

THIS IS AN AGE
OF WEAK NERVESMen and Women Alike Suffer
From This Serious Ailment

"No heart for anything" is the cry of thousands of men and women who might be made well and strong by the new, rich blood Dr. Williams' Pink Pills actually make. Misery day and night is the lot of hosts of men and women who are today the victims of weak nerves. Thin, pale, drawn faces and dejected attitudes tell a sad tale, for nervous weakness means being tortured by morbid thoughts and unaccountable fits of depression. These sufferers are painfully sensitive and easily agitated by some chance remark. Sleeplessness robs them of energy and strength; their eyes are sunken and their limbs tremble; appetite is poor and memory often fails. This nervous exhaustion is one of the most serious evils affecting men and women of to-day. The only way to bring back sound, vigorous health to feed the starved nerves, which are clamoring for new, rich blood. This new blood can be had through the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, which fact accounts for the thousands of cures of nervous diseases brought about by this powerful blood builder and nerve restorer. Through a fair use of this medicine thousands of despondent people have been made bright, active and strong, among these is Miss Bibiane Chlissom, South Beach, Que., who says: "I am a teacher, by profession, and probably due to the arduous nature of my duties, I became much run down and suffered from extreme nervousness. The least noise would startle me, and my heart would beat violently. Indeed my condition was an unhappy one. I had often heard of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills as a cure for nervous troubles and decided to give them a fair trial. I am happy to say that this medicine completely restored my health, and I can confidently recommend it to all suffering from nervous troubles."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are sold by all dealers in medicine, or may be had by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Thurlow Finance

Editor, Ontario—

In answer to Mr. Brenton of Feb. 17, 1919, in which he claims that I charge him closing the year with a certain credit and beginning the following year with a much smaller one. Yes, that is my contention. But why does he say Dec. 31st, when the balance he quotes appears on his Financial Statement under the heading of Jan. 1st. Where does Mr. Brenton get these balances he quotes in his letter. If his statement was properly made up the balance he quotes should not appear at all as they are in Balance No. 2, and there should not be any No. 2 balance. If an accountant of any business firm should close up his books on Dec. 31st in any year with a cash balance of say \$500.00 and start out 24 hours later with only \$200.00 of the \$500.00 left, would not the firm want to know at once where the \$300.00 was. This is the question I am asking them and they quote me a mass of figures that should not appear on the statement at all. Take for instance the year 1912, which shows a balance on hand on Dec. 31st of \$14,173 and on Jan. 1st, the following year, which is only 24 hours time, they say on their statement balance on hand, \$2,447.00, which shows that the sum of \$11,726.00 had disappeared in that 24 hours. Take the year 1914, their statement shows a cash balance on Dec. 31st of \$9,972.00 and on Jan. 1, 24 hours later there only remains the sum of \$36.00, \$9,936.00 having disappeared again during the 24 hours, or take the six years from Dec., 1912, to Dec., 1917, and I find that the total sum that has disappeared during the past six years to be over \$44,000.00. Wake up Ratepayers, you are easy, ask for information. I did not get any of this \$44,000.00, did you? Their statement shows it left, you and I can't see any come back.

Mr. Brenton quotes \$918.00 as being the balance on hand for 1917. I will buy him a new hat if he will find the sum of \$918.00 on the 1917 statement. Mr. Brenton quotes the balance on hand on Dec. 1918 as being \$4,896.00, when it should be \$36,371.00, which is a deficit of \$31,475.00. In my former letter I gave Mr. Brenton the credit of being one of the most reliable men in the country. I do not want to think differently. But I certainly will be compelled to do so if he continues to allow his name to appear as writing one of the most contemptible, misleading statements that ever appear

