LEAGUE

(Continued from Page 1)

the membership were larger, he suggested, the League would be in better position to impress its wishes upon the Government. Every car owner should be a member. The money now received barely pays the overhead, but with a larger membership the field of activity could be greatly extended by advertising, etc.

The fact that the tourist traffic in Canada amounted to $300,000,000 in 1930 was cited as showing the extent of the industry.

The speaker said he had a conference with the new head of the police force, Inspector Fripp, who assured him the matter of law enforcement would be checked up.

The President announced that the League was not yet in a position to deliver their emblems as they had not yet arrived.

He believed the League to be doing good work; it is rendering a great service to tourists in mapping routes for tours, giving assistance in case of accident, etc. He advised the members to visit the office and see at first hand what is going on.

Col. A. E. Ings pointed out that the League is safeguarding the interest of every man who drives a car and it is not fair that so many should receive the benefits and not contribute.

The speaker said that while stopping at Amherst during a motor tour last summer he overheard a conversation between two commercial travellers, in which conversation it was stated that of all places in Canada to drive a car the Maritimes are the worst and of all places in the Maritimes, Prince Edward Island has the most dangerous drivers. In support of this, Col. Ings said he had driven that 300 miles tour without an accident but he had two accidents in several weeks in the Maritimes.

The speaker suggested that the League carry on an educational campaign, particularly as to etiquette and courtesy on the road.

The President remarked that some such work had already been done. He feared, however, it would not have a great effect on the class of drivers who cause the most of the accidents.

Mr. W. A. Gaudet deplored the lack of interest in the work of the League. He instanced the Fish and Game Association in which interest had suddenly been aroused by a suggestion to prohibit Sunday fishing. He jokingly suggested the adoption of some similar means to arouse interest in the League's activities. Seriously, he thought the only thing to do was to put on a vigorous membership campaign.

The Chairman said he had conferred with the Superintendent of Education and suggested that educational addresses on car driving be given in the schools. However, nothing further had been done.

Mr. S. F. Tarbush thought attention should be paid to the menace of blinding lights on automobiles and advocated more courtesy on the road in such matters as giving a car ascending a hill the preference. He took objection to truckmen of the City "hogging" the road, citing a case which had come to his attention in this connection.

Judge Arsenault stated he had written to the Chief of Police about the matter.

Captain T. G. Taylor asked if anything could be done for drivers on the Hillsboro Bridge. He suggested the passing of a law whereby cars going off the bridge should have the right of way.

He supported Mr. Tarbush's complaint against the truckmen, and suggested further that taxi-drivers be made to carry a distinguishing sign.

Mr. J. A. Webster, one of the pioneers of the Motor League, reviewed the work done in the early years of its operation, and gave credit to Mr. Justice Arsenault for its re-organization. He pointed out there was no need for discouragement as there had always been a lack of interest in the work of the League. He hoped the new executive would not be discouraged by the small membership.

He supported Col. Ings suggestion for the education of young drivers but believed it would be ineffective unless the regulations are properly enforced. He hoped the new police organization would press the matter of enforcement. Punishment should be meted out to offenders. He suggested the cancellation of licenses of drunken drivers. Mr. Webster commended the work done in marking level crossings and congratulated the President and Secretary on the splendid work they had done.

Mr. W. A. Stewart, M. L. A., referred to reckless drivers, and others who were discourteous on the road.

He said the Municipal Station at the steel mill was anxious to obtain information concerning offenders and he believed all members should give their assistance. Mr. Stewart warmly congratulated the officers on their work and believed the public appreciated it.

The President said he believed our motor laws to be among the best in Canada. He pointed out the necessity for a uniformity of laws throughout the Dominion.

Resolution

The following resolution moved by Mr. Walter S. Grant and seconded by Col. Ings was then passed.

Whereas accidents are happening in this Province as well as other Provinces owing to horse drawn vehicles and bicycles on roads operating without lights.

