The Leader

XXXII No. 9 — MORRISBURG, ONT. FRIDAY MAR. 18, 1932

FEED

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Lakko Laying Mash	2.15
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Lakko Chick Mash	2.65
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Five Rose Flour	2.75
Five Rose Flour, 24's	.80
Wholewheat Flour, 24's	.75
Wheatlets, 24's	.75
Bob-O-Link Cornmeal, 24's	.70
Monarch Pastry Flour, 24's	.70
Monarch Pastry Flour, 7's	.25
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FATALLY HURT IN CAR CRASH

(Potsdam Herald-Recorder)

Mrs. Effie Rose, mother of Dr. W.H. Rose, of this place, was fatally injured, and his wife, Mrs. Ruth L. Rose, was seriously injured, Sunday afternoon about 4.30, when the heavy Franklin sedan which Dr. Rose was driving, was struck by the New York Central gas car which operates between Ogdensburg and Dekalb Junction. The accident occurred at Rensalaer Falls at the intersection of the railroad and the state road, near the bridge which crosses the Oswegatchie river. Dr. Rose and Claire Rose, his nine-year-old son, were the other occupants of the car, and were not seriously hurt.

The family were out for a little pleasure drive, and had gone to Renselaer Falls, a section with which they were not well acquainted. They had driven into the village and turned around, and were starting to return home. A hotel near the crossing obscures the view from the south, and Dr. Rose did not see the approaching train and the signs were all down on the right side of the road. The car was on the track when the coach struck it, turning it sideways and hurling it down the fifteen foot embankment. The car turned over several times, but landed right side up in the canal. All were thrown from the car except the boy Claire, Dr. Rose's mother being thrown into the water up to her waist.

Daniel Sullivan, proprietor of the hotel, and others, rushed to the spot and gave all assistance possible. Dr. W.J.L. Millar of Rensselaer Falls gave the women first aid after they had been moved to the hotel, and later they were taken by ambulance to the Hepburn Hospital in Ogdensburg.

The elder Mrs. Rose was found to have suffered a lacerated scalp and was attended by Dr. G.C. Madill. Conscious for a brief period, she grew worse rapidly on Monday, and passed away Tuesday morning.

The younger Mrs. Rose suffered a bad dislocation of the right knee and severe lacerations on the left leg, and multiple lacerations and contusions of the face and the upper part of the body, but her condition is improving at the present time.

Dr. Rose and the young son escaped with minor cuts and bruises.

MRS. EFFIE ROSE

Mrs. Effie Rose, mother of Dr. W.H. Rose, of this place died at Hepburn Hospital, Ogdensburg, from shock sustained in the automobile accident Sunday afternoon at Rensselaer Falls, when the car in which Dr. Rose and his family were driving was struck by the gas coach train.

Mrs. Rose was born in Elma, Ont., Sept. 26, 1859, and lived there until her marriage to Alexander Rose, about 45 years ago.

Mr. and Mrs. Rose made their home for some years at Dunbar, Ont., and later removed to Mountain, Ont., where Mr. Rose's death occurred in 1908. Following Mr. Rose's death, Mrs. Rose returned to Elma. In 1922 she went to Avonmore, Ont.

For a short time previous to coming to Potsdam, she lived with her son, Dr. W.H. Rose, in Morrisburg, until she came here when Dr. Rose and family came in 1928.

Mrs. Rose was a woman of fine personality, interested in church and community work, and her sudden death is a shock to the whole village.

She is survived by her son, Dr. W.H. Rose, of Potsdam; a sister, Mrs. B.F. Hackett of Fulton, N.Y. and a brother, P. A. Becker, of Walla Walla, Washington.

Funeral services were held at the Methodist church Thursday afternoon, Rev. J.A. Redmond officiating.

MRS. HART MELVIN SERIOUSLY INJURED

Mrs. Hart Melvin, of Winchester, was seriously injured Wednesday night, when the car she was driving jumped out of a rut on the road and crashed into the ditch. Although the car went into the ditch at a very slow speed, it was smash-almost beyond repair, and in order to release the injured driver, a hole had to be chopped through the top. When taken from the wreckage, Mrs. Melvin was unconscious.

The victim had three ribs fractured close to the spine. She was also badly cut about the face and received serious injuries to her back. Mrs. Melvin will be compelled to remain in the hospital for a few days, before she is able to return to Winchester.

MRS. ELIZA WOODLAND

One of the district's oldest citizens passed away on Saturday March 5th, in the person of Mrs. Eliza Woodland, widow of Stewart Woodland, at the ripe old age of 93 years.

Born in Surrey, England, deceased came to Canada when only four years old, her parents taking up residence in Ottawa, where she spent most of her life. Some five years she went to Cardinal, to reside with her daughter-in-law, Mrs. William Woodland.

Surviving are three sons, Isaac, of Duluth, Minn.; Franklin, of Morrisburg and Benjamin, of New York, also a number of grandchildren and great grandchildren.

The funeral service was held on Monday March 7th, at 10.30 a.m., conducted by Rev. A.L. Sisco, pastor of Cardinal United Church, assisted by Rev. Caswell of Iroquois, and Rev. Hammond.

Interment in Cardinal cemetery.—Prescott Journal.

ADDRESS TO HISTORICAL SOCIETY BY MR. A. SWEET

From time to time most interesting addresses are given by persons well posted on United Counties' history, to the Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry Historical Society. One of the most interesting of these was given by Aaron Sweet, ex-M.L.A for Dundas, of Winchester, on Friday last, at the Collegiate Institute Gymnasium, Cornwall.

Mr. Sweet has had a most interesting career in the County of Dundas. He was the first reeve of Winchester. He has always taken a very active interest in the work of the Methodist church, which was erected in 1843. He is now the sole surviving trustee. When the Methodist Church went into union, Mr. Sweet was made recording steward of the United Church. He has been one of the greatest factors in the promotion of every worth-while work and public enterprise in the community.

Mr. Sweet was elected to the Provincial Legislature in 1923, and served for four years. On October 10, 1931, Mr. and Mrs. Sweet celebrated their golden wedding anniversary, and both are enjoying exceptionally good health.

The complete text of Mr. Sweet's address is as follows:

"Dundas County is composed of four townships, each ten miles square, Matilda and Williamsburg bordering on the St. Lawrence on the south, and Mountain and Winchester bordering on the Counties of Carleton and Russell on the north.

"Winchester Township, so named after the city of Winchester, in Hampshire, England, was surveyed in 1798 and opened for settlement in 1800. The lands in the south part of the township along the Nation River were the first to be taken up. The whole township was heavily timbered so that a great deal of clearing had to be done before the settlers could raise any crops. The heavy timber, however, was an asset from which the settlers received most of their cash revenue during the years that the land was being cleared and brought under crop.

"Making potash was one of the earliest industries. Great elm and ash trees were cut down and formed into heaps and burned. The ashes were gathered up and put into long V-shaped bins, water was poured over them and allowed to leach through until all the strength from the ashes had been drained off in the form of lye. This lye was put in large iron kettles known as potash kettles and boiled down. When it had reached the proper consistency, it was put into smaller kettles known as coolers, and allowed to cake. It was then transferred to barrels, ready for shipment. The favorite wood for making potash was elm; because it produced more ashes than any other kind.

"Another source of revenue was square timber, pine, oak and rock elm. This was hewed by hand, taken down the small streams in early spring, and, in the form of rafts, floated down the rivers to Quebec, which was the great timber market of those days. Oak and rock elm timbers were too heavy to float readily and were usually loaded on rafts made of pine and carried to the market in that way. In 1885, during dredging operations in the Nation River, J.F. Cass reclaimed a large quantity of square oak timber from the bottom of the river, which had been there for nearly fifty years. It was perfectly sound, and Mr. Cass was able to dispose of it for several hundred dollars.

"As an instance of the size of some of the trees in this section, about 75 years ago, a church was built at Williamsburg, between Winchester and Morrisburg. The purline plates in this building were eight inches square and seventy-three feet long. The two of them were taken from one tree. The trunk of this tree grew up about twelve feet, then continued with two branches, each of them long enough and straight enough to provide one of these purline plates.

"The first settlement in Winchester was along the Nation River near Chesterville. There was quite a bit of water power there and about 1825, two men named Merkley decided to build a mill. They got out timber and prepared for the raising. They went to Waddington for their supplies, which included a small barrel of whiskey. These were all loaded in a canoe but in attempting to cross the St. Lawrence the canoe was swamped and both men were drowned.

"Nothing more was done about a mill until about 1830, when two men, Thomas Armstrong and his son, John, built the mill. In 1832 they had a good cut of lumber and John took it down to Quebec for sale. While there he was taken with cholera and died. The business was carried on by the father for some years until it was bought by John P. Crysler. Mr. Crysler was born February 26th, 1801, on the old Crysler Farm and, as a lad, was a witness of that famous battle. He was for two terms returned as a member of the old Parliament of Canada. About 1870 he was appointed Registrar of the County, a position which he retained up to the time of his death. Later on the mill was taken over by John Halliday and William Hiller. During Hiller's ownership the mills were burned, but later were rebuilt by William N. Barrie. Aftr his death his son succeeded to the business, and it is still carried on by the family.

"The privilege that the ladies enjoy of changing their names from

Continued on Page 4)

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WITH THE LONE SCOUTS

The Ontario Lone Scout Department has now been in existence for three years and during that time a large number of boys in all parts of the province, who otherwise would not have had the chance, have availed themselves of the opportunity to take an active interest in the Boy Scout Movement.

In addition, the Lone Scouts have paved the way for some thirteen regular troops which have sprung into being as the direct result of the hard work and tenacity of individual boys or groups.

With an active membership of over three hundred Lonies, we look forward to our fourth year with optimism and hope for the opportunities to bring Scouting into the lives of a greater number of rural boys than ever before.

A CALL TO SCOUTS.

A call to Scouts for increased service during the national crisis was made by Lord Baden-Powell at the annual meeting of the council of the association in London. The Scouts, he said, were first in the field on the occasion of the Great War to render help behind the scenes, and the present move to service, as the Prince of Wales had said, was not meant to be a mere flash in the pan, but an undertaking "for the duration" of the nation's trouble.

The Duke of Connaught, president of the association, sent a message in which he referred to the fact that the world total of Boy Scouts was now more than 2,070,000.

The above paragraph was taken from an English newspaper published in February and would seem to indicate that there are greater difficulties in the Old Country than we in Canada appreciate. However, we know that the Scouts will do their best to help lighten the burden, and in this matter the Lone Scouts can help considerably right here in Ontario.

"Lone E" was visited a few days ago by a business man from Vienna, Austria, who in the course of conversation, stated that after a tour of the United States and Canada he found that the most advertised word on this side of the Atlantic is "Depression." As far as Canada is concerned, at any rate, this should not be as at this time Canadian business people have an opportunity at their finger tips which is greater than they ever before had. The opportunity to manufacture and sell Canadian merchandise and to use Canadian raw materials and resources.

Therefore Lone Scouts should keep a smile on their faces and talk not about the hard times, but rather about the great OPPORTUNITY and the good season that we are about to enter.

WHY IS SCOUTING SO POPULAR?

This question is easily answered and the two following paragraphs will illustrate the reason. Boy Scouts own no superiority of Race or Creed, Color or Tongue. Scouting is just as much designed for the humble boy from town or country as it is for the son of influential parents. Some people quibble about our uniform, but it is designed especially so that all boys, of whatever rank, shall look alike, and therefore all meet on equal footing.

WESTERN INDIAN BOY-SCOUTS.

Authority from the Department of Indian Affairs has been granted for the organization of a Scout Troop at the Sarcee Indian School in Alberta. The Group Committee includes Chief Jim Starlight and Chief Big Plume.

LATEST ROYAL BOY SCOUT.

The latest addition to "royal Boy Scouts" is H.R.H. Prince Gustav Adolf, eldest son of the Crown Prince of Sweden.

NEW BISHOP A SCOUTMASTER.

The recently elected Anglican Bishop of Ontario, Rt. Rev. John Lyons, is a Scout leader of some years' experience. He organized and for several years was Scoutmaster of a troop at Belleville. He participated in games and hikes and took the boys to camp.

CAMP. Do you intend to come to the Lone Scout Camp which will be held this summer? If so, start saving those nickels now, and let your Scoutmaster know that you wish to be enrolled as a Camp Prospect.

For information regarding the Lone Scouts, which branch of Scouting is open to all boys between 12 and 18 years of age who cannot joint regular Scout Troops, write to the Lone Scout Department, Boy Scouts Association, 330 Bay St., Toronto 2.

"LONE E."

Ex-Kaiser's Son Germany's New President?



Evidently the ex-Kaiser's son has a following in Germany as he has thrown his hat in the ring for the German presidency and may oppose Von Hindenburg. He will be first groomed as a Councillor in preparation for the running. He is shown with his children.

Dominion of Canada New World Power

By W. W. McLaren, Professor of Economics at Williams College, in Collaboration with J. J. Gibson.

Though still nominally a constitutional dependency, the Dominion of Canada during the past decade has achieved political and economic independence. She has taken her place among the select few of the money-lending nations of the world. Between 1921 and 1928, Canada produced wealth at a rate which permitted the net export of approximately $800,000,000. Especially significant is the fact that her secondary production, which consists largely of manufactures, has more than kept pace with her primary production, which is divided between agriculture, forestry and mining. Canada has been for many years one of the important primary producers of the world; the recent tremendous increase in the value of her manufactures has raised her from obscurity in 1914 to fifth place, in 1928, among the manufacturing nations.

To the war, despite its cost in men and money may be attributed the creation of the Canadian nation as we know it today. Each of the five years of war cost the Dominion an average of $300,000,000 and 30,000 men, yet we are justified in declaring that Canada found herself, spiritually and economically, during those years. She emerged from the conflict with her population welded by common sacrifice into a compact and loyal people, essentially Canadian in spirit.

The United States and Great Britain poured into Canada in that half decade more than two billion dollars and built up a skeleton economic structure (for the production of necessities of war) whose potential output was many times the requirements of her eight millions of people. When the war ended the European market was once more supplied by its own producers, and Canada was left with this great potential production of manufactures, for which it could find no consumers.

Economically the Dominion was at the parting of the ways. She might abandon an enormous capital investment, cut down her production and resign herself to mediocrity as an inferior power; or she might maintain that economic structure and compete for the export markets of the world.

The Dominion chose the second course, pursued it courageously and successfully, and now seems to have its goal clearly in sight. This phenomenal economic development may be traced to four basic causes: her vast natural resources, the sturdy pioneer spirit of her people, the tremendous technological progress of recent years and the protective tariff policy practiced by both political parties.

The natural resources of the Dominion fall into five major categories: fisheries, mines, forests, water power, and farm lands. Of all the countries of the world Canada stands first in production of nickel and asbestos, second in cobalt, third in gold and silver, fourth in lead and copper, and sixth in zinc. Canadian forests are becoming of more importance. Available American lumber has been dwindling rapidly, and the ever-increasing demand for wood pulp and newsprint should bring forestry to the very forefront of Dominion industry. Canada's enormous potential production of hydro-electric energy is important also, and is attracting to the Dominion certain industries, such as the Aluminum Corporation, which require great quantities of cheap power.

The second of the basic causes for the development of the Dominion is the sturdy pioneer spirit of her people, which has shown itself in the persevering opening up of the west and north country, and in the gallant past-war struggle to extricate the nation from a precarious economic position. The careful restriction of immigration can be counted on to preserve the Nordic character of the people, the influence of which is of vast importance.

As to technological progress, third basic cause of development, one example is the introduction of the airplane in exploring the northland. Among others is the perfection of the sulphite method of producing wood pulp.

The fourth factor, very different from the first three, is the principle of a high tariff which fosters industry at the expense of agriculture; and we must confess that the results seem to have justified the methods.

Many Canadian economists find it hard to believe that Canada will cling much longer to the system of high tariffs, in view of its heavy burden upon the already insolvent farmer. Yet the government is apparently committed to the protection of the manufacturer. The creation of an Advisory Tariff Board in 1926 to aid in fixing the duties on a scientific basis, as low as possible for the protection of home manufacturers, was one boon to the agricultural and other groups.

One trade possibility which appeals to the Canadian's thrifty eye lies in the loophole in the American tariff allowing the returning American to bring in $100 worth of foreign goods duty-free. The differential between Canada's British Empire Preference rates and the American duties creates a margin on such Empire products as Australian wool, English woolens, and Irish linens, which is large enough to afford American purchasers in Canada a substantial saving and the Canadian middleman a tidy profit. If Australian wool is manufactured into the finished products in Canada, or British woolens tailored in the Dominion, there results an additional profit and still another class of workers to add to the domestic market for Canadian goods without increasing the products for which a market has to be found.

The Dominion government is also experimenting with the British Preference in the hope of making it profitable for the American manufacturer to produce in Canada for export to the British Empire.

