

The Huntinton Review

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JANUARY 4 1917

HUNTINGDON, QUE.

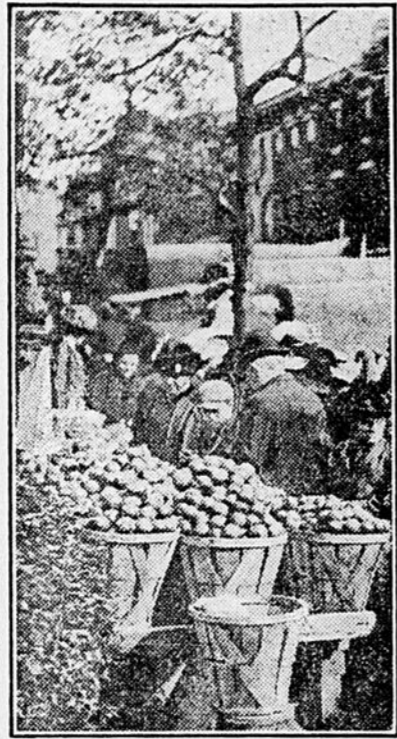
ONE DOLLAR A YEAR, NO CREDIT

Scientific Farming

DOLLARS FROM FORESIGHT.
The Farmer Who Notes Economic Changes Usually Makes the Profit.

Perhaps the most conspicuous cause of success in farming is prompt and fitting change in type of farming in response to economic pressure as indicated by the market price of products as related to cost. The American farmers who are most successful usually sense the operation of economic forces long ahead of their neighbors. A large number of farmers change an old established system only when forced by dire necessity.

Not only is there the greatest opportunity to any individual farmer through



SPECIAL PRODUCTS FOR THE MARKET.

quickly modifying his organization in response to changed markets, but such adjustment is of great value to the whole community, for such action in time becomes corrective of the changed condition from which it sprang. Let us assume, for instance, that there is a community engaged largely in live stock production and that through some cause feed prices advance to such a point that there is more money in selling the raw product than in feeding. Under such conditions a large number of farseeing farmers will quickly curtail their live stock industry and become sellers of raw feed products. This in turn has a tendency to reduce feed prices and to increase the price of live stock products, thus bringing about the former balance.

Spraying For Codling Moth.
In answer to a correspondent who asks when it is necessary to spray for the codling moth and whether spraying for the San Jose scale will hurt trees already in bloom, Zoologist H. A. Surface of the Pennsylvania department of agriculture says:
"It is always considered necessary to spray all apple, pear and quince trees for this pest when they are bearing fruit. If there is no fruit on your trees there is no need to spray for codling moth. As you doubtless know, this is the insect that makes wormy apples, pears and quinces. Every good fruit grower sprays for this pest, if for no other. The first spraying is made shortly after the petals or flowers fall, and the second spraying is made about a month from that date. The material that should be used is one gallon and one quart of strong lime sulphur solution, either homemade or commercial. In forty-nine gallons of water, and to this is added either one pound of dry arsenate of lead or two pounds of arsenate of lead paste. For the second spray use the same material as for the first."
"Where you have much San Jose scale present it is a good plan to wash all the bark of trunks or twigs that can be reached with a paint brush dipped in very strong lime sulphur solution or very strong thick soap solution, or spray the infested trees when the young are crawling on the bark with tobacco decoction, kerosene emulsion or soap solution. After the leaves drop this fall spray again with the same lime sulphur solution."

THE NEW AGRICULTURE.

Farms Must Be Brought to a High State of Productivity.

"The present high cost of living would indicate that the production of food products is not keeping pace with consumption. Today there is but little new agricultural territory to be developed in the United States, and the increase in farm production for the future must come in a large measure from land already under cultivation," said Professor G. I. Christie, superintendent of agricultural extension work at Purdue university, before the recent convention of the National Fertilizer association at Hot Springs, Va. "The New Agriculture" was the subject of his address.

"Agriculture is the great business and industry of the state and country, and the farms must be brought to a high state of productivity to meet the demands of the rapidly increasing population. It is a problem of industrial efficiency as well as that of social cooperation," continued Professor Christie. "Comfortable homes, the best of schools, community churches, community centers, good roads and a more permanent and satisfying social life must be provided for. This can only be done when the landowner and his families are willing to remain on the farm and expend their energy and money in the building up and maintaining of rural institutions.

"The large and rapidly increasing population makes an unprecedented demand upon the farmers for food stuffs. A study of statistics shows that the population of the United States has practically doubled every twenty-five years. A few years ago new states and territories were being occupied and an increased supply of farm products placed upon the market. This acquiring and developing of new lands did much to keep production ahead of consumption and meet the needs of an increasing population," continued Professor Christie.

"The average yield of wheat in the United States for the past ten years was 14.8 bushels per acre. A few years ago the yield of wheat in England and in Germany was really lower than that found in the United States. Through fertilization and a better crop system these countries have been able to gradually increase the average yield of the wheat crop until at this time it ranges about thirty-six bushels per acre. On the farm of Purdue university, where conditions are similar to those of a large area of wheat lands through a good rotation of crops and proper fertilization the average yield of wheat for the past thirty years has reached twenty-eight bushels per acre."

Professor Christie then told how 238 farmers in Indiana raised 724 bushels per acre did so at an average cost of \$13.52 per acre, or 18.6 cents per bushel, showing clearly that the high yields are not only profitable because of the total value, but because there is a greater net profit on each bushel produced. Professor Christie explained the importance and development of the county agent movement throughout the country at considerable length and pointed out how the county agent works in connection with other agencies to bring about better schools, better churches, better roads and recognition of the country's greatest business and industry—agriculture.

VALUE OF DISKING.

A Good General Practice at Any Time of the Year.

Disking the surface soil before plowing for all crops and at any time of the year is good general practice, says the Farm Progress. It is very good practice in preparing seed beds for crops in the spring and exceptionally good on cornstalk ground, as the disk implement cuts the stalks into fine lengths for easy covering and quick decay in the soil.

But the greatest value of surface disking is in plowing less in the fact that the plowed field has the soil at the bottom of the furrow, while ground not disking before plowing is often cloddy and very porous beneath, which renders it too loose and full of large air cavities for the best needs of small grain roots. All small grains require a very fine and well compacted seed bed. The roots of the plants will not thrive, but will frequently die, in loose and cloddy ground filled with extensive air cavities, especially under dry weather conditions, which often follow the seeding of small grain and which exist at the time of fall seeding.

FARM WEEDS.

Farm weeds are first and foremost a parasite of the farmers' pocketbook. The amount of yearly toll that they demand being dependent upon their nature and quantity. The annual loss chargeable to this class of plants is estimated at millions of dollars for each state. The dockage on wheat alone because of the weed seeds present is so large as to be difficult of comprehension. The nature of the damage done by weeds is indicated in the following list, each item of which might be expressed in dollars and cents as a percentage of the profit. Try to figure it out for your own farm:

- Weeds crowd out the growing crops.
- Weeds consume moisture necessary for crop development.
- Weeds consume plant food elements essential to the maximum crop.
- Weeds decrease the market and feeding value of the crop.
- Weeds harbor injurious insects and plant diseases.
- Weeds interfere with and often discourage proper cultivation.
- Weeds may be poisonous to farm animals and to man.
- Weeds make wastefully farms and may depress their market value.—New Jersey Station.

Weather Variety.

Some grow perpetually at the weather: it is too hot or too cold; too wet or too dry. And yet a kind Providence arranges it infinitely better than we could. What a beautiful promise this was in the early history of the race: "While the earth remaineth, seed time and harvest, and cold and heat, and summer and winter, and day and night shall not cease."

OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE.

Have Imparted Not Merely Knowledge, but Citizenship.

The grass has been worn from the spring fields by battalions of drill, men, who come here to their university from the ends of the earth to find a place in the service of their country. All this simply means that the universities of Oxford and Cambridge are prosperous and, it was said, an idle past, served their purpose. They have aimed at creating in their men the idea of obligation. They have rested quietly at the heart of English life. Through an age which more and more insisted upon direct value in coin as the reward for its activity they have stood for a learning which has been repeatedly denounced as "barren." They have kept generations of young men in touch with literature and with the finest thought of all ages. They have asked them to learn many a thing for its own sake and thus taught them the pride of doing well, as a good in itself, in things not immediately profitable. At a time when pride of work was the "Comitatus" homes, the best of schools, community churches, community centers, good roads and a more permanent and satisfying social life must be provided for. This can only be done when the landowner and his families are willing to remain on the farm and expend their energy and money in the building up and maintaining of rural institutions.

The best way to judge of an institution is by its fruits. Oxford and Cambridge stand for education to-day as none of our later "democratic" institutions can do. They have imparted not merely knowledge, but citizenship. They have done this, without ostentation or preaching, by sheer force of their traditions and atmosphere. Education in England is not a fragile thing of copybooks and good resolutions. It can stand tests that meet England in its hour of need, can count very few defaulters among the men who have come down from Oxford and Cambridge. "The roll of honor in this war will show these institutions above all others."

Reported Cancer Cure.

Dr. Robt. Bell, physician in charge of the research department of the Anti-Vivisection Hospital, Bath, in a recent report described some remarkable successes in the treatment of apparently hopeless cancer cases. In fact, the war has caused the closing of the wards in the Cancer Department.

"Notwithstanding this, considerable success has been effected, and where absolute cures have not been recorded it has invariably been our privilege to afford considerable relief." Dr. Bell instanced seven patients, all of whom had previously been informed that their disease was cancer. In fact, the war has caused the closing of the wards in the Cancer Department.

The doctor commented upon the importance of diet, and said that they gave the patients tablets containing the active principle of the thyroid gland, which acted in combination with the active principles of the various glands. The glands were subject to attack in cases of cancer, and the object was to pacify them.

One woman who was regarded as in a perfectly hopeless state was now quite well, but the doctor added that cures were rare.

Naga Worship.

The hooded cobra, or Naga, still has his devotees in Bombay city, and from Kashmir to Nepal in the Deccan and Southern India, and on the West Coast in particular, this curious veneration of snake gods survives, says the Times of India. An interesting account of the worship is given in an annual report of the Archaeological Department. The usual form of Naga worship is the offering by children of live toads, a snake stone if they are blessed with offspring. Closely allied with this idea is the worship of trees, and in the field, took French leave from them. "married," as the saying goes—come in for a share of the devotion paid to the snake stones set up in their honor. It is believed, says this account, that women will bear children if they walk round the married trees one hundred and eighty times every day for forty-five days consecutively. Unfortunately no authentic case is cited of the efficacy of this prescription, but the belief is pronounced in gratitude by women to the shrine may be taken as favorable evidence.

Soldier Was Afraid.

A soldier, wounded at the front, with a record for personal bravery in the field, took French leave from his London hospital to go to see a football match, and then was afraid to go back "for fear of the matron." He gave himself up to the police and the magistrate sent him back to hospital to face the dreaded foe.