And whereas the Grand Juries in this Province have recommended that legislation be passed requiring such vehicles and bicycles to carry lights or reflectors.

Therefore resolved that the Prince Edward Island Motor League desires to go on record as approving of such legislation.

Further resolved that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the Provincial Government for consideration.

On motion of Col. Ings the present officers were re-elected.

On motion of Mr. Bentley, Col. Ings name was added to the executive to replace Major Thompson. The name of Mr. W. A. Stewart was also added.

Judge Arsenault thanked the members for their attendance and the executive for their work. He remarked that Mr. W. A. Gaudet was responsible for the re-organization referred to by Mr. Bentley.

There being no further business the meeting adjourned.

(Continued on Page 12)

Islander Figures In Law Prize At Dalhousie

HALIFAX, May 4—(By The Canadian Press) — Fourteen students will graduate in law at the Dalhousie University convocation exercises next Tuesday, it was announced today. Gordon Stewart Cowan, of St. John's, Nfld., carried off the University medal, as well as the Carswell prize for highest standing in the third year. Arthur G. Cooper of Halifax won the Carswell prize for undergruates. The second year award went to R. T. Donald, Malpeque, P. E. I., and the first year essay prize to J. L. Dubinsky, Glace Bay.

The Graduates

G. S. Cowans, St. John's, Nfld; G. R. Crousetown, N. S., R. A. Donahoe, Halifax; Gerald Dwyer, Halifax; D. D. Finlayson, Sydney, N.S.; W.W.V. Foster, Rothesay, N.B., Don G. Grant, Brideville, N.S C.T. Lebrun Bridgetown, N. S.; A. C. MacInnis, Port Hood, N. S.; R. S. Oxley, Halifax; P. Rooney, Halifax; G. I. Smith, Stewiacke, N. S.; and W. Gerald Stewart, Campbellton, N. B.

Still Looking For His Leg

SEATTLE, May 4. (A.P.)— Tony Bennett had waited two weeks today for the return of his right leg. Finally he decided to tell police about it.

He had, he said, an artificial leg. Along came two strangers, one of them with a missing right leg. They admired Tony's. Would he sell it? Tony said yes, for he had hopes of acquiring a better one with the proceeds of the sale.

But, perhaps, the strangers suggested, the leg wouldn't fit. How about trying it on approval?" Tony agreed.

Away went his leg with the strangers. He has not seen it since.

Left $7,000

SYDNEY, N. S., May 4—(By The Canadian Press)—Several years ago Demetry Zewalluk came out to Canada from Russia and got a job at the steel plant here. He lived alone in a ramshackle hut in the pier district until last Sunday, when pneumonia forced his removal to the City Hospital. There, notified that his days were numbered, he said he had some money and admitted having a brother and sister in Europe. But he refused to give further information about them or to make a will.

Zewalluk died today without making provision for the disposition of his property. He had saved more than $7,000 through labor at

Planting And Caring For The Farm Orchard

(By Gordon C. Warren)

Prince Edward Island is favourably situated for the growing of many of our tree fruits, and I believe it is quite possible for most of our farmers to grow enough apples cherries, plums and pears of high quality to supply their own tables and a limited market as well.

Experiments have shown that it is not possible to give definite instructions to all districts and for all conditions, and all we can hope to do is to outline the general principles of successful orchard management.

One of the most objectionable features of many of our orchards today is the number of different varieties they contain. Some of these varieties are of little value either for home use or for the market. The sale of inferior fruit has done much to "kill" the market for good fruit. This condition, together with the great number of orchards that are left unsprayed, makes the harvesting, storing and marketing of the fruit very difficult and unprofitable. There are a great number of standard varieties that have proven their usefulness in the past. A few of these are being superseded by new varieties of outstanding merit. Some of the newer sorts have originated as "bud sport." Most of our varieties on a Gravenstein tree may develop into a branch which bears apples much redder than those on the rest of the tree. Scions from this branch would continue to produce this variation, hence the term "bud sports." Most of our varieties have originated from seed. Each seed of an apple produces a different variety, and therefore a variety cannot be multiplied by seed, but must be propagated by budding or grafting. Varieties of little use should be grafted over.