ed on paper, as he certainly does know what the balance that he quotes should not appear at all as they are Balance No. 2 and are created by dividing the cash on hand on Dec. 31st before it reaches Jan. 1st in the next year. There should only be one balance and that on Dec. 31st in each year, and that should be carried forward to Jan. 1st in the following year, which is only 24 hours. With the same amount of cash as they closed up the past year it looks to me that if the books of the Township are not kept in a far more practical way than their statement is that it is a good fancy case for a Provincial Auditor. Mr. Brenton claims that the error of \$191.23, in his 1918 statement, does not in any way effect the balance at the end of the year. Some bookkeeping! What Mr. Brenton says about the collector's salary for 1913 may be right, but why does he not pay him for 1917. There is nothing to show that he ever got it up to date for that year. Yes, the Reeve did say as you claim that, Thurlow did not owe a dollar and now if he wants to make it appear that he said unless this or unless that, which takes the truth out of the first statement, why, I will leave it with him. But why did he say that Thurlow did not owe a dollar, when he was not certain of it. Mr. Brenton claims that the affairs of the Township were never in so good a position. Do you mean financially? If so, why do you not say thanks D. Poucher, for since I started to figure out the affairs of Thurlow Finance, doctor bills have come down from \$786, as per 1913 statement to \$120 in 1917. Take the three years from 1913-1914-1915 there was the nice sum of \$2,225.00 paid out for doctor's bills and medicine, \$1,754.00 for doctor's bills and \$500 for medicine. Can you find any township in Canada to compete with this or if you join all the other Townships in Hastings County together they will not beat this. I am not aspiring for a chair at the Township table, for I do not want to be among any party of men unless peace and harmony prevails, and I can assure you that unless some of your taxes quit going in the direction that they are going that peace and harmony would not prevail if yours faithfully, D. Poucher, was there.

(Signed) D. POUCHER
Feb. 18, 1919.EXCELLENT SHOWING BY
TRAVELLERS' LIFE ASSURANCE CO. OF CANADA

A Young and Prosperous Company.

Travellers' Life Assurance Company of Canada for the year 1918 reports increases in all important departments. The net premium income increased 34 per cent, to \$204,071. The gross insurance in force now amounts to \$6,546,000, while the total assets stand at \$521,863, this latter item showing an increase of 23 1/2 per cent. for the year. The company earned on its investments 6.59 per cent, a high figure in view of its large investments in Canada War Bonds.

Tortured For
Nearly Two YearsMRS. PLANTE POUND RELIEF IN
DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS.She Tells How They Helped Her
Kidney Disease and Made a New
Woman of Her.

Ste. Florence, Que., Feb. 17.—(Special).—"Two boxes of Dodd's Kidney Pills made a new person of me." The speaker is Madame M. L. Plante, of this place, and her numerous friends here fully verify her statements. "For nearly two years," Mrs. Plante continues, "kidney disease tortured me. I heard of Dodd's Kidney Pills, and made up my mind to try them, and to my surprise they did me good almost at once. Two boxes cured me completely. I recommend them to all my friends."

Mrs. Plante is only one of many who have had similar experience. They were weak and run-down, and sick all over. Dodd's Kidney Pills helped them. How? Simply by curing the kidneys. The diseased kidneys were the cause of all the trouble. They were failing to strain the impurities out of the blood, and the result was disease all over the body. Dodd's Kidney Pills helped the kidneys, the impurities were strained out of the blood. The result was pure blood and good health all over the body. The cause of the disease had been removed.

Gunner H. B. Wilson, son of Rev. W. D. P. Wilson, who went overseas with the 1st contingent arrived in St. John this morning and is expected home some time tomorrow.