At present Canada's strength is but one of the forces which fortify England's importance in world affairs. But there appears to exist a striking similarity in the situation of the British Empire in 1850, the United States of 1910, and the Canada of 1930. The Franco-Prussian War of 1870, in which England was a spectator supplying the needs of the combatants, established the British Empire as the great creditor nation of the world; the World War, in which England participated to the full, and in which the United States played (for the most of that period, at least) the profiting bystander, dragged down England and established the United States as the world's great creditor. Why should not another great war, instead of destroying civilization entirely, cause the final break-up of the British Empire, drag down the United States toward England's present plight, and elevate Canada to a minor pinnacle? Canada has sufficient natural wealth to bring such an outcome within the realms of possibility, even though its small size in relation to the natural wealth of the United States would cause her never to reach the postwar credit pinnacle of our country. Such an eventuality, concentrating as it would the credit and most of the natural wealth of the world in the western hemisphere (for other semi-developed neutrals like Argentina and Brazil might be expected to profit, also), might bring about the transfer of the financial, cultural and diplomatic centres from one side of the Atlantic to the other. And who can tell but what in that readustment Canada, with her vast natural resources, might not emerge as one of the great nations of the world? — Condensed from World's Work by The Reader's Digest.

Fort Anne National Park

Impressed by the great historical importance of the ruins of Fort Anne at Annapolis Royal, Nova Scotia, not only to Canadians but to the descendants of the early colonists along the Atlantic coast of North America, the Dominion Government set aside the military works and about twenty acres surrounding them as a national park under the Department of the Interior. Many of the features have been restored while others have been added so that the park is one of the most interesting historic spots in the East. Thousands visit it each season and the numbers are growing every year.

Human Bloodstream Classified by Science

By Dr. Henri Szollos, in Le Mois, Paris (November, 1931)

Centuries ago, scientists and medical men believed that the blood lost from a wound or in a severe hemorrhage could conceivably be replaced by the blood of freshly-killed animals. The experiments, however, were rarely successful. In almost every case the patient, instead of gaining strength, weakened, and succumbed. This led to most countries forbiding the practice by law.

But science was not satisfied to let the question rest. On the face of it, an organ that is not diseased, but has been merely weakened by loss of blood should be restored to health, as naturally as hunger is appeased by food. Clearly, the fault must lie in the blood used.

In the course of their investigations the doctors discovered that when the blood of a rabbit was mingled with that of a dog, the red corpuscles of the latter dissolved the plasma of the former, and both suffered serious results. Other experiments established the curious fact that animals of the same species, or even of the same family had blood that mingled without any harmful results. This led to the belief that when human life was at stake, human blood should be used.

Curiously enough, the transfusion of human blood, although at times successful, often gave the same results as had followed the use of animal blood. Once again, the doctors seemed to have been brought face to face with a blank wall.

At the beginning of this century, Dr. Landsteiner of Vienna began the experiments that have brought to the aid of medicine one of the most powerful methods the science has known. In a lecture he gave in 1910 at the opening of the International Congress of Physiology at Vienna, he stated that, while no two men were alike either mentally or chemically, yet it was possible to classify them in a general and perfectly satisfactory way. He demonstrated that there are three classes of blood. Later, Jansky and Moss discovered the existence of a fourth, which is, however, extremely rare.

The classification of the blood is based on the theory that two factors which we may call A and B exist in the blood-stream of human beings. Clearly, there are four possible arrangements of these factors. A person may have the factor A only, he may have the factor B only, he may have a combination of both A and B, or he may have neither.

It has been fully demonstrated that those belonging to Group A have blood which dissolves the constituents of Group B. Those whose blood is both A and B have no ill effects on either taken separately, while those of the fourth class cannot safely be treated with any one of the others.

The most obvious value of these findings is, of course, in the way already mentioned. Once the principle was established, there was no difficulty in using it on an extensive scale. To-day there is hardly a hospital or a school of medicine i nany civilized country that has not its list of professional blood-givers, whose blood has been carefully tested and classified so that there may be no delay in cases of emergency. Moreover, during the Great War, transfusion of blood was carried in to such an extent that in the American army, for example, every soldier wore on his uniform the class or group to which he belonged, so that first-aid might be rendered with all possible speed

Although the question of heredity in mental or physical characteristics has not been determined, there is no doubt concerning the heredity of blood-groups. For instance, there is no case known of an infant having a blood-group that was not present in either one of his parents. Thus, if the mother's blood is A, and the father's B, the child's may be either or both. On the other hand, if the parents' blood is AB, the child may inherit either A or B independently.

The stability of blood-groups is remarkable, and lasts through life. Neither sickness, pregnancy, or accident have the slightest effect on them. The introduction of medicines, serums or drugs fail to change their structure. Some have claimed that variations have followed the use of narcotics and X-rays but their claims have not been substantiated.

During the last few years there has been some attempt to establish paternity or maternity on the blood-classification, but it can give no exact result. Naturally, if the child's blood is unlike that of either of his supposed parents, one or the other is not thus related to him, but since A and B classes are extremely common, the child might quite easily have allied blood without it proving either paternal or maternal relationship.

The examination of blood-stains in the investigation of a murder is becoming of more and more value. Naturally, if the stains belong to the victim they are of little assistance if found at the scene of the crime. If, however, they are discovered on weapons or clothes belonging to the suspect, they are looked upon as prima facia evidence, but must be corroborated by other evidence. There is always the possibility that the blood may have come from some other source i nthe same group. When the stains reveal a group that does not correspond to that of the victim, the search for the murdered is narrowed down to those in the same group that come within the list of suspects.

An interesting side of the classification of blood is its apparent connection with the various races of the earth. Among the civilized nations of the earth, O, the fourth group, is between 35 and 45 per cent., with a few variations. There is a notable predominance of A over B among the peoples of western Europe, and their descendants all over the world. This predominance may be as high as from 40 to 50 per cent. Generally speaking, the proportion of A to B decreases in inverse ratio going east, until in Asia B is in places as high as 49 per cent. AB, never common, is, of course, merely a secondary group of A and B. The fourth group, O, reaches its greatest height among the North American Indians, the Eskimos, the aborigines of the South Sea Islands and related primitive peoples, where it is found in as high a proportion as 91 per cent. The results thus reached give some colour to the theory that the people of the earth have all descended from three principal races. It is quite probable that the group O covers the primitive characteristics, but it is doubtful if there is a single pure-blooded race on earth to-day, since there has been so much intermingling through marriage, wars, and great national upheavals.

The medical profession has begun to interest itself in the possible connection of the various blood-groups with certain diseases. One eminent doctor affirms that Group A is more susceptible to tuberculosis, and that Group B is more clearly cancerous. These are, of course, merely theories as yet, but may lead to a much wider understanding of both the cause and prevention of many little-understood diseases.—The Magazine Digest.

New York Chinese Protest Japanese Invasion



Chinese students of New York city, recently, held a parade protesting the Japanese invasion of their country. Miss Lia Han Meng and Wen Ling, art students, are shown with some of the posters carried in the march.

Attacked Japan In League Assembly

Spokesmen of Smaller Nations at Geneva Urge World Pressure to to End Hostilities

Geneva.—Spokesmen of the smaller nations, which have no material interests in the Far East, pronounced before the special Assembly of the League of Nations their public condemnation of Japan's invasion of China and urged that all the League resources be employed to end the struggle.

A number of the diplomats of these secondary powers made it clear they would insist that the Assembly deal with the Manchurian problem as well as the Shanghai problem. Thus they rejected the Japanese contention that the Assembly must keep its hands off Manchuria.

Tsuneo Matsudaira and Naotake Sato, the Japanese representatives, listened while European and South and Central American speakers denounced armed intervention by a strong State in the territory of a weaker State and while they called for the early withdrawal of Japanese troops from Chinese soil.

The smaller States — Spain, countries of Latin America, Estonia and others—were in the saddle, and they made the most of their opportunity.

Foreign Minister Luis Zulueta of Spain reproached Japan for attempting to settle the dispute by armed force instead of bringing her complaints to the League.

"Neither the problem of Shanghai nor the problem of Manchuria can be fully discussed until the Japanese soldiers evacuate China," he said. "Evacuation must precede negotiations."

He asserted that the Assembly ought not to recognize any agreement resulting from the Japanese military activities.

"The League must be the bulwark of the weak against the strong," he said. "Spain desires the League to use all the powers it possesses to settle the dispute.

"For the League this problem is a question of to be or not to be. We want it to be."

Urge Full Force of League

Peter Munch, Foreign Minister of Denmark, asserted that the failure to declare war did not absolve a nation from its engagements under the Kellogg-Briand pact. The League, he said, must apply all the means at its disposal to enforce its covenant.

The spokesman for Estonia condemned armed intervention by a strong State in the territory of a weaker nation. Dr. Eduard Benes, Foreign Minister of Czechoslovakia, insisted that all nations must have recourse solely to pacific means in settling disputes.

Nicholas Politis of Greece proposed that the assembly continue to consider the problem until a settlement has been completed. He suggested that a special Assembly commission be named to follow the negotiations and to execute the Assembly's program "for re-establishing peace and justice."

Enrique Buero of Uruguay said he was unable to accept the Japanese explanation that China was an unorganized State. He cited the reception of China into the League and its election to the League Council as evidence of its sovereign statehood.

Portugal Also Urges Move

Portugal's cordial co-operation in re-establishing peace was offered by Fernando Augusto Branco.

"By the application of the covenant," he said, "the League will assure that justice be done between two peoples and will re-estoblish its prestige."

Delegate Braadland of Norway said the Assembly should recommend measures designed to end the hostilities and settle "the whole of the problem," but that it should not confine itself to recommendations only, but proceed also, if necessary, to employ all the resources of the League covenant to restore peace.

Senor Restrepo, Colombian delegate, said the Assembly must hold itself ready to name the aggressor and to declare at the appropriate time that one of the parties violated the covenant.

The occupants of the Assembly Hall applauded Senor Restrepo when he said this country stood ready to support all decisions, whatever they might be, to insure peace and maintain intact the authority of the League.

Isle of Man Becomes Protectionist Country

Douglas, Isle of Man.—The Isle of Man, with a population of 50,000, has now joined Great Britain as a protectionist country.

The Tynwald Court, its Legislature, imposed a 10 per cent. tariff on all goods except those on the free list of the United Kingdom's tariff act and with the addition of sugar, table waters, and dried fruits.

The only way to have a friend is to be one.—Emerson.

"Is it true you are a suitor for my daughter's hand?" "Yes, but I didn't." "Didn't what?" "Suit her!"

A Very Nervous Child

Aileen Lee Credits Now Happy Girlhood To Benefits of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

Noise No Longer Bothers Her.

"I am not quite 14 years old," writes Aileen Lee, Dongola, Ont. "This summer I was thin and nervous. I would rave at night; even get up and walk all through the house in my sleep. Mother sent me away for a long holiday, but when I came back my nerves were just as bad. One day mother bought me three boxes of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. They worked like magic. I have gained 9 pounds since September, and it takes a lot of noise now to bother my nerves. And how the roses bloom in my cheeks again! It's a delight to tell other girls what Dr. Williams' Pink Pills did for me."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills effect such transformation as this because their remedial action is to enrich the blood, which restores the exhausted nerve forces and revitalizes the whole system. At your druggist's in the new glass container. 50c a package. 276

Justinian's Spear Recovered

Istanbul.—A spear carried in battle 1,400 years ago by the Emperor Justinian has been found among the uncatalogued relics of the Turkish military museum here. The weapon is gold incrusted and graven with Justinian's name.

MOTIVE

The noblest motive is the public good.

Man punishes the action, but God the intention.

What wind blew you hither?

What makes life dreary is the want of motive.

'Tis not the action, but the intention, that is good or bad.



CHILD need REGULATING?

CASTORIA WILL DO IT!

When your child needs regulating, remember this: the organs of babies and children are delicate. Little bowels must be gently urged—never forced. That's why Castoria is used by so many doctors and mothers. It is specially made for children's ailments; contains no harsh, harmful drugs, no narcotics. You can safetly give it to young infants for colic pains. Yet it is an equally effective regulator for older children. The next time your child has a little cold or fever, or a digestive upset, give him the help of Castoria, the children's own remedy. Genuine Castoria always has the name.

Chas. H. Fletcher.

CASTORIA

CHILDREN CRY FOR IT

Will You Pay 3c To Be Rid of Your Indigestion?

Here is a positive guarantee no sufferer from indigestion, sour, acid stomach can afford to ignore. Within two minutes by the watch, at a cost of not more than 3c you may be rid of acid stomach, indigestion, bloating, gas, belching and stomach pain.

Do you doubt it? Then go to your nearest drug store and get a package of Bisurated Magnesia and use as directed. If after the first dose you do not feel it is worth its weight in gold, if the belching, gas and pain are not relieved completely, you may have your money back.

Bisurated Magnesia is sold on this positive guarantee because we know of its value in stomach distress. It is used by thousands of stomach sufferers the world over. The cost is about 3c per dose. You just simply can't afford to suffer longer with stomach distress, acid stomach and indigestion when real relief is so inexpensive.

Try it just once after a heavy meal and see for yourself how magically it works. Twenty-five regular doses in every package.

Latest Findings Of Science

Warm Years Baffle Meteorologists—Sifting By Magnet

Fifty years hence the oldest inhabitants will probably reminisce about the hot Summer and the warm Winter of 1931. Why were the seasons so different from those of other years? Dr. J. B. Kincer of the Weather Bureau in Washington has analyzed 5,000 records obtained from different parts of the country and has found that outstanding warm months were January, February, June, July, September, October, November, December. "In fact," says Dr. Kincer, "warm weather has been persistent for two years. Seventeen of the past twenty-four months have been abnormally warm. Prior to 1931 the warmest year on the North American continent was 1921."

How these anomalous temperatures are to be explained is beyond meteorology. Apparently huge masses of hot air hanging over the Gulf of Mexico have moved north and prevented the icy blasts that sweep down from the north from exercising their usual chilling effect.

It has been argued by some that the Gulf Stream has slightly changed its course and thus affected the weather. The Hydrographic Office of the navy ridicules this theory—one that crops up periodically. The Gulf stream has no well-defined boundaries, for which reason it is easy enough to drop a thermometer into an eddy swirling outside of the stream or into the stream itself. Dr. Kincer points out that the States that lie close to the Gulf Stream were actually cooler than usual during the abnormal Winter of 1930-1931.

Golden Bubbles in Mining

There is a mining saga, according to which Mrs. Carrie Everson, while washing either her husband's overalls or her brother's ore sacks, out in Colorado, noticed that particles of metal were suspended in her soapsuds. Although she never applied her discovery practically or made any money out of it, she took out a patent in 1886. Her case therefore may be likened to that of the band of virgins who, according to Herolotus, drew feathers daubed with pitch through the gold-laden mud of the island called Cyraunis.

Although Frank and Alexander Elmore probably deserve more credit than any one else for having made the ore-flotation process a success, Carrie Everson's name always turned up in the immensely important patent infringement suits that grew up out of the Elmore claims. It took five judges, three courts, twelve learned counsel and four firms of solicitors two years to decide in the Elmores' favor.

At the recent meeting of the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers there was more ado about the ore-flotation process. It is oil froth that now collects particles which would otherwise be lost, but soap still finds a use in purifying phosphate rock, flourspar, rhodochrosite, manganese oxides, barite and six or seven other rocks that have commercial uses.

Mining engineers have always been confronted by a choice of two evils. They found rock and ore so intimately mixed that if they crushed the material into a coarse pulp much of the ore still remained enclosed in grains of rock and therefore beyond recovery. If, on the other hand, the rock was finely pulverized, minute metallic particles swam along with the powder and were lost.

Then came flotation. In the rich Broken Hill mining district of Australia there once accumulated 12,000,000 tons of tailings and slimes, which contained the incredible total of 4,000,000,000 pounds of zinc, not counting vast amounts of lead and silver. The zinc alone was worth $240,000,000, but since there was no method of separating it from the crushed rock the whole 4,000,000,000 pounds were worth not even the proverbial 30 cents—until the tiny bubble came along. Bubbles now treat more than 50,000,000 tons of ore in the United States alone—bubbles produced by pine oils and cresols, blast-furnace oils, water-gas oils and tars.

Sifting by Magnetism

The late Thomas A. Edison lost about $4,000,000 in trying to extract iron ore from the rocks of New Jersey. He pulverized the rock and let the powder fall between the poles of a powerful electromagnet. The rock dust dropped straight down into a bin and the magnetic iron was pulled aside into special receptacles. There was nothing inherently wrong with the method, but Edison could not compete with steam shovels that scooped up whole cartloads of ore at a time in the Mesaba district, where iron had been discovered at the surface soon after he perfected his giant rock crushers and magnetic separators.

At the recent meeting of the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers Samuel G. Frantz and G. W. Jarman Jr. described a radical improvement on this method. Edison wanted iron ore as his main product; Frantz and Jarman want to remove it because it is an impurity in many substances. For example, the ceramic industry rejects sand and clay stained with iron; they are useless in making glass and sanitary ware.