For a number of years we have been testing varieties at the Charlottetown Experimental Station to determine their suitability for this province. A number may now be recommended for the home orchard. Among the best varieties of summer apples may be mentioned. Yellow Transparent, Red Astrachan and Crimson Beauty. These are all old varieties and fairly well known throughout the province.

Early autumn varieties that can be recommended are Melba and Duchess. Melba was recently introduced by the Central Experimental Farm at Ottawa, and has been very favourably received. It is a seedling of the well known MacIntosh Red and has inherited much of its parent's high quality.

Among the early winter varieties that have proven satisfactory are: Wealthy, Scarlet Pippin, Schiawassie Beauty, Lobo and MacIntosh Red. Lobo is another MacIntosh seedling recently introduced. This apple colors well, is very attractive in appearance and of excellent quality. The tree is hardy and vigorous and a persistent bearer. In season it is somewhat earlier than the MacIntosh. Like its parent it needs to be sprayed carefully to control scab.

Late winter varieties worthy of mention are: Ribston Pippin, Bethel and Northern Spy. One of the chief faults of the Spy is its tardiness in coming into bearing. To be at its best this variety requires careful growing.

In addition to the varieties mentioned, we have a large number of other varieties under test, but these have not been tested sufficiently long to gauge their suitability to this province.

Of ten varieties of pears tested in our orchard, only two have given satisfactory results. These are Clapp's Favourite and Lucrative. Clapp's Favourite is an early variety of good quality and is very productive. The trees are hardy and vigorous. Lucrative is later than Clapp's Favourite, greenish yellow in colour and of medium size. The trees are hard and very productive. This variety is only a fair keeper.

There are a large number of plums that do well in this province. Among these may be mentioned: Monarch, Quakenboss, Imperial Gage, Spaulding and Yellow Egg. In sheltered positions and good soil may be added Washington and McLaughlin. These two plums are of excellent dessert quality.

Varieties of sour cherries that can be safely planted are: Early Richmond, Montmorency and English Morello. These cover the cherry season fairly well.

Many have orchards already established; many others have no orchards and it is to the latter that most of the directions for locating the orchard apply. Where possible, locate the orchard a short distance from the house. The old idea of planting the orchard immediately in front of the house, while perhaps convenient in many ways, nevertheless detracts considerably from the general appearance with trees for different it leaves no room for a lawn of flowers.

If a gentle slope is available for the orchard, so much the better. This allows better air and soil drainage, and not only is loss from winter injury reduced, but also injury from late spring frosts may be prevented. The soil should be as well drained as possible. While there is undoubtedly some preference with treese for different types of soil, most do well over a considerable range. Where a good windbreak is not already available one should be started. The trees need protection from high winds, particularly from the north and north-west.

Experience has demonstrated that newly planted fruit trees do best when planted in moderately fertile soil which is in good physical condition. A good method of preparing the land is to grow some hoed crop on it the vear previous to planting. This crop should be liberally supplied with barnyard manure. This not only leaves considerable plant food available, but also puts the soil in excellent physical condition for the trees. After the crop has been removed, the land should be ploughed. Before planting, go over the ground with a disc harrow, after which some sort of a smoothing harrow must be used to level the ground.

