THESE WE MAINTAIN

Canadian Gleaner

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NOTES OF THE WEEK

The first of the departmental reports for the 12 months ending 30th June last is that of the excise. The figures show the people of Canada to be spending more money than ever on drink. Last year the average per head was 4¾ gallons of beer and 3 quarts of spirits. Considering drinking is confined almost wholly to men, and that of these a fair proportion are total-abstainers, the amount consumed by the bibulous is staggering. Nearly 2¾ million gallons of spirits were consumed last year, and 25 million gallons of beer. The government received 6 million dollars from excise duties. There was an increased consumption during the twelve months of 300,000 gallons of spirits and nearly a fifth more of beer. Compared with other countries Canada is temperate, but these returns prove intemperance is growing.

The government organs point with satisfaction to an increase of exports. Those for October exceeded the same month last year by over 6 million dollars. The increase is confined chiefly to farm products, the greatest increase being in cattle. In fish, chiefly British Columbia salmon, there was the surprising rise of 1½ million dollars.

The Official Gazette gives the returns of revenue and expenditure for the 4 months ending with the 31st October. In both there have been increases. In revenue the Dominion has taken in over a million dollars more than it did in the corresponding four months of last year, and spent over two millions more, showing the government continues its spendthrift policy. Railway subsidies took over a million dollars and the bounty on iron $180,000. Payments continue to be made for the South African contingent, $98,753 having been so expended.

The Herald and other organs are proclaiming in largest type that the revenue for the past 4 months increased over a million dollars, and exult over the growing time. They do not tell that the expenditure of these 4 months exceeds that of the same period last year by over two million dollars.

It is stated with apparent truth that despatches have been received at Ottawa asking that a battalion of mounted riflemen be enlisted in Canada for service in Africa. The statement is, that the Imperial authorities merely ask the co-operation of our government, as the men will be controlled and paid as regulars.

The mayor of Ottawa has been taught that the law (sometimes) does not respect those high in office. Returning home late one Saturday night he dropped into the Russell house, where he met some acquaintances, whom he invited to the bar. The following week he was served with a summons for frequenting a bar-room during prohibited hours and the owner of the hotel was also summoned for selling liquor after midnight. Both pled guilty and paid their fines. That was not all. The Ontario license law provides that any municipal officer who breaks its provisions shall be disqualified for holding office for 2 years. Mr Morris, on his conviction, consequently ceased to be mayor and the city council promptly and unanimously elected a successor.

Smallpox holds its grip on Ottawa. Being of a mild type there are few deaths. The very severity of the board of health regulations prevents the stamping out of the disease in Montreal and other places. So great is the interference of these regulations with the liberty and employments of those affected, that when a case of smallpox develops it is kept concealed.

A postponement of the trial of Hansen, the murderer of the Westmount child, has been granted, and there is even a prospect of a commission being sent to Denmark to collect evidence as to the sanity of the accused. The sort of insanity that afflicted the brute when he cut the innocent's throat, any one of Montreal's 400 licensed bar-rooms can produce in half an hour.

Oats are still rising and on Tuesday small lots were sold in Montreal at 52c per 34lb. At that figure farmers who have to buy feed would save money by grinding wheat or barley. There has been a rise in flour, he first for many months. Millers complain they have been doing business on too narrow a margin, especially as hard wheat is scarce. Ocean navigation is expected to close this week. The last of the Allan liners has gone and the few boats in port are loading with all despatch. With the close of navigation the prices of grain are likely to fall a little. There has been no change in butter or cheese. New laid eggs are higher.

Last week President Roosevelt received a deputation representing the chambers of commerce of the chief cities, to press on him the advantages that would accrue to the United States from making a reciprocity treaty with Canada. The spokesman of the deputation stated that, after Britain and Germany, Canada was the largest customer the United States had, and this in spite of tariffs designed to stop trade between the two countries. With a reciprocity treaty that trade would advance by leaps and bounds. The States did not need the customs duties levied at the frontier on Canadian goods for the support of its government, and of the American manufactures bought by Canada few any longer needed protection. The delegation wanted freer trade than now existed, believing it would greatly help American interests. The President declined to express any opinion on the subject, but left the impression on his visitors that he was not favorable to modifying the tariff to favor Canada. In his message, which he will deliver Monday week, he will likely give his views on the subject.

A trust was formed in the United States on Friday of a magnitude that has evoked astonishment even in that happy land for trusts and combines. Two of the great Pacific railway companies, the Northern Pacific and the Great Northern, with their branches and connections, have amalgamated, with a joint capital of four hundred million dollars. These two roads have been running in opposition and of late the competition has been keen. By coming under one head, rates will be raised, and the people who live along them made to suffer. The States affected by the combination propose invoking the power of congress, but it is to be feared their influence will count for little against that of the three men who represent 400 million dollars, and who, if need be, would spend millions in buying votes. It is understood the Union Pacific, not in the combine, will co-operate with it in raising rates, which our own C.P.R. will also likely do.

The Home Rulers are greatly encouraged by President Roosevelt's reception of Mr Redmond and his friends. If they will read Mr Roosevelt's life of Cromwell, published a year or so ago, their tune would change.

In round figures it is estimated the war is costing Britain a million dollars a day. No other European Power could stand such a drain on its treasury, and Britain cannot without resorting to new sources of taxation. What taxes the government will propose, when parliament meets after the New Year, are now the subject of anxious speculation among the people of the Motherland. That they will take the shape of customs duties levied in such a way as to give a preference to colonial produce is improbable. The operation of the corn laws gave the working class such a horror of taxation on bread, that, even if it could be proved to them a discrimination between foreign and colonial grain would not raise the price of the loaf, they would not submit, from fear of what would happen if the point of the wedge of the protective principle was allowed to enter the tariff. The bread riots, which ended in the repeal of the corn laws, are among the saddest episodes in English history. The cost of the war is telling on British trade, and there is a shrinkage in both exports and imports.

It is officially announced that the plague has disappeared from both Glasgow and Liverpool.

On Monday a new treaty was signed by representatives of Britain and the States regarding the Isthmian canal. It is not binding until ratified by the senate.

The anti-British agitation in Germany, instead of abating, seems to be growing more active, and meetings are daily being held, at which strong resolutions are passed. The exciting cause, which has given form to the hatred of Britain that has prevailed since the Boer war began, is Mr Chamberlain's statement, in addressing an Edinburgh audience, that the Germans were guilty of worse atrocities in the Franco German war than any attributed by them to Roberts and Kitchener. If the German government wished to pick a quarrel with England, popular feeling would sustain them. The French, while gratified by Chamberlain's statement, the truth of which they endorse, are not backward in egging on the Germans, for nothing would suit them better than a war between Britain and their conqueror of 30 years ago. Germany, however, is likely to express its hatred of the Saxon in words rather than blows. Its trade is bad, and the depression includes the farming class as well as the manufacturing. Hundreds of thousands of people are seeking work in vain in the towns and cities and the farm-laborers are starving. It is in no condition to go to war and its rulers know that. Instead of relieving the prevailing distress by reducing the army and navy and curtailing the enormous public expenditure in other directions, the government is trying to do it by patching its protective tariff.

