

ROBIN HOOD FLOUR advertisement featuring an illustration of Robin Hood and a sack of flour. Text includes 'The quality of Robin Hood Flour reflects the superior milling methods employed in its production.' and 'DISTRIBUTED BY HANLEY-NETTERVILLE CO., BELLEVILLE.'

AMONG OUR CORRESPONDENTS

STOCKDALE. June 1.—Mrs. A. Wannamaker and daughter, of Toronto, are spending a few days at the home of her parents. Our young people spent the 24th at the river fishing, etc.; they also attended a dance in the evening.

CARMEL. Quite a number from here attended the lecture given in Foxboro on Friday evening by Mr. E. Luck. Mr. and Mrs. J. Barnhill visited Mr. Bert Cooke's on Sunday.

RIVER VALLEY. June 2.—Mr. and Mrs. J. Chard spent Sunday at Mr. T. J. Smith's. About one hundred enjoyed the picnic at the River on the 24th, while other spent the day at Madoc.

MOUNTAIN VIEW. June 1.—Mrs. D. D. Dufosse and her sister and little son from the west visiting her.

Lewis Wallbridge went to Picton on the 24th. Mr. Gorman of Mountain View school, and Miss Caskey from Hull's road school went to Picton on Saturday to assist in preparing promotion exam. papers.

CENTRE. June 1.—Mrs. W. H. Wood, Ameliasburg, visited her son, Francis Wood, a few days. Mr. and Mrs. Roy Fox, Victoria, and Mr. and Mrs. Fred Lauder, Mountain View, spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Lott.

PLEASANT VIEW. Rev. L. M. Sharpe is on a trip to the northwest. Messrs. W. Tufts and J. A. Holgate have occupied the pulpit here for the two Sundays past.

NORTHPORT. Mrs. John Lambert died very suddenly last Wednesday at her home in this vicinity. She was in her usual good health doing her morning work and went to get her knitting.

MARYSVILLE. The frost of Wednesday last did considerable damage to the potatoes and tender plants. Many from here attended the races at Picton on the 24th.

VICTORIA. Church next Sunday at 2.45 p.m. Now don't forget our Annual Bazaar at Victoria church.

HALSTON. Mr. Mair of Albert College occupied the pulpit at Mt. Pleasant on Sunday. Mrs. J. Carter is in Toronto with her daughter Mrs. F. Jackson.

TABERNACLE. Miss Hattie McCall, a young lady resident in this neighborhood passed away a few days ago under peculiarly sad circumstances.

REARERSVILLE AND ALBURY. Planning is the order of the day. Miss Gladys Weese is spending a few days with her sister at Bowmanville.

AMELIASBURG. Dr. and Mrs. H. Fox motored to Belleville on Saturday. Rev. Mr. Hoare left this morning to attend conference.

WEST HUNTINGDON. Mr. Harry Thompson, Miss Eliza McInroy, Mr. Morley Haggarty, and Miss Jennie Adams attended service at Fuller Sunday evening.

MASSASSAGA. A number from this neighborhood motored to Picton on May 24. Mr. and Mrs. W. Hazard and daughter of Trenton visited Mr. and Mrs. J. Hazard on Sunday.

By the Seashore. A holiday by the seashore is the form of vacation most appreciated by thousands of people from the inland centers.

FRONT OF THURLOW. Frost did considerable damage in this neighborhood last week. Nearly every one lost their more tender plants such as beans, tomatoes, etc.

AMELIASBURG. Dr. and Mrs. H. Fox motored to Belleville on Saturday. Rev. Mr. Hoare left this morning to attend conference.

OAK HILLS. Jack Frost made great havoc in our gardens, destroying early potatoes and other vegetables.

SIDNEY COUNCIL. Town Hall, Sidney, Monday May 31st. Council met pursuant to adjournment. Present—Chas. Ketcheson, Reeve; A. Rose, Deputy Reeve; Harry L. Ketcheson, Merritt Finkle, and W. O. Reid, Councillors.

Where to Fish and Hunt. Re-issue has just been made by the General Passenger Department of the Canadian Northern Railway of the above valuable Sporting Guide for the current season.

By the Seashore. A holiday by the seashore is the form of vacation most appreciated by thousands of people from the inland centers.

Wellington Items

Mrs. P. J. Rowbeck was at Picton last week in attendance at Mrs. R. Hadden's funeral. Each Saturday a number go to Picton by auto and by train.

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There is a man who weaves it in the most unimpaired and history... It is not a man then, that the good will and Madoc... A large number of the W.M.S. from here went to Picton to attend a convention there.

PASTOR TO

To the Editor:—I perceive that a number of our friends are... I note Mr. Smith which, he assures, everywhere and in these texts do not declare that God's throughout the U

Advertisement for BEECHER'S PILLS, 'Ready in time of physical indisposition, biliousness, torpid liver, inaction, ways given, quickly by the most famous'.

Belleville—Its Beginning and Early History

Maurice D. Lynch in Chicago-Belleville News. (Continued from April issue.) PART VI.

There is a magic about a gold mine that weaves its spell around even the most unimaginable of people and history points a thousand fingers to the fact that wherever gold has been discovered there has followed an epidemic of "Gold Fever."

Their usual homespun suits to the hired man. But, alas and alack, and also, curses on the luck, these finds were all of gold in pockets, but not in sufficient quantity to warrant the installation of proper machinery.

MAGIC BAKING POWDER

regulative principle in nature. "A vital principle," "that which is inherent in anything," "a general truth or proposition," "a settled law or rule of action."

Prize Distribution of Belleville Civilian Rifle Association

(From Thursday's Daily.) The distribution of prizes won during the Winter Season was held last evening in the Police Court rooms, presided over by Mr. H. Sneyd, president.

Second University Company Expeditionary Force

TORONTO, May 27.—(Special)—The Second University Company, the organization of which was authorized by the Militia Department on April 24th has made substantial progress towards completing its establishment.

Social and Personal

(From Thursday's Daily.) Mrs. Blakely, of Hartford, Conn., is visiting her father, Mr. Robert. Wiltson this city.

SMUT Don't Have Smutty Grain Use Formaldehyde

(Formalin) Sure Cure - 40c lb. Waters Drug Store

ICE CREAM We are prepared to furnish our Pure Cream Ice Cream

For parties, lawn socials, lodges, Epworth Leagues, Churches, etc., in quantities from one gallon to a hundred or more.

MONEY Private money to loan on Mortgage on farm and city property at lowest rates of interest on terms to suit borrowers.

Help Wanted-Female LADIES WANTED TO DO PLAIN and light sewing at home, whole or spare time.

NOTICE TO BREEDERS I have for service the following standard bred horses, which will be at the Belleville Driving Park barns next to the Grand stand, driving season of 1915.

Assessments Confirmed in Very Many Cases The court of revision met last evening and considered appeals against the assessments in Ketcheson and Baldwin Wards.

Farm for Sale 95 acres, one mile west of Wellington, on Lake Ontario, well watered, frame house, good barn, 5 acres of young orchard, 5 acres wood, convenient to school, church, canoeing, factories, station, well-fenced, good cultivation, telephone, John A. Bowerman, Wellington, Ont. Edward Ontario. m43-nw.

FARM FOR SALE 100 acre Farm, part lots 18 and 14 3rd con. Sidney, well fenced and drained, two wells, good orchard and first class buildings. Apply on premises, W. H. Bonisteel, R.R. 2, Belleville, Ontario. m43-nw.

FOR SALE A large tract of pasture land only, near Massena Park, but not to include the island, or cottages, or lands used in connection therewith. Offers will be received by the undersigned. The highest or any offer not necessarily accepted. Northrup & Ponton, Barristers, Belleville. m40,m1,&w.

Notice to Farmers On account of the enlistment of many of our young men, and the interruption of immigration caused by the war, farm help is going to be scarce the coming season.

Chimney Blaze. The firemen had a run at one-thirty today to a fire, which happened to be a chimney blaze at the residence of Mr. W. Thompson, Pine-nacle street.

Police Blotter. Mr. John Henley reports that last evening some one broke a window in his shop in the footbridge gangway and took away one boot.

Severe Frost Last Night Last night there was a heavy frost and potatoes and tomatoes in many districts suffered heavily, the leaves and stems being black this morning.

Some Explosion With Old Type Gun It is no wonder there was some shock in Murney ward No. 8 last evening when a shot gun was discharged.

Three More Recruits. The Fifteenth Regiment yesterday afternoon secured three more recruits for the 4th contingent battalion at Kingston. The complaint is that Belleville men are not responding.

Ready Help in time of physical trouble caused by indigestion, biliousness resulting from torpid liver, inactive bowels, is always given quickly, certainly, safely by the most famous of family remedies

BEECHAM'S PILLS Largest Sale of any Medicine in the World. Sold everywhere. In boxes, 25 cents.

PASTOR RUSSELL IN REPLY TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENTISTS

To the Editor:— I perceive that I have hurt the feelings of a Christian Scientist named Smith. I regret this and am sorry that Mr. Smith did not mention which statements of mine seemed to him "harsh epithets."

39th in the Country. The 39th battalion, C.E.F. went out on a route march this morning to Foxboro and did not return until late this afternoon.

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Successful Musicales. One of the most enjoyable functions given for the enlargement of the Patriotic Fund was a musicale given by the "Golden Ray Knitting Circle" on Tuesday evening.

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Whelan & Yeomans

List of Real Estate Offerings

ONE of the best farms in township of Thurlow, 190 acres, first class buildings throughout. Price right on very easy terms.

\$4000—For 100 acre farm, lot 20, 3rd Con. Thurlow, 5 room frame house with wood shed 30x30, barn 20x25, and 12x25, drive house 12x27, 4 wells all good water, 10 acres swamp with timber, 5 acres apples and other fruit, 70 acres good work land, balance pasture land, one mile from school house, two miles from post office and church, 2.25 acres in fall wheat. Easy terms.

\$7000—Township Huntington, 200 acres clay loam, 135 acres balance wood and pasture land, 3 good springs, barns 42x30, 30x20, 12x40, stone basements and cement floor drive house, hog pens, hen house, 100 acre ment shed, etc., well fenced and watered and all in good repair. Easy terms.

\$5500—First Con. Tyndinaga, 100 acres of good farm land, with 9 room frame house, 2 story brick house, in good repair. Well fenced and watered close to cheese factory and appliances. Free R.M.D. at door. Terms easy.

FARMS FOR SALE.

\$3600—Say you saw it in the Ontario Farmer. First Con. Hungerford, 1/2 mile west of Roslin, 370 acres, well watered and fenced with good house and barn, 40 acres of good timber (saw mill 1 1/2 miles).

\$3600—First Con. Hungerford, 4 miles west of Roslin, 370 acres, well watered and fenced with good house and barn. Over 150 acres of good timber (saw mill 1 1/2 miles).

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TEACHERS OF CENTRE HASTINGS HELD PROFITABLE SESSION

Up-to-Date Methods of Instruction Discussed by Skilled Teachers and Educators—The New Officers.

Morning Session, May 20.

The Convention was called to order by President R. A. Morton.

Devotional exercises were conducted by Inspector Mackintosh.

Minutes of preceding Convention at Marmora read and adopted.

Reports of delegates to O. E. A. presented by Miss Hinchcliffe and Mr. S. H. Connor.

Highly complimentary criticisms were made by Messrs. Morton, Meiklejohn and Mackintosh.

The delegates were asked to consent to have their papers published for the benefit of members of the Institute.

Mrs. Roberts was then called upon for her paper on "Arithmetic for Second Classes." Arithmetic she argued to be valuable for the sake of developing logical and systematic power of thought.

The thinking was regarded by her as much more important than the knowing. The pupil might gain in inventive power, in discrimination, in precise and correct use of language, in truthfulness, in self-reliance.

Un satisfactory results were due to (1) Superior character of teaching. (2) Lack of careful review of new lessons or of foundation work. Junior pupils of a school should be allowed to grow mentally, should not be forced. A child is only a child, lacking the experience of his elders. Graphic illustration was recommended. "The circumstances of the hour determine the method."

The paper was discussed by Miss Carroll, Messrs. Meiklejohn, McConnell and Mackintosh.