The best time to plant trees is in the spring before the buds burst. If the trees are received before the ground is ready, they should be "heeled in". This simply means digging a shallow trench in some sheltered place where the roots can be covered and the trees stood in an upright position; if at all dry when received, water thoroughly. The roots of the trees should not be allowed to become dry from the time they are received from the nursery until the trees are planted. In planting, make the hole large enough to accommodate the roots when spread to their full extent. Keep the surface or top soil separate from the subsoil When planted, the tree should be about one inch deeper than it was in the nursery. After the tree has been set in position, the top soil should be gradually filled in around the roots, and when the hole is about half filled, the soil should be firmly tramped, after which the hole is filled level with the surface of the soil, tramping being done while it is being filled. The surface of the soil should be left loose to prevent evaporation. After planting, cultivate the orchard until July. Cultivating later in the season stimulates growth and this may lead to winter killing of the young twigs.

A very important orchard practice is the training of the young tree. This is especially true of the apple. Special attention should be given the selection of the main or scaffold limbs, generaly about five or six in number. In this connection the angle at which the branch leaves the trunk is an important factor. Branches which leave the main trunk at an acute angle form weak crotches and are liable to split easily. These should be cut out, and only those which form almost a right angle selected.

During the first few years of a tree's life it requires some heading back, but in the past this has been largely overdone, resulting in delayed fruiting and a general weakening of the tree. Recent experiments at the Ontario Experimental Station at Vineland and at the Central Experimental Farm at Ottawa, have shown that trees cut back severely each year do not make as great a girth or as large a total growth as those left unpruned. Some training and heading back are necessary, however, because a young tree left unpruned would likely develop in such a way that entirely too drastic treatment would be necessary later on.

The object then, the first few years, is to train the tree and induce the growth of properly spaced lateral branches which in future years will produce fruit bearing wood. This should be accomplished with as little top removal as possible. Often it will be difficult to get trees to conform to any system of training, and all one can do is work toward the ideal. Once the tree comes into bearing the prunning will consist chiefly of the removal of crossed branches and keeping the top sufficiently open to permit thorough spraying and the entrance of sunlight and air. When removing branches, keep, where possible, those that grow at right angles to the trunk rather than the ones growing upright or hanging down.

Pruning is not nearly so important for the plum as for the apple. Apple trees will usually recover from too severe pruning, but plum trees seldom do. The tree should be pruned when young to a symmetrical top, with the main branches formed so that there will be no bad crotches, after which pruning consists of removing all dead and diseased branches and thinning out the top should it become too thick. The sour cherry is naturally symmetrical in growth and requires very little pruning.

The use of fertilizers for fruit trees is a much debated problem, and one into which we cannot enter too deeply at this time. It is sufficient to say that where barnyard manure is available, no better fertilizer can be had. When not available, commercial fertilizers must be used. The growing of leguminous crops, such as clover, is a valuable aid in improving soil fertility. A good commercial fertilizer for orchards is one made up of 4 pounds nitrate of soda, 2 pounds superphosphate and one pound muriate of potash. This works out to about a 9-5-7 mixture. The rate of application would vary with the tree, but for full grown trees about 8 or 10 pounds per tree should be sufficient.

Plums and cheeries seem to do best in cultivated orchards. On the other hand it has been amply demonstrated that apples can be grown successfully under the sod mulch system. This system differs from ordinary sod orchards in that the grass is cut a number of times during the year and mulched around the trees. The first year or two a quantity of hay, straw or litter is hauled in and placed around the trees until the grass cuttings are sufficient to mantain the mulch. This system of orchard practice seems adapted to most orchards in the province. Orchards now in sod can be quickly changed over to the mulch system by the simple addition of a suitable mulch at the rate of about 100 pounds per tree, spread out about as far as the drip of the branches. In addition to the mulch, fertilizers are added each spring, much the same as under the cultivated system, except that the trees appear to require more nitrogen.

In addition to pruning and supplying the trees with plant food (horticultural spraying must be done if the orchard is to be maintained in a healthy, vigorous condition On the proper carrying out of this operation will depend largely the success of the grower. Recent investigations in the control of orchard pests and fungous diseases have proved conclusively that all these can be controlled profitably. On the other hand, they have also proved that carelessness in spraying will cause the undoing of much of the good work of other operations. Not only is it possible by neglect of spraying to ruin the current crop, but it may also reduce or entirely eliminate the possibility of a crop the following year Fungous diseases and pests cause a large reduction in leaf area of the trees, thus preventing the proper accumulation of food materials for the formation of fruit buds.