HOW BELLEVILLE CHEESE BOARD
HELPED T WIN THE WARRaised Over \$20,000 and Forwarded Goods
Valued at Over \$50,000—What the Individual Factories Contributed.

| Cash donations from Patrons of Cheese Factories | | |
|---|-------------|--|
| 1914 | \$4,069.51 | |
| 1915 | 2,924.84 | |
| 1916 | 3,451.53 | |
| 1917 | 5,638.82 | |
| 1918 | 4,756.57 | |
| Total | \$20,938.27 | |
| Value of goods sent overseas through the Belleville Cheese Board District Branch of the Canadian Red Cross Society, \$50,000.00 | | |
| Statement showing Cheese Factories which contributed to the Belleville Cheese Board District Branch of the Canadian Red Cross Society for the year 1918 | | |
| Albert Cheese Factory | \$100.00 | |
| Bronk | 275.00 | |
| Zion | 200.00 | |
| Eclipse | 182.73 | |
| Castleton | 163.70 | |
| Sidney Town Hall | \$40.00 | |
| Halloway | 100.00 | |
| Mountain View | 226.72 | |
| Morganstown | 167.00 | |
| Molra | 199.17 | |
| Melrose | 200.00 | |
| Roslin | 124.80 | |
| York Road | 75.00 | |
| Sidney | 250.35 | |
| East Hastings | 115.00 | |
| Hyland | 200.00 | |
| Union | 152.50 | |
| Plainfield | 100.12 | |
| Acme | 85.00 | |
| Cedar Creek | 133.61 | |
| Massachusetts | 92.00 | |
| Shannonville | 200.00 | |
| West Huntingdon | 150.00 | |
| King | 70.00 | |
| Foxboro | 200.00 | |
| Mountain | 178.42 | |
| Silver Springs | 95.00 | |
| Bayside | 225.40 | |
| Thurlow | 150.00 | |
| G. E. Martin | 5.00 | |
| Thos. G. Keen | 5.00 | |
| J. T. Burnett | 2.00 | |
| W. H. Grille | 5.00 | |
| Total | \$4,758.57 | |
| Statement showing Receipts and Disbursements of the Belleville Cheese Board District Branch of the Canadian Red Cross Society from July 31, 1918 to January 31st, 1919. | | |
| Receipts | | |
| July 31, 1918 | | |
| Balance on hand | \$823.85 | |
| War Workers, for boxes | 10.80 | |
| Belleville Red Cross, for boxes | 55.80 | |
| Anonymous | 20.00 | |
| Edith Cavell R. C. S. | 100.00 | |
| Can. War Conf. Assn. for boxes | 45.00 | |
| Donations from Cheese Factories for 1918 | 4,758.57 | |
| Interest | 47.60 | |
| Total | \$6,011.62 | |
| Disbursements | | |
| Roslin W. I. | \$25.00 | |
| Phillipston W. I. | 25.00 | |
| Union Jack R. C. S. | 25.00 | |
| Plainfield W. I. | 25.00 | |
| Mountain View W. I. | 25.00 | |
| Spencer's Ladies Aid | 25.00 | |
| Halloway R. C. S. | 25.00 | |
| Halston W. I. | 25.00 | |
| Adams Red Cross Assn. | 25.00 | |
| Meth. R. C. Ameliasburg | 25.00 | |
| Plainfield W. I. | 15.00 | |
| Phillipston W. I. | 25.00 | |
| Roslin W. I. | 25.00 | |
| Wallbridge W. I. | 25.00 | |
| George A. Robinson | 6.23 | |
| Plainfield W. I. | 25.00 | |
| Allistonville R. C. S. | 25.00 | |
| Kitchiner R. C. S. | 25.00 | |
| Castleton R. C. S. | 25.00 | |
| Canadian R. C. A. Toronto | 50.00 | |
| Castleton W. I. | 25.00 | |
| St. Alban's R. C. S. | 20.00 | |
| Lonsdale R. C. Assn. | 25.00 | |
| Shannonville W. I. | 25.00 | |
| Mrs. Blackburn | 15.00 | |
| Chatterton W. I. | 25.00 | |
| J. Elliott | 1.70 | |
| Canadian Northern Express | 1.70 | |
| Codrington W. I. | 25.00 | |
| Melrose W. I. | 25.00 | |
| Melrose W. I. | 25.00 | |
| Huff's Island R. C. S. | 25.00 | |
| Molra R. C. S. | 25.00 | |
| Phillipston Institute | 25.00 | |
| Bayside W. I. | 25.00 | |
| Mountain View W. I. | 25.00 | |
| Foxboro R. C. Assn. | 25.00 | |
| Plainfield W. I. | 25.00 | |
| Zion R. C. S. | 25.00 | |
| Myre Hall R. C. S. | 25.00 | |
| Union Jack R. C. S. | 25.00 | |
| Queen Mary R. C. S. | 25.00 | |
| Maple Leaf Circle | 25.00 | |
| Molra R. C. S. | 25.00 | |
| Shannonville R. C. S. | 25.00 | |
| York Road W. I. | 25.00 | |
| Codrington Branch W. I. | 25.00 | |
| Chatterton W. I. | 25.00 | |
| Mrs. Blackburn | 15.00 | |
| Mrs. Blackburn | 15.00 | |
| Total | \$49.00 | |