It now appears that with powerful magnets it is possible to sift one material from another even if the magnetic susceptibility is only one-one hundred millionth that of iron. Separations once regarded as hopeless are worth reconsidering in the light of this new development. The machine described before the Institute is the invention of Fred R. Johnson.

The Synthesis of Vitamin C.

Within the last month more progress has been made than in the preceding decade in determining what vitamin C is—the vitamin that prevents scurvy, the dreaded disease of the sea in the days of long voyages in sailing ships. Long before vitamins were heard of, Arctic explorers used to take a supply of lime juice with them, knowing that it had antiscorbutic properties. It was therefore natural that in the quest of the pure vitamin Professor Otto Rygh of Upsala, his wife, Dr. Aagot Rygh, and his associate, Dr. Per Laland, should turn to oranges and lemons. To their surprise they found that unripe oranges contained more of the vitamin than the ripe fruit. What would be considered large quantities of vitamin C were also obtained from tomatoes, potatoes and white cabbage, which is just what one would expect.

Further research by Dr. Rygh and his associates finally resulted in the discovery that the parent substance of the vitamin is narcotin, a mild poison related to opium. Strange to say, this narcotin was unable to prevent scurvy in guinea pigs. The investigators knew that other vitamins are activated when they are exposed to sunlight or ultra-violet rays. Narcotin was therefore placed under a mercury-vapor lamp—a miniature, artificial sun. It became anti-scorbutic, although it did not prolong life markedly.

The crowning achievement of Dr. Dygh and his associates is the synthetic production of narcotin and therefore of vitamin C. A synthetic product can be modified. Dr. Rygh obtained varieties of narcotin better than those of nature. The most potent is methlynornarcotine. Add as little as twenty-thousandths of a milligram to the food of a guinea pig and scurvy is warded off.

Dr. Rygh's achievement is of extraordinary scientific importance. With a synthetic vitamin, which can be controlled and which is absolutely pure, much of the mystery that still surrounds scurvy is bound to be dispelled. —Waldeman Kaernpffert in The N.Y. Times.

Skis Glide on Sands of Colorado Dunes

Alamosa, Col. — Colorado's sand dunes, unique wonders of nature in a land that knows more of rock than sand, are attracting thousands of tourists by their beauty.

The great rolling hills of sand, swept smooth by the winds, have become a pleasure spot. Where an inland sea once rolled, the big dunes now attract skiers. So smooth is the sand that skis can be used on the hills as though they were snow-covered.

Unheralded for years, the scenic beauties of the dunes have been broadcast recently and they now show promise of rivaling, as an attraction, the mountains of rock that have made Colorado famous.

Duties

The highest duties oft are found lying upon the lowliest ground.

Greatness

Greatness lies not in being strong, but in the right using of strength.—Ward Beecher.

AFFECTION

Talk not of wasted affection,
Affection never is wasted.
Longfellow

FREE TRIAL OFFER OF KRUSCHEN

If you have never tried Kruschen—try it now at our expense. We have distributed a great many special "GIANT" packages which make it easy for you to prove our claim for yourself. Ask your druggist for the new "GIANT" 75c. Package.

This consists of our regular 75c. bottle together with a separate trial bottle—sufficient for about one week. Open the trial bottle first, put it to the test, and then, if not entirely convinced that Kruschen does everything we claim it to do, the regular bottle is still as good as new. Take it back. Your druggist is authorised to return your 75c. immediately and without question. You have tried Kruschen free at our expense. What could be fairer? Manufactured by E. Griffiths Hughes, Ltd., Manchester, Eng. (Estab. 1756). Importers McGillivray Bros., Ltd., Toronto.

What New York Is Wearing

BY ANNEBELLE WORTHINGTON

Illustrated Dressmaking Lesson Furnished With Every Pattern



2705

The extreme simplicity of this style, makes it a lovely model for now 'neath the fur wrap, besides for early spring without a coat.

Its unusual neckline with inset vest and the centre-front button trim will give you elegant height. And note the attractive back skirt arrangement.

It's youthful enough for the younger woman, and can also be worn by the matron.

This woolens, boucle jersey, knitted woolens, rough crepe silk and flat crepe silk are suitable.

Style No. 2705 may be had in sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust.

Size 36 requires 4 yards 35-inch with ⅝ yard 35-inch contrasting.

HOW TO ORDER PATTERNS.

Write your name and address plainly, giving number and size of such patterns as you want. Enclose 20c in stamps or coin (coin preferred; wrap it carefully) for each number, and address your order to Wilson Pattern Service, 73 West Adelaide St., Toronto.



"Briggs says that when he was young he was the architect of his own fortune."

"Didn't they have any building inspectors in those days?"

Berlin Loses Population

Berlin.—The population of Berlin diminished by 43,721 during the year 1931, according to the figures compiled by the Municipal Bureau of Statistics. On Jan. 1 there were 4,288,314 people in the capital, against 4,332,035 on the corresponding date of 1931. Roughly a quarter of the decrease is due to an excess of 10,14 deaths over births. The remainder is due to emigration. With the exception of 1923, when inflation was at its zenith and Berlin's population decreased by 34,935, there was a decade's uninterrupted growth, though at an uneven rate, from 1920 to 1929. In 1930 the depression first showed its effect and the population declined by 14,188. The greater loss for 1931 may thus be attributed to the intensification of economic distress.

Baby's Cold

"Baby's Own Tablets relieve baby's colds so easily," writes Mrs. Albert E. Knowles, Granton, Ont., "I wouldn't be without them if they cost twice as much." If Baby has running or clogged nose, give BABY'S OWN TABLETS. Absolutely safe. See certificate in each 25c package. 234



Dr. Williams'

BABY'S OWN TABLETS

Awaiting the Touch Of Spring Sunshine

The fat, bright-eyed chipmunks are gone from the fences. The woodchucks, that concentrated on corpulence till frost came, no more sit up in the dun pastures, though in trees the squirrels still scamper, knowing that they have full pantries (often containing such dainties as mushrooms and truffles), and that, should the weather grow intolerable, they can curl their tails over their noses and sleep it out in leafy hollow or underground nest. The jumping mouse, too, will lace himself into his tail and forget an inhospitable world till spring, while in dens at the roots of trees, under logs or in caves the bears have retired until the woods shall be full of food again and a mother may safely lead forth the absurdly small cubs which have been born while blizzards howled. The skunk sleeps, but is likely to emerge for airings. It seems a splendid way to pass a trying winter.

But hibernation is not so blissful as most fancy. Probably those creatures that still keep fairly active after making their ancient skillful preparations do enjoy the winter. The genuine, deep "Winterschlaf," however, is a desperate remedy. There is nothing warm about it, and few human beings (perhaps a Juliet!) would muster the daring to enter such a state, even were it the wisest thing to do. For creatures that hibernate it is the one course left. Those that can avoid it remain conscious.

The hibernating animal is cold to the touch, and the counterfeit of death may become actual, should the temperature fall too low or breathing cease for too long an interval, though the shallow, slow taking of breath is almost imperceptible. There is no other movement. The heart just beats; blood scarcely flows; temperature drops; the senses are in abeyance and the nerves unresponsive. Yet a gradual wasting of the body goes on—the summer clover, the fruits, prey, honey are being devoured by winter even as the sleeper devoured them months ago. He is not enjoying a snug snooze, yawning lazily in a warm bed—far from it! He is just surviving till the sun returns. It is a brave ordeal. You have to get ready a long while ahead, and then in the dark meet cold with cold, having faith in what is almost a resurrection with the far-off spring.—Animal Life.

German Castle Becomes College For Americans

Meissen, Saxony—American girls soon will be going to classes in romantic old Siebeneichen Castle, which is being converted into a college by Baroness Monika von Miltitz, its owner. Classes begin this month.

The curriculum is designed primarily for American women desiring to teach German, but it includes preparatory courses in other professions calling for a knowledge of the German language. Entrance requirements are at least two years of study in an American university or college. The castle school is under the personal direction of the baroness.

Siebeneichen, or Seven Oaks Castle, is picturesquely situated on an eminence in the countryside near Meissen, where famous Dresden china is made. The first historical mention of Siebeneichen was made in 1394. The present castle, incorporating remains of an older Gothic structure, was built in the 1500's by Ernest van Miltitz, marshal of the Saxon court.

An atmosphere of cloistral tranquillity now pervades the old fortress. The grounds where knights once matched their strength in tourneys are a beautiful park of old trees. Ivy creepers cover the walls and the battlements are grass grown.

Despair is the soul of business. —Earl of Chesterfield.

March Winds Hurt the Complexion

Keep the skin perfectly healthy by washing with Baby's Own Soap using tepid or warm water and drying perfectly, and the keenest winds will do no lasting damage. This is the prevention which will save much disfigurement and the necessity of hiding blemishes under powder and cosmetics. The soothing and fragrant lather of Baby's Own Soap is wonderfully agreeable. Individual cartons—10c everywhere.

"Best for you and Baby too"



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Why keep suffering from Bronchitis, Catarrh, Neuralgia, Rheumatism and other ailments when you can get a twenty-day treatment of "Herbs," Nature's own remedy, for $1.50? Hundreds of testimonials by mail. All mail orders promptly attended to.

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ISSUE No. 11—'32

High School Boards and Boards of Education
Are authorized by law to establish

INDUSTRIAL, TECHNICAL AND ART SCHOOLS

With the approval of the Minister of Education

DAY AND EVENING CLASSES may be conducted in accordance with the regulations issued by the Department of Education.

THEORETICAL AND PRACTICAL INSTRUCTION is given in various trades. The schools and classes are under the direction of AN ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

Application for attendance should be made to the Principal of the school.

COMMERCIAL SUBJECTS, MANUAL TRAINING, HOUSEHOLD SCIENCE AND AGRICULTURE AND HORTICULTURE are provided for in the Courses of Study in Public, Separate, Continuation and High Schools, Collegiate Institutes, Vocational Schools and Departments. Copies of the Regulations issued by the Minister of Education may be obtained from the Deputy Minister, Parliament Buildings, Toronto.

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A-1 BABY CHICKS ARE CANADIAN Approved chicks. All flocks are culled by Government Inspector. We hatch six breeds. Write for free catalogue. A. H. Switzer, Granton, Ontario.

STAMPS.

BIG MONEY MADE IN LOOKING over your old letters and papers. I am collecting and will pay good prices for any Canadian postage stamps on envelopes dated before 1871. Also will buy loose ones or collection of good old stamps. H. Allan, Box 243, Hamilton.

UNDERSTANDING

One can arrive at a better understanding of one's self through an hour of self-disgust than through years of satisfaction.—Carr.

Feen-a-mint



FOR CONSTIPATION
effective in smaller doses
SAFE SCIENTIFIC

Skin Loveliness

Easy to Have. Famous Vegetable Pills Better than Creams

Miss E. T. has proved it. She says: "Carter's Little Liver Pills will do more to keep the complexion clear than all the face creams I have used."

PURELY VEGETABLE, a gentle, effective tonic to both liver and bowels, Dr. Carter's Little Liver Pills are without equal for correcting Constipation, Acidity, Biliousness, Headaches and Indigestion. 25c. & 75c. red pkgs., everywhere. Ask for Carter's by NAME.

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BUCKLEY'S MIXTURE
The SAFE, SPEEDY, PROVEN REMEDY M-11
Acts Like a Flash
"A SINGLE SIP PROVES IT"

As Every Mother Knows
A growing girl has a real need of
SCOTT'S EMULSION



of Norwegian Cod Liver Oil
Rich in Vitamins A and D
23



When PAIN Comes

WHAT many people call indigestion very often means excess acid in the stomach. The stomach nerves have been over-stimulated, and food sours. The corrective is an alkali, which neutralizes the acids instantly. And the best alkali known to medical science is Phillips' Milk of Magnesia.

One spoonful of this harmless, tasteless alkali in water neutralizes instantly many times that much acid, and the symptoms disappear at once. You will never use crude methods when once you learn the efficiency of this. Go, get a small bottle to try.

Be sure to get the genuine Phillips' Milk of Magnesia prescribed by physicians for 50 years in correcting excess acids. 50c a bottle—any drug store. (Made in Canada.)

ADDRESS TO HISTORICAL SOCIETY BY MR. A. SWEET

(Continued from Page 1)

time to time, is sometimes taken advantage of by communities as well as individuals. In the early days the place was called Armstrong's Mills, after the mill owners, but when the post office was opened in 1845, it took the name of the township, Winchester, and later on was changed to Chesterville.

"The settlement was known in the early days as Bates' Corners, so named for Benjamin Bates, who owned the farm on which a large part of the village was built. About 1850 Joseph Miller opened the first store on the lot where the Royal Bank now stands. In 1855 Scott Broder succeeded Joseph Miller, and later James Miller took over the business. In 1854 a post office was established, known as West Winchester, with William Bow as post master. He held that position for 58 years, up to the time the office was taken over by the present post master, Mr. T.A. Scott, on January 4th, 1913. Until the opening of the Canadian Pacific Railway, 1888, Chesterville and Winchester were served with mail by stage coach from Morrisburg, first a triweekly service and later a daily one, coming in by Wiliamsburg, Dunbar and Chesterville and returning by Winchester Springs.

"In 1856 M.F. Beach came to Winchester and founded the business which has through all the years since that date functioned as one of the leading industries of the place. On July 12th, 1884, the entire plant, mills, factory, store and dwellings were destroyed by fire, entailing a loss of $75,000.00, with no insurance. With characteristic energy, Mr. Beach at once commenced to rebuild, and in due time the business was again a going concern, larger and stronger than before. For many years the Township of Winchester had four Post offices carrying the name Winchester, viz, Winchester (now Chesterville); West Winchester (now Winchester), North Winchester and Winchester Springs. Winchester has two banks, the Royal Bank of Canada and the Bank of Nova Scotia; five churches, the Presbyterian, United, Baptist, Wesleyan and Anglican; a Public School with Domestic Science and Manual Training Departments, and a High School with an efficient staff of teachers.

Not many people living in Winchester are aware that in the early days it was the site of a beaver dam. There is an old watercourse which crosses the highway between the post office and the C.P.R. station. From there it takes a northeasterly course through the eastern part of the village. Just a short distance north of Main street is where the old dam was situated. There was another dam on the same watercourse about a mile west of the C.P.R. station. It was on the farm of James Colborne. Mr. Colborne tells that only a few years ago he was clearing up a low place at the back end of his farm and came across the remains of this dam. He said that he gathered up a wagon box full of the short pieces of wood from which the beavers had stripped the bark, and as they were a convenient length for firewood, he burned them all in the kitchen range. He did not save even one piece as a souvenir of the first tenants on his farm.

"In 1872 the Great Northwestern Telegraph Company proposed to extend their line from Morrisburg to Winchester, provided the people along the line would furnish the necessary poles. Some of the business men took hold of the matter and soon had enough poles promised to complete the work. One man living near Winchester refused to help. He said a telegraph line would never be any use to him. However, the line went through without his help, but the fates decreed that he was to be one of the first men to use the service after the office was opened. His wife was taken suddenly ill, the local doctor was not at home, so he decided to get help from Morrisburg, and sent a hurry telegram to the doctor there.

"In 1890 the Bell Telephone Co. extended their lines to Winchester and opened an office under the management of William Gardner. The company proposed that if we could get five regular subscribers they would put in an exchange such as was enjoyed by larger places. It was hard to get the required number, but it was finally done and the office was opened. The five subscribers soon grew to fifty, and a few years later there were over 450 subscribers on the Winchester exchange.

"In 1912 the Hydro Electric Commission took over the plant of the Eager and Sanderson Company, and have served the village since that date. To commence with the rates were pretty high, but year by year they have been reduced, and considering the distance from the power plant, we are now getting a remarkably good rate.

"About 60 years ago Winchester figured in a lumbering deal that was rather out of the ordinary. In those days wooden ships were still being built. At that time a large contract for ship knees was filled at Winchester. Running across the townships of Mountain and Winchester there is a stretch of low, mucky land nearly two miles wide and about fifteen miles long. On this land there was a heavy growth of tamarack timber. There is a peculiarity about a tamarack tree. It usually has one root larger than any of the rest. The operation of getting out the knees was to chop around the large root on one side of the tree, cut it off at the proper length, cut off the tree about six feet from the ground and with a team haul out the knee. These were hewed out to make a square face and were dressed to a right angle at the heel and retained the natural cure of the tree on the inner side. The company accepted knees squared up to a six inch face and as much larger as they could get. They offered a prize of $25. for the best knee delivered that season. The late Alex. Baxter was the winner of the prize with a knee that measured a 20-inch face.