The average farmer has no spraying equpment available for orchard work, nor would it be advisable for him to buy any of the expensive spray outfits used in commercial orchards. Good barrel sprayers can be purchased at fairly low prices and these are very satisfactory providing the orchard is not over one or two acres in extent. Most insects and diseases can be controlled by spray materials commonly used on most farms. These are Bordeaux mixture and arsenate of lime. The only objection to Bordeaux mixture is that it sometimes causes a russeting of the fruit and for this reason many prefer to use lime-sulphur instead.

Another pest that cannot be sprayed for is the field mouse. Some years mice do considerable damage to frut trees, especially in young orchards. In winter, when food becomes scarce, they often begin to feed on the young, succulent bark of the trees, often completely girdling them. The food supply of the tree is thus cut off, and unless bridge grafting is resorted to, the tree will die. This danger may be almost eliminated by wrapping the trees each fall with strips of building paper. The paper is cut in strips about 6 or 8 inches wide, and the full length of the roll. This is usually about 30 inches. The paper is wrapped snugly around the tree and tied with binder twine. After tying, a little soil is mounded up around the bottom. This paper is removed in the spring.

Throughout the province there are to be found many orchards that have been sadly neglected. In many cases these orchards are still capable of producing profitable crops, if proper steps are taken to bring them back into condition. The first thing to do is to remove all dead and broken branches and all parts that are diseased. Many of these old trees only bear fruit buds on the outside tips of the limbs. In order to induce new shoots to grow from the lower parts of the branches, dehorning must be adopted. To do this, the top should be cut back one third or more. This tends to make the tree send out numerous new shoots from all parts, although most of these will come from near the cuts. By selecting the most favourably located of these suckers and by cutting them back about one third, new laterals will be formed, and in a few years the tree will be in a position to produce a profitable crop of fruit.

Where trees are found to be too closely planted, a number must be removed. Mature trees should have from 20 to 40 feet at least, depending on the kind and variety.

For detailed information on any phase of orchard management, write to the Experimental Station, Charlottetown, and we will gladly furnish all the information possible.

CENTRAL GUARDIAN

BELFAST—St. John's Presbyterian, Sunday, May 8th. Public Worship at 11 a.m. and 7.30 p.m. Minister, Rev. D. Lloyd Griffiths.

THE ANNUAL CLOSING and display of work of Queen Mary's Needlework Guild will be held at the residence of the President, 2 Water St., on Friday afternoon, May 6th, from 4 to 6.

HAMPTON PASTORAL CHARGE —The services for Sunday, May 8th, are Bonshaw at 11 and De Sable at 3 and Victoria at 7.30. Rev. Geo. Ayers, minister.

EXTENDED CALL—At a largely attended meeting of the St. John's Presbyterian Church, Belfast, held on Tuesday evening, it was unanimously decided to extend a call to Rev. D. Lloyd Griffiths, Kensington, to the pastorate. The meeting was presided over by the Rev. A. E. Gibson, Montague, the interim moderator of the charge. Rev. Mr. Griffiths has supplied the pulpit at Belfast since February, during which his ministerial work has been highly appreciated.

THE REGULAR B. I. S. SOCIAL evening was well patronized, upwards of two hundred people attending. Thirty tables of auctio forty-fives were greatly enjoye The prize winners are as follow Ladies first, Mrs. Margaret Simmonds; second, Mrs. Arthur Gormley. Gents first, Mr. Raymond Gormley, second, Mr. Anthony Gallant. Lucky table, Miss Dot Coyle. After the card game the usual old time dance was set in motion, and thoroughly enjoyed.

