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The Eastern Guardian

"IT PAYS to buy in this Province... MR. T. G. IVES is Guardian agent in Montague.

"EXCHANGE OF PULPITS.—Rev. Daniel McLean, People's Church, Charlottetown, will exchange pulpits with the Rev. David Wright, Montague, next Sabbath, April 1st, and service will be held in the St. Andrews Presbyterian Church, Montague, in the morning and evening at the usual hours, and at Whim Road in the afternoon.—B.

Socks Received

Miss Laura Connel, Wellington has received the following letter of thanks for socks sent through the Wellington Women's Institute in October last, when they were forwarded to the boys of 10th Battalion 75 pairs. Witley Camp, Surrey, England. March 6th, 1917.

Dear Miss Connel:—I got that lovely pair of socks that you sent, and they are nice and warm; also the lines on the note which you wrote. I hope will come true. I have been transferred to the 11th Battalion The American Legion, as I am an American. I hope some time to meet you. I do not get shot. England is a very nice place but not in it with P. E. I. I wish you would send your photo, so I will know you if I happen to come back and I will send you mine. Well little girl I can't write you much of a letter as I have not been around very much, only that soldering is quite different here than down there, stricter discipline and the food not as good, but the climate is warmer. We have lots of Y. M. C. A. huts in this camp and also Church homes, where you can go to church and Sunday School. There are 50,000 troops here. Well little girl good-bye and may God bless you and that you may have a happy life. Thanking you again. I remain sincerely yours, P. E. C. WYLIE.

P.S.—Be sure and write a letter it is always welcome.

CANADIAN MAIL WELCOMED BY THE BOYS

The following letter has been received by Miss Lila Boswell from Jack Stewart, son of Mrs. D. Stewart, Fitzroy St. in receipt of a box sent through the Dunstaffnage, W. P. A. France. 13. 1917.

Dear Miss Boswell:—I received your parcel also your very kind note last night. I guess you will have given up hopes of hearing about my parcel by the time you get this. It was quite a long while on the way by the date. The parcel was fine, the cake great and we appreciate those things a great deal more now than we would two years ago. There was six of us in this billet and we finished it up for supper tonight, the boys all thought it was fine.

My brother is in with me, too. The towel and socks were fine too. Those things are hard to get in this country generally. We are having very good weather here now and the people have started their farming. We see lots of women and girls ploughing and doing all other outdoor farm work, also working in the mines, so they are doing their share to win the war.

Things are looking pretty good just at present for us. I hope they follow on and I think they will, but there is a lot of hard fighting to be done yet and some of us will not go back. For my part I always feel that I am one of the lucky ones and I have been so far. We have been very busy lately and have done a lot of moving with not much time to do any writing. I am on guard now and am writing between beats. Remember me to Alice Owen when you see her and tell her I will drop her a line some of these days. The boys all said to thank you for what they got out of the parcel. Well I must close for there is very little to write about or rather that we are allowed to write about. I would be very glad to hear from you again if you care to write as it is great to get Canadian mail although it is pretty hard to answer some times.

Yours very sincerely, J. C. STEWART. P.S.—I think I met a couple of your brothers at the old place in Pownal. I was down there with a young Jenkins fellow, Sam and Almond.

Standard airoad Watches Wth am Egin Hamiton at lowest prices.

C. W. Patterson Cor. Great George and Grafton Streets

BOSTON FISH ADS

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"TWO CENTS per word each insertion for advertising in this column. Cash must accompany order. Minimum charge twenty-five cents.

"L. O. L. MEETING.—The Rev. Daniel McLean, Charlottetown, assisted by a number of the local pastors, will be present at the regular meeting of Sterling Orange Lodge, Montague, Monday evening, April 2nd, and they will deliver addresses on the history and organization of the Orange, a very instructive meeting is looked forward to and a full attendance of the brethren requested.—B.