Separate Skirts.

Striped skirts still have a strong vogue and are worn with the blazer and awning stripes having by far the strongest call. Novelty striped worsteds and a few checks are included in some of the latest novelties.

To Weed Out Unit.

New regulations are being provided for ensuring the fitness of men accepted for service in the expeditionary force. Recruiting officers are to be required to make certain that men entering the force are within the age limits, and medical officers will also be called upon to exercise great care against the admission of unfit men. A recruit will be examined first by the local medical officer at the place of enlistment, and if he is found to be fit, he will be re-examined by a medical board, after he is finally attached for overseas service. If there is any doubt as to his fitness, he may be re-examined on request by the medical officer.

Steps are being taken also to keep records of rejected men, rejected by the blazer and awning stripes having by far the strongest call. Novelty striped worsteds and a few checks are included in some of the latest novelties.

Large Equipment Sheet.

A man in a certain battalion at Camp Borden, recently discharged, as being physically unfit for service, and after receiving his discharge papers reported to the pay office to receive the pay that was due him. On being told that his "equipment sheet" (a record of all his equipment) would have to be shown before he could draw his pay, he said, "Aw, I can't show that, my equipment sheet is wrapped in my blankets and turned the whole thing in." Evidently this man thought that the rubber sheet that had been issued to him was his "equipment sheet."

PREVENTION OF FIRES

PLAN TO MINIMIZE LOSS FROM FOREST FIRES.

Appointment of Fire Rangers Must Be Kept Out of Politics—Cyril T. Young, Manager of the Eastern Lands of the Canadian Northern System, Outlines a Plan Based Upon Practical Experience.

FOREST fires are the source of great anxiety, not only as to loss of human life, but also because of the loss of forest wealth. The latter is not inexhaustible. A few fires such as traversed Northern Ontario recently would soon make appreciable inroads into the available supply of raw material for pulp, ties, and timber. No one realizes this better than Cyril T. Young, manager of the eastern lands of the Canadian Northern System. For many years Mr. Young has traversed Northern Ontario woods in the most familiar way with them and with the danger that besets them. He has fought fires, survived them, and has taken a keen interest in preventing the damage done by them. Like all other practical men he is more concerned with prevention at the present time.

In 1911 the chairman of the Fire-rucupic Relief Committee, following the Northern Ontario disaster of that year, and as such he acquired some knowledge of the causes and methods of forest destruction that follows forest fires. To prevent them the first step necessary, he said, must unquestionably be the appointment of a Board of Fire Commissioners for this Province (Ontario), and the Government must make the sacrifice, if there is any, of making the matter of fire rangers appointments completely and entirely out of politics. The head office of the board in Toronto must be supplemented by a district headquarters in the north country, and each of the fire districts given the right to hire its own bushmen for fire rangers purposes, at wages common in the north country, and experience of the men employed.

District offices should be opened at—

1. North Bay for the territory adjacent, including Sturgeon River and Tomagami Forest Reserve;
2. At Haliburton, for the Timiskaming Lake, Muskoka, and Earlton-Charlton section;
3. At Cochrane for the Transcontinental east to the Quebec boundary, Porcupine and Mt. St. Helens section;
4. At Pembroke, for Algonquin Forest Reserve and Ottawa Valley;
5. At Sudbury, for the Soo Line, Mississauga, French River, North of C. N. R. and Parry Sound section;
6. At Nipigon, for the Nipigon Forest Reserve and Tashota-Kowash section;
7. At Port Arthur, for the section down to the mouth of the Pigeon River, and north to Graham on the National Transcontinental;
8. At Fort Frances, for Quenico Reserve, C. N. R. line west of Mine Centre, and north to the Manitoba boundary, including the southern section of the Lake of the Woods;
9. At Kenora, for the northern portion of the territory in the Woods district, east, east, including Lac Seul, and also the territory adjacent to Graham.

As the recent calamity up north was not the result of one big fire, but rather a hundred fires that had been smouldering for weeks, lookout towers—many of them—to detect these fires from the highlands in the clay belt, must be erected, especially along the lines of railway. They must be connected by a telephone system, not that of the present, but of wireless telephony that has recently been perfected in Graham on a distance of fifty miles. It is sufficiently compact for a ranger to carry the apparatus in his knapsack, and set his instrument on a hill or on a tree, in position as that of the adjacent towers, or that of other fire rangers whom he may wish to notify.

The district offices should not alone be equipped with the wireless telephony used in this district, but should be equipped with a wireless telegraph mast, to permit getting in immediate touch with the head office of the board in Toronto, and avoid the vexatious delays of the commercial system. Each district agency should, however, have sufficient authority vested in them to act immediately on their own initiative when fire occurs.

Lookout towers need not be costly, approximately \$150 to \$250 each. And that the towers I am erecting afford my long-range telegraph system, and are in fact fifty miles across the surrounding country, and that fire are thereby detected and extinguished before they form large fires, is a fact that the fire-rangering system in existence in Ontario to-day is that of L. E. Bliss of Nipigon, because of his system of towers and telegraphs.

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Later another change took place. A Commission was appointed, whose hands were placed the mammoth undertaking. The commission named was composed of H. E. Vautelet, Chairman of Montreal, Ralph Modjeski, Chicago, and Maurice Fitzmaurice, Chief Engineer of the County Council of London, England. Mr. Fitzmaurice resigned and Chas. McDonald, formerly of Gannaque, Ont., but for many years one of the leading bridge engineers of the United States, was induced to go on the board until such time as a contract had been signed. Tenders were received from one company in Germany, one in England, two in the United States, and from the St. Lawrence Bridge Company, the last named being a union of two strong Canadian companies. The contract was finally let to the St. Lawrence Bridge Company for the superstructure on April 4, 1911;

NO WAR PRICES

that for the same nature having been let to M. P. Davis on January 10, 1910. C. N. Monsarrat became Chairman and Chief Engineer of the Bridge Commission, and Mr. McDonald was succeeded by C. C. Schneider of New York. The engineering staff heads were Philip Johnston and George H. Duggan of Montreal. Primarily the bridge was to have carried the Transcontinental Railway (as the N. E. R. is now termed officially), and its unique value lay in the strategic position well up the St. Lawrence, in addition to being a link from shore to shore of the river, making it possible to run from Vancouver to St. John or Halifax on an alternative all-Canadian route without breaking bulk or transshipment. During the building a powerful ferry has linked both sides of the river. The railway companies which eventually use the bridge are the C. P. R., the Grand Trunk, the Intercolonial (Government), the Quebec Central, the Canadian Northern, the Quebec & Lake St. John, the Quebec & Saguenay and the Delaware & Hudson.

If you want a Suit at the right price come and see me. I have a quantity of material which was purchased before the advance and am able to sell at reduced rates. Drop in and see me about that new suit.

Now is the time to have a shell placed on your old fur coat. You make a specialty of this, and you are sure to be pleased with the workmanship, style and price.

JOHN FINDLAY

Marshall Block, Huntingdon

Where to Buy Furs

To Economize Money

N. A. OSTIGUY of Valleyfield, Que.



We have now on hand some handsome

Persian Lamb Jackets, \$150.00 to \$300.00

Cape of Good Hope Seal Coats at \$225.00 to \$275.00

Hudson Seal Coats at \$120.00 to \$150.00

Musk Rat Coats at \$55.00 to \$120.00

Mink Marmot Coats \$55 to \$60

Ladies' Fur-lined Coats \$50 to \$75

Men's Fur-lined Coats \$28 to \$100

Muffs at all prices.

Neck pieces of all styles.

Caps, Mitts, Collars, the most durable ones.

Our prices are always the lowest obtainable ones.

Do not fail to see our goods before buying.

N. A. OSTIGUY

VALLEYFIELD

OTTAWA WINTER FAIR

HOWICK HALL - OTTAWA

January 16, 17, 18, 19th, 1917

\$16,000.00 IN CASH PRIZES

Large List of Poultry Specials.

Entries close January 5th.

SINGLE FARE RATES ON ALL RAILROADS

For Prize-List and information apply to Secretary.

Wm. SMITH, M.P., President, W. D. JACKSON, Secretary, Columbus, Ontario, Ottawa, Ont.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

with which is united the EASTERN TOWNSHIPS BANK

CAPITAL, \$15,000,000 REST, \$13,500,000

SAVINGS BANK

This Bank pays interest at 3 per cent. per annum on all deposits of \$1 and upwards in this department. Small accounts are welcomed.

C. W. THOMAS, Manager of Huntingdon Branch

THE MERCHANTS' BANK OF CANADA

Established 1864 Head Office, Montreal

President Sir H. Montagu Allan

General Manager D. G. Macrao

Managing Director E. F. Holden

Paid Up Capital \$7,000,000

Rest and Undivided Profits \$7,250,980

Total Assets, over \$100,000,000

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Huntingdon Branch - N. W. Sparrow, Manager

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For Muskrat, Foxes, Mink, Raccoon, White Weasel, Skunk, Lynx, Cat, and other Fur Bearers collected in your section.

SHIIP YOUR FURS DIRECT TO "MUSKRAT" the largest buying house in the world dealing exclusively in NORTH AMERICAN RAW FURS

SHIIP—responsibly safe Fur Home with an unblemished record existing for more than a third of a century. A long successful record of sending Fur Shippers prompt, SATISFACTORY AND PROFITABLE returns. Write for "The Muskrat Trapper," the only reliable, accurate market report and price list published.

Write free—NOW—its FREE

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NEWS PAPER

YOU'LL SEE ME HERE EVERY WEEK

BUSTER BROWN AS COME TO TOWN

WE HAVE ENGAGED BUSTER BROWN TO WORK FOR US. HE WILL BE OUR "LITTLE LESMAN" IN PRINT. HIS MERRY FACE WILL APPEAR IN THIS PER. EVERY WEEK. HE WILL TELL YOU OUR STORE NEWS. LEAD WHAT HE HAS TO SAY.

IT IS RESOLVED AT AFTER THE CHRISTMAS RUSH WE ARE PREPARING FOR STOCK-TAKING. WE ARE PLACING ALL OUR ODDS ON A SPECIAL TABLE, AT SPECIAL PRICES.

Pringle Stark & Co. GENERAL MERCHANTS

GOOD STATIONERY

To a certain extent every man is judged by the stationery he uses. To the business man, good quality is an absolute necessity. We can supply you with stationery which will compare favorably with the best.

SELLER BROS. Huntingdon, Que.

ON TO OTTAWA

THE temperance forces in a number of the provinces, through the effective working of local prohibition laws, secured Province-wide legislation. In other provinces the measure was obtained either by action of the Legislature or the result of a popular vote. Now, in the Dominion, through the effective working of provincial enactments and to conserve the strength of Canada, it is hoped to gain the objective of Dominion-wide prohibition.

