

The Huntington Courier

THE LEADING ADVERTISING MEDIUM IN THE DISTRICT OF BEAUHARNOIS

HUNTINGDON, QUE., WEDNESDAY, APRIL 20th, 1932

SIXTY-NINTH YEAR

EIGHT PAGES

Huntingdon Town

Debate in I.O.O.F. Lodge Hall—

Wednesday evening saw an interesting debate take place in the local I.O.O.F. Lodge rooms. The subject of the debate was: "Resolved that modern inventions were a financial benefit to the farmers." The debaters were: Messrs. C. W. McClatchie and C. J. Hyde for the affirmative and Messrs. Mac Ruckock and Gordon McLean for the negative. The judges unanimously rendered a decision in favour of the negative.

After the debate, music and cards were enjoyed, after which refreshments were served.

\$182. Net Won at Curling '50's'—

Again the attendance record of the weekly "500" card parties held at the Curling Rink has been broken. Monday night saw cards being played at 30 tables. With but one more night to play, to complete the season's schedule, the parties followed the net proceeds from \$182 to the \$200 mark. This can be attained if the attendance on Monday night next is increased to 34 tables. The prize-winners of the evening were Miss Gertrude Hampson, Miss Carmen LeFebvre, Messrs. J. A. Lanktree and Allan Farquhar.

Music for the dancing was supplied by Mrs. Wm. Barrie, Miss Elsie M. Sellar, Messrs. Thos. McFarlane, Alex. Tomlinson and S. D. Poepke.

As usual, dancing followed the raising of refreshments. Announcement was made during the evening that 20 prizes had already been donated to ward the tombola and that at least another half dozen prizes could be expected. The tombola drawing will take place early in May.

A year tomorrow boys from the Presbyterian Home were swimming in the Chateaugay river while two days previous, April 19, 1931, there was a number of people swimming in Lake St. Francis at St. Anicet.

Mrs. D. McCaig of Lachine and Mrs. Emma Beatty of Montreal spent the week-end at the home of their mother, Mrs. C. Bell.

Mr. C. N. Crutchfield of Shawinigan has been visiting with his mother, Mrs. S. Crutchfield in Beauharnois. Mr. Crutchfield has been on the sick list for the past few months but we are now pleased to report his health has been restored and he is now ready to take up with his work in the Shawinigan Technical School.

Don'ts For Auto Drivers

A man well posted on automobile driving submits the "Do's and Don'ts" considering the loss they death last year.

The listed "don'ts" are not difficult for observance by every driver of a motor-driven vehicle. Here is the list:

1. Never pass a car on a hill.
2. Always give the car to your right the right of way.
3. Pass on the straight road, not on a curve.
4. Keep your eyes open at all times for traffic signals and obey them to the letter. Wait for the go signal, no matter what it may be. Don't "jump" the lights.
5. Don't cut in and out of traffic unless there is plenty of leeway. You'll find that you make better time in the end.
6. Don't run at an excessive rate of speed at any time, and on the other hand, don't "hearse" drive. Exceedingly slow driving on main highways is as dangerous as speeding.
7. Keep to your side of the highway. Don't be a "Road Hog."
8. Don't stop on a hill or on a curve. When you do stop, pull off the highway if at all possible.
9. Stop, look and listen at railroad crossings.
10. Always be on the lookout for children and for adults as well, who dart out from behind a parked car or who suddenly step onto the curb.
11. When driving along trolley lines halt when the car is stopped to take on or discharge passengers and be on the lookout at all times for pedestrians stepping from behind trolley cars or busses.
12. Always give a signal when you intend to stop or when you pull out into the line of traffic from a parking place.
13. When accosted by an officer be considerate. Don't put up an argument.

The Gore

By "Priscilla"
St. Paul's Sugar Social—

A sugar social under the auspices of the St. Paul's choir, assisted by the congregation, was held in the Town Hall, Beauharnois, on Friday evening, April 15th, with a good attendance.

Supper was served upstairs. A social time, playing cards and other games were enjoyed below, followed by a splendid programme of singing, recitations, and dialogues was given by members of the St. John's Church, Huntingdon, and was much enjoyed. Much credit is due those who assisted in the programme for the success of the evening which was brought to a close by singing "God Save the King" and "For They Are Jolly Good Fellows." Proceeds amounted to \$28.

Mission Band Meetings Held—
The Sunny part of the Mission Band was held in Johnston's School on Friday, April 15th, and the Shiny part in the Gore School the same afternoon with 12 members and 7 visitors. Easter lesson taught by the leader, Mrs. Jno Ruckock, "New Ever Ready Members and a Corean Wedding." Miss McDougall taught charge in the Gore School.

Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Prescott and family of Notre Dame de Grace were the week-end guests of Mr. and Mrs. Sam Herdman, on returning they were accompanied by Mr. Herdman.

Charles Henderson of Lachute, was the week-end guest of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Henderson.

Misses Mary and Annie Johnston of Montreal, are the guests of Mr. Robt. Johnston.

Scholarship Awarded—

Mrs. T. S. Gardiner has received today the following letter advising her that a Scholarship for \$120, has been awarded to Miss Ethel Janet Brownrigg, a former student of Huntingdon Academy.

Dear Mrs. Gardiner:
Referring to your letter of recommendation of Miss Ethel Janet Brownrigg for the Janet Morrison Robb Bursary for women, I am sure you will be very pleased to be advised that this Bursary has been awarded to Miss Brownrigg.

Thanking you for your interest in this matter,
Believe me, yours faithfully,
W. J. Wright, Secretary,
Executive Committee of
Macdonald College.

Miss Brownrigg completed her Elementary Teachers' Course at Chateaugay and has since been teaching at Phillipsburg, Que.

Through the kindness of the late Hon. James A. Robb this scholarship is awarded annually by Macdonald College to a student for this District.

Post Office May Close Saturday Afternoon—
Postmaster McCrimmon has just received word from the Post Office Department that in future he may arrange to close the post office up on one afternoon each week. Mr. McCrimmon is desiring of this half holiday each week, for he has always rendered the public an acceptable service, and we are certain the postal department has always found his work carried on in a most efficient manner. Mr. McCrimmon finds that Saturday afternoon is the slackest day of the week, and will likely select that afternoon for the half holiday.

New Ford Demonstrated in Town—
Monday and Tuesday saw throngs of people wend their way to the Empire Garage to see the Ford V-8 Tudor Sedan. The people as well as the Ford are pleased with the new car. Several people had the pleasure of a spin in the car going down the highway, making the curve at Harrigan's farm at 60 miles per hour or better, and as high as 80 miles per hour on the straight-away.

Presbyterian Supper—
On Thursday evening the 14th inst., supper was served in the basement of St. Paul's Church. The evening was favourable and there was a large attendance. This was followed by a programme in the annex consisting of selections by the orchestra and a vocal solo by Mr. C. Campbell, Evelyn Purdy and Messrs. C. Ryan and Ada Warden. There was a violin and piano duo from two juniors, Thora McWhinnie and Victor Welburn, and three skits taken part in by Messrs. Betty Douglas, Eleanor Miller, Evelyn Purdy and Messrs. C. Campbell, A. Glen and G. Perry. Addresses were given by Rev. Henry Hartman of the Presbyterian Church, Chateaugay, N.Y., and by Rev. J. H. Miller of Huntingdon and Rev. P. McK. Sampson of Athelstan.

As May first approaches one hears of many moving, particularly so in the cities. Readers of the Gleaner who may be moving this spring would render the publishers a service if they would advise us of their new addresses. With this information in hand we will be able to make sure that your Gleaner arrives at its destination without any undue delay.

Mr. D. M. Rowat, N.P., of Montreal, who has had his office in the Royal Bank Building is being moved to the new Aldred Building at Place d'Armes on the 23rd of April.

Miss Madeline Lassalle is spending a few days at the home of her parents.

Mr. P. J. Lefebvre has returned from the Hôpital-Dieu Hospital, Montreal, much improved in health.

Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Lang of Notre Dame de Grace were Sunday guests at the home of Mr. and Mrs. T. Duncan.

Mrs. (Captain) Jack Joylander of Montreal spent a few days during the past week visiting with Mrs. Fred Langevin.

RUN-AWAY AUTO SOMERSAULTS NO ONE HURT

Fire in Apartment Extinguished With Little Loss —Tenants Away at Time of Outbreak

Losing control of his car while speeding through Beauharnois, Roland Leboeuf, son of the proprietor of the Russell House Hotel, crashed through the iron railings of the sidewalk, and plunged into the vacant lot adjoining the property occupied by U. Charrette, coming down from the St. Louis road, on Thursday evening, Leboeuf put on a burst of speed as soon as he started along Ellice St. Just before the corner of Catherine St. a Chevrolet truck, owned and driven by a foreigner in the employ of the Construction company, turned on to Ellice St. Unable to stop his car in time, Leboeuf crashed into this truck, turning it completely around. He then swung across the street taking the whole side out of Mr. Charrette's car, which was parked on the street. The runaway car swerved over to the south side of the road, back to the curb, and then, with a sudden jerk, plunged over the sidewalk and through the railing, somersaulting over the ten foot drop into the vacant lot. The car, a large Buick sedan came to rest on its side, but Leboeuf was able to crawl out of the car, and apart from minor bruises was none the worse from his experience. Several people on the sidewalk had to jump out of the way of the plunging car, but fortunately no one was injured.

It is hoped that this experience will be a lesson to the speed artists who continue to use the streets of the town as a speedway.

Mr. Charrette doubt whether he had kept his car in his garage, and not on the street, where it has been parked a great deal of the time.

The town council might well realize its responsibility in the matter, and do something to curb the reckless driving that is customary with some of the drivers of town.

A fire of unknown origin did considerable damage Thursday morning to the personal property of Mr. and Mrs. Parker, who reside in the apartment owned by Mr. Ernest Gendron on St. Catherine St. Leaving shortly before 9 a.m. Mrs. Parker, who was acting as a substitute teacher for Miss Pratt, left the apartment in ignorance that anything was wrong. Mr. Parker was also away at his work in the construction office. At 10.40 tenants of the apartment above that occupied by the Parkers, discovered the fire and turned in the alarm. The fire department was prompt in answering the call, and as the door was locked, they had to break the window to force an entrance to the building. A few minutes were sufficient to extinguish the blaze, which had not penetrated the walls of the room. The fire apparently originated in a clothes closet, and had spread to the other woodwork in the room, also igniting the furniture which was in the room. The firemen were able to keep the fire in the one room, although the flames were caused by the water and smoke to the rest of the apartment. The loss to Mr. and Mrs. Parker is covered by insurance, and it is understood that Mr. Gendron has full value insurance on his building.

Mr. Fulford of the Presbyterian College occupied the pulpit of St. Edward's Presbyterian Church on Sunday, taking the place of the Rev. Anderson, who was conducting the services in Crescent St. Church, Montreal.

Mr. and Mrs. Earl Gardiner entertained a number of friends on Thursday evening at a treat of warm supper. The hospitality of Mr. and Mrs. Gardiner was enjoyed on this occasion as has often been before.

Mr. and Mrs. Stuart Vaughn of Westville, N.Y., were Saturday guests of Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Miller.

Recent guests of Mr. and Mrs. Earl Gardiner were Mr. Chas. Smith and little Miss Ruth Gardiner, of Fort Covington on Tuesday, and Miss Grace Smith, R.N., of Fort Covington on Sunday.

Mrs. Chas. Lovejoy of Lowell, Mass. is spending a couple of weeks at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. J. Fraser.

Miss Mary Moody, R.N., of Huntingdon is visiting her aunt, Mrs. Jos. Smallman for a few days.

Mrs. Simpson of Rockburn is spending some time at the home of Mrs. Mary Platt.

Miss Herbert Bruce spent the week-end at her home in Aubrey, Quebec.

Mrs. Chas. Smith and Miss Grace Smith, R.N. of Fort Covington, N.Y. spent Tuesday in Montreal.

Mr. Jas. W. Arnold of Arnold Corners, and the guests at the home of his brother, Mr. and Mrs. John Arnold on Sunday.

Mrs. Jas. W. Stewart, R.N. is spending a few days at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Ross, Powerscourt.

Alaskans have one advantage in folk reception. By the time most folks in the eastern states are too drowsy to listen longer to the microphone artists, in Alaska it is yet early evening. When it is ten o'clock in Alaska practically all the well-known regular programs have ceased and the announcers have quit dialing. Then Alaskans change their dials about and receive strange music and stranger announcements from Japan and China.

HEMMINGFORD BARN MEETING

Strong Competition For Bois de la Roche Calf Looked For at Ormstown This Week

AT. R. T. BROWNLEE'S

M. B. Fisher, M. L. A., Presented Club With \$10 in Prizes

INCREASE IN NO. TOURISTS

Dundee Customs Port Figures Show Good Increase During 1931

A report received from the Customs port at Dundee shows an increase in the number of tourists during the past twelve months. Total number of permits for autos were 55,802, with passengers numbering 162,673, making an increase of 4287 autos and 11324 passengers over the same period of time a year previously, also an increase over the same period of time in any year on record at this customs port.

The Dundee Customs are now giving 24 hour service. Mr. Ross Fraser again on night duty.

The weather during the past week though not at all pleasant most of the time, was quite favorable for the run of sap in the maple orchards.

We are pleased to see quite a number of the black duck back again this spring locating nesting grounds. Fortunately some do escape the terrible fangs of hunters.

Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Therrien attended the funeral of their niece in Cornwall on Saturday.

Athelstan

By Fyvie

Y.P.S. Meeting—
The Presbyterian Young People's Society met on Monday night at the Wesleyan Farm. Rev. P. McK. Sampson conducted the business meeting both President and Vice-President being absent. After the usual devotional exercises, Mr. Sampson gave a short talk on Genesis, the book of beginnings. A very interesting talk on Precision Measurements was also given by Mr. Sampson, made more plain by the use of several valuable instruments. The social hour was in charge of Miss Rhoda Brims and Mr. Gordon Lumsden who directed the games. Lunch was served. Boston baked beans and brown bread and coffee.

Ladies' Aid Meeting—
The April meeting of the Ladies' Aid Society was held on Thursday afternoon in the church basement. The work on hand was presented, the beginning and other sewing. The business meeting was conducted by the President, Mrs. D. F. Grant. There was some discussion about the Aid under-taking some very necessary improvements on church building (subject to the approval of the Board of Managers) but the matter was left over until another time. A lunch provided by the members was served. Mrs. French kindly offered to entertain for the May meeting.

Y.W.A. Meeting—
The regular monthly meeting of the Young Women's Auxiliary was held on Wednesday evening at the home of Miss Edna Shearer with a very good attendance.