The Treasurer's report showed receipts \$161.82, balance \$151.18.

On motion of Messrs. McConnell and Mackintosh, report was received and referred to the auditors, Miss Feeney and Mrs. Roberts.

The following were named by the President as a Nominating Committee: Mrs. Roberts, Miss Carroll, Mr. Williams, Mr. Meiklejohn, Miss Breakell and Mr. Yates.

Afternoon Session.

As Professor Macpherson had not yet arrived, the Secretary read his paper on "Factors in Discipline."

Discussion by Messrs. Meiklejohn, Williams and Mackintosh.

Professor Macpherson, having then arrived, gave his paper on "Commercial Geography."

The speaker pointed out the too prevalent misconception of the term as entailing too much memory-work. He advocated (1) Relating the subject to the pupil's daily life; (2) Lessening the amount of memory-work; (3) Use of problem-questions. Have pupils draw upon their stock of knowledge respecting commercial products in common use. Utilize their interest in the things for which the public spend money, viz.: shelter, food, clothing amusements. Make use of railway folders, press reports of shipping. Link commercial geography with political economy, a thought suggested by Dr. Ryerson in his outline of work, e. g., "Why do apples cost more here than in England?" Compare the achievements—the man who puts \$10,000 in the bank with another who puts the same amount in buildings, and another who spends the same amount in excavating and refilling a great hole in the ground. The speaker then gave a list of useful reference books on the subject. He further emphasized the value of indirect learning, e. g., in answering the question: "Why are there famines in India?" a pupil studies the whole geography of India.

Miss Aylesworth then sang in pleasing style a selection of Kingsley's.

Mr. Macpherson explained briefly the features of the Superannuation Bill, copies of which were put on the table.

Evening Session.

The teachers, the Village Councilors and members of urban School Boards entertained Inspector and Mrs. Mackintosh at an informal banquet in the Masonic Hall.

After ample justice had been done to the good things provided, Mr. Morton, as a toast-maker, proposed the health of His Majesty, which was fittingly honored.

Mr. Williams then offered a few remarks based on his long and intimate acquaintance with Mr. Mackintosh and read an address to the Inspector while Mrs. Roberts, on behalf of the teachers, presented Mr. Mackintosh with a set of the "Life of Christ" by Tissot, a tea-service in silver accompanied by a bouquet to Mrs. Mackintosh. Mrs. Roberts was then called upon for a few words, after which Mr. Mackintosh fittingly acknowledged his acceptance of the gift, referred

of the institute was set for Tuesday.

The Superannuation Bill was then discussed. A vote being taken, the President reported a majority opposed to the proposed measure. It is only fair to add that a good deal of uncertainty and misapprehension existed as to the actual working out of such a measure, as was indicated by the large number not voting.

Afternoon Session.

Mr. Kennedy dealt with the subject, "Insects in Relation to Agriculture." He argued that teachers should familiarize themselves with the most common injurious insects and with methods of destroying them, and briefly indicated some of them, as the mosquito, codling moth, tent-caterpillar and army-worm. Teachers should also know the beneficial insects, e. g., the ichneumon fly, lady-bird beetles, scarabaei, very hunter, soldier beetle, assassin beetle. Colored pictures were displayed representing these.

Miss Parker followed with "Birds Relating to Agriculture." Dealing first with the insect-destroyers she pointed out the danger of a real plague unless certain birds were more rigidly protected. Hawks were classified as useful and destructive, and the other common varieties were dealt with in a way to indicate definitely their merits and their vices. She urged that to preserve the balance in nature man should protect his allies.

Miss McAdam took up the subject, "Weeds in Relation to Agriculture." She pointed out the damage done by weeds, (1) in exhausting soil-fertility, (2) in using up the moisture of the soil, (3) in crowding out more useful plants. Proceeding further she indicated modes of exterminating common weed-pests, and exhibited mounted specimens of several weeds.

Mr. Mackintosh took occasion to refer to his appreciation of the teachers' attitude and action toward him, to the fact that his best energies had been devoted to his work as an Inspector, pointed out that his policy had been generally lenient, spoke of his kindly recollections of both teachers and the public at large, commended the teachers for their faithful attendance at this convention, referred to the fact that he had over the members of the County Council which had appointed him in 1874, and declared that during his remaining lifetime the cause of education would be dear to him.

Mr. A. D. McIntosh, of Stirling, spoke briefly to ask the co-operation of the teachers in connection with the Fall Fairs in connection with the schools.

Motion—Messrs. Williams and Yates: that a vote of thanks be extended to the managers of St. Peter's church for the privilege of holding our sessions therein.—Carried.

Messrs. Williams and Meiklejohn, that the following be a committee to draft a minority report in relation to the Superannuation Bill. Messrs. Feeney, Breakell, Moffat, Mackintosh and McConnell.—Carried.

Messrs. Hill and Williams, that a vote of thanks be tendered to the contributors to the program at day and evening sessions.—Carried.

The convention was adjourned after the singing of "Auld Lang Syne" and the National Anthem.

R. A. A. McConnell, Secretary.

"MADE IN GERMANY" WAS EXCUSE FOR THEFT

Groves Gaily Sacked Houses of Germans in London and Carried Away Anything That Muscle Could Move—No One Dissembled.

LONDON, May 28.—Public opinion long restless, dissatisfied with the feeble policy of the government, enraged at the most recent exhibitions of German brutality—the sinking of the Lusitania, the use of poisonous gases—is clamoring for adequate action. There have been riots all over London. Not content with smashing doors and windows and looting the whole of the furniture and the contents of the shops, the interiors of the houses were in numerous instances heavily damaged. Staircases were broken to pieces and walls and ceilings were knocked down. Shops were completely wrecked before the police had time to arrive upon the scene.

At Poplar, for instance, in an area of a quarter of a mile, all a dozen houses were attacked simultaneously by different crowds in the early afternoon. Before the constables were able to attempt to disperse the mob, horse-drawn carts, hand-carts, and perambulators—besides the anaided arms of men, women and children—had taken everything away from the wrecked houses. One saw pianos, chests of drawers, dressers, and the heaviest type of household furniture being carted triumphantly through the streets. "Here is wealth for the

staying," said one man who had possession of several spring mattresses, and was calmly driving his overloaded donkey-cart down Crisp Street.

No Chance for Defence.

The attacks on the shops were affairs of a few moments only. A sudden rush on the part of a crowd from the scene of a previous exploit, a shower of stones, and a mad rush through broken windows or a battered-down door; and the house was surging with shouting people. Ten minutes later the place would be empty and nothing of value left.

In Poplar the crowds were perhaps more violent than in other parts. Scores of shops were attacked without particular regard to the nature of the ownership. Two baker's shops in Upper North Street belonged, for instance, to men of German descent, but who have been associated with public life in Poplar for a great number of years. The scene in the streets was amazing. Every man seemed to have given up the day to the anti-German orgy; and every other person one met seemed to be in possession of looted property. No attempt was made to cover the goods. "Made in Germany" was the sole and indisputable excuse for possession.

HOT SHOT FOR CARSON

The new Coalition Cabinet in Great Britain is not being received with very great enthusiasm.

The appointment of Sir Edward Carson to the important position of Attorney-General is meeting with particularly bitter criticism. The London Chronicle says, editorially:—

"Sir Edward Carson's appointment seems wholly deplorable upon three grounds. In the first place it is a grave mistake to include one and that the smallest of the Irish parties in a coalition which does not include both.

In the second place, it is worse than a mistake to appoint as attorney-general, that is as a Minister responsible for maintenance of law in Britain, a man whose whole recent career has been a career of law taking and law-breaking upon a grand scale. We do not wish to rake up remote memories, but these memories are not remote, and it is absurd to act as if they could be banished.

Carson Encouraged Kaiser.

"In the third place, Carson has shown himself the worst patriot in public life. The Ulster agitation was throughout very dear to the Germans who took an extraordinary interest in it as a source of weakness to this country. Carson did not repel their interest. On the contrary, he went to Germany and accepted the Kaiser's personal hospitality, and the fact that the Ulster's mutiny was Germany's opportunity never damaged his mutineering.

"There can be no doubt whatever that his movement was a prime factor in Germany's hope that we should not stand up to her aggression. That such a man should be in the Cabinet as Attorney-General will be felt by millions of law-abiding citizens to be a most demoralizing scandal."

\$700 Granted to 39th Battalion Fund

Lieut. A. B. Colville of the 39th Overseas Battalion, now in Belleville is in town on Tuesday in the interests of his corps. At the meeting of the Cheese Board Lieut. Colville, in a clear and forceful manner, presented the needs of the 39th Battalion for a regimental fund of at least \$10,000. Appeals for grants were being made to councils and boards in these counties from which the Battalion was recruited, to provide field kitchens and other necessities and comforts for the men on active service at the front. If the fund is not raised by grants the men would have to make it up out of their pay.

The Board decided to give a day's make of cheese to patriotic purposes again this year, and promised one-half the proceeds or at least \$500 to the 39th fund.

At a special meeting of the town council held at noon on Tuesday, Lieut. Colville again presented the need of the 39th for a fund, and upon motion of Reeve Robertson and Coun. Pailiser, the sum of \$200 was granted for the purpose mentioned.

Mr. Colville expressed hearty thanks to both organizations on behalf of his Battalion for their generosity. He attended the Stirling Cheese Board in the afternoon and made a similar plea for assistance. Campbellford News.

Woman's Auxiliary Meetings Ended

(From Friday's Daily)

The twenty-ninth annual meeting of the Woman's Auxiliary of the Diocese of Ontario closed this morning at St. Thomas' parish house with the meeting of the new board and the president of the parochial branches.

The sessions were the best in the history of the auxiliary and the delegates were delighted with the hospitality of Belleville. Many visited St. Agnes School on the invitation of the principal, Miss Carroll.

Yesterday's meetings opened with the missionary litany in St. Thomas' church at nine-thirty. The Dorcas secretary-treasurer, the organizing secretary and the secretary of literature presented their reports. A very important address on work in Western Canada was given by Miss Halson, General Dorcas Secretary.

In the afternoon the appeals were dealt with and designation made of the thanksgiving offering of 1916, of which \$500 goes to the diocesan mission fund.

The board approved of the principle of the formation of a fund to be known as the officers' travelling expense fund and suggested that the branches be asked to contribute a sum equal to five cents per member.

A paper prepared by Miss Edith van Stranbeek of Kingston was read by Mrs. Klugh, on "Individual Responsibility of the Girls." The first principle officers should inculcate is the duty to fill the place in life God intends, and the second service and interest in missions. No steward is required to be successful only faithful. No one can do anyone else's work. Everything is given us by God and we only possess what we are willing to give away. We must not let our possessions overcome us. Our opportunity is now. We have no tomorrow. God gives us only days. The paper urged the necessity of prayer.

Miss Daly announced that a summer school would be held at St. Agnes', Belleville, June 28 to July 3rd.

Votes of thanks were passed to Bishop Bidwell, Rev. L. E. Skey, Mrs. Halson, Miss Lennox, Miss van Stranbeek, Mrs. Boyd, Rev. Canon Beaumish and other clergy, the officers and the ladies of St. Thomas' and Christ Church for their hospitality in entertaining delegates.

Miss Macaulay invited the delegates to Kingston for 1916.

The board of officers was re-elected as follows:—

Mrs. Lennox Mills, Hon. Pres. Mrs. Buxton Smith, Hon. Vice Pres. Mrs. E. J. Bidwell, Hon. Vice Pres. Miss Macaulay, President Mrs. Klugh, 1st Vice Pres. Mrs. W. B. Carey, 2nd Vice Pres. Mrs. Havelock Price, Rec. Sec. Miss Annie Daly, Cor. Sec. Miss Marion Lewis, Treas. Miss Annie Muckleston, Dorcas Sec. Treasurer

Miss Louis Kirkpatrick Leaflet Ed. Miss Katherine Lyman, Sec. Jr. work Mrs. Leech, E.C.D. Fund Treas. Miss Edith Pense, Sec. Literature Mrs. Norman Fraser, Sec. of Babies' Branch

Mrs. Klugh, Thankoffering Sec. Mrs. F. D. Woodcock, Or. Sec.