Financially France is in little better condition than Germany. Her industrial centres swarm with unemployed men and women and her revenue has fallen off to a degree that necessitates a new loan to meet ordinary expenditure. On Monday there was an uproarious and riotous scene in its legislature over a bill authorizing a loan of 63 million dollars. It is whispered the wily Turk really got the better of France in the recent naval demonstration. Instead of insisting for cash on the nail. France weakly consented to give the Sultan credit, dividing the amount into 16 monthly instalments of $107,000 each, the first payable in March. The general belief is France will have to send her fleet again when the instalments come due. The Sultan equals Micawber in readiness to give his note of hand and unconcern about lifting the bits of paper.

ORMSTOWN

Many have put in coal furnaces, for wood is scarce, selling at from $3 to $5 per cord, according to quality.

The new schoolhouse at Tatehurst is a credit to the district. It is roomy, with a vestibule neatly fitted up, and having side rooms. Its appearance from the road compares with any school in the district. The building is clapboarded and painted and outbuildings are whitewashed. Miss E. Chambers is teacher and has eighteen scholars. The school cost nearly $800.

A series of special services in St Paul's commenced on Sabbath evening of this week and will be continued till Friday evening. Mr McLeod preached a most impressive discourse on Monday night to an attentive audience that numbered nearly 200. The Tuesday evening meeting was larger than that of Monday. The Rev J. I. Strong preached a rousing sermon and was listened to with earnest attention. On Tuesday evening, while these solemn services were in progress, several young men threw snowballs into the church, rattled the doors, and then they placed heavy barricades against the outside doors.

James Hunter has bought the farm of Samuel Geddes for $7000. This farm is well built upon and situated 1½ miles west of Ormstown village.

Peter Cavers shipped large lots of mixed stock to Montreal on Wednesday and Friday of last week. This week his shipments are also large.

Pork has fallen to $4½ to $5, live weight, but the bulk of it is sold, our farmers securing the high price.

Oats are 47 to 50c per 40lb.

HOWICK

There is a great scarcity of potatoes in this section, altho the yield was abundant, owing to the rotting of the greater portion after they had been stored away. They are being imported for sale here by the car-load.

There were 2 funerals here on Tuesday, one being that of the late Wm. Robertson, a much respected farmer, who had lived many years on Fertile Creek concession. He suffered from an injury received last summer while working a roller, from the shock of which he never fully recovered. The other funeral was that of Miss Isabella Muir, a daughter of the late Rev Dr Muir of Georgetown, who underwent a successful operation for a tumor but whose health gradually declined from that date. Her popularity was evidenced by the large attendance at the services held in Knox church, shortly after the body arrived by the morning train from Montreal. Rev G. Whillans officiated assisted by Revs D. W. Morison and J. W. McLeod.

A foot of snow is said to have fallen last week, but the continued mild weather since has put the roads in an almost impassable condition, either for sleighs or wheeled vehicles.

STE MARTINE

The snow that fell last week still covers the ground, and no earth is to be seen except on the roads. It is almost impossible to travel either with runners or wheels, for there is no frost in the ground.

Dealers are buying oats at 55c for 40lb and are storing, hoping to strike a higher price later on.

All the cheese factories are closed and farmers having milk are hauling to the creamery in the lower village. Many are complaining of their cows failing and don't see any money in feeding moulie at present prices.

A fashionable marriage takes place on the 28th, when Hector Bernard, N.P. marries Agnes, daughter of Mr James McGowan, the oldest merchant of this place. Mr Bernard is renewing the residence of the late Mr Lebrun.

VALLEYFIELD

The obsequies of the late James Sparrow took place on Thursday and were largely attended. The Masonic fraternity and I.O.O.F. attended in a body.

Jas. Watt has sufficiently recovered from a 4 weeks' attack of typhoid fever to be able to resume his work.

The heavy fall of snow we had last week has mostly disappeared, leaving the streets in a wretched condition.

The judgment of the supreme court upholding E Poirier as fully qualified to act as petitioner in the Lov-Bergeron election case has set the aggressive and defensive elements of both parties on the war-path, every possible means to secure an advantage on either side being employed. A bombshell was thrown into the Conservative rank and file by the announcement that petitioner Poirier had substituted Lawyer C. Piche of Montreal in place of Mr Laurendeau of Beauharnois to act as legal prosecutor in the hearing of the case, which is fyled to come off on Dec 8th. This did not meet with the views of the party, as the newly substituted lawyer does not generally assimilate with Conservative political principles or doings. The political barometer showed great disturbances, and the Rouge thermometer accordingly rose to fever heat, and the Conservative thermometer recorded something like 110 below freezing point. The consequence was that the adherents of the temporarily lost cause were politically, physically, and morally *blue*, and inasmuch as the petitioner was not to be found this tended to give the case a gloomier aspect. But, by dint of adroit manoeuvring and skilful strategy the tables have been reversed and the temperature of both parties has again reached a more normal condition, with the difference that the exuberant joy of one party has been turned into a dismal forlorn hope sensation, which has knocked the starch out of their 'biled' aspirations for the time being. The petitioner has again revoked in favor of Mr Laurendeau.

James Wattie, jr., manager of the China Mutual Insurance Co., Shanghai, China, is paying his parents a visit here. He came by way of the Suez canal and returns via the C.P.R. Mr Wattie being in China at the time of the late unpleasantness, is in a position to correct a good many of the reports which have been spread world-wide.

With the incoming of the first snow this season, there arrived with it that great public nuisance the cow bell, which many of our delivery sleighs are ornamented with. We hope the town council will have this nerve-racking instrument of torture put to rest. It is an abominable nuisance and its users should be compelled to substitute more proper bells. If people would decline to purchase goods from any vendor who uses such a relic of barbarism such bells would disappear.

While on the subject, mention must be made of the other extreme, of parties driving through the town streets without any bells. This is particularly the failing of our rural cousins, who, probably, are not aware that a fine is attached to such delinquency.

The brick work on the chimney of the Gault mills was finished on Tuesday, the 19th. It soars 203 feet high and is a fine specimen of bricklayers' work, and a credit to its designers. Quite a few people made the ascent, particularly some ladies, who were glad enough when they reached terra firma again. The new boiler-house and coal pockets are being pushed with great speed. Part of the buildings are already roofed. When completed the boiler-house will stand unrivalled in the country.

Steps were taken some time ago to form a glee club in connection with the club house. Everything seemed to be making fair headway towards a successful issue and the different appointments were made. Since then we have not heard any more about the scheme. We hope it will yet become a realized fact.

E. E. Clark has been appointed general mechanical superintendent of the Montreal Cotton Co.'s works. The nomination is favorably looked upon by all concerned.

It may appear we are too persistent, but the common cause of the taxpayers compells us to again call the attention of those in arrears to square up their tax accounts in order to secure their votes for the next municipal elections.

The council has for once passed a very rational resolution, that is, that the chief of police have full control over the men on the force. This removes a serious obstacle in the way of securing proper performance of duty on the part of the subordinates. Removing the appointments out of the hands of party friends into those of a judicious man, as we find the chief to be, cannot but be beneficial to the force and the town.

ST STANISLAS

We had a few days of fair sleighing last week, and farmers were not slow in taking advantage of it, as nearly everybody was getting short of wood.