EVERY Province in Canada except Quebec has passed a prohibitory law, and Quebec is more than three-fourths "dry." In Yukon Territory the recent vote was almost a tie, a majority of three against being recorded. A determined campaign is now being made to gain the desired legislation as a result of this vote and a monster petition.

The Dominion Alliance is now preparing plans for a great sweeping united drive for the prohibition of the manufacture, importation and sale of liquor into and within the Dominion of Canada.

PROHIBITION MAP OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA

White—Prohibition
Black—Liquor
Government Reservation in a few Counties.

Prepared by the Dominion Alliance, 215 Lombard Bldg., Toronto, Ont.

Weather Variety.

Some grow perpetually at the weather: it is too hot or too cold; too wet or too dry. And yet a kind Providence arranges it infinitely better than we could. What a beautiful promise this was in the early history of the race: "While the earth remaineth, seed time and harvest, and cold and heat, and summer and winter, and day and night shall not cease."

The Huntingdon Gleaner

SMITH BROTHERS, PUBLISHERS - Huntingdon, Que., Jan. 4th 1917

Notes of the Week.

The reply of the Allies to the advances for peace made by Germany thru President Wilson was made public on Saturday. As was to be looked for, it is a serious and statesmanlike document.

It is undoubted that the German lower classes are suffering from scarcity of food. All kinds of provisions are so dear as to be unobtainable to families in moderate circumstances and the little to be got in poor relief is insufficient.

The first municipal election under the new law takes place next week. All the members of the old councils go out, so that it is necessary to elect seven councillors for each municipality.

A timely report, in confirmation of the denial by the Allies of Germany's assertion, that she has had the best of the struggle, is a review by General Haig of the operations in the valley of the Somme from 1st July to November 18th.

Parliament meets at Ottawa on the 18th. There is the customary prophecy of a short session and of only non-debatable government bills being introduced.

Dr Bruce, sent to make an examination of the Canadian hospitals, made a discouraging report as to the physicians being in charge

and lax management. The Ottawa authorities ordered a commission of five to look into Dr Bruce's charges, one of the five was Dr J. M. Elder. Their report of the condition in which they found the hospitals is more favorable, but confirms the charge that a large number of soldiers come and continue to come from Canada who are unfit for service.

There is little to report from the seat of war. Fighting in France is confined to trench-raiding and artillery duels. The Allies try to make it hot enough for the Germans to prevent their sending reinforcements to the other war fronts.

Some hockey players from Huntingdon played here on Friday evening. It was a poor exhibition, but seemed to please the audience. The score was 18 to 4 in favor of Ormstown.

At a session of the local council held Tuesday, four councillors were present, forming a quorum, under the presidency of Mr. Marc Vinette, the mayor being absent.

The closing of the Protestant school took place last Thursday afternoon, when the friends of the children were present to listen to a program given by the scholars.

At a conference, held at Ottawa, it was decided to ask the Dominion government to pass at once a law prohibiting the manufacture and importation of intoxicating liquor. Such a law is asked as a war-measure, to save our resources.

A restriction that will be felt by the people of Britain more than any other, is cutting down the train service and increasing the fares one-half. The object is to save coal, and release as many railway employees as possible for national service.

This week the cards, asking from every male between the ages of 16 and 65, information as to his availability for service are,

being filled out. Since the government has decided such information is necessary, it ought to be given, and the card truthfully filled out and promptly mailed.

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The Annual Christmas Entertainment of St. Paul's Presbyterian Sunday School was held on the evening of Dec 25th. Mac Dougal was being comfortably entertained by the children, parents and friends of the school.

The upper Ormstown Sunday School held a very successful entertainment on the evening of Dec 29, Rev. D. N. Coburn, Chairman. The programme of singing, recitations, dialogues, violin music and an address from Rev. A. Mathews was enjoyed by an appreciative audience.

A sunrise prayer meeting was held in MacDougal Hall on New Year's morning at 8 o'clock which was largely attended.

The Women's Missionary society closed a successful year, having raised forty-eight dollars, which was sent to general fund; also packed a bale of clothing valued at fifty dollars, which was sent to the Supply Sec., Montreal.

The Christmas entertainment held by the pupils and young people of Laguerre, on Dec. 21 proved a success. The program given did credit to the teacher Miss Barrie who had the work of training the children. \$24 was cleared which has been given to the Red Cross.

Met Monday evening. Absent Small. The following account was ordered paid, W. J. Walsh \$4.85. Mayor is the audit ready? Secy. No it could not be started till today.

Met on Tuesday evening, absent Councillors Cooper, Simpson and Reid, Mayor Hastie presiding. The financial statement was presented, and 100 copies ordered printed, a number of accounts were ordered paid.

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rapidity with which it does the work, and it is said it varnishes much better than the average varnisher.

The Episcopal church held its Xmas gathering for the children Thursday evening, in the school-house, when a pleasant evening was spent by those present.

The Howard Smith Paper Co. has promised its employees a bonus of 10 per cent. on their wages this year, the amount to be paid half-yearly.

Business is now booming in the furniture factory, so that only one day is being allowed for stock-taking this season. The factory resumed work Wednesday morning.

The company that is to operate the silk factory has its prospectus out and is anxious to commence building operations as soon as possible.

The Elgin S. S. held their Annual entertainment and supper on Tuesday evening after Christmas. 120 took supper not including the S. S. children, who were served at 5 o'clock. Rev. W. T. B. Crombie presided and introduced an excellent programme by the children.

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Pte William O'Connor

During the first part of December it was reported, William, son of James O'Connor, formerly of Godmanchester, was killed in action. Since then the following letter has been received: Dear Sir: You have by now been notified by cable of the death of your gallant son, who was killed in action at 5 a. m. on the morning of the 6th December. I am sorry to have to confirm the news. Your son was killed by a howitzer shell during the raid on the German trenches. He was a man who was respected by the men and officers of the company. He was always ready to undertake any dangerous work that came his way, always among the first to volunteer for such work. His nature was really a wonderful thing. I have never seen the boy without a smile on his lips and a joke ready. The men had a nickname for him, "Sunny," which exactly suited him, for no matter how long the march, how hard the duty in the trenches, he was always smiling. We can all appreciate your loss and the sorrow for your loss is also ours, we have lost one of the best men and most gallant comrades it has been our privilege to have. If I can do anything to explain things more clearly, please write me. I may say that your son received Christian burial on the morning of the 7th, December, 1916. I have the honor to be sir, your obedient servant. R. A. Wilcox, Lieut.

MEETING OF THE TRUSTEES OF THE CEMETERY

A meeting of the Trustees of the Huntingdon Protestant Cemetery was held in the County Building on Friday afternoon. Present President Alex Chalmers, W. B. Cameron, Richard Booth, J. C. Dunsmore, R. H. Crawford, J. A. Hunter, H. S. Tamahill and the Secretary, W. F. Stephen. The Secretary presented the report and plans for underdraining the Cemetery as prepared by H. A. Maclaren, in accordance with the resolution passed at the annual meeting of lot holders held on January 14th 1916, together with an account for \$20 for preparing same. On motion it was resolved the report and plans as prepared by H. S. Maclaren be presented at the annual meeting of the lot holders, and the account of \$20 for making same be paid. The Secretary described the card system for lots in the cemetery as prepared in his office, and also a report of the analysis of the records, which showed a large number of lot holders owing assessment from \$3 to \$19, the whole amounting to about \$500. On investigation it was found that a few lot holders had died intestate, and there were no heirs to pay the assessment, or if there were heirs they could not be located, also there were a number of lot holders who had moved away whose whereabouts are unknown. The analysis of the records had located several lot holders whose assessment had not been paid and had secured same, together in some cases with the perpetuity. The Secretary presented a bill for \$35 for making up the card system, and the analysis of the records. On motion the card system as prepared by the Secretary was approved as it was considered a good move and the account for same was passed. The Secretary stated that a great many lots had not been transferred in the records to the name of the present owner, which has been rectified. Owing to the date of the annual meeting coming on the same day it was resolved to hold the annual meeting at a later date. The time to be decided upon by the President and Secretary. On motion it was resolved to consult a lawyer re the collection of back assessments. The matter was left in the hands of the President and Secretary.

COMMON COLDS

Treat a cold like any other contagious disease; the excretions of the nose and throat are infective, and are responsible for conveying the disease to others. Frequently one observes this kind of thing. One individual in a household develops a cold; in about two days a second person develops a cold also. In another day or so there is a third case, and so it goes until practically everybody in the house has been sick. This condition of affairs is usually looked on as quite in the order of things, and no particular thought given to the matter. The explanation is, of course transmission inside of the household from one person to another through the transfer of infected mucus and nose secretions in exactly the same way as if the disease were measles, scarlet fever or diphtheria. If some one in your house has a cold make it your business to see that it is not passed on to you. If, on the other hand, you are the first person in the house to develop a cold, see that you do not transmit the infection to some one else. Keep your fingers away from the nose and mouth. Do not use a drinking glass in common with anyone else. Do not kiss anyone. Change your handkerchief frequently. Cough and sneeze as little as possible, and always into your handkerchief. In short keep your mouth and nose secretions to yourself, and insist on other people doing the same.—Toronto Health Bulletin.

Budapest, Saturday, Dec. 30.—An assemblage of 1,500 Hungarian nobles witnessed the coronation of King Charles and Queen Zita. It was the most brilliant in the history of the country. Not even the crowning of Franz Joseph presented such a spectacle of the kingdom's wealth. The coronation was entirely a Hungarian event. Despite the ceremony, great discontent prevails and the separation of Hungary from Austria is wished.

To make a saving, Britain has ordered that flour be not bolted to a degree that makes it white. Bread made from it has got the name war bread. Except in color, war bread shows but slight difference from ordinary white bread. It is darker but by no means brown in hue. It tastes much like ordinary bread, and is more nourishing.

THE BOMB SUPERSEDES THE BAYONET

London, Dec. 25.—Tested with success in the Somme offensive and in the two victorious drives at Verdun, the new infantry tactics of the French army, which make of the Grenadiers the backbone of the regiment, are attracting attention among military leaders. Since the beginning of the trench warfare on the western front, the men who throw deadly hand grenades have been taking an increasingly important place in both the defensive and offensive operations of the French forces. As a result French infantry tactics have been revolutionized. The rifle and bayonet have become of secondary importance and the grenadiers recognized as the infantry's real fighting weapon.

All Are Picked Men

The Grenadiers now form an important feature of the French infantry regiment, says H. Warner Allen. The Montreal Post's correspondent in France, who has made a trip to the French infantry School, where the new tactics are being taught. The French Grenadiers are picked men, chosen for strength and agility, and above all, intelligence and swiftness and certainty of decision. They are organized in small groups commanded by non-commissioned officers and encouraged to know each man in their squads, so that they will have confidence in each other in time of action. The new French idea of infantry operations is calculated to bring out all that initiative which is characteristic of the individual French soldier. Starting with this as a basis, the infantry experts have worked out a system which provides first for the hand grenade man, supported by the men operating the grenade rifles, then those armed with the fusil mitrailleur, or automatic rifle, and finally the voltigeur, or bayonet man. Each unit of the regiment has these four "specialists". Each is drilled and trained in the work of other groups, so that the bayonet man can jump into the place of a Grenadier or a Fusilier and the Grenadier in turn can make himself a voltigeur and fight as well with the bayonet as with the hand grenade.

