was quite a little crowd of people on hand. The fire happened about ten o'clock at night, and made quite an illumination.

Kingston citizens are calling and writing to the customs office for information about the excise tax. In some cases it is alleged that they are not taxable, through misunderstanding of the law. One woman stated that she was charged five cents on a purchase of cooked ham, which is not a taxable article.

For the information of the public the customs officials point out that the following articles are exempt from taxation and are expressly mentioned in the bill: "Meats, fresh, salted or pickled; butter, cheese, oleomargarine, margarine, butterine or any other substitutes for butter, lard, eggs, vegetables, fruits, grains or seeds in their natural state, buckwheat meal or flour, pot, pearl, rolled, roasted or ground barley, corn meal, oatmeal or rolled oats, rye flour, wheat flour, coffee, green, roasted or ground; tea, salt, cattle foods, hay and straw, nursery stock, frest, pickled, salted, smoked, dried or boneless fish; sugar, syrups, mollasses, anthracite or bituminous coal and artificial limbs and parts thereof."

Mayor Riggs received today o communication from Ottawa from Lt.-Col. A. G. Doughty, Director of War Trophies, stating that the city of Belleville had been allotted the following war trophies,—

One 150 m. Field Gun and one 105 m. Field Gun, captured by the Second Batalion, C. E. F.

Miss Irene Grant, of Toronto, is visiting Mr and Mrs. Walter Brown, 74 Gordon Street.

Belleville Boy in Australia

Mr. W. A. Lingham Making Fine Success in Antipodes Trade.

The Brisbane (Australia) "Storekeeper" in a late issue contains an interesting article in reference to an old Belleville boy, Mr. W. A. Lingham, who by his enterprise, has built up a most profitable trade in the antipodes as manufacturers agent. Mr. Lingham is a son of Mrs. Esther Lingham and the late Job Lingham and a brother of Mrs. Ada Wagner of this city. The Storekeeper says,—

Mr. W. A. Lingham, of Sydney, is now in Brisbane, on his tenth trip to Australia from Canada and America. He is a great traveller, and is one of the first in the field when a proposition happens along that offers scope for the brains and energy of a salesman and possesses the necessary qualities to secure the confidence of the public and a repetition of orders. Mr. Lingham sold the first Cash Register in Australia, and was general manager of the National Cash Register Co. for ten years. He also sold one of the first typewriters introduced to Australia, and the first computing scales. Having a few moments of spare time on his hand many years ago, Mr. Lingham imported for his own use one of the first automobiles which came to Australia. He now represents 20 firms—10 American and 10 Canadian. His leading line house is the National Lead Co. of California—a company which controls most of the factories in America. This company has a tremendous output of white lead, red lead, and all lead products. In displaying his samples to the editor of the "Storekeeper," Mr. Lingham put his fingers in his waistcoat pocket and produced three little lead discs. "There, sir," said he, "are my samples of a line of goods of which I sell many thousand pounds' worth per annum. I wish I could carry all my samples in my waistcoat pocket like these." The little discs are for screwing on to galvanized iron, but to a newspaper man they might have represented a patent vest button. A very important line carried by Mr. Lingham is wallpapers, by Stauntons, Ltd., one of the largest wallpaper manufacturers in Canada. Mr. Lingham has over 3000 samples of these papers and friezes, suitable for every class of buildings, from the cottage to the palatial mansion and public buildings, and they have a range which must suit every taste. Half an hour spent in examining the different varieties of colour and pattern is quite an education in itself.

A line which appealed to our representative was dehydrated vegetables. The system of which these vegetables are prepared for the market is a new one, but it has stood the most exhaustive trying-out tests, including severe trials by the American, French and Italian Governments. The principle is simply that of extracting the water from vegetables and leaving all the rest of their qualities. The consumer opens the carton and replaces the water which has been extracted. The vegetable is then equal to the article fresh from the garden. The firm handling this line have 29 factories from Vancouver, British Columbia, to Halifax, Nova Scotia. They have their own farms in the neighborhood of each factory, and raise their own vegetables. The company is now considering a proposition to establish a factory in Victoria, this State being considered to offer the greatest inducement for the enterprise. Mr. Lingham laughingly remarked, "They call Victoria 'The Cabbage Garden.' Well, sir, it is quite probable that my firm's action will justify the use of that expression." Our representative here handed to Mr. Lingham an extract from the "Scientific American" which reads as follows:—

The Dehydration Process of Preserving Vegetables

"Mr. E. Clemens Horst, in the 'Scientific American,' gives some interesting information on this profitable infant industry in U.S.A. He states:

"'Fostered by large Government contracts, there is developing in this country that which will be of material benefit to our economic life. This industry is dehydration, or drying of vegetables. By subjecting fresh vegetables to the action of circulating currents of warm, dry air, the moisture content is exhausted, with the consequence that the weight and bulk is greatly reduced, and the vegetable is made non-perishable, and can be kept indefinitely. The cell structure and the flavor is not injured by the drying process; soaked in water for a few hours, the dehydrated product is restored to its original color, bulk and food qualities, and when cooked it has the flavor and appearance of the fresh article.