There is a brisk demand for good clean oats. Not much doing in hay as yet, but there is any amount of it being pressed and awaiting future delivery.

The butter factory is still running, and up till the time of the storm the amount of milk was never larger at this time of year.

HEMMINGFORD

The contract for the bridge between Hemmingford and Havelock was awarded to Joseph Parent for the sum of $475. There was only one other tender, $540.

Dr Harper made his annual visit to the model school on Monday, Nov. 18, which was very brief, the morning train not arriving till nearly noon, almost two hours behind time.

A conference of teachers was held in the model school on Saturday, Nov 16th. But seven were present out of seventeen notified.

Court Hemmingford, I.O.F., held their annual election of officers on Tuesday, Nov. 19th. The following were elected:

James McCanse, C.R.
W. A Blair, C.V.R.
C. McGinnis, R.S.
Robert Ellerton, F.S.
E. T. Kenney, Treas.
F. D McNaughton, Orator
S Dunlop, S.W.
A. McNaughton, J.W.
F. Berthiaume, S.B.
A. Foisy, J.B.

COVEY HILL

We had a fire on the night of the 9th, when the feed grinding-mill and blacksmith shop of Fred Rowe were destroyed. No insurance.

FRANKLIN CENTRE

W. J. Brooks of Perry, N. Y., formerly of this place, had 2 exhibits of butter at the Pan-American exhibition at Buffalo, for the month of October exhibit. One tub, entered in the Perry Creamery Co's name, scored 97¼ points, and one in prints in his own name scored 96½ points out of a possible 100. The prints were put up out of the regular churning. This company have regular customers the year round for their butter, which is put up in 1lb prints, and is selling at 25c at present.

DUNDEE

The str. Grenada made her last trip to Corowall on the 11th inst. somewhat earlier than usual. The water in the Salmon is very low at present and there is very little traffic, so there was no inducement to continue running. A day or two after she stopped the water became so thickened with snow that it would have been difficult to drive a boat thru it. The season has been fairly profitable. The Captain says he saved $100 by using coal instead of wood.

Last week there were two Indian trials before Justice Thos. Farlinger, one for common assault the other for criminal assault on a woman The first was dismissed. The complainant was the most stupid person I ever encountered. In the other case the accused was committed to Beauharnois jail to stand his trial. As the Indian reserve is in the township of Dundee, there are now 3 persons from it awaiting trial and their offences are all very serious.

The snow arrived only a day or two later than last year, and under much the same conditions, there being no frost in the ground.

Miss Lucy Baker, who has passed the greater part of the summer in Dundee and Montreal, has left to resume her mission work on the Saskatchewan among the Indians. She has been there since 1879. The vacation was taken on account of her health.

Duck-shooting on the upper portion of the lake has not resulted in bagging many birds. My informant, who lives on an island, said there were (this was just before the snow fell) numerous tents on the points and islands, opposite the line between Dundee and St Anicet, and that there was a regular barricade of blinds so as to keep the ducks from flying westward. There is more open water in the lower part of the lake, so the ducks have a better chance of avoiding the onslaught on their lives.

ELGIN COUNCIL

At a special session on the 16th inst. all the members were present, except Coun Gavin.

The following bills were presented and ordered to be paid:

W. H. Crawford, extras on abutments of Brown bridge in 1st concession	$16 00
Chas Crawford, drawing plan and specifications for said bridge	5.00
A Gilmore, road inspector district No 9, for gravel	2.75
Costs on petition of J L Martin re new work	8.70

Coun Grant reported there was a quantity of steel rails at the Athelstan railway station which could be purchased for $20 per ton. On motion of Coun Cooper, seconded by Coun Ewing, Coun Grant was authorized to purchase the same.

Winnipeg, Nov. 15—The C. P. R. land department has just put through a sale of farm lands amounting to 30,000 acres, to a syndicate of three colonization agents from North Dakota. The colonization of this property will commence at once.

New York, Nov. 15—At a conference held tonight at the residence of John D. Crimmins, in this city, John E Redmond, the Irish Nationalist member of parliament, now visiting this country, being present, the nucleus was formed of a new Irish-American society. Men prominent in the professions and in the commercial life of New York, were present, and enrolled their names. Mr Redmond addressed the conference, outlining the plans of the Irish Nationalists in parliament, looking to compelling England to grant the demands of the Irish people.

In electing Duncan McCormick, K. C., to the highest position in the Ancient Order of United Workmen, the grand lodge has made a most felicitous choice. Mr McCormick, since he became a member of the order, has been unremitting in his efforts on its behalf, and to his practical advice and assistance the order owes a great deal. In the discharge of his duties he has displayed not only marked ability, but good sound business sense. Since Mr McCormick became the grand master workman the order has made rapid progress in the province of Quebec. Not only have the various lodges added to their membership, but new lodges have been instituted, and quite recently several new lodges have been organized in the Maritime provinces.—Montreal Star.

London, Nov. 18.—An extraordinary demonstration of pro-Boerism is reported by a Brussels newspaper. It seems that a Dutch fishing boat belonging to Yonuidon, while off Wielingen lightship, in the North sea, pretended to be in distress and approached a British smack. Thirteen fishermen from the Dutch boat boarded the British craft and attacked the crew of the latter, shouting "Long live the Boers." Several of the Britishers were wounded. It is alleged that before making the attack the Dutchmen locked their captain in the cabin. The British smack succeeded in escaping and arrived at Ostend, where the captain lodged a complaint with the British consul.

FARMERS' MEETINGS.

On the 13th the two speakers, sent by the Dominion agricultural department, addressed small audiences in Moir hall this village. The chair was taken at the afternoon meeting by Mr Maclaren, M. P., who introduced

T. G. RAYNOR of Rosehall, Prince Edward county, Ont., who said he was a farmer, and had come as much to have an interchange of ideas as to impart knowledge. The Hon Mr Fisher, minister of agriculture, seeing that the cheese trade was as far developed as was possible, recognized the necessity for finding new products for export to Britain, and considered both butter and bacon were capable of indefinite development, for in neither did we begin to supply a tithe of what the English market would absorb. In the bacon trade Canada had made wonderful progress, but out of the 11 million dollars' worth shipped last year the province of Quebec only supplied half a million. Mr Fisher thought this could be changed, so that the farmers of Quebec would enjoy the full benefits of the new trade. The first step towards doing so was to secure the sort of pig that made the bacon required by the English customer. What was required was a long sided animal, deep in the flank, with little fat and that well-mixed with the meat. The breeds that met these requirements were the Tamworth, the Yorkshire, and the Improved Berkshire, and their crosses. The short, heavy pig was of no use in the bacon factory, which not only wanted long sides and tapering hams, but wanted tender meat, so that a pig over 6 months was objectionable as a heavy fat one. The pig that weighed round 180lb was what was asked for.

THOS. WHITE said he had sold his pigs, running from 180lb to 250lb, at $6.25 the hundred.

A. S. CUNNINGHAM had got $6 85 for heavy hogs.

Mr RAYNOR—You got that for pork for local use.

W. F. STEPHEN sowed an eighth of an acre with vetches into which he turned 12 or 15 hogs when turning 2 months old. By the time the vetches were eaten, clover was ready. He kept them pasturing 3 months. After a month he allowed them a pound of ground barley and shorts to each hog. He figured, when he sold them 5 months' old, that they had cost him $48 for feed, leaving $22 for labor and skim-milk.