High Efficiency, Few Casualties

French experts say that the new tactics develop the maximum efficiency with the minimum of casualties, as has been demonstrated in every battle in which the system has been used. The French have proven that by using the new tactics based on the work of the Grenadiers a position can be held with half the number of men needed under the now discarded methods. Helped by the enemy the French infantry puts the Fusiliers in action first. With their zone of death along the front of their trench nearly 200 yards away, through which attacking forces could pass only at a terrible cost. The grenades search every inch of the ground in that zone, and are thrown or fired with great speed and wonderful accuracy. Shell holes, which form the chief protection of infantry advancing to attack a trench, offer little protection against grenades. The Fusiliers, hidden themselves, can shoot up into the air. The Grenadiers are supported by the Mitrailleurs. Should the enemy pass the zone of death the men with the hand grenades are waiting to sweep their ranks at a distance of thirty to forty yards, and finally, should the attackers reach the trench, the bayonets are there to receive them.

HOW A SUBMARINE ACTED

A merchant vessel was suddenly brought to a stand by the appearance of a German submarine firing shells at her hull. Out of 10 rounds, seven crashed into her stern. Coming alongside, the commander of the submarine bellowed, where's your captain? Come on board your British dog, you murderer. A Brave Bully This The master got his boat alongside and the German commander swore at his own men, and struck them and kicked them for not fending her off properly. The master was then told to come to the conning tower, which he did. There the submarine captain caught him by the throat, threatening to hang him and using very foul language. One of the sailors described him as "a short man with fair hair and glasses, eyes, clean-shaven and about as foul mouthed as a pig type." The submarine captain said his brother had been murdered by the Baralong, but he was apparently ready to say anything that came into his head, with a decided preference for what was violently untrue. It is a mood well known to psychologists, and to every judge in the criminal courts. It is the way of a weak man seeking to impress or terrify those who are temporarily in his power. He asked the master the name of his ship and her port of departure. The German did not deny the name of the ship, but when the master named the port of London, he replied: "You dirty dog, I know you called at Plymouth." Probably he had been reading of the exploits of Devonshire seamen. He then abused the master at more length, took three snapshots of him and ordered him back to his boat.

The submarine sent a boat to the ship and after looting her of a considerable amount of portable property, including a crate of prize fowls, they sank her with three fuse bombs. The crew of the Chantalva were in their open boats eighteen miles from land, but in this case only eight seamen killed by the first unexpected explosion, lost their lives. Only eight, however, is commentary enough on the present state of civilization and the importance of international law.

The brutality of open boat systems of dealing with passengers and crews of merchant ships is well illustrated by the case of the Chio on April 13. The Chio was about forty-five miles southwest of Fastnet Lighthouse in the Atlantic Ocean. There was a strong breeze and a confused sea, in which small open boats could not be launched without great risk to life. A submarine suddenly appeared on the starboard side and began shelling the ship, which was unarmed. She stopped at once and the crew were ordered to abandon her. An effort was made to lower a port lifeboat, but it was caught by the sea and lifted quite slack in the blocks. On release when the sea subsided it fell heavily, and afterward a gear was carried away. The ship's carpenter who was on a stretcher in a rope, was nearly strangled. A seaman named Creighton, who was in the boat, was flung into the water quite clear of the ship. A lifebuoy was thrown to him, but he was heavily clothed, probably wearing his boots, and he was drowned. The boat rapidly filled. Efforts were made to bail her, but she was found too badly damaged to be seaworthy.

London, Jan. 1.—New Year's Day was an eventful one in the lives of many Britishers. Thousands of men of military age who had been granted temporary or other arrangements for carrying on their business were called to the colors, while others who had been doing work of national importance and whose places have now been taken by women or by men over the military age donned khaki for the first time. There was a rush at all the recruiting offices, and all day long columns of men after having complied with the formalities were marched off to the depots to commence training. London has invented, for war time use, a luminous hat whose dull phorescent blur helps to reduce the risk of collision in London's darkened streets. Both men and women are wearing the new luminous hats, warned thereby to the terrible risk in the number of street accidents since pre-war times. The blackening of the streets from lamp accidents, most of them occurring after dark, totalled 34,577 during the first nine months of 1916. Of these 577 were mortal. Recently a coroner suggested that women should wear white hats at night time. A tradesman took the hint and invented the luminous hat. It certainly makes walking very much easier and less of a strain. People got out of the way, some of them rather anxiously. I think, but that was only because of the novelty of the thing. Berlin, Dec. 31.—Emperor William has issued the following order addressed to the army and navy: Again a year of war lies behind us, with hard fighting and sacrifices rich in success and victories. The hopes which our enemies put in 1916 have been fulfilled. All their assaults, east and west, have collapsed owing to your bravery and devotion. Our recent triumphal march through Roumania has, by Divine Providence, again added imperishable laurels to your banners. The great naval battle this year was our victory in the Skaggerak, and the gallant deeds of our submarines have secured for my navy, glory and admiration forever. You are victorious in all theatres of war on land and sea. A grateful Fatherland looks to you with unshakable confidence and proud reliance. The incomparable warlike

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Montreal, December 27.—The Monastery and Chapel of the Trappist Monks at Oka was destroyed by fire this morning. The fire began about two o'clock this morning in some newly constructed work in an outbuilding used by the lay helpers of the Monks. It spread rapidly through a corridor connecting with the monastery and seized upon the building and the Chapel adjoining.

Frederick M. Raymond, of Malvern, a rural mail carrier, charged with embezzling money given him by a patron for the purchase of a money order at the postoffice, pleaded guilty and was fined \$300.

The British Government has contracted for the entire exportable supply of New Zealand meat until at least three months after the close of the European War.

Presentation at the Gore

A Christmas surprise was given Mr and Mrs Arthur Anderson by the friends and neighbors, Wednesday evening, Dec. 20th. After a pleasant social evening, supper was served to over a hundred people, after which a short address was given by Rev. Robert McCord, followed by the presentation of a beautiful oak cabinet, containing forty-nine pieces of silver, by Mr and Mrs John Ruddock, given in token of the esteem in which they are held. Mr Anderson on behalf of Mrs Anderson and himself, thanked the people, after which all joined in singing And Lang Syne.

Millers Doing Well

During the twelve months ending with August, their annual year, the milling companies, says the September 25th issue of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, have done an abnormal business, from which satisfactory profits have been derived. The wheat crop was greater than in the previous year, and the greater part was exported. For the twelve months ending May 1st the wheat crop for which trade returns are available, exports of flour amounted to 6,764,583 barrels valued at \$7,352,859. The excellent quality of last year's crop made the surplus wheat readily marketable, with the result that the amount carried over is not more than 30,000,000 bushels. In addition to an unusually large proportion of the crop was ground into flour at home, with resulting benefit to home industries, and the additional quantity of wheat produced was mostly absorbed by the home market. There has been a yearly increase in the volume of foreign business transactions in wheat, flour, and other products, and the amount of the crop and of the wheat exported. This progress has been hampered somewhat by the lower freight rates on wheat than on flour, but despite this disadvantage, the annual gains are substantial.

Team Work Lacking

Preachers who choose strident titles for their sermons should fall to consult their choirmasters to the solo or anthems which are rendered, otherwise the juxtaposition of titles and sermons produce amusing results. An instance of the Cobalt Nugget in the days of the camp contained the following paragraph on Monday night: "Samson Killed Time" was the title of the sermon preached in Halesbury Methodist church by Rev. A. G. Hudson. A very appropriate sermon. One sweetly sung thought, was rendered by Donaldson.

Tattooing Medallion

With shuttle make a ring of 1 separated by 2 s, fasten (using ball shuttle) with shuttle make a ring of 3 separated by 2 s, fastening the dle to one of the rings of 10 just as you would do with 3 s. With shuttle ring of 3 s separated by 2 s. With shuttle make another ring of 4 s fastened to the last p of previous ring and fastening each one to one p of the ring of 10.

spirit alive in your ranks, your tenacity, your never slackening will to vanquish, your love of the Fatherland, are to me a guarantee that in the new year a tory will remain with our b God also in the future will b us.

Quebec, Dec. 31.—Forty-one sane inmates of the Asylum Ferdinand de Halifax and ter of the community of the ters of Charity of the C branch were burned to when the asylum building completely destroyed by fire ly before 7 o'clock last night.

Washington, Dec. 31.—signed document affecting the nation, more than fifty lates and laymen of various notations representing a sections of the country have ed in a warning against what declare may be a premature p in Europe, which may bring a curse instead of a blessing. The address declares the Christians of America should consider the right or wrong of the occupation of Belgium, Poland and Serbia, the Armenian massacres, the destruction of Jewish and Syrians, the attempt to array Moslems against Christians in a holy war, and to be reminded that "peace is the triumph of righteousness and not the mere sheathing of the sword."

The Governor General has issued an appeal for subscriptions to the Patriotic Fund. Fifty-five thousand families, comprising one hundred and fifty thousand individuals, are today dependent upon the fund, and it is estimated that twelve millions, five hundred thousand dollars will be required to meet the requirements of the next twelve months.

"How is repeating going on in the Province of Quebec?" This was the question that General Joffe presented to Capt. Gustave Lanctot, recently returned from the front, and on which Capt. Lanctot said he had to answer by explanations regarding the peculiar situation here.

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January Sale

A Quick Clean Up of All Lines of Winter Goods Before Stock-Taking

\$50 Overcoat Sale \$5

Good lot Men's Heavy Overcoats, sizes 38 to 44, some with Storm Collars, some with Military Collars. All Pure Wool Cloths. Snaps \$5 each.

\$5 Ladies' Coat Sale \$5

25 Ladies' Cloth Coats, sizes 36 to 40, good styles, pure wool cloths, some black and some colors. Snaps \$5.

20 Boys' Mackinaw Coats, all good sizes, \$3 each.

Good lot Boys' Pull-over Sweaters, sizes 26 to 32, 75c each.

Half-Dollar Cap Sale

Fine lot Men's Winter Caps, with fur inside, car bands, all sizes. Nifty styles, some Cap values at 50c.

Good lot Men's Wool Sox in Oxford, Blue, Black, sizes 10, 10 1/2, 11, snaps 20c, or 3 pairs for 50c.

200 pairs Men's Black Cashmere Sox. Best ever sold for 25c pair.

Half-Dollar Mitt Sale

Good lot Men's Heavy Lined Mitts and Gloves, just the kind for hard wear. Snaps 50c pair.

Special value Boys' Knitted Gloves 25c pair.

