



EGGS FOR HATCHING

Thoroughbred white leg-horn eggs for hatching from a select breeding pen. Male bird imported from best breeding stock in United States. Strong large birds. Also large Pek in ducks. \$1.00 per setting. G. N. Brintnell, Corbyville, Lot 14, 5th Con. Line. 5-4168

AUCTION SALE

Of 16 First Class Milch Cows, one high grade Durham Bull, 1 brood sow (Tamworth) with 10 pigs at her side, 5 weeks old, 5 turkeys, 2 horses. Lot 27, first concession of Township Thurlow, on Tuesday April 17, 1917 at 2 p.m. Randall Smith, owner, John L. Palmer, auctioneer. da10,1tw

WANTED

A farm team, 1100 to 1200 lbs. blocky, young mares, must be guaranteed in every way. Ontario School for the Deaf. m29d&wt

FOR SALE

TWO HIGH GRADE HOLSTEIN Cows bred to "Sir Admiral De Kol Segie" due to freshen soon, have milked up to 50 lbs a day. Apply L. H. Parr, Corbyville. a9-2td,1tw

A pure bred Clydesdale Colt, coming 3 years old with the best of legs and feet and good every way bred by MacQueen on one side and descendant of Baron's pride on the other he is registered and enrolled for sale for less than he is worth. Apply to R. G. Way, Trenton, 3 miles West of Trenton. 5-41w

Bay mare, 6 years old, brown gelding, 8 years old, weight 2800 lbs., both kind and drive in single or double harness, for cash or bankable paper; also 50 bushel of O.A.C. No. 21 Barley, \$1.50 per bush. T. C. Treverton, Latta. m29-2td,2tw

BRICK HOUSE AND BRICK BARN and out buildings, fruit trees with acre of land near Fair Grounds corner of Charlotte and Wellington Streets enquire on premises this city. M28 3td 2tw

BRICK HOUSE, GOOD MATERIAL, large lot, lawn and garden, fruit and shade trees, hot water, gas, electricity, convenience, nicely decorated. 24 Pine Street. 10-8td-4tw

Brick House, good repair, large lot, lawn and garden fruit and shade trees, nicely decorated. 24 Pine street. F28 4tw 8td

FARM FOR SALE

Consisting of 120 acres being the west half of lot 20. The 2nd concession of Huntingdon, containing 50 acres. On the farm is a large brick house, a barn 30x50, pig pen and horse stable 30x30, wagon house, 26x45, a never-failing well with water to barn and pasture field, and the west part of lot 20 in the 2nd concession, being 70 acres, 15 acres in wood, the rest in work land and pasture. Apply to Frank Morton, Thomasburg, Chatham Co. a28-wtf

A NUMBER OF PURE BRED Ayrshire cattle. Registered. Apply to W. H. C. Roblin, Ameliasburg. a28-4td-wtf

MARQUIS SEED WHEAT—TWO dollars a bushel, bags extra. Terms cash. W. T. Mullett, Moira, Ont. m12-6td,6tw

SEED OATS FOR SALE

A car-load of Western Seed Oats, American Banner \$1 per bus. Free from foul seeds, heavy and plump, and guaranteed to grow. I bought 10 bushels, two years ago from the Experimental Farm, Indian Head sowed them on five acres measured, and had 600 bushels. This year I had the same yield. Parties wishing seed oats can see a sample and book order at Mr. Potter's, the Florist, near market. The oats are in Mr. Alford's store-room on Pinnacle St., opposite Market will be there every Tuesday and Saturday. William Rose 96 Dundas St. West. Phone 721. 15 wtdtt

HENRY WALLACE

Licensed Auctioneer for the County of Hastings. Special attention given to sales of farm stock. Phone or write Stirling, P.O., R.M.D. Phone No. 88 r 21.

SPRING ASSIZE OPENED TODAY

Board of Health Defends Case—Some Causes Laid Over

The Spring Assize opened this afternoon before Honorable Justice Britton. There were no criminal cases for trial and the grand jury summmons had been cancelled.

The first case on the docket was the suit of Mr. Ben. Simpson against the Belleville Board of Health alleging neglect in the care of a daughter who was quarantined for a contagious disease. Mr. W. C. McKel, K.C. is fighting the case and Mr. S. Masson, K.C. city solicitor is defending the Board of Health.

It-Col. Ponton, K.C., is the crown prosecutor at the assize. In the lack of criminal trials, his duties were very light.

