

YEAR 33, NO. 40

KINGSTON, ONTARIO, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1916

THE COMING OF LOYALISTS

The White Village Upon the Lake Shore.

SETTLING IN ONTARIO

HOW THE UNITED EMPIRE LOYALISTS MADE A START.

The Drawing for Land Was a Long Tiresome Process, and Sadly Delayed the New-comers in Their Work of Getting Settled for the Winter—The First Log Houses Were the Most Primitive Kind of Structures.

WHEN the first Loyalists landed at the different points along the shores, the lots had not yet, in most cases, been marked out by the surveyors; and they were obliged to wait several weeks before the "drawings" could take place, says W. S. Herrington, K.C., in one of a series of articles in The Montreal Standard. They had brought with them a number of military tents, which had seen service during the Revolutionary War. Camping out in tents, as a recreation for a few weeks during the summer, is still looked upon as a rather pleasing pastime. It was, however, very annoying to the Loyalists. They had left their homes across the border several months before, to enable them to be ready to take possession of their new homes in the early spring, and every day lost meant one day less for them to prepare for the coming winter.

They had no alternative but to pitch their tents near where they had landed, and wait until the surveyors had completed their work. Several weeks were thus passed in idleness, and the first summer was far spent before the "drawings" took place. This was a simple process. Small pieces of paper, upon which were written the numbers of the lots to be apportioned, were placed in a hat, and the surveyor, with a map spread out before him, superintended the operation. The officers came first, and drew their lots in the first session, fronting upon the water. As each drew forth a piece of paper from the hat, the surveyor entered his name upon the corresponding number upon the map. After the officers had been served, the other members of the company went through the same ceremony. During the few weeks that they had been waiting, some had made short trips through the forest, and had observed favorable locations, and after the "drawings" were completed, there was more or less trafficking in lots, and exchanging locations for a consideration; but for the most part each accepted the lot drawn, and hurried away to his future home.

The white village upon the shore was soon a scene of great confusion. Each family brought a few "day's" rations from the Government supplies, packed up the tent and their other belongings, and set out through the lonely forest. Unless one has visited a section of Canada from which none of the timber has yet been removed, it is difficult to form a proper conception of the condition of the older settled portions, one hundred and thirty years ago. The debris of the forest lay rotting as it had fallen, the swamps were undrained, and the only roads were the blazed trails left by the surveying parties. The clearing up and draining of the farms has brought about a great change in the lowlands. Large impassable creeks have been reduced to small streams that can be crossed with ease, and the swamps, which threatened to smother any who ventured over them a century ago, furnish now a safe and firm foothold.

It was with difficulty that the lots could be located; as there was nothing to indicate the boundary lines but the "markers" placed by the surveyors. When the little family group arrived at their destination they pitched their tent again, and the housewife busied herself in preparing their first meal in their new home, while the husband surveyed his domain, noting the character of the soil, the presence of creeks, mounds, and other conditions favorable for the first clearing and the erection of a house. That the selection was in most cases wisely made, is attested to by the excellent natural surroundings of the old homesteads.

As they partook of their first meal in their wilderness home they contrasted their primitive surroundings with the comfort and luxuries they had left behind them; but with no regret for the sacrifices they had made, they laid their plans for the future. On the morrow the father, and the sons if there were any, and not infrequently the mother, too, set out to do battle with the forest. The short-handled "axe," not much heavier than the modern hatchet, was their principal weapon. They labored with a will and cleared a space large enough for the cabin.

In some of the first cabins the floor was of earth. If made of wood, large timbers were squared on the sides and beveled smooth on the upper surface. Paint was very scarce, and a painted floor was a luxury which very few could afford. A clean floor was the pride of the mistress of the house. Coarse, clean sand and hot water were the materials used to obtain it. Once a week, or oftener, the former would be

plied with a heavy spongy broom, and the floor with a mop. The hotter the water the quicker it would dry. While the perspiring mother was scrubbing amid clouds of steam, the tub of boiling water was a constant source of danger to her young children.

THE AMERICAN LEGION.

Strange Regiment of Adventurers is Being Recruited in Toronto.

Anybody whose blood tingles for real thrills, the kind that come from looking death in the face and living to tell the story, has not to step into the barracks of the American Legion in Toronto to find himself in a genuine Adventurers' Club.