Special Sale Boys' Overstocking, all Wool, in Red, Black, White—25c pair.

FURS FURS

All lines of Furs at cut prices. Some good Bargains in Caps, Muffs and Collars.

Ladies' Fur-lined Coats, with Sable Collars, \$27.50.

Ladies' Black Beaver Coats, with German Otter Collars \$15.

Ladies' Russian Pony Coats \$35.

Ladies' Natural Rat Coats \$43.

Men's Fur-lined Coats, with Persian Lamb Collars, \$21.50.

Men's Black Cloth Coats, Quilted lined and Persian Lamb Collars. Some Coats for \$11.

Ladies' Astrakan Coats \$25.

A few Men's good Coon Coats. Snaps \$75.

Men's Black Dog Coats \$20.

90c LADIES' STORM OVERSHOES 90c

200 pairs Ladies' Storm Overshoes sizes 2 1/2 to 7, regular \$1.50 values, on Sale at 90c.

Ladies' Tweed Slippers, sizes 3 to 7, Snaps 25c pair.

Ladies' Kozy Feet Slippers, in Red, Brown, Black, all sizes, 59c pair.

Ten Cent Specials

Two thousand yards assorted Stripes and Checks, English Flannellets, full of quality, and if they had to be bought at today's market prices would be worth 20c yard, now on Sale at 10c.

Swirl patterns Kimona Flannellets worth 20c yd, on Sale at 10c.

Neat patterns Dress Flannellets, worth 20c, on Sale at 10c.

One thousand yards fast color Apron Gingham, worth 15c, on Sale at 10c.

Half-Dollar Waist Sale

Nice lot White Muslin Waists, Voile Waists, and Gingham Waists all good styles, sizes 34 to 42. Big values at 50c each.

Five dozen Ladies' Flannellette House Dresses. Snaps 75c.

Ten dozen Ladies' Flannellette Night Dresses. Snaps 75c.

Five dozen Ladies' White Muslin Undershirts 49c.

Misses' White Flannellette Night-Dresses 49c.

75c All-Wool Hug-Me-Tights

Five dozen Hug-Me-Tights, made in Grey, White, Black, sizes 36 to 42. Snaps 75c.

Dollar Silk Waist Sale

Nifty lot of Silk Waists, sizes 34 to 40, on Sale at One Dollar.

A winner in Black Saten Undershirts 99c.

Five dozen White Muslin Tea Aprons 10c each.

Good lot Ladies' Motor Hoods and Camel's Hair Caps 25c each.

Good lot Ladies' Knitted Caps 50c each.

REMNANTS REMNANTS

Stacks of Good Remnants at Half price.

John Hunter & Sons

General Merchants and Millers

Germans' troops.

The German estimate prior to this war was that at the close of the first year 40 per cent. of the infantry, 20 of the cavalry, artillery, and engineers, and 12 of the train troops would be lost. But these figures have proven inadequate for a war on two fronts continuously sustained with many great battles. By the end of the first year of this war the loss was nearer 60 per cent., which means that to keep the army at full strength till last spring the whole fighting forces has had to be replaced.

OTTAWA BOY RETURNS.

Robert Dollar Who Started as Dish-washer Now a Millionaire.

On a cool crisp fall day seven and fifty years ago, a young Scotch lad clad in homespun, walked into the Ottawa office of Hiram Robinson, lumberman, and demanded a job. He got it—washing dishes and cleaning stables up in the shanties at ten dollars a month.

A few days ago the erstwhile shanty boy returned to Ottawa for a brief stay—Robert Dollar, multimillionaire western lumberman and pioneer of trade between North America and the Orient, friend and confidante of Chinese president, and regarded as one of the fifty greatest men in the United States.

"Yes," said Mr. Dollar, "Mr. Robinson gave me my first job, at the back in 1848, and I started in at the bottom washing dishes up in the shanties, and I don't regret it; for today, if I go up into one of my Coast cities, I can get a better making than a poor job of things I can get right in and show him just how things should be done."

Today great big freighters are running to the Orient, and, thanks to the Clyde Steamship Act, every one now flies the Union Jack and has its home port in the beautiful harbor of Victoria, B.C. Their owner, with whom lies much of the credit for opening Oriental trade to the American products, stated today that as one result of the transfer of his vessels to a Canadian port, he would devote every effort to building up a new market for Dominion-made goods in the Far East.

Mr. Dollar has just completed the purchase of a quarter of a mile of deep sea frontage on the North shore of Burrard's Inlet near Vancouver, where, the moment he returns to the coast, will be commenced on a vast lumber mill designed to manufacture Canadian timber for the markets of the Orient.

While the Canadian Red Cross has been voted \$10,000 for the purchase of supplies for prisoners of war in Germany, it is stated by some of the prisoners themselves that they are asked by the Red Cross to contribute 10 shillings per month for two parcels. In explaining the matter, Mr. Beverley MacInnes, recording secretary of the Canadian Red Cross, referred to the statement of Mrs. Evelyn Rivers-Bulkeley, who has charge of the Prisoners of War Department of the Red Cross in London.

That Standby, Tussock.

Some for Luncheon.

He says he's slow but sure, the lout And one sure thing about it is that he's sure is slow.

Montreal Wholesale Prices

Flour—First Patents \$9.80 seconds \$9.20. Strong Bakers per bag \$4.55.

Oats—65c.

Hay—No. 1 \$13, No. 2 \$11.50 clover mixed \$10.50.

Rolled Oats \$3.50 per bag.

Eggs—65c.

Abattoir Dressed Hogs \$19.00 to \$19.50, country dressed light weights at \$17.25.

Potatoes, per 80lb. Green Mountain \$1.75, other varieties \$1.65.

Bran \$32, Middlings \$40.

Butter—Winter, creamery, 42 to 42 1/2c.

HUNTINGDON

To help the Red Cross, which is sorely in need of funds to buy material, Mrs. W. F. Stephen gave an at home on Thursday, at her residence which was, without and within, in holiday attire. During the afternoon there were many callers, who were graciously and hospitably received.

It was a seasonable New Years day—forenoon sharp frost, then growing mild with sittings of snow. Sleighting was good and there was much driving. A watch night service in the Methodist church observed the coming-in of 1917 and its bell proclaimed the event.

This week union prayer services are being held and have been fairly attended.

Saturday morning was the coldest yet—the mercury sinking to 16 below zero. A calm freeze that closed lake St. Francis.

New Year's day the curlers arranged for a bonspiel between all the members of the club, who had been divided into two sections, the total score to count; a number drifted around to the rink to see the preliminary games. T. B. Pringle and J. A. Hunter were the winners.

On the other rink, teams skippered by Jas Cluff and L. Sellar, played a more even game, Sellar winning 11 to 9. The play in the morning placed the reds 15 to the good. In the afternoon J. D. Murray curled against C. H. Lamb, and in a closely contested game lost by one shot, the last head required to be measured. It was the best game of the series. Against John Findlay, J. W. Stark filled A. A. Luman's place skipping his rink to victory by 18 to 1, placing the reds on the days play 31 shots up.

However, as the first whirl at the game this season the score did not count for much, and all enjoyed the fun. The ice for this time of the year was in good shape. Following is a list of the rinks:

W. F. Stephen J. A. Hunter
J. W. Stark L. Kelly
B. Kelly W. Rennie
A. Chambers T. B. Pringle
Skip 16 Skip 3

W. Goundry A. B. McDonald
Dr. Clouston C. N. Crutchfield
E. Cunningham J. A. Lanktree
L. W. Sellar J. L. Cluff
Skip 11 Skip 9

A. B. McDonald Dr. McEwen
C. McClellan N. W. Sparrow
G. C. Stark W. B. Rennie
J. W. Stark J. Findlay
Skip 18 Skip 1

W. Goundry S. Masten
D. J. O'Connor F. G. Braithwaite
W. J. Walsh Rev. J. B. Maclean
J. D. Murray C. H. Lamb
Skip 10 Skip 11

The special moving pictures and dance run under the auspices of the Huntingdon Curling Club in O'Connor Hall on Friday evening, proved a success, notwithstanding the very cold night. The attendance at the show was good and the pictures were up to expectations. The dance which followed was one of the best held in the hall; 100 couples present. Mac Millan Orchestra, assisted by Raymond Rowat and Reg. Hall, gave a good satisfaction. As is usual with the Red Cross, including show and dance, the Curriers cleared \$95, which goes toward clearing a deficiency in last season's revenue.

New Year's evening the skating rink was the attraction, the directors having advertised a large night. The attendance was big and the band were liberal with their selections. The ice, owing to a mild turn in the weather, was not in good shape, and after a little skating became badly cut up. At a charge of 15 and 10c some \$25 was taken in. Several dances were held in the town, the largest being at the Findlay House, where the music continued till a late hour.

Pte. E. F. Tobin of Powerscourt, lately reported dangerously ill from pneumonia, is recovering at Bramshott hospital, England.

The farm of John Brown in the Lost Nation road has been bought for \$6000 cash by John Arnold who had it rented.

Pte. Henry Thomas, 13158 who worked for Andrew Stark, Elgin in 1912 and also for Lawrence Grier, Howick, has returned convalescent, suffering from shell shock and nervous system, to be discharged in England on August 14th, 1914 at Toronto with a Queen's Own Rifle, but at Valcartier was transferred to the 5th Western Cavalry, sailing on the Lapland for France with the first contingent on Feb. 15th 1915.

Moore, second son of Mr. C. B. Kelly, has enlisted with the 79 Battery, now forming in Montreal.

It is confirmed that Willie Brooke of Ottawa, grandson of Mrs. Dr. Cameron, is in a German prison because he refused to make munitions, which would be used against the Allies. The charge he was found guilty of was mutiny. On a postcard written on October 18 from Cologne, Germany, Pte. Brooke says: "You will be surprised, I know, to learn that I am confined in a military prison here, having received a sentence of 12 years on a charge of mutiny. Quite an experience isn't it? As I am allowed to write only to relatives, please tell Mr. M. health and spirits good. Details in letter later."

Fine Driving Mare for Sale

Also a few pieces of good furniture, etc. Apply as soon as possible at the Manse, Athelstan.

NEW WAR GAMES.

Canadians Have Originated Many and Revolutionary Others.

The Germans call the British mad because of their passion for sports. But it was a Canadian division which chose to have its movable kitchens cooking a real meal as it passed. At the end of the first field and track meet in which only war games were contested. Since these field days have become popular all through the British forces.

The old-time war game, a sort of chess played by commanders, is not of much use in a "war of position." In its stead many other games have been invented. One factor in a game called "The Battle of the Somme" is a line of men wearing their helmets and looking like bipeds with elephants' heads racing over a bulldozed road, one who sees it for the first time burst into laughter.

"Sleighting in under fire," another favorite sport, has a strong resemblance to hard work. Each competitor has an entrenching tool and ten minutes is allowed to saw what a fine cover for himself against a "hugger" "Jack Johnson" he can make in that time.