The causes of Kellar vs. Thomas, and Douglas vs. Robert Bury Company have been postponed. The latter cause will come up for trial at next court which is non-jury and is to be held on May 22nd. Billings vs. Hatton has been laid over by agreement.

THREE CANADIAN SOLDIERS ESCAPE FROM HUN PRISONS

Reach London and Tell of the Privations and Sufferings Which Prisoners of War Undergo

London, April 9.—Three Canadian escaped soldiers have reached London.—Ptes. H. S. Kenyon, of Vancouver, captured at St. Elloi, April, 1916; G. Langalis, from Montreal, captured April, 1915, and B. B. Gray Mounted Rifles, from the west, captured at Ypres, June, 1916.

"In one prison four of us," Kenyon said, "were put in dark cells, 7 feet by 12. The cells were filthy. They turned on steam till the place was so unbearably hot we had to take off all our clothes and lie on the floor. Even then we could hardly breathe. For the first 24 hours of this agony we had neither food nor water. Then they gave us each a ration to last three days."

Langalis was taken to Soltau from there many men were sent to work in the salt mines. "This," he said, "is terrible work. I have seen our lads come back from the mines with their hands eaten away by salt. Crippled men are forced to work at the point of the bayonet, which the Germans are not slow to use."

BRUTAL DOCTOR

For the greater part of the nine months' imprisonment Gray was working in a railway carriage shop at Dulsburg, near Dusseldorf. There was a particularly brutal doctor, who invariably refused to allow men to go on sick conditions. Dulsburg, Gray said, was very bad. Everybody was hungry. Frequently German officers would beg British prisoners to sell the small tin of food, for which they were ready to pay almost any sum. All men complain bitterly of ill-treatment by captors, and agree in describing the food as inadequate, and fit only for pigs. Had it not been for a continuous supply of parcels through the Canadian Red Cross, they would have been half starved, in rags and bootless. Fourteen days in the cells, on bread and water diet was the punishment for attempts to escape.

STORM GAVE THE TELEPHONE COMPANIES SOMETHING TO WORRY ABOUT

Good Friday's storm of wet snow followed by a gale of wind and rain provided just the combination to give the telephone and telegraph companies a maximum of trouble. From a few miles West of Toronto, northward of Lake Simcoe, eastward to Napanee along the front and also via Peterboro and Lindsay to Ottawa the havoc to telephone circuits was terrific. In the neighborhood of a thousand poles were down carrying with them their heavy copper circuits. Near Napanee there was one stretch of five straight miles where not a pole, loaded as they were with wet snow, could resist the fury of the storm.

Although telephone gangs from Toronto, Montreal, Ottawa and other centres were quickly on the ground the work of repairs, owing to the great congestion of express and freight traffic, has been very difficult. Material of all kinds was never so scarce, but fortunately the Bell Telephone Company carries a big stock of such emergency supplies as rubber cables, copper wire, etc., so that the work of restoration has been speeded up as much as possible, but the storm has been an expensive one for the Telephone Company whose chief concern has been the inconvenience to patrons.

GADSBY'S LETTER

TTAWA. April 7.—The rumor is about the Government will go to the country very soon. People who have been keeping branches of the Government say that if ever a Government merited defeat it is the one now in power.

There are only two things the Government does well—taxing the people and spending their money. A prime example of the latter is the war tax of one mill on the dollar, which was imposed on every taxpayer in the Province of Ontario. It's all cream for the Government, because the tax is collected through the various banks and doesn't cost the Queen's Park a cent. The only reason they could possibly give for the tax was that they taxed while the taxing was good. It was a case of sheer wantonness, and what the Government was wanting was the money.

The tax netted in 1915 two million dollars, in 1916 another two million, and this year another two million. Six millions easy money filched from the people in three years. Filched, moreover, on the falsest pretences—that it was to be spent on the war. As a matter of fact, the money was used for the most part to pay the interest on the war debt. The only reason they could possibly give for the tax was that they taxed while the taxing was good. It was a case of sheer wantonness, and what the Government was wanting was the money.

The Government which took six extra millions in taxes out of the unfortunate people and denied itself twelve millions from the Nickel Trust was meanwhile spending a million dollars on a Government house, which had to have thousands of dollars worth of furniture on a large scale to keep it in countenance. The Government takes a lot of money from the people, but it certainly spends it free. A drunken sailor it is not, but it is a drunkard.