"A short sketch of what was accomplished by one of the pioneer settlers in the north part of Winchester might be of interest. I knew of this man quite well in his closing years, and have known the family since he passed away. Hudson Reveler took up and in the northern part of Winchester in 1838. He made a small clearing and built a log house the first year. The followingg year he brought in his young wife and took possession of the home. One of the older settlers, who had a wood shod sleigh and a pair of oxen, brought them in. They had a barrel of pork, a barrel of flour, a small supply of groceries and some bedding. They had just ten cents in cash to start the world with in their new home. They upended the barrel of pork and ate their first meal off the head of the barrel. They fixed up a homemade bed. It was built in a corner of the house. Three corners of it were fastened to the logs of the house and the fourth corner was supported by a leg, so that the bed had really only one leg. While the clearing around their home was being extended, the wife usually withdrew to a safe distance, for fear some of the trees might fall on the house. From this humble beginning they lived comfortably, brought up a large family, educated them well and before Mr. Reveler died he had the deeds to 600 acres of fertile land. He was an ardent church worker and, in the early days, religious services were frequently held in his home. When the time came to build a church, the meetings were held and the plans laid at the Reveler home. His career was typical of many of the early Winchester settlers.

"Winchester has taken a great interest in educational matters, and has always kept fully abreast of the times in that respect. One of the early schools near Cass Bridge was held in the loft of Mr. Hogoboam's log house. It was taught by Miss Lois Hogaboam from 1842 to 1845. Pupils paid a fee of two shillings and six pence each. In 1846 William Bow opened a school in the little house on the hill near where Mr. William Link now lives. Later on a school house was built on the site of the present school on Lot 3, Concession 3. It is an interesting fact that Right Honorable George P. Graham, now a Senator and one of His Majesty's Privy Councillors, started his public career as teacher in this little school on Lot 3, Concession 3, of the township of Winchester.

"Mr. Bow continued to teach this school for five years, and was succeeded by Patrick Jordan, a well-known character in the Township of Winchester. Later on Mr. Jordan succeeded in having a post office established at Connaught, and was appointed the first post master. In 1848 the first school house in what is now the village of Winchester, was built. It was a log building and stood where Albert Johnston's brick house now stands. It was a sort of community centre and was used for all public gatherings, including the church services of the different denominations. The teachers were Miss Hogoboam (a sister of Miss Lois Hogoboam), who later married a Mr. McMaster, of Metcalfe; in 1852 John Suffel; in 1853 Miss Sarah Hughes, who later married George Annable, and for many years lived on the farm now owned by Thomas Ralph. Following teachers were Mr. Watkins, William Bow, Andrew Allison, Arthur Brown, who afterwards was Public School Inspector for Dundas county; James Irvine and William Black. The latter was a Scotchman who taught in different sections of Winchester. He married Jennie Gowanlock, whose home was one mile east of Winchester. They had a large family, some of whom turned out to be rather prominent. One of them, W.D. Black, settled in Addington County went into business there and in the general elections of 1911 was elected to the Ontario Legislature. He was returned in 1914, 1919, 1923, and was for one term chosen as speaker of the Legislative Assembly His mother went to live with him after her husband's death, and the last time I saw Mr Black, about six years ago, he told me that she was still living.

"In 1870 the old school house was torn down and a new one built farther west on the south side of Main street. This building was used for 20 years, until the school population had outgrown it, and the new brick building on the west side of St. Lawrence street was built in 1890. This building was burned in December, 1927, and the present fireproof structure was built to replace it in 1928. One feature of the new school is the Susie Annable Memorial Hall, with a seating capacity of 300. This hall was intended as a memorial to Miss Susie Annable, who was for over 40 years a teacher on the staff of the Winchester Public School. During her term as teacher, the following long list graduated from the Winchester Public School, and are making good in the wider fields of activity throughout the country:

"Lloyd Bailey, Ph.D., a professor in the Department of Botany, Toronto University; Dr. G.I. Christie, president of the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph; V.K. Greer, chief inspector of Public Schools for Ontario; Hon. G.H. Challies, M.L.A., Provincial Secretary for Ontario; W.J. Duncan, publisher, Vankleek Hill; Fred Wells, general agent, Sun Life, Port Hope; Gordon Broder, Wholesale Hats, Caps and Furs, Winnipeg, Man.; P. Lyn. Fraser, manager Century Coal Co., Toronto; Willard Faith, Northern Electric Co., Montreal; Dr. Howard Geddes, D.D.S., Winnipeg, Man.; Wendell McLeod, professor in a United States University; Charles, Frank and Will Holmes, General Hardware Dealers, Highland Park, Mich.; Peter Gagnon, manager Durham Furniture Manufacturing Co., Durham, Ont.; Felix and George Gagnon, one of the largest restaurants in Detroit, Mich.; Nathaniel, Mack and Gladstone Christie, the Ontario Laundry, the largest in the Western Provinces, Calgary, Alta.; John B. Challies, Montreal Light, Heat and Power Co.; Charles Huddleston, vice-president of Ackerman Motor Car Co., Syracuse, N.Y.; C.H. Mercill, manufacturer's agent, General Motors, Detroit, Mich.; Herb. Rowat fur manufacturer, Montreal, P.Q.; Rev. Geo. Edwards, graduate of McMaster University and also of Edinborough University; Clare Brunton, manager the Auditorium, Ottawa; Dr. Chas. D. Empey, D.D.S., Camden, N.J.; Dr. Marshall Empey, D.D.S., Hammond, N.Y.; Dr. Robert McLaughlin, D.D.S., Paris, Ont.; Dr. G.O. Barkley, M.D., Ottawa; Phil. Feader, publisher, Leamington Ont., who has twice filled the mayor's chair of that enterprising town. Walter Flora, D.D.S., Ottawa; Fred Flora, D.D.S., Toronto; Kenneth Christie, a rising barrister, Toronto; Keith Munro, on the staff of the Toronto Daily Star, Toronto; Jerry Suddaby, in newspaper work; Fraser Gemeroy, managing an advertising agency in Edmonton, Alta.; Alex. Gemeroy, D.D.S., Edmonton, Alta.; Dr. J.C. Gemeroy, M.D., and Eye Specialist, Ford Hospital, Detroit, Mich.; Douglas Gemeroy, sports instructor, Chateau Frontenac, Quebec, P.Q.; Dr. Muriel Fetterly, Cornell University, Ithaca, N.Y.; Dr. Pearl Christie, M.D., Calgary, Alta.; Dr. Clara Christie, M.D., Calgary, Alta.; Miss Jessie Maxwell, teacher in Regina College; Frank Henderson, distributing agent for Kaufman Rubbers, Vancouver, B.C; Fred Henderson, manufacturers' agent, Vancouver, B.C.; Neal Henderson, in newspaper work, San Francisco, Cal.; Stanley Jenkins, secretary and manager of the Prentil Corporation, Utica, N.Y.; Ulric Lanoue, appointed as missionary to Africa, now in Paris completing his studies; Alfred McDonald, with the Hudson Bay Company, Calgary, Alta who has such kindly recollections of the Winchester Public School that he has for several years donated a medal each year for competition in the school. Another who had to do with Winchester Public School was H.B. Fetterly, now superintendent of the Ontario Institute for the Deaf, at Belleville, Ontario.

"Gladstone Christie, with his brother and two younger sisters, went to Calgary thinking that the higher altitude would be better for his health. He had no idea as to what he would find to do there, but was willing to take the chance. No job was offered so he went to work and made one. Hegot a small tent and set it up on the prairie, secured two wash tubs, two wash boards hired a couple of women and started a laundry. He went around himself and gathered up the clothes and delivered them when finished. The business grew, his two brothers, Nathaniel and Mack joined forces with him, and today the Ontario Laundry is the largest in the western provinces. He cared for his mother and educated the young sisters, both of whom are now medical graduates of the Medical School at McGill University.

"One of the outstanding men who deserve much of the credit for placing Winchester on the map as a business centre was Right Honorable Andrew Broder. He came to Winchester in 1868 and started a business in partnership with John Rennick, of Inkerman. The firm name was Rennick & Broder. A few years later William and Andrew Broder formed a partnership under the name of Broder & Bro. This continued for five years, when Aaron Sweet was taken in as a partner and the firm became Broder & Sweet. Five years later Aaron Sweet took over the business and it has continued since under the name of A. Sweet & Co.

"During Mr. Broder's time he worked up a very large export trade in butter and had a very good connection in both the British and United States markets. Mr. Wm. Broder went to Liverpool and remained there for a season studying market conditions and getting in touch with large produce houses in England. In connection with the export trade, it is not generally known that there was a time after the close of the Civil War when the United States Government would not accept their own bills in payment of duty. The duty on butter was four cents a pound, and shippers had to get the actual gold to pay it, could not even use the United States bills at the current rate of discount. If any of our neighbors attempt to rub it in about our Canadian dollar being below par, just remind them that after their own great war they were in a worse plight than we are now. That came back and so will we. Mr. Broder was so highly esteemed by the people of Dundas that he was sent for three consecutive terms to represent them in the Ontario Legislature, and for three full terms in the House of Commons at Ottawa. It was during his last term in Ottawa that he received his appointment as a Privy Councilor, with the title of Right Honorable Andrew Broder.

"In 1887 the village of West Winchester was incorporated. Aaron Sweet was elected the first reeve, with Dr R. Reddick, Henry Mercill, Hugh Christie and James Alexander as Councillors. Mr. N.W. Beach was the first clerk. When the C.P.R. was opened in 1888, the station was named Winchester. In order to avoid confusion, a bill was introduced in the Legislature to change the name of the village of Winchester. This was passed and the village has since been called by that name. One of the Cornwall papers about that time had an article referring to the place as Winchester in the woods.

"This part of the country is pretty free from tornadoes, cyclones and other atmospheric disturbances, but once in a lifetime perhaps, we are given an example of what the wind can do. On July 17th, 1902, a cyclone passed through the township of Winchester. It came from the north, and the first home to suffer was that of John McGregor, north east of Ormond. The house was wrecked and Miss Grace McGregor was killed. Next it struck the Weaver home, west of Morewood, and damaged to a considerable extent. Next to suffer was the home of Herman Shaver, a solid brick house about two miles from Morewood. The roof was carried away and the walls torn down almost to the foundation. Part of the furniture of the home was a heavy kitchen table. After the storm, Mrs. John Shaver and a young child were found under this table unhurt, while piled on top of the table and around the floor were tons of brick, mortar and other debris. Mrs. Shaver could not tell how she got to this shelter but there she was safe and sound. The outbuildings were a little to one side, and were not so badly damaged as the house. A fine young orchard was destroyed. One peculiarity of the storm was that the trees uprooted were all drawn toward the centre of the track of the storm. A little farther on, the buildings of John Kearns were blown down. Mrs. Kearns and a small boy were killed, and Mr. Kearns and a daughter were seriously injured. On the farm the cows had been driven into the stable and fastened in the stanchions ready for milking. The roof was blown off the stable and the timber to which the stanchions were attached was canted in such a way that the necks of all the 20 cows were broken. On another farm an old-fashioned log pump was drawn out of the well and carried away; on another a dog was beheaded by some flying missile. Great elm and maple trees standing in the path of the storm were snapped off like pipe stems.

"Winchester is noted as a dairying section and has some of the finest herds of pure bred Holsteins and Ayrshires to be found in Eastern Ontario. We are hoping soon to see the present depression pass away and the dairying business come back to the place it occupied a few years ago."

CITO Eczema Ointment

TESTED

and proved to give relief from the discomfort of Dry Eczema.

Why not "Ci-To" it ?

MANUFACTURED BY

JAMES BRODIE

MORRISBURG— ONT.

J. C. GILDER

Jeweller and Optician

PHONE 65, IROQUOIS

Eyes examined, glasses fitted, at a reasonable price.

THE LEADER

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

$1.50 per year strictly in advance to any address in Canada; when not paid within three months, $2.00 per year to any address in Canada. Foreign subscriptions, $2.00 in advance. All subscriptions date from the first day of the month.

ADVERTISING RATES

Display or open advertisements, one insertion, 50c per inch; second and following insertions, 35c per inch; 200 inches and over, by contract, not over one year, 20c per inch All Legal, Government, and Municipal display advertisements will be charged at 50c per inch, regardless of number of inches or number of insertions.

200 inches or more must be reserved at time of making contract in order to earn the 20c per inch rate, and no rebate will be allowed the advertiser, should more than 200 inches be taken out within one year, without having been reserved by contract.

Should the advertiser fail to take out the number of inches contracted for, the amount of space used will be charged at the regular card rate in force at the time of making contract.

Lost, Found. To Let, Wanted. Articles for Sale, Etc., 5 lines and less, first insertion 50c; each subsequent insertion 35c.

NOTE—All small advertisements received by mail must be paid for in advance.

Cards of Thanks and In Memoriam Notices—10c per line; minimum 50c.

Government, Legal and Municipal Notices, By-Laws, Election Readers, etc.—15c per line for the first insertion; 10c per line for each subsequent insertion; 12 lines to the inch.

Advertisements ordered for insertion without instructions will be published until orders are received to discontinue same.

Notwithstanding anything to the contrary that may appear in the contract, cuts left in our possession more than 30 days after date of insertion will be destroyed.

THE LEADER PUBLISHING CO.

LEO. LAURIN, Ed. & Mgr.

Morrisburg, Ont., Mar. 13th, 1931.

Cook's Cotton Root Compound.



A safe, reliable regulating medicine. Sold in three degrees of strength—No. 1, $1; No. 2, $3; No. 3, $5 per box. Sold by all druggists, or sent prepaid on receipt of price. Free pamphlet. Address: THE COOK MEDICINE CO., TORONTO, ONT. (Formerly Windsor.)

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children

In Use For Over 30 Years

Always bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher



"He should be home by this time"

Mrs. Fowler was worried. Her husband had gone to town for the day but he was to be back in plenty of time to feed the stock. And now it was getting dark.

Then the telephone rang: "Sorry, Mary", came her husband's voice, "I can't get home till late. Better telephone George Bothwell and ask him to help us out."

So the stock was fed and Mrs. Fowler's worry was ended. No wonder she said: *"It's lucky we have a telephone."*

THE TELEPHONE SYSTEM OF CANADA — LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONE

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

In the Matter of the Estate of Charles B. Clark.

Notice is hereby given that creditors and other persons having claims against the estate of Charles B. Clark, late of the village of Morrisburg, in the County of Dundas, gentleman, deceased, who died on or about the 1st day of December, 1931, are required to deliver full particulars of their claims to the undersigned on or before the 26th day of March, 1932. After which said lastly mentioned date, the executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which they shall then have had notice.

Dated at Morrisburg this 8th day of March, 1932.

H.L. CLARK,
W.S. CONNOLLY,
cp Executors of said Estate.

S. M. CONNOLLY

ENGINEERING and CONTRACTING Plans and estimates furnished for all types construction, alterations, etc.

MAIN STREET, MORRISBURG

Phone No. 60.

E. F. MacINTOSH, M.D.C.M.,

First door west of Red Indian Gas Station

MORRISBURG—ONTARIO

Phone 222.

A. L. CREWSON, M.D. C.M.

(McGILL) L.M.C.C.

EYE, EAR, NOSE AND THROAT

Office open 9-12; 1-5; Saturdays 9-12.

OFFICE:

122 Sydney Str. CORNWALL

MORRISBURG:

Tuesday Evenings from 7.00 p.m.

DR. K. A. BLANCHER,

DENTAL SURGEON

Ground Floor, Post Office Block, Corner Main and Locke Sts.

Telephone 251 Morrisburg.

DR. CURRIE

DENTIST

Office over Bradfield's—Phone 150

R. F. LYLE

Barrister, Solicitor, Notary, Etc.

Solicitor

For the Village of Morrisburg.

Barry Block, Main Street, Morrisburg, Ontario.

ARTHUR FLYNN

BARRISTER, ETC.

MORRISBURG — ONTARIO

H. O. HESSELL

Barrister, Solicitor, Notary Public

Law Office:

MORRISBURG — ONTARIO

EYE SIGHT INSURANCE

You insure your automobile, piano home, health—why not your eye sight?

Proper, scientific examination of your eyes and the application of properly fitted glasses constitute Eye Sight Insurance and Comfort. That is what our service is. We do not use any drugs.

J. MILES WHITTEKER

Optometrist

Phone 18. — Morrisburg.

For Insurance

LIFE, CASUALTY, AUTOMOBILE OR FIRE

TRY

Merrill

THE INSURANCE MAN.

INTERNATIONAL FERRY

Morrisburg, Canada, Waddington, U.S.A.

Standard Fall, Winter and Spring TIME TABLE

Effective November 1st, 1931.

Weather and other circumstances excepted.

Leave Morrisburg, Ont.	Leave Waddington, N.Y.
8.00 a.m.	8.45 a.m.
9.30 a.m.	10.15 a.m.
11.00 a.m.	11.45 a.m.
1.00 p.m.	1.45 p.m.
2.30 p.m.	3.15 p.m.
4.00 p.m.	4.45 p.m.
6.00 p.m.	6.45 p.m.
7.30 p.m.	8.15 p.m.
*9.00 p.m.	*9.45 p.m.
10.15 p.m.	11.00 p.m.