ENJOYABLE FUNCTION— One the most enjoyable functions of e season was held last evening in e Knights of Columbus Hall, the casion being the annual Professional Girls Dance at which over e hundred couples attended. Dixie's Orchestra was in attendance nd furnished exquisite music. During the evening a dainty luncheon was served by the young ladies. The chaperones were: Mrs. (Dr.) W. J. P. MacMillan, Mrs. (Dr.) R. J. Ledwell, Mrs. (Dr.) J. D. MacGuigan.

MEETING OF THE MINISTERIAL ASSOCIATION—The P. E. I. Ministerial Association met in St. Paul's Hall on May 2nd at 10.30 a.m. with an attendance of eight ministers representing Charlottetown, Cornwall and North River Reports were received and considerable business was transacted. A committee, consisting of Messrs. McLeod, Raymond and Brown was appointed, to make arrangements for the June meeting, which will be a very important one. A very helpful season of prayer was observed at the close of the business meeting. The hour of adjournment having arrived, it was agreed to meet again in June, on a date suggested by the committee for the convenience of ministers at a distance, and at the call of the President and Secretary.

BIRTHS

COLWELL—At Kingston, on March 27, 1932, to Mr. and Mrs. William Colwill a daughter, Edna Jane.

STEWART—At the P. E. I. Hospital, May 4, to Mr. and Mrs. Boswell Stewart, Dunstaffnage, a son.

WARD—At the P. E. I. Hospital, May 4, to Mr. and Mrs. Albert Ward, a daughter.

WOOD—At the P. E. I. Hospital, May 2nd, to Mr. and Mrs. Blake Wood, Southport, a son.

BRYENTON—At the P. E. I. Hospital, May 1st, to Mr. and Mrs. Louis Bryenton, a son.

LIVINGSTONE—At the P. E. I. Hospital, May 2nd, to Mr. and Mrs. Spurgeon Livingstone, Clyde River, a daughter.

DEATHS

MACKINNON—At Highfield, Wednesday, May 4, 1932, Donald MacKinnon, in his 93rd year. Funeral notice later.

United Church Plans Missions To New Tribes

TORONTO, May 4.—Thousands of converts in ten years are predicted for an evangelistic mission in Africa which the United Church of Canada has been requested to establish. On the basis of existing work the rapid development of a Christian community among new tribes of Bantu people is considered within the bounds of probability.

The return of Rev. Dr. J. T. Tucker from Africa is awaited as he has lately made a survey of the tribal country, which is entirely outside the fields hitherto served by any bearer of the Christian gospel.

Having heard the call to this work the board of foreign missions instructed its sub-executive to make the situation known in Canada. Whether anything is done to enter the new field was regarded by the board as depending on some extraordinary act of faith by Canadian friends of African evangelisation.

The tribes concerned inhabit a region said to be practically as large as southern Ontario. Rev. J. Arthur Steed of Angola, a returned missionary from the existing west Central Africa mission of the United Church told of requests from the Portuguese authorities and tribal leaders for the founding forthwith of Christian work among the Selesia and Ambion peoples.

Will Visit Charlottetown

SYDNEY, N. S., May 4—(By The Canadian Press)—In addition to the cruise ships to visit Sydney Harbor this summer, there will be five touring parties from Central Canada. The influx will begin July 3.

The Canadians will enter the Maritimes by way of Edmunston, travelling through Fredericton, St. John, Moncton, Truro and Annapolis Valley, thence eastward through New Glasgow to Sydney and historic Louisburg. On the homeward trip they will visit Prince Edward Island and the Matapedia Valley.

Rigid Economy Says Pres. Beatty

MONTREAL, May 4—(By the Canadian Press)—With reduced earnings from both steamship and railway services, rigid economy measures must be enforced to preserve the financial condition of the company, E. W. Beatty, President and chairman of the board told shareholders at the annual general meeting of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company here today.