Jan. 31, 1919.
The \$150.00 shown in the above statement as being paid to the Secretary of the Navy League, Toronto was a donation from the Red Cross Society of Cooper & Rimington.
Feb. 15, 1919—Audited and found correct.
W. H. Morton, W. S. Cook, Auditors.
J. Elliott, Treasurer.

County Court

Herbert Dawson vs. Caledonian Insurance Company of Edinburgh.

JUDGMENT

The plaintiff insured against fire in the Caledonian Insurance Company the policy being dated the 30th August, 1917, for \$800. And he also insured in the Northern Assurance Company by policy dated the 7th day of September, 1917, for \$800.

The house insured was burned on the night of the 7th September, 1917. The defendant denies liability on several grounds, one being that in the application for insurance Ex. "3", the plaintiff said he was the sole owner of the property insured, and that answer was not true. In Keefer vs. Phoenix Insurance Co., reported in 31 S.C.R. at page 147, Mr. Justice Sedgewick quotes with full approval, "Whatever doubt may be raised by text writers, it is clear from the language of judges in delivering judgments in cases of authority, that provided the assured had an interest at the time of the execution of the policy, and at the date of the loss, he is entitled to recover upon a fire policy the full value of the property destroyed, provided the whole interest in the property was insured, although his interest may have been a limited one merely." Clearly the plaintiff here had an interest at the time of the insurance and loss. The land he was purchasing on an agreement of sale, payable by instalments and had paid several instalments. The building insured he erected entirely with his own money, and the amount of insurance is fully covered by his cash interest in the building.

Then too, the word "owner" as used in the statutory conditions is not synonymous with "holder of an exclusive title." See Drumbois vs. Home Insurance, 37 O.L.R. at page 469, and particularly the case of

Hopkins vs. Provincial Insurance Co., 18 U.C.P. 74, referred to therein. This latter case seems to me to be very applicable here.

Another ground of defence is that this property was mortgaged, and that the plaintiff denied this in his application. I find the application itself has this question unanswered. There is no evidence that the plaintiff knew of any mortgage upon this property. The mortgage was not given by him, and I am satisfied he did not know of it, the mortgage covering a large tract of land in which this small piece was included. The Company was not, that I can see in any way prejudiced by the mortgage. It was held in Patterson vs. Oxford Farmer's Mutual, 7 D.L.R. page 369; that the defence to an action on a policy of fire insurance of a non-disclosure by the plaintiff of the fact that the property to be insured was encumbered, rests upon the question whether the insurance company was prejudiced by such non-disclosure.

I think, therefore, the plaintiff is not debarred from recovery by reason of his answers to the questions in his application as to ownership or encumbrance.

I now come to what seems to me to be a more serious objection on part of the defendant, and that is that no notice was given to the Caledonian of the insurance in the Northern, and no assent or even knowledge by the Caledonian that the insurance was subsequently taken in the Northern.