*Saturdays *Sundays *Holidays

RATES—Motor car, $1.00; passengers 25c each; return free on the same day. Please retain return ticket for return trip.

GEORGE D. HOWITH,

Vice-President & Managing Director, Morrisburg-Waddington Transportation Company, Limited,

248 Slater Str. Phone Queen 248

OTTAWA—CANADA

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

OUR CORRESPONDENTS

WILLIAMSBURG

Mr. and Mrs. Irwin Empey and children were guests of Mr and Mrs. [illegible] Casselman on Sunday.

[illegible]ery general sympathy is ex[illegible]o Mrs. P.E. Beckstead, in [illegible]h of her sister, Mrs. Abba [illegible]mer, which occurred at Cornwall last Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. J.W. McIntosh, Miss Mary and Master Douglas of Ottawa were guests last Saturday of Mr. and Mrs. Strader McIntosh.

Mr. and Mrs. Reuben Merkley were guests at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Jason Whitteker on Tuesday of last week.

Miss Etta Weaver is spending a week visiting relatives at Toronto.

Messrs Orlin Becker and Bob Norval spent last Friday in Cornwall.

Mr. and Mrs. Willis Tupper spent Wednesday of this week visiting Mr. and Mrs. Floyd Froats in the Beckstead Settlement.

A very enjoyable farewell party was held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Phifer, Williamsburg, in honor of their grandson, Master Claire Merkley, on Friday afternoon March 4th, when his teacher, Miss Alice S. Cameron, and thirty-two of his schoolmates gathered and spent a social hour before his departure to his new home in Winchester. Games, riddles and songs were enjoyed until 4 o'clock, then the presentation address was read by Master Billy Strader, while little Miss Catharine Seekings presented the gift of a fountain pen at an opportune time. Claire thanked his guests for their kind remembrance, after which a dainty lunch was served. Before taking their departure, Master Dale Beckstead, on behalf of those present, thanked Mr. and Mrs. Phifer for the use of their home.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. McInnis and little son of Iroquois were guests at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Willis McIntosh on Tuesday of last week.

The many friends of Mrs. Harold Whitteker are pleased to learn of her return home on Saturday, Mar. 12th, from the General Hospital, Brockville, where she was a patient for eight weeks.

The pupils of the senior room of the local public school are enjoying a few days holidays this week on account of the principal, Mr. Alfred Casselman, being confined to the house with the grippe.

The many friends of Rev. A. M. Russell and Mrs. Russell are sorry to learn that they are confined to the house suffering from the grippe, and hope for a speedy recovery.

Mrs. Isaac J. McIntosh, Miss [illegible]en McIntosh, Aden and Wilfred motored to Brockville on Wednesday, to visit Mr. Isaac McIntosh, at the General Hospital, where he is a patient. His many friends in Williamsburg are pleased to learn that he is progressing favorably.

VILLAGE VIEW

Mrs. Ben Ryan and Miss Marjorie Ryan of Brockville spent the week-end with Mr. and Mrs. Frank Merkley.

Miss Eileen VanAllen, Glen Union spent Saturday at the home of J.M. Deeks'.

Mr. and Mrs. David Seeley of Rowena spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Frank Hess.

Mrs. Bud Weagant spent Thursday afternoon with Mrs. A.E. Deeks.

Mr. Carl Maddison, Williamsburg, accompanied by Miss Lola Henry, motored to Mr. Frank Merkley's home and were entertained there Sunday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Merkley spent Thursday evening with Mr. and Mrs. E. Deeks.

Mr. and Mrs. Earl VanAllen and children spent Sunday at Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Casselman's home, River Front.

Miss Beatrice Saddlemire returned home Thursday afternoon, accompanied by Mrs. J. Hanes, Dundela, and Mr. and Mrs. Merton Saddlemire, who had attended the Fruit Growers' banquet held at the Windsor Hotel, Morrisburg.

Mr. Geo. Beckstead of Aultsville spent Saturday at J.M. Deeks'.

Mr. H. McMillan of Dunbar spent Sunday afternoon and took tea at Ernest Cassel's home.

Mr. Lloyd Henry of Aultsville spent a couple of days at the home of Edward Deeks.

Mrs. Hubert Casselman and children spent Tuesday afternoon with Mr. and Mrs. John Sheehan.

STRADERS HILL

We are sorry to hear Miss Laura Johnston is on the sick list. We hope to see her out again soon.

Miss Dora Hanson and Mr. Mason Hanson visited at the home of Mr. a[illegible]s. H. Wylie, Friday, at Toys Hill.

Mr. and Mrs. J.F. Casselman and Miss Nina were callers at Mr. and Mrs. L. Cook's Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Strader, accompanied by Mrs. B. Hanson, called at the home of Mr. and Mrs. H. Cook and family recently.

Mr. and Mrs. N. Casselman and little son were visitors at Mr. and Mrs. H. Hanson's Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. O. Cook and children were guests of Mr. and Mrs. J.F. Casselman and family Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Foster of Morrisburg visited Mrs. B. Hanson and family recently.

We are sorry to hear of Mr. Isaac McIntosh's illness, and hope to see him home again soon.

Mr. H. Hanson is on the sick list with cold and grippe. We hope to see him better soon.

AULTSVILLE

Mrs. John Morgan spent Sunday with her mother, Mrs. Henderson, in Morrisburg.

Mr. and Mrs. Cecil Hunter and family of Brockville spent Sunday with the former's mother, Mrs. E. Hunter, and family.

The "Sunlight Mission Band" of Trinity United Church are busy practising for their Easter concert, which is to be held on Easter Monday night.

Miss Hilda Cross, of Croils Island, spent a few days last week with Mr. and Mrs. C. Rombough and Miss Helen Hanes.

Three cheers for the Aultsville hockey boys on being the winners of the Longue Sault League cup.

Mrs. C.S. Hanes is visiting her mother, Mrs. Pollock, Iroquois.

Mrs. Agnes Markell, of Wales, who has been spending the past few weeks at the residence of Mr. Geo. Sampson, returned home on Sunday.

R. M. D. WILLIAMSBURG

Mr. and Mrs. Darcy Patrick and family were recent guests at Mr. Thos. H. Casselman's.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. L. Casselman and son Billie spent Wednesday at Mr. Wm. J. Whitteker's.

Mr. and Mrs. Grant McIntosh and family spent Sunday visiting friends at Dunbar.

Mr. and Mrs. Thos. H. Casselman spent last Thursday visiting Mr. and Mrs. Darcy Patrick.

Mr. and Mrs. Grant McIntosh and family spent Friday evening at Mr. Thos. H. Casselman's home.

Mrs. H.B. Henderson spent the week-end visiting Mrs. Debbie Whitteker.

Mrs. Harold Whitteker has returned home from Brockville Hospital, where she has been a patient for several weeks.

Mrs. Effie Whitteker is spending a few weeks with her son Harold.

Mrs. H.B. Henderson spent Friday evening visiting Mrs. Guy Cunningham.

MARIATOWN

Mrs. A. Sullivan is spending some time in Avonmore with her daughter.

We are glad to know Mrs. L. Bateman is better, after her attack of the grippe.

Mrs. S. Canning, Mrs. S.G. Casselman and Mrs. L.E. Casselman called on Mrs. J.D. Dain Sunday afternoon.

Mrs. S. Canning entertained a few of her neighbours at a quilting on Tuesday afternoon.

Mr. L.S. Bartlett, manager of the Fuller Brush Co., made a business call in our vicinity this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Earl VanAllen and family were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Castleman on Sunday.

Miss Etta Weaver was the guest of Mrs. Ernest Castleman on Thursday evening.

Mr. Hanes Casselman was confined to the house a couple of days this week, with a cold.

A number from here attended the concert held in the lecture room of the United Church on Monday night.

GLEN BECKER

Wedding bells are ringing in our vicinity.

Mr. and Mrs. O'Shaughnessy of Morrisburg spent Sunday at Mr. Dalton Saddlemire's.

Mr. and Mrs. Earl VanAllen and family spent Sunday at Mr. Ernest Casselman's, Mariatown.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Merkley and daughter Norma spent Monday afternoon at Mr. Stanley Saddlemire's

Mr. Chas. Watson spent Monday afternoon at Boucks Hill.

Masters Stewart and Foster Saddlemire spent Sunday afternoon with Master Keith Saddlemire.

Miss Laura Deeks is spending some time with friends at Brinston.

Mr. and Mrs. Hess and family spent one evening recently at Mr. Kenneth Beckstead's.

Mr. Hyman McMillan of Elma was a guest of Mr. and Mrs. Roy Cassel Sunday afternoon.

Mr. Claude Barkley spent Sunday afternoon at Mr. Earl VanAlen's.

Mr. Harold Froats spent Sunday evening at Mr. Frank Wells'.

Misses Mildred and Ruth Saddlemire spent Friday evening at Mr. Kenneth Beckstead's.

Mr. and Mrs. Ross Beckstead and daughter Goldie spent Sunday afternoon at Mr. Neil Hunter's.

S. S. 3, WILLIAMSBURG

February Report.

Sr. 1V—Arthur Colquhoun 82; Lee O'Shaughnessy 68; Clayton Link 67.

Jr. 1V—Marion Dodge 52; Mary Merkley 46; Kenneth Carkner 46.

Sr. 111—Ruth Robinson 77; Marion Salmon 73; Gertrude Carkner 67; Marion O'Shaughnessy 64; Gladys Casselman 63; Goldie Beckstead 56.

Jr. 111—Ruth Colquhoun 72; Raymond Colquhoun 69; Hector Brown 59; Evelyn O'Shaughnessy 46; Doreen Robinson 42.

11—Dalton Dawley 77; Ruth Casselman 67; Joyce Plantz 63; Donald Casselman 58; John Merkley 51; Pauline Bouck 46; Donald Robinson 37; Jean Merkley 34.

1—John Dodge Daena Robinson.

Primer—Doris McKenzie, Aileen Casselman, Albert Merkley, Helen Brown, Carl Bouck, Mary Casselman Gladys Mathieson.

LORNE ROBINSON, Teacher.



WOOD'S PHOSPHODINE

The Great English Preparation Tones and invigorates the whole nervous system, makes new Blood in old Veins. Used for *Nervous Debility, Mental and Brain Worry, Despondency, Loss of Energy, Palpitation of the Heart, Failing Memory* Price $2 per box, 3 for $5. Sold by all druggists, or mailed in plain pkg. on receipt of price. *New pamphlet mailed free.* THE WOOD MEDICINE CO., TORONTO, ONT.

SEAWAY PARLEY HELD AT OTTAWA

Another conference was held on Monday at Ottawa, between the Federal Government and the Government of Quebec on the question of the St. Lawrence waterway project, now the subject of negotiations between Canada and the United States. The Dominion was represented by Premier R.B. Bennett and practically his entire Cabinet, while Quebec was represented by Premier L.A. Taschereau, Hon. Honore Mercier, Minister of Lands and Forests; Charles Lanctot, Deputy Attorney-General, and Aime Geoffrion, K.C., legal adviser to the Government. At the close of the conference, both Premier Bennett and Premier Taschereau made brief and innocuous announcements. The latter added that the views exchanged would be presented to his Government on his return to Quebec City.

It is understood that Premier Taschereau held firmly to his previous position in opposing the St. Lawrence waterway, and that he expressed the fear that if 1,000,000 horsepower be developed by New York state on the American side, and if another 1,000,000 horsepower be developed by the province of Ontario on the Canadian side, the resultant advantage to industrial activity in Ontario and in New York state would be seriously injurious to these interests in the Province of Quebec.

There was incidental reference, too, to the Beauharnois project. It is understood that Premier Taschereau was sounded on the possibility of his Government furnishing some of the backing to the banks for the completion of the project, but that the proposal was not warmly received. It was pointed out to him, it is understood, that the Beauharnois power project was a provincial concern with a provincial charter, and that the province stood to be the chief if not sole beneficiary from the power development. It is expected that further exchanges of views will take place within the next month.



Pimples and Eczema Disappear the Skin Made Soft and Smooth by Using

DR. CHASE'S OINTMENT

The Advantage of "Purity"

Since Purity is a strong, rich flour with great expanding qualities, use 1 tablespoon less per cup if your cake recipe calls for ordinary pastry or soft wheat flour. If milk is called for, use half milk and half water (luke-warm) when using Purity Flour and your cakes will stay moist longer.



Send 30c for Purity Flour Cook Book

best for Cakes, Pies, Buns, Bread

Purity
Plain Pastry
New Recipe

For two pie shells use 2 cups Purity Flour, ¾ teaspoon salt, ⅓ cup shortening, ⅓ cup cold water. Mix flour and salt, cutting in the shortening until the mixture is like fine meal. Mix thoroughly with the water. Roll out thin, keeping it thoroughly dry. For extra rich pastry use half butter and half lard.

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Toronto, Ont. 97R

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NEW DESIGN

Best Oats... Finest China in "chinaware" packages

QUICK QUAKER OATS

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Permanent



Conditions change and new situations arise from time to time. For more than 114 years the Bank of Montreal has given safety for funds, and dependable financial service to an ever-increasing number of customers.

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THIS has been a great year for outstanding improvements in new motor cars, hasn't it?

But with all the shouting about 1932 improvements—may we as McLaughlin-Buick dealers place before you a basic thought?



WIZARD CONTROL
Shift all gears — first, second, third and reverse — without using the clutch pedal.

McLaughlin-Buick has been continuously manufactured in Canada for over 24 years, during which it has earned the enviable reputation of being Canada's standard car. We think that this is a reasonable statement because more than three times as many people buy McLaughlin-Buicks as the second eight in its price range. This has held true year after year. Then, too, 80% of our owners buy McLaughlin-Buicks again and again. And while you consider the tremendous value to you of such a reputation as a buying guide, don't forget that the new McLaughlin-Buicks for 1932 contain over 100 improvements! They are most modern cars, in advance of the industry in many respects.



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SILENT SYNCRO-MESH
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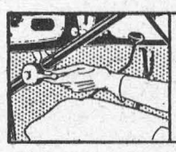

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Adjust shock absorbers to varying conditions of load, road and speed by means of a convenient control on the steering column.

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PRODUCED McLAUGHLIN Buick CM CANADIAN GENERAL MOTORS PRODUCTS IN CANADA

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R. A. MILLER, PRESCOTT, ONT.

M12-30

ORANGE PEKOE BLEND
"SALADA"
TEA
25c
"Fresh from the Gardens"

SON OF THE GODS

BY REX BEACH

CHAPTER XXX.

That downy cloud upon which Alanna rode ran aground, it began to bump and jolt her roughly. A flat tire probably. What luck. A voice was calling her over and over; it was Sam's, and he was shaking her. How rude of him! . . . Why was he rushing her through a blinding flicker of lights and shadows? The film had run off its sprockets perhaps, anyhow the whole theatre was rocking and swaying. . . . Pshaw! This wasn't a theatre, she wasn't riding on a cloud: this was a taxicab. Yonder was the glow of the meter and the back of the driver's head. . . That air felt good and those incandescent flashes that came and went were—street lights. Certainly. Whizzing street lights and this was Sam at her side. Probably she had fainted.

"Yes, you fainted." It was Sam's voice speaking. "Thank heaven you're better! Do you hear me, Alanna? I'm taking you home and everything is all right."

The motion of the cab was stimulating; Sam was rubbing her hands and slapping them; he was fanning her with his hat, too. Her sense returned with a rush.

"I remember now. How did I get away from that place and those men?"

"I carried you out. Tell me how you got there."

"Sam! You're white. White! That's why I went there!"

"Yes, yes! We'll be home soon."

"I'm all right, honestly! I couldn't wait to tell you and—the man is sailing in the morning. There's nothing in the way, no barrier at all. Oh, Sam! Sam! You're not Lee Ying's son. Its a mistake. You're white, white, white! Don't you understand"

The listener was aghast. This was dreadful. Poor sick child! "I understand," he said soothingly. "Close your eyes; we'll be there in a jiffy."

"No, no! Listen to me." Alanna struggled out of his arms; there was a wildness in her voice and bearing that told its own pitiful story. She clutched him and shook him feebly, babbling meanwhile something about Eileen Cassidy, a police inspector, San Francisco, Lee Ying, a white baby.

How could he face Albert Wagner? How could he explain where he had encountered Alanna? The whole thing was too unfortunate. For instance, that crazy idea that obsessed her. Well, he had saved her reason once, perhaps——

He pricked up his ears and turned toward her. She had ceased her gibberish and was speaking in a normal, conversational tone.

"Sam! Quit shushing me. If you don't stop treating me like a lunatic I —I'll let out a yell. I'm trying to tell you something of the greatest importance to both of us and it won't register. It sounds wild, I know, and too dramatic for any use, but it's true."

"Alanna!" he cried in a choking voice. "If you're not out of your head, then I am."

"That's better! I was getting mad by the minute. A relative of Eileen Cassidy's, by the name of Daly, is in New York and he declares you're no more a Chinese than he is."