"'When it is considered that from 65 to 85 per cent. of the entire bulk and weight of fresh vegetables is water, and that it is the moisture that causes decay and deterioration, it is apparent that when the dried product is used, a wonderful saving can be effected in transportation, storage and handling. One pound of dried tomatoes or cabbage is equal to 20 pounds of the fresh or canned; 1 pound of spinach when dried is the equivalent of 18 pounds of the fresh, and so on down to potatoes, which have a ration of 1 to 6. One carton of dehydrated tomatoes, weighing 2½ pounds, is equivalent to a case of the canned containing two dozen quart cans, the whole weighing 60 pounds. Therefore, in shipping dried vegetables to our soldiers in France, the Government is able to furnish in one shipload as much actual food as could be furnished in from 15 to 20 shiploads of canned goods. If we went a bit further, and included the weight of the tin and the wooden containers needed for the canned product, we should find a still greater saving, for in every can of canned vegetables the containers alone weigh 24,000 pounds. While the dried vegetables furnished to the Government are put in tins, large enough to hold 20 pounds each, and two tins make up a crate light enough for one man to handle. The lightness of the dried product also permits a vessel to be loaded to full cargo capacity, whereas in the case of heavy canned goods it is often true that the weight capacity of a boat is fully utilized without taking up all the bulk'."

Mr. Lingham allowed that the article was a correct statement, but he said personally that he only guarantees that one pound of the dehydrated vegetable is as good as ten pounds of ordinary fresh vegetables. We have had samples of the dehydrated soups and vegetables prepared, and our experience is that they are excellent. They will keep for all time. One may use the whole or a portion of a carton, and the result is always perfect. Just before we went to press we learned that Messrs. E. Rich and Co., Brisbane, have these goods in stock and are in a position to execute orders at once. In the dry West where vegetables are very scarce, this should be an excellent line for storekeepers to handle.

In the Southern States Mr. Lingham is often referred to as "The Father of Typewriters" for the simple reason that he brought out some of the first typewriters which came to Australia. He brought to Queensland the first typewriter ever made use of. He also brought the first Underwood to Australia, and appointed agents and opened business in many important centres, and has the control of the Oliver typewriter for the whole of Australia, and his representative is Mr. Colin V. Munro, A.M.P. Buildings. These machines are strong, well-made, beautifully enamelled, will do all the work of machines costing £34 and are sold at £24 each. Mr. Lingham informs us that fifteen Oliver machines have been in use in the Education Department for ten years without requiring any repairs.

Another line handled by this gentleman is the brushware by Meakins and Sons, Hamilton, Ontario, Canada, the largest manufacturers of brushware in the Dominion.

Mr. Lingham also handles the product of the Clipper Belt Lacing Co., Grand Rapids, Michigan, and controls all the output for Australia. This firm produces a machine for lacing belts. Its use and economical attraction may be gauged when we consider the fact that the machine will do in three minutes what would otherwise take an hour to accomplish. Over one hundred of these machines are in use in Queensland now, and he is appointing agents to control the sale of the machines in this State.

Mr. Lingham is a typical Canadian or American. He wastes no time—neither his own nor his customers'. He is well known in business circles in every State in the Commonwealth, and has been so known for over 25 years. After half an hour's inspection of his samples our representative has no hesitation in assuring storekeepers that ten minutes spent with him would mean good business to both parties.

Mr. Lingham will be here for the next ten days to a fortnight, and resides at the Queensland Commercial Travellers' Association Club, and has sample rooms in the Association's buildings. In Sydney his address is Challis House.

Mr. and Mrs. C. Bly, of Toronto, are in the city attending the funeral of the late Mr. Hubbard.

Mr. C. R. Cole has returned from St. John, New Brunswick, where he attended the Prentice Boys Grand Lodge.

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BELLEVILLE, ONT.

"Foundation" for Industrial Research

The Ontario of the 5th inst, containing letter, to hand. I thank you for giving it such a splendid "set up."

The booklet issued by the City Council and Chamber of Commerce would have aided much in its preparation, that I obtained too late. However, that booklet is well done and should help considerably in bringing Belleville before the citizens of this province and our Dominion.

Now will you permit me to seriously direct your attention to that part of my communication which treats you—"Ontario Foundation For Industrial Research"—such is most important. The Americans are doing much in various branches of Industrial Research, in industrial life, Electrical and Steel plants, Dye works, Fabrics, etc,etc., besides the great foundation like The Rockefeller Institute — endowed with $20,000,000, New York. "The Carnegie Foundation" at Washington, with $22,000,000, see manual of Public Benefactions by Andrew Carnegie, and this is not all, for Mr. Carnegie gave "The Pittsburg Carnegie Institute of Technology" for all purposes, located in Pittsburg, amounting to $28,000,000. Then again there is the Mellow Institute in connection with the University of Pittsburg which expends annually $150,000 on Industrial Research Problems and is doing genuine work.

How are Canadians going to measure up with such research work if they do not have some foundations for Industrial Research worth while? Is it not time we had an Ontario Foundation contributed by the rich citizens of this province? Assuredly it is. Where will our manufacturers be in the market of the world—they will simply not be in it.

Away with protection that aids our manufacturers to grow rich on home markets; let protection be on the basis of meeting all comers in the markets of the world, with Canadian manufactured goods.

We want the products of the farms (Cheese and butter factories) the woolen factories and the metal industries, etc, etc., to command prominence in the world markets. This is the only way in which Canada can hope to keep in the march with foremost nations in the marts of commerce.

By all means let us do first things first—Ontario needs a Foundation of at least $5,000,000 for Industrial Research—to insure her products first place in the markets of the world.

THOS. WICKETT.

Hamilton, Ont.

Mrs. H. F. Mitchell left this morning for Kingston where her husband has undergone a serious operation. Mr. Mitchell is not improving very quickly.