

TRAVESTON

The old adage says: Every dog has his day... and every fool has his. April the first is near at hand.

Mr. Peter Robins of Varney helped R. Bryans to cut up a fine pile of wood last week.

Rev. Mr. Wren of Brussels, who conducted the services in Zion on Sunday has a very pleasing personality.

This neighborhood is tendering very warm congratulations to Mr. Albert McNally on his marriage to Miss Ella Wardling of Vandeleur.

As announced in last week's issue of The Chronicle, Mr. William Anderson of the 6th concession passed away very suddenly on Tuesday morning of last week.

The surviving members are: Martha (Mrs. W. Wellwood) of Toronto; Alex. Dave, Will and Vin (Mrs. N. Hoeg), of Montana; John, of Coleman, Alta.; Lizzie (Mrs. W. McKechnie); Nellie (Mrs. Frank Haley); Rob., on the homestead and White, on a farm adjoining.

Mr. Anderson was a man of strong, rugged constitution, keen of intellect, ready of wit, and though bluff in manner and blunt in speech was wonderfully tender-hearted and kindly.

Mr. Anderson acquired a fair share of this world's goods, and was thus enabled to take life easy for some years.

The funeral was a large one and took place on Sunday afternoon at Zion cemetery, an impressive service being held in the home, being conducted by the Rev. Mr. Phalen of Markdale.

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CANADA'S WAR BOOK

OFFICIAL VOLUME CONTAINS A MINE OF INFORMATION.

Relation of the Dominion to the Great Conflict and the Duty of Canadians to the Empire Are Treated Under Many Heads—Facts About Canada Are Full of Interest.

It is doubtful if a more intrinsically valuable work has ever been published in Canada than the Agricultural War Book, for which the Minister of Agriculture at Ottawa, is sponsor.

The early pages are devoted to brief essays principally on agricultural matters, but also on the duty of all Canadians, by the Prime Minister, by the Finance Minister of the country, by the various Ministers and Commissioners of Agriculture of the Dominion and the Provinces, and by the professors of agricultural colleges and directors of experimental farms.

Following are given industrial and agricultural details in brief of each European country engaged in the war or affected by the war, and of the British possessions. From this it is learned that prior to the outbreak of hostilities, Belgium was not only the most thickly populated country in the world, but also one of the most industrious.

Canada's interest lies in particular with the export trade of Germany, much of which this country has the right and expectation to secure. In 1913, the War Book says, Germany imported nearly one-eighth of all the world had to sell, and exported more than one-ninth of all the world wanted to buy.

It is of special interest that Germany in 1913 produced 2,720,000 tons of refined sugar from beets, mined 260,000,000 tons of coal and lignite, 29,879,000 tons of iron ore and that while using in that year of peace 225,800 tons of copper, she could only unearth 23,000 tons of her own accord.

Austria-Hungary exported in bulk as many men and horses as it did of material, from 150,000 to 200,000 emigrants crossing the sea every year. But the dual empire is exceedingly rich in minerals, and Hungary is one of the principal grain-growing regions of Europe.

Statistics are also given in the Agricultural War Book of the produce and trade of Great Britain, France, Italy, Serbia, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Roumania, and other countries, but the foregoing facts are sufficient to show the educational value and what may be called the international scope of the work.

Part IV. consists of articles with exact details of the live stock situation, by H. S. Arkell, assistant live stock commissioner at Ottawa; by C. M. MacRae, also of Ottawa, on horses; on the meat supply, by the Health of Animals Branch, Ottawa; on the Dairying Industry, by J. A. Ruddock, Dominion dairy commissioner; on seed, by Geo. J. Clark, of the Seed Department, Ottawa; on growing potatoes by W. T. Macoun, Dominion horticulturist, and on the World's Grain Situation, by T. K. Doherty, commissioner, Imperial Agricultural Institute.

Part V. deals with Farm Labor, with Flax Fibre—the Empire's need and our Opportunity, by A. L. McCredie; with the Sugar Beet Industry, by C. H. Hanson; "Too Much Wheat?" by Dr. C. C. James, commissioner of agriculture, Ottawa; "Britain's Bread Problem," by Edward Brown, and a variety of other matter, including in particular an article on fertilizers, Prof. C. A. Zavitz contributes a notable article on Canadian Root Seeds.