"Absurd! I can't believe it! What proof is there?"

"Proof enough, I fancy; we'll find out when we get to the hotel. All I can do is repeat what she told me over the telephone." This the speaker proceeded to do and by the time she had finished they had arrived at their destination.

It was a half hour later. In the parlor of the Wagner suite, Mr. Peter Daly, spurred on by Eileen, had told his story in minutest detail, and none of his listeners had followed it more closely than Albert Wagner. The speaker concluded by saying:

"There's no possible doubt about it. Dunne gave me his report on it at the time, and we talked it over later; how he saw Lee Ying pick the little fellow up on his doorstep and how the old man and his wife insisted that he had been sent in answer to their prayers. Dunne is still alive; he'll be glad to verify everything I've said. Mr. Wagner, you know something about these Chinese: they put great faith in their gods—the good ones do, and Lee Ying was devout. He and his wife were uncommonly religious. But the looks of Sam there is enough to prove what I'm telling you. He's no Chinese."

Eileen offered substantiation by declaring: "I knew Sam's father—I mean Lee Ying—better than anybody. He always called Sam a Son of the Gods.' He declared the Princess of the Colored Clouds had sent him. I used to wonder what he meant, but now I understand."

Curiously Sam inquired: "Who am I?"

Daly shrugged. 'My guess is no better than yours. Nobody ever claimed you. We picked up a good many waifs, but mighty few of them amounted to anything. Whoever you are, I guess you must have good stuff in you."

"My father disbelieved in heredity. He used to say that the virtue of a vase lay not in the clay but in the potter's skill."

Eileen's eyes were shining and she spoke with conviction: "They have fairies in Ireland, why not in China? Lee Ying was the wisest man in the world and he knew things we'll never understand. He called you a superior being, a prince. I think he was right."

"And so do I," Alanna said softly. She drew closer and laid her cheek against Sam's sleeve.

Daly smiled and then looked at his watch. "Well, its getting late and that's all I can tell you. I'm mighty glad that I happened along in time to help two heart-broken lovers, although the truth was bound to come out sooner or later. Mr. Wagner, it looks to me as if it's about time to say, 'Bless you, my children!'"

The father rose, laid a kindly hand upon Sam's shoulder and said in a tone of utmost sincerity: "I can't see that it makes any great difference who you are or what you are, my boy. The only thing that concerns me is Alanna's happiness. I've been terribly sorry for both of you kids."

Chinatown, always late in closing its eyes, was asleep when Sam Lee ceased pacing the walks of his garden and stared down into the empty canyons beneath him. Dawn was not far away. So, he was a white man! Lee Ying's virtuous acts had lived after him, his dead hand had reached forth from the grave and unveiled the truth. This night had marked an epoch in Sam's life and yet the significance of it failed to stir him as it should: there was something anticlimatic about it and the disclosure which should have stirred him to the bottom of his being left him almost unmoved. That was, no doubt, because he had spent his whole life anticipating something of this very sort. What did provoke a genuine tumult in his soul, of course, was the result of that disclosure. There indeed was something stunning, something overpowering, and he wondered if it, too, might not be the work of that beneficent spirit which looked after him. Lee Ying, the man of many mercies, the doer of thirteen hundred kindly deeds. Was this his final sacrifice? . . Much luck, great riches and high honor were what Sam's auguries had foretold and they had come true, but in reality, all those blessings had flowed directly from Lee Ying's hand: he, Sam, had done nothing to warrant them: he had not even proved himself worthy to receive them.

He was glad to know he was white, nevertheless an odd resentment smoldered in the back of his mind; it offended him to gain stature through that fact alone. In what way was he better now than he had been at sundown? Yesterday he was the son of a gentle, noble, charitable and godly man; today he was a guttersnipe, and yet he had attained caste. His honors had multiplied. His princess has opened her arms. Lee Yings blood was not his; in him ran the blood of some drunken roustabout, perhaps, or some furtive jackal of the slums. The mother who had borne him was not Pan Yi, of blessed memory, but for all he knew, an unwed woman of the streets. In that he must take pride. Great credit now attached to him. Chinese gods appreciate humor: doubtless they were smiling broadly.

During these several hours he had been saying farewell to Chinatown, to this high-perched home and all its deities, for with the coming of sunrise a new life for him would dawn and he realized that henceforth he would be as much out of place here as he had been elsewhere. It had been a sad, a wistful parting: it had meant the tearing up of tender roots—how tender he had never suspected till now. As he had walked here under the stars he had been aware of a tall, familiar figure at his side; it had moved step by step with him. Their souls had met.

Sam entered his house and went on into his own chamber. Slowly, meditatively, he disrobed and purified himself; then he put on his ceremonial Chinese robe, his cap with the ruby button, his white hose and silken slippers. On silent feet he moved to the door of that shrine where Lee Ying had bent in worship to his gods. He slid the panel back, stepped inside and closed it behind him. The enigmatic image stared at him from fixed, inscrutable eyes.

He lit the joss sticks and watched the thin blue lines of fragrant smoke arise, then he knelt before the golden tablet on the wall and bowed his head.

When he spoke it was in the singsong language he had learned at the knees of Pan Yi.

"Oh, Benevolent One, to whom I owe all joy and happiness, and whose virtues I revere, my prayers float Heavenward to you. In this still hour of the dawn your unworthy son is beset by loneliness and yearning, his love and his longing beat him to the ground. He gropes in darkness, the path is blind, the forest is black and demons of doubt infest it. Make him to know the permanence and the reality of truth. Cleave to him as he clings to you.

'You have resigned your earthly dignities and you walk clear-eyed beside the bright waters of Celestial streams, all wisdom and understanding is yours. Pause, I beseech you, and plant deep in my hearts the roots of faith in the reality and the eternity of our oneness. Out of nothing you created me, you clad me from your bounty. I paid you back in grief and disappointment but my soul is sick and it calls to you. A pearl is but a temple built by pain around a grain of sand: around the jewel of your love for me I pledge myself to build a stately monument to my enduring trust in you."

(The End.)

MOURNING WARDROBE

"A death occurred in our family and I had to go in mourning. I could hardly afford to buy all black clothes, so decided to dye what I had. I consulted our druggist and he advised using Diamond Dyes. Everything came out beautifully; coats, wool dresses, stockings and all. I have since learned to appreciate the excellence of the black Diamond Dyes. I tried another black dye and the results were impossible. I had to get Diamond Dyes and do the work over. Recently I have tinted my curtains a beautiful raspberry shade and dyed a rug a lovely garnet with Diamond Dyes. They are real money savers—the finest dyes money can buy—I truly believe."

Mrs. G.K.L., Montreal.

ISSUE No. 11—'32

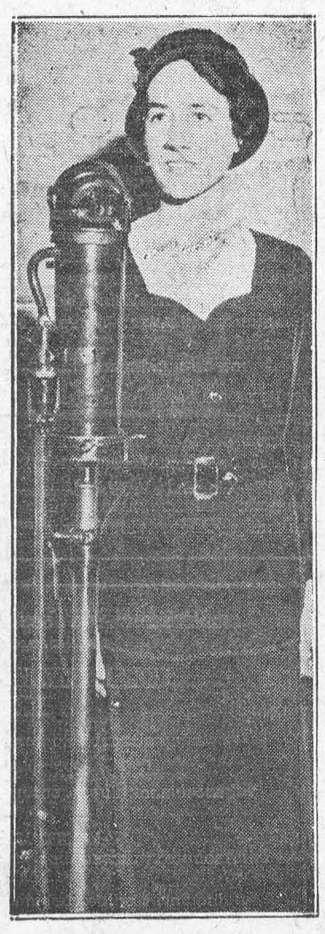
TIME

Time, my son,
Is our great teacher, and he shows us this,
That, as his swift years follow on each other
So all that is begotten of those years
Falls, and is follow'd by its proper heir.

Lovely Things

All things lovely and righteous are possible for those who believe in their possibility.—Ruskin.

Radio Debut



You probably "listened in" when Mrs. Lindbergh went on the air recently. She made her radio debut with a dramatic story of the Chinese flood.

Gossip
(1585 A.D.)

Good-morrow, neighbor! Hast thou heard the prate?
Some wags at Charlecot have slain a deer;
They've found young Shakspeare's lanthorn by the gate—
Sir Lucy's in a proper wax, I hear!
Ay, that's what comes of dallying with skites
And drumbling after player folk in pubs;
Young Will, they say, would tarry on o' nights
And tipple were the glass Beelzebub's.
Ah, wellaway! He'll set no worlds agape!
And now he's skipped—gone London-ward—poor Will!
That trollops' town will take him by the nape
And snuff him like a rushlight on a sill.

I' faith, ten shillings to a groat, I'll bet
The merry whores on rides a gibbet yet!
—Mildred Plew Merryman in Scribner's Magazine.

From $500 to Fortune

How Dominion-Wide Industry Began in a Store

WHAT CONSISTENT ADVERTISING WILL DO

President of Biscuit Company Tells Success Story

A romance of modern business that should be an inspiration to every small store-keeper was told to newspaper men today (Friday, February 26th), by Mr. C. E. Edmonds, President of Christie, Brown and Company, Limited, who is completing his fifty-sixth years of service with the company.

Mr. Edmonds, who can recall personally much of the rise of the Christie, Brown organization, told how the giant biscuit company was started in a small store on Yonge Street, Toronto, by two men with a working capital of probably not more than $500. To-day the business they founded is capitalized at millions of dollars and is the largest industry of its type in Canada. It has two manufacturing plants in the East, another—the million dollar Winnipeg plant opened last week—in the West, and thirteen distributing branches from Halifax to Vancouver.

The simple history of Christie, Brown and Company as told by the active veteran president is this—The business began in 1849 when two young men, James Mathers and Alexander Brown, formed a partnersip in a small store in Toronto to make biscuits. They had with them as assistant salesman, William Christie, who was destined to become a partner and eventually play an important part in Canada's biscuit making industry.

The biscuits sold from this small bakery became popular with a limited clientele and the business began to progress. Four years later Brown and Mathers retired and the business was handled by young William Christie. Mr. Brown, however, re-entered the company in 1861 and the name, Christie, Brown and Company, Limited, was adopted.

Confederation of Canada in 1867 found the business firmly established as one of Canada's coming concerns. In 1871 and again in 1874 larger premises were necessary and it was symptomatic of the sales energy behind the organization that the first trans-Canada train had a Christie representative on board.

From that point the business has never looked back until to-day Christie Biscuits are known round the world. The original store in Toronto has been replaced by three factories—one occupying nearly a whole down-town block in Toronto, the second Toronto factory occupying many thousands of square feet of floor space, and the third—the new Winnipeg plant—is acknowledged the finest biscuit factory on the continent.

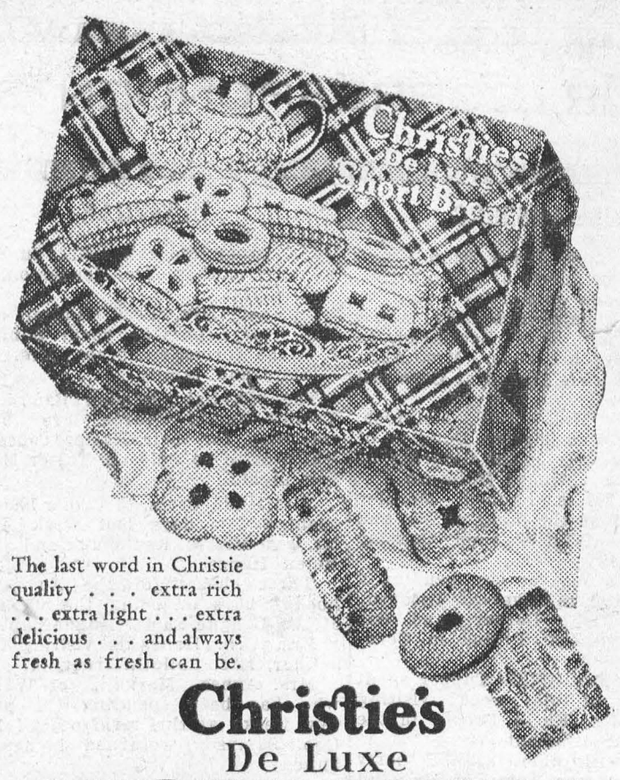
The original plant turned out a very small variety of biscuits. To-day over 500 lines are marketed.

And here, according to Mr. Edmonds, is the real key to success in the Christie, Brown organization. It has consistently maintained a high standard of quality in its products and has advertised steadily in good times and bad, using newspapers from coast to coast, year in and year out.

Men and Dogs

Daily Herald: Cruft's Dog Show, at the Agricultural Hall, London, is a pleasant reminder that life has its compensations. A well-known novelist once wrote a book in which he drew an image of the world without a child. It was, of course, intended to be a cynical, dreary tale with a moral. What would the world be without dogs? The great show, with its beauty, its inspiration to kindliness and understanding, is an object-lesson to a world which has too much of selfishness.

Station Sergeant—"Are you married?" Prisoner—"No, sir." Officer—"He's a liar, Sergeant. When we searched him we found in his pockets a clipped recipe for curing croup, a sample of silk, and two unposted letters in a woman's handwriting a week old."—Bennington Banner.



The last word in Christie quality . . . extra rich . . . extra light . . . extra delicious . . . and always fresh as fresh can be.
Christie's
De Luxe
SHORT BREAD

Better Speech Campaign Organized in Argentine

Buenos Ayres. — The Argentine Academy of Letters, recently founded by the government to purify Spanish as used in this country has started its campaign by asking journalists, radio announcers and educational authorities to employ the best Castilian usage.

A flood of immigration made the Argentine language what it is. Italian especially affected Castilian, and such terms as "Che," whose nearest United States equivalent is "Bully" and "Chau," a good-by word, offend the ears of descendants of Spanish dons.



"Do you believe in luck?"

"Of course, I do. Aren't the other fellows getting it all the time."

Hints

Tomato juice removes ironmould on line and cotton.

A few lumps of sugar added to the water in which a ham or a large piece of bacon is boiling will improve the flavoring.

Fruit stains on table linen can be removed by making a little bag of the stained part and filling it with cream of tartar. Tie round and boil in soapsuds for a few minutes. Rinse in the usual way.

Doormats that have become very dusty should be laid face downwards, beaten with a stick until the loose dirt is removed, then scrubbed with a brass broom, using tepid water and salt (2 tablespoonfuls to a pail of water), changing the water frequently. Dry thoroughly on a flat surface before replacing.

A lump of soda dissolved in blue water will prevent the blue from marking clothes.

Suet is a good medium for greasing cake tins; it is not so liable to burn, and makes cakes come out easily.

When ironing embroidered pillow cases and sheets, place a thick fold of towelling underneath, and press the embroidery on the wrong side; this brings up the raised pattern.

tasty for pancakes with bread and as a general table syrup!
BENSON'S
GOLDEN SYRUP
Send 10c for "Canada's Prize Recipes". 200 practical, home-tested Canadian recipes.
B8
The CANADA STARCH CO., Limited, MONTREAL

RHEUMATISM



DON'T suffer with rheumatism. You get amazing relief from Aspirin. Simple, but how effective! Those worst days, when suffering is acute. If you take Aspirin, the pain subsides. Take it right away. Take enough to drive away every twinge. Aspirin can't hurt you. It does not depress the heart, or upset the stomach.

If you ever have those painful attacks of neuralgia, neuritis, sciatica, lumbago—get some Aspirin and just follow the proven directions. These tablets are just as effective in such suffering as in the case of simple headaches, colds, etc. The relief is felt immediately.

Carry the pocket tin. Aspirin will insure your comfort through the cold season. Get the genuine tablets of absolute uniformity, each bearing the Bayer cross. Buy them in bottles of 100 tablets, or this familiar little box:

Tablets Aspirin
MADE IN CANADA
BAYER
Genuine

Sunday School Lesson

March 20. Lesson XII—Jesus Dies on the Cross—John 19: 17-22, 25-30. Golden Text—Christ died for our sins according to the scriptures.—1 Corinthians 15: 3.

ANALYSIS.

I. GOLGOTHA, 19: 17-22.
II. MOTHER AND SON, 19: 25-27.
III. THE FINISHED TASK, 19: 28-30.

I. GOLGOTHA, 19: 17-22.

For the evangelist, everything that occurred on the day of the crucifixion was filled with solemn meaning. He has brooded long on the inner meaning of the Cross, and now into his story he crowded his rich symbolism.

He emphasizes the fact that Jesus carried his own cross, v. 17. This does not contradict the other accounts where Simon is commandeered to help. The procession started with Jesus carrying his cross although he was later helped with it. The incident suggests in symbol the voluntary nature of the sacrifice. Golgotha (v. 17) "the place of the skull,' beyond the northern wall of the city, near where two ways cross (Mark 15: 29) took its name from its shape, possibly also from its grim associations.

