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Mrs. Brown Finally Restored to Health by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Cleveland, Ohio.—"For years I suffered so sometimes it seemed as though I could not stand it any longer. It was all in my lower organs. At times I could hardly walk, for if I stepped on a little stone I would almost faint. One day I did faint and my husband was sent for and the doctor came. I was taken to the hospital and stayed four weeks but when I came home I would faint just the same and had the same pains.

A friend who is a nurse said for me to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I began taking it that very day for I was suffering a great deal. It has already done me more good than the hospital. To anyone who is suffering as I was my advice is to stop in the first drug-store and get a bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound before you go home."

Why not take Mrs. Brown's advice? Write for free and helpful advice to Lydia E. Pinkham's Medicine Co. (confidential), Lynn, Mass.



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It will be an easy matter for you to find what you want in our stock. Our lines of best quality, moderate price shoes for women includes all the best—new styles, built in a variety of leathers on many lasts.

A shape to fit every foot.

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WORK FOR BLIND MEN

BRITAIN PREPARES TO COPE WITH GRAVE PROBLEM.

Training of Sightless Veterans of the War is Now Going on at St. Dunstan's Home, Where Men Are Being Taught Various Trades Within the Scope of a Blind Man—Stenography Proving a Big Success.

WHAT shall we do with our blinded soldiers after the war? To merely give them a pension to supply their needs will not suffice; it is necessary that they be taught some occupation, not primarily because they will thus become self-supporting, but because they will be far happier and more contented if they have occupation to take their minds off their great affliction. In England a noble work is going forward at St. Dunstan's Home with the object of training the blind soldiers to earn a living. It is under the direction of Arthur Pearson, the famous publisher, himself a blind man. Mr. Pearson became blind from overwork, just as Joseph Pulitzer, founder of the New York World, became blind. But he did not become helpless or hopeless. To an interviewer not long ago he said that he doubted if he had ever experienced the joy when he had his sight that he has felt on occasions since when he has overcome some obstacle. With his great energy and organizing ability Mr. Pearson makes an admirable director of the St. Dunstan's Home.

The object of the home, as mentioned, is to give the blinded soldiers trades. Several are taught, and it is astonishing the number of trades in which the lack of sight is no insuperable obstacle to efficiency. Typewriting, for instance, is a blind man's job, and Mr. Pearson says that the typewriter was originally invented to provide the blind with a means of writing. One of the typewriting instructors at St. Dunstan's can take dictation in Braille shorthand as fast as one wishes to speak, and then will transcribe it on the typewriter more accurately and swiftly than many first-class stenographers with normal eyes. It used to be said that it required three years to teach a blind man a trade, but Mr. Pearson says that most of them can be trained in a very few months well enough to become self-sustaining.

Another occupation particularly well adapted to the blind is that of masseurs. Even masseurs with good eyesight depend upon their sense of touch instead of their eyes; and Mr. Pearson remarks that in Japan it used to be illegal for any but the blind to follow this occupation. Masseurs are now in demand at all the War Office hospitals, and as a result of the war we may expect a greatly increased demand for the services of men trained in this business. Carpentry is another trade that the blind can learn, and, of course, while highly skilled carpenters cannot be made out of the blind, they can become very fair rough carpenters who can make certain articles of patterns that can be repeated. Shoe repairing is also a blind man's trade, and several first-class cobblers have been turned out of the institution. When the cobbler is trained he is helped to a shop, and in the window a card announces that the proprietor is a soldier blinded in the war. He does not have to wait long for trade.

Poultry farming is being taught to several men at St. Dunstan's, and with this trade is enough carpentering to enable the victim to make his own coops and runs. A sergeant who left the institution not long ago is able to distinguish among the various breeds of poultry by his sense of touch, and he can also truss and dress fowls quite well enough to make an attractive display on the poultryer's stand. He mixes the food perfectly, selecting it from the different bags by his sense of touch. It is said that since blind men move more deliberately than those who have all their senses, they are less likely to frighten the fowls, and this is an advantage not to be lightly disregarded. Others are being trained as telephone operators for small exchanges. The indicators are made to scale and the blind learn very quickly to distinguish their identity by the sound each makes as it falls.