True to form, the Government refused to support J. C. Elliott's motion to investigate the combines in Ontario, which are so shamelessly exploiting food prices. If the Government refuses outright for food combines it would end them, and that is the last thing the Government wants to do. It doesn't want to discover its pork-packing and food-storing friends, who are boosting the price of everything necessary of life, any more than the Borden Government does. In this matter the two Governments work together. The Borden Government cannot hurt the Government which it is allied to in 1917, so it staves things off by appointing commissions, whose duty is to report as tardily as possible. When this ruse wears thin, the Borden Government suggests a method whereby if a private citizen will start proceedings, the Municipal Council may get permission from the Provincial Government to take the thing up and report results to the Ontario Government, which may take action if deemed advisable. Of course the investigation gets lost in the wilderness. That is the Borden Government's way of handling the high cost of living—diplomacy. The Government refuses outright.

It was only when people began to bake their own bread that bread came down. It was only when people denied themselves potatoes that potatoes took a tumble. The Borden Government, although it was given extraordinary powers under the War Measures Act, has never lifted a finger to check food prices, which are higher in this land of peace and plenty than they are in war-torn Europe. We are even afraid to mention rice as an article of diet for fear the food-forestalling friends of the Borden Government and the Government will beat us to it. So far as the Borden Government is concerned, its policy from the start of the war has been "All our friends must get rich out of this. After that we'll get out of it."

As the war may last another year, the Borden Government will ask for another year's extension. It does not wish to leave office so long as its friends can shake the people down for another dollar. This means that the Borden Government doesn't want to go out until the profiteers have sucked the orange. When the war is over the Borden Government will be glad to leave the empty rind to the Liberals, to see if they can put the substance back again. —H.F.G.

Under the new Nickel Trust will pay the Government one million dollars a year instead of the \$40,000 it has been getting off with. The Nickel Trust is active to 1915, the Nickel Trust will hand over three million dollars to the Government during the current year. In a word, Ontario's losses are compounded at that sum. If the Nickel Trust paid at the same rate for the twelve years that the Conservative Government has been winking the other eye, it would enrich the Provincial Treasury by twelve million dollars instead of three million dollars. The Nickel Trust is a very pretty thing.

CAMPBELLFORD

A very pretty wedding was solemnized at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Craighead, when their only daughter Nettie Pearl, was united in marriage to Mr. Thos. Wm. Bennett, second son of Mr. and Mrs. George Bennett. The wedding took place at half past six o'clock on Wednesday, March 21st. The ceremony being performed by Rev. C. C. Salisbury, of Burnbrae. About fifty relatives were guests on the occasion.

Mrs. Henry Redden has received a letter, dated Feb. 16th, from Pte. H. Belanger, a prisoner of war in Germany, stating that he had not received any parcels of food for two months and had not had any from the Red Cross for a long time, nor

Mr. D. J. Lynch was informed by wire on Tuesday that the appeal of Mr. T. C. Smith against the decision of Judge Roger in the case against the Board of Education for four months salary, was not sustained. Mr. Smith therefore loses the case and pays the cost. Mr. Lynch defended the Board of Education and Mr. Mikel, of Belleville, acted for Mr. Smith.

Mrs. I. T. Frederick is spending a few days this week in Belleville. Captain Wallace is in town looking up recruits for the 254th Battalion.

Mr. Archie Johnston, son of Mr. and Mrs. John W. Johnston, had a serious accident a couple of weeks ago, when he lost his right hand while working on the railway at St. Catharines. Mr. Johnston is now at the home of his parents here.

—The Herald.

CHRIST CHURCH VESTRY MEETING

The annual meeting of the Vestry of Christ Church was held last evening in the parish hall. The financial reports for the year showed a total income exceeding \$5,000.00 with all current liabilities paid up and a balance in the bank. There were 257 communicants on Easter day and an offertory amounting to \$332.00 in addition to the Sunday school offertory of \$50 for missions. The renovation fund debt of \$1000 was paid off during the year.

The following officers were elected:

Rector's warden—O. H. Scott. People's warden—F. O. Diamond. Sidesmen: George Thompson, Geo. Turner, W. Cryslar, Ritchie Thompson, J. L. Simpson, Bruce Bottom, Wm. Harden, Bert. Boyce.

Select Vestry, F. P. Thompson, Clerk; Walter Alford, John Newton, J. L. Tickell, H. Mouck, J. H. Reid, Chas. McMullen, Thos. Marshall, F. W. Millard, F. Palos, A. Symons, G. Kerr, H. Sneyd, Jno. Downey, Elliott, E. T. Cherry, G. B. Smith, A. Backus, F. S. Kent, J. B. Ives, C. Waddell, F. S. Mills, Jno. Christie.