Willing Workers Mission Band—
The Junior Willing Workers' Mission Band met in the church parlour on Sunday morning. Mrs. Watson had charge of the meeting and the lesson for the day was on Pormosa, which is especially interesting to Athelstan young people, owing to the fact that Rev. W. Brown and Mrs. Brown who are attending the Jubilee now being held there were former pupils of the Athelstan Presbyterian Sunday School.

Mrs. Wm. Clarke of Nehasine was week-end guest at the home of Mr. Henry White.

Mr. T. J. Graham of the Gore visited at the home of his aunt, Mrs. H. Elder on Monday.

Miss Eva White is visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Clarke Nehasine.

Chinese Praise of Tea
Authentically it may be said that the first record of tea in China is to be found in the historical narratives of Lo Yu, wrote Edward R. Emerson in "Beverages, Past and Present." Lo Yu has chronicled the Tang dynasty and his writings are of such a character that there can be no doubt as to their truthfulness.

Lo Yu records that tea was in universal use in the Sixth century and that it had grown so popular in 793 A.D. that Emperor T'hi-tsing put a tax on its consumption.

Referring to the benefit to be derived from the use of tea, Lo Yu says: "It tempers the spirit and harmonizes the mind, dispels lassitude and relieves fatigue, awakens thought and prevents drowsiness, lightens or refreshes the body and clears the perceptive faculties."

Roofed With Turf
In the ancient Hardanger village of Vik, in Norway, the tourist will find an epitome of many of the attractions in this region. It is one of the oldest and most picturesque. Here will still be found some of the old turf roof cottages. The turf is laid on several layers of birch bark and is absolutely watertight. Spinning wheels and looms will also be found in some of the homes. The church is a typical peasant church of pre-Reformation days and one of the first of its kind. It has ancient frescoes and carved furniture, all the work of local talent. An ancient leather collection bag, fixed to the end of a long stick, has a small bell attached, to awake the sleeping worshiper.

NEW CHURCH OPENING MAY 8

Celebration of 100th Anniversary Presbyterianism in Ormstown to Coincide With Dedication of New Edifice

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Ormstown Village

Curling Clubs Hold Banquets and Presentation of Prizes—

The Ormstown Curling Clubs, both Ladies' and Gentlemen's wound up the season of 1931-32 on Saturday evening with a very successful and largely attended banquet in the Odd-fellows Hall. The chicken pie supper was provided by the Blues who had been defeated by the Reds by a large majority and the defeated curlers provided a supper that was beyond criticism and thoroughly enjoyed by the large attendance of members. President H. H. Chambers presided over the gathering in his usual humorous manner, and the inner man satisfied, the toast "The King" was honoured. President Chambers then gave a short resume of the successes since the curling season, although the curling season did not get away to an early start and with lots of interruptions due to the mildness of the winter, it was nevertheless a very successful one on the part of the local club. He made mention of the representatives of Ormstown Club had won the Granite Association trophy the Board of Trade Huntingdon trophy, and that ancient and honoured trophy, the Quebec Challenge Cup and called upon a splendid concert by the curling club, which was a brief history of the Quebec Challenge Cup as far as the Ormstown Club was concerned. Mr. McGerrigle said in 1889 a combination of Stoney Creek and Ormstown won the Granite Association trophy on this trophy and were defeated by a large majority. Among some of the players that journeyed to Ottawa were the late Robt. Walsh, Dr. McCormick, T. W. Winter.

The second game for this Club was in 1897. At that time Ormstown was defeated by 5 shots and the third time in Montreal in 1899 when they took this honore trophy from the Royal Montreal Club by 21 shots and held it to Heather Club of Montreal in the last game of the season of 1903 by a five point majority. At that time the game was not counted by ends, but by hours, the ruling was a game of four hours duration. The skies that brought the first play in 1899 were C. A. McNea and W. G. McGerrigle, of the personnel of these rinks George E. Baird and W. G. McGerrigle are the only two remaining members of the Ormstown Club. Tom Smith of St. Francis, N. Y., was also on this team. The President then called upon one of the guests, Mr. Arthur Lang, of Montreal. Mr. Lang, who is no stranger in this community delighted his audience with an short history of the curling club, and proposed the toast to the Ladies.

Dr. W. S. McLaren proposed the toast to the "Match Committee" and gave a brief outline of the work that committee had carried out, during the season when 200 games had been played and every game had to be arranged for by this committee.

Mr. J. M. Tinning was present and formally presented the Tinning Challenge Cup to the Club. This trophy has been the source of much interest. The Merkle medals that went to the men that had the most wins on the Tinning Cup were presented by L. D. Merkle to Percy McWhinnie, W. S. Cullen, A. Brunet and E. McKerrigle.

The presentation of prizes to the winning rinks took place when President Chambers presented his prizes to W. G. McGerrigle, Dr. W. J. Mills, L. D. Merkle, Garnet Barrington the prizes being silver butter dishes.

Mr. J. M. Tinning presented his prizes to J. M. Darby, R. S. Dunn, J. Hunter, P. Lemieux and Secretary F. S. Rugar presented the Match Committee's prizes which were umbrellas to Robt. Cottingham, Gordon Wilson, Dr. Mills, W. G. McGerrigle, Mr. John Graham presented the silver cups he gave for doubles to Dr. M. R. Staiker, W. S. Cullen.

Mr. Jas. M. Winter, president of the over sixty gentlemen's district association, spoke for his conferees and presented to John Graham, his prize of John Murphy, John Boyd, H. B. Patton the silver trophy, they being the winners of the district for this season.

Mr. S. A. LeMesurier briefly outlined some suggestions for carrying out the plans for the coming season, which will be for the benefit of the members for their co-operation to help to make this a real success as finances are vitally necessary for the coming season, with the prospect of much entertaining as the holders of the Quebec Challenge Cup.

Mr. L. D. Merkle presided at the organ and Miss Laura Walsh led the community singing. The gathering broke up after singing Auld Lang Syne.

The first hatching of eggs hatched in the new hatchery of the Ormstown Co-operative commenced to come out early last week and the second one this week, and

The Huntingdon Gleaner

Published by the Huntingdon Gleaner Inc.
 ADAM L. SELLAR, President and Editor.
 Brown Bldg., Huntingdon, Que.

Members, Canadian Weekly Newspaper Association; Ontario-Quebec Newspaper Association; Class A. Weekly Group; Ottawa and St. Lawrence Valley Press Ass'n.

Subscription rates, Canada \$1.50 year; Foreign \$2.00.
 Agents: A. Beaudin & Son, Ormstown, Que. J. O'Neil, Valleyfield, Que.

Huntingdon, Que., Wednesday, April 20th, 1932

Ormstown Exhibition Approaches

The lateness of the spring season inclines one to forget that the noted livestock exhibition of Eastern Canada, held at Ormstown each June, is only seven weeks off. Seven weeks today and we will see the exhibition in full swing and crowds of people again flocking to see what the District of Beauharnois has to offer in the way of livestock.

The exhibition will not suffer from exhibits, for breeders are today more anxious than ever to pick up every possible dollar spent on premiums. Perhaps some of the more distant exhibitors will not come to Ormstown this year, but certainly a greater number of District exhibitors can be expected. Though the Federal grant has been reduced, the exhibition management has made some savings that will not materially affect the show. A number of obsolete classes, as far as the farmers of this section of Quebec are concerned, have been discarded for 1932. This will mean a big saving in premiums.

Manager W. G. McGerrigle is devoting his time and efforts towards making 1932 exhibition just as good a one as was ever held in Ormstown. Directors are exercising their influence to induce a greater number of horsemen from Montreal district to come to Ormstown, and they are bringing home gratifying results.

As usual, the exhibition is engaging high class free attractions for all performances, to be staged during the Exhibition, which is to be held one June 7-8-9-10.

The Ormstown Exhibition is the District Show Window. If you have an animal which you believe worthy of distinction exhibit it at Ormstown, where it will be carefully judged, whereby it will be enhanced in value, and if a prize winner will make it well worth your while exhibiting.

The Ormstown Chautauqua

Commencing on Friday the 29th, Ormstown is to have its second Chautauqua Festival. The Canadian Chautauqua Company presented six excellent programmes in 1931, and they again promise to supply an equally entertaining and enlightening festival. The programme for 1932 is seen on another page of this paper. Accomplished artists will again bow to audiences in the Industrial Hall, which it is hoped will be well filled by appreciative people who wish to support such form of educational entertainment, provided through the guarantee given by public spirited people of Ormstown.

Automobile Price War

It is reported that an automobile price war has broken out in the United States, with the General Motors Corporation, Ford and Chrysler competing with each other for popular approval in the low priced field. In a great drive for business, these manufacturers are reported to be cutting prices to unprecedentedly low levels.

In any price war, the consuming public is bound to benefit, at least temporarily, for it enables them to buy merchandise at lower prices than would otherwise be the case.

Such price wars, however, have their repercussions, because no producer can afford to manufacture goods at a loss, and the inevitable result of unduly low price levels is a reduction in the wages paid to the men producing the goods. That is the logical economic sequence of things.

A manufacturer cannot pay as much money for the production of an article which sells for \$500 than he can pay for the same article selling at \$600. It is plain common-sense reasoning.

There is one hope, however, in a price war in the automobile industry. All manufacturers are seeking increased sales. They need greater sales to keep their factories operating on a profitable basis.

And if the price war gets the public into the mood of buying on a large scale, greater production will result, with its consequent increase in employment.

Since automobile trends in Canada follow closely those of the United States, it is more than likely that the price war will spread to this country.

If it does, and if it has the desired effect,—that of increasing production,—it should be a good thing, since it will add greatly to the amount of employment of those engaged in the automobile industry and its allied lines.

Business Methods in Government

Roger Babson, the well-known economist and financial expert makes the following statement in connection with United States and Canadian government methods of business and taxation:

"The current trend toward economy in government shows that we are at last coming to our senses. This movement merits the support of everybody who wants to see a recovery in business. England is working out of her depression by slashing expenses and balancing her budget. The United States and Canada must follow her example. Business, undergoing the most severe depression in seventy-five years, is crying out for relief from this staggering burden. There is, of course, immediate need for more revenue to balance the budget; but let us not forget, while imposing these new taxes, to insist upon the most sweeping economies.

"The trouble with government finances is that they follow the crazy principle of spending money first and trying to raise it afterwards. Instead, they should follow the business principle of estimating the income first and then appropriating only as the income will permit. There is a definite limit to the income which the government may exact without killing the goose that lays the golden egg, namely, business. Current financial reports show that this limit has already been reached, and business, instead of laying golden eggs for public officials to gather, is laying just ordinary 'goose eggs.'

"Canada has done more than the United States toward reduction of government expenses; but this curtailment has been relatively small in comparison to the decline in income which business, labor, and investors have experienced. Cost of government in Canada is still too high for present conditions. The cuts of five to ten per cent in various civil service wages, the moderate reduction in staff forces, the postponement of non-urgent improvements, have all helped to some extent, but the exigencies of the situation demand more retrenchment. Return of prosperity both in Canada and in the United States would be hastened if business and the public could be relieved of excessive public costs."

Water Power

Total water-power installations in Canada have grown from 71,515 horse-power in 1890 to 6,126,012 horse-power at the beginning of 1931. Over 85 per cent of the present installation is installed for general distribution by central electric station organizations.

Finance Minister Rhodes has presented his first budget, but it is surely a long, long way from anything and everything known by the name of Robt.—(Collingwood Bulletin.)

Chronicle News Bits

Specially Written for The Huntingdon Gleaner

Convict Returns After 22 Years

Walter Bannigan, a repentant sinner, came back to Sing Sing after 22 years of stolen liberty. For a time during that span of years he served with the Canadian forces overseas during the war. Bannigan announced he had "got religion" and wanted to cleanse his soul by serving the remainder of a term of 14 years. Warden Lewis E. Lawes, remarking it seemed like only yesterday, met Bannigan at the gates with open arms and installed him in a new cell without the usual formalities. He said he might recommend executive clemency to Governor Roosevelt in view of the prisoner's voluntary return. The prodigal was accompanied by George L. Bogan, superintendent of a seaman's mission, whom he had met two years ago and who converted him to the "straight and narrow." They rolled up to the prison in a large car. Bannigan, at the age of 25, was sentenced to Sing Sing in 1908 for assault and blackmail. One night after he had served two years he, "Big Bull" Green, a notorious desperado, and three others, overpowered two keepers and shimmied over a wall to freedom. The others were recaptured, but Bannigan disappeared without a trace. He spent most of that time in the metropolitan area of New York, he revealed, and worked as a paint maker. Early in the war he enlisted in the Canadian army and was sent overseas. He became a sergeant. After the war he hired out as a painter in New York, and seven years ago he became a painting contractor. He married. His wife divorced him. He called himself John Casey. One night he wandered into Boland's Mission and that was the end of his peace of mind. "I became very religious," he explained. "The only thing that bothered me was my prison term. It kept on my mind. I finally felt I ought to get it off. I decided to give myself up."

Triplets Are Married

'Twas a holiday in Cleveland, Minn., as triplets were married and chorused "I do" in the presence of practically all the community's 300 inhabitants. The Puffpuff girls, 19 years old, well-known for school and musical achievements, were married as they have done nearly everything else—together. In a little church Marie became the bride of Frederick McNamara and Alma the wife of Nick Prom, while Lucille will be known henceforth as Mrs. Ernest Vogel. All married farmers and will live near home.

Beau Turned Out a Girl

Much-admired beau of a little town in the Eifel district of Germany, near Cologne, was for seven years considered by the girls the best "catch" in town. Finally he was won by the prettiest of the girls and the day for the marriage fixed. As it approached, he asked a few days' postponement. It was granted, but a request for a second postponement was flatly refused, and the bride and her family became thoroughly anxious. Now the young tailor has disappeared, and the bride's family have been told that this favored gallant was a girl.

Raising Cabbages During Winter

Raising cabbage on a Northern New York farm during the winter months may sound like an impossibility but that is what Harold Aubrey, Brushton, N. Y. farmer, has done. Recently Mr. Aubrey sold several heads, some weighing as much as three pounds, to a Brushton merchant. They were all cabbages which had headed out during the winter months in an underground compartment which Mr. Aubrey had devised last fall. A trench about four feet in depth was dug and two hundred cabbages were set out in the earth at the bottom of this pit. Boards were then placed over the plants and covered with earth. A pipe permitted the air to reach the plants. Mr. Aubrey opened the pit a week ago and harvested the cabbages. The plants received no sunlight and consequently the leaves were pure white in color. The cabbages had received an abundance of moisture and the leaves were very tender.