THE BUDGET SPEECH

(Continued from Page One.)

yet they will go on repeating these mis-statements on every opportunity that presents itself. There has come over the Opposition a strange change I remember very well sitting on that side of the House for many years. It was the pride of the Opposition then that we worked up the public accounts and mastered the facts completely, and there never was made by any leading member of the Opposition one statement which they were not prepared to prove; and if anyone is false to the extent of \$108,000; and yet they not only allow it to pass, but repeat it with all the emphasis at their command, with a view to having it gain circulation throughout the country. It is poor policy and will utterly fail in the end. The people were deceived for a little while, but they are no longer deceived and will not be deceived again. We have a small surplus. We have spent on war and health some \$1220 more than the war and health tax yielded; we have paid into the sinking fund \$11,745; the sinking fund has yielded over \$7000 in interest and this year we have reduced the liabilities of the province in all by over \$26000. Now the Leader of the Opposition will say: Yes; but you should have taken all that money and spent it. So we could, and so bad financing would suggest and indicate. We have gone through the year with the greatest care and caution. We have had a year in which there was no great storm as there was the year before. In 1915, in the course of twenty-four hours there was damage done to the amount of over \$50,000 that had to be expended then and there. This year we have had no such storm, but we have no guarantee against coming disasters; but we are \$26,000 better off this year and hope we will be able to do as well in the coming year; but who can tell? The safe pilot is the one who allows a safe margin between his ship and the rock. We have kept the credit of this province and saved it many thousands of dollars in our transport, and about the new war loan because we have kept on the safe side and kept our financial course clear and safe. We have \$25,000 to the good this year; possibly we may do as well in 1917. On the other hand, it may well be that some special calls may come. Some unforeseen events arise, which may call for more money than we have and what we have gained this year. In any event, the tides rise and fall, and when it is high tide we must keep in mind theebb and make provision accordingly, as we all have done.

EDUCATION AND THE WAR. There has been a great deal said in regard to education, which had no value. I will come to that presently. I wish to speak just at this juncture, however, of what those engaged in the teaching profession have done in relation to the war. Their record is a marvellous one. We have in this province 138 male teachers, of whom 71 have done or are doing war service. (Applause.) That is more than one out of three, and at the head is the Superintendent of Education. Next we have two professors from Prince of Wales College, three inspectors, 33 first-class teachers, 29 second-class teachers and three third-class teachers—in all 71 from the Superintendent down to the lowest class of teachers. In turning up the files to-day I found a postcard from Inspector Buxton written just as he was leaving England to go to the front, full of hope and optimism and pleasure. Now we know he is one of those who have given their lives for the great cause. How many more of our teachers have fallen I do not know, but in the whole history of education in this province there is no single fact that stands out so bright and clear and commands such admiration as the noble conduct of those brave men from the Superintendent of Education down through all the ranks of the teaching profession; (Applause.) and we trust that many of those will return and that we shall be able to give them proper encouragement in their splendid work. No man can estimate what the value of those men returning from the varied experiences of the war, will be in the education of the youth of this country. Think of the great facts and the sentiments that will be driven home and burnt deep into the minds of those men. Loyalty, Devotion, Sacrifice, Unity of Action—all the things that link men together in the indissoluble bonds of true patriotism! These things will indelibly imprint themselves on the minds of those men, and they will transmit them to the generation of our children and from generation to generation. It should establish a braver, stronger race in this province than we have ever had before, and we have had forefathers here who not only were willing to sacrifice, but had already sacrificed all they had for some cause they thought was loyal and true. The absence of so many of our teachers and thousands of men who have enlisted has had an immediate effect in lessening the attendance in our schools, because where the men have gone the boys are kept at home earlier to do the

work on the farm, and every two or three men who have gone represent at least one boy who is withdrawn from school, thus lowering the attendance. But I believe it will do that boy perhaps more good to feel he is making a sacrifice of this kind in helping the war, than if he went under the best circumstances to an ordinary school. Unfortunately, we have also had more than the usual amount of sickness arising from epidemics. At one time as many as 70 schools were shut during the year on that account, yet, although there is a slight decline from the cause I have mentioned, it is very slight and in the five years during which we have had the management of the public schools of this province we have checked the steady decline in school enrolment, and almost one thousand of an improvement has been achieved—965 to be exact—the close of this year. The improvement over the five years before was 965 in the enrolment and 836 in the attendance.

IMPROVEMENTS IN OTHER RESPECTS.