Mr RAYNOR—We pasture all our pigs in Ontario. We sow a mixture of peas, oats, and rape, and find we can raise pork at 3 cents a pound, so if we get 6 or 7 cents we make money. For young pigs it pays to boil roots, especially potatoes, but when pigs are 3 or 4 months' old cooking does not pay the time or labor. It makes little difference whether the meal be fed wet or dry. I prefer myself to mix it to a thick consistency with skim-milk or whey. I believe in soaking and souring the meal. Pigs waste a good deal when meal is fed dry. You should be careful not to give too much whey or skim-milk to your hogs, for they can only assimilate a fixed quantity. If you give them too much, they will have indigestion. I always mix the solids with the drink. Grind the grain as fine as you can get it.

Several farmers demurred to the statement that it did not pay to cook feed, when Mr Raynor asked for their experience.

DAVID A. MCFARLANE said his practice was to cook all the food and give it to the hogs slightly warm. He put the food in barrels and then turned steam into them by a hose, which cooked the food quickly and with little trouble. Unless a farmer had a steam-boiler it would hardly pay to cook the food, it would be too much work. He cooked three times a week and when taken out of the barrels the feed was slightly warm and sour, and much relished by the hogs. He considered by cooking he saved a great deal. On killing, he found the fat and lean well mixed in the hogs so fed.

Several farmers confirmed the advantages derivable from cooking.

Mr RAYNOR remarked he could see the advantage of cooking where skim-milk is scarce.

Mr MCFARLANE—Milk fed cold is apt to give a young pig a chill. It will pay any farmer who keeps 20 hogs to buy a steam-boiler. I fed turnips 2 winters and found they did not do well, especially with young pigs.

Mr RAYNOR—Have you tried steaming cut clover hay with grain, it answers well?

Mr MCFARLANE—I have not.

Mr RAYNOR here explained a table hung on the platform, giving the value of different kinds of food. He showed that foods rich in protein were the best for forming muscle, blood, and milk, and that those abounding in carbo-hyrdrates formed fat. The object of the farmer was to mix the different kinds of food so as to get a balanced ration. Timothy hay was deficient in proteids and therefore good for fattening but not for milk. Clover was best, having the right proportion of the flesh forming element to fat, and so were oats. No mixture for finishing hogs was better than oats, peas, and barley ground together.

Mr WHITE—We raise few peas, from their failing so often.

Mr RAYNOR—Have you tried the grass pea? It is small but rich, is bug proof, easy on the land, and good for feed. Its straw is equal to oat straw. It comes up like grass, very thick, and forms pods at the joints. If cut at the right time, use a mower. We sow a bushel to a bushel and a peck to the acre; but generally we sow it along with oats and barley, all 3 ripening about the same time.

Mr WHITE—It is the wet that spoils our peas.

Mr RAYNOR—You will find the grass pea stands wet better than the ordinary pea. [Asked where the seed could be had he referred his enquirers to C. A. Zavitz of Guelph, but eventually promised to supply some himself.] For breeding sows he fed mangolds and sugar beets, with not much turnips, the kitchen slops, and a mixture of grain. Breeding sows need exercise. It is now agreed that all animals while carrying young need moderate exercise. Veterinaries now recommend that brood mares be given so much work. If your litters come weak, it is very likely due to your not giving the sow a yard to run in. Food that forms fat should not be given to a sow before dropping her litter. If ensilage is given, it should be in the proportion of one to 14 of other food.

A farmer said his litters came all right but when 2 or 3 weeks old they humped up and panted and died. Several farmers testified to great mortality in sucking pigs of late years.

Mr RAYNOR—I would say the trouble you have had is due to indigestion in the mother, and would not likely have happened had you given her access to soil, rotten wood, or charcoal. In Ontario our largest breeders place where the pigs can have access to it when they like during the winter, a mixture of woodashes, salt, and sulphur, or copperas. Running in the field in summer they get all the mineral they want in the soil but in winter the farmer must supply the lack. The two fatal ailments in hogs are indigestion and constipation.

JAMES STONEHOUSE of Port Perry, Ont., who represented the government at the Buffalo exhibition, described the test there made of the different dairy-breeds. At the beginning of May 5 of each breed were brought and kept together in a large stable until the 1st of November, during which time their food was weighed and their milk not only weighed but tested for butter-fat and solids. Every precaution was taken to have the test a fair one so as to find out which of the breeds were the more profitable. The price placed on the different kinds of feed was the average paid for them in U. S. cities and for the butter 25c a pound was allowed and 9c for the other solids in the milk. Half the herds were supplied by Canada, the other half by the States, but in no sense was it a contest between Canadians and Americans, but of breed against breed. The cows selected were, of course, the best available, fresh calved and in best milking condition. [The speaker here repeated the information as to the quantity of milk given by each herd, with proportion of butter-fat and solids, which will be found in an article in last week's Gleaner.] The fodder supplied was green clover-hay and ensilage, and it was noted that though the latter was always 48 hours old, having to be fetched 16 miles, it was more greedily eaten by the cows than the clover or even green corn. This showed that when pastures fail, ensilage is the food for your milk cows. One of our largest Ontario dairymen, Mr Tilson of Tilsonburg, who stores away each fall 9000 tons of ensilage, keeps 3000 for summer use. The feed given by the managers of the different breeds varied, but substantially were the same according to the analysis of foods, being a balanced ration. The Holsteins ate most and produced the largest amount of milk, but cost of their ration ate up the profit if the milk was used for butter. It was the same with the Short Horn. During the hot spell, all the herds suffered from the heat, indeed, we

thought some would die, and, strange to say, the Ayrshires suffered most. Despite that, the Ayrshire herd looked best at the end of the test and came out the sleekest. The Guernseys took the lead from the first, but during the last few weeks did not hold out. Between the Jerseys and them there was practically no difference in their value as butter cows. The herds were milked 3 times a day and were watered 7 or 8 times, some, however, only 3 times. After a full feed it was observed they wanted a drink at once. One lesson learned by the test was, that cows should be watered often, and given water when they want it. Singular to say, during the hottest weather the cows took least water, shewing the heat affected their digestive apparatus. It was noted at the same time they chewed the cud less. When the hot spell came the milk of all went down in quantity and quality. The temperature of 3 of the Ayrshires rose to 106 and 106½ degrees, very near the danger point. The stable was hot and the only means of cooling the animals was to turn the hose on them. We learned that cows do best when the temperature ranges between 60 and 70, and that heat over 70 or cold below 60 checks the flow of milk. Dairymen will learn from this that during the heat of summer it will pay them to give their cows shade, or if they have a stone stable to drive them into it until the sun begins to fall. Exposure to cold storms is just as bad. Irrespective of breed it was observed that the best milkers all had a certain conformation—that is, were wedge shaped when viewed from front or above, head shapely and fine, long neck, and prominent spine. Cows with fleshy spines did not do well. The good milkers had deep barrels and well-sprung ribs. The Red Polls came out second to the Guernseys and Jerseys, and, as they have size, come nearer the general purpose cow, good for milk and beef, so much desired, than any other breed. The French-Canadian is an economical producer, but small averaging 700lb and are suited to small families who need only a moderate quantity of milk. The cow that paid best was a Guernsey, which showed a profit on the 6 months of $88 50 and the next an Ayrshire $74 64. As the Ayrshire gave the larger quantity of milk the difference might be made up in value of skim-milk, which, in the test, was not taken into account. In total solids of milk the Holsteins took the lead, with the Ayrshires next, proving their value for cheese. The Shorthorn gained most in weight of any breed. The Dutch Belted herd earned least of any, their net profit per head being only $11 53, and that of their best cow only $38.