A Monument to Rabelais

In the public garden of Chinon, on the Vienne, in the province of Touraine, stands a bronze statue of Francois Rabelais, the famous French humorist. The statue was the creation of Emil Hebert. Rabelais was born in Chinon, probably in 1483. The earliest record of Rabelais was his signature on some legal documents dated 1519. At that time, Rabelais was connected with the monastery of the Monks of Fontenay le Comte. Early in life he took priest's orders. He discarded his Franciscan robe to become a Benedictine, and moved to Maillezais in 1524. In 1530 he abandoned the Benedictine garb for that of a secular priest. At Montpellier he studied medicine, and in 1532 he went to Lyons, where he practised medicine and plunged into literary work. He became the foremost humorous writer of his day.

\$150. Gowns at \$6

Ball gowns and tea frocks, which served as pinfeathers for debutantes, provided a "bargain day" rush that brought a riot squad to the Junior League's charity rummage sale in Chicago. The riot-breakers looked things over and went away. It wasn't necessary to spoil the fun. Cooks from Lake Shore drive homes, utilizing their day off, scrimmaged with South Side matrons and North Side waitresses for \$150 evening gowns, marked down to \$6. Housewives, weaving and bobbing like Jack Dempsey of old, wrested ostrich feather fans and pumps that once tapped along the walks of Palm Beach, from panting stenographers. Charity realized about \$2000, but there wasn't much charity while the fight was on.

26 Operations in 5 Years

Twenty-six operations were sustained by Francis Harrison, of Belfast, Ireland, during the past five years. At the beginning of that time he was a young student at Campbell College, Belfast, where he was accidentally struck on the head with a spade, while helping to level the football field. He was sent to the matron to have iodine put on the wound, whereas, the lawyer contended, a doctor should have been called. No medical attention was given till a week later, the wound became septic, and Mr. Harrison's constitution was irreparably ruined. Thirty-five doctors had attended him and his parents had spent \$9,735 in treatment and no hope was held out. Damages were claimed from the college.

A Search For Gold

Careful search is being made by the wrecking crew, engaged at dismantling the old Alaskan steamship Humboldt at San Francisco, to find \$80,000 in gold, supposed to be secreted somewhere in the hull. Their interest is due to a story to the effect that \$100,000 in gold bars was stolen from the ship's specie tanks in 1910. The thieves, it was believed, were able to land only \$20,000 of their loot, hiding the remainder in the hull. As about 100,000,000 of gold dust was carried by the Humboldt during her Alaskan service, some may have trickled into cracks and crannies of her hold, it is also thought.

Nine Widows Lose

Nine widows lost out on the \$10,000 life insurance policy of Clarence Holmes, a negro war veteran of Chicago. The decision was given by Assistant Probate Judge Oscar Caplan, who looked at the nine widows and said: "Now if any of you happened to be the tenth wife, it would have been different. She was the tenth in this accounting, but the first in order, as Holmes got around to marrying her before any of the rest of you. But unfortunately, my friends, she is dead." Holmes was killed by one of his wives last June. The \$10,000 was awarded to his sister.

Society Girls Duel For Man

Two young society women dueling with swords for a man, is the latest sensation of Budapest. In one of the most fashionable fencing schools of the Hungarian capital the queer fight was staged, but it was interrupted by the authorities, who informed the proprietor of the place and the two sword-women, that undue sensation must be avoided. So the two dueling Juliets, who loved the same Romeo, had to call off their battle before there were any serious results. Dueling with swords, rapiers, or pistols, since the restoration of the monarchy, have formed the social code of the Hungarian gentlemen. Girls are, however, not supposed to fight duels, even though fencing has become rather fashionable among society women in Budapest. The names involved in the present case are kept secret contrary to the custom of male duelists, who usually are communicative as to their exploits.

Beer Shipped as Milk

How Montreal beer intended for U. S. drinkers masqueraded first as milk and then as lumber was told in court at Ottawa, when Harry Low, former multi-millionaire liquor king, faced the magistrate. Low, whose sudden climb to fame and fortune a few years ago, placed him conspicuously in the spotlight, was sentenced to six months for trying to bootleg beer into the U. S. He is out on \$5000 bail pending hearing of the appeal against the conviction on June 7. According to the story told at the trial, 570 dozen bottles of beer were shipped by boat from Montreal to Cornwall, Ont., as milk. There they were transferred to autos which carried them to Ottawa. At the capital they again underwent a miraculous transformation, being shipped to a non-existent firm in New York as lumber, a few pine sticks supplying camouflage.

Jury Unable to Define Joke

A jury in Judge A. L. Spiller's court at Marion, Ill., had to give up on the question as to what constitutes a joke. Walter Leng asked \$10,000 from Oren Coleman, superintendent of the Pontiac, Ill., State Reformatory, charging that Coleman "brushed off the seat of my trousers with his boot-heel." Coleman said he did kick him, but he was only joking. The jury argued about it for 24 hours and then quit.

Bandits Raid Child's Bank

Two brave bandits stopped a tax payment and achieved something to brag about in holding up Mrs. Peter Jurgil, of Chicago. First, as she washed clothes in the basement, one of them knocked her down as the other covered her with a gun. Then, threatening to "blow her brains out," the first man, on Mrs. Jurgil's directions, found \$200 tax money in a cupboard as the other maintained the pistol guard. The final daring sortie was when one of them went upstairs and took some change from the bank of her sleeping child, Florence. They didn't beat her, but it wasn't because they were afraid of her.

Court Upholds Wife-Slapping

Harry Weber of Chicago, had ample reason to slap the face of his wife, Constance, she was told by Circuit Court Judge Craig Hood. "Though you were not physically cruel, you were mentally cruel and tantalizing," the judge commented. He then dismissed the charge of drunkenness and cruelty brought by Mrs. Weber, daughter of Wilson McCullough of Stewart-Warner & Co., in a bill for divorce, and said he would hear evidence only on her misconduct charge. The last is based on a raid. A friend had read her fortune with cards and turned the Queen of Spades. That meant a brunette, the friend said, and sure enough, there was attractive Mildred Debell, pajama-clad.

Cow "On Trial" Ends in Suit

Two more appeared on the scenes in Superior Court and threatened to rival the act of Lida, the famous cow that caused Mr. and Mrs. Wesley Biehn of Kirkland to sue Sheriff Bannick and a deputy for false arrest. A Sender, cattle dealer, filed suit against Ed. Moser, Kent, Washington, rancher, saying Moser failed to either return or pay for a cow he took "on trial" last December. He also declared, Moser still owes him \$20 on a trade for another cow. Morris Robbins, counsel for Sender, declared it is believed Moser has withheld the \$20 because the death of a breeder prevented Sender from furnishing the cow's "pedigree."

Hen Walks in Reverse

A hen that walks in "reverse gear" has been found at Milledgeville, Ga., by students of the Georgia State College for Women, who learned that the hen could walk either backward or forward. But at feeding time, when the fittest fowl gets the most, the hen goes into reverse and makes better speed this way than by going forward. The college girls watched in amazement from their dormitory windows as the chicken nonchalantly walked backward around the edge of a chicken-house roof.

ROLL YOUR OWN

RUGBY
Cigarette
TOBACCO

Enough mellow, fragrant tobacco for 25 cigarettes. Free "Chantecler" cigarette papers in each 10c package of Rugby.

Old Dishes Still Popular

Peacock tongues and humming bird wings may have lost their place on the festive English menu, but medieval dishes still play their part in the true English observance of Lent. In hamlets throughout the shires eating fried peas is a time-honored tradition on Carling Sunday, the fifth in Lent.

Semmel cakes are eaten in Shropshire and Herefordshire on Midlent or Mothering Sunday, the fourth Sunday in Lent, and in Westmoreland avers or havers are the rule of that day. Pancakes are in order on Shrove Tuesday and on every successive Tuesday during the Lenten season.

A boy scout, as of course you know, is supposed to do one good deed each day.

"What good deed did you perform today?" once asked a lady of a Liverpool scout.

"Oh," said the young hero, "mother had only enough castor oil for one dose, so I let my sister take it!"

YESTERDAY—

Cranky and Fretful

TODAY—

Happy and Contented

Mrs. M. Mason, Halifax, praises **BABY'S OWN TABLETS.**

"Baby's Own Tablets have indeed been a friend to me," writes Mrs. Mason. "When the children are over-tired and restless I give them their dose of Baby's Own Tablets at night, and in the morning I can see that a wonderful change has taken place—they are happy, contented and soothed children, and a pleasure to cope with."

Mrs. F. Kathleen Sager, 152 Dynevor

Road, Toronto, says: "I have found it wise to give Baby's Own Tablets whenever 'Sonny' has a slight cold or whenever he is inclined to be cross." Give your child **BABY'S OWN TABLETS** for teething troubles, colds, simple fevers, colic, upset stomach, constipation, sleeplessness, and whenever he is cross, restless and fretful. Children take them eagerly—like candy. And they are absolutely SAFE—see the certificate in each 25-cent package. Over 1,250,000 packages sold in 1931.

DR. WILLIAMS'

BABY'S OWN TABLETS

Make and Keep Children Well—As Mothers Know



Yes
ELECTRIC COOKERY
can be FAST!

SPEED is what women want in electric cookery—and speed is an outstanding feature of every General Electric Hotpoint Range. CALROD Hi-Speed heating element—the million-dollar discovery of General Electric research—is as swift as electricity and clean as electric light.

With Hotpoint electric cookery, meats and vegetables are much more nutritious and appetizing. Natural flavors and nourishing food elements are sealed in—not boiled away. Your kitchen keeps cool and healthfully free of fumes.

"Designed by women for women", the General Electric Hotpoint Range has every feature you want—including the wonderful Super-Automatic Oven Control. You can have a cabinet model Hotpoint completely installed in your home for only \$10 down. See your dealer today.



This remarkable element makes Hotpoint electric cookery as fast and economical as it is clean and convenient. It is an exclusive feature of General Electric Hotpoint Ranges.

\$10 DOWN

MADE IN CANADA

GENERAL ELECTRIC
Hotpoint Range

For Sale by

Beauharnois Electric Co. Ltd.

BEAUHARNOIS,
VALLEYFIELD,

HUNTINGDON,
ST-REMI.

CANADIAN GENERAL ELECTRIC CO. LIMITED

Valleyfield Council

A meeting of the Council was held in the Town Hall on Wednesday evening, April 13th.

Present: Mayor Philorum Billette, Aldermen: Michael Chate, Charles Paré, Napoleon Laplante, Frank Wesley, Napoleon Poirier and Arthur Barrette.

A letter was received from Mr. Raoul Leboeur, asking the sum of \$50.00 as compensation for his work furnished in connection with unemployed relief. This letter was referred to the Finance Committee.

A letter from Mr. Charles Thivierge asking to be named foreman in the Department of Public Roads, was read and referred to the Finance Committee.

A letter was received from Mr. Oscar Théoret, asking permission to build an outside flight of stairs on his house on Jacques Cartier street. The Engineer was asked to make a report on the subject.

A request was received from Lepage and Frère, asking renewal of their license for the year 1932. Moved by Ald. Arthur Barrette, seconded by Ald. Napoleon Poirier, that the license of Lepage and Frère for a poolroom in Champlain Ward be continued for the year 1932. Carried.

A letter from the Engineer asking a vote of \$1,000 for repairing of certain machines, was read and referred to the Finance Committee.

A letter from Mr. Oliver Hainault concerning being foreman of parks was produced and referred to the Finance Committee.

A request for permission to build an outside flight of stairs was received from Messrs. Brisebois and Leduc. After taking a vote on the proposition it was accepted. Ald. Napoleon Laplante and Ald. Frank Wesley dissenting.

A request was received from Mr. Ovide St. Onge, asking permission to build a slaughter house. This letter was laid on the table.

A request was received for permission to move the house of Mr. Romeo Lanctot. Moved by Ald. Michael Chate, seconded by Ald. Arthur Barrette, that the permission requested by Mr. Romeo Lanctot be granted. Carried.

A letter was received from the Chief of Police, asking that his salary be definitely fixed at \$2,200 per annum; the deputy head-clerk's at

\$30.00 per week; Captain Vinet's at \$30.00 per week; Captain Vinet's at \$30.00 per week; Captain Vinet's at \$30.00 per week.

A letter from the Chief of Police asking that constable Wilfred Brazuca be named lieutenant, was read and referred to the Finance Committee.

A letter was received from the Engineer asking to bear the salary of Mr. DeBellefeuille on the Roads Committee, as he has been transferred to that Department was read and laid on the table.

A letter was received from Mr. Gontran Saintonge, advocate, giving notice that the city will be sued by Mr. Cyrille Cimon for the sum of \$500.00 as damages re the accident which happened to his daughter, Marguerite. Moved by Ald. Michael Chate, seconded by Ald. Charles Paré that the president of the Finance Committee be authorized to interview Mr. Ludger Codebecq, advocate, concerning the accident, and to take the necessary measures. Carried.

A letter concerning the nomination of an expert evaluator for the established industries of this city, was read and referred to the Finance Committee.

The report of the pay list of the Police Department was read and filed, as was also the report of water examination.

Two letters, one from Quebec, the other from Ottawa, in report with the extension of unemployment relief works were read. The Quebec Government informed the Council that there did not actually exist a legislation to allow this delay. The clerk was asked to send a copy of the letter from Ottawa to the Quebec Government, to inform the Engineer, also Messrs. Laflamme and Laflamme.

The Council passed a resolution relating to Mr. Rodolphe Leduc a part of the fine incurred by his building an outside flight of stairs, and gave him permission to keep his flight of stairs.

A letter was received from Mr. Oscar Morin, informing the Council that he wished to reserve the right to sell at the counting-house, bonds par, plus interest, increased to 6%, the shares of this city to the amount of \$37,500, issued by virtue of By-Law No. 325. This letter was filed.

A letter was received from Mr. Joseph Leprohon, informing the Council that the cost of installing a lighting conductor in the new police station would be \$45.00. This letter was referred to the Finance Committee.

A copy of the contract between the city and Laflamme and Laflamme Ltd., and Baule and Leonard, re the bridge was produced and filed. Several accounts were produced and referred to the Finance Committee.

The opinion of Mr. L. Codebecq concerning sewerage on Victoria St., between Egglise and Bergevin Streets, was referred to the Finance Committee.

A request of the proprietors of the Chateau taxi stand was produced and filed, the Council reserving the right to study this question before completing a by-law concerning traffic.

The Council asked the clerk to write to Mr. Amos, of the Quebec Department of Lands and Forests, saying that the Council would not rent the land along the river, on the prolongation of Victoria St., as the Council intend to lengthen this street in the near future.

The clerk was then asked to write to the Montreal Cottons, Ltd., re repairing of the two bridges on Chaussée Street.

The Council approved the plan of the Beauharnois Electric Co. to cross a transmission line of that Company above the service lines of this city, on certain conditions.

Ald. Michael Chate gave notice of a motion at a former meeting of the Council. He proposed a by-law for borrowing a certain sum for to repay the sum of \$22,000, which will become due this year, for purchase of pumps and accessories for the new police and fire station, for repairs to the Bellevue police station, for the opening and paving of certain streets, for construction of sewerage, water, and drainage service.