In the schools for our teachers we have no better material than that we have had for a generation in this province. We have had better summer schools, more thorough inspection, better paid teachers. The school inspectors now report to the Superintendent every week and he knows exactly what each week's work has been. Every school is visited, all the special features of the visit are recorded and kept on file in the Education Office. Much more I could add to this, but perhaps in what I have said there is sufficient for present consideration. "Wasteful extravagance" is a poor, cheap, off-repeated term we hear from the other side of the House. Here is some of the "wasting" of the expenditure we made that was never made by our predecessors in the Government. Here are hospitals in this province doing a vast amount of good for suffering humanity. We had no status or right in those; they were supported entirely by voluntary contribution. Last year the Prince of Edward Island Hospital cost of \$50,000 a year, the Charlottetown Hospital a grant of \$500 a year, the Charlottetown Hospital a grant of \$500 a year, the Summerside Hospital a grant of \$400; and this year we are providing in our estimate for a grant to the Protestant Orphanage of \$5000, the Catholic Orphanage \$5000 and all the grants mentioned have been paid out of the ordinary revenue and the grants to be made this year are all estimated to be paid in the same way.

FALSE PROPHECY.

In the past year it was freely prophesied that given one reason why to tax should be given that is, no special tax for war and health purposes—that the Government was increasing the tax upon farm lands of his province. The Leader of the Opposition, having no knowledge at all, recklessly made and repeated over and over, the statement that we were increasing the land taxes of this province, that we were increasing the valuation of lands by from 25 to 33 1/2 per cent.

MR. BELL: In some cases.

THE PREMIER: Yes, such as the instance you cited in Kensington where the taxes were increased \$400 whereas they were not increased \$40. You are before you the public accounts of this year when the taxes were paid under the new valuation. In 1916 the tax collected was \$38,939; in 1915 it was \$37,138. The increase is not ten or fifteen per cent, it is \$1,801. And in an instance which the Liberals were proud of they collected \$3,364 more from the farmers of this province than we collected in the year 1916. The difference between the statements I am now making and the statements the Leader of the Opposition will make, is that I can prove every assertion of mine. The permanent assertion of the House will prove every one of the statements I make. It will thus be seen that the alarming statement made in August last, with the object of defeating the proposed tax for war and health purposes,—the alarming statement that we were going to put ten or fifteen thousand dollars more on the farmers, was utterly unfounded in fact. The Leader of the Opposition invented that statement; and when he says, on top of this ten or fifteen thousand they are going to add one-third more, so that if it is fifteen thousand, add one-third more and you have \$20,000, because he can count higher than that. He had already passed all restraint of fact, and why he should have stopped anywhere short of the skyline one cannot guess.

HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION, ETC.

Here I may say one word in regard to the Patriotic Fund. This province has subscribed \$15,000 for the years 1915 and 1916, and for the year 1917 \$5,700 already paid. In our estimate for war and health tax this year the Government has under consideration, and has for a long while had under consideration, a series of proposals looking to the enlargement of our hospital accommodation in this province. We have in the Dalmenyatorium the best institution of the kind in Canada. I have the authority of the medical gentleman who is at the head of the Hospitals Commission for saying that it is the best-equipped and best adapted for the purposes, of any institution in Canada, notwithstanding that there are others that will accommodate far more patients. It was a costly hospital, because there is there equipment that would be sufficient for a very much larger accommodation. We have under consideration proposals for enlarging our hospital accommodation and enlarging it very considerably; and if those plans are carried through it will be necessary that some expenditure shall be incurred on that behalf. We are desirous of so adjusting our hospital accommodation that we may be able to provide for our own returned soldiers as far as we possibly can, not only in regard to tuberculosis but also in regard to permanent disablement, and in regard to special training for those who in the war have suffered injuries that unfit them for their form

er vocation. Already we have established vocational training and the work is now under way. We hope to be able to widen it out and do our full share in regard to hospital accommodation and provision for men returning disabled from the war from any cause. That is one of the contingent liabilities with which we enter upon this year. We have in the Asylum at Falconwood an institution that has been a very heavy charge upon the revenues of the province. With the immense increase in the cost of living, the expenses there have mounted beyond all precedent and they are mounting still; but I will say this, Mr. Speaker, that we are prepared to show that IN NO PART OF CANADA HAS THE PER CAPITA COST OF MAINTENANCE OF ASYLUMS FOR THE INSTANT FALLEN AS LOW AS OUR MARK. There has been exceeded the most careful care and economy in connection with the institution. There has been supplied to the patients ever since we came into power food of as good a quality as anywhere in usanaby. There is no question and no stint about the quality of the flour; it is the best. The butter is the best and the meat is the best. There is no complaint supplied with any food which anyone of us would not be pleased to see served upon our own tables. Yet there is exercised the greatest care and supervision to prevent waste. Last year we had great trouble about getting our flour supply. The market was so unsettled that merchants had long ceased to offer tenders, and participating an increase in the price we laid in a stock and last year that was sufficient to carry us along until the end of April, so that we were independent of a rising market during that year. Though we did not buy as early as we wished we had, yet we bought in time to effect a considerable saving.