In answer to questions, Mr Stonehouse said the cows got no exercise during the test, unless being taken out at night during the hot spell and walked a little round the barn. He considered a cow that gave less than 6000lb. of milk or 250lb. of butter in a season not worth its keep. According to their size, Holsteins cost no more to feed than Guernseys. The French-Canadians were economical in feed but did not produce enough of milk per head to suit a dairyman. The test showed the quantity of butter-fat in a 100lb of milk to be as follows: Jersey 4 58; Guernsey 4 06; Ayrshire 3 69; Short Horn 3 57; Holstein 3 25; French-Canadian 3 99; Dutch Belted 3 04; Polled Jersey 4.98. The milk of the Polled Jersey was the richest, but the quantity given was small. They have been in-and-in bred in order to fix the polled characteristic and are of low constitution.

Several farmers said they valued the Holstein because of their quality for eating rough fodder and being easily kept. One put the question whether it was advisable to cross the Ayrshire with the Short Horn.

Mr Stonehouse—Where a farmer goes in for milk, he will not cross with the Short Horn, unless the Short Horn he chooses conforms with the dairy type, which a few of them do. The dairyman may as well make up his mind, he cannot have both milk and beef. If he wants to sell steers and calves he will cross, for only the Short Horns and Red Polls have calves worth raising for the butcher.

This closed the session. A report of the evening session will be given next week.

Tiflis, Russia, Nov. 15—Erzeroum has again been visited by an earthquake. Altogether there were fifty shocks, 10 of them being very violent. Twenty-two persons were killed, and 1000 buildings destroyed. The panic stricken populace is camping in the fields. The public offices are closed.

WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Under date Nov. 15, Kitchener telegraphs that the rear guard of Byng's column, which was escorting captures from the Boers, was attacked by the enemy, 400 strong, stated to be under De Wet. After two hours' fighting the attack was repulsed, and the enemy retired, leaving 8 dead. Our loss was 1 officer and 1 man killed and 3 officers and 9 men wounded. Col. Hickie, whose column is covering the construction of the blockhouse line on the Southepruit, reports a concentration to the west. He sent out a strong patrol of Yeomanry on Nov. 13 from Brakspruit to reconnoitre. The patrol was surrounded by 300 Boers six miles from camp, and 6 of our men were killed and 16 wounded. Some who were captured have since been released. Col. Hickie moved out to support the patrol and drove off the enemy.

Marked progress is being made at Johannesburg. The streets are resuming their normal appearance, and the demands for houses are already exceeding the supply.

An interesting discovery was made at one of the camps of prisoners of war a few days ago. One of the prisoners was missing when the roll was called. He was of continental extraction. A search was made for him all over the camp, but without result, until someone began to tear up the floor of the hut, when, sure enough, there was the missing man concealed under the boards. Further research resulted in the discovery on his person of complete designs for the wrecking of trains, and the ingenuity of the invention lies in the fact that it makes use of a pilot engine as part of the machinery necessary to accomplish the purpose. That is to say, the invention is of such a nature that a pilot engine passing over the mine merely sets going the machinery necessary for its explosion.

Reports from physicians in charge of the refugee camps confirm all that has been reported about the ignorance of the Boer women. These reports show that among the remedies used by the Boers is paint, it being their custom to paint any afflicted part of the body with green paint. Cases are mentioned where three children were covered with paint, except their faces. A child suffering with bronchitis was ordered to have a milk diet, but its mother gave it sardines.

Commandant Fouche and 60 men, leaving the main body, made a raid last Saturday to Midburg siding. The raiders blew up a few yards of track, and shot in cold blood a Cape policeman who had surrendered.

Bloemfontein, Novr. 15.—Major Goold Adams, administrator of Orange River colony, has returned here from visiting the refugee camps at Kimberley and Orange River. He is satisfied with the state of order and cleanliness in which he found them. In some of the camps measles continue, but the majority are clear of epidemics. A gradual, but none the less satisfactory, progress is taking place in Orange River colony. Although all education is optional, the schools show a higher rate of attendance than ever known in the history of the former Orange Free State. A constantly increasing number of burghers are taking the oath of allegiance. In some quarters the wisdom of returning prisoners to the refugee camps has been questioned, but it is gratifying to state that out of a refugee population of 45 000 only 90 have attempted to rejoin their kinsmen in the field, although the camps are in no way guarded.

Worcester, Cape Colony, Nov. 15.—A party of the Worcester District Mounted troops, numbering 17, was surprised by the Boers in some strength under Van Heerden 6 miles from Constable, were captured after their ammunition was expended, except three who were out scouting. Van Heerden expressed himself with great bitterness against the colonial farmers, from whom he had expected so much support, but had got none. He declared the invaders were determined to ruin the recalcitrant farmers who had promised so much by word, but had failed in deed. The Boers took the officer's watch and chain and £7 from a trooper. They seemed in a bad way both in the matter of supplies and ammunition.

London, Nov. 14—In his speech at the City Carlton club last night Mr Brodrick said Great Britain now had 42,000 Boers in custody in the concentration camps and on various islands, and that 11,000 more had been killed or wounded or had left the country on parole. He added that he believed the number of Boers now in the field was about 10,000. The country has set its teeth and intends to go through the process of wearing them down, he exclaimed. We intend to provide Lord Kitchener with fresh troops to replace the tired ones. Only today a certain colony made an offer to help.

London, Nov. 15—In an article on the war in South Africa, the Times says today: The Boers as far back as last May were guilty of murdering whole kraals of Kaffirs in order to destroy the traces of the movements of their own commandos. The British authorities at the time for some reason not specified, prohibited any mention of these outrages.

London, Nov. 15—Two of Lord Kitchener's monthly reviews, dated August 8 and Sept. 8, were published in the Gazette this evening. They are chiefly summaries of wide, sweeping movements through all parts of disputed territory with the results, casualties, and prisoners captured, as previously reported. An astonishing number of horses were captured, those in August alone numbering 13.570. About 20 per cent. of these are fit for remounts, and others are brood mares and foals. Though admitting the disappointing results of some of the operations, Lord Kitchener comments on them as follows: "So long as this rate of progress can be maintained, there can be little doubt of its ultimate effect even on an enemy to whom no other form of argument seems to appeal." The reports further say that the system of chains of block-houses at intervals of a mile and sometimes less along the railroads was being extended. Lord Kitchener says: "The influence of the Boer leaders and their organized system of intimidation still keep in the field a large number of burghers who, if left to themselves, would be ready to surrender."