Last evening Rev. Canon Beaumish presided at a meeting in the interests of Junior Work. An illustrated lecture was delivered by Miss Lennox on "A few minutes in a Japanese Kindergarten."

Safety First on Lake Steamships

When the "Noronic" the flag-ship of the Northern Navigation Company's fleet, leaves Sarnia on June 19th on her initial trip of the season across the Great Lakes, that fine vessel will carry a Staff Captain.

This appointment marks the inauguration of a new system designed to insure the safety of travellers using the Grand Trunk rail and lake route between Eastern and Western Canada.

While directly under the orders of the Captain, the duties of the Staff Captain will consist of looking after the discipline of the ship, seeing that the crew is properly stationed and thoroughly understands the life-boat and fire drill, that passengers are treated with courtesy and respect and their comforts and needs looked after, and that the ship is kept in spick and span order, so as to allow the Captain of the ship to devote his entire time and ability to the safe navigation of the vessel. This will enable the officers to be on the bridge at all times and prevent their attention being distracted from the work of navigating the ship.

The other vessels of the fleet which carry passengers—the S.S. "Harmonie" and the S.S. "Huronie" will also have the advantage of this new form of discipline. The Northern Navigation liners are, in addition, being equipped with large new collapsible life boats and several new devices of floating apparatus, the Company doing everything in its power to safeguard the lives of its passengers.

Mr. Mackintosh advised the cultivation of powers of reasoning, leaving application of principles to later period.

On motion of Messrs. Meiklejohn and Mackintosh the next convention

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In Use For Over 30 Years
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In all countries. Ask for our INVENTOR'S ADVISOR, which will be sent free.
MARION & MARION,
384 University St., Montreal.

FOR SALE.

One of the best 100-acre farms in Thurlow; within three miles of the city; farm and buildings in first class shape. On reasonable terms. Apply to Whelan & Yeomans.

FOR SALE

100-acre Farm, part lot 20, Con. 5, Tyndinaga; good buildings and silos; for sale at a bargain if disposed of at once.—Apply to Whelan & Yeomans.

2nd and 11th Canadian Pacific Railway, Toronto.

Farm For Sale

100 acres, 4th Con. "Thurlow", about 80 acres woodland, balance pasture and wood-land. Well fenced and watered. All fall plowed, 28 acres seeded, 13 acres fall grain, about 6 acres of apple orchard. Two barns, drive house, hog-pen, hen house, 1 1/2 story, 7 room frame house. For further particulars apply to Whelan & Yeomans 112 2nd St.

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The Weekly Ontario

Morton & Herby, Publishers

THE WEEKLY ONTARIO is published every afternoon (Sunday and holidays excepted) at the Ontario building, 101 West Street, Belleville, Ontario. Subscription \$2.00 per annum.

THE WEEKLY ONTARIO and Bay of Quinte Chronicle is published every Thursday morning at \$1.00 a year, or \$1.50 a year to the United States.

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ITALY'S ARMY.

The entry of Italy into the war makes it interesting to inquire about her military organization. The Italian army has passed through many difficult days, but it is said to have improved greatly of late years, and has the advantage of the experience of the campaign in Libya behind it. It has also the advantage of profiting by the experience of the armies in the campaign in Europe. During the time which has elapsed since the war began Italy has had ample time to fit herself out with war material and especially with the field artillery equipment and ammunition of which she was deficient last year.

It is probable that there has been some development of reserve formations, and that the defenses in the north are now complete. The peace strength of the army last year before the war began was 14,121 officers, 250,000 other ranks, and 55,727 horses. The approximate war strength is something over a million—including 515,000 for the standing army. The despatches have affirmed that Italy has 1,000,000 men armed and equipped and ready for service. In war there will probably be formed four armies each of two to four army corps and one cavalry division. The army corps varies in strength. It may contain only two regular divisions, or may have a mobile militia division added to it. In the first case its strength will be 25,000 men, with 104 guns, and 18 machine guns; in the second case 37,000 men, 134 guns and 26 machine guns. There will probably be 14 army corps mobilized in the first line.

In addition to the 24 divisions of the 12 existing army corps there are 26 Alpine battalions of the first line with 38 mobile militia companies behind them; 26 Alpine battalions of the third line, 54 mountain batteries of the first and second line, 6 battalions of carabinieri and 23 battalions of customs guards with militia formations behind them. In peace there are 389 battalions of Alpine, grenadiers, bersaglieri and line; 150 squadrons of cavalry, 263 horse, field, mountain and heavy batteries and 190 companies of fortress artillery and technical troops. These expand on mobilization into a total, for all three lines, of 824 battalions, 180 squadrons, 360 batteries and 475 fortress artillery and technical companies.

The first line, excluding the garrison of Libya and the customs guards and Ersatz troops, will probably number 544 battalions, 180 squadrons, 360 batteries, 20 fortress artillery regiments and 124 technical companies. The strength of the first line will be about 700,000 men. The Italian infantry are armed with the 6.5mm. Mannlicher-Carcano magazine rifle, pattern 91. A part of the territorial militia still have the Vetterli-Vitali, model 70-87.

The war found the Italian artillery in process of re-arming. It possessed about 100 field batteries armed with the 75mm. Krupp Q.F. field gun, and others with an older weapon. Meanwhile the 75mm. pattern 1911, had been adopted, and 100 batteries of these guns should have been delivered by the end of last year. There are some useful 6m. batteries of Krupp howitzers and a large assortment of siege and fortress guns running up to large calibres. The normal siege trains include 9, 12 and 15cm. guns and 15 and 21cm howitzers. These are stored in the northern fortresses, but heavier weapons will doubtless figure in the field.

Many plans have been put forward for the Italian invasion of Austria, military experts being fairly united on one theory and civilian experts maintaining several. The military men have united in the belief that Italy's best plan was at once to assault the Trentino, advancing up the valley of the Adige river, which washes Trent, in an effort to obtain control of the mountain positions and so ensure against an invasion of Lombardy and an attack on Venice.

It is interesting to note that this is the plan actually being followed since hostilities have

commenced. For the invasion in this section along a seventy-mile front, Italy is supposed to have concentrated 600,000 men.

At Riva and at Trent, Austria has fortifications as well as in the Adige valley at other points. The Italians have a string of forts on the borders of Lake Garda. That an attempt will be made to take Trieste is most probable as there is not much to hinder it.

The Italian fleet will make a good defence of Venice which is rather unapproachable on the land side. That the Italians will attempt to invade Austria via Bosnia and Serbia is remote—they are much more likely to send 200,000 men to join the Allies in the attack on Constantinople. The projected invasion of Lombardy by the Austro-Germans is equally unlikely as a sufficient force can hardly be spared at this time.

RUSSIA, THE UNCONQUERABLE.

Russia had better be frankly accepted as a vast but vague force in this war. We shall only distress ourselves unnecessarily if we entertain feelings of elation over her seeming victories or of despondency because of her apparent defeats. Russia is so distant from, and so little known to, the western world that we can do nothing but patiently await developments with reference to her.

So great is the extent of Russia's European territory alone that no ordinary map permits us to follow at all closely even her major, much less her minor operations in the struggle. We can only imagine in a hazy way, the enormous strategic movement in which she is engaged. What may look like loss to us, with reference to her, may in reality be great gain. What we may regard as victory, may possibly be at least temporary defeat. For example, when the Cossacks penetrated Germany's eastern frontier in Posen last autumn, we were jubilant. We fondly imagined that they were on the direct and immediate road to Berlin. When they were hurled back, almost to Warsaw, we were in despair. Twice the Germans have followed them into their own territory, once to be thrust back broken and defeated, a second time, to penetrate a little further but with the same fate, ultimately awaiting them.

Russia has never been successfully invaded. The probabilities all are that she never will. Napoleon encountered defeat and ultimate ruin in his great attempt. Austria had similar fortune, when she poured her legions into Russia at the outbreak of this war. Her armies were cast out, broken and disheartened, in spite of all the aid that Germany could send, the great Austrian province of Galicia being overrun and subdued at their heels. Twice since the war began the Germans have been within sight of Warsaw. They are today as far as ever from being able to set foot within it.

The recent forcing back of the Russians in Western Galicia to us at this distance looks like a serious reverse. That it is an important check for the time being is not to be denied. But it assumes a very different aspect when it is remembered that Russia had only a single army on the Dunajec River, between Tarnow and Cracow, although she has fourteen armies now in the field, each of them the equal of the one which has retired. The difference between the retirement of an army and its defeat is enormous. The British Army was not only forced to fall back, but was actually chased during ten days from Mons to the Marne in August last. We know what happened after that. The West Galician Russian army is now on the San instead of on the Dunajec River, but it is still an organized force, to the support of which fresh organized Russian forces are hastening. The German army which has so far pursued it must not only have considerably exhausted itself, but dangerously lengthened its lines of communications.

On the Vistula River north of the extended German lines are great Russian forces, to what extent lately strengthened we do not know. Neither do we know where most of the other twelve Russian armies are located or what are their plans. We do know that in Eastern Galicia the Russians are sweeping their opponents before them. We know that they are nearly everywhere else holding their own. We know that they are being added to and strengthened day by day through the arrival of fresh troops from Russia's inexhaustible stores of men. When they begin to press forward, what hope has Germany with her hands more than full elsewhere, of ultimately resisting them?

A sudden thrust of Russia's armies from the Vistula, on the north, across the German lines in Galicia may quite conceivably, and soon, turn the much boasted German advance to the River San into a great disaster for the Germans. Were the German lines in Galicia to be cut anywhere

east of the San River there would be samll likelihood of a successful German withdrawal, with powerful Russian armies to the north and the Carpathian Mountains to the south of them.

We can well afford to await the development of Russian strategy not only with patience but with placid confidence. So far, every loudly proclaimed victory of the Germans over the Russians has proved in the end to be in reality a reverse or a telling blow against Germany's strength and final prospects of victory. Russian tactics have not been directed to the immediate defeat of the Germans, but to their exhaustion. The Germans have shown themselves capable, so long as they can make use of their strategic railway systems, of temporarily defeating their Russian opponents. But, whenever the Russians are able to draw the Germans away from their railways for any distance, the situation is immediately reversed.

There is no fault to be found with Russian Generalship so far as it has yet been disclosed. The great qualities of the Russian soldier have not for a moment been in doubt. Whatever of disappointment any of us may feel with regard to Russia's doings in the war, is entirely the product of our own minds. Some of us have been expecting too speedy successes. Let us all remember what slow progress France and Britain, in combination, have made in the West, and be more than content with what Russia has accomplished in the East. What the South, through Italy can do is yet to be manifested.

Russia has fought in hard luck, but we need not worry. Russia can come back.

Premier Asquith again repeats that more men and munitions are urgently needed. It is high time for the Government of Canada to get busy.

Professor Riethdorf, of Woodstock College, Ontario, himself a German, says: "The German officers who gave the orders for the torpedoing of the Lusitania should be treated as murderers, if they should ever fall into the hands of the English, and so should the Kaiser and his officers."

It is the irony of fate that Mr. Garvin, the man who persuaded the House of Lords to throw out the Lloyd George Budget in 1909, should now be acclaiming the once hated "little Welsh Attorney," as the man above all men to take charge of the War Office and organize the production of munitions of war in this time of crisis.

The highest court over in Japan has awarded ten thousand dollars in damages to a heart-broken maiden who sued a faithless fellow for breach of promise. And just think that it is still within the memory of the living that an American commodore opened the ports of Japan to the world and to learning of the way of civilization.

Dr. J. M. Harper, of Quebec, who is well known to many of our readers, delivered an address recently discussing the peace that ought to come after this great world war. He made his position quite clear as to the present conflict. "This war," he said, "must be fought out to the bitter end, and German militarism must be beaten down to the very bottom of its top boots."

A London despatch announces that two representatives of the British Government have left for Canada to engage skilled workmen for the war munition factories. The despatch adds: "The Board of Trade understands that there is some unemployment, even among skilled workmen in Canada, and if this is so, the men will be engaged and transportation will be provided." Unfortunately it is only too true that there is "some unemployment even among skilled workmen in Canada," and that unhappy condition obtained long before war was declared.