Jesus was not the only victim that day. Two thieves had also been brought up. Jesus was hanged "in the midst." He was reckoned with the transgressors, Luke 22: 37. From Jordan side (John 1: 26) on to Golgotha, Jesus was "among" those whom he would redeem.

Their gruesome work completed, the soldiers nailed above Jesus' head the placard "written in Hebrew, Greek and Latin" (v. 20) as John is careful to point out. It was an unconscious prophecy of Christ as all the world's king. The Jews, their pride greatly irritated, as Pilate no doubt intended, tried to have the inscription changed, v. 21. Pilate, "by nature obstinate and stubborn" (Philo), haughtily replied, "What I have written, I have written."

Who crucified Jesus? (a) the orthodox religious leaders of his time—who believed that they had high reasons for what they did. Ordinary selfishness, cowardice, prejudice, dislike, such as characterize most of us, were enough when followed out to their logical conclusions, to put to death the Son of God. (b) the vested interests, represented by the Sadducees. They still crucify the Christ when he opposes them (c) the politicians, represented by Pilate. (d) the soldiers,—good fellows in themselves. Jesus spoke highly of some of them. It was a soldier who did him the last earthly kindness he received, 19: 29. But it was by men prepared for their task by military discipline that he was done to death on Golgotha. Our military systems are planned to depersonalize those whom they train. Soldiers are educated not to think for themselves, but to give unreasoning obedience to a command. "Such a system, while it has noble associations with courage, loyalty, honor and self-effacement, counteracts that which Christianity tries hardest to create—a reasoning conscience, *Coffin, The Meaning of the Cross.*

II. MOTHER AND SON, 19: 25-27.

We now come to the most touching scene of all. Reckless in her grief, Jesus' mother had pressed close to the cross. In his dying agony, his care for his widowed mother was his one earthly thought. "Woman, behold thy son," said he, looking at the disciple whom he loved. In the word translated "woman" there is no harshness such as the English suggests. Symbolically the incident is taken that Jesus commends his mother, the Jewish church, the ancient faith which gave birth to Christianity, into the keeping of the Christian believers. What was valuable and permanent in Judaism now passes over into Christianity: The "mother" of Jesus dwells in the house of his disciple.

III. THE FINISHED TASK, 19: 28-30.

Then comes the triumphant "It is finished." What did he accomplish in his finished work? He bore our sins. (a) he was the victim of sin's deadly hostility. (b) he bore our sins on his conscience. He identified himself with men in their suffering, their need, their corporate guilt. He was undergoing the Cross long before he found himself on Calvary. (c) He bears our sin away, not in the sense that another shoulders a legal debt for another, but by demonstrating to us a love that swallows up sin and destroys it. In going the full length demanded by the situation, he showed us the yearning heart of God. That love wins from men an answering love, rendering distasteful the sin that once appealed to them, because it inures him. (d) He bears our sin in the sense that he is our substitute. He opened up the way that leads to God. That way, once opened, remains so for ever. No one need repeat the vicarious sacrifice of him who gave himself to discover the route. But we must climb it after him.

London-Capetown Linked



Another forge in the mighty chain of telephone exchanges, making London the world centre was recently completed when the Lord Mayor laid the cornerstone and spoke to the mayor of Capetown, 8,000 miles distant.

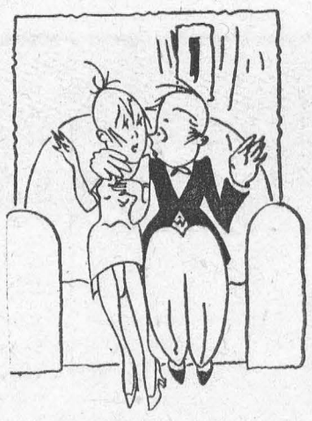
Comradeship

Come, I will make the continent indissoluble;
I will make the most splendid race the sun ever yet shone upon;
With the love of comrades,
With the life-long love of comrades.
I will plant companionship thick as trees along all the rivers of America, and along the shores of the great lakes, and all over the prairies;
I will make inseparable cities, with their arms about each other's necks;
For you; for you, I am trilling these songs,
In the love of comrades,
In the high-towering love of comrades."

—Walt Whitman. "Poems."

OTHERS

Doing nothing for others is the undoing of one's self. We must be purposely kind and generous, or we miss the best part of existence. The heart that goes out of itself gets large and full of joy. This is the great secret of the inner life. We do ourselves the most good doing something for others.—Horace Mann.



"Dearest, this kiss tells you all I have to say. Have you understood me?" "Oh, please say it again."

Fifty Years Hence

By Winston Churchill, in the Strand Magazine (December, 1931)

The great mass of human beings absorbed in the toils, cares and activities of life, are only dimly conscious of the pace at which mankind is traveling. Enormous changes have taken place in the last hundred years. The pace is ever quickening. Our century has witnessed an enormous revelation in material things, in scientific appliances, in political institutons, in manners and customs. The greatest change of all is the least perceptible by individuals—it is the far greater numbers which in every civilized country participate in the fuller life of man.

Disraeli wrote at the beginning of the nineteenth century that 'England was for the few, and the very few." Now millions have lifted themselves above the primary necessities, in Europe as well as in America. Culture is a possibility for people who, a century ago, would never have thought of it. Even Indian and China, who stood still for thousands of years, are also rapidly moving.

What is it that has produced this new prodigious speed in man? Science is the cause. Science cares nothing for man-made laws, time-honored customs, or cherished beliefs. Science has laid hold of us, conscripted us into regiments, set us to work upon its highways and in its arsenals; rewarded us for our services, healed us when we were young, pensioned us when we were worn out.

Man in his earliest stages lived alone and avoided his neighbors with as much anxiety and probably as much reason as he avoided the fierce flesh-eating beasts that shared his forests. Gradually, however, the advantages of co-operation became evident. For hundreds of years man worked together to utilize his own muscular efforts. But another era dawned when he learned how to harness the forces of Nature. Methods of production and communication were speeded up.

The most wonderful of all modern prophecies is found in Tennyson's "Locksley Hall."

For I dipt into the future, far as human eye could see,
Saw a vision of the world, and all the wonder that would be;

Saw the heavens filled with commerce, argosies magic sails,
Pilots of the purple twilight, dropping down with costly bales;

Heard the heavens filled with shouting, and there rained a ghastly dew
From the nations' airy armies grappling in the central blue;

Far along the world-wide whisper of the south wind rushing warm,
With the standards of the peoples plunging thro' the thunderstorm;

Till the war-drum throbb's no longer, and the battle-flags were furl'd,
In the Parliament of man, the Federation of the world.

Slowly comes a hungry people, as a lion, creeping nigher,
Glares at one that nods and winks behind a slowly dying fire.

These six stanzas of prediction, written eighty years ago, have already been fulfilled.

There are two processes which we adopt consciously or unconsciously when we try to prophesy. We can seek a period in the past whose conditions resemble as closely as possible those of our day, and presume that the sequel to that period, save for some minor alterations, will be similar. Secondly, we can survey the general course of development in our immediate past, and endeavor to prolong it into the near future. The first is the method of the historian; the second, that of the scientist. Only the second is open to us now, and that only is a partial sphere. But, obviously all that Science has achieved in modern times, and the knowledge and power now in her possession, we can predict with some assurance the inventions and discoveries which will govern our future. We can but guess what reactions these discoveries and their applications will produce upon the habits, outlook and spirit of men.

To-day man can control great forces. It is possible to control accurately from the bridge of a battle-cruiser all the power of hundreds of thousands of men. Or to set off with one finger a mine capable in an instant of destroying the work of thousands of manyears. These immense new sources of power, and the fact that they can be wielded by a single individual, have made possible novel methods of mining and metallurgy, new methods of transport, and undreamed of machinery. Undoubtedly the evolution of which they are the present outcome will continue at an increasing rate. Greater speed is assured. We are promised, too, new and greater sources of power. It may well be possible to change the face of the world to extents of which we have not yet dreamed.

Hitherto the production of food has been the prime struggle of man. That war is won. There is no doubt that civilized races can produce or procure all the food they require. Our problem to-day is that the white man produces more wheat than he needs, but the yellow men, brown men and black men have not yet learned to demand and become able to purchase a diet superior to rice. Synthetic food will, of course, be used in the future. But we shall not have to face an existence of tabloid food. Instead, our present food will be prepared, but in a synthetic manner. We shall hardly be able to detect any difference between the synthetic foods of the future and the natural foods of to-day.

Equally startling developments lie already just beyond our finger-tips in the breeding of human beings, and in the shaping of human nature. There seems little doubt that it will be possible to carry out the entire cycle which leads to the birth of a child in artificial surroundings. Interference with the mental development of such beings, expert suggestion and treatment in earlier years, would produce beings specialized to thought or toil. Our minds recoil from the creation of beings who are capable of tending a machine, but without other ambitions, and the laws of Christian civilization will prevent them. But lopsided creatures of this type might fit in well with the Communist doctrines of Russia. Future races may see new powers in the hands of altogether new and different men to those to which we of to-day are accustomed.

But while men have been gathering knowledge and power with ever-increasing and measureless speed, their virtues and their wisdoms have not shown any notable development as the centuries have passed. The brain of modern man does not differ in essentials from that of the human beings who lived and loved here millions of years ago. The nature of man has remained hitherto practically unchanged. Under sufficient stress — starvation, terror, warlike passion, or even cold intellectual frenzy—the modern man we know so well will do the most terrible deeds, and modern woman will back him up.

At the present the civilizations of many different ages coexist together in the world, and their representatives meet and converse. Englishmen, French and Americans, with ideas abreast of the twentieth century, do business with Chinese and Indians whose civilizations were crystallized several thousand years ago. We have the spectacle of powers and weapons of man far outstripping his intelligence; we have the march of his intelligence proceeding far more rapidly than the march of his nobility. We may well find ourselves in the presence of "the strength of civilization without its mercy."

Therefore, it is important above all other things, that the moral and spiritual conceptions of men and of nations hold their own amid these formidable scientific evolutions. Otherwise it would be better to call a halt in material progress.

To-day

Away with the flimsy idea that life with a past is attended,
There's Now—only Now—and no Past there's never a past; it has ended,
Away with its obsolete story and all of its yesterday's sorrow;
There's only to-day, almost gone, and in front of to-day stands to-morrow.

Pardon

To endure and to pardon is the wisdom of life.—Koran.

What New York Is Wearing

BY ANNEBELLE WORTHINGTON

Illustrated Dressmaking Lesson Furnished With Every Pattern



Sheer woolens are tremendously smart for resort and spring.

The ribbed fabrics are especially favored as boucle jersey and knitted woolens.

Here is a clever model with interesting bodice treatment that lends itself just perfectly to these soft flattering woolens.

The skirt displays the voguish wide box-plait effect with extreme snugness through the hips.

And incidentally, you'll like it quite as well developed of plain rough crepe silk or of printed flat crepe silk.

Style No. 2672 may be had in sizes 14, 16, 18, 20 years, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust.

Size 16 requires 3¾ yards of 39-inch material.

HOW TO ORDER PATTERNS.

Write your name and address plainly, giving number and size of such patterns as you want. Enclose 20c in stamps or coin (coin preferred; wrap it carefully) for each number, and address your order to Wilson Pattern Service, 73 West Adelaide St., Toronto.

EFFORT

Most of us come late in life to the discovery that we can do much more than we are doing.

Friendship which flows from the heart cannot be frozen by adversity, as the water that flows from the spring does not congeal in winter.—J. Fenimore Cooper.



Uncle—"That's nice, Willie, to resolve not to torment your poor old dog any more! Here's a nickel for you."

Willie—"Thanks! You see old Fido died last week."

Where law ends tyranny begins. —Earl of Chatham.

Canada Guards Indians' Health

Department of Indian Affairs Maintains Health Service On All Reserve

In the care and training of Canada's Indian wards, the protection of their health is a matter of prime importance. In every province of the Dominion where reserves have been set aside for the benefit of the Indians, the Department of Indian Affairs maintains a health service whereby not only bodily ills are attended to, but the Indians are trained in personal hygiene and otherwise grounded in the fundamentals of preventive medicine.

The health service of the Department of Indian Affairs is carried out for the most part by local physicians and hospitals. About 325 such physicians are employed on part-time salaries or on the call system to attend bands of Indians living in their neighborhood. The number of local hospitals utilized in this manner is about 200.

The permanent full-time health service of the Department is carried out by 13 Medical Superintendents, 10 Field Nurses and 7 Hospitals, located as follows:

Doctors (Full-time Physicians).

Full-time physicians are located at the following reserves:

Quebec: Bersimis, Seven Islands and Caughnawaga.

Ontario: Six Nations Reserve (2)

Manitoba—Norway House.

Saskatchewan: File Hills and Qu'Appelle Agencies combined, and at the Battleford Agency.

Alberta: Blackfoot Reserve, Sarcee Reserve and at Chipewyan.

Northwest Territories: Resolution and Simpson.

Field Nurses.

One field nurse is assigned to each of the following provinces: Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan.

Travelling Nurses.

Prairie Provinces (2); British Columbia (1); Northwest Territories (1).

Departmental Hospital.

Ontario: Lady Willingdon Hospital Six Nations Rerserve Brantford, 20 beds.

Manitoba: Norway House Hospital, 20 beds.

Saskatchewan: File Hills Hospital, 25 beds.

Alberta: Blackfoot Hospital, 30 beds; Blood Hospital, 40 beds; Sarcee Hospital, 20 beds; Peigan Hospital, 8 beds.

The nursing staff of these hospitals numbers 21 graduate nurses. The Indians' fear of and prejudice against medical treatment have been almost wholly overcome and the hospital facilities are now made use of at all times.

In addition to providing the services outlined above, the Department co-operates with Church missionary organizations, in the operation of hospitals and with the Provincial Governments, and the Victorian Order of Nurses in the maintenance of district nurses in many places.

Black Outlook

She lived in a neighboring town and was the daughter of snibbish parents.

They met one night at the pictures and a friendship began. He told her he was an accountant.

One day, as she was passing his place of employment about noon, she lingered in the hope of seeing him.

That morning he had been engaged in cleaning out boilers, and presented a grimy appearance as he left the factory for his midday meal.

"Oh, John!" she exclaimed, catching sight of him as he tried to pass unnoticed. "I thought you told me you were an accountant."

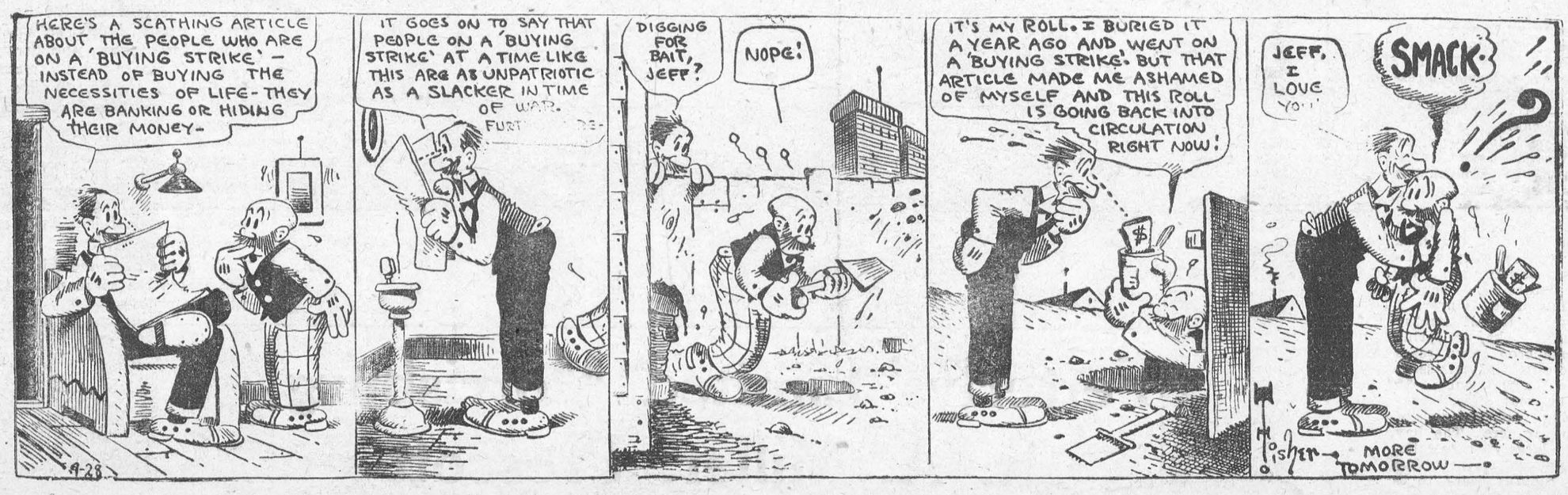
"So I am," was his calm reply, "but this is my day for mixing the ink."

A man without decision can never be said to belong to himself He belongs to whatever can make captive of him.—John Foster.