London, Nov. 19—In a letter conveying an expression of his thanks for a vote of confidence in the policy of the government, Lord Salisbury administers the following rebuke to pro-Boers in Great Britain: "We need such encouragements; for England is, I believe, the only country in which, during a great war eminent men write and speak publicly as if they belonged to the enemy."

London, Nov 18.—Lord Kitchener, cabling to-day to the war office from Pretoria, reports that since Nov. 7, the British columns have killed 43 and wounded 16 Boers, and that 297 have been taken prisoners.

Bloemfontein, Nov. 18—Boer prisoners continue to arrive here with the various British mobile columns in Orange river colony. There are about 100 per week. The military hospital is almost empty, and the doctors find little work on their hands, as the troops in the field have become hardened by their rough life and are all in excellent health. The country around this place has been visited by enormous swarms of locusts, but the British military authorities have made a free distribution of fungus to the farmers, which has proved deadly in stamping out the pest. Lately on a farm near Modder river, 3 great swarms were all killed by this process. There is a noticeable improvement in the condition of cattle, sheep, and horses, owing to the excellent grazing which has followed the rainy season. Ploughing and sowing are now possible everywhere.

At the battle of Brakenlaagte a native driver of a baggage wagon showed great courage in galloping alone to a cart, cutting away 3 dead mules, and bringing in the cart, which contained a large quantity of ammunition. A collection of money was made and presented to him in the presence of all the other natives.

London, Nov. 20—A despatch from Lord Kitchener, dated from Pretoria today, says that Lieut.-Col. Brander's column has rounded up Beyer's and Badenhorst's Boer commandoes 30 miles north-west of Pretoria. The troops killed 3 men, wounded 3 and captured 54, including 2 field cornets. The column also captured much stock and munitions of war.

Washington, Nov. 18.—The Irish parliamentary leaders, who are touring this country, were given a special audience by President Roosevelt today. The party consisted of Mr and Mrs John E. Redmond, P. A. McHugh, Thomas O'Connell, Miss Dalton of Australia, a sister of Mrs Redmond, and Mr and Mrs St John Gaffney, of New York. The president received them with cordiality in the reception room, adjoining the cabinet room. He astonished his visitors by the intimate knowledge of the Irish situation which he displayed. After greetings had been exchanged on both sides, and the president and Mr Redmond had held a brief private conversation, the president requested the party to go into the red parlor downstairs, in order to be presented to Mrs Roosevelt. This was done, and ten minutes were spent in the red parlor. The party was in high spirits when it left the White House.

Concert (To-Morrow) Friday Evening.

A CONCERT, under the auspices of the Woman's Missionary Society of St Andrew's church, will be held in the Watson Hall, on the evening of FRIDAY, the **22nd November.**

PROGRAMME

Piano Solo, Scotch Selections Miss Cunningham
Solo, "Our languages as it is spoken," Mr Shanks
Reading.....Selections.....Mrs Duclos
Duet, Violin and piano. Mr W. and Miss Philps
Solo.....'Where'.....Miss Hunter
Reading, "How Bateese came home."
.....Miss Moore
Piano solo.....'Balmoral'.....Miss Walker
Solo.....Miss Cunningham
Piano duet,.....'The Dragon Fighter,"
.....Misses Walker
Duet,.....'I know a bank."
.....Misses McGregor and Gamble
Reading, "The American Senator in Italy."....
.....Mrs Henderson
Piano solo.....'The Burgomaster"
.....Miss McNaughton
Solo, "As the hair grows whiter," Miss Gamble
Reading.....Selections.....Mrs Duclos
Solo.....'Mr Volunteer'.....Mr Shanks
GOD SAVE THE KING.

Service of coffee and cake.

Doors open at 7.30 p.m. Concert to begin at 8 p.m. Admission 25c; Academy pupils 10c.

Thanksgiving Supper.

The congregation of St John's church, Huntingdon, will give a Thanksgiving Supper in St John's church Schoolroom, on THURSDAY, Nov. 28, from 6 to 8 p.m., to be followed by a Concert. Admission, to supper and concert, 25 cents; Children under 14 years 15 cents.

All heartily welcome.

Tea-Meeting at Hendersonville

The Hendersonville Methodist church will hold its Annual Tea-Meeting on the evening of **Monday, Dec. 2nd.** in Kensington Hall. An excellent programme will be rendered, consisting of music and speeches. The Rev Mr Thompson and Mrs Thompson of Berwick, Ont., are expected to be present and assist with the programme. Admission 25 cents. All are cordially invited. 90

GRAND CONCERT

The pupils of the Huntingdon Convent will hold their Annual Concert in Moir Hall TUESDAY EVENING, December 3rd, 1901. The programme will have many new features and will surpass all former efforts. Don't miss the best entertainment of the season. Admission 15c, 25c, and 35c. Doors open at 7 p.m. Concert to commence at 8. Reserved seats for sale at W. D. Shanks'. 90

A BAZAAR.

A Sale of useful and fancy articles, under the auspices of the Woman's Missionary Society of the Methodist church, Huntingdon, will be held in the Lecture room on **Thursday, Dec. 5th,** afternoon and evening, commencing at two and seven p.m. Admission 10 cents. All are cordially invited. 90

MONEY WANTED.

Wanted to borrow, for a term of years, a sum of about forty-five hundred dollars, at five per cent., on first mortgage on valuable farm in Huntingdon county. Security first-class. Interest can be paid half-yearly. Correspondence will be treated confidentially. Address:

J. A. CAMERON,
Notary,
No 114 St James street,
89 Montreal

Province of Quebec
Municipality of Township of Elgin

Delay Expired for Payment of Taxes.

The delay allowed for the payment of Municipal and School taxes has expired. The time has been extended to the **30th inst.** Extra costs can be added after said date.

W. C. GILLIES,
Secy.-Treas.
Kelso, Nov. 19, 1901. 91

R. SHEARER, M.D., C.M.
ST CHRYSOSTOME, Q.
Office hours: 8—9 a.m., 1—2 p.m. and 7—8 p.m. 1

NEW GROCERY

Opposite St Andrew's Church Huntingdon

Hams, Bacon—mild cured
Pure Lard
English Mince Meat, quality fine

Prices Low

A. KNOX

FURS! FURS! FURS!

FURS that are Right in Quality and Right in Price

AT 90

HUNTER'S

CARD OF THANKS

I desire, on behalf of the Frontier Rifle Association, to express thanks to W. S. Maclaren, M.P., and W. H. Walker, M.L.A., for their donation of ten dollars each towards the funds of the association.

ISAAC GARDNER, Major,
Secy.-Treas.

CANADA

Ottawa, Nov. 18—A recent official examination of the monuments marking the boundary line between Canada and the United States showed many of them to have disappeared along the frontier of New York state. As these monuments consist of iron pillars, indestructible and not easily dislodged, their absence suggested deliberate removal. A prominent customs official, when asked to account for the fact, said: "It is true these monuments were erected many years ago, and some of them may have disappeared from natural causes; but I am inclined to credit the wiles of smugglers with having caused the disappearance of most of them."

The Canadian steamship companies carrying passengers between St John, Halifax, Portland, and Liverpool, announce that until further notice they will book saloon passengers at a reduction of $10 from the former minimum rate. The Allan, Dominion, and Elder-Dempster lines have made their minimum saloon rate $40, and the minimum second cabin rate has been put down to $30.