Commenting on Hon. "Bob" Rogers' description of Rev. Dr. Bland as "a well known political hypocrite who has ever ready to endorse, approve and applaud every crooked act that has ever been committed by a Liberal," also that he has "never had any regard for either principle or truth," The Grain Growers' Guide says: "The farmers of Western Canada are well acquainted with Dr. Bland, and have every confidence in him as an able, pure-minded, fearless and truth-loving man, who is sincerely interested in the welfare of Canada. Dr. Rogers' vile and uncalled for remarks will not injure Dr. Bland, but serve only to indicate the type of men who sometimes get into the Dominion cabinet."

The "Gaulois," of Paris, says it ought to be widely recognized in France that the Canadians who, for some weeks past, have appeared on the field of battle, have displayed calm and superb heroism. "Nowhere in France should people be ignorant of the prodigality with which they shed their blood for the sacred cause. Their action is all the more splendid in that Canadians as a race are in no way prepared for such work;

they are children of a land which is the most pacific in the world, which for the past two centuries had no concern with war, and in which military questions were of no moment and never had been the object of any serious preoccupation. But though it is essentially an agricultural, trading, and industrial country devoted to works of peace, it desired to have a share in the common struggle; hence it raised, equipped, and armed thousands upon thousands of men, and sent them to fight in the ranks of the British, where these improvised soldiers showed at once that they were quite equal in all respects to the most valiant troops of England and France." This is high praise, but none too high.

The "War Budget," brought down by the Hon. Mr. White, went into effect so far as tariff matters generally were concerned, on February 12th last. The stamp tax, however, was not levied until April 15th. Thus the last fifteen days of April was the first real test of Mr. White's pretended "War Taxes" as a revenue producer.

What is the result? Instead of an increased revenue as was predicted by Mr. White it has fallen off over two million dollars over the preceding month.

Here are the figures:—
1915.
February \$10,523,344
March 11,641,970
April 9,627,787

Was Sir Wilfrid Laurier right when he stated in his Budget-Speech that these new taxes would produce little or no additional revenue?

The more statistics are studied, says the Boston Transcript, the more it becomes evident that the British command of the seas is a fact not to be overthrown by Germany, however madly the submarine may raid. Since the war began the British have lost to the enemy merchant vessels aggregating 460,628 tons. This total sounds large by itself, but when we remember that the net tonnage of vessels registered at ports of the British Empire must be 15,000,000 we can measure the inability of Germany to shake off the pressure exerted by British maritime preponderance. The war has not prevented Great Britain from adding new strength to its merchant marine. In the past year the merchant tonnage put into the water from its shipyards has been three times the total of that captured or destroyed by the Germans. The British Navy and the British mercantile first lines are constantly being reinforced.

NOW.

If you owe a friend a letter,
Write it now;
Lest a message, swift, divine,
Close his eyes to words of thine,
Write it now.

If you have news that is cheering,
Tell it now;
Now, your glad voice can be heard,
Danger lurks in words deferred;
Tell it now.

If you have a wealth of affection,
Give it now;
Lest a heart, turned towards you grieves,
And both garner Life's dead leaves,
Give it now.

—Boston Transcript.

COME, BIRDIE, COME.

Beautiful bird of spring has come,
Seeking a place to build his home,
Warbling his song so light and free,
Beautiful bird, come live with me.
Come, live with me, you shall be free,
If you will come and live with me;
Come, live with me, you shall be free,
Beautiful bird, come live with me—
Come, live with me,
I'm all alone,
Come, live with me!

Come, birdie, come, and live with me,
We shall be happy, light and free;
You shall be all the world to me,
Come, birdie, come, and live with me.

Ye little birds that sit and sing,
Many a thought of loved ones bring,
Hovering around your tiny nest,
O happy bird! no thought of care,
No aching heart, no grief to bear,
Over the land, over the sea,
Come, change your home and live with me,
Come, change your home,
No more to roam,
Come, change your home.

Birdie, what makes you fly away
When I come near you, tell me, pray?
I'll not deceive you, you are free,
If you should come and live with me.
Now, birdie, fly, fast to the sky,
To your sweet home, for night is nigh,
And when the sun shines over the sea
Bring thy sweet mate and live with me,
Then we will sing,
Daylight to bring,
Then we will sing.

Other Editors' Opinions

UNAFRAID!

A man face to face with death and unafraid is the most entralling spectacle the world affords. Then it is that human hope is tried in the last crucible, subjected to the supreme test and found steadfast. It is the proof absolute that

"It is not all of life to live,
Nor all of death to die."

The expansive, palatial Lusitania, vitally rent, that was settling into her untimely ocean grave. Two thousand human beings of all ages, of all stages of life, some terror-stricken, some bereft of their reason, others methodically endeavoring to find even straws of hope, realized that they were beyond the pale of human sorrow.

Charles Frohman, the world-famous theatrical producer, untroubled, calm, philosophical, looked from the listing deck out into the unexplored and unknown Beyond and, turning to a friend, said:

"Why fear death? It is the most beautiful adventure in life."

Such words. Such philosophy. Such hope and faith in such a time. And such recognition of final reality from one whose life had been devoted to the perfecting of the unreal, the artificial!

The passing of Charles Frohman is, in the chronicles of the Lusitania disaster, but an incident. His was but one of the many lives that went out. Yet there are many sermons in his last few words; an appeal so rare and so sincere that it challenges everyone to whom it comes; a courage so fine that it ennobles; a hope so firmly founded that it gives enduring peace.

"Why fear death?"

None answered Charles Frohman's question in that terrible hour. It is the unanswerable. It ever will stand as a challenge to supreme courage in times of ultimate peril. It is an assuring interrogation, a staff on which to learn when Charon's bark draws nigh and the Dark River seems so terrifying and so cold.—Winchita Beacon.

EAGLE-BAITING.

It is rather satisfactory to note the calm and pacific tone of President Wilson's first public utterance since the disaster, for no interest of ours would be served by America's entrance into the war and such a development might in many ways injure to the enemy's advantage.—London Standard.

If we in Canada are not so fond of the American people that we would have them participate in the world war to assert their dignity even at the expense of our campaign, it is time we paid attention to such statements as the above. These statements constantly appear in the well-informed London press.

It is true that the entrance of the United States into the war would seriously impair our chance of securing that essential supply of war material, now going from the factories of the United States to the allies. Is it British war service to call upon the United States to jump into the fight? Is it sensible to ridicule in cartoon, editorial article, and public address an attitude adopted by President Wilson when it is the very attitude British statesmen are praying that he will keep? Is it fair? Is it just? Is it patriotic?

The cold fact remains that Germany alone of all the belligerents has been acting to tempt the United States to enter the war. A number of recent incidents establish this fact.

Most people in Canada appear to regard the entrance of the United States as an ally of ours as essential to our success. It is not reasonable to assume that our people are all disinterested lovers of humanity who are willing to see the campaign in Europe jeopardized in order to have "Old Glory" protected from insult by force. What is the matter?

The public is not well-informed as to the facts of the situation. The average man thinks only of the prospect of having another big nation as an ally. He doesn't know the inner history of the war, the need for ammunition, the unofficial service the United States is performing in contributing more of it to the allies than any other two countries put together.

Let us appreciate the facts. Let us look beyond our noses. Let us regard our American cousins in their true light, and let us realize that the United States, whether it says so or not, is as anxious as we are to see the allies win.

We don't want to cut our available supply of war material in half. We would much rather see the United States stand as a glorious example of peace, and all that, as shrewd old Dr. Wilson can describe so entertainingly.—Montreal Mail.

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WhiteCap Yellow Dent	1.50	Longfellow	2.00
Early Bailey	1.00	Compton's Early	2.00
Wisconsin No 7	1.00	N. Dakota White Flint	2.00

Either Shelled or on Cob.
Stowell's Evergreen, Improved Early Crosby, Hickox, 10c per lb.

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Every farm in this section contains some non-productive portion.

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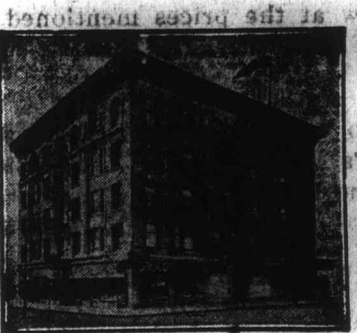
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San Francisco, Cal.

Take Universal Bus or Taxi to Hotel at our Expense.

Eaton's Dismissed Every German in Their Employ

A few days after the sinking of the Lusitania by German torpedoes, in which Miss Iris Burnside, the favorite niece of Mr. J. C. Eaton and three managers of the Eaton stores lost their lives, every German in the employ of the T. Eaton Co., Toronto, was given his or her ticket of leave. Among the dismissed were managers who had been with the company for years.

Horse Meat is Sold in Oshawa

Monday night, at a special meeting of the Oshawa town council a warm discussion took place over the appointment of a Sanitary Inspector for the town. Councillor Smythe strongly contending for a veterinary to fill the position. In the course of his remarks, he said he knew that horse meat had been sold in Oshawa as beef and he knew that meat from animals which were not fit to eat were being palmed off on the public; only a veterinary was capable of passing judgment in such cases. He offered to produce evidence within a week to substantiate his statements.

Grants to Fund of Thirty-Ninth

Newcastle, May 27.—At a special meeting of Clarke Municipal Council a grant of \$200 was made to the contingency fund of the 39th Battalion; now at Belleville. Hope Township Municipal Council made a similar grant and the Newcastle Patriotic Fund Committee made a grant of \$50.

Ontario's First Fair Held at Colborne

The Weekly Sun has an interesting article in last week's issue on the organization of the first agricultural society in the province of Ontario. The writer believes that this honor belongs to Northumberland County. Certain it is, that on the 17th of May, 1828, nearly 37 years ago, an agricultural society was organized at S. S. Kent's tavern, in Cramahe township, Northumberland County. The society did not hold a show that year, but on the 19th of October 1820, they held a show in what is now the village of Colborne.

What a British Consumer Says About Apples.

A subscriber to "The Farmer's Advocate" in Britain, where a large quantity of Canadian apples are consumed sends us a word of advice and warning to our growers. Coming, as it does, from the user of our fruit it is valuable from the one viewpoint at least for it tells the producer in Canada exactly what is wanted by the buyer and consumer in Britain. The writer says:—"I have noticed that some of your growers seem to fear an overproduction of apples in the near future. I am of the opinion that there will never be an overproduction of real, good stuff shipped in good order. At the same time I think that there are far too many apples of the Ben Davis class sent to this country, and now would be a good time to cut back and graft their interior trees, with better sorts, as they would then be in shape when the good times come after the war is over to supply the goods that are wanted. Of course a few good Bens will still be required for the early spring trade but then the commonly heard remark, "Ugh, Ben Davis! I would just as soon chew a stick," would be much less common. Send us good Spys, Baldwins, Snows, Greenings, Russets, etc., free of spots and I do not think you need fear overproduction for a very long time to come as quality is what is wanted and quality fetches the money."

Painful Accident.

Mr. Montford Wilson, Deputy Reeve of the township of Hope, met with a very painful accident on Friday afternoon last, while preparing a car for some cattle. Mr. Wilson was stooping over driving a nail into the side of the car, when the nail broke and half of it flew up and struck him in the eye. It pierced the eyeball to such an extent that it actually had to be pulled out. Mr. Wilson had to be removed to the Port Hope hospital and the doctors have very slight hope of saving the sight.—Colborne Express.

Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator will drive worms from the system without injury to the child, because its action, while fully effective, is mild.

RUPTURE

(SEE DATES AT BOTTOM)

NEW 1915 INVENTION
RETAINS RUPTURE WITHOUT KNIFE, HANDBANDS, DANGER OF PAIN, COSTS 1/2 CENT TO 1 DOLLAR.
Mr. Ryan's new 1915 appliances, "the Curative" and "the Curator" are applied by taking the place of the old bandages and trusses purchased by mail order. These new inventions are constructed so as to assist nature in her work of healing and are free from every cumbersome feature that you possibly have been annoyed with some time or another. Complete comfort is yours from the start. No more escape of urine. No more coming to bed at night. No more being unable to do anything during the time of operation without the help of another person. This kind of operation is intended to assist nature in closing the opening. These new inventions are adapted to different forms of hernia to meet the needs of every man, woman or child. Stop further experimenting with foreign appliances and end your rupture troubles at small cost by consulting a Canadian rupture specialist. Delays may be dangerous; fear of coupon now.