Canada throwing matches are sometimes played from practice trenches, but usually on a smooth surface. The bombs by the rules must be bowled, and the batsmen are allowed thirty or forty yards away. It resembles in shape a gigantic "hot cross bun," and the maximum in points is awarded for a "six," and the team first to score a hundred runs in a circle at the centre of the cross.

The Canadians were the first to establish barbed wire fence building as a sport. Nine courses of wire and twenty posts are the material. The competitors must build an "apron fence," and the team first to finish work in a satisfactory manner wins.

One curious rule in this game is that no talking may be done. In the new game, "The Battle of the Somme," the enemy, who would be much interested in the work if he knew about it.

The old-time war game, a sort of chess played by commanders, is not of much use in a "war of position." In its stead many other games have been invented. One factor in a game called "The Battle of the Somme" is a line of men wearing their helmets and looking like bipeds with elephants' heads racing over a bulldozed road, one who sees it for the first time burst into laughter.

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HOCKEY

The J. A. H. A. have drawn up their schedule, it consists of four teams, Victoria, Fargo, McGill and Loyola.

A bunch of scrub hockey enthusiasts played a game with Ormstown in that town on Friday evening. The Huntingdon six received a trouncing to the tune of 18 to 4, a beating they merited, and which gave the supporters of the Huntingdon regulars cause for much grief.

It is probable there will be a hockey team in Huntingdon this winter. The seniors bring out to practice on Wednesday evening.

PROGRESS IN AUSTRALIA.

Endeavour to Bridge Gull Between Producer and Consumer.

Hon. R. B. Rees, M.P., of Melbourne, and practical farmer from the great wheat belt in the Wimmera district, Australia, was in Toronto recently, and in the course of an interesting interview gave some of his impressions on such live questions.

As a member of a Royal Commission of Australia he has been traveling through Canada and the United States observing the methods employed in raising, transporting, and selling of grain. Mr. Rees has had ample opportunity to gather a wealth of first-hand information on such live questions.

While in Winnipeg he visited the Grain Exchange and from his observations was convinced that the methods used in Canada in getting the grain from the grower to the consumer are too complicated and costly.

At present they are working on a plan in Australia, tending to considerably lessen the intermediary cost. The honorable member was greatly struck with the fact that in a great grain growing country like Canada, a 3-pound loaf of bread should cost more than 10c.

The Canadian wheat crop for Toronto. In Australia the fixed price for a four-pound loaf is thirteen cents. Shortly after the outbreak of the war the Australian Government commandeered the wheat and fixed prices for local consumption and export and at the same time fixed the price of bread for the consumers.

Another point brought out by Mr. Rees was that there is a great deal of grain grown in Canada, but the middlemen were keeping down prices for loose hay, where the farmers were concerned. But in selling it to the Government for purposes, \$2 a ton in excess of the market price was charged. Here the Government Commission intervened in the wheat business and secured with each other in the interests of public welfare.

A Welshman himself, Mr. Rees is naturally delighted to find the distinction that has come to Lloyd George and the Hughes.

Leaving here, Mr. Rees goes to France where he will see the front lines in the world's great struggle. He will remain there indefinitely, but hopes to soon see the Allies invade Germany.

Some three years before the war Mr. Rees was in Germany and was struck with the terrible pain to the military. He recalled the terrible scene while dining in a restaurant in Berlin, a party of officers came in and immediately all the diners rose in attention. Thinking that the Kaiser must be in the party, Mr. Rees got to his feet with the rest. He was astonished to learn that they were just officers.

HALIFAX AS A PORT.

Canada's Eastern Gate Has Great Commercial Advantages.

To most people Halifax is a remote place occasionally visited by summer tourists, but frozen tight for a large part of the year and far off the beaten track of commerce.

In part this position is due to the fact that the world's great shipping routes have led many vacationists to satisfy their longing for foreign travel by the comparatively short and inexpensive cruise up the New England coast to the Maritime Provinces. But the latter part of the idea is all wrong.

Halifax is not only further south than some of the heavily populated cities of the United States, but it has a climate most softened by the winds and currents of the Atlantic. In February it is not exactly St. Louis, but it can be most horribly damp and foggy, but the coast of Labrador lies some considerable distance to its north.

The worst error of the three is the conception of remoteness. Get out a terrestrial globe and trace the path of the ocean liners from New York to Europe. It will be seen that the Harbor of Halifax is as close as safe sailing conditions permit to the narrow lane agreed upon by steamship interests as the track to be followed by transatlantic ships. In fact the winter North Atlantic steamship route lies only fifty miles south of the harbor entrance.

Because of this geographical location, between Halifax and the east coast of the Canadian ports, and because, too, strangely enough, it is never closed by ice, Canada, through the Department of Railways and Canals, is now engaged there on one of the biggest port developments in the world.

Although suffering with her mother country through the drain of the great war, the Dominion is proceeding with regularity on a construction determined upon before the war. The amount of \$7,000,000 has been contracted for, and a total outlay of \$30,000,000 is contemplated.

The port development at Halifax is attracting the attention of engineers everywhere. There is being built an entirely new railway entrance to the city, which means a relocation of the railway station and six miles of approach through virgin territory within the city limits. Furthermore, a radical innovation in quay-wall construction is being introduced. The work is so interesting as a study in commercial development and national self-sufficiency, that the Department of Railways and Canals, which England's Ministers dreamed in the days before they became munitions makers and recruiting sergeants.

It is an axiom of international trade that a nation should save for itself as much as possible of the benefits accruing to it from that trade. In recognition of this axiom, Canadian Governments for years past have been developing internal transport systems, both by building railways and canals.

Montreal, Jan. 3.—The run of inferior cattle is heavy, and the market is slow prices remaining the same as last week generally. The tendency is not to firm, but rather to fall off. Hogs are not overly numerous, and are steady at \$35.50 per cwt. Canners \$5.40 to \$5.60. Butchers cows \$6 to \$7.50.

BORN

At Washington, D.C. on Dec. 14, 1916, to Mr and Mrs Saml. A. Law, a son.

At Huntingdon, Que. on Jan. 3, 1917 to Mr and Mrs. Jacob Sherman, twins, a son and daughter.

MARRIAGES

At Dundee, Monday evening, Jan. 1st, by Rev. W. B. Tanner, at the residence of the bride's parents, Earl E. only son of H. B. Gardner, to Mary, eldest daughter of Chas. Smith.

On Monday, the 25th December, 1916, at the parsonage, Moores, N. Y., by the Rev. Chas. P. Hogle, Ira B. McKinney, of Ellenburg, N. Y., to Sarah Ann, second daughter of the late Robert Brooks and Mrs. Brooks, of Franklin Centre, Que.

At the manse, Athelstan, on Thursday, Dec. 21st, 1916, by the Rev. W. T. B. Crombie, Mr Albert E. Cairns of Glenora, Que., to Rebecca E. Anderson, second daughter of William Anderson, Hinchinbrook, Que.

DIED

At his late residence, 3rd concession, Lancaster, Ont., on Dec. 31st, 1916, John Black, aged 49 years.

At Santa Barbara, California, on Dec. 20, 1916, James Macfarlane, eldest son of the late Peter Macfarlane, of Elgin, Que., in his 83rd year.

CARD OF THANKS

NUMA E. BROSSIT, K.C., Advocate, of the city of Valleyfield, will be at Moir's Hotel, Huntington, on the second Saturday of each month, from 10 a.m. to 8 p.m.

DONALD M. ROWAT, B.C.L., of W. de M. & H. Marler, Notaries, 157 St. James street, Montreal.

Money to Loan on First Mortgage security. Mr. Donald M. Rowat, N.P., of the firm of W. de M. & H. Marler, Notaries of Montreal, has made arrangements to come to Huntington from time to time and begs to notify the public that appointments may be made with Wm. M. Rowat, M.D., of Ahelstan. Mr. Rowat will give special attention to the settlement of Estates and the careful investment of monies.

J. C. BRUCE, General Insurance Agent, Huntington. Fire, Life and Accident Insurance, County Building, Huntington.

J. F. ROLLIT, Surgeon Dentist Kelly's Block, Huntington. Open all day. Bell Telephone No. 104.

ARTHUR W. SULLIVAN, Q.L.S. & C.E. Successor to John L. Sullivan, Q.L.S. & C.E.

Surveying and Engineering of water courses and Bounding of properties, Bormage, &c., attended to promptly. Address: P. O. Box 124 Valleyfield, Que. or room 20, 59 St. Peter street, Montreal, Que.

Mutual Fire Insurance Co. of the County of Beauharnois (Incorporated 1852)

Head Office . . . Huntington Insures only Farm and Isolated Property.

President, M. W. Leehy Vice-President, Robt Blackwood Directors—Antoine Doray, R. R. Ness, Alex. McMillan, Secy. and General Manager, Huntington, Que.

PATTERSON & COMPANY, Advocates, City and District Bank Building, 180 St. James-st., Montreal. Mr. Patterson will be at Moir's Hotel, Huntington, on the first Saturday of every month.

A. R. LEDUC, Notary Public, Huntington, Que. Successor to I. I. Crevier, Notary Public. Office in the O'Connor Block, entrance next to Moriarty's store. Money to loan, Estate and succession settlement.

MCCORMICK & LEBOURVEAU, Advocates, Commissioners for Ontario, Nova Scotia, Manitoba, British Columbia, etc. Rooms 41 and 42 Canadian Pacific Telegraph Building, 4 Hospital street, Montreal. Mr. McCormick will attend the Courts in the District of Beauharnois, and will be at Moir Hotel, Huntington, on the last Saturday of every month, barring unforeseen circumstances. Collection may be left with Robt. Ellerton, Hemmingford.

Cornwall Commercial College, the school you will attend. Gives you the commercial training needed whether you enter business or professional life. The instruction parallels high school or university courses. Both sexes. Commercial, Secretarial and shorthand courses. Secular and religious instruction. Always a small, students entering now are at no disadvantage. Send for free prospectus. Address: CORNWALL COMMERCIAL COLLEGE CORNWALL, ONT.

The rates of the Gleaner for transient advertisements are 50 cents per inch for first insertion and 25 cents per inch for each subsequent insertion. Advertisements of 20 words or less 25 cents each insertion. No advertisement inserted for less than 25c. No notice taken of Card of Thanks or of short advertisements unless accompanied by the price, which may be remitted in postage stamps. Obituaries and resolutions of condolence, reports of marriage anniversaries, and advertisements inserted as reading-matter. Obituary notices are not inserted.

The Huntington Gleaner is printed and published weekly, Thursday forenoon at the village of Huntington, Que., by Seller Brothers. Subscription \$1 per year. U. S. subscribers \$1.50. Papers discontinued when the time for which they have been paid expires. No exception to this rule so that subscribers who desire to continue receiving the paper, should renew before their subscription has expired as denoted on the address label. In changing address, be sure to give name of old post-office.