That there was such an insurance in the Northern as required notice to the Caledonian, I think there can be no doubt. According to the evidence of Whittier, the agent of the Northern, which I accept throughout, the plaintiff called at his office, asked for insurance, the amount to be \$800. He was asked the ordinary question by the agent, which he answered. He paid the premium, \$8.00 and was given receipt for the same. The agent of the Northern issues his own policies, and on the following day, even after the fire, he issued the policy, which he felt legally bound to do, but the plaintiff did not call for it. The plaintiff, however, reported the fire, and was told by Whittier an adjuster would be along.

The plaintiff told Whittier where he could be found by telephone when the adjuster came. The adjuster came, and the loss was adjusted, and the claim papers signed by the plaintiff. The insurance still stands as valid insurance on the books of the Northern. I quote from Gauthier vs. The Waterloo Mutual, 6 O.A.R. at page 236, "The policy, by reason of the omission to mention the previous insurance, was not ipso facto void, but voidable only at the option of the Company, but the agreement between the parties to this suit was that they were not to be liable if any subsequent insurance was effected. It would be no answer to allege that the other insurance might be legal,ly resisted. The validity of the defendant's contract or their obligation to pay upon it, was not to depend upon whether the subsequent insurance was finally to be adjusted valid or invalid. It being competent to the Mercantile at any time to elect to hold the policy a valid one the answer of the plaintiff fails in accordance with various judgments in our own Courts, which were in my view rightly decided, that such a stipulation as this was designed to apply to all cases of policies subsequently existing in point of fact without reference to their validity or effect." This reasoning seems to me to be fully applicable to this case.

Then in 1903, in the case of Mantoba vs. Whittier, 34 S.C.R., page 206, Mr. Justice Sedgewick says, "So far as the Manitoba Assurance Co. is concerned, it seems to me that there can be but little question as to its non-liability. The effecting of the new insurance in the Royal Co. without its assent gave it the right at its option to void it, and as has been established by a long series of cases in Canadian Courts, whether the new insurance was in the first event valid or invalid, if there was a new contract of insurance in fact, that defect second insurance made void the first."

Then in 20 U.C.P. at page 216, in Bruce vs. Gore District, Chief Justice Haggerty says, "It was urged to us that the defendants could not void the policy after the loss had occurred. We do not see how this can effect the rights allowed them by the statute, and the conditions endorsed on the policy. The effect, or such a position would be that if plaintiff could succeed in concealing the existence of the other insurance till after the loss, the defendants would lose all the legal protection expressly provided for them; or if, as in the present case, both insurances were effected on the same day, each unknown to the other underwriters and the property should be all destroyed the following night, all these provisions would be eluded."

I therefore hold that the plaintiff effected other insurance with the

FOR SALE!

25,000 bushels of TURNIPS
in good condition, \$6.00 per ton
while they last atGRAHAMS LIMITED
BELLEVILLE

Northern, without the written assent of the Caledonian, and so at the best the plaintiff would not be entitled to recover in excess of 50 per cent of the loss under section 5 of the statutory conditions endorsed on the Caledonian policy.

But still further, the last clause of the same section 5 reads, "But if for any fraudulent purpose the assured does not disclose such other insurance to the Company, this policy shall be void."

I have given this branch of the case very careful consideration, for I have already tried the plaintiff for fraud and perjury in connection with this same transaction in December, 1917, and he was found not guilty.

The evidence of Whittier, the agent of the Northern, is, in this case I think, much fuller than when given in the criminal trial. In any event, it impresses me much more strongly than it did then, and I cannot free myself from the feeling that the non-disclosure by the plaintiff of the Northern insurance to the Caledonian was for a fraudulent purpose. I think he had it fully in his mind to obtain \$700 from the Caledonian and \$800 from the Northern on a building, which, I am satisfied, was worth about \$800.