In respect to the Dalton Sanatorium, we followed the same practice and have kept in stock all those things not perishable, kept in view under control a supply extending at least three months beyond the present year. Last year was a terrible year for obtaining coal, 2,400 tons a year was what the Asylum had been using for many years. We could not get 2,400 tons last year. We laid in a stock of 2,400 tons in 1915 and by special care we were able to save of that 700 tons. This year the best we could do was to get 1,500 tons. We began very early in the summer to take precautions in regard to all drafts, looking after windows all over the institution, and we will come through this year safely on 1,500 tons, plus the surplus from the year before, because we are utilizing all the light wood on the farm, and besides that we have been able to save the use of some 90 acres of land belonging to the Dominion Government that lies contiguous to the Asylum ground. It is all woodland. The Golf Club had it under lease, but they were very complacent and were prepared to surrender their lease. The result is, we will now have a shorter route by cutting a road through that wood. That route will shorten the distance to Charlottetown considerably. As I said, we got a supply of wood that is helping out the coal supply materially. We are getting timber in the repair and reconstruction of the farm buildings, and that is helping to some extent.

The bulk of the buildings were more than half a mile from the institution. Some were right beneath the single place where the cattle was done, and there were over a thousand yards away. They were not a single place where the cattle could obtain shelter except a small pen where they were driven to be milked. We have moved all the buildings in the past year, or paid the cost of moving them out of the ordinary revenue, and there is now a commodious, comfortable farm-yard where the cattle can spend all fine weather in the sun. I've very little doubt the great trouble we have had with tuberculosis in the herd out there for many years was due to the fact that there was no yard space outside. The cattle were necessarily so fined every day, day after day throughout the winter and spring. Now there is a spacious yard. I was anxious that some member of the House should visit the institution, and they can see for themselves what has been done in that way, and I don't think that anyone who is desirous of being fair will say it was not well absolutely necessary to be done and work that was done exceedingly well. When I used to be housed where the conditions of the ground under those buildings was frightful. A number of men, hardy men, who were accustomed to rough work and conditions not too pleasant were taken ill as a result of the horrible conditions with which they were confronted when those buildings were removed. When one thinks of cattle having been housed in buildings under such conditions, there is no surprise that tuberculosis thrives, as it is now, we hope we have a herd clear of tuberculosis. We have had the cattle examined and tested twice each year and have weeded out without reserve every case that was suspected. We hope to have a modern cow barn before the year is over, and in the course of the coming summer and the summer following we may have all those buildings in the most modern standard of farm buildings in any part of Canada.

AN APPEAL TO THE OPPOSITION.

I would make one more appeal to the Leader of the Opposition and those upon whom he most relies, to appreciate the fact that we are now as a nation engaged in a life and death struggle with a most relentless foe, and that our sons and brothers and friends are not debating pros and cons and bandying words back and forth across the floor of a comfortable chamber. They are on the front line where the battle is roaring and where pleas are being swept away and there they are risking and laying down their lives to preserve for us and for the generations to come all those things which we value in our civilization. Now, cannot we rise to a contemplation of the mighty conditions surrounding us and the strenuous and fatal days in which we live, and cannot we approach all those things that touch our soldiers and that touch us on points of loyalty,—cannot we approach all those things

in a better spirit? Perhaps our land scheme may not be a great success, but was it not worth while for members of the Opposition to have recognized an honest attempt to do the best we could and to have given some assistance? Did we get that assistance? We got the most vigorous opposition possible against the whole measure without any regard to its merits. An attempt was made to kill the measure, and when that attempt failed what was done? When we asked for a contribution of the best opinion and assistance members opposite could give they sat silent and not one man offered a suggestion. Now, that is not fair. I submit, Mr. Speaker, the Opposition are not living up to the high standard that the times require that all men in public life should measure up to. We know from experience of past years that we cannot expect from our revenue to be able to meet such extraordinary expenditures as those connected with war. We all know that is true, and yet hon. members of the other side will fritter away precious hours, day after day, in ruthless opposition to a measure which will enable the people of our country to have the satisfaction of doing something to help along the cause. I said in this House that it was reported from the country that the people all over the province paid the war tax, not only without complaint but with enthusiasm, the statement was made: "This is on the land and the people of Charlottetown don't have to pay." This is a most unfair and mischievous suggestion to make. Charlottetown is paying two thousand dollars towards the Patriotic Fund, I am informed. If Charlottetown were brought under the general tax I have made up the calculation—it would be liable for \$2,000 a little more or less. Besides that, in every one of those centres of population the war tax goes upon the income of every man. Every man with a taxable income pays the war tax upon that income. The following will give members an idea:

Table with 2 columns: Item and Amount. Fire Insurance Companies... \$1,725; Life Assurance Co... 575; Accident and Guarantee... 625; Bank... 1,138; Income Tax... 3,375. Total of \$24,000 paid the tax paid on farm lands amounted to fourteen thousand dollars, less than \$1 for each farm throughout the province, and any hon. member who says there is one loyal farmer in the province would object to a tax of one dollar on his farm. Along with the Patriotic Fund and assist the dependants of our soldiers at the front,—any member, I say, who alleges that there is one farmer who would object to that tax is making a statement which he cannot prove,—at least, let us hope he cannot prove it.

THE DEVELOPMENT COMMISSION

I would ask hon. members to take a different view of the Development Commission. That Development Commission was not appointed by the Government. It was appointed at a meeting of the people of the province called by the Government, and they selected those men whom they considered best fitted within this province to take into consideration the special conditions arising from the war, and the prospective possibilities of development in the province at the conclusion of the war. They have been doing splendid work, and when you read their report, which has been laid upon the table of the House, you will see who those men are and what the result of their year's labour is. I hope we will never again hear in this House anything but good remarks in regard to the work which they have done. They have done it all free, unaided solely by public spirit, and there can be no words of praise too high for men who have undertaken a task so important and who have done their work so thoroughly. We should sparingly refer to the making of toys, because there is nothing to be an article in the Report dealing with the making of toys. Are hon. members aware that Canada has been spending millions of dollars on toys? Do they know that the taking away from Germany of the toy trade and the building up of that trade in Canada is a question which has been engaging the minds of men of no less importance than the Minister of Trade and Commerce, and that the leading men of Toronto assembled together and conferred on the best means of establishing a toy trade in Canada that will retain the millions of dollars that have been going elsewhere in this respect. If we were established here, would give employment to a great many of the poor children, work that could be done by people in their homes. It is capable of development on a very large scale, and the making of dolls and dolls clothes and so forth, properly carried out is an absolutely essential part of the education of every child. If we could have enough toys manufactured to supply our own people it would have a two-fold benefit,—the educating of our children in handicraft and the saving to the province of a large amount of money. It is not a subject of sneering facetious remarks, but one that is engaging the attention of a serious-minded, honest, patriotic man, and it is worthy of the most serious attention of any member of this House. If we are going to meet every proposal for progress, every open or covert sneer, we are unworthy of the times in which we live and unworthy of the great opportunity which every member of this House has at his door, of doing all that in him lies by putting aside all small and petty and mean considerations and directing his attention solely to those things which are of real consequence and which have to do with the advancement of our country. It is not words of loyalty that count at all; they are worth nothing. The German, while feigning to be a Briton, stabs the Briton in the back while the latter is holding up his head and giving him a drink of water is an illustration of what mere professions are worth. When we hear members say they are loyal and ready to do everything to help the war, and then turn to the record and find that they have opposed every single measure whose object is the promoting of the welfare of the country and the rendering of assistance to our soldiers and their dependants, we cannot help concluding that their loyalty is expressed merely in empty words.

The estimates have been tabled and it is not necessary for me to review them. We hope that all things being favourable and in the absence of any stress or storm or disaster, we will be able to come through this year with a reduction in the liabilities of the province of \$19,000 or thereabouts. We will do that if we have conditions as favourable as we were blessed with in the past year. We have had things in the past year for which we should be devoutly thankful to Providence, for there is no part of the Empire that has been blessed with more security and abundance. Surely, if our hearts are filled with loyalty to the Empire and devotion to our country—and I don't think there can be any question about that—we will meet forward through this year, and through the years during which the war may last with an eye single to doing our duty, and those of us who remain at home, measuring up as nearly as we can to the men who have gone to fight our battles at the front. We cannot fully measure up to that standard, of course; but we can make an honest attempt to equalise our efforts in some degree with the efforts that are being made by our gallant men in France and Flanders,—and one way in which we may achieve this highly desirable object is by relieving, during this time of national crisis at any rate, all unworthy sordid and ungracious differences and unities as far as possible in an endeavour to promote the welfare of our province and of the Empire.