THE CASE OF JENNIE BRICE

By MARY ROBERTS RINEHART

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CHAPTER XIV.

MR. HOLCOMBE was up very early the next morning. He heard the door open and saw the light of the lamp in the hall. He had never cared for his wife, and would have been glad to get rid of her in any way possible. He had intended to kill her, however. He had had a long talk with the Murray girl, and, awaiting an opportunity, had persuaded her to leave home and to take a room near his house.

Here he had visited her daily, while his wife was in the hospital. They had planned to go to New York together on Monday, March 5. On Sunday, the 4th, however, Mr. Brice and Mr. Howell had made their current proposition. When he accepted, Philip Layley maintained that he meant only to carry out the plan suggested. But the temptation was too strong for him. That night, while his wife slept, he had strangled her.

I believe he was frantic with fear, after he had done it. Then it occurred to him that if he made the body unrecognizable he would be safe enough. He had quiet Sunday night, when Mr. Reynolds reported all peaceful in the Lady room he had cut off the poor wretch's head and hid it in a pillowcase weighted with my own check.

It is a curious fact about the case that the scar which his wife incurred to enable her to marry him was the means of his undoing. He insisted, and I believe he was telling the truth, so dramatically anxious to hide the key, the discrepancy in time as revealed by the trial—yes, it is as clear as a bell. Mrs. Pitman, does not believe you mean her door sleep all day?

"She's up now," I said, looking out the window. "He was in the hall in a moment, only to come to the door later, but he didn't think of the only other woman on the street who keeps boarders?"

"She's the only woman who doesn't," I snapped. "She'll keep anything that doesn't belong to her—except boarders."

"Ah!" he said, lighting his corncob pipe and stood pulling at it and watching me. He made me uneasy. I thought he was going to continue the subject of every man needing a wife.

But when he spoke he was back to the crime again. "Did you ever work a typewriter?" he asked. "What with the surprise, I was a little sharp. 'I don't play any instrument except an egg beater.' But you were thinking of some letters her mother found, yes. The actor is married, but he tells you he will divorce the wife. You are to wait for him, and in the meantime he wants you near him—away from the office, where other people are apt to come in with letters to be typed and to check you. You are a pretty girl."

"I don't necessary to overwork my imagination," I said, with a little bitterness. "I had been a pretty girl, but now you are going to New York very soon, and in the meantime you have cut yourself off from all your people. You have no one but me. What would you do? Where would you go?"

"How old was the girl?" "Nineteen." "I think," I said slowly, "that if I were nineteen and in love with a man and hiding it from my mother, I should be likely to get a window that could see his going out and coming in—a place so near that he could come often to see me."

"Bravo," he exclaimed. "Of course, with your present position and experience you would do nothing so foolish. But this girl was in her teens. She was not very far away, for he probably saw her that Sunday afternoon, when he was out for two hours, going from house to house. Finally he came back, flushed and excited. 'I found the house,' he said, wiping his glasses. 'She was there, all right, not so close as she had thought, but as close as she could get.'"

"And can you trace her?" I asked. "Her face changed and saddened. 'Poor child!' he said. 'She is dead. Mrs. Pitman.'"

"Not she—at Sewickley?" "No," he said patiently. "That was Jennie Brice." "But—Mr. Howell?" "Mr. Howell is a young ass," he said with irritation. "He did not take Jennie Brice out of the city that morning. He took Alice Murray in Jennie Brice's clothing, and veiled."

Well, that is the yard. Mr. Reynolds made a small wooden cross over Peter's grave and carved "Will we meet again" on it. I detested the next food should have carried the headless body as far as Cairo or even farther on down the Mississippi, had rejected it in an eddy below a clay bluff at Sewickley. Well, it is all over now. Mr. Layley is dead, and Alice Murray, and one of the finest of fancy pigs. Mr. Reynolds made a small wooden cross over Peter's grave and carved "Will we meet again" on it. I detested the next food

stream, carrying a w boat and a great deal of sewage, has become a raging destroyer and has filled our hearts with fear and our cellars with mud.

A few days ago, as I said at the beginning, I found Peter's body floating in the cellar, and as soon as the yard was dry I buried him. He had grown fat and lazy, but I shall miss him.

Yesterday a riverman fell off a barge along the river front and was drowned. They dragged the river for his body, but they did not find him. But they found something—an ox-bow, with the tattered remnant of a muslin pillowcase wrapped around it. It only bore out the story as we had known it for five years.

The Murray girl had lived long enough to make a statement to the police, although Mr. Holcombe only learned this later. On the statement he learned that in the jail and the morning of the girl's death, he collapsed. He confessed before he was hanged, and his confession, briefly, was like this:

He had met the Murray girl in connection with the trying of his play. He had fallen in love with her. He had never cared for his wife, and would have been glad to get rid of her in any way possible. He had intended to kill her, however. He had had a long talk with the Murray girl, and, awaiting an opportunity, had persuaded her to leave home and to take a room near his house.

Here he had visited her daily, while his wife was in the hospital. They had planned to go to New York together on Monday, March 5. On Sunday, the 4th, however, Mr. Brice and Mr. Howell had made their current proposition. When he accepted, Philip Layley maintained that he meant only to carry out the plan suggested. But the temptation was too strong for him. That night, while his wife slept, he had strangled her.

I believe he was frantic with fear, after he had done it. Then it occurred to him that if he made the body unrecognizable he would be safe enough. He had quiet Sunday night, when Mr. Reynolds reported all peaceful in the Lady room he had cut off the poor wretch's head and hid it in a pillowcase weighted with my own check.

It is a curious fact about the case that the scar which his wife incurred to enable her to marry him was the means of his undoing. He insisted, and I believe he was telling the truth, so dramatically anxious to hide the key, the discrepancy in time as revealed by the trial—yes, it is as clear as a bell. Mrs. Pitman, does not believe you mean her door sleep all day?

"She's up now," I said, looking out the window. "He was in the hall in a moment, only to come to the door later, but he didn't think of the only other woman on the street who keeps boarders?"

"She's the only woman who doesn't," I snapped. "She'll keep anything that doesn't belong to her—except boarders."

"Ah!" he said, lighting his corncob pipe and stood pulling at it and watching me. He made me uneasy. I thought he was going to continue the subject of every man needing a wife.

But when he spoke he was back to the crime again. "Did you ever work a typewriter?" he asked. "What with the surprise, I was a little sharp. 'I don't play any instrument except an egg beater.' But you were thinking of some letters her mother found, yes. The actor is married, but he tells you he will divorce the wife. You are to wait for him, and in the meantime he wants you near him—away from the office, where other people are apt to come in with letters to be typed and to check you. You are a pretty girl."

"I don't necessary to overwork my imagination," I said, with a little bitterness. "I had been a pretty girl, but now you are going to New York very soon, and in the meantime you have cut yourself off from all your people. You have no one but me. What would you do? Where would you go?"

"How old was the girl?" "Nineteen." "I think," I said slowly, "that if I were nineteen and in love with a man and hiding it from my mother, I should be likely to get a window that could see his going out and coming in—a place so near that he could come often to see me."

"Bravo," he exclaimed. "Of course, with your present position and experience you would do nothing so foolish. But this girl was in her teens. She was not very far away, for he probably saw her that Sunday afternoon, when he was out for two hours, going from house to house. Finally he came back, flushed and excited. 'I found the house,' he said, wiping his glasses. 'She was there, all right, not so close as she had thought, but as close as she could get.'"

"And can you trace her?" I asked. "Her face changed and saddened. 'Poor child!' he said. 'She is dead. Mrs. Pitman.'"

"Not she—at Sewickley?" "No," he said patiently. "That was Jennie Brice." "But—Mr. Howell?" "Mr. Howell is a young ass," he said with irritation. "He did not take Jennie Brice out of the city that morning. He took Alice Murray in Jennie Brice's clothing, and veiled."

Well, that is the yard. Mr. Reynolds made a small wooden cross over Peter's grave and carved "Will we meet again" on it. I detested the next food should have carried the headless body as far as Cairo or even farther on down the Mississippi, had rejected it in an eddy below a clay bluff at Sewickley. Well, it is all over now. Mr. Layley is dead, and Alice Murray, and one of the finest of fancy pigs. Mr. Reynolds made a small wooden cross over Peter's grave and carved "Will we meet again" on it. I detested the next food

will find it in Molly Maguire's kitchen. Mr. Howell and Lida are married, believe, and what with that Lida declaring she would either marry him in a church or run off to Steubenville, O. Alma had to consent. I went to the wedding and stood near the altar, and what with that Lida and her rose petals and lace. She has not improved with age, has Alma. But Lida—Lida—I wanted to run out and claim her, my more than child.

I sat down and behind me some one leaned over and patted my shoulder. "Miss Bess," old Isaac said gently, "don't take on, Miss Bess."

He came the next day and brought me some little box and brought me some little box and brought me some little box. He had not tasted champagne for twenty years.

That is all the story. On summer afternoon, sometimes when the house is hot I go to the park and sit. I used to take Peter, but now he is dead. I like to see Lida's little boy. The nurse knows me by sight and looks at me with a friendly nod. "Peter" is quite dead. But he does not call Alma "grandmother." The nurse says she does not like it. He calls her "Nana."

Lida does not forget me. The other day she brought me, with a package, the stuff from her mother's trunk. She had never cared for his wife, and would have been glad to get rid of her in any way possible. He had intended to kill her, however. He had had a long talk with the Murray girl, and, awaiting an opportunity, had persuaded her to leave home and to take a room near his house.

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Ontario Under Prohibition

FOR the first time prohibition effect on the night of September 16th. As a war measure this was adopted by the Legislature in the emergency. Prohibition will affect principally the cities and larger centres, although here and there throughout the country there have remained a few licensed bars.

Like all new measures that are radical in effect, public feeling will be more or less disturbed for awhile, but a large section of the population will receive profound benefit. There has been in operation for a short time there is a growing feeling of public confidence that is proving a benefit to the community.

The success of all such measures depends upon a proper enforcement of the law. The Ontario Liquor License Act in Ontario is a guarantee to the Province that this legislation will be properly enforced. As a war measure it will be decided by a vote of the people. But in view of the serious crisis facing this country at the present time, the Government of Ontario has shown courage and leadership in taking the course of future events will justify the action taken.

By way of reference it is of interest that the Ontario Liquor License Act disposes of 1,621 licenses, according to the report of the Liquor Branch. Of this number 1,282 were tavern licenses, 215 shop, 34 wholesale, and the remainder casual or temporary licenses. In 1905 when the Conservative Government came into power the Ontario was 2,745, exclusive of clubs, which were then operating but not licensed.