Delegates to Synod: Walter Alford, John Newton, Geo. B. Smith.

HALSTON

We are pleased to see Mr. W. Collins home again after undergoing an operation in Toronto Hospital.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Carter have moved to Toronto we are sorry to see them leave as they will both be greatly missed.

Mrs. Theo. Parks and Miss Edna visited at Mr. M. W. Mott's of Belleville recently.

Miss Helen McCraay spent the week-end with her aunt, Mrs. Jas. McCraay.

Master Gerald Swan of Blessington is spending the holidays at Mr. W. Goodman's.

The telephone lines are damaged very much by the storm last week. Mr. and Mrs. A. Crawford visited at T. Park's one day last week.

TRENTON

Mrs. C. H. King, of Belleville, is spending a few days in town with her parents.

Mrs. W. T. Burdon and Mrs. J. Gohard were in Belleville yesterday. Miss Violet Cronk was in Belleville one day last week.

Mr. Arthur Holsey, of Detroit, is in town visiting his family.

Mrs. J. Holmes was in Belleville Tuesday.

A fatal accident occurred Monday morning about 8.30 a.m. at the home of Mr. Wm. Gosleau when their 13 yr. old son, Wilfred, was blown mostly to pieces by the explosion of a dynamite cap, which the youngster had in his possession. It seems he found the cap and was trying to open it to see what it contained when it suddenly exploded knocking the boy to the ground and tearing his body almost in two. He was quickly carried into the house and medical aid summoned, but nothing could be done to save the boy's life. He succumbed to his injuries at 3.10 p.m.

The funeral took place on Wednesday morning at Church of St. Peters in Chalmers, Interment in Catholic Cemetery.—The Advocate.

Miller's Warm Powders destroy worms without any inconvenience to the child, and so effectively that they pass from the body unperceived. They are not ejected in their entirety, but are ground up and pass away through the bowels with the excreta. They thoroughly cleanse the stomach and bowels and leave them in a condition not favorable to worms and there will be no revival of the pests.

OUR AMELIASBURG CORRESPONDENT WRITES

Good Friday and Easter have passed and according to the signs, we are not going to have a very early spring after all. The few beautiful days we have had with such a spring-like appearance nearly spoiled us, as every person was on the alert for house cleaning, lawn sweeping, pounding carpets and getting machinery in shape for early spring seeding. Now Easter brings a cold North wind and, if prophecies are true, this kind of weather will continue or be the prevailing kind for forty days.

So far as being prepared for an early spring, nothing has been lost through any preparation which has been made. It's always better to be prepared for any emergency, but then a late seeding will occasion some disappointment when so much is being said and done toward increasing the crop production. A short seeding period with a scarcity of labor is not an encouraging outlook. But after all perhaps it will turn out all right in the end and we will be further ahead not to worry about it, but be ready to make a desperate dash when it does come.

Toronto and many other places are taking no small interest in the farm labor movement. It is not only encouraging but gratifying to have our friends show such an interest in our welfare, because, after all, what is our welfare is theirs, and a short crop this year will impress this fact in the most forcible manner upon them; and I might add that no matter how large the production the high cost of living is sure to keep up until the supply more than equals the demand. What I started out to say, however, was something about the help the cities were going or trying to furnish the farmers. It has always been a difficult matter to convince many citizens that the farmer did not have an easy lot and about all he had to do was pick up the dollars and provide some easy means of storing them in the bank. If the help the cities propose to send to the country are actuated with such a belief they better remain where they are. The farmers have it hard enough without being bothered with any such class of help, as bad as they need it. A good many people think it does not cost the farmer anything to live, while on the other hand it costs him just as much as any other person. He simply enjoys the convenience of having the things he is able to produce by the sweat of his brow, which he would be obliged to purchase or go without if he were not able to produce it. Anything he uses for his own table, even though he may have produced it, would bring him in so much cash if it were sold. So it really becomes a clear case of getting the cash or not getting it. He really has the advantage of having the produce, provided he did not have the money to buy it, but his labor in growing it has gone a long way toward buying it.