I also refer to the remarks of Chief Justice Meredith in Adams vs. Glenn Falls, 31 D.L.R. at page 176: "The evidence ought, if not such as to warrant conviction for fraud and perjury, to be at least clear and satisfactory and to leave no room for any reasonable inference but that of guilt."

This shows there is a distinction between the evidence of fraud necessary to convict in a criminal prosecution and that necessary to set aside a policy of insurance. The story of the plaintiff is that when he made application to the Northern he intended to cancel the Caledonian and that although he adjusted with the Caledonian and also with the Northern, that he thought the second adjustment was also for the Caledonian. At the criminal trial I thought he might be honest in this, but I am convinced on this evidence that his story is not true.

I accept the evidence of Blair and Tierney that nothing was said about any other adjuster or solicitor calling to see the plaintiff as he swears. He had no reason to believe that any other adjuster of the Caledonian would call upon him.

Whittier says he asked Dawson, the plaintiff, if he had any further insurance; he said, no. Also that the plaintiff called on him, Whittier, to notify him of the fire, and Whittier told him an adjuster would be sent, and the plaintiff told Whittier where he could word to him by phone when the adjuster came. Subsequently the plaintiff called on Whittier to inquire why the adjuster had not come. Then, when Mr. Hurley, the adjuster of the Northern did come and went to the plaintiff's house, Mr. Hurley says the plaintiff looked over his shoulder when he wrote in the answers given by the plaintiff in the adjustment sheet, and as Ex. "5" will show, the plaintiff must almost necessarily have seen it was the Northern Insurance Co. adjustment. Then too, Mr. Hurley told the plaintiff that Mr. Whittier had sent him to adjust the loss.

A therefore cannot see how the plaintiff can say he thought Mr. Hurley was adjusting for the Caledonian. The fact that he swears in his evidence does not lessen my impression that his non-disclosure was for a fraudulent purpose.

With this finding the Caledonian policy is void under the last clause of section 5 of the statutory conditions endorsed on the policy, and the action must be dismissed with costs. Geo. E. Deroche, C. J.; A. A. Abbott for Plaintiff; W. N. Ponton, C. C. and R. D. Ponton for Defendants.

Notice

All persons who wish to contribute towards the erection of a monument to be placed on the school grounds, Frankford, in memory of the boys who fell from Sidney, Frankford and vicinity may send such to Chas. Gossins, Treas. S.M.F., Frankford.

W. H. Nobes, Clerk, Sidney.
19d-17w

Sheriff's Sale of Lands

County of Hastings, To Wit:

Under and by virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of the County Court of the County of Hastings, and to me directed and delivered, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of Patrick Kelly, at the suit of C. W. Jones, I have seized and taken in execution and will offer for sale by public auction at my office in the Court House, in the City of Belleville, on Monday, the 17th day of March, 1919, at the hour of two o'clock in the afternoon, all the right, title, interest and equity of redemption of the said defendant, Patrick Kelly, in, to, or out of the following lands and tenements, described as follows: Lots 19 and 20 on the east side of the Hastings Road in the Township of Duncannon in the County of Hastings, and being composed of 99 acres, more or less.

M. B. Morrison, Sheriff, County of Hastings.
Sheriff's Office, Belleville, Dec. 4th 1918.
O'Flynn, Diamond & O'Flynn, Solicitors for Executor's Creditors. 20-47w

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE OF GEORGE GOLDSMITH, LATE OF THE TOWNSHIP OF SIDNEY IN THE COUNTY OF HASTINGS, ESQUIRE, DECEASED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that pursuant to the Revised Statutes of Ontario 1914, Chapter 121, Section 56, that all Creditors and others having claims against the estate of the said George Goldsmith, who died on or about the Tenth day of December, 1918, are required on or before the First day of March, 1919, to send by post prepaid or to deliver to Reverend W. D. P. Wilson, 224 Albert Street, Belleville, Ontario, the executor of the said estate their Christian names and surnames and their addresses with full particulars in writing of their claims and statements of the security, if any, held by them, duly verified by Statutory Declaration, and TAKE NOTICE that after the First day of March, 1919, the executor will proceed to distribute the assets of the said estate of the said deceased among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have notice, and the executor of the said estate will not be liable for said assets or any part thereof to any person or persons of whose claim notice shall not have been received by him at the time of such distribution. DATED this 25th day of January, 1919.