THIS FREE RUPTURE COUPON
Fill in name, address, occupation, and send to: Dr. J. H. Ryan, 125 West King Street, Toronto, who will visit the town below, enquire as to free consultation of rupture, and send you a coupon for a free examination of rupture. Ask at hotel office for room number. Note dates: Campbellford—Windsor Hotel, June 11th. Belleville—Anglo-American Hotel, Saturday afternoon and night, Sunday all day and night, 1 1/2 days only, June 12th and 13th. Picton—Globe Hotel, June 14th. Made-in-Canada.

Are You Listening Teachers?
In a certain county in one of the Middle States a school teacher was receiving \$50 a month for teaching school for eight months in the year. He was a college graduate and a good teacher, and a city Board of Education recognized his merits and offered him \$1,800 a year. To their surprise the offer was refused. The refusal seemed so strange that the Board of Education sent out a committee to inquire into the mystery. They found the young man teaching in a one-roomed country school, but they found also that he was in love with his work. He was not only a teacher of children, but a teacher and a leader of the whole community. Twice a week the farmers in the neighborhood gathered in their little school house and discussed their local problems. The school had become a community centre. The teacher was living at home, and was putting the old farm upon the highway to prosperity. He had made a specialty of poultry while at College and he was putting the knowledge he had gained into actual practice. He was building up the community, and he was developing the children; and he refused to leave.

Smoker in Honor of 39th Band
(From Thursday's Daily.)
The 39th Batt. Band were tendered a smoker in the Sergeant's Mess at the Armouries by the XVth Regt. Band.
Good fellowship and jollification reigned supreme until midnight. Following is part programme of the entertainment.
Selections—XVth Orchestra.
Piccolo Solo—Geo. Heron.
Vocal Solo—Fred Burke.
Piccolo Solo—Dave Brown.
Vocal Solo—Robt. Blaind.
Comic Song—Ab. Wheeler.
Selection—XVth Orchestra.
Recitation—Geo. Baker.
Vocal Solo—W. McBirch.
Vocal Solo—W. Weymark.
Vocal Solo—Sergt. Lunny.
Recitation—W. Weymark.
Selection—Orchestra.

Laid to Rest.
(From Thursday's Daily.)
The funeral of the late Mrs. Fred Sullivan was held on Wednesday morning from the family residence to St. Michael's church, where the Rev. Father Killeen officiated at a solemn requiem mass. Interment was in St. James cemetery. Rev. Father O'Connor conducting the last sad rites at the grave. The bearers were Messrs. F. Napian, Howard Lalain, W. J. Thomson, Fred Panter, James Flower, and Frank Meagher.

Woman's Auxilbry's Interesting Sessions

(From Thursday's Daily.)

At the twenty-ninth annual meeting of the Woman's Auxiliary to the Missionary Society of the Church of England in this diocese now being held in St. Thomas' parish house, Belleville, very gratifying reports were read by the officers. There is a very large attendance of delegates.

According to the report read by the recording secretary, Mrs. Havlock Price, there is much progress in the work of the Auxiliary. We have new senior branches at Portland and Delta, a girls' branch at Belleville, a new junior branch at Newboro and the junior branch at Christ Church, Belleville has been reorganized.

"We have 83 branches, 57 senior, 11 girls, 15 junior, also 338 babies enrolled; 116 life members and 2 diocesan members, making a total of 2,335, an increase of 235 over last year."

Miss Annie Daly, the corresponding secretary, in her report, detailed the work of her office during the year. Six workers have been made life-members.

According to the treasurer, Miss Marion Lewis, the total receipts were \$3788.03 made up of a balance of \$608.66 at the commencement of the year and \$3,179.37 subsequently received. The largest item of increase of over \$400 was from the Triennial or United Thankoffering which reached the total of \$959.62, while the annual thankoffering of the preceding year reached \$760.89. Another increase was in the Education Fund. The juniors gave \$20 more than last year.

Miss L. Kirkpatrick, leaflet editor reported that the number of leaflets taken by the diocese has increased from 875 to 906. The balance on hand in 1914 was \$100.47 and subscriptions and bank interest reached \$225.10. The expenditures were \$213.88, \$2.25 expenses, and a cash balance of \$109.44.

Mrs. Klugh, thankoffering secretary, reported, the gratifying total of \$1,018 in contributions for the Triennial Thankoffering, the largest amount ever raised. The war has made many calls but increases have been shown in the gifts.

Mrs. S. Boyd read a paper on "The Members' Prayer" Christ gave His last care to a woman and woman's service is particularly dear to the Savior. There never was a time when there were more possibilities than now for woman's work.

A story in an English paper is to the effect that at the battle of Moas, when the German cavalry threatened to annihilate the British, a troop of angels suddenly appeared. The horses became restive and fled. Two officers vouched for the truth of the story, and one of them an unbeliever becoming a changed man.

Was this God's answer to the prayers of thousands of mothers? Mrs. Boyd urged on the delegates the necessity for prayer.

A report by Mrs. Fraser was read on the work of the Babies' Branch, showing 3 new branches, 45 new members and 329 members in the aggregate. Thank offerings amounted to \$101.02 and members' fees to \$360. The progress in this department is satisfactory.

"Fair Linen", balance 1914 \$6.25; receipts \$13.05, expended \$12.97; balance \$6.33.

The "Extra Cent a Day" treasurer reported \$6.50 extra this year, the total being \$179 as against \$172.50 of last year. St. Thomas' church, Belleville is the banner one with \$27. Only 23 branches responded this year.

Miss Lennox who went to Japan as missionary a little over five years ago, gave an address, pointing out the change in Japanese attitude from thought of material progress to consideration of other things. With the death of the old Emperor, the old things passed away. There have been several changes of prime ministers and cabinets. There have been riots throughout Japan incident upon these political changes.

The present premier, Count Okuma, is a man of high character, not a Christian but honoring Christianity and having a high opinion of the religion.

Few in Japan live up to the high principles of their religion and ethics. The leaders feel that spiritual power is necessary. Today, the teachers desire to study Christianity and this feature is most significant.

The president, Miss Macaulay, in her address, pointed out the sudden growth in missions following the Crimean war, expressing the opinion that world-wide interest in the welfare of foreign lands would follow the conflict now raging.

Last evening, Miss Halson the General Dorcas Secretary and Rev. L. E. Skeay of St. Anne's, Toronto, spoke to a large gathering on missions.

Charles Gibson Well.

Mr. John Weese received a military card this morning from Sergeant Charles Gibson dated May 10th, stating that he was well and hoped to be so for a long time.

BRITISH PAPERS COMPLIMENT THE CANADIANS ON THEIR GREAT WORK IN LANGEMARCK BATTLE

The English newspapers received by the last mail contain much additional information regarding the battle of Langemarck in which the First Canadian Division so notably distinguished itself.

The correspondent of the London Morning Post, for instance, emphasizes the work of the 16th Regiment, from Alberta and British Columbia, in the battle. With remarkable foresight General Alderson, who was holding this battalion in reserve, instead of having it parallel to his front had it perpendicular, that is to say, facing north. When, therefore, the Germans broke through from Langemarck towards the canal and swung south to cut off the Canadians the 16th was ready to meet them and to advance at the crucial moment to maintain the line intact. This was undoubtedly the critical part of the battle.

The British Eye Witness at General Headquarters describes the Canadian lines between Ypres—St. Julien and towards Langemarck, as they were when the big fight started, as being faced by a long gentle slope down which the Germans came. It was between four o'clock and half-past four that the gas began to come to the Canadian lines, and thereafter St. Julien was subjected to an intense bombardment for half an hour. At 5.30 the German advance began, preceded by gas-men in a kind of diver's costume. Behind these again came the bomb-throwers.

The first advance led past the corner of the Canadian line, when the advancing masses were caught in an enflading fire, which inflicted very heavy loss upon them. Then, however, the gas-throwers got into the range of the French lines, with the result that the break occurred. Upon this two battalions of Canadians, the 16th and also the 10th were brought up, and hurled themselves on the Germans, who had cut round behind the lines. This checked the German advance, and the enemy retired into a little wood between Pilken and St. Julien, where they rapidly threw up earthworks, and by rushing in a large number of machine guns constituted a little fortress of the place, thereby in their turn checking our advance.

Early on Friday morning the 1st and 2nd Canadian Brigades advanced to attack the little wood. They were preceded by bomb-throwers, a section which the same correspondent described as "particularly well organized in the Canadian Army. These men move rapidly forward, scattered in open formation. They are armed with rifles and have percussion hand-grenades in belts about their waists, which they throw as they go." This fight lasted almost the whole day, and the Germans had been driven from the wood when orders were received for the line to retire so as to maintain intact the contact with the French.

From the reports cabled to Canada it has been understood that the reinforcements which were rushed up to the Canadian front at a critical time and which participated in the taking of St. Julien were regular troops. It appears however that they were English Territorials, and that they, shoulder to shoulder with the Canadians, bore themselves with the utmost gallantry. For many of them it was their baptism of fire, but, the Morning Post correspondent says, "On all hands I hear warm eulogies of their steadiness and courage. They behaved like seasoned troops."

According to the "Morning Post" correspondent it was on the afternoon of Friday, 23rd, that the reinforcements consisting of British Territorials, were brought round from behind Ypres and moved to the assault of St. Julien. Detachments of

the Buffs were already with the Canadians, but these fresh Territorials included the 5th Yorks, the West Kents, and the Gloucesters. The taking of St. Julien was one of those brilliant minor affairs of which this war has been full, but which in any former campaign would have written large upon the page of history. It was a little epic in itself. Up the open road and along the banks of the little River Haanbeck they poured, mowed down by the murderous machine guns in the ruined houses and a fair mark for the artillery further on. With dauntless courage they bore it for hours until at last in one final rush they gained the place. Then among the ruins they got a little of their own back with the bayonet, for the Germans held their ground. It was here that the greatest number of machine guns were captured and the deadliest slaughter effected. The pity of it is that the Territorials could not enjoy the full fruits of their gallant conduct, for with the remodelling of our line St. Julien was too far advanced and had to be abandoned again.

The British "Eye-Witness" present with the General Headquarters explains that an effort on the part of the Germans in the direction of Langemarck was not unexpected, since movements of troops and transports behind their front line had been detected for some days. Its peculiar and novel nature, however, was a surprise which was largely responsible for the measure of success achieved.

The "Eye Witness" was much impressed by what occurred behind the Canadian lines during the hot artillery fire which followed the first German onslaught on the right of the lines held by the French. He relates that about this period "our men in reserve near Ypres, seeing the shells bursting, had gathered in groups, discussing the situation and questioning some scattered bodies of Turcos who had appeared. Suddenly a staff officer rode up, shouting, "Stand to your arms," and in a few minutes the troops had fallen in and were marching northwards to the scene of the fight. Nothing more impressive can be imagined, than the sight of our men falling in quietly in perfect order on their alarm posts amid the scene of wild confusion caused by the panic-stricken refugees who swarmed along the roads.

"In the meantime, to the north and north-east of the town, a confused fight was taking place, which gave proof, not only of great gallantry and steadiness on the part of the troops referred to above, but of remarkable presence of mind on the part of their leaders. Behind, the wall of vapor, which had swept across fields, through woods, and over hedgerows, came the German firing line, the men's mouths and noses, it is stated, protected by pads soaked in a solution of bicarbonate of soda. Closely following them, again, came the supports. These troops, hurrying forward, with their formation somewhat broken up, with obstacles encountered in their path, looked like a huge mob, bearing down upon the town. A battery of 4.7 inch guns a little beyond the left of our line was surprised and overwhelmed by them in a moment. Farther to the rear and in a more easterly direction were several field batteries, and before they could come into action the Germans were within a few hundred yards. Not a gun, however, was lost.