It is this belief upon the part of so many laborers which has caused them to always want as high wages from the farmer, including board, as they are getting in the towns and cities and boarding themselves. If they get two dollars or more a day in town and board themselves, they want the same wages and board in the country. Now this will not work. If this is the kind of help the cities propose to send out, the farmers do not want them as the service they would render would not pay the farmer to have them. If board is worth four or five dollars a week in town it is worth just as much in the country, and any honest man should be willing to consider it as such. It reminds me of a story I heard of a farmer who went to a man who was a wagon maker, to get his price for building a wagon. The wagon maker said, "Now see here; I can make you a wagon cheaper than anybody else." He got a piece of board and began figuring. "First it will cost so much for blacksmithing, as I will have to hire that done. Then the painting, I will have to engage a man to do that. I forgot about the lumber," he said, "I will have to buy that. But where I can down these other fellows, it will not cost me anything to build this wagon as I am a wagon maker and can do it myself." It will be seen he did not value his time at anything, and it is this same principle so many adhere to when talking about the cost of board in the country. The farmer grows much of his own living and it does not cost him anything to do it and of course it is not worth anything. The farmers have been crippled largely for labor by the action of the Government. The prices paid today by the Government on all work

being conducted by them through contracts are so high that no farmer can attempt to touch them. It's a clear case of making the rich richer and the poor poorer. Wages at lower rates would have secured just as many men and done more to equalize labor. It is all very fine for the Government to advocate thrift and economy, but it would be a mighty sight more consistent if they practiced more of it. If the Government should take steps to force men who have been accustomed to work on the farm, back to the farm again, by refusing to give them employment at these works, it remains to be seen how the high wages they have been in the habit of receiving will operate when coming back on the farm. There is plenty of work to be done on the farm and good wages will be paid, but those who desire to assist must not expect the farmer to do all the work and the paying too.

The snow storm of last week has completely put our telephone system out of business, and to all appearances it will be some time before the Sprague line will be in complete working order. The amount of damage Mr. Sprague will suffer can only be estimated by those acquainted with the business, but a rough estimate would put \$2,000 for repairs—possibly more, when the whole system comes to be gone over. We feel at this time that it would not be too much to ask the general public to assist Mr. Sprague in making these repairs where it is convenient to do so. It will take considerable time to do this work and possibly longer than some other years on account of labor, and a little labor from the farmers and others would hurry the repairs and establish telephone service.

Before seeding begins would be a good time to dress up the roads with the grader or log drag. A few days work now will be worth more than drawing on and off a lot of stone later.

SIXTH CON. SIDNEY

Mr. and Mrs. Egna Anderson spent Sunday at Mr. Walter Scott's.

Mr. and Mrs. C. Montgomery of Rawdon visited Mrs. F. Foster last Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. T. Ketcheson of the 5th line spent Sunday at Mr. Maitland Sine's.

Mrs. C. W. Scott and Miss Maud Scott spent a few days visiting relatives in Trenton last week.

Miss Eva Sine and Miss Olive Evans spent Easter at Mr. R. Ackers of Rawdon.

Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Sine and Mr. and Mrs. Perry Sine spent Sunday with Mr. Howard Dufosse.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Shorey of the 4th line were Sunday visitors at Mr. Morley Scott's.

Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Reid and Mr. and Mrs. W. Moon took tea with Mr. Harvey Dufosse on Sunday last.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Clements spent Easter with the latter's parents Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Bell.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Cadman of Holmway visited in this vicinity last Sunday.

Miss Bessie Scott has returned home after visiting her sister Mrs. E. Anderson of Stockdale.

Mr. and Mrs. F. Demill of Thurlow visited Mrs. C. Demill one day last week.

Mrs. Wilmet Scott spent a few days with her parents Mr. and Mrs. R. Acker of Rawdon last week.

Mrs. C. Demill spent a day visiting friends in Frankford last week.

CENTENARY

The storm on Good Friday did great havoc on the telephone lines in this vicinity. The poles on the lines running north and south are badly broken down.

The Sidney Bell Telephone Association are putting in a new line on the Third Concession.

Mr. Edwin Adams has the construction of his new house well under way.

Mr. John McMullen is installing a new milking machine.

Mr. Fred Atkins is sporting a new McLaughlin car.

Everybody who has a few maple trees is looking well after the run of sap these days.

Mrs. D. A. Thrasher is spending a few days visiting her mother, Mrs. Good at Stirling.

Rev. Dr. Marvin made special mention of the work of the W. M. S. on Easter Sunday.

Worms cause fretfulness and rob the infant of sleep, the great nourisher. Mother Graves' Exterminator will clear the stomach and intestines and restore healthfulness.