The meeting then adjourned till Wednesday, April 20th, at 8 p.m.

When people think of Brazil, they usually think of the place "where the nuts come from. Strange as it may seem, Brazil nuts are not consumed in large quantities in Brazil. Recently the Commercial Association of Sao Paulo, Brazil, received from its colleagues in the state of Amazonas several boxes of the nuts for distribution to retailers in that city as an experiment to stimulate the demand for them.

Advertising for the Merchant of To-Day. Conducted by HAROLD S. EDGAR. A series of weekly articles on advertising and merchandising prepared for the merchants of the Chateaugay Valley with the co-operation of the Huntingdon Gleaner.

The Body of an Advertisement

Regardless of what service advertising copy is to perform, the same fundamental elements of content and design come into play. Each advertisement is expected to do a given job. It should— Catch the attention of the reader. Interest him to the point of reading it. Cause him to want to buy. Effect his response quickly. Establish the store definitely in his mind.

It is only in rare instances that the advertiser can expect every advertisement to show definite results. The cumulative effect of the advertisements day in and day out, week after week, is expected to show in the increased sales in the departments or for the articles advertised. If this is not forthcoming, look for the weakness in your copy or plan. There are four types of advertising copy.

MERCHANDISING COPY is designed to sell specific goods. It announces a sale, promotes straight merchandise at straight prices, an advantageous purchase, specials, etc. PRESTIGE COPY sells the store as an institution. EDUCATIONAL COPY is built to sell a new device explain how a new appliance is operated and, in general, to educate readers to anything that is new.

NEWS COPY takes advantage of topical events linking goods with current news of importance either locally or nationally. Your copy should have a definite appeal. A headline announces— "All summer dresses reduced 20%."

"Special sale of men's shirts, Saturday." The former centers its appeal to women; the latter to men. Another hammers on low prices to the exclusion of any other appeal which limits to the extent that it probably will fail to attract the attention of the shopper looking for good or medium quality products. This type of appeal is familiar to all retailers. It is a centralized appeal. General appeals are also on subjects of personal appearance, health, utility, sentiment, etc.

It is almost impossible to successfully incorporate a number of ideas in one advertisement, and it is preferable to make one predominant thought stand out. Write to the buyer—not to yourself. The appeal of an advertisement should be addressed to your customer who does not know the goods and be in terms that he or she will understand. Technical terms should be avoided—wording that is over the head of the customer should be omitted—and by the same token our advertisement should not go into long detailed descriptions which bewilder.

A simple statement of fact made by a man whose store has a good reputation carries more weight than a yard of fulsome adjectives. John H. Patterson, founder of the National Cash Register Company has passed on the following simple rules in writing advertising copy:

Know your subject. Use short words. Make paragraphs short. Put only one thought in each sentence. Use big ideas. Say precisely what you mean. Be logical. Never exaggerate. Don't imitate. Write to impress the reader, not to express yourself, or impress a competitor.

Next Week—"THE CLOSE AND THE BASE." Mr. Edgar will be glad to answer questions in this column, if readers will address their communications in care of this paper. Confidential replies can be arranged through the editor.—(Copyright)

Dog's Warning of Death

While there is a very common superstition that dogs by their wailing can prognosticate death, this cannot be given as a fact, any more than other superstitions. A writer in Chambers' Book of Days, mentioning that the howling of a dog at night under the windows of a sick room is looked upon as a warning of death's being near, adds: "Perhaps there may be some truth in this notion. Everybody knows the peculiar odor which frequently precedes death and it is possible that the acute nose of the dog may perceive this and that it may render him uneasy."

A LOT OF US "GOT THEM"

Jakey wasn't feeling well, and went to see his doctor. The doctor, after examining him, asked Jakey how old he was. "Thirty-five," said Jakey. "Well, that's bad," said the doctor. "For you have diabetes, and at 35 it's a very dangerous disease." Jakey went to his office, down on Wall Street, and on the way met his friend Ike. Looking pretty dejected, Ike asked, "What's the matter with you?" "Oh," said Jakey, "I have diabetes at 35." "That's nothing," Ike replied. "I've got General Electric at 400."

Build up Health With Spring Tonic

The fashion of taking a Spring tonic is based on sound medical grounds. Winter has thinned and devitalized the blood stream so that it isn't carrying enough oxygen. That is the reason for the listless, languid, easily-tired-out condition so prevalent at this season.

What is needed is a tonic—one that will build new blood and restore and purify the blood stream, and thus enable it to carry the energizing oxygen that quickly revitalizes the whole system. Thousands have proven that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are the ideal tonic for this purpose.

Mrs. A. Merritt of Welland says: "Again last Spring I became ill. I could not do my work; was pale, weak, and tired all the time. I took Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and they soon made me strong and happy again." Try them and experience for yourself the new strength and vigour they will bring you. At your druggist's in the new glass container. 50c a package.

Big Masonic Gathering In Malone April 21st

Probably the largest gathering of Masons from Northern New York lodges held in recent years will be in Malone on Thursday, April 21st. On this date the Grand Master of New York state Grand Lodge, Charles H. Johnson will be present, and past Grand Master Harold J. Richardson. Also the Grand Master, Deputy Grand Master and Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Quebec, Canada, will be there and several hundred members of Canadian subordinate lodges are expected to honor the distinguished guests.

There have been few occasions in this North Country when members of subordinate Lodges will have had the privilege of entertaining and hearing so many distinguished Masons at the same time.

Grand Master Johnson will meet the officers of all Lodges in the Franklin-Hamilton district at the Masonic Temple at 2:30 p.m. At 6:15 dinner will be served at the Army. The evening session will be held in the Army at 7:30 p.m.

The price of dinner tickets is \$1.00 and they may now be purchased from W. L. Moe, in Burke, or H. H. McCoy, W. J. Wood and R. C. Sprague in Chateaugay. We are informed that something novel has been planned in connection with the dinner so no Mason who can possibly attend should miss this or the evening meeting.

What is Success?

He has achieved success who has lived well, laughed often, and loved much; who has gained the respect of intelligent men and the love of little children; who has filled his niche and accomplished his task, whether by an improved poppy, a perfect poem, or a rescued soul; who has never lacked appreciation of earth's beauty or failed to express it; who has always looked for the best in others and given the best he had; whose life was an inspiration and whose memory a benediction.—Exchange.

Dewittville

Mrs. George Moore was at the home of her son, Fred on Friday and Saturday, while Mrs. Fred Moore spent the two days in Montreal.

Mrs. Ferguson returned home last week after being in Montreal a few weeks, helping to care for her sister, Mrs. Booth, who is seriously ill.

Mr. Noble, of Toronto, is spending some time at the home of his sister, Mrs. James Caldwell.

Miss Frances Turner of Huntingdon, spent the week-end with her cousin, Mrs. Mac Riddock.

Mr. and Mrs. George Bazinet spent a couple of days last week, in Montreal.

Mr. and Mrs. Dunn, of Montreal, spent Sunday with his sister, Mrs. Mac Riddock.

Mr. Comeau, who has had charge of the station for some time, has been transferred to Huntingdon, and Mr. Fafard is coming from Huntingdon to Dewittville. Mr. George Bazinet has secured a temporary position in Hemmingford.

The April meeting of the W.C.T.U. is to be held on Thursday afternoon, the 21st, at the home of Mrs. Burton Rankin, New Erin.

There was no service in the church here on Sunday but Rev. Dr. Maclean hopes soon to be able to take charge of all his services.

Syrup and sugar makers are being kept very busy these days, trying to keep pace with the flow of sap, which has been unceasing for the past two days. The sap is said to be of splendid quality, making fine clear syrup, and with a minimum of boiling.

Miss Eva Lewis spent Monday afternoon visiting Mrs. James Ritchie. Mr. Robert Cameron, Mrs. Carr, Miss Helen Carr, Miss Lewis and Mrs. Van Vleet spent Tuesday afternoon last with Mr. and Mrs. Robert Merson and Miss Gilbert, Huntingdon.

One of the aids to complexion is the humble lemon. From 85 to 90 per cent of the lemons consumed in this country are grown in California.

RAISIN BREAD

Is the Bakers' Specialty this week. Treat your family to the acme of deliciousness in this special bread.

Purity Ice Cream

Z. ROUSSELLE

Phone 60 Huntingdon

CHEESE

Cheese was the first food that mankind prepared. There are to-day made some 500 different varieties of cheese—some good, some not so good—and a few worse than that.

Roquefort cheese has a history running back for 800 years. It is made in the caves of Roquefort, France. It is made from sheep's milk and put in the caves to ripen.

Stilton cheese is made in Leicestershire and Rutland, England. It is an aristocratic cheese—sticks up its nose at most other cheeses. And why shouldn't it do so, when it costs more than any other cheese?

Edam cheese comes from Holland—or should come from Holland, if it is genuine Edam. It's those round, red balls you see in grocery shops.

Dentist—Which tooth do you want extracted? Pullman Porter—Lower seven.

Bilious For Days At Time Until She Took Vegetable Pills

Gratefully, Mrs. C. writes: "The first dose of your wonderful Carter's Little Liver Pills gave me great relief after every medicine I tried failed." Because they are PURELY VEGETARIAN, a gentle, effective tonic to both liver and bowels, Dr. Carter's Little Liver Pills are without equal for correcting Constipation, Acidity, Headaches, Poor Complexion and Indigestion. 25c. & 75c. red pkgs. everywhere. Ask for Carter's by NAME.

St. Agnes de Dundee

Miss Angeline Olivette Quenneville has secured a position with the Belding Corticelli Co., St. Johns, Que.

Why be a Stoker? CONVERT YOUR STOVE INTO A 'SILENT GLOW' Shovelling fuel, shaking grates, and carrying ashes are now unnecessary labor. Women are tired of dirt and toil in the kitchen. Make sure of clean, perfectly trouble-free heat in your present range, heater or furnace by installing a Silent Glow Oil Burner now. Burns clean—without noise, soot, odor or smoke—gives all the fire you want for cooking and heating. Self-operating and absolutely safe. Burns cheap fuel oil. Backed by a written guarantee for 5 years. LIGHTS QUICKER—GIVES MORE HEAT—BURNS LESS OIL AND MORE AIR PER UNIT OF HEAT GENERATED. Silent Glow Burners are already installed in 100,000 homes—more than all other burners combined. Come and see it demonstrated. \$50.00 up.

RAISIN BREAD Is the Bakers' Specialty this week. Treat your family to the acme of deliciousness in this special bread. Purity Ice Cream Z. ROUSSELLE Phone 60 Huntingdon

SILENT GLOW OIL BURNER Makers of Silent Glow Pilgrim Heaters for homes, camps, etc., and Silent Glow Power Burners for heating large homes, apartments and other large buildings. "MADE IN CANADA" Denis Latreille, St. Anicet, Que. "Just the thing for the kitchen range or heater in your summer cottage or camp."

Your Behavior is Standard Behavior Perhaps you like to think that your behavior—meaning the way you behave in regard to the affairs of everyday life—differs from that of the multitude. Well, perhaps it does, but the chances are that it is the same as that of the great majority of persons. Thus: You wear clothing and hats which conform to the prevailing fashions. The meals which you serve in your home are almost identical with those served in other homes. What offends most others is pretty sure to offend you. Your views on books, novels, preachers, entertainers and radio programmes are likely to be the same as the views of the great majority of your friends. Your taste in holidays and places is likely to be identical with that of most of your friends and acquaintances. The books which you most want to get at your public library are pretty certain to be "out"—showing that your reading taste corresponds with that of the great majority of men and women. Now do not be offended when it is said that your behavior is standard behavior. Who wants to be "different"? Why run counter to the practices of most men and women? What you want to believe is that you have individuality and personality. But, for goodness sake, don't be out of step with the great majority of men and women. Individuality and personality are not behavior. They are permissible, and everyone should aim to have individuality and personality. But, in the realm of behavior, to be "different" is to be eccentric, uncouth, abnormal—perhaps offensive. Very interesting, it is not? Now, do you know what standardizes human behaviour? It is the reading of advertisements. Advertisements in newspapers influence the ways of millions—make most of us act in the same way. Advertisements simplify human conduct or behaviour—by standardizing it. A simplified life gives us greater opportunity for the expression of individuality and personality. Cut out this advertisement (for it is an advertisement), and make it a subject of discussion—in your home, in a friend's home, in a literary society. Let the question be: Is it good for the world to have human behavior standardized? This advt. is sponsored by the Canadian Weekly Newspapers Association

COMETO ALASKA BLAZING TWILIGHTS Only \$203.95 and up MONTREAL to ALASKA and return Your travel budget will take you further than ever before... with economy levels. That long dreamed of trip to Alaska, for instance, costs surprisingly little. Reduced fares for your rail trip through Rocky Mountain scenic wonders to Vancouver, Victoria, Prince Rupert or Seattle and by boat through the mountain-guarded Inside Passage to Skagway where the Trail of '98 re-lives its romance. Full details from any Canadian National Agent M-20 CANADIAN NATIONAL

"FATIGUE?" I just postpone it! "No, I don't have 'nerves.' You can't have them, and hold this sort of position. My head used to throb around three o'clock, and certain days, of course, were worse than others. "Then I learned to rely on Aspirin." The sure cure for any headache is rest. But sometimes we must postpone it. That's when Aspirin saves the day. Two tablets, and the nagging pain is gone until you are home. And once you are comfortable the pain seldom returns! Keep Aspirin handy. Don't put it away, or put off taking it. Fighting a headache to finish the day may be heroic, but it is also a little foolish. So is sacrificing a night's sleep because you've an annoying cold, or irritated throat, or grumbling tooth, neuralgia, neuritis. These tablets always relieve. They don't depress the heart, and may be taken freely. That is medical opinion. It is a fact established by the last twenty years of medical practise. The only caution to be observed is when you are buying Aspirin. Don't take a substitute because it will not act the same. Aspirin is made in Canada. BAYER

ROCKNE SIX SPONSORED AND BUILT IN CANADA BY STUDEBAKER You get style, you get size, you get power in the Rockne Six. You get Free Wheeling in all forward speeds, Full Synchronized Shift, Automatic Switch-Key Starting. The extra large, extra smooth six-cylinder engine is literally pillowed in rubber to give 4-Point Cushioned Power. Before you decide on any low priced car, see and drive the Rockne. Vital Specifications Model '65' Model '75' Extra Long Wheelbases 110" 114" Large Motors—cubic displacement 190" 205" Very Powerful Motors—brake h. p. 66 72 Extra Large Brakes—braking surface 143 sq. in. 155 sq. in. H. T. CUNNINGHAM, Huntingdon — Valleyfield Phone 230 ROCKNE '65 \$795 ROCKNE '75 \$975 and up f. o. b. Walkerville and up f. o. b. Walkerville Bumpers, spare tires and gov't taxes extra

Beware the Fire Peril USE The NEW IVORY GYPROC Fireproof Wallboard WHEN you are building, is the best time to make your home safe from the damage fire can do. Order time-and-labour saving Gyproc Wallboard for all interior walls, ceilings and partitions. When remodelling, extra space may be gained by dividing the attic and basement with Gyproc partitions. You can paper it or panel it if you wish and it is an excellent base for Gyptex or Alabastine. Gyproc may be easily identified by the name on the board and the Green stripe along the edge. GYPSUM, LIME AND ALABASTINE, Canada, Limited Montreal Quebec 11 M — FOR SALE BY — Consolidated Utilities, Ltd. Huntingdon, Que. T. G. McClatchie, Hemmingford, Que.