One battery, taken in flank, swung round, fired on the enemy at a point blank range and checked the rush. Another opened fire with the guns pointing in almost opposite directions the enemy being on three sides of them."

Letter From Gunner William Paterson

Belgium, Saturday, May 1st, '15
Dear Mother,—
"I have received all letters and papers up to this date, also the parcel with writing pad, envelopes, etc."
"We are in action again in a little better place than the last time. I got a small wound on the fingers of my left hand and am back at the horse lines."
"We are in Belgium now on the hottest part of the line. The weather is lovely and warm—I am writing this in my shirt sleeves. I have just been talking to three Indians of the 15th Bengal Lancers—they are fine fellows. Don't worry over my fingers. I would not have written about this only I was afraid it might get into the newspapers and you would not know what had happened. I was lucky to what some of the other boys got. I also had the side of my serge torn by a piece of shell, but an aluminum cup in my pocket turned it. This is

all I have to write at present. Give my regards to all enquiring friends.
"Your loving son,
"Bill"

The above was received at 9 a.m. on Wednesday, Mrs. Paterson received from Ottawa at 10.0 a.m. on Wednesday, the following telegram. She trusts that it refers to the wound that he writes so slightly about.
"Mrs. D. Paterson,
8 Victoria Ave., Belleville.
"Regret to inform you 40469 Gunner Wm. Paterson, 1st Field Artillery Brigade, officially reported wounded. Further particulars when received will be sent you."
"Adjutant General."

Corns Applied in 5 Seconds.

Cured Quick
"Putnam's" soothes Sore blistering feet from corn-pinchers. Toes can be cured with Putnam's Extractor in 24 hours. A way that drawing pain, eases instantly, makes the feet feel good at once. Get a 25c. bottle of "Putnam's" to-day.

ON THE WAY TO THE GREAT PANAMA-PACIFIC EXPOSITION

What Mr. and Mrs. Sinclair Have Been Seeing En Route-Colorado Springs, Pike's Peak-A Storm Above the Clouds-Iowa and Colorado and Their Great Agricultural Development.

Colorado Springs, May 11, 1915.
Editor Ontario:
I promised to write you and I don't know when I shall have a better chance, for this is Sunday and we are visiting at this fine hotel in the prettiest small city I have ever seen, Colorado Springs.

As I write you, I can lift my eyes and directly in front of me is the wonderful Pike's Peak at the very foot of which is this city. Twice during the past week Mrs. Sinclair and I have been higher than this high peak and once we could look down upon it, although Pike's Peak is said to be the highest point reached by railway.

"The Top of the World."

On Friday last we took a trip out of De ver to the "Top of the World" known as the Moffat Lip, and so far as I know the wonder of the world as an engineering feat. We went up by the steam railway, through the most wonderful Mountain Canyons, where at times we had in full view of us 200 miles of snow covered mountains and in our climb we went up to 11,660 feet into the land of eternal snow. The climb up is just a succession of sharp curves, high grades and thirty-two tunnels. The morning being fine the trip promised much for us and for the fifty miles it was delightful, the sun shining in the mountain sides and filling the canyons with reflected beauty. Never had I seen anything so beautiful as this trip was at times, and so it continued until we were above the clouds and then some one said it smells like a storm and in a few minutes it struck us. Only those who have seen a mountain storm above the clouds can imagine how dreadful it is. From the most beautiful sunshine and summer heat we passed in a few minutes into the worst storm I ever saw in all my life. Our train stood still for nearly two hours and our position was exactly 11,660 feet above the sea, in fact we were on the top of the earth in the centre of the Rocky Mountains. During the time we waited you could not see through the car windows and no one dared to go outside. In a few hours time we had all the kinds of weather you will experience in the good old Hastings County, during the 365 days of the year 1915. There was no one feature lacking from beautiful sunshine to the worst kind of a blizzard. Then it cleared and we experienced the delights of beautiful sunshine after an awful storm.

I can hardly describe the sensations that came to me as at times the storm would cause our car to tremble and shake as if it would go over and then when it cleared the change was even greater for then there were mountains of snow and snow only, made glistening with the brightness of a Summer Sun. My face was burned just as if I had spent a July day on the Bay of Quinte, "and caught no fish."

When we returned to Denver in the evening, the people said there must have been a storm above the clouds, for the weather had changed from 90 degrees of heat to a real cool evening when one needed an overcoat.

Yes, we had been above the clouds where there was perpetual snow and the world below us knew nothing of our storm.

Now, my dear sir, this letter is not all what I intended it should be and while I could write for days telling you the wonders of the past week, the places I have visited and the things I have seen, still I doubt if anything would interest you more than an account of my observations as I passed through Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, and Colorado, and this is what I intended to write you when I started this letter, but you

see how I have been side tracked by a severe storm.

Iowa, the Farmer's Joy.

Now just a page or two on Iowa and northern Colorado, and as a start let me say that Iowa would be the joy of the average farmer's heart. I can't think it possible to duplicate Iowa. We travelled for hundreds of miles and never saw a hill but only the finest and richest rolling land I have ever seen. The fields were very large, although the farms are like our own about 160 acres each. The early grain looked well and gave the land the appearance of a great velvet carpet of beautiful green. And beside the green fields there were the great fields of the richest soil just in readiness for the corn planting, now sowing as I supposed but planted in hills. More than half the land is given over to corn growing and every field looked like a great garden ready for planting, the soil being rich black loam and is held at about \$150.00 per acre. This explains why so many of the best farmers, with their sons, are flocking into our north-west, for a man with three sons, all of whom wished to be farmers, would require \$72,000 to set them up in business, to say nothing of stock, implements, etc. Of late late years the farmers have gone very extensively into silos, building great cement structures, some times as many as four about one barn. Prior to this they burned the stalks after the corn had been gathered, and in some places we saw great fires at night where the farmers were burning last year's corn stalks. Notwithstanding all the prosperity of Iowa, it is one of the few states that has gone behind in its population during the past two years, for the reason I have given you, the high price of land. The high state of development of Iowa is no doubt due to the fact that at Eames they have an Agricultural College with an attendance of 3540 students last year and they expect over 4000 this year, every county in the state being represented with from 9 to 420 students, with a larger percentage of Prebyterians than any other denomination, great hopes for the future of good farming, etc.

I might just add that there was an entire absence of trees in Iowa, very few cattle, with here and there a few Holsteins. The farm horses seemed of a very superior quality, while the machinery was just ordinary, the work being done about as we do it in the Bay of Quinte district.

Nebraska we passed through mostly in the night and what I saw by day did not impress me at all, the western and southern part being barren indeed.

Colorado the Prosperous.

Now, as for Colorado, this state has been a revelation to me at every point. We think of it as a mining state and, while it possesses some wonderfully rich Gold mines, hundred of which we saw yesterday on our trip to Cripple Creek, the greatest Gold Mining centre in the world, so say the Yankees, and great as they no doubt are, these mines only produced one-third as much as the farms of Colorado last year. The mines producing \$50,000,000 and the farms over \$150,000,000. This will surprise you no doubt and even more so when you realize that ten years ago millions of acres of land worth \$150 per acre today could then be purchased for \$2.00 per acre. The great change was brought about by the enterprise of a few men who realized the possibilities of irrigation. Until now the whole state for hundreds of miles from the mountains is a great network of irrigation, canals and ditches and from a great barren desert, Colorado has become a great garden and with only 10 per cent. of the possible land taken up. Northern Colorado has become the greatest Beet Sugar growing state in the Union, California now taking second place, and here we find no less than twenty great sugar refineries, turning out thousands of tons daily and giving employment to thousands of men. These Companies own much land, but grow no beets, this being left to the farmers, many of whom have large acreage of beets and they in turn farm out the growing of the beets to Japs and Mexicans.

Beet-growing is very profitable and accounts for the great advance in land values. Considering that a few years ago it was a great sand

waste one is made to realize that "Little drops of water mixed with grains of sand make a mighty difference in the price of land."

Now I must close as Mrs. Sinclair is waiting for me and we must get ready to leave here tonight for the Grand Canyon of Arizona, our next stop over.

Have had a delightful Sunday, been real good, went to Sunday School and the honor thrust upon me of addressing the school. Heard a splendid sermon by the Rev. Dr. Garvin, a very able man, in which he made many pleasing references, from my view point, to the Great War. This country is with us and every paper speaks out straight from the shoulder.

Now good-bye for the present. The enclosed booklet will give you some idea of this little city.

Respectfully yours,
D. V. SINCLAIR.

DESCRIPTION OF THE COUNTRY WHERE OUR BOYS ARE FIGHTING

Gunner Felstead Writes Another Very Interesting and Valuable Descriptive Letter From the Battle-Front in Flanders.

Mr. Wm. Craig, Lingham St., has received another very interesting letter from his friend, Gunner H. W. Felstead, which he has kindly handed us for publication.

Belgium,
May 6th, 1915.

Dear Bill:
Just a line or so in answer to your most welcome letter received here yesterday with a parcel of papers. I am afraid I cannot give you a lot of news this time as all that happened since I wrote last is the Huns are still using Gas, and still trying to get back Hill 60. They did partially succeed yesterday and have suffered very heavily for their attempt last night. What I can't understand is why our people don't pay them back in their own coin and play gas on them, or use the French stuff called Turpentine. I think myself we should be quite justified in using it. We are having a glorious spell of weather here now, it is nice and warm, in fact it is too warm at times, and it is quite a change now to what it was a couple of months ago, and the country around this part is ever so much prettier than it was in France, for all we could see there was low, flat fields all over, while here there are gentle swells of green pasturage and corn, new green of course. There are acres of ground laid waste. At one time this part has been a great country for hops, but they are now all growing wild. All we can see is the plants springing out of the ground trying vainly to grow, and wherever we go we can see large shell holes in the ground. In places near the firing line big houses and the fields that surround them are pitted with shell holes, some of them are 8 feet deep and quite 15 feet across. The bombardment of the town still continues and we have come in for our share of German shell. A few days ago the Germans had an aeroplane up observing for them and they commenced to shell us, and were sending us 8 inch shell to get on with when we got one of our airmen up and chased him, which put an end to their firing. That Gas they are using knocks our men over wholesale. No

man can fight against it. I was away yesterday morning 7 miles from the battery and on the way back passed 18 motor buses, 10 motor Ambulances and 8 horse Ambulances coming down from the firing line, with wounded and victims of the Gas. They get over the effects of the gas in a couple of days, so they will soon be all right again. I could give you a rough idea of how many men it had not been for my mount which I wanted to shy at anything that is not drawn with horses. I had all I could do to keep the horse from bolting, for I had one yesterday, not my own, that tries all it knows to get rid of its rider and when it finds you are going to stick it wants to bolt or jump a ditch. But we got him 'ute all right.

Now I must have a look at your letter again so that I can answer it. "Yes," I was reading about the Italian Government being ready to chip in, and I hope they will for the more the merrier and it will end sooner. I wish it was ended now. By the way, Bill, is Lieut Ponton a son of Col. Ponton of Bridge street. I met Col. Ponton just before I left Belleville, at a meeting in the Armouries. Well Walt, is about right there are some of the Germans who don't want to fight at all, and some of them are on the snipe the whole time.

When you see Billy Hunter tell him I have not forgot about the razors and if we get back again I will bring them with me, and anything that you or any of the boys want if I can possibly get them, that is anything they want from the Old Country, for if all goes well I will let you know what date I shall arrive in Belleville.

As you say Bill, I should be more satisfied listening to No. 18 or old 590 than the J. Johnson's for a little of this goes a long way. Bill, remember me to all the boys and give boss of course, the night foreman as well.

With best wishes to you and all, I remain,
Yours as before,
Dick.

Princess Irene Lost With 328 While in Dock.

LONDON, May 28.—All the crew of 250 men of the British steamer Princess Irene, except one man, and in addition seventy-eight dockers who were at work on board the steamer, lost their lives yesterday when the vessel was blown up by an explosion on board in Sheerness harbor. The steamer was in the government service.

The Admiralty in confirming the explosion on board the Princess Irene says that 78 workmen must have perished in the disaster.