Ottawa, Nov. 18—The department of agriculture having been able to arrange better terms for ocean transportation to South Africa, has advanced the price of oats contracted for from Alberta, by 3 cents ℔ bushel. The price is now 30 cents f.o.b. at points between Edmonton and Calgary. It is reported deliveries at these points are very good in quantity and quality.

Vancouver, B.C., Nov. 14—There are twenty thousand people in the Yukon territory; the population of Dawson City is 8 000.

Ottawa, Nov. 17—A free grant of land has been made to the authorities of the Roman Catholic church in the Yukon territory (township of Bonanza) for church and mission purposes.

MISCELLANEOUS

Sofia, Nov 18—Another letter has been received from Miss Stone. Her health has been somewhat affected by her continued confinement and hard fare, but she expresses herself as still confident of ultimate release.

London, Nov 15—It is still impossible to estimate the total loss of life and property resulting from the protracted gale, and probably the full extent of the damage will never be known. Tons of wreckage of unidentified vessels are still being thrown up. Altogether it is known that some 50 vessels have been wrecked along the British coasts. 34 of these have been absolute wrecks, involving, it is believed, a loss of more than 180 drowned.

The potato market is advancing slowly, local shippers paying last Saturday as high as 60 and 63c per bushel. The belief is general among growers that the price will go much higher later in the season.—Malone Gazette.

Malone is to have a shirt factory, which will give employment to about 150 girls and 12 or 15 men.

London, Nov. 14.—A letter appears in the Times to-day from a correspondent who has just passed over the whole route of the Trans-Siberian railway. The writer intimates that the Russian declarations regarding the completion of the line are untrue. He says there are many gaps in the permanent track; the large bridges are not completed, and three tunnels have scarcely been begun. The construction train frequently leaves the rails.

London, Nov. 18—The Dowager Baroness Carew died yesterday at Woodstown, county Waterford, Ireland. She was 103 years old. She danced at the ball given by the Duchess of Richmond at Brussels on the eve of the battle of Waterloo.

Montreal, Nov. 20. — Manitoba Strong Bakers' Flour, best $3.60 @3.80; Straight Roller in bags $1.70 @1.75.

Rolled Oats $5.00@5.10 ℔ bbl; $2.50 @2.55 ℔ bag.

Bran ℔ ton Manitoba $19.00@19.50

Shorts, $21.00@21.50

Moullie, $23.00@25.00

Hay, No 1 new at $9.50 @ $10.00 ℔ ton; No 2 $8.50@ $9.00; clover $7.00 @7.25.

Cheese—8¼@8¾c

Butter, Creamery, 20½@21½c, according to quality.

Eggs—New laid 23@25c

Oats, ℔ 34 lb 51½@52c

Barley No 2, 54½@55c

Peas 82c@82½c ℔ 66 lb

Buckwheat 56c.

Country dressed hogs are 50c lower. $7.50 for light weights and $7 to $7.25 for heavy. Fresh killed abattoir hogs meet with a fair demand at $8 to $8.50 ℔ 100 lb.

Scalded turkeys sold at 8@8½c; ducks at 7@7½c; geese at 5½c, and chickens and fowls at 4@5c ℔ lb. Plucked turkeys sold at 9@9½c; chickens at 7 @8c; fowls at 5@6c; ducks at 8@9c; and geese at 6½@7c ℔ lb.

At Bonsecours market oats sell at from $1.10@$1.15 ℔ bag; buckwheat $1.25 do; beans $1.80@$1.75 ℔ bushel; potatoes 55@75c ℔ bag.

It is time, at any time, to inspect our fine line of

CHOICE FURS

And make your choice for the season. Everything stylish will be found in our assortment, and our garments are of the highest grade. We make special mention of our.....

Ladies' Coon Jackets
Ladies' Astrachan Jackets
Men's Coon Coats
Men's Buffalo Coats
Men's Black Dog Coats
Men's Imitation Black Lamb
Men's Imitation Buffalo

PRINGLE, STARK & CO.

POST-OFFICE BLOCK
Huntingdon

TRY US AND SEE.

A well-tailored coat is one of the greatest pleasures a man can have. It fits when he gets it and fits all the time he wears it.

OUR COATS have an easy set to them, which ensures comfort and satisfaction. We offer some beautiful and substantial

Woolen Goods For Winter Wear.

TRY US for your next extra pair of Trousers.

We keep a full line of **Gents' Furnishings** at reasonable prices

At the Old Stand, Fortune's Block.

FERD. LEFEBVRE

CASH SALE

OF

FURNITURE

I have just received a carload of Parlor, Bedroom and Dining-room Furniture; also, purchased at a Clearing out Sale, fancy Rattan, Reed, Oak, Upholstered and other CHAIRS,

Springs, Mattresses, Sideboards, and Hall Racks.

TO BE SOLD at best prices ever offered in Huntingdon, for cash. CALL AND EXAMINE.

W. D. McCALLUM

Opposite Post-Office, Huntingdon

VALLEYFIELD

CHEAP CASH STORE

THE TRUE CHEAP STORE
FOR
Dry Goods
Boots and Shoes

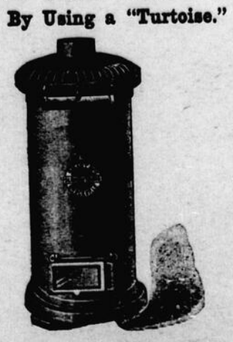
Specialty: Tweeds and Suitings
Tailor attached.
Cutting free to customers.

3 Market-St., Valleyfield

F. X. LEDUC, PROP.
OPPOSITE WINDSOR HOTEL

SAVE YOUR COAL

By Using a "Turtoise."



A "slow but sure" combustion, straight cylinder, no grate to shake or burn out. A very powerful heater and a coal saver par excellence.

Call and see our assortment of Cook Stoves, air-tight Heaters and Coal Stoves. Old stoves taken in exchange.

92 **BOYD & CO.**

YOUNG CATTLE FOR SALE.

1 2-year old Steer, 2 1-year old Steers
1 2-year old Bull, 1 2-year old Heifer
1 1-year old Heifer. Will sell for cash or notes. A. W. SMAILL,
89 Kelso, P.Q.

HUNTINGDON

—Mr Shanks, senr., has bought from Widow J. Stewart her dwelling-house on Prince street; reported price $825.

—Mr Ross, a theological student, conducted services in St Andrew's on Sunday in the absence of the pastor at Crescent street church, Montreal.

—The time-table given in the G.T. advertisement last week was misleading so far as regards the Massena train. The following is correct:

	A.M.	P.M.
Leave Fort Covington..	6.20	... 1.32
" St Agnes....	6.28	.... 1.41
" Whites.....	6.38	.... 1.50
" Carrs.....	6.43	.... 1.56
" Huntingdon	6.54	.... 2.10
" Ormstown	7 08	.... 2.30
Arriving in Montreal at 8.50	....	4.30

Leave Montreal at 7 a.m., arriving in Huntingdon at 9.07 a.m.
Leave Montreal at 4.00 p.m., arriving in Huntingdon at 6.05 p.m.

—Storekeepers are offering 25c per dozen for eggs and are unable to get many.