Housewives Everywhere Agree That "Our Best" Flour Is Best for Baking McDONALD & ROBB, Limited VALLEYFIELD, QUE.

Where Does The Profit Go?

The farmer receives three and a half cents a quart for the milk on which he has to pay transportation to the city.

The city dweller pays ten cents a quart for the milk.

Where does the profit go?

What happens to this innocent fluid between the time it foams into the pail and the moment it is left on the consumer's doorstep? It looks the same and tastes the same, yet somewhere, on the road, its value has enhanced 285 per cent. And sad to say the farmer gets none of the increase.

Is it transportation, which costs so much or sanitation?

Does the consumer get a new bottle with each quart?

These and many other questions come to mind when the vexed question of the spread between what the consumer pays and what the farmer gets comes up.

This problem, and those of a similar nature affect the farmer vitally. With the idea of laying bare some of the injustices which are affecting the producer today the Family Herald and Weekly Star is investigating the situation. In this and succeeding issues an attempt will be made to analyze the problems which beset the man on the farm.

To begin with, it is not so much the low prices which cause complaint on the way in which the reductions are passed on to the dairy farmer. Whenever the price per quart to the city consumer has been lowered the milk distributor has merely lowered the price paid to the farmer correspondingly. Farmers around Vancouver, Calgary, Regina, Winnipeg, Toronto, as well as several centres in Western Ontario have within recent months been up in arms over their milk prices. In each case the powerful distributors have merely said, in effect, "We offer you so much for our milk. That will be the price for this city."

For example, successive reductions in the price of milk to Toronto consumers during the past two years have lowered the cost one cent per quart, while the price received by the farmer during the same period has dropped more than 3 cents per quart. In Regina the drop in milk costs, amounting to 4 cents per quart, was entirely passed on to the producer. It is only wonder that the dairymen hipping to this centre are planning to erect their own distributing plant. Their aim is to see that the farmer gets at least 50 cents of the consumer's dollar.

Transportation costs are a big item in cutting down the dairy farmer's returns from his milk. In most cases he pays a trucker up to 30 cents per quart, or 3 cents per quart to deliver his cans to the milk plant. If he hips by train there is the bother of delivering it himself to a railway station and it costs him between 25 and 30 cents per cwt. from there to the city.

Then there are the sanitary regulations. Most of the larger centres demand that the quality of the milk be kept up to a high standard. This includes tuberculin-tested cows, well-ventilated stables, whitewashed regularly, separate milkhouses, and cooling tanks.

In every phase of the game the distributor protects himself at the expense of the producer. For instance, here is the question of "holdbacks," or "surplus." There is a natural rise and fall in the consumption of milk from day to day and the companies each month either order their shippers to keep their supply home two or three days, or else they accept all it and pay only for the fat pieces or the amount separated. But they gain the distributor is in a favorable position.

Most city milk plants make both butter and ice cream and sell it to their milk customers. In the case of butter the price charged is generally two to three cents per pound above the retail cost in grocery stores, but the butter fat is usually paid for at wholesale creamery prices, so that the distributor makes the creamery man's profit, and the retailer gets as well as his own. The manufacture and sale of ice cream has always been considered a most profitable business.

As an example of what a dairyman might get for a month's milk, suppose he shipped 12,000 lbs. of milk, costing 33 per cent to a Toronto plant. The standard price offered just now is \$1.45 per cwt., of milk getting 34 per cent market milk is paid for on its butter fat content in Ontario with a differential of 4 cents per cwt. for each .1 per cent above or below the standard. If all his milk were accepted for bottling he would get \$19.20 less 30 cents per cwt. for hauling it to the plant, or \$18.20, an average price of \$1.11 per qt. But his "surplus" might amount to 25 per cent and for this he would be paid at butter fat rates. With the latter bringing around 20 cents per pound and 3000 lbs. of 1.3 milk bringing only \$19.80, his total would be

\$146.70 less \$36, or an average price of 92 cents per cwt.

Of the hundred pounds of milk the farmer sells for \$1.45 the distributor makes 40 quarts, which he retails at 10 cents each, or \$4.00, giving an apparent gross profit of \$2.55. For this he maintains pasteurizing, cooling, and bottling equipment and sends a fleet of delivery wagons up and down the city streets. Pasteurizing is by far the most costly item in this list. It is not easy to obtain exact figures on milk handling costs but it is generally believed that pasteurization costs about 7 cents per gallon in Montreal, or 1 1/2 cents per quart, while Toronto figures quoted go as low as a cent a quart for this service. But even at 1 1/2 cents pasteurization only accounts for 70 cents of the \$2.55.

The milk producer knows that he is a most important link in a vast industry. He knows that his labor is only bringing him in enough to keep his family in food and with a roof over their heads. And he also knows that the other agencies in the milk business are not suffering, that they are meeting their bond interest and paying their shareholders dividends.

He has heard, for instance, of the stock of one dairy which increased in value 1600 per cent in eight years; of another which increased 900 per cent in the same time. Then there was the statement made not long ago and so far unchallenged, that a third dairy declared a profit of \$400,000 in eight months. Another story which goes little to assuage this discontent tells of a farmer who invested \$100 in a Toronto dairy soon after the War and allowed his earnings to accumulate, until he was able to withdraw \$1,600 last year.

That there must be considerable profit in a well-managed milk distributing business cannot be denied. The whole trend of the industry in the past 15 years has shown it. The Toronto City Dairy became "big business" early in the last decade and began to go far afield for its milk, buying up several substantial milk processing plants as far away from the city as 150 miles. At one time it was said that the general manager received a salary of \$75,000 per year.

In 1926 the Eastern Dairies was organized as a holding company for good sized milk plants in Montreal, Verdun, Ottawa, and Toronto, later acquiring the growing Farmers' Dairy in Toronto for the sum of \$2,520,000, and this combination has recently built a plant in Hamilton. In their annual report for 1931 it was stated that the company was in a very favorable position having made a net profit of \$94,926 with a fixed investment of \$7,101,881.

Further evidence that milk distribution is "big business" is shown in the fact that United States firms have entered the field and now own plants in many large centres in Eastern Canada.

There is, however, no reason to lay all the blame for the conditions complained of at the door of the big companies. The multiplicity of smaller dealers in the larger centres has done much to aggravate conditions. In Montreal more than 400 licenses to peddle milk have been issued during the past year. As only pasteurized milk can be sold (three firms are licensed to sell Certified Milk) in Montreal the great majority of these are merely jobbers, as there are only 33 licensed pasteurizing plants. Although the official price per quart to the consumer is supposed to be 11 cents per quart, it is said that some dealers are selling milk for less.

In Toronto the situation is slightly different. There are less than 100 licensed dealers but there are more pasteurizing plants, and more Certified Milk is sold. But the same condition works toward maintaining high costs of distribution, namely, the large number of milk wagons serving the same area. As many as 15 different wagons travel up and down one street delivering milk to occasional households. It is in a solution of this problem that the greatest possibilities of reduction of milk distribution costs lie.

What can the dairy farmer do to help alleviate these conditions? It is virtually impossible for him arbitrarily to cease sending his milk to the city, for the cows will go on milking in spite of him, and all the other markets available to him return him

still less than he is getting from the city dealer. In most milk-producing districts there already exists some sort of co-operative association which is organized to give the farmer a united voice when dealing with the distributing companies. But these are seldom as widely patronized as they should be and when the need comes for a determined stand on any question of their rights these associations do not represent a large enough percentage of the producers and generally enough small suppliers accede to the demands of the dealers to force the remainder to give in.

It is clear that the spread between what the consumer pays for his milk and what the farmer gets for his product is too wide. Far too little of the consumer's dollar finds its way back to the man who produces the milk. In Denmark as much as 70 cents of the dollar paid by the city man is returned to the farmer. Dairymen around Minneapolis, Minnesota, get 47 cents, while most Canadian producers get 35 cents or less. Somewhere between production and consumption some one is being too well paid for his work.

The dairy farmer is convinced that the time has come for an answer to his question, "Where does the profit go?"

Riverfield-Aubrey

Rev. L. Beaton preached in Georgetown Presbyterian Church on Sunday afternoon, the pastor, Rev. Dr. Whillans being seriously ill.

Rev. L. Beaton has accepted a call to Havelock, Ont., and leaves his charge at Riverfield the beginning of May.

Dr. Beaton and son of Rockburn, were visitors at the Manse on Saturday.

Mr. Ira Orr and friend of Wayland, Mass., were callers at the home of Mr. C. W. Orr and Mr. Robt. Templeton on Sunday.

Professor John Allen of Edmonton, Alta., is the guest of his brother, Mr. W. G. Allen.

Rev. and Mrs. Morrison were Friday guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. Edgar McKell.

Last week rejoiced the hearts of the sugar makers as the sap ran freely day and night; the syrup made being of the highest quality.

Little Ruth Hooker who has been the guest of her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Orr for the past few weeks returned home on Saturday. She was accompanied by her grandmother, who is spending a few days at the home of her daughter, Mrs. E. Hooker.

Riverfield Curling Club held a social dance in their club rooms on Friday evening. Though the crowd was not large, all report a pleasant evening, music being furnished by Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Orr.

The Misses Jean Carson and Hester Bruce and Mr. Nigel Bruce spent the week-end at their respective homes.

Rockburn

Mr. and Mrs. D. Lindsay of Clarenceville spent the week-end with Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Lindsay.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Tannahill and Mr. George A. Goldie visited friends in Clarenceville last Friday.

Mr. McNeer was a caller recently at the home of Dr. A. G. Hall.

Mrs. A. Pollock is spending a few days with Mrs. Leslie Arthur.

Robson

Mr. T. A. Robson fell one day the past week and has been laid up with congestion of the lungs since. Dr. Abram is in attendance. Despite Mr. Robson's advanced age of 91 years, he is improving each day. Mrs. Eliza Robare is helping care for him.

A number on this street have been laid up with the gripe.

Miss Elsie Stewart, week-end was home for the week-end.

Mrs. Nina Fiddes and daughter Marguerite of St. Urbain, spent the week-end with Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Robson.

There was no service in Knox Church on Sunday afternoon on account of the storm.

Next Sunday Miss Maybel Carroll of South China, will speak in Knox Church at the afternoon service. The collection will be for the benefit of the W. M. S. It is hoped that all who are able will try to be present.



HAWAIIANS

Swinging into a romantic South Sea setting comes a soft-voiced group of Hawaiian singers in native costume who play Hawaiian music as it is meant to be played. Steel guitars, ukuleles and rich voices blend naturally into the pungent melodies of this island territory.

Saturday, April 30th, in Industrial Building, Ormstown

Covey Hill

There was no church service on the Hill Sunday on account of the stormy weather.

Guests of Mr. Churchill's have been Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Hope, their son and daughter, also Mrs. W. E. Sutton and three children.

Mr. Alce Walter received a visit last week from his friends, Messrs. Middecot and Oates.

Mr. H. P. Maitland and Mr. W. R. Perry were recent guests at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Horne.

Mrs. L. A. Waddell is spending a few days in the city.

The Presbyterian W. M. S. is entertained on Wednesday afternoon by Mrs. Israel Rennie. There were eleven ladies and several visitors present.

The work consisted of quilting and piecing blocks. Mrs. Maitland read an article describing the conversion of a young Indian girl.

An enjoyable lunch was served by the hostess. The May meeting will take place at the home of Mrs. W. D. Hamill.

Last week's item re the engagement of teachers should have stated that Miss Helen Bustard was engaged for School No. 5.

Mr. T. J. Watson's friends are pleased to hear of his winning a scholarship in the closing exams at the Montreal Presbyterian College.

On Friday night Mr. Herman Berthiaume of Moore's Forks district lost his residence and cow barn by fire. The well was so close to the house that the fire-fighters were obliged to carry water from a brook some little distance. Only a few pieces of furniture were saved. The amount of insurance was comparatively small. This property formerly belonged to Mr. Jas. Bradley.

Mr. C. C. Waddell had a number of hens stolen on Saturday night.

A few friends enjoyed a maple sugar treat at the home of Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Hamill on Thursday evening.

Mrs. Kelly was a recent guest of her friend, Mrs. J. Gowdy.

Mrs. Jos. Giroux Jr., spent several days with her parents before leaving for St. Timothee where her husband has secured a position.

Rev. Mr. Young, his wife and daughter, also Rev. Mr. Perry visited friends here last week.

The sugar season has turned out unusually good and people are finding it difficult to look after the abundant flow of sap.

"If I were you," he said, during a lull in the domestic storm, "I would have more sense."

"Of course you would," she agreed.

Ormstown Concessions

Miss Barbara Orr of Ormstown, spent the week-end with Miss Marjorie Hooker.

Misses Vera Williams, Norah Millar and Margaret Rennie spent Saturday with the Misses Lyla and Jessie Ovens.

Mr. Russell Cavers of Beauharnois, spent the week-end with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Cavers.

Mr. and Mrs. Eddie Todd and May of Chateaugay, N. Y., spent the week-end at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Rice.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Helm and Mrs. Clarence Cowan of Kensington, spent Saturday with Mr. and Mrs. Robert Ovens.

Mrs. W. W. Orr of Riverfield, is visiting with her daughter, Mrs. Edie Hooker.

The Home Helpers of the United Church were entertained last Tuesday at the home of Mrs. J. P. Cavers.

Due to the unfavourable weather the attendance was not as large as usual. Mrs. J. P. Cavers took charge of the devotional period and the remainder of the afternoon was spent sewing children's garments. A dainty lunch was served by the hostess at the close of the meeting.

Mr. and Mrs. Gavin Edwards of Point St. Charles, spent the week-end with Mr. and Mrs. Duncan Brown.

Mr. and Mrs. Wallace Kerr and children of Howick and Miss Anna Sommerville of Montreal, spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Duncan Brown.

Mrs. Ken Pearce, Lorne and Keitha spent the week-end with Mr. and Mrs. Preston Hooker.

The friends and relatives of Mrs. Roland Farnham were shocked and saddened by the news of her death. She was stricken Friday morning with a shock from which she never recovered, passing away peacefully early Sunday morning at her old home, where she spent the last seven months with her sister, Mrs. James Simpson.

Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert Turner of Montreal, attended the funeral of their aunt, the late Mrs. Farnham.

Mr. Wesley Goodfellow and son Charles of Huntingdon, attended the funeral of the late Mrs. Farnham.

"What bird is it," asked an inspector of a class of young children, "that is found in Africa and, although it has wings, cannot fly?"

After some hesitation a little girl put out her hand. "Well, my little dear," said the inspector, "what is it?"

"Please, sir, a dead one!"

Franklin Centre

Mr. and Mrs. Duncan Brown and three children of Ormstown and Mr. and Mrs. Gavin Edwards of Montreal, were Saturday guests of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Blair.

Recent guests of Mr. and Mrs. Philip Cassidy were Mr. and Mrs. Dan Cassidy and Mr. and Mrs. Philip Cassidy of Montreal, and Mrs. Hercule Delisle of St. Chrysostome.

Saturday guests of Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Manning were Mr. Tubman and daughter Bernice and Mrs. William Lane and daughter Grace, all of Montreal.

Mr. James Phillips of Cherubusco, N. Y., was a recent guest of Mr. and Mrs. John Meehan.

Messrs. James Manning and Dan Leahy spent Thursday in Montreal, visiting friends.

Mrs. William Cowan of Douglass, Arizona, accompanied by her daughter Mrs. Charles Waller were Friday guests of Mr. and Mrs. John McCarty.

Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Friar and two sons Cecil and Ralph of Carthage, N. Y., spent the week-end the guests of his sister, Mrs. George Blair and family.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Blair and Mr. and Mrs. Clifford Dickinson and family were Sunday guests of Mr. George Moore and family, Hemmingford.

Miss Ruth Barr of Hemmingford, spent the week-end with Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Rowe.

Mrs. C. Remillard spent the past week the guest of Mrs. Cornelius Phillips and family Cherubusco, N. Y.

Mr. and Mrs. George Sproule and son Edmund were Friday guests of her mother, Mrs. M. Head, also Mr. and Mrs. Edward Finn and Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Beaudin, all of Ormstown.

Sorry to report that Mrs. Philip Cassidy is seriously ill at time of writing.

Mr. and Mrs. John Meehan were Saturday guests of her brother, Mr. Neil O'Meara and family, Cherubusco, N. Y.

Mr. and Mrs. Earle McNiece and son Kenneth, Misses Libbie and Annie Waddell, spent the week-end the guests of Mrs. John Waddell and family.

Miss Alma Parham spent the week-end the guest of her sister, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Waddell, Covey Hill.

Mrs. Thomas Hanna and Mr. Thomas Brooks of Ormstown, spent the week-end the guests of Mr. and Mrs. N. M. Brooks.

Mrs. C. C. Waddell of Covey Hill, spent Friday the guest of her mother, Mrs. Annie Parham.

Miss Luella McMillan of Ormstown, spent the week-end the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Wilbert McMillan.

Mrs. Lloyd Waddell is spending the week in Montreal, visiting her mother Mrs. Baker.

Mr. and Mrs. Armand Robert spent Sunday and Monday in Montreal, visiting their relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. William McKinnon and two sons returned to Massena, N. Y., on Sunday, after visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Dickson.

Franklin Centre

Mrs. William Lane of Montreal, is spending a couple of weeks the guest of Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Manning.

The many friends of Mrs. Daniel Friar will be sorry to learn that her condition is very serious at time of writing.

The following teachers were engaged at a meeting of the School Commissioners held April 18th, 1932, for term 1932-33: Dist. No. 1, Covey Hill, Miss Isabel McKee; Dist. No. 2, St. Joseph School, Miss Edna MacRae; Dist. No. 3, Centre School, Miss Luella McKell.

Historic Old Fort

Fort McHenry, Md., a former United States military post, was located on Wheatstone point, Patapsco river, about three miles from Baltimore, Md. It was first occupied by the military in 1775, and was made a permanent fortification in 1794. During the war of 1812 when the British attacked Baltimore the approach to the city by water was defended by Fort McHenry. Fifteen thousand shells were thrown into the fort with comparatively little injury, the loss consisting of only four men and 24 wounded. At dawn when Francis Scott Key saw the American flag still floating, he wrote "The Star-Spangled Banner."

Hiking

See the country at its best by traveling on foot, a veteran hiker, Walter S. Chansler, tells Hygeia Magazine readers. Hill countries offer better travel than level countries because of the variety of scenes. Carry with you only the bare necessities, including a light weight bed, tent, dried foods, a few extra clothes, and cooking utensils, he advises.

Tedstone's Pride in Rolls & Buns

Ottawa Dairy Ice Cream

Tedstone's Domestic Bakery

Phone 48, Huntingdon

"SALADA" TEA NOW 25 C 1-2 lb. BROWN LABEL

Same Finest Quality

National Advertisers Beckon Trade From 2208 Homes

In the District of Beauharnois 2208 homes receive the Gleaner weekly. In this fertile field National advertisers are spending money on newspaper advertising in order to secure trade for the benefit of their wares sold through local retail outlets.

If it is good business for these 46 National Advertisers to use the Gleaner columns, up to date in 1932, it is surely doubly profitable for local merchants, dealers and institutions to utilize this valuable news medium for advertising.

A Partial List of 1932 National Advertisers

- | | |
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| Bovril | North American Life |
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| Magic Baking Powder | Northern Electric Co. |
| Borden's Milk | Westinghouse Electric |
| Kellogg's Bran | Canadian General Electric |
| Kellogg's Corn Flakes | Beauharnois Electric Co. |
| Canadian Shredded Wheat | Bell Telephone Co. |
| Christie's Biscuits | Canadian National Railways |
| Diamond Dyes | Canadian Pacific Railways |
| Rinso | Pedlar People |
| Gillet's Lye | Eastern Steel Products Limited |
| Kruschen Salts | Silent Glow Oil Burners |
| Carter's Little Liver Pills | Gypsum Lime & Alabastine Co. |
| Asperin | Rugby Cigarette Tobacco |
| Baby's Own Tablets | Canadian Seed Growers |
| Pink Pills | J. H. McComber (furs) |
| Castoria | Studebaker |
| Phillips Milk Magnesia | Rockne |
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General purpose Varnish, 75c qt.

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A special in heavy service Paint at \$1.49 gallon.

Sunbeam Paint Brushes in all sizes.

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In our special Ladies' Department you will find what the well dressed woman is wearing this Spring. Variety galore in Hats, Coats, Dresses, Gloves, Scarves, and Shoes. Prices within the reach of all. We'd like you to visit our ladies special department.

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The New 1932 Firestone HIGH SPEED TIRE

It's hard to believe Firestone tires could be better. But here's more good news for you. The New 1932 Firestone High Speed Tire has two extra cord piles under the tread, giving greater comfort and freedom from blowouts and punctures... more rubber between the Gum-Dipped piles... 25% more non-skid life... 40% more wear—all this at no extra cost and the tire fully guaranteed.

Drive in to your nearest Firestone Dealer and let him show you these new wonderful tires which give the most tire value.

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"... I wish I had known about this when I raised my first baby," so many mothers tell us. Fretful, crying babies make mothers grow old. Our new Baby Welfare Book tells how to keep your baby laughing and well—a joy rather than a care. Write today and it will be mailed to you free.

The Borden Co. Limited, 115 George St., Toronto, Ont. Contention: Please send me free copy of booklet entitled "Baby Welfare". Name Address

EAGLE BRAND CONDENSED MILK

The Lusitania

German Version of Outrage U-Boat Officer's Story

By LOWELL THOMAS
Seventeen years have rolled by since that tragic day in May, 1915, when 1,152 non-combatant, women and children went down in the "Lusitania."



"BOUGHT AND PAID FOR"

"Bought and Paid For" has good plot, is full of incident, and has dialogue of rare power. The characters are genuinely human, and its touches of light comedy are altogether infectious.

Friday Evening, April 29th, in Industrial Bldg., Ormstown

Only 764 of the 1916 who sailed from New York on the "Lusitania" lived to tell that tale; 1,152 innocent travellers had been sent to their death by a man—and that man a German.

From the day when the "Lusitania" tragedy cast its shadow over the world, many have wondered what the German version of the affair would be, so, from time to time during these 16 years, I have picked up bits of information concerning the sinking of the "Lusitania." Pieces together they provide us with a fairly complete story.

A Jolly Boat
The gayest of all U-boats was the submarine that sank the "Lusitania"—one of those jolly crafts loud with laughter and rollicking fellowship.

The man who gave the order that the fatal torpedo, Commander Schwioger, was lost in the war, so I sought out men who had served under him on the U-20. One was Lieutenant Rudolph Zentner, war officer of the U-20 under Schwioger.

Talking of his ship, he told me: "She was a jolly boat, the U-20 and a kindly boat—and she sank the "Lusitania."

I was interested in Commander Schwioger, who had struck the fatal blow, and had won the excretion of millions of men around the globe. I asked about him.

REVIEWING!

Defects in eyesight should be corrected as soon as detected.

With approaching school exams and the necessity of review see to it that your boy or girl sees well—that his progress is not impeded by defects in eyesight.

"See Brown and See Better" W. S. Brown Jeweller & Optometrist, Phone 50 Huntingdon

ADDS SPRING TO YOUR STEP SHREDDED WHEAT. Mineral salts, vitamins, proteins and bran—all the benefit of the whole wheat grain is yours for increased vigor and power. THE CANADIAN SHREDDED WHEAT COMPANY, LTD.

Battery & Tire Specials. Prices Good Only To May 1st. 11-plate Battery \$ 5.95, 13-plate Battery 6.95, 13-plate heavy Battery 7.95, 29 x 4.40 Tire 5.95, 30 x 4.50 Tire 6.95, 28 x 4.75 Tire 7.95. Empire Garage Limited, Phone 83 - - - - - Huntingdon

"If you want a good and pleasant boat," Zentner replied, "you must have a good and pleasant skipper. Commander Schwioger was one of the few U-boat officers who was in the submarine service when the war began."

He was about 32 years old when the war started, and was unmarried. Of an old Berlin family, he was very well educated, and had in the highest degree the gifts of poise and urbane courtesy.

What Zentner told me about Commander Schwioger only bore out what I had heard elsewhere about the man. Every one who had known him spoke of him with regard, affection, and perhaps a trifle of pity.

Zentner was not on board the U-20 when she sank the "Lusitania." During that cruise he remained behind on leave, taking a course in wireless telegraphy.

The U-20 stood out to sea on April 15, 1915. Her orders were to patrol the waters to the south-west of Ireland and to enforce the submarine blockade that Germany had declared against England.

On May 5, the U-boat sank an English sailing ship, and on the next morning sank an English steamer. At noon of the same day she sighted a

passenger steamer of the White Star Line, but the ship was too far away to be torpedoed. Later in the afternoon she torpedoed and sank an English steamer. For two days more the U-20 continued its patrolling cruise off the south-west coast of Ireland.

The U-20 turned its nose homeward for Wilhelmshaven, and kept its course until 2.20 in the afternoon. The fog by now had lifted a bit.

The following is translated from Commander Schwioger's official log kept aboard the U-20. It was given to me by Commander —, a former companion-in-arms of Schwioger.

2.20 p.m.: Directly in front of us I sighted four funnels and masts of steamer at right angles to our course, coming from south-southwest and going towards Galley Head. I recognized it as a passenger steamer.

2.25: Have advanced eleven metres towards steamer. In hope it will change its course along the Irish coast.

3.10: Torpedo shot at distance of 700 metres, going 3 metres below the surface. His steering centre behind bridge. Unusually great detonation with large cloud of smoke and debris shot above the funnels.

The ship stops and very quickly leans over to starboard, at the same time sinking at the bow. It looks as though it would capsize in a short time. There is great confusion on board.

The log so far as it pertains to the event, closes with an entry that states that the steamer seemed badly hit and sure to sink—which seems to refer to a possible supposition that two torpedoes might be needed to sink so large a ship—and then goes on: "I could not have sent a torpedo into the crowd of those passengers who were trying to save themselves."

From Commander Max Valentiner, one of Germany's most widely acclaimed U-boat commanders, I have the story as Commander Schwioger told it to his brother officers. I shall give it in a transcript of Valentiner's own way of telling it.

"One day, shortly after the U-20 returned from the cruise during which it sank the "Lusitania," I met Captain Schwioger, who was a very good friend of mine. We fell into talking, and he gave me a full account of the sinking, which was the

talk of the day. "We had started back for Wilhelmshaven," he said, "and were drawing near the Channel. There was a heavy sea and a thick fog, with small chance of sinking anything. At the same time, a destroyer steaming through the fog might stumble over us before we knew anything about it. So I submerged to twenty metres, below periscope depth. About an hour and a half later I heard the sound of powerful screws—not the propellers of a destroyer. I went up to ten metres and took a look through the periscope. I saw a big armored cruiser. It had passed right over us, and was now disappearing at full speed."

"After I was through swearing," Schwioger said, "I noticed that the fog was lifting. Presently I could see blue sky. I brought the boat to the surface, and we continued our course above water. A few minutes after we emerged I sighted on the horizon a forest of masts and stacks. At first I thought they must belong to several ships. Then I saw it was a great steamer coming over the horizon. It was coming our way. I dived at once, hoping to get a shot at it."

"When the steamer was two miles away, it changed its course. I had no hope now, even if we hurried at our best. Presently I could see near the surface a light-colored object, which I called my pilot, an old-time captain of the merchant marine, to take a look at her through the periscope. At that instant, while he was coming in answer to my call, I saw the steamer change her course again. She was coming directly at us. She could not have steered a more perfect course, if she had deliberately tried to give us a dead shot. A short fast run, and we wait."

"I had already shot away my best torpedoes and had left only two bronze ones—not so good. The steamer was four hundred yards away when I gave an order to fire. The torpedo hit, and there was rather a small detonation and instantly after a much heavier one. The pilot was beside me. I told him to have a look at close range. He put his eye to the periscope, and after a brief scrutiny waited."

"My God, it's the Lusitania!"

"A Terrible Sight
"I took my position at the periscope again. The ship was sinking with unbelievable rapidity. There was a terrible panic on deck. Overcrowded lifeboats, fairly torn from their positions, dropped into the water. Desperate people ran helplessly up and down the decks. Men and women jumped into the water, and tried to swim to empty overturned lifeboats. It was a most terrible sight I have ever seen. It was impossible for me to give any help. I could have saved a handful. And then the cruiser that had passed was not very far away, and must have picked the distress signals. She would shortly appear, I thought. The scene was too horrible to watch, and I gave orders to dive to twenty meters, and away."