The statement of the Admiralty says: The Princess Irene was accidentally blown up in Sheerness harbor this morning. So far as is yet known only one survivor was picked up. Three men belonging to the ship were not on board at the time of the disaster.

"Several men belonging to vessels lying close to the Princess Irene were wounded by falling splinters." The steamer Princess Irene which was built last year for the Canadian Pacific Columbia coast service, and was taken over by the Admiralty at the commencement of the war, was accidentally destroyed by an explosion while at anchor at Sheerness, where she was undergoing repairs. All her crew, numbering about 250 except one seaman, and, besides, 78 dockers who were aboard at the time, lost their lives.

Lindsay Grant of \$250.

The town council of Lindsay has voted \$250 to the 39th Battalion Regimental Fund. Lieuts. Hopkins and Edwards of the 39th addressed the Lindsay Council.

APPETITE OF YOUTH QUICKLY RESTORED

Appetite is useless unless digestion is good. Dr. Hamilton's Pills make tremendous appetite and keep digestion up to the mark as well. The liver, bowels and kidneys are stimulated, the stomach strengthened, and robust health quickly follows. Dr. Hamilton's Pills instill vigor and snap into the system, make folks feel youthful and happy. You'll forget you have a stomach, forget your days of sickness if Dr. Hamilton's Pills are used. Insist on having Dr. Hamilton's Pills, 25c. per box, no other medicine so good.

Stopped the Car.

(From Friday's Daily.)
As the result of a phone call from Mr. A. J. Hendricks, Frankford, this morning, a Regal car, driven by two men from Frankford, was stopped in town by the Belleville police and detained for the arrival of Mr. Hendricks. The two men had ridden off in the car without permission.

DESCRIPTION OF THE COUNTRY WHERE OUR BOYS ARE FIGHTING

Gunner Felstead Writes Another Very Interesting and Valuable Descriptive Letter From the Battle-Front in Flanders.

Mr. Wm. Craig, Lingham St., has received another very interesting letter from his friend, Gunner H. W. Felstead, which he has kindly handed us for publication.

Belgium,
May 6th, 1915.

Dear Bill:
Just a line or so in answer to your most welcome letter received here yesterday with a parcel of papers. I am afraid I cannot give you a lot of news this time as all that happened since I wrote last is the Huns are still using Gas, and still trying to get back Hill 60. They did partially succeed yesterday and have suffered very heavily for their attempt last night. What I can't understand is why our people don't pay them back in their own coin and play gas on them, or use the French stuff called Turpentine. I think myself we should be quite justified in using it. We are having a glorious spell of weather here now, it is nice and warm, in fact it is too warm at times, and it is quite a change now to what it was a couple of months ago, and the country around this part is ever so much prettier than it was in France, for all we could see there was low, flat fields all over, while here there are gentle swells of green pasturage and corn, new green of course. There are acres of ground laid waste. At one time this part has been a great country for hops, but they are now all growing wild. All we can see is the plants springing out of the ground trying vainly to grow, and wherever we go we can see large shell holes in the ground. In places near the firing line big houses and the fields that surround them are pitted with shell holes, some of them are 8 feet deep and quite 15 feet across. The bombardment of the town still continues and we have come in for our share of German shell. A few days ago the Germans had an aeroplane up observing for them and they commenced to shell us, and were sending us 8 inch shell to get on with when we got one of our airmen up and chased him, which put an end to their firing. That Gas they are using knocks our men over wholesale. No

man can fight against it. I was away yesterday morning 7 miles from the battery and on the way back passed 18 motor buses, 10 motor Ambulances and 8 horse Ambulances coming down from the firing line, with wounded and victims of the Gas. They get over the effects of the gas in a couple of days, so they will soon be all right again. I could give you a rough idea of how many men it had not been for my mount which I wanted to shy at anything that is not drawn with horses. I had all I could do to keep the horse from bolting, for I had one yesterday, not my own, that tries all it knows to get rid of its rider and when it finds you are going to stick it wants to bolt or jump a ditch. But we got him 'ute all right.

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Dick.

GERMAN SAILORS GO INSANE.

Enforced idleness Drives Teutons Mad—One Declared He Was Emperor William and Started Directing a Rattle.

New York, May 28.—Several of the German sailors on board the North German Lloyd and Hamburg American steamships which have been docked at Hoboken since the beginning of the war, have become mentally unbalanced and have been placed in the Hudson County Jail in that city. Three of the sailors became so violent that it was necessary to take them from the German steamships and place them under observation.

One of the men from the Barbarossa of the North German Lloyd Line, on returning from a trip ashore, asserted that he was Emperor William, and issued orders directing a battle in France. Afterward a blacksmith on board the Vaterland threatened to sink that steamship because she would not carry him back to Germany. Yesterday a steward of the Barbarossa was sent to jail after becoming too violent.

Dr. George King, the country physician, attributed their strained mental condition in part to enforced idleness, melancholia and homesickness.

CANADIAN LOSSES REPORTED SEVERE.

OTTAWA, May 28.—The casualties in the battle north of Ypres, which lasted from May 22 to May 24 and in which the Canadians fought brilliantly, have begun to arrive at the military department. These indicate that the Canadian losses were very heavy. In the lists received so far the names of 26 officers appear. Seven were killed and 19 wounded. The 8th Battalion had one captain and one lieutenant killed and three lieutenants wounded; the 16th had one lieutenant killed and one major, one captain and one lieutenant wounded; the 10th had one captain and three lieutenants killed and two captains and two lieutenants wounded; the Strathcona Horse had four lieutenants wounded; the 13th, two lieutenants wounded; the 14th, one lieutenant wounded; the 15th one captain wounded and the 7th one captain wounded.

RECENT LOSSES OF TURKS MUCH LARGER THAN 3,000

LONDON, May 28.—A statement given out last night by the official press bureau says that the losses of the Turks in the recent fighting at the Dardanelles is considerably heavier than had been supposed. The statement was in the form of a report from Major-Gen. William R. Birdwood, transmitted from Cairo. It follows: "Today Gen. Birdwood reports that during the suspension of fighting, in order that the Turks may bury their dead, much larger losses than the 3,000 dead already reported came to light. Two areas in front of one of our sections, where heavy punishment to the enemy had not been previously reported, were covered with the dead. Four hundred corpses were counted in an area 80 yards by 400 yards.

Turkish burying parties worked quickly and quietly. They were all supplied with cotton wool prepared with some solution to deaden the stench—a most necessary precaution.

Over 1200 Turkish rifles were picked up on our side of the dividing line during the suspension of hostilities.

Mr. W. D. L. Hardie, Mayor of Lethbridge is in the city today.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
Mothers Know That Genuine Castoria Always Bears the Signature of *Dr. J. C. Hutchins*
Use For Over Thirty Years **CASTORIA**
Exact Copy of Wrapper.

Make your Real Estate your Bank
Why leave your money in the bank where it is earning a mere pittance? Put it in real estate where you have a chance to make something. At present we have a number of especially good investments which offer fair interest with a splendid outlook if you wish to sell. Come in and let us talk it over.
Many fortunes have been built by sensible people who have made real estate their bank.
Whelan and Yeomans
REAL ESTATE & INSURANCE
GET UNDER YOUR OWN ROOF
BELLEVILLE, ONT.

Clubbing Offer

IN COMBINATION WITH
The Weekly Ontario
The Most Popular, Most Widely Circulated and Progressive Newspaper in the Bay of Quinte District.

We offer The Weekly Ontario for One Year with the periodicals named below at the prices mentioned.

Weekly Ontario and Saturday Globe	\$1.90.
Weekly Ontario and Family Herald and Weekly Star	\$1.85
Weekly Ontario and Toronto Weekly Sun	\$1.85.
Weekly Ontario and Farmer's Advocate	\$2.35.
Weekly Ontario and Farm and Dairy	\$1.85.
Weekly Ontario and Home Journal (Toronto)	\$1.85.

WITH THE DAILIES

Weekly Ontario and Daily Globe	\$3.75.
Weekly Ontario and Daily Mail and Empire	\$3.75.
Weekly Ontario and Toronto World	\$3.50.
Weekly Ontario and Toronto Daily Star	\$2.90.
Daily Ontario to subscribers living outside the corporation of the City of Belleville, per annum	\$2.00.

All Orders Must be Accompanied by Cash.
All Subscriptions Payable Strictly In Advance.
Address all orders and make all remittances payable to **MORTON & HERITY, Belleville Ontario**

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS
FOR ALL KIDNEY DISEASES
CURES RHEUMATISM, BRIGHT'S DISEASE, DIABETES, GRAVEL, &c.
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Shannonville B.
Foxboro Branch

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Picton Branch

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To-day best the be if we bought selling before You We d or tw terati own Suits for o

Established over Forty-one Years

THE STANDARD BANK OF CANADA

ASSETS OVER \$45,000,000

The A, B, C of Banking

You Will Find Us Zealous & Efficient.

We solicit your account in our SAVINGS DEPARTMENT

John Elliott, Manager, Belleville Branch.

Rednersville Branch open Wednesdays.
Shannonville Branch, open Mondays and Thursdays.
Foxboro Branch open Tuesdays and Fridays.

Merchants' Bank of Canada

CAPITAL \$7,000,000
RESERVE \$7,000,000
ASSETS, \$85,000,000

Your Savings Account Invited

Interest will be added to your balance every six months. Small or large amounts (\$1.00 and upwards) may be deposited by you at any time. Our statements show figures which guarantee the utmost security for your money. We help you to save money. Cheese factory accounts a specialty. Banking can be done by mail.

A general banking business conducted.

BELLEVILLE BRANCH H. SNEYD, MANAGER

UNION BANK OF CANADA

With Cash in the Bank You Can Buy to Advantage

You know how everything costs more when you have to buy on credit. Why not practice self-denial for a while if necessary, open a Savings Account in the Union Bank of Canada, and with the money in hand, buy at cash prices? The discounts will help to swell your bank balance, and you will have made a good start towards financial independence.

Belleville Branch J. G. Moffat, Manager
Picton Branch C. B. Beamish, Manager.

Advertising Pays

The Best \$15 Suits in Canada

To-day are at this store--the best cloth, the best make and the best trimmed. Call and see if we are not right. We have bought right and marked our selling prices closer than ever before.

You Don't Have to Wait

We deliver you your Suit in one or two hours, any necessary alterations being made by our own tailor on the premises. Suits at this price pressed free for one year.



Oak Hall

The One Price Clothiers

Few Changes in City Assessment

(From Friday's Daily.)
The Court of Revision completed its labors for 1915 last night, making few changes in assessment in answer to the appeals.

Samson Ward.
D. R. Leavens, front, assessed at \$26,850, reduced to \$26,000.
D. R. Leavens, McNamara, assessed at \$2,800, reduced to \$1,500.
Bleeker Ward.

Joseph Templeton, Great St. James Street property assessed at \$2,000 reduced to \$1,600.
Miss Sarah Templeton, Great St. James, income \$150, remitted.
Thompson Furniture Co., Station Road, assessed at \$2,000 reduced to \$7,000.
F. O. Flynn, trustee Bleeker St. Church, East Lingham \$5,000 reduced to \$4,500.

Assessments were confirmed in the following cases—Four appeals by Mr. J. J. B. Flint.
Coleman Ward.

William O'Keefe, Strachan, \$2,300 assessment reduced to \$2,200.
John S. Young, College St., \$700 assessment reduced to \$800.
Phoebe Sparrow, St. Charles St. assessed at \$1,200 reduced to \$1,000.
Andrew Gray, south side Elm St. assessed \$1,000 reduced to \$800.
F. S. Wallbridge, East Purdy, assessed \$650 reduced to \$500.
Albert Ayling, East Boswell, assessed at \$1,400 reduced to \$1,100.

Assessments were confirmed: C. H. Garrison, J. J. B. Flint, (three appeals).

Murray Ward.
Albert Ayling, Catherine St. assessed \$900, reduced to \$800.
Chas. Evans, Garage, Moira St. assessed at \$3,000 reduced to \$2,500.
Lucy Ford, Sinclair St. assessed at \$1,100, reduced to \$1,000.
Alex Martin, Bridge St. income assessment of \$200, taken off.
Murney Estate, Bridge St. assessed at \$4,000 reduced to \$3,000.
White Estate, Norfolk and Mary Sts. \$700 reduced to \$400.