Prohibition in any country will not be had without a certain amount of loss in revenue will be a serious item to the municipalities of the province and the municipalities. The revenue from the liquor trade \$356,021.76. The Province \$467,577.54, a total of \$823,600. The number of commitments increased as the number of licensed places through the operation of local option. The Ontario Liquor License Act (Scott Act). In 1915 there were 7,177 commitments, about half the number of ten years ago. This is due to the fact that the Act provides for the prohibition of liquor and to prevent drunkenness in "dry" territories, but a far cost in the more efficient non-partisan administration of the liquor license law that was given by the License Branch of the Provincial Secretary and the Ontario Liquor Branch by the Board of License Commissioners for Ontario.

There is one other thing. With the advent of prohibition the alcohol habituates are not to be left stranded to suffer or go to worse excesses. A humane amendment was made to the Liquor License Act. Mr. Thomas, M.P.P. for South East Toronto, whereby an alcoholic habituate may be voluntarily committed to a hospital for treatment for a period of not more than a year, or on the petition of a relative or a friend he may be so certified by this plan of treatment. For this period under such treatment as will remove the habit from him. There is no publicity or disgrace attached to this plan, and its worth has already been recognized by many States across the border.

Crop Estimates 168,811,000 Bushels. In a bulletin the Census and Statistics Office publishes the first preliminary estimate of the yield of the wheat crop. After a relatively reduced yield in the western provinces, the bulletin says: "In Ontario and Quebec grain yields have increased over the past year. Drought in August; but in the Maritime Provinces and in British Columbia the condition of the grain crops continues to be favorable."

It is estimated from the reports of correspondents that, of the areas sown about 13.7 per cent. of spring wheat, eight per cent. of winter wheat, and 1.8 per cent. of flax will fail to produce any crop of grain. These percentages represent deductions from the total sown. The total area of spring wheat, 849,000 acres of oats, and 69,100 acres of barley. It is consequently estimated that the total yield of bushels from a harvested area of 10,975,300 acres, as compared with 376,303,600 bushels from 1916, and 161,280,000 bushels from 1915, and 10,293,900 acres in 1914. The average yield per acre is 16.7 bushels, as compared with 16.7 bushels in 1914.

There are innumerable ways in which the food of these may be used to be utilized besides for the regular mint jelly, ice or punch. First—Boil a sprig with new potatoes, beans or peas.

Second—In spicing young beets add a sprig of the heated wine and spices or in canning the same simply lay a few leaves in the top of the can before sealing.

Third—Chop finely and sprinkle, just before serving, over an iced fruit compote or over a sweet fruit salad.

Fourth—Used in the same way over a chicken or veal salad it gives a decidedly piquant flavor.

Fifth—Add, chopped fine, as you would parsley, to deviled eggs or ham. Sixth—It is generally used in three heaping tablespoons to one-half cup weak vinegar with brown sugar to taste, to serve with roast lamb.

Seventh—Last, there is no greater delicacy than candied mint leaves if one has the patience to make them successfully.

As Others See Us. The last but by no means the least important thing to attend to in dressing is to see that everything is neatly arranged in the back. This is not so difficult as it is generally supposed. A long mirror is almost a necessity, and many startling views would not be disclosed if a cheval glass were included in the toilet set. The hanging of a skirt, the placing of fancy pins, the finest detail of the arrangement of the hair, the adjusting of collar and waist from the back are all such little things, but can ruin the effect of the whole costume if not properly arranged.

Uncooked Ketchup. Chop together half a peck of ripe tomatoes, three red and three green peppers without the seeds, four celery stalks and two onions to make uncooked catsup. Add a cupful of brown sugar, half a cupful of black pepper, a teaspoonful of salt, a cupful of brown sugar, a teaspoonful of black pepper, a teaspoonful of salt and a pint of vinegar. Mix well and put into jars.

OUR VEGETABLES. BOX LUNCHEONS.

Suggestions About How to Store the Surplus. CELERY VINEGAR RECIPE.

A Scientist Tells Us How to Dry Common Rootlets So That They Last a Year and Taste Like Fresh Ones. Economy the Keynote.

Vegetables are a fruitful source of waste. Most housewives look after cold vegetables when they have been cooked, but the care of them before cooking is quite a different matter. Small scraps of vegetables are thrown away; sprays of sweet herbs wither and are spoiled; carrots and turnips shrivel and grow moldy in the vegetable basket. It is difficult to purchase the exact quantity required, but this is no reason why the surplus should be thrown away or be allowed to decay.

You may save it and also store up your surplus vegetables for winter use. An surplus carrots, turnips and parsnips should be washed, scraped and cut into thin slices or cubes. Sprinkle the slices over a large dish, taking care that they are spread thinly. When the oven is empty after dinner slip the dish into it, leave the oven door open and the vegetables will dry slowly. The heat must not be strong enough to color them at all. Stir the vegetables every hour, and as the quantity on the tray shrinks add a few more slices, but do not allow the fresh pieces to touch the half dried ones. So soon as the slices dry they must be removed from the dish, allowed to cool and then be packed away in airtight tins.

These dried vegetables, if carefully prepared and stored, will last for a year or more, and will come in usefully when fresh vegetables are scarce or difficult to procure. They always are ready for soups and stews or can be boiled in the usual way.

Before boiling they should be soaked for a few hours unless you want to use them in soups or stews which will be boiled for a long time, when there is no need to soak them beforehand. If a few extra bunches of carrots are bought when the vegetables are cheap and plentiful, a good supply can be made to last through the winter.

Celery tops, roots and the outside stalks are invariably thrown away, yet these make delicious flavorings for soups and stews and dry just as successfully for salads. Celery vinegar is delicious for salads. Take celery roots and wash them very carefully, but do not peel the skin. Cut them into pieces and pass through a minceur. Put the minced root into a large, wide mouthed bottle, pour over it a quart of hot vinegar and add three small chillies; add any celery roots there may be from time to time, and make the vinegar very hot between each addition of celery. Leave for six weeks, then strain the whole through a fine sieve and bottle for future use.

TREAT OF A BLOUSE. They Say Lingerie Is Coming In Again For Waists.

stand embroidery done on fine batiste gives the blouse a regal touch with suits. All seams are hemstitched, and

FOR FLAPPERS. This Tam Made of Ribbon For the Fourteen-year-old. Very wide grosgrain ribbon is being used modishly for turbans. So the flapper gets a tam of navy grosgrain

to hold it closely so drafts may not get in. The tuft of a like material and stitched to the rug is proving a popular feature.

WELL PROTECTED. HOMEMADE PORTIERES. How to Make Attractive Hangings For Your Living Room.

Very pretty portieres can be made at home by exercising a little ingenuity. One pair seen lately was of soft green tulle. Two bands of olive brown than were applied to the curtain about six inches from the bottom. The tops of these bands were outlined in a heavy line of golden tan rope silk in outline stitch, and the lower edges of the bands were treated with the same olive green rope silk. Three embroidered bands of outline embroidery also ran the length of the curtains. These bands were composed of three lines of rope silk, two tan and one green in the middle.

Another very effective curtain can be made by using gray material and applying to it a hem of darker gray, decorated with small circles, embroidered in solid yellow, and outlined in black.

A portiere that is a little more intricate in the making will amply repay the trouble. Two horizontal bands of tan can be used nicely. Cut a continuous band, about six inches at the sides and twelve inches at the bottom, and apply this band all the way up the sides and across the bottom of the curtains about nine inches from the edges. Embroider the corners of the bottom of the band in cubes in the brightest harmonizing color note of the room.

A GOOD STUNT. How to Shop and Take Care of Baby

A hint for the woman who must take her baby with her on shopping trips will not come amiss. This is not a practice to be encouraged, but there are times when the baby absolutely must go. Shoulder the corners of those small basket goods which can be made stationary at a minute's notice she will find it convenient for lifting the baby on and off the car, she will also find it a great help in her arms; she can wheel the cart through the stores, and when it is time for lunch—here is the best part of it—she can lift the cart bodily to the chair at the store counter, giving the baby to a convenient high chair. A woman who uses one of the little carts continually says that she has had a straw bag made to fasten on the back of the cart, into which she can drop her small parcels.

Spiced Peach Pickle. A peck of freestone peaches, seven pounds of sugar, cloves, allspice and cinnamon to taste, one and a quarter dozen of olive rings or ten Select firm peaches and let them be in hot soda water until the fur can be rubbed off with a coarse cloth. Allow the vinegar, sugar and spice to come to a hard boil, then add the peaches a few at a time. Let the fruit boil until the string can be run through each peach. When done put in jars and pour the boiling vinegar over them. Sliced peaches can be pickled by this same recipe, allowing a sufficient quantity of fruit for the string to cover well.

The Fastest Way. Lectures (at temporary meetings) We must do something to stop the sale of intoxicating drinks. What can we do? Voice of a drunkard from back of the room: Give it away, mister!

OUR VEGETABLES. BOX LUNCHEONS.

All Housewives Should Make Attractive Sandwiches. BREAD TO BE EVENLY CUT.

All "Eats" Taken At Fresh Should Include Plain Food, Relishes, Fruits, Salad Greens and Dessert, Care Being Taken as to Waxed Paper Wrappers.

In sandwich making the bread should be cut evenly, and the thickness of the slice should depend on the vigor and the appetite of the consumer. Thin sliced bread appeals to the person who is not a vigorous worker and who therefore has not the need for large quantities of food. Whether thick or thin slices are used, they should be evenly cut and the manner and quantities in which the butter and filling are used. Butter should be softened by creaming it with sugar, and the filling should be spread evenly over the entire surface of the slice of bread. This method is easier and quicker than spreading the bread with lumps of unsifted butter, which disfigures the sandwich. Both slices of bread should be buttered, since it leaves the bread porous and prevents the filling from soaking into the bread and thus making the sandwich wet and unappetizing. A ragged, crumbly, soaked sandwich is not a tempting luncheon. A sandwich should be wrapped in waxed paper in order to prevent it from drying.

Foods that are likely to dry out, to become disfigured by pressure, to absorb other flavors or to distribute their own flavors—such as cake, cookies, pieces of meat, slices of onion, certain fruits, cheese, stuffed eggs or eggs without their shells—should be separated from other foods by wrapping them in wax paper, if that is not available in plain, clean paper. Preserves, sauces and the like should be put in small, clean, sealed containers. Although many persons know how to prepare package meats, a large selection and food preparation the third consideration that demands attention is careful packing. Surely the means and method of the proper packing of a luncheon should receive thoughtful consideration. Neatness and attractiveness. Without these qualifications the most nutritious food may lose much, if not all, of its value, for unattractive food has no appeal to appetite and digestion.

The materials essential to good packing include wax paper, paper napkins, box, basket or dinner pail. Fiber boxes seem inexpensive, but since they easily dampen or become soiled and cannot be washed, they have to be replaced. When not in use fiber boxes should be well aired. Tin boxes can be easily cleaned, and they prevent the drying out of their contents. Lunch baskets are light and well aired.

Only wrapped food should be laid against the basket. Even if this precaution is followed the basket will need to be scrubbed frequently with soapy water and thoroughly dried.

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