Part VI. is entitled "Feeding the Fighters," and gives statistics of exports, imports and produce of the most enlightening character, the whole constituting a handbook of invaluable worth.

MAKING SHELLS.

Canada's Newest Industry Is One of the Most Exacting in the World.

Canada has at least one new industry as a result of the war. Thousands of shrapnel shells are being turned out daily by the big factories throughout the Dominion, but few Canadians know how the deadly munitions of war are made.

Shells have their beginnings in oblong ingots of steel, which are delivered in that form ready for molding. First of all they are taken to the hydraulic shops and heated in furnaces, which are just square brick boxes about the height of a man, and capable of a temperature of 2,000 Fahrenheit.

When the ingots are heated sufficiently they are lifted out with long tongs and dropped into a mold under one of the huge hydraulic presses. A die shaped to the form of the shell's interior is swung over them. The operator turns a handle and down comes the press—mighty, irresistible. There is no noise, no apparent effort. It just descends and rises again, and what was a solid block of steel is a bottomed cylinder spurting flame as it is carried across to a horizontal press, where it is pushed through another mold and drawn out to the required length, shape and thickness.

Copper bands are affixed to the base of the shells by hydraulic pressure to engage the rifling of the guns, so as to obtain the necessary spin when fired. Then the gun-metal conical head, pierced to receive the exploding fuse, is affixed, and the shell is ready for delivery to the Government.

Shell-making is a matter of rigid accuracy and scrupulous care. Gauges are used of the most exacting nature, and no latitude is allowed in the matter of weight or dimensions. Admiralty and War Office officials are permanently on the premises who apply their own tests, and a shell is only accepted and paid for when the official approval is permanently stamped upon it by means of a die.

Shells, of course, differ according to the service they have to perform. Some, for instance, have hardened steel heads for armor-piercing purposes, others are intended to burst and spread death by bullets, as well as jagged fragments.

It is essential that there should be no roughness within the shell, and they are as smooth and polished inside as out; and to keep them from rust and corrosion the inside is varnished before they are sent away to Woolwich to be filled with lyddite—which, by the way, is poured in in a liquid state and allowed to harden—and then to the front, or "somewhere in the North Sea," a little present from Canada by way of a gentle reminder to the German bully that the way of the transgressor is as hard and painful to-day as our enemies have always found it in the past.

Seed For Ontario Settlers.

The Ontario Government is preparing to play the part of seed merchant to Northern Ontario settlers. The bill introduced by Hon. W. H. Hearst in the Legislature obtains the sanction of the House for the appropriation of a plan that will provide, at nominal rates, first-class crop seed for newcomers. Experts in the Agriculture Department will soon begin acquiring a supply to be used in the 1915 crops.

The idea is to give the settler a head start on his work by supplying him hay, clover, grain and potato seed without charging him at the time. He will be expected, however, to pay six per cent. interest on this advance, and a lien will be taken on his land as security.

To make sure that the plan will work properly and that only worthy characters will be helped, every applicant for the privilege must show the land he has cleared for cultivation. No chances will be taken on a misuse of the seed or a lack of return on the investment.

This plan is a development of that now being applied to the pulp industry by the T. and N. O. Commission, but will ensure, in addition, the growth of first-class crops.

Commands the 38th.

By the promotion of Lieut. R. G. Stewart of Ottawa, commander of the Thirty-Eighth Infantry Brigade of the third contingent, to brigade major of the Ontario Brigade of the second contingent, composed of the Twenty-First Infantry Regiment in training in Kingston, the Nineteenth and Twentieth in training in Toronto, and the Eighteenth in training in London, Maj. C. M. Edwards becomes commander of the Thirty-Eighth Ottawa Regiment, in succession to Lt.-Col. Stewart.

Maj. Edwards will shortly be made a lieutenant-colonel. Maj. Edwards will make a splendid commanding officer as he has had considerable experience as an officer in the Forty-Third Regiment of Ottawa, one of the crack corps of the Dominion, and is a young officer full of zeal and enthusiasm. He is particularly popular with all ranks of the militia of the capital. There is a splendid class of young men now offering as recruits for the Thirty-Eighth and there is little doubt but that the regiment will be a credit to the Dominion.