The romantic New York bank clerk who had yearned for emancipation from his books, the Texas Ranger who is familiar with the feel of a frayed rifle, the volunteer who has grown disgusted with Mexican brigandage, and the Alaskan miner who prefers glory to gold—all are housed in the camp here that soon will be transferred bodily to the trenches of France.

Germany has announced that members of these legions will not enjoy the privileges of a prisoner of war, but will be immediately executed if captured. But the members of the American Legion do not appear to be worried about that. On the contrary, they are marking the days on the calendar—yes, even the hours—until they can get the long coveted action that has drawn them like bits of steel to a magnet from their homes in every state in the Union.

Uniforms have proved the greatest levellers here, second only to the common desire to face the cannon, rifles and poisonous gas of the enemy in France. A man whose chief business in the past has been to direct financial affairs is stationed to-day at the camp in the uniform of a sergeant, directing such matters as concern the soldiers' mess.

Nathaniel Leavitt Francis, Boston shoe manufacturer, is the wearer of the sergeant's uniform, and probably the richest man in the legion. But he has no money to boast of, for he is with his promotion here. His desire to avenge the Lusitania dead and his earnest efforts to rise have done more for him than mere riches ever could accomplish.

Mr. Francis rode up to the recruiting station here weeks ago and presented himself to the enlisting officers. "Can you pass me?" he asked, placing a card before the officer. "If you can stand the medical examination," was the reply.

He was examined and passed. He announced that a few days would be necessary to wind up his business affairs in Boston, however. The officer agreed, and with a knowing smile to his associates announced that this was the last they had seen of the "Boston swell."

But the officer soon discovered his mistake. Three days later a taxicab drew up before the recruiting office and Mr. Francis again alighted. This time he was dressed more in accordance with the requirements of the army. Also, he said, he had some suit cases at the depot awaiting the orders of the officer. Thus the Boston shoe manufacturer became Private Francis. His stripes came in a month's time.

Although the members of the "Yankee Battalion," as it has been nicknamed, have a common thirst for adventure, their enlistment has been brought about by numerous causes. Many, probably more than 100, are here because of their high feelings on the Lusitania disaster. Two-thirds of the legion is made up of men who have been in the American Army or Navy for years. The remaining third are the picked men, who by their own choice yearn for the chance to face death, and as a consequence are looked upon as the most dependable soldiers to be found.

To look at Lieut. Tracy Richardson, one would scarcely believe that this youthful officer had been one of Diaz's trusted generals during the "war" when it was difficult to distinguish friend from foe in Mexico. But the boyish general finally decided that he would prefer to be a lieutenant in the American Legion than a general in Mexico.

Tracy Richardson submitted himself for examination in the recruiting quarters here the experienced officers shook their heads and looked again. "He's the original human sieve," one of the men said. "He has twenty-four scars on his body and looks as if he were made of tin."

So from that day on it was "Human Sieve" Richardson, except when the dignity of his title demanded that he be addressed otherwise.