—The gymnasium is now complete but a few lessons as to how to use the apparatus are needed.

—The evening express did not get in Thursday evening until 11 o'clock. Cause, 4 freight cars off the track in taking the Ormstown siding. Damage trifling.

—Dr Harper is making his annual visit to the academy.

—At the sale of Neil C. Smith, Dundee, on Tuesday, 200 bushels of oats were knocked down to J. W. Fraser for 66c the 40lb.

—The annual movement towards the south woods has begun. Both men and teams are in demand. Good choppers are offered $30 to $35 a month and teams $2.50 a day, both with keep.

—At the meeting held on Friday evening in Stevenson's hall, having for its purpose the reorganizing of the Huntingdon hockey club, the following officers were elected:

Hon.-President, W. S. Maclaren M.P.
Hon.-Vice President, W. H. Walker M.L.A.
President, Dr R. N. Walsh
Vice-Presidents, Andrew Philps and A. W. Watson
Treasurer, Wm. Philps
Secretary, C. H. Lamb
Committee, A. Boyd, A. Lunan, the captain, treasurer, and secretary.

—Miss M. Cunningham has been engaged as organist of St Andrew's, in place of Miss McGregor, resigned.

BORN

At 11 Calumet-av., Montreal, on Nov. 9, the wife of Robert Hamilton, of a daughter.

At New Erin, Godmanchester, on Nov. 17, the wife of Samuel Sparrow, of a son.

At Maritana, P.Q., Nov. 17, the wife of T. E. Graves, of a daughter.

At Huntingdon, Nov. 19, the wife of Dr Clouston, of a daughter.

DIED

At Ormstown, on Nov. 13, Alexander Watt, aged 55 years.

At Westmount, Nov. 15, Katherine David, youngest daughter of the late Rev David Gibb, at one time pastor of the Congregational church, Franklin Centre.

In Belleville, Ont., on November 15, Isabella MacDonald, daughter of the late Rev Dr Muir, of S. Georgetown. Funeral took place at Georgetown on Tuesday.

At Vicars, on Nov. 18, James Wilson, postmaster, in the 66th year of his age.

FURS! FURS! FURS!

We have the finest stock of Fur Goods in town.

LADIES' FUR COATS in Coon and Astrachan
MEN' FUR COATS in Coon and Wombat. They are going fast, but we have still lots left.
IF YOU WANT A HARNESS, CUTTER, OR ROBE, we can supply you at a price that makes our friends wonder.
All other lines at right prices.
LUMBERMEN'S RUBBERS, at 75c, $1, $1.25
GROCERIES RIGHT. 24lb Granulated Sugar for $1. All the rest in proportion.
ANOTHER CARLOAD OF SHINGLES arrived to-day. Prices: $1.25, $1.75, $2.25.
CLAPBOARDS, from $7 upwards.

When in town, it will pay you to call and get our prices, as we are here to do business and will not be undersold by any in the trade.

If you have any Grain, Butter, Eggs, Turkeys, Chickens, Pork, Lard, Cordwood, Hides, or Tallow, we are open to buy at highest market prices. Yours for trade,

KEDDY & KENNEY
HEMMINGFORD

Montreal, Nov. 18—There were over 900 head of butchers' cattle, 30 calves, and 2,500 sheep and lambs offered for sale at the East End abattoir today. The butchers were out in full force and were much pleased to see such large supplies of beef and mutton critters, with prices about ¼ of a cent ℔ lb lower than on last Thursday's market. Several prime steers were held at 4½c ℔ lb., but were not sold in the early part of the day. G. Martel paid a little over 4c ℔ lb for a pair of good heifers; pretty good stock sold at from 3½ to 3¾c ℔ lb; common dry cows and thrifty young stock from 2¾ to 3¼c ℔ lb., and the canners paid from 1½ to 2c ℔ lb for small bulls and lean old cows. Shippers paid 3c ℔ lb for good large sheep, and the butchers paid from 2½c to 3c ℔ lb. for the others. Good lambs sold in lots at from 3½ to 3¾c ℔ lb., and the common lambs at from 3 to 3½c do. Fat hogs sold at from 5¼ to 5½c ℔ lb., weighed off the cars.

We Sell the Maritime Brand of Perfect-fitting Wrappers.

Good quality Print Wrappers at 75c
A nice line of Flannelette Wrappers at 90c, $1
Best quality English Flannelette Wrappers, at $1.25, $1.35, $1.50.
Our Dress Goods and general Dry Goods stock is at its fullest and primest.
Our Underwear and Hosiery stocks are as usual complete
We are making special prices in our stock of Children's Cloaks, Hoods, and knitted goods

CLOTHING! CLOTHING!

We have a Clothing stock we are proud of. Latest styles, best materials and lowest costs. You can find exactly that combination here.

FELTS AND RUBBERS

Our stock in this line is larger and better assorted than ever.

HORSE BLANKETS

We are showing twelve different lines of **Stay on Blankets.** These Blankets are all shaped and sized to **FIT THE HORSE**

Fresh Groceries and Pure Spices

Try us for Groceries. We can save you money on every purchase

Lake of the Woods Strong Bakers' Flour $2 per hundred

AT 89

HUNTER'S

Machinery for Sale.

10 H.P. Tubular Boiler
30 H.P. " "
35 H.P. " "
40 H.P. " "
3 H.P. Engine
8 H.P. "
10 H.P. "
12 H.P. "
25 H.P. "
6 H.P. Baxter Engine and Boiler
12 H.P. Champion Engine & Boiler on wheels
1 H.P. Coal-Oil Engine and Boiler
Small Power Punch
No 4 Centrifugal Pump, with Primer
Hand Screwing Machine on iron legs

The above are all second-hand and in good order.

90 **BOYD & CO.**

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

WILL SELL RETURN TICKETS FOR

Thanksgiving Day
1901

At One Way Lowest First-Class Fare

Nov. 27th and 28th

Good for return until

Dec. 2nd, 1901.

For further particulars and tickets apply to nearest Canadian Pacific Railway Agent.

T. B. PRINGLE, C.P.R. Agent,
Huntingdon

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

Thanksgiving Day
Nov. 28, 1901

Return Tickets will be issued at lowest

First-Class Single Fare

Between all stations in Canada, also to Detroit and Port Huron, Mich.; Niagara Falls and Buffalo, N.Y.; Massena Springs, Rouse's Point, N.Y., and Island Pond, Vt.

Going dates, November 27 and 28.

Return limit, December 2, 1901.

Montreal and Springfield, Mass.

SHORT LINE.		DOUBLE SERVICE.
Lv. Montreal	9.01 a.m., ex. Sunday,	8.40 p.m. daily
Ar. Springfield	6.18 p.m.	7.25 a.m.
Lv. Springfield	9.05 a.m. ex. "	8.10 p.m. daily
Ar. Montreal	8.20 p.m.	7.25 a.m.

Through coaches are run on day and night trains and Pullman sleepers on night trains in both directions.

ANDREW PHILPS, Agent,
Huntingdon, Que.

The French Minister of Education is preparing plans for the reform of the method of teaching English, German, and other foreign languages in the colleges. Syntax and philology will give way to conversations, stories, and oral exercises, so that young Frenchmen going abroad will not find the languages unintelligible.