Mr. Pearson says that he believes blind men will make excellent divers. He says that they would do better work in muddy waters than others, for, being accustomed to working in the dark, they would find nothing abnormal in their task. Darkness handicaps a sighted man, but light and darkness are the same to the blind. Contrary to general belief, great delicacy of touch does not follow almost automatically upon blindness. It has to be laboriously acquired in very many cases. Moreover, though the blindness may be equal, some blind men have a far better sense of direction than others. Mr. Pearson mentioned the case of a blinded Canadian officer. He can rise from a chair, turn round several times, and then throw a cigarette into a fireplace without error nine times out of ten. Some of the blind have a very keen sense of when they approach an object with which they might collide. Others, again, blunder like a sighted man in a dark room. Edward Marshall, who visited the St. Dunstan's home, was struck by the fact that there was no despair to be seen on the faces of the blinded heroes. On the contrary, most of them were smiling. They do not grudge the terrible price they have paid for their citizenship, and are looking forward cheerfully and confidently to many happy, useful years to come.

What has become of the old-fashioned woman who used to open a can of peaches when she had company at tea? The husband of a nagging woman may furnish most of her because.

WHERE THE TROUT GO.

The Gamy Fish Seek the Small Brooks in Mid-Summer Time.

Economy river is a typical mountain stream in northern Nova Scotia. The country was extremely wild with only one settlement, and that at the mouth of the stream where it empties into the upper waters of the Bay of Fundy. When I first saw it I could scarcely wait to "go to it" with rod and line, says a special writer for The Saturday Globe.

For eight miles I fished up that river under ideal conditions, and my record was six small trout! I was thoroughly disgusted. I couldn't understand it. The stream was no more than from 30 to 50 feet across; it abounded in deep pools, small falls and many rapids.

The month was August. I thought possibly the trouble was with the bait. I had fish worms, grasshoppers, flies, crickets, and beetle grubs. None of them succeeded. On the way back I came across a small brook, and in almost a half hour I had turned from the river bank, in my tracks, and cast my line in a little pool where the brook flowed into the river. In a moment I had a half pound trout.

This was an experience that proved of value. Many a time since in the latter part of July and through August I have failed to catch trout in a big stream where the spring fishing would be sure to bring a full basket, but have had the best of success following up the small branches that feed the big streams.

It is probable that the trout go up these narrow streams in mid-summer because they find more food. Thousands of grasshoppers and other insects that keep away from the wide streams, or only occasionally fall in, are constantly being carried across the narrow streams. It may be they do not always see the water between the grass bordered banks, and they fall in from overhanging bushes. At any rate the fisherman who fails to make a catch in mid-summer in the big streams and rivers will find far better luck by "going to it" in one of the small brooks that feed it.

TO PROMOTE TOURIST TRAFFIC.

Automobile Reciprocity Will Strive Many Visitors to Province.

After several years of agitation and controversy reciprocity in automobile licenses has been established between the Province of Ontario and the State of New York, and shortly with the State of Michigan and probably other States as well. The event was made the occasion of a celebration at Niagara Falls last week when representatives of the Ontario Motor League and the New York State Automobile Association fraternized with municipal and state officials.

Hon. F. G. Macdormid, Minister of Public Works and Highways in Ontario, who has recently taken over the automobile license branch, lives in Southern Ontario and appreciates the value of tourist traffic through the province. It has been an anomaly for some years to see reciprocity between Quebec and Ontario, but the Ontario license was restricted to Canada when a Quebec license might be shown on the streets of New York or Boston.

It is not improbably that 10,000 cars will visit Ontario this year as a result of the new arrangement that has been so successfully negotiated by Mr. Macdormid. A touring car is worth \$20 a day to the country through which it passes, and this may be increased if there are a couple that on an average of three to five days stay, and one will readily grasp an idea of what this means to this country for the present, and it is sure to grow in the years to come as highway improvement advances and the touring advantages of Ontario become better known.

Pay in Canadian Forces.

The rates per diem of regimental pay authorized for the militia on active service in the Canadian Expeditionary Force are as follows: Colonel or Lieut.-Colonel, \$5; Major, \$4; Captain \$3; Lieutenant (qualified or provisional) \$2; Paymaster, Quartermaster, \$2; Adjutant (in addition to pay of rank) 50c; Brigade, Regimental or Staff Sergeant-Major, \$1.85; Sergeant, \$1.50; Squad, Battery, Troop, or Company Sergeant-Major, \$1.85; Brigade or etc., Quartermaster, \$1.50; Sergeants, \$1.35; Corporals, \$1.10; Bombardiers or 2nd Corporals, \$1.05; Privates, Gunners, Sappers, Drivers, Batmen, \$1. In addition to the above, field allowance is paid, ranging from 10 cents a day for a private to \$1.50 a day for colonel.

The Maple Leaf.

Records show that the maple leaf was chosen and adopted as the national emblem of Canada long before the anthem "The Maple Leaf" was written. At the first meeting of the St. Jean Baptiste Society, representing French-Canadians, in Montreal, in 1834, the decorations were arranged with maple leaves, and two years later it was proposed to adopt the maple leaf as an established emblem, and the custom achieved wide favor. In 1860, on the occasion of the visit of Edward, Prince of Wales, the maple leaf was formally adopted and officially used as the Canadian national emblem, and was retained as such at Confederation in 1867.