Beaverbrook Explains After Investigation

SAINT JOHN, N. B., May 4— (By the Canadian Press)—"Investigation here does not confirm that British importers discriminate against Canadian ports," states a cable addressed to the Saint John Telegraph-Journal by Lord Beaverbrook, who at the request of this newspaper arranged for the trade experts on the staff of the London Daily Express to carry out a thorough investigation into the policy of British buyers as regards purchase of Canadian export grain.

"The assistance of Lord Beaverbrook and the London Daily express was sought in this connection following statements made in the House of Commons by Hon. H. H. Stevens, Minister of Trade and Commerce, to the effect that it is the buyer rather than the exporter who determines the routing of grain shipments from Canada to the overseas market," says the Telegraph-Journal.

"Mr. Stevens' statement was made after the Dominion Bureau of Statistics had released figures showing that of the 71,505,170 bushels of Canadian wheat exported to the United Kingdom during the first eight months of the present crop year, 37,324,971 bushels were shipped via United States ports while for the same period only 34,180,136 bushels were handled through Canadian ports.

"On the other hand, of the 48,312,954 bushels going to the overseas market other than the United Kingdom, all but 2,870,133 bushels was handled through Canadian ports."

LONDON, May 4—(Canadian Press Cable)—Newcastle United and Everton played to a scoreless draw in an English League first division soccer match at Newcastle today.

Funeral Of The Late Donald Nicholson

The funeral of Donald Nicholson, which was largely attended, citizens from every walk of life, and every denomination being present to pay a last tribute of respect to one who was honored and respected in the community, was held yesterday afternoon from the Baptist Church where service was conducted by Rev. Dr. A. C. Vincent. The full choir assisted rendering the numbers "The Sands of Time Are Sinking" and "Peace Perfect Peace", also a special number, "Crossing the Bar."

A short service was held at the home at noon by Dr. Vincent after which the body was removed to the church where large numbers of friends passed the bier to take a last look at one who was the friend of all.

At the afternoon service Rev. Dr. Vincent paid a worthy tribute to the deceased.

He took as his text 2nd. Samuel, Chap. 3; 38th. verse: "And the king said unto his servants know ye not that there is a prince and a great man fallen this day in Israel."

The speaker in referring to the late Mr. Nicholson said he was a great man as a citizen, he took an interest in every good thing and was ever looking to the welfare of the country. He was a great man in the home and was loved and respected by every member of the family. He was a great man in the Church and had been a member of the Baptist Church of this City for over 60 years. The splendid character of the deceased made up by these qualities the speaker attributed to that giving over of his life to the work of Christ 60 years ago.

Rev. Dr. Vincent addressed words of sympathy and comfort to the family of the deceased, and referred to the loss the church had sustained in his passing.

The pallbearers were: His Worship Mayor Stewart, Col. Leigh, Dr. J. A. Clark, Messrs A. A. MacLean, K. C., W. K. Rogers and J. J. McKinnon.

The funeral was under the auspices of the I. O. O. F. of which the deceased was a member for many years, the ritual of the Order being carried out at the grave by Mr. Geo. McLeod, Chaplain.

Vessels Seized

LIVERPOOL, N. S., May 4—(By The Canadian Press)—Three small fishing schooners owned and operated by E. C. Smith, Liverpool fish merchant were seized on the waterfront here today by preventive officer Harold Nicherson. The crafts, the Grand Turk, Katrina, and G. Levy, figured in evidence given at the trial here a year ago of Harry Low, Windsor, Ontario, and George Downey, Cornwall, on smuggling charges. E. C. Smith was fined $500 in County Court at the time.

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Don't wear your glasses for five or ten years, as some do, without re-examination, for in that time serious changes Are vitally important, whether one's eyes are good or otherwise.
may take place, which if not discovered, may work permanent injury to the most precious sense you possess.
Guard your eyes.
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