Bureau Fully Equipped.

Lady Drummond, on behalf of the Canadian Red Cross in London, is making preparations for ensuring that the work of the information bureau shall be carried out with complete efficiency.

All hospitals receiving sick and wounded will at once notify the bureau of any Canadians among the recent arrivals and in case of missing Canadians enquiries will be instituted through Red Cross branches in Paris, Rouen, and Boulogne.

A corps of visitors to call upon Canadian sick and wounded wherever they may be lying is also being formed.

A BRUTAL MURDER AT OWEN SOUND

A very strange murder was committed at Owen Sound on Tuesday of last week; strange in the first place because of the confession of the murderer, who also fired his brother's pig pen, which was destroyed, together with 50 pigs, and in the second place because no reason nor motive was given for the dastardly and brutal deed.

The murdered boy is a son of Mr. E. Nicholson, a teamster in the American Bent Chair works, and the murderer is Herbert King, a worthless Englishman, 43 years of age, who has been in this country only a couple of months. The murderer, according to his own story, has been in prisons and asylums at different periods of his life since he was nine years old.

He was up in the police court in Owen Sound a short time ago on a charge of vagrancy, but was allowed to go, on condition of joining the third contingent. He did so, but after a few days' drilling was discharged as an undesirable.

After murdering the boy, he returned to town with the livery horse, and betrouth himself that his brother, against whom he had a grudge, was the cause of his strange action. He then retraced his steps, passing the dead body, and set fire to the pig pen, destroying the building and contents as before stated. He used a hunting knife to commit the deed, and examination of the remains revealed three deep wounds, which resulted in death.

There seems little doubt about the mental condition of the murderer, and it was evidently known in Owen Sound that he wasn't a fit subject to run at large. It seems too bad to think that such characters are allowed to run loose and commit crime before the law steps in and takes care of them. Every man who is known to be mentally deranged should be put in a place of safe-keeping, even if he shouldn't show signs of viciousness. One can never tell when such fellows may break out and do harm.

The March to the Battlefields or Canada's Men on The Way

The above is the title given a picture that will for many years to come be a highly prized treasure. It is a photographic reproduction showing the 32,000 men of Canada's first contingent creaking camp and on the march to join the Continental forces. It shows miles and miles of the white tents and the marching men. It is a most inspiring sight. The size is 20 x 16 inches, all ready for framing. This picture is sure to be a popular souvenir of the war as far as Canada is concerned, and will be in great demand. It is owned by The Family Herald and Weekly Star of Montreal, and a copy is being presented to all subscribers to that great national weekly newspaper, The Family Herald Montreal, whose subscription of one dollar a year is received from this date for a limited period.

COMFORT SOAP. The Easy Way of Doing a Hard Day's Wash with Comfort Soap. POSITIVELY THE LARGEST SALE IN CANADA.

Call at E. A. ROWE'S For all kinds of Bakery Goods Cooked and Cured Meats. OYSTERS AND FRUIT IN SEASON. E. A. ROWE : Confectioner and Grocer

The People's Mills. Eclipse, Sovereign and Pastry Flour and Rolled Oats Breakfast Cereal. Bran, Shorts, Low Grade Flour, Chop of All Kinds, No. 1 Hay, etc., kept constantly on hand. JOHN MCGOWAN TELEPHONE No. 8 (Night or Day)

SEEKING KNOWLEDGE. The hen stood on the garden lot Whence all but she had fled: And didn't leave a planted spot In the early onion bed.

Cast Them Aside. Both Doubts and Rheumatic Pains, by beginning, right now, to use Rexall Rheumatic Remedy. Macfarlane & Co. The Rexall Store

Your Floors Need Paint. Paint preserves the wood. Paint keeps floors sanitary and healthful. Painted floors make the rooms bright and cheery. Paint your floors and thus have them always Spic and Span. Senour's Floor Paint. A. S. Hunter & Son, Durham, Ont.