Something Like Laundry.

For heat and bundle, superbly organized, there is nothing to compare with the Divisional Baths and Laundry on the Canadian front in Flanders. Amid all the dirt and discomfort of war life in Flanders think what it must mean for every man to have a bath at least once in eight days. No hand-basin, of wash either, but a plentiful shower of hot and cold water.

But a man never has the same interest in life after he loses the principal he has in the bank. It is easier to elect a good man to office than it is to get him to stay good after he is elected.

HOME PRODUCTION.

British Columbia's Situation Shows an Urgent Need.

Statistics recently published reveal a regrettable situation regarding trade relationship between British Columbia and the United States. During the month of March there was shipped to British Columbia from the United States through the port of Seattle, produce valued at over \$3,000,000, while the American city received only about \$500,000 worth of goods from British Columbia. Of the material exported from Canada a very large part is made up of articles imported by British Columbia from the States, and they are all articles which that province should be able to export and not have to import.

That something is radically wrong in either the production or the marketing of agricultural produce in the western province is evident to every writer in The Family Herald. It is with the object of improving these conditions that the Domestic Food Products Committee, inaugurated by the Victoria Board of Trade, is working.

Mr. A. D. Paterson, president of the B. C. Stockbreeders' Association, speaking at Victoria, said: "During the war, it is the duty of those who remain at home to do everything in their power to increase the yield of the fields, rocks, and herds. By so doing, those of us who must remain at home can serve our country just as loyally as by serving in the trenches. Even suppose this might entail loss, we should be willing to sacrifice some of our profit when others are going to the front and sacrificing their lives for the Empire."

The last year has been marked by an increasing interest in mixed farming in British Columbia. This is particularly true of some districts that previously had been looked upon as almost exclusive fruit lands. Creameries have been built at Grand Forks, Kelowna, and Salmon Arm, and all are reporting satisfactory results. In the district of Kelowna alone fourteen allos were built during 1915.

Along the line of the Grand Trunk Pacific, much live stock is being bred, and the foundation is being laid for more or less mixed farming communities. In many of the newer localities advantage has been taken of the Dominion and Provincial schemes for supplying pure-bred sires. This stimulates an interest far more, as well as a better live stock.

The sheep industry has been particularly favored during the year just passed. Mutton and wool have commanded excellent prices, while the outlook for the immediate future is promising. From all parts of the Province there are inquiries for breeding stock, and it is only the scarcity of such stock that has prevented more rapid development. In many districts owners of sheep have suffered considerable loss from the ravages of panthers, coyotes, and especially dogs, and it might be well for this consideration to consider the advisability of asking the Government to pass a law requiring that all dogs be licensed. By this means a great many useless curs would be got rid of.

Owing to the high prices for grain which prevailed a year ago, the hog industry suffered a set-back. It is probable that this situation will last until the war is over, so any immediate removal of the industry can hardly be expected. But even under present conditions the hog can be raised quite profitably by those who can provide suitable pasture to supplement the grain ration.

Securing a Patent in Canada.

Applications for patents in Canada should be addressed to the Commissioner of Patents, Ottawa, Ont. The term for the duration of a patent is limited to eighteen years, but patents are also granted for six to twelve years, subject to extension for another twelve or six years, respectively, when the first term has expired. The fee for a patent for the full term of eighteen years is \$60, for twelve years \$40, for six, \$20. Any intending applicant for a patent has not yet perfected his invention, or is in fear of being despoiled of his idea, may file in the Patent Office a description of his invention so far, with or without plans, when the commissioner, on payment of a fee of \$5, causes the document, which is called a caveat, to be preserved in secrecy; but the secrecy of the document ceases when the applicant obtains a patent for his invention.

Scientists Offer Help.

With the object of offering the services of the Royal Society of Canada to the Dominion Government for the purpose of furthering industrial scientific research, a strong deputation of members of that learned body waited upon Sir George Foster, Minister of Trade and Commerce, recently and laid the proposals before him. The suggestion was made that a central committee or commission be appointed, on which the Fellows of the society could act in an advisory capacity.

Silver.

The price of silver has risen so rapidly during the last few months that it is difficult to keep track of the actual increase in the value of Canadian silver mines which the increased selling price has made. In 1915 Ontario's output was 23,730, 12 1/2 ounces. The average selling price was 49.69 cents. Silver is now selling at about 18 cents higher than the average for 1915. The increased profit if the 1915 output had been sold at this price would be over \$4,000,000.

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