"That was the account Schwioger gave shortly after the event. He told it as a man who has a vivid impression with full details. To Commander Valentiner's account I can add the statement that it agrees substantially with other stories of the sinking of the "Lusitania," stories heard from Commander Schwioger and his

officers. Kaiser's Reprimand
Upon his return to Wilhelmshaven, Commander Schwioger was congratulated on all sides for his sinking of the giant liner. He supposed, and his comrades agreed with him, that while there had been some loss of life it had not been large, that the ship remained afloat long enough for rescue ships which did not have to come from any great distance to save most of the passengers and crew. Schwioger had seen that the vessel was sinking fast, but did not dream that she would plunge the way she did.

Only after reading foreign newspapers did he understand the immensity and horror of the disaster he had wrought. He was appalled to discover the anger of outraged humanity that his act had aroused. Then he got a reprimand from the Kaiser for having sunk the liner.

Commander Schwioger later took charge of the U-88, a new big submarine, the latest design. The boat never came back. It was lost with all on board during September, 1917, probably in the North Channel between Scotland and Ireland.

One rumor is that they hit a mine. Another is that they were sunk by a Q-ship.

Schwioger and his men had gone to join the victims of the "Lusitania" on the floor of the sea.

Obituary

The late Mrs. L. J. Papineau

Mrs. L. J. Papineau, formerly Blanche Gervais, wife of L. J. Papineau, former Liberal M.P. for Beauharnois during a period of some fifteen years, and former M.L.A. for Beauharnois for several years, died at her residence at Valleyfield, following a long illness, Wednesday afternoon. She was 73 years of age.

Mrs. Papineau is survived by her husband; three brothers, Rev. Father Antonin, a member of the Order of the Trappist Fathers, at Oka; Rev. Father Gaspard, of the Dominican Order, of Cobleville, France; and Achille Gervais, of Montreal; two sisters, Mrs. L. G. Boissonnault (Antoinette), of Montreal, and Mrs. Paul Delaruelle, (Felixine), of Paris. A grand-daughter, Mrs. Paul Reymann, nee Suzanne Delaruelle, of Paris, also survives.

The funeral service took place at the Valleyfield Cathedral, Saturday morning.

The late Mrs. James Fisher

On Monday evening, April 11th there passed quietly away to rest Elizabeth Cleland, widow of the late James Fisher, of the township of Hammingford. The deceased lady was in her eighty-fifth year and had enjoyed remarkably good health until nearly two weeks before she died.

She was the daughter of Thomas Cleland and his wife, Janet Spencer and was born on the farm one mile south of the village, now occupied by her nephew, Mr. John Cleland. On her marriage she took up housekeeping on the farm of her husband on Fisher St. where she remained until they retired when she purchased the home in the village where she lived with her daughter, Miss Lillian Fisher until her death.

The whole of her long life was therefore spent in the one community, and she was widely and kindly known in the country around. She leaves to mourn her, two daughters, Mrs. William Moore of Barrington, and Miss Lillian Fisher who lived with her; two sons, Mr. Albert Fisher of Burlington, Vt. and Mr. John Fisher of Chazy, N.Y. Another son, Mr. George Fisher predeceased her a few years ago.

CARD OF THANKS

The family of the late Mrs. James Fisher of Hammingford, Que., desires to extend to the friends and neighbours their sincere thanks for the many kindnesses shown them during their late bereavement. They would express their appreciation of the music at the funeral service rendered by the choir.

BORN

Dumouchel—At St. Anicet, April 3 1932, to Mr. and Mrs. Emmanuel Dumouchel, a daughter, Marie Lebea Jeanne.
Jeanneau—At Montreal, April 11th 1932, to Mr. and Mrs. Rolland Jeanneau (nee Therese Tougas), a daughter, Marie Huguette Marielle Andree.

McArdle—At the Alice Hyde Hospital, Malone, N.Y., on April 13, 1932, to Mr. and Mrs. Wm. P. McArdle, of Chateaugay, N.Y., a daughter.
Taylor—At Cadyville, N.Y., March 15, 1932, to Mr. and Mrs. Martin Lee Taylor, (nee Florence Helm), a son.

MARRIED
Beckett-Laframboise—At Syracuse, N.Y., April 18th, 1932, Grace Aldora, fifth daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Laframboise, Huntingdon, to Mr. J. A. Beckett of Malone, N.Y.

DIED
Auger—Suddenly, at Montreal, April 14th, 1932, John Auger, in his 46th year, son of the late Mr. and Mrs. P. J. Auger, of Glenelg, Que. Interred at Albany.

Blachford—At Montreal, April 18th, 1932, Elizabeth Edgar, beloved wife of Cantelo Blachford, interred at Huntingdon this morning.

Farnham—At Ormstown, Que., on Sunday, April 17th, Maude McClenaghan, widow of the late Roland Farnham of Ormstown, N.Y.

Lindsay—At Leominster, Mass., on April 14, 1932, Mrs. J. C. Lindsay. Funeral took place on Saturday, April 16th at 2 o'clock p.m., from Ward Memorial Chapel.

Papineau—At Valleyfield, April 13 1932, Blanche Gervais, aged 73 years, wife of L. J. Papineau, ex-M.P. and ex-M.L.A., for Beauharnois.

Walsh—At Boyd Settlement, April 17, 1932, Catherine Walsh, in her 92nd year. Funeral service was held to St. Joseph's Church, Huntingdon, April 19th.

IN MEMORIAM
Logan—In loving remembrance of "Mother", Mrs. Margaret Logan who was called home, April 21st, 1931.

"A broken string in memory's harp is softly touched to-day."
Inserted by her daughter and son-in-law, Margaret and William Stewart

CARD OF THANKS
We wish to extend our sincere thanks to all our kind friends and relations and all others who worked so hard to save our home from being entirely destroyed by fire on Saturday afternoon, April 9th, and also for their kind sympathy.

J. W. Elder and Family

IN MEMORIAM
Tannahill—In loving memory of a dear husband and father, who departed this life, April 24, 1921. Sweet are the memories that will never fade. Inserted by wife and family.

Prices To Suit Times

Suits made to measure, \$24.00 and \$25.00. See our windows.

Suits and Overcoats, cut, made and trimmed from \$15.00.

The best 20 oz. English Blue Serge Suit in Canada, \$22.95.

Patronize your home tailors.

F. Lefebvre & Son Tailors and Clothiers, Huntingdon, Que.

Style and Price NEW LOWS! \$3.75. Quality leathers and skilled workmanship are both selling at new lows—and we are passing on the quality products to our customers at unheard of prices for such quality. Correctly styled with custom-like fit, you will agree that these shoes are remarkable values. Strider Travellers Arch - Comfort - Content \$6.50. The lower illustration is Strider's Tireless Arch. A correctly modelled Shoe with the narrower toe, \$6.50. Pringle, Stark & Co. Huntingdon, Que.

PEDLAR'S Storm Proof Roofing and Siding PEDLARIB Absolutely Leak-Proof at all Side Joints. It is a wise farmer who buys his roofing at the prices prevailing to-day. He can have the finest barn roof at reasonable cost in PEDLARIB—a material that gives permanent protection against weather and fire. Six large flat ribs make nailing easier. Pedlarib is the only rib roofing made that can be nailed effectively between the ribs through top of corrugation at end laps. Sheets come in lengths up to 10 ft. and cover 30 inches in width when laid. Pedlarib is made in both "Council Standard" and the ordinary grade. We also supply Pedlarib in attractive Colortone combinations where desired. The PEDLAR PEOPLE Limited Established 1861 Montreal Office and Factory—24 Nazareth St. Get our low prices on Farm Entrance Culverts and Well Curbing.

Old lady: "Why did you become a tramp?"
Tramp: "The doctor told me to take walks after meals, and I've been walking after them ever since."

SOUR stomach. PHILLIPS MILK OF MAGNESIA. For Troubles due to Acid INDIGESTION SOUR STOMACH HEARTBURN CONSTIPATION GAS, NAUSEA.

If fear of what will follow overshadows the enjoyment of your meals, your system may be too acid. Those pangs of indigestion right after eating and that lump you feel in your stomach for hours after, the flatulence and sourness, are the symptoms of over-acidity. Take an anti-acid and neutralize the excess acid. You won't be comfortable until you do. Phillips' Milk of Magnesia will always check that condition of over-acidity. It acts pleasantly, but promptly and most effectively. It supplies needed alkali to neutralize excess acids of the stomach and bowels. Headaches, flatulence, and nausea are promptly relieved. Your digestion will speedily improve. Your appetite will be sharpened. Constipation quickly yields to the gentle laxative effect of Phillips' Milk of Magnesia.

NORGE - - the Electric Refrigerator. It gives us a great deal of satisfaction to announce the dealership in which we take so much pride. We consider Norge the outstanding refrigerator in superiority of engineering construction and design. And, despite these excellences, Norge is one of the lowest priced refrigerators. It is very easy to own, the price has been divided into payments that will fit the family budget. Come in and see this wonderful refrigerator before you buy.

Empire Garage Ltd. Huntingdon - - - - - Valleyfield. Newest Sunworthy Wallpapers in latest designs. 1800 rolls in stock. Priced from 15c to 60c per double roll. Varnish Tile Papers at 45c double roll. Sherwin-William and Floglaze Paints and Varnishes, Alabastine in several shades, Paint Oil, Turpentine, all at special spring prices. Window Shades—cream, light and dark green, special 63c. Silk and lace panels. Single and double Curtain Poles, 15c to 35c. New Table and Floor Oilcloths. Men's plain blue Overalls, reg. \$1.50 pair for 99c. Men's new Felt Hats, pearl grey, dark grey, brown and mercuré, \$1.95 and \$2.50.

Quesnel's Store News. Newest Sunworthy Wallpapers in latest designs. 1800 rolls in stock. Priced from 15c to 60c per double roll. Varnish Tile Papers at 45c double roll. Sherwin-William and Floglaze Paints and Varnishes, Alabastine in several shades, Paint Oil, Turpentine, all at special spring prices. Window Shades—cream, light and dark green, special 63c. Silk and lace panels. Single and double Curtain Poles, 15c to 35c. New Table and Floor Oilcloths. Men's plain blue Overalls, reg. \$1.50 pair for 99c. Men's new Felt Hats, pearl grey, dark grey, brown and mercuré, \$1.95 and \$2.50. Pretty New Hats. Another new assortment of pretty new Hats in several new styles, shapes, colors, including Sailor models. \$1.98 and \$2.50. You do right by buying your Hats here. Full assortment Steele Briggs and Wm. Renie's Seeds. Many specials in Groceries all this week including a fresh stock of Biscuits at 10c lb. J. A. C. Quesnel. Phone 646 r. 1-4, - - - - - Cazaville, Que.

STAR OF THE NORTH

A Romance

OF THE BIG WOODS

CHAPTER XIII

Rand had just completed plans with his trapping partner and started for home. He wanted to tell Cristie his plans. He wanted her approval for his hunting to be away from her all winter, and he would feel much better knowing that she understood and approved.

His route home took him past the dance hall. As he neared the building, he saw a couple just leaving. As he gained on them, he recognized the girl. It was Cristie. He was about to call, when he also recognized the young man with her. It was the mill owner's son, Fred Durvey. He decided not to call, as he knew Fred would consider it almost an insult to be interrupted while in a young lady's company, so he struck off cross lots, and arrived home ahead of, and unseen by them.

Jealousy flamed in Rand's heart. "I'd like to put the gloves on with that important high head," thought Rand, "just cause his father's rich he thinks he's the only one on the floor."

Rand had had the gloves on with him more than once, and could easily have knocked him out, but refrained on account of his social standing in the community. Rand was out in the back yard when Cristie came running into the house.

"Oh, Mrs. Goodwyn, I've had such a delightful time."

"Wal, wal, who was that young man with ye?"

"Why, that was Fred Durvey. His father owns the mill, and was the means of having the school enlarged. My, but he's smart. He wants me to go to the dances with him."

"And are ye going?"

"I didn't promise. I told him I would if you and daddy would let me."

"You dear child, you did just tell me that."

Mrs. Goodwyn felt relieved.

"Oh, but Mrs. Goodwyn, really he's

nice, and he's rich too. He's going to be a surveyor."

"Wal, wal, there's others jes as nice of that ain't quite so rich."

"Oh, yes, I think Rand is much nicer, but Rand's going away to leave me for all winter, and I'm jes mad. Oh, Rand, I've had such a grand dance with Fred Durvey."

Cristie had run out into the back yard and found Rand cleaning up his old musket. Rand did not speak at once. He gazed at her, and then his Cristie could be so elated over dancing with that conceited young upstart. His face was clouded when he faced her.

"Couldn't you find anything else to dance with?"

Cristie's smile vanished.

"Oh, well, if you feel that way about it, you can stop in Montreal on your trapping trip and dance again with your beautiful Indian princess, Petoi."

Rand bit his lips. Her retort was a complete surprise, and revealed to Rand the cause of her indecent actions of the past few weeks.

"Why, Cristie, you know yourself, you were the first to take a new partner the night I danced with Petoi."

"Well, did you think I was going to wait all night for you to visit with her?"

Cristie rushed back to her room and angry tears coursed down her pretty pink cheeks. It was their first quarrel.

"Well," thought Cristie, "I just don't care. He needn't think I'm going to stay in the house all winter just because he's going away trapping."

She dried her eyes, and tied a bright pink ribbon around her curls and tossed them back of her shoulders, and ran down to the kitchen.

"Oh, Mrs. Goodwyn, we heard there was trouble down at the mill last night. You know it was daddy's night there. Did anyone get hurt?"

"Yes, but not badly hurt."

"Oh, was daddy hurt?"

"He got a little cut on his arm. He's all right, he's comin' here to live with us now till the cut heals up."

"Oh, goody. I always wanted him to live with us. When is he coming?"

"He's jes went arter his things, jes afore ye came. He'll be here soon now."

Cristie could hardly wait. She ran to the front door and watched the road. She had not long to wait. She ran to meet him, as his head appeared far down the road, a bundle under his good arm. Jim had taken nothing to the boarding house but a few changes of clothing, so he had it all in a small bundle. It was his wounded arm, upheld by the sling that attracted Cristie's attention first.

"Oh, daddy what did they do to

your arm?"

"Just a little scratch, Cristie, it'll be all right in a few days."

Rand was just coming in from the back yard with his musket all polished up.

"Oh, Jim, you had an accident?"

Rand had not heard of the shooting at the mill. "How did your arm get hurt?"

Jim then related the cause of the accident to Rand and Cristie.

"And you say you heard one man called Joe Perry?"

"Yes, near ez I could make out Joe wuz the leader, but wuz afraid to git ahead of the others."

Rand wondered if it could have been Joe Perry.

"Well, why don't they get the police there and catch them thieves?"

"Hoald sent fer 'em. That'll be four or five on 'em nex' week," said Jim. Rand took his musket and went up to his room. He was thinking hard. Soon he came back down, and found his mother out in the kitchen.