Gunner Ross Was Killed in Action

Official Message and Returned Letter Reach Belleville—Was Enthusiastic Artilleryman.

(From Friday's Daily.)
All doubt that Gunner J. Leo Ross of the First Artillery Brigade, C.F.A., was killed in action on May 1st was removed this morning when his father Mr. J. V. Ross, received an official message from Ottawa announcing the death of Gunner Ross in action. For ten days the family has been on the rack of suspense, hoping for the best. It was on May 18th that a letter was received in Belleville from Driver Harry Tryon, formerly of the 44th Battery in which he mentioned the sad loss of the second battery had sustained in the death of Leo Ross on May 1st. The father of the young man telegraphed to Ottawa and received a reply that no such casualty had yet been reported to the department. Since that date seven or eight letters have been received in town, all mentioning Ross' death, one of the latest telling of his burial in the beautiful garden of a chateau, one of the Belleville men having witnessed his interment. On that day however a message came announcing that Gunner Ross was officially reported wounded. The family believed this report, thinking the accounts in letters were in error by the writer having heard of him falling in action or seen him fall and trusting that he had been removed in an ambulance to a hospital.

Mr. Ross however sent a portion of the letter to the Adjutant General, Ottawa, and this morning the authentic message arrived that Gunner Ross was killed.

Another certain sign that he is dead was furnished this morning when Miss Golden, cousin of Leo Ross, received back a letter which she had written to him. On it were the words "Killed in action."

Gunner Leo Ross was but nineteen years of age and the eldest of a large family of Mr. and Mrs. J. V. Ross of Belleville and was educated at St. Michael's Academy and in 1909 entered Belleville High School. He remained there for two years and then went on the Grand Trunk Railway as a fireman. He was an enthusiast in military affairs and was one of the first to join the 34th Battery C.F.A. on its organization here in 1912, becoming an artillery gunner and when war broke out in August last, answered the call. He left with the 34th at the end of August and passed through months of training at Valcartier and Salisbury Plain. At the latter camp he won a medal for his practical knowledge of gunnery.

Gunner Ross was among the first of the Belleville boys to fall for their country. His heroic artillery companions who are known to have fought their last battle are M. A. Gomes and John Hale.

The intensest sympathy of all classes of the public are extended to Mr. and Mrs. Ross and their family in the loss of their loved one. Previous to the conflicting reports of letters and the messages from Ottawa, they were ready to expect the worst, but the agony of suspense during the past ten days has been almost unbearable.

Grand Lodge Delegates I.O.O.F.

At the regular meeting of Belleville Lodge No. 81, I.O.O.F., the following delegates were elected as representatives to Grand Lodge to be held at Stratford in August and the District Meeting in Nanapanee on Friday, June 11th.

GRAND LODGE
Past Grand S. A. Barclay
Past Grand J. Cook
Past Grand L. E. Walmsley

DISTRICT MEETING
Past Grand J. A. Coon
Past Grand S. A. Barclay
Past Grand W. D. Embury
Past Grand R. W. Turner
Past Grand R. W. Adams
Past Grand H. Ransom
Past Grand J. Cook

ANY DYSPEPTIC CAN GET WELL

By Taking "Fruit-a-tives" Says Capt. Swan

Life is very miserable to those who suffer with indigestion, Dyspepsia, Sour Stomach and Biliousness. This letter from Captain Swan (one of the best known skippers on the Great Lakes) tells how to get quick relief from Stomach Trouble.

POOR BURWELL, Ont., May 28th, 1913.

"A man has a poor chance of living and enjoying life when he cannot eat. That was what was wrong with me. Loss of appetite and indigestion was brought on by Constipation. I have had trouble with these diseases for years. I lost a great deal of flesh and suffered constantly. For the last couple of years, I have taken 'Fruit-a-tives' and have been so pleased with the results that I have recommended them on many occasions to friends and acquaintances. I am sure that 'Fruit-a-tives' have helped me greatly. By following the diet rules and taking 'Fruit-a-tives' according to directions, any person with Dyspepsia will get benefit."

H. SWAN

"Fruit-a-tives" are sold by all dealers at 50c. a box of 30, or trial size 25c. or sent prepaid on receipt of price by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

Sudden Death of Former Resident

Mrs. Geo. C. Geddes, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John B. Vandewater, of Rednersville, passed away suddenly on Sunday morning at her home in New Bedford, Mass. Death followed child-birth. Interment took place yesterday at New Bedford.

Deceased was born at Moira in Huntingdon township, 33 years ago. In addition to her parents she is survived by her husband and one daughter, Berazee. She is also survived by one brother, Albert, of New Bedford, and three sisters, Mrs. Wm. Miller, New Bedford, Mrs. F. C. Rushnell, Huntingdon township, and Mrs. J. W. Coulter of this city.

Mrs. Geddes left this county about fifteen years ago to reside with her sister, Mrs. Miller at New Bedford. Here she met and married her husband and has since made it her home. Last summer she spent a considerable time visiting friends in this locality. She was a member of the Methodist church and a lady who was held in the highest esteem by her many friends. Her peculiarly genial disposition made her a favorite wherever she went. The friends and relatives will have the deepest sympathy of all in this sad and untimely bereavement.

Resumption of Canadian Pacific Great Lakes Service.

Passenger service via the Great Lakes Canadian Pacific route from Port McNicoll will be resumed commencing Saturday, May 22nd. The service this season will be maintained by the Steamers "Kewatin" sailing Tuesdays, "Manitoba" Wednesdays, "Alberta" Thursdays and "Assiniboia" on Saturdays from Port McNicoll at 4.00 p.m. The "Manitoba" sailing Wednesdays will also call at Owen Sound each sailing date at 10.30 p.m. Special train will leave Union Station, Toronto at 12.45 p.m. arriving Port McNicoll 4 p.m. Daily except Friday.

For reservations or other information regarding this service, consult any Canadian Pacific Agent or write M. G. Murphy, District Passenger Agent, Toronto. m28-odtojl-ltw

Chinese Baptisms at St. Thomas' Church

(From Friday's Daily.)
On Thursday afternoon a unique ceremony took place in St. Thomas' Church when Rev. Canon Beamish, M. A., rector of the parish conducted two baptisms. For some time Mr. Lung Ling, a local Chinaman, has been in preparation for membership in the Christian Church and yesterday afternoon after instruction he was received into the church by the sacrament of baptism and took the Christian name of Charles Lung Ling. His little son aged four weeks and a native of Belleville, was also baptized, his Christian name being James. Mrs. Ling is a member of the Anglican church and although of Swiss parentage was born and brought up in England.

Muskoka the Beautiful.

Who has not heard of Muskoka, the charming summer resort district in the Highlands of Ontario. For those desirous of knowing more about this charming summer playground the Grand Trunk has issued a handsome illustrated publication, which will be sent free on request. Apply to C. E. Horning, D.P.A., Union Station, Toronto.

Like a Grip at the Throat. For a disease that is not classed as fatal there is probably none which causes more terrible suffering than asthma. Sleep is impossible; the sufferer becomes exhausted and finally, though the attack passes, is left in unceasing dread of its return. Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy is a wonderful cure. It immediately relieves the restricted air passages as thousands can testify. It is sold by dealers everywhere.

PEOPLE OF THE BIBLE AS REV. MR. SUNDAY SEES THEM

"The Grass Withereth, the Flower Fadeth; but the Word of Our God Shall Stand Forever"—Isaiah, Chap. 40, v. 8.

ST. PAUL

Paul had been a murderer, and he knew it. He had once had a devil's leat, and he knew it. The old Adan in him had died the moment he knew the love of Christ. He was the first man of real culture in the church of his day. He was one of the Pharisees. He was highly educated, knew all the theology there was to know—yet the devil had him thoroughly broken to the harness and trained in all his guits.

Jesus said to Paul: "You are going on the pugilistic fashion, are you? See how easily I can knock you down and out!"

Potiphar's wife wanted Joseph to surrender his manhood, but he stood pat for his virtue and would have nothing to do with her.

Judas was another sort of a nonentity—another nobody.

Ananias was not a star preacher; he wasn't a doctor of divinity. When the Lord called him he said, "Behold, I am here, Lord." He wasn't at some Dutch lunch; he wasn't at some bridge whist party, some beer guzzle or wine sizzle. He was on the job.

The Pharisees were the religious highbrows of their day. Jesus had no more use for moral snobs than society snobs.

Kiel, Saul's father, was too busy with his stock farm; he never went to church on Sunday.

ST. MATTHEW

Matthew was a business man. He was a tax collector for the Roman Government. His job was a snap. He had a great chance for a good raked-off, and he took it as if he had no more conscience than some of the politicians that I know in our day.

Adam ate of the forbidden fruit, and this world became a graveyard.

Jesus said, "One of you shall betray me." Judas, the arch traitor, had the cheek and audacity to look Jesus in the face and ask, "Lord, is it I?" when for days he had been bartering and bickering to betray Jesus to the Pharisees for thirty pieces of silver—about \$15.95 in our money.

I've sometimes imagined that young fellow in Luke 15. He came to his father and said, "Dad up; I'm tired of this; I want to see the world. Come across with the mazuma. Come clean, dirvy, I want the coin, see?" The old man tumbled and said, "I got you," and he gave the young man his share. Then he goes down to Babylon and starts out on a sporting life. He meets the young bloods and gay dames.

The Pharisees charged Jesus with being in league with the devil. They said: "You are not the son of God; you are a devil. You do what you do through Beelzebub, the prince of devils."

DAVID

David was in luxury. He was walking on the roofs of the houses in the cool of the evening, and he saw a woman noted for her beauty of face and symmetry of figure—Bathsheba; and he thought of sin.

How did God treat David? Djd Hc

BELLEVILLE NOTES

From the Chicago-Belleville News.

A man named Frank Scribner, address R.F.D. No. 1, Emmet, Michigan, writes to the Mayor of Belleville that his grandfather, Solomon Scribner, located the land, 200 acres, on which Belleville is built, and he naively asks Mayor Panter to let him know if this land is still there! There's a lad who has not a single thing the matter with him—from the top of his head up!

The Annual Report of the Chief of Police of Belleville shows that there were 641 arrests for all causes during 1914. 772 strangers were accommodated with lodgings at the "Hotel de Bull" 22 lost children were reported, 51 fire alarms, \$1,716.00 was collected in fines, \$260.00 in slow licenses \$250.00 in fees from Transient Traders, \$540.00 in billiard hall fees. These few items were copied out of Chief Newton's Twenty-Eighth Annual Police Report.

Major General Sam Hughes, Canadian War Minister, is a graduate of the old 49th Battalion Hastings Rifles. The Graham Co., of Belleville, has secured a contract for \$230,000.00 worth of canned vegetables and soup stock for the British army. Some contract!

Upward of one thousand soldiers of the 39th Regiment for over seas service are now mobilized at Belleville and will go into active training

A club for boys and young men between the ages of 12 and 18 years has been formed by the youth of St. Michael's Church.

Recruiting for the Third Canadian Contingent goes merrily forward. The members of the Second Contingent are becoming seasoned soldiers.

By the Seashore.

A holiday by the seashore is the form of vacation most appreciated by thousands of people from the inland centers. Portland and its environs abound with attractions to suit all tastes, from the quiet retirement of Cape Elizabeth and Cushing's Island to Old Orchard and Kennebec, popular chiefly for their beaches and surf bathing. "Mountains of New England and the Sea," just issued by the Grand Trunk Railway System contains full information, complete list of hotels and boarding houses, etc., and may be had on application to C. E. Horning, D.P.A., Toronto, Ont.

Bickel's Anti-Consumptive Syrup is agreeable to the taste, and is a certain relief for irritation of the throat that causes hacking coughs. If used according to direction it will break the most persistent cold, and restore the air passages to their normal healthy condition. There is no need to recommend it to those familiar with it, but to those who seek a sure remedy and are in doubt what to use, the advice is—try Bickel's Syrup.