1,000,000 sugar maples are to be planted in the Lake St. John area in the Province of Quebec, according to Hon. Honore Mercier, Minister of Lands and Forests.

MUTT AND JEFF— By BUD FISHER

There Are a Lot of Others Like Jeff.



LOCAL AND GENERAL

Miss Phyllis Swayne of Brockville is spending two weeks with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Swayne.

* * *

Compare KELVINATOR'S prices and service with other electrical refrigeration.—E.D. WARNER, Cornwall. ac

* * *

Mr. Robert McKeegan and little son Bobby, of Cornwall, were guests on Wednesday of Mrs. Geo. Locke and sons.

* * *

KELVINATORS sold and serviced in Morrisburg by E.D. WARNER, Cornwall. ac

* * *

Mr. Fred M. Nash of Charlottetown, P.E.I., spent the week-end with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Percy Nash.

* * *

Born—At Morrisburg, on Saturday March 12th, 1932, to Mr. and Mrs. J.E. Christensen, a son (stillborn).

* * *

Miss Pariseau announces her Spring Millinery Opening beginning Easter Week. She will display the newest and most up-to-date hats, which spells "more feminine than ever."

* * *

Mrs. McGannon will hold her Spring Millinery Opening during Easter Week, where she will have on display reproductions of French models, featuring the new "Gob" hat, the bolero sailors, etc.

* * *

A picked hockey team from Morrisburg played the Aultsville team on Tuesday in Aultsville, the result being Aultsville 6; Morrisburg 3. A return game was played in the Morrisburg arena Wednesday night which resulted in a victory for Morrisburg, the score being 3-0.

* * *

After an illness of some months, Mr. Richard Justus who resides in Mountain Township, passed away Wednesday March 16th, in his 74th year. The funeral service was held this (Friday) afternoon in St. Pauls Presbyterian Church, Winchester. Interment was made at Maple Ridge Cemetery.

* * *

Mr. Raymond Mallen, of the staff of the Brockville Collegiate Institute, arrived home on Monday, after having been confined to his room in Brockville for several weeks, through illness. Although his health is somewhat improved, Mr. Mallen will not be able to resume his duties for some time.

* * *

Special service for the feast of St. Patrick, was held in St. Patrick's Church, Ottawa, on Thursday March 17th. Pontifical High Mass was celebrated by His Excellency, Archbishop Forbes, of Ottawa, and Rev. Father R.J. Coyle, of Morrisburg, preached a very eloquent and most appropriate sermon for this special occasion.

* * *

Fire of unknown origin breaking out at the farm of David Morrison, between Metcalfe and Edwards, at midnight Saturday night, razed a large outbuilding, and burned to death about 21 head of cattle, one horse, 95 hens, five geese and ten pigs, besides a quantity of hay, with a total loss of about $3,000., partly covered by insurance.

* * *

Rev. Sister Mary Clare, who three years ago was a member of the office staff of St. Vincent de Paul Hospital, Brockville, and on the separate school teaching staff there some years previously, passed away at St. Mary's-on-the-Lake, Kingston, on Sunday. Interment was made in Kingston on Tuesday morning.

* * *

The Cardinal team has won the championship of the St. Lawrence hockey league, and the Benson Cup, for this season, by defeating Spencerville two games out of three. The score for the first game was 4-1 for Cardinal. The second game, played in Spencerville on Saturday, resulted in a score of 4-1 for Spencerville. The deciding game played in Iroquois on Monday, resulted in Cardinal emerging victorious by 2-1.

* * *

Died—At Cardinal, on Thursday, March 10th, Mary Elizabeth Tindale, widow of the late Charles Robson, of Iroquois, in her 78th year. The funeral service was conducted in Knox Presbyterian Church, Iroquois, on Saturday March 12th, at 2 p.m. and the remains placed in the vault at Point Iroquois. Mr. Walton Robson, Morrisburg, is a son of the late Mrs. Robson.

* * *

Rev. D.J. Scott, a native of Martintown, Ont., and well known in the district, died at his home in Los Angeles, Cal., on Monday March 7, in his 72nd year. A former Presbyterian churchman, and since the Union a United Church minister, Mr. Scott held several charges in the Ottawa district in addition to many years spent in Western Canada. Mrs. Clarke Hyndman, South Mountain is a sister of Rev. D.J. Scott.

* * *

Mr. Arthur Nash, town, has a methoad of utilizing alfalfa in a mixture which could be very profitably adapted by many farmers. Mr. Nash sows a mixture of 5 pounds of alfalfa, 5 lbs. of red clover, 2 lbs. of alsike, and 6 lbs. of timothy per acre, with 5 pecks of spring wheat as a nurse crop. Two years ago from a 9 acre field of this seeding, Mr. Nash cut a first cut of 30 tons, and a second cut of well over 10 tons, making an average of about 4½ tons per acre. The hay was comprised largely of alfalfa, alsike and some red clover. Very few spears of timothy were to be noticed. The second cut was practically all alfalfa.

The St. Patrick's Euchre held in St. Mary's Hall on Thursday evening was a gratifying success, for which the junior members of the Catholic Women's League wish to express their thanks to the people of Morrisburg and surrounding community. The net proceeds were $62.50. The gentleman's prize was won by Mr. Douglas Cassell; gentleman's consolation prize, Captain Mallan. The lady's prize was won by Miss Dora Lapier; consolation prize by Mrs. Robertson. The door prize, one cwt. of sugar, went to Mr. Harry Lapier.

* * *

A benefit concert in aid of the Canadian National Institute for the Blind, and under the auspices of the Women's Institute, will be given in Knox Presbyterian Church on Tuesday April 12th, at 8 p.m. Mr. Herbert C. Treneer, late organist and choir master of King Street United Church, Oshawa, will render the entire programme, which will consist of an address, illustrated by lantern slides, and interspersed with instrumental and vocal selections. Admission, 25 cts.

* * *

KELVINATOR—Pioneer builders of electric refrigeration. Five Kelvinators sold and installed in Morrisburg in ten days.—E.D. Warner, Cornwall, Ont. ac

NAVIGABLE WATERS PROTECTION ACT

R.S.C. 1927, Sec. 140.

SUN OIL COMPANY LIMITED, hereby gives notice that it has, under Section 7 of the said Act, deposited with the Minister of Public Works at Ottawa, and in the office of the Registrar of the Registry Division of the County of Dundas, a description of the site and the plans of a wharf proposed to be constructed in the St. Lawrence River at or near the Village of Morrisburg in front of lot No. 27, in the first concession of the Township of Williamsburg, in the said County of Dundas.

AND TAKE NOTICE that after the expiration of one month from the date of the first publication of this notice, SUN OIL COMPANY LIMITED will, under Section 7 of the said Act, apply to the Minister of Public Works at his office in the City of Ottawa, for approval of the said site and plans and for leave to construct the said wharf.

DATED AT OTTAWA, this 16th day of March, A.D. 1932.

SUN OIL COMPANY LIMITED.

TWO-STAGE PLAN FOR WATERWAYS

Washington, March 12—Despite reports from Albany of a rift between New York State and Federal authorities, developments here yesterday indicated that the United States Government would complete its negotiations with Canada over the waterway and power project in the St. Lawrence within five or six weeks without a break with the New York power's authority.

Word yesterday that William D. Herridge, Canadian minister, expected to bring to the State Department next week the latest views of his Government on important phases of the project aroused hope that the negotiators would embark upon the final stage of the treaty discussion at that time.

Further indications at the State Department were that working agreement could be reached within the New York power authority, the terms of which might possibly be suggested to the Senate at the same time as the treaty is submitted to it. The Federal negotiations are pressing ahead with the idea of at least having the treaty before Congress at the present session.

To facilitate Senate action the arrangement with New York is another objective. Such an agreemena would have to be incorporated in the congressional measure putting into effect the projected construction. It would not be a part of the treaty with Canada.

The separate negotiations with Canada and New York, it was learned yesterday, have produced the following developments:

1. Recognition of the paramount interest of New York State in power from the St. Lawrence River.

2. Relinquishment of any idea of Federal use of the power and tentative agreement with the New York power authority down to the point where the amount of the state's financial contribution to the general project is under consideration.

3. Virtual decision to yield to Canada in its desire for river development by means of two dams, provided other suitable arrangements with Canada are worked out.

4. A finding that the cost of the waterway and power project may be lowered by as much as 25 per cent. below the previous estimate as a result of the fall of prices for material and labor.

The lowered cost of the development is looked upon here as an important factor in bringing New York State into agreement because the fear of its officials has been that too high a financial contribution on their part would make it impossible to compete with private power interests. The new expense estimates for the two-dam development together with a showing of some proof by the Federal authorities that the economies of a single dam would not be as large as estimated are counted upon to aid agreement with the State officials.

The Canadian negotiators are understood to have insisted upon the two dams from the beginning of the negotiations, and the officials here, while not yet formally agreeing to this plan, are not disposed to let it be an obstacle provided some compensatory concession is made.

Peterboro, March 12—Intimation that an important announcement might be expected soon from Ottawa in regard to the St. Lawrence Waterway was made last night by Hon. George H. Challies, Ontario Provincial Secretary, when he addressed the Chamber of Commerce.

Stressing the importance of the deep waterway scheme to hte people of Ontario, Mr. Challies contended the power development would be required to look after the trade development expected to follow the Imperial Economic Conference at Ottawa this summer. He held it essential to the success of the scheme that the power users would not have to meet cost of providing navigation facilities.

UNITED CHURCH OF CANADA

MARCH 20.

10.30 A.M.—Sermon Message, "The Palms and the Palmy Days".

11.40—Sunday School and Adult Classes.

7 P.M.—Address, "Jerusalem Palm Carpeted at the Coming of Christ".

LUTHERAN CHURCH SERVICES

REV. W.A. MEHLENBACHER

Phone Morrisburg, 48.

St. Paul's, Morrisburg—

PALM SUNDAY—

10 A.M.—Confirmation.

11 A.M.—Sunday School.

7 P.M.—Service of Hymns.

HOLY WEEK—

Maundy Thursday:

7.30 P.M.—Holy Communion.

Good Friday:

10 A.M.—The Bidding Prayer.

St. John's, Riverside—

PALM SUNDAY—

1.45 P.M.—Divine Service.

2.45 P.M.—Sunday School.

GOOD FRIDAY—

1.45 P.M.—The Bidding Prayer.

PRESENTATION

A large number of friends and neighbours gathered at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Merton Casselman on Wednesday evening to bid farewell to Mr. and Mrs. Lee Tuttle, who are leaving shortly for their new home in Morrisburg.

The hours were spent in games and music, and then an address was read by the Rev. J.C. Eastcott, who also presented them with a fibre rocking chair and an electric floor lamp. Mr. and Mrs. Tuttle both responded, thanking their many friends for the beautiful gifts, also thanking their neighbours on the ridge for their many acts of kindness during the past year, and extending to all a hearty welcome to visit them in their new home.

A dainty lunch was served, after which all joined in singing "For They Are Jolly Good Fellows." Farewells were spoken, all returning home, having spent a very enjoyable evening, long to be remembered.

FOR SALE

A quantity of hard and soft wood, dry and green, at right prices. Also an unlimited amount of lumber, including joist, scantling and plank. Custom sawing in the Spring. Will deliver any place in town.

S. SALMON,
Morrisburg, Ont.

2m

There is no Substitute for

Experience

When you need SERVICE on your CAR, whether Mechanical, Body Work, Welding, Battery Work—well, no matter what it is—CONSULT US.

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A Complete line of General Motors Parts always on hand. Sales Agency for Buick, Pontiac, KELVINATOR Refrigerator, Electrochef Stoves, Firestone Tires, Exide Batteries.

ED. WARNER'S SHOWROOMS

CORNWALL — ONTARIO

Telephone 105. Nights, Sundays & Holidays Phone 1103.

Bargains at Reddick's





CHASE & SANBORN'S TEA ½ lb. package 30c

OLD DUTCH CLEANSER 2 tins for 23c

2 tins PEAS, CORN, TOMATOES or PUMPKIN 15c	3 tins Soup 25c
18 lbs. Sugar $1.00	2 large tins Pork & Beans ..25c
20 lb. Pail Lard 1.69	1 tin Peaches or Pears 25c
4 lbs. Rice 25c	2 bottles Catsup 25c
4 lbs. Macaroni 25c	34 oz. jar Heinz Pickles 45c
2 lbs. Cakes 25c	10 bars Surprise Soap 48c
1 lb. Choice Tea 45c	10 bars Comfort Soap 43c
1 lb. Choice Coffee 45c	10 bars P&G Soap 39c
1 lb. Maple Buds 25c	10 bars Champlain Soap 33c
6 Chocolate Bars 25c	3 bars Lux, Calay, Palmolive, 25c
2 tins Pink Salmon 25c	3 lbs. Soap Flakes 25c
1 tin Sockeye Salmon 30c	2 pkgs. Selox 25c
	1 Broom 25c

PRICES EFFECTIVE UNTIL THURSDAY MARCH 31st.

J. R. Reddick, Phone 75

MORRISBURG—ONTARIO

The Montreal Life Insurance Company

ANNOUNCES THE APPOINTMENT OF

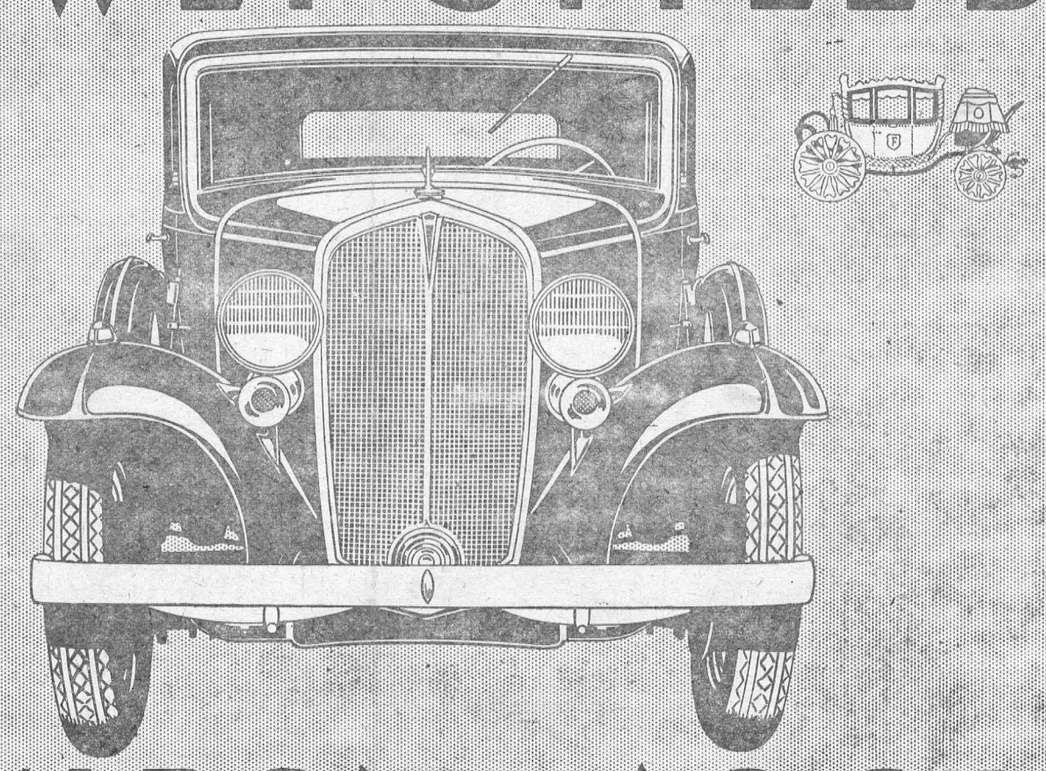
Mr. E. A. McInnis

IROQUOIS, ONT.

AS DISTRICT MANAGER

All persons at all interested in Life Insurance will be cordially received by him.

NEWLY STYLED



NEW PONTIAC SIX

produced in Canada

Fetterlys' Limited, Morrisburg

R. A. Miller, Prescott

OF course, most people buy motor cars for the convenience they give. But most of us also demand two other qualities—smartness and economy. The new Pontiac was built specifically to meet these important requirements.

It is truly smart—with chromed V-radiator; low, flowing lines; sloping windshield, and graceful, rounded corners. This new styling is right in the forefront of motor car fashions; in fact Pontiac's Fisher Bodies have much to do with *setting the style.*

Pontiac also lives up to its good looks; performance and reliability match its fine appearance. Why shouldn't it? Basically it's the same sturdy car that has an enviable record for economy and durability—a fact conceded by motorists everywhere. And you'll find that Pontiac has all the year's important improvements, at no extra cost. Ride control, free wheeling, syncro-mesh transmission, silent second, high compression motor, enclosed springs, rubber cushioning at 47 chassis points—Pontiac brings them all to the low-priced field.

Come around and see this fine big car. There are seven models from which to choose. P11-36

GM GENERAL MOTORS PRODUCTS

A GENERAL MOTORS VALUE