"Mother, why don't you ask Jim to stay here while I'm gone? You know Cristie would like to have him here."

"It's all settled, son. Mr. Smithwick's had been asked an' he is here to stay. It makes me feel much safer to have him here while you're gone, Randie."

He turned to Jim, who was just coming in.

"I'm glad you are going to stay here with mother and Cristie, Jim. Bill and I want to get started next week. He says 'twill take about four weeks to make the trip, and we want to get settled in camp before the cold weather sets in. Say Jim, can I borrow your traps?"

"Sure, ye kin, an' ye'd better take my snowshoes along."

"Thank you, Jim, but we thought snowshoes would make us too much of an awkward load. We have so much grub and blankets and traps to carry. We planned to make our snowshoes after we get into camp."

"What do ye aim to go, Rand?"

"It's a long way, Jim. Bill has a canoe, and we'll go down the big river, seventy-five miles below Montreal to a little town called Three Rivers. From there we go north on the Maurice River about one hundred and fifty miles. Leaving the canoe then, we go about five miles north to a little lake where Bill's camp is."

Cristie had been listening intently to Rand's description of his route into the trapping ground.

"Wal, wal, boy, ye've got some canoes ahead of ye, an' I guess, ye'll find plenty of fur in that country, an' plenty of danger. That say that's wolves an' painters up there, but if Bill Preston got through two winters, you'll stan' it all right."

Bill Preston's mother was a full blood Abenakis Indian, and Bill had spent most of his life on the big river, fishing and hunting and trapping, and could run the dangerous Lachine rapids in his canoe, without thought of danger.

"Of course, we'll have to watch out for all kinds of danger. You know Bill is a good scout and natural woodsman. We'll get our supply of provisions at Three Rivers. By so doing, we'll go light on the big river and, with two paddles, we'll make fast time."

Rand spent the next day packing his father's big basket with extra hand-made clothing, traps, and some tools. But his mind was not on his work. He was unsettled. It was Cristie. How could he leave her and be in doubt about her love for him. He realized now that she was more than all the world to him, and that there was perhaps a chance, yes, a good chance of losing her. He groaned in spirit. He must find out before leaving.

Cristie, too, had strange new feelings in her heart. She began to wish Rand would call on her to help pack his basket. What was the matter with her, anyway? Was she already feeling lonesome at the prospect of losing Rand just for the winter. At last she could stand it no longer.

"Rand," she called lightly, tiptoeing up the stairs.

"What is it, Cristie, dear?" The last word fell from his mouth before he knew it, and now he felt he had blundered. Cristie's heartbeats doubled, but she pretended not to notice the unaccustomed word.

"May I help you pack your basket?"

"Oh, Cristie, how I wish I could take you with me."

"I do wish I could go, Randie—dear."

"Cristie, Cristie, do you really mean it?"

"Of course I do, Randie."

"Oh, Cristie, I'm so glad. I love you. I love you! Cristie, can you love me—a little—just a little?"

"Randie, I love you more than a little. Wouldn't you want more than a little love?"

All reserve vanished, and locked in each other's arms he smothered her with his kisses, and Cristie tried hard to return as many to him. Finally she pulled away. Womanlike, she thought of the business of the moment.

"Rand, don't you think we'd better finish packing your basket?"

"You, darling, how can I leave you now? You are worth more than all the trap lines in Canada."

"Rand, I hate to have you go, but you know we can't live on love alone."

"Practical little Cristie, she was willing to sacrifice a few months of separation in order to gain a better living in future. Rand realized the truth of her remarks, but the smile of happiness did not vanish from his face."

"Cristie, when I get back, will you marry me?"

"Yes, Randie, I will—unless," she hesitated, then roughly, she continued, "unless you run away with Petoi."

"You little rascal, you know I don't care for Petoi, although I will say for her that it was her perfect English speaking that first aroused my hitherto dormant mind to attend a school in the settlement."

"Then, Randie, you owe her a world of gratitude for that, and if ever you meet tell her that I also owe her jointly with you."

"Cristie, you are an angel."

"Randie, you won't care if I go to some of the dances this winter? You know I shall be so lonesome without you here, and it will pass away the time so much quicker."

"Cristie, I would be a beast to want you to stay in all winter. I want you to do what gives you the most pleasure while I'm gone. I think I have known you long enough to know that you would trust you to the ends of the earth, my dear little Cristie."

"My sakes, I wonder what Cristie's gone now. Supper's all ready. Jim set right up here, an' I'll hunt up Cristie—an' I vow if Rand ain't missin' 'in' too, I heerd 'em quarrellin' awhile ago. Land sakes, I hope tha make up afore Rand goes trappin'."

Jim had been sitting in the kitchen while Mrs. Goodwyn was getting supper, and they had enjoyed each other's company very much. "Cristie—e-e! Oh, ye bin upstairs. Hey, d'ye know whar Rand is?"

Mrs. Goodwyn observed the happy smile and blushing face of Cristie, as she came down stairs two steps at a time.

"Rand's coming, I guess." Stopping at the foot of the stairs, she called "Rand! mother says supper's ready."

It was the first time Cristie had called Mrs. Goodwyn "mother." The widow suspected the truth, but wisely kept silent, anticipating a confession from the blushing Cristie which she was sure would soon be coming.

It was a happy family that gathered around the board. Only little Katie was sober. Her wild flowers had all been frozen and her pet tabby cat had carried off all her tiny little kittens and hid them, and now Rand was going way up into the wilds of Canada.

"Cristie, make Rand stay home and find my little kittens."

"My dear sister, I wish I could."

"You ain't my sister, ma said I ain't got no sister."

"But wouldn't you like to have me for a sister?"

Katie looked puzzled.

"Of course, but how could you be?"

"Oh, never mind, I was just asking you."

CHAPTER XIV

Unsuspecting, Jim was thinking of Rand's trip, and was sorry he could not go with him.

"When do you start, Rand?"

"We've planned to start next Sunday. Only two more days now, and we'll be on the big river."

"Oh, can't I go on the big river with you, Rand," said Katie.

"Sometime, Katie, I will take you and Cristie out on the big river, when I get back," said Rand.

As they finished their meal, Jim showed back his chair and got out his pipe and tobacco. Cristie drew Rand's head down and whispered in his ear.

"I want you to tell pap and mother now. Will you, Rand?"

"It's just as you say, Cristie."

Tobacco smoke was gratifying about Jim's head as Rand spoke.

"Mr. Smithwick's. I have some news for you, which I hope you will call good news. You are going to lose your daughter."

"Boy, that's not good news."

"But, wait till you hear the rest. She has promised to become my wife. I love her better than my own life and Cristie says she loves me."

Jim looked at Cristie.

"Is that true, Cristie?"

"Absolutely, daddy. I'll give you proof."

Walking deliberately up to Rand, she reached her supple little arms around his neck, pulled his head down, and kissed his lips a dozen times.

"And mother," said Rand, "you will have another daughter."

"And I a noble son," said Jim. "I can't tell ye how glad I am. I allus wanted it to happen," said Mrs. Goodwyn.

Rand and Cristie sat long into the night, planning for their future. Two days later, as Rand was bidding them goodbye, Cristie clung to his arm

sobbing as if her heart would break.

"Rand, oh, Randie, something tells me you will never return. I am told it's a treacherous unending wilderness you are going to."

"Nonsense, Cristie dear, it is only because it has never been explored that these stories are told."

She tried bravely to smile through the tears, which insisted on flowing down across pink cheeks.

"Brace up, Cristie darling, I must make some money to buy our farm in New York state, as we have planned."

"Yes, Randie, I know you are right."

He kissed her wet cheeks and mouth, and then started for Bill Preston's cabin. Cristie went into the house.

The next day four police detectives called at Mrs. Goodwyn's to question Jim about the shooting at the mill. They had already got Hoald's story of the attempted murder and robbery.

"You say, Mr. Smithwick's, you heard one of them called Joe?"

"Yes, that name I know."

"And Mr. Smithwick's, have you ever heard of Joe Perry, an' tother one is Joe Flick?"

"Did either of them ever work at the mill?"

Joe Perry worked that about three days, an' he wuz so lazy the boss fired him, but Joe's father worked in the mill, three years. Joe Flick was a lumberman. They kept him in the woods all the time. There mite hev been some other Joees, but I never heard tell of 'em."

"One of the officers, who had been in the background during the questioning, now stepped up near Jim and extended a hand, with a broad smile.

"Ah, ha! Monsieur Smithwick's does not recognize me. I have only changed my suit of buckskin for the required police uniform, that is why. My friend, you do not resign me."

The speaker was tall, with straight black hair, with perfect contour of face and body, altogether a perfect specimen of healthy frontiersman. Jim looked him over, wondering where he had seen the stranger before.

"Oh!" it came to him suddenly. "Yes, I remember you now, Pierre Barrette in the basket-making camp. Jim gave the proffered hand a hard squeeze.

"Wal, I hope ya catch these renegades, tryin' to steal their livin' off honest folks."

"I'll give orders to stay till we find them, dead or alive," said Barrette. "How is the little chap who bought the baskets? My little Petoi thought he was a fine lad."

"Oh, the boy has grown up, an' he an' another boy just started fer the north, trappin'. The boy says he saw Mrs. Barrette an' Petoi with yer wife's brother, not long ago."

"Yes, being an Abenakis she had to spend a few weeks making baskets and he stopped here on their way to see the new dance hall. Petoi is crazy over dancing since she left the convent."

"Yes, the young fellow, Rand, danced with her."

"Ah, Petoi is a mischief for fun."

Then, saying farewell, the four police detectives started for the boarding house.

Two months later, a heavy fall of snow enabled the lumbermen to haul logs to the mill, and soon afterward the mills were running again. Jim's arm was now sufficiently healed to allow him a limited use of it, and he was again working in the mill. Meanwhile, the police detectives were on guard. Night and day shifts were kept up. The company paid the men weekly at the mill office. Joe Perry's father was taken on with the other mill hands, as Mr. Perry was a good steady workman.

Joe had not been seen since the shooting occurred, and circumstances pointed strongly toward him as the leader in the attack against Jim, but Joe had disappeared, and no good evidence could be found to prove him

guilty. -However, the detectives did not relax in their vigilance. A watch was kept near the mill office constantly.

Cristie was very quiet and remained so closely at home that Mrs. Goodwyn finally asked her if she was feeling well, at which she languidly replied:

"As well as I can with Randie among the wolves and Indians."

"Wal, Cristie, ye better drive sich feelings away, cause ye know Randie's a man now and kin take keer of himself anyhow."

"Oh, mother, I suppose I'm foolish but somehow I have a strange feeling, a presentiment that Randie will never come back."

"Sho, now, Cristie, brace up, an' you an' Katie go skatin' on the meadow back of the house."

A flat back of the house had been flooded by a late thaw, and was now frozen tight, where many of the children went skating. It was perfectly safe, a natural rink, and ordinarily Cristie would have spent much of her time there.

"Oh, Cristie, come on, you've just been moping in the house ever since Rand went away."

It was Katie coaxing Cristie to go skating.

"All right, little sister, get your skates and we'll go."

As school was now in session there were not many skaters on the flats, but at four o'clock many school children came running with their skates dangling from their shoulders. As Cristie was about to return to the house with Katie, she met some of the older pupils, who had been her late classmates, coming to join the skaters. Among them was Fred Durvey.

"Oh, hello, Cristie, you're not going home now, are you?"

"Yes, Katie and I have been out till we're tired, and mother expects us back soon."

"Oh, come on, I want to see if you can skate as well as you can dance."

"Not tonight, Fred."

(To be Continued)

"Now, Willie, I'll give you one more chance. Whose emblem is the leek?"

"The plumber's, sir."

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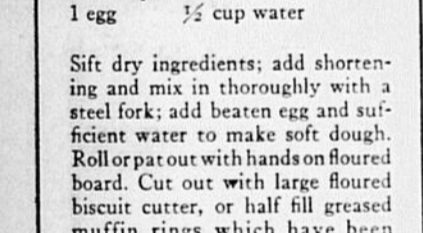
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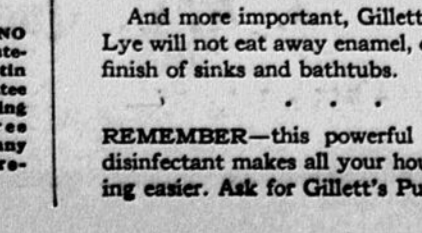
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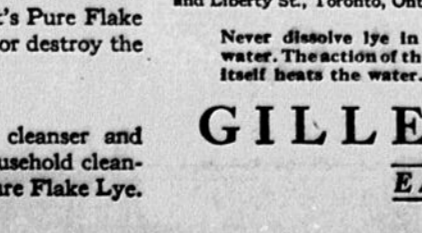
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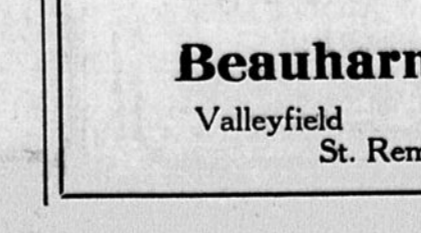
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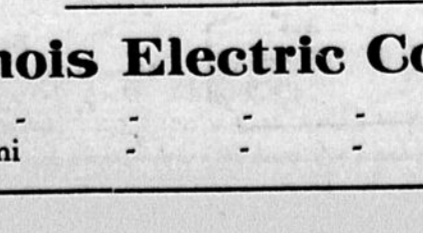
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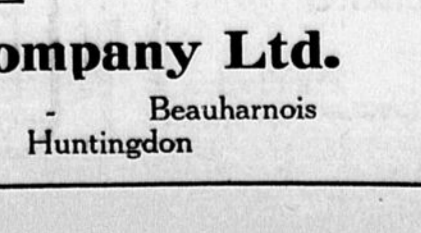
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Dr. Roman Speaks on the "Slave Trade"

(Continued from last week)

Much of the information that has been handed down is in the form of reminiscence that is reliable. It is doubtful if any of the actors in the drama are living today. Siebert spent about ten years collecting material for his book, making journeys to all the free states and to Canada to interview both white and black who had played a part. Among the valuable works that add to our knowledge is one by William Still, a Negro who lived in Philadelphia and kept voluminous diaries that survived even the Sturm und Drang of 1850. His methods are described in a paragraph from his book, "The Underground Railroad" which was published as late as 1872.

"Thousands of escapes, harrowing separations, dreadful longings, dark gropings after lost parents, brothers, sisters and identities, seemed ever to be pressing on my mind. While I knew the danger of keeping strict records and while I did not then dream that in my day slavery would be bioticed out, or that the time would come when I could publish these records, it used to afford me great satisfaction to take them down fresh from the lips of fugitives on the way to freedom and to