The Premier resumed his seat amidst loud and enthusiastic applause.

PARCELS FROM HOME

Miss Jennie Currie, of Charlottetown, has received the following letter from her cousin, Private John Somers, of Kensington—Somewhere in France. February 28, 1917. My dear cousin, Jennie,—Just a few lines in answer to your letter I received and was so glad to hear from you, also to hear you were well as this leaves me. I can tell you I have seen some sights since I left Kensington and if I am spared to go home I will have some funny old tales to tell you all, but God knows if I am not spared to go home just say I did my bit for my King and Country and I will not be the only one for I can tell you there are lots of brave boys sleeping out here. I received the box you sent me at Christmas also the gloves and they were lovely I also got the box Mrs. John Carr sent me. It was awfully kind of you. Tell Mrs. Carr I will write to her first chance, but the bullets are flying so thick this last while we have no time for anything but doing their duty.

Well, Jennie, I will never forget the scrap that Jimmie McKinnon and Norman Lowther were wounded in. I will remember that day as long as I live. I tell you the Canadians showed the Huns what they were made of that morning. I saw Jim Graham and Lem also Harold Gillis from Summerside, Len Wood is in France now. I have not met him yet, but don't know what minute I will. I have been nine months in the trenches and I have seen enough of this, but I am still looking forward when we will all meet again if God spares me. I am on the machine gun now, and it is not so bad a job. I had a letter from mother and she sent me Rachel Staver's marriage. I guess all the girls will be married before I get home. I will have to take one home with me. I suppose papa is working in the mill by this time. Well, I guess I must close for now, hoping to hear from you again, and thanking you and Mrs. Carr again for your boxes. I won't thank my own dear mother for I know she will always be sending me a box. Your cousin, No. 444897 PTE. JOHN SOMERS, 18th Canadian Batt., 4th Brigade, 2nd Div., France.

CHURCH SERVICES

- FIRST METHODIST. 11 a. m., sermon, by Rev. Mr. Littlejohns, 2:30 p. m., Sunday School 7 p. m., sermon, subject, "A Constructive Man's Foundation." Preacher Rev. R. G. Fulton. GRACE CHURCH. 11 a. m., sermon, by Rev. R. G. Fulton, Sunday School and Bible Class with orchestra, 2:30 p. m., 7 p. m., sermon, subject, "The Church and the Work." Sacrament at evening service. ST. JAMES'. 11 a. m., sermon, subject, "Into Thy Hands." 2:30 p. m., Sunday School and Bible Class, 7 p. m., sermon, subject, "The Penalty of Sinning Against Right." Rev. Dr. Fullerton, Strangers welcome and seats provided. ZION CHURCH. 11 a. m., sermon, "Bethesda." 2:30 p. m., Sunday School and Bible Class, 7 p. m., sermon, "Something Better than Riches." Every member is expected to be present. Rev. J. D. McKenzie, preacher. CENTRAL CHRISTIAN. 11 a. m., sermon, 2:30 p. m., Sunday School and Bible Class, 7 p. m., sermon, Rev. O. Emery. A hearty welcome to all. Seats free. BAPTIST CHURCH. 11 a. m., sermon, Sunday School and Bible Class, 2:30 p. m., Special welcome is extended to men and women by the two recently organized adult classes, 7 p. m., sermon, Rev. Charles R. Freeman will preach at both services. PEOPLE'S CHURCH. Services at 7 p. m., Rev. D. McLean, preacher. ST. PETER'S. Palm Sunday, Holy Communion, 8 a. m., Matins 10:15, Sunday School at 2:30. Evensong 7 p. m. All seats free. Canon Simpson and Dr. Hunt. ST. PAUL'S. Morning prayer, 11 a. m., Holy Communion after morning service, Sunday School and Bible Class, 2:30 p. m., Evening prayer, 7 p. m. All seats free. Rev. T. W. Murphy.