F. S. WALLBRIDGE, Solicitor for Executor.
330-47w

FOR SALE

FOR SALE OR TO LET
8 ROOMED HOUSE, BARN, WELL, cistern, lawn hedge, all in good order. Possession March 16. Property at 99 North Front St. Inquire at 19 North Front St., Belleville. One-quarter acre land. 115-61d,17w

FARM FOR SALE
FARM OF 60 ACRES, KNOWN AS the Denyes Farm, good buildings, well watered, about 2 miles from Foxboro. For particulars apply to Robt. Coulson, Foxboro, or John Gossins. 17-21d,27w

FARM FOR SALE
60 ACRES CLAY LOAM, TEN miles north of Belleville on Tweed Road. All necessary buildings, plowing done, immediate possession. Easy terms. Mrs. Shepard, Plainfield. 113-61w

Lott's old Mill on Mill St., which has been undergoing repairs, is now in first-class shape and will do grinding for the public at 7c a hundred. 117-21d,17w

PARTIES

having auction sales and requiring buns, cakes and doughnuts for the lunch will be well to give us a call.

We have furnished buns etc., for a number of auction sales recently with very satisfactory results.

Chas. S. CLAPP

All hope of the recovery of Mr. Max Herby has been abandoned. The end may come at any time.

FOX

The cold snap days has been a who want to put thought there was harvest.

Rev. P. W. Cur and popular pastor terian church he past, has accepted or and more imp Sunbury, and pre on Sabbath last tation. It is ex Ramsay of Bellev Moderator. will next Sabbath at 3 bore church and vacant. Mr. Curried at Sunbury on day the 21st and early in March. Many friends will despite faithful support the removals ed the congregation that seemingly gro Miss Currie, who the Ontario Business weeks ago has sec Toronto, where she find scope for her ments in the large

6TH LINE C

Mr. Fred Rikley cudy the pulpit on Miss Myrtle Be Normal School, s with her parents h Miss Edna Kete Honey, also Mr. T at Mr. M. Sine's o Mr. and Mrs. E daughter of Pleton days at Mr. Walte Mr. and Mrs. J Foxboro, spent Su bert Sine's.

Mr. Clayton App friends at Gunter. A number from the valentine con night at Gunter se scholars under the teacher, Miss Grace Mr. and Mrs. L Mr. and Mrs. H daughter spent with friends here. Mr. and Mrs. J Thursday evening Mr. C. J. Massey's. Mr. and Mrs. M the end of the we across the bay. Mr. and Mrs. J urday with friends Mr. Earl Sine h registered Holstein Mr. Geo. Sine of relatives here on T Miss Florence an of Rawdon paid a vicinity on Sunday.

WALLB

Mrs. C. Reddick Silva of Rossmore, Scott and daughter or the same place, Mrs. John Hinchl evening.

Sidney T. Hall are putting in the for the coming sea Mr. W. Austin Frankford, and his low with the Ha. Service on Sunday ly attended. R

Wid Sine of the ed to the Sixth Li farm of Mrs. Will Mrs. John Hubble moving on the 4th Will Hinchliffe returned home aft better part of the friends in Sidney a Mr. A. Snider fr rented the house a shop of John See Belleville.

Herb and Charl the 3rd Line Sidn Sunday at the home H. Back, York Roa Mrs. G. Nicholso after visiting her Campbell of Toron

Walter Grass of on the farm vacate the 5th Line of St Mrs. Chas. J. M from the Provin vention, held in T