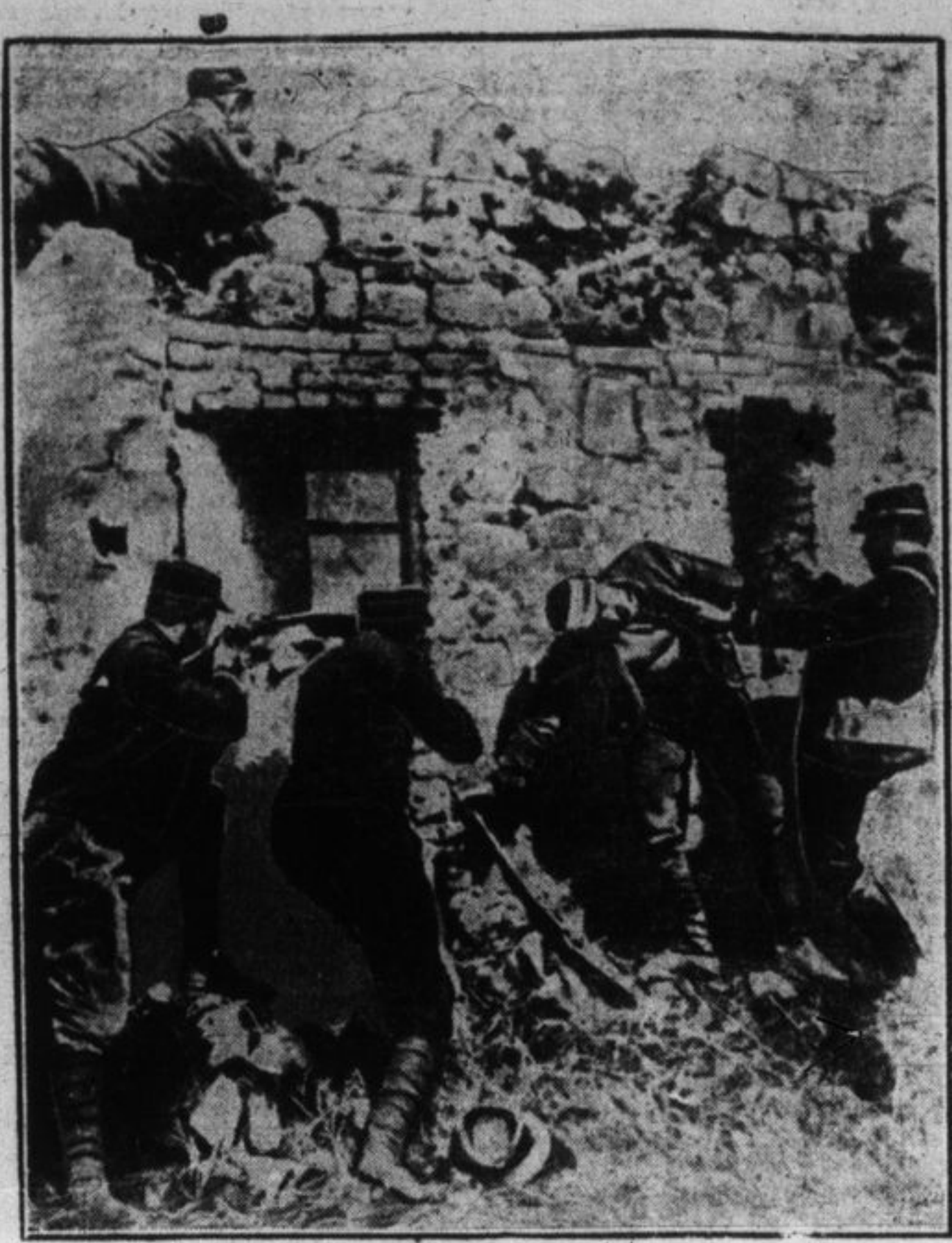
WOMAN SUFFRAGE SHELVED

Nothing Will Be Done About It At Washington.

Washington, Feb. 17.—National woman suffrage was killed by the House Judiciary Committee so far as action this session is concerned. By a vote of 9 to 7 the committee voted to refer consideration of the proposed constitutional amendment until December 14th.

A congenial husband is one who lets her have her own way in everything.

There is more Catarra in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and for years it was supposed to be incurable. Doctors prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure, with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Catarra is a local disease, greatly influenced by constitutional conditions and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarra Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is a constitutional remedy, is taken internally and acts thru the blood on the mucous surfaces of the System. One Hundred Dollars reward is offered for any case that Hall's Catarra Cure fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio. Sold by Druggists. Hall's Family Pills for constipation.



FIGHTING AT CLOSE QUARTERS

French engaged in house to house fighting in one of the Soachez clean-ups.

DEMANDED BRITISH FLAG.

Patriotism of Canadians Delays Cincinnati Convention.

Cincinnati, Ohio, Feb. 17.—The opening proceedings of the annual convention of the International Association of Master House Painters and Decorators of the United States and Canada, which began here yesterday was halted for thirty minutes because no British flag bearing the coat-of-arms of Canada was displayed in the decorative scheme of the hall where the meeting is being held.

Many Canadians are members of the association, and on entering the hall their attention was at once attracted to the decorations. A MacKenzie, of Hamilton, Ontario, who is president of the association, and who formally opened the convention, was among those who protested. The Canadians noticed that there were two American flags draped above the speaker's stand. Between them was the United States shield, with an insert of the Canadian coat-of-arms. The Canadians immediately expressed their disapproval. They demanded that the British flag bearing the Canadian shield also be displayed, and announced any business would not consider any business until this was done.

WIDOWS FOR CANADA.

Fuller Details of Salvation Army Scheme.

London, Feb. 17.—Additional details have been obtained regarding the Salvation Army scheme for settling widows and children of fallen soldiers in Canada, which Commissioner David Lamb is now on his way to lay before the Canadian Parliament. It is proposed to raise a fund of one million dollars on this side, and to place it in the hands of a public trustee. The money would be used for the purpose of defraying the cost of transferring widows and their families overseas, and leaving their military pensions intact. It is estimated that 5,000 widows with 10,000 children could be dealt with on this basis. The Salvation Army would assume responsibility for the welfare of each case for four years, and would repatriate any failures.

GERMAN SUBMARINES TO CROSS ATLANTIC.

London Daily Maily Says They Have Tonnage of 5,000 Tons.

London, Feb. 17.—The London Daily Express expresses the opinion that March 1st, when the German memorandum comes into effect respecting armed merchantmen, will see the inauguration of a German submarine campaign with newly-built vessels of an alleged tonnage of 5,000. These vessels are reported to be capable of crossing and recrossing the Atlantic without needing fresh fuel or water, and according to The Mail, they will act as long-range commerce destroyers.

Charge Of Theft.

North Bay, Feb. 17.—Chief Raynor left for Montreal to bring back a man named Kerachuck, arrested on the alleged charge of stealing \$275 from a comrade. The robbery, it is alleged, took place on Sunday night at one of the local hotels.

Noted Scientist Dies.

London, Feb. 17.—Sir William Turner, principal of Edinburgh University, passed away in Edinburgh at the age of eighty-three. He was editor of the Journal of Anatomy and Physiology, and author of several works on anatomy and anthropology.

RECORD YEAR IN DAIRYING

Was Enjoyed By Farmers of Eastern Ontario.

G. G. PUBLOW TELLS

OF THE RESULTS ATTAINED IN 1915.

Greatly Increased Production And The Best Prices Ever Obtained—Cattle In Better Condition Than Ever.

"Never before was so much cheese made in eastern Ontario as during the season just closed. Never before was it produced at so little cost. Never before were prices so high. Never before were farmers, particularly dairy farmers, made so much money out of their herds. All this was due to a most unusual combination of circumstances—phenomenal production and high prices. At the beginning of the season a special appeal was made for the 'biggest ever' in production. The dairymen responded to the call, and Providence helped them out with one of the best seasons for pasture we have ever had."

The speaker says the Toronto Globe, chief dairy instructor for the eastern half of the Province, a man who has been identified with Canadian dairying from his youth up, and whose mammoth cheese at the Chicago World's Fair constituted one of the best advertisements the industry ever secured.

Average of 15 1-2 Cents for Cheese.

"Prices certainly were phenomenal," continued Mr. Publow. "An average of 15 1-2 cents for the full year, as compared with 13 1-2 cents the year before, a figure which in itself constituted a record up to that time. Just what these figures mean for the dairy farmer is best illustrated by the fact that I have known cheese to sell as low as six cents, and have seen the time when nine cents for the season was considered a fairly good average. Of course the extraordinary prices of the year just closed were due largely to the war, but for years past prices have been steadily advancing. Various causes account for this—the advance in feedstuffs generally, the increase in immigration, particularly from the United Kingdom, where cheese is a recognized article of diet, an increasing appreciation of the amount of nourishment in cheese by our own people."

"It was natural that the war should give a special boom to the cheese trade, because cheese is easily transported, it is less liable to injury during transit than is meat, and it compares well with the latter in food value. The Americans as well as ourselves have profited by this boom. Their cheese export trade had practically ceased to exist before the war, during last season they exported between 600 and 800 thousand boxes."

Looks For Continued High Prices.

"While we cannot expect war prices to continue forever, I look for a permanent benefit to our cheese industry as a result of the war. In this way: At the beginning of last year I made a special appeal to our people to make the best possible product, because our men in the trenches deserved this, and because of the greater likelihood of thereby creating a permanent appetite for our cheese among men to whom this article was previously unknown. The appeal was responded to, and I look for a permanent addition to our export trade as a consequence."

Expected Large Production As Well.

"The output for the coming year will, of course, largely depend on the weather. By, given a reasonably fair season for pasture, there ought to be an increase over 1915, and in 1915 there was an increase of 15 to 20 per cent. over the previous year. For one thing the number of milkers in eastern Ontario has increased when our neighbors first removed the duty in cattle the high prices offered for these, coupled with feed scarcity and not too high prices for dairy products, led to wholesale selling. The sales were not all of poor stuff, either. A lot of our best young cattle were disposed of. This year, with abundance of feed and high prices for products, there is practically no selling of grade dairy cattle. Nearly all the public sales in eastern Ontario in the past fall have been of pure-breds and those sold have gone to improve our own work."

Mr. Publow says that the dairy industry in Ontario is a big thing for Ontario. In the territory immediately tributary to Napanee it added \$100,000 to the wealth of the community last year. For the whole of eastern Ontario it meant, aside from the whole milk trade and the home-made butter part of it, an income of nearly \$15,000,000. Dairying is certainly one of Canada's big things."

WILL NOT COME HERE.

Frankfurter Zeitung Aroused Over Comments of London Times.

London, Feb. 17.—The Frankfurter Zeitung publishes an angry article in reply to comments of the London Times on the destruction of the Parliament Buildings at Ottawa. Referring to anti-German agitation in Canada, the Frankfurter Zeitung says: "If Canada does not receive any more German immigrants, that will suit us perfectly. It is really not the business of Germanism to elevate British colonies by German efficiency, and in this way lose hundreds of thousands of Germans to the Anglo-Saxons. No immigrants were more welcome in Canada before the war than Germans and Scandinavians. If Canada now, instead of Germans, likes to invite her Allies from Senegal, Himalaya, Russia and Japan, there is no objection from the German point of view. After the war we shall be able to employ German hands at home and in territories where German work brings benefit to German people."

LABOR WILL BE SCARCE.

"About the labor question? I have just been attending a series of meetings for instruction, and to my surprise, the question of labor supply for the coming season was hardly heard of. In my opinion, however, labor for the farm has never been as scarce as it will be in the coming season. That is the one fly in the ointment."

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Ontario's Dairy Industry In 1915

	Pounds.
Western Ontario's cheese output	25,500,000
Western Ontario's creamery output	18,350,000
Eastern Ontario's cheese output	90,000,000
Eastern Ontario's creamery output	3,000,000
Total cheese output for Province	115,500,000
Total creamery output for Province	21,350,000
Total value of cheese	\$17,902,500
Total value of creamery butter	8,079,750
Grand Total	\$25,982,250

over the area referred to, extending even to the French-Canadian settlements in the Ottawa Valley.

Increase in Output Per Cow.

"Our herds, as I have said, are also increasing in size. What is more important, they are improving in quality as well. Aside from the effects of the exceptionally favorable season, there was an increase in the average milk production per cow last year of between 400 and 500 pounds. The unusually favorable season increased the average yield by a total of 700 pounds of milk per cow. The increase, aside from weather conditions, is due to better feeding and better breeding. And the good work is still going on. Everybody has shown a desire for further improvement. In years past we have had to arrange for meetings of instruction. This year people in all the dairy sections are clamoring for such meetings."

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Weather-Proof

Any man with a title to normal health may hurl cheery defiance in the teeth of the weather, even in its wilder moods. It's wholly a matter of blood-current and tissue cells, and everybody knows that sturdiness and vigor in these regards depend largely on good, nourishing food.

Much of the food in the ordinary dietary is lacking in certain vitalizing elements which Nature has designed for sturdy growth and resistance to disease. Especially is this true of white bread and white flour foods, because in making flour white most of the energizing mineral phosphates of the grain are thrown out in the milling process.

These vital elements are retained in the scientifically prepared food—

Grape-Nuts

Made of whole wheat and barley, this food provides all the nutriment of the grain, including those vitalizing phosphates that mean everything in building up and maintaining a robust, vigorous body and keen intellect.

A ration of Grape-Nuts along with the other food has worked wonders for thousands. Ready to eat, economical, appetizing.

"There's a Reason" for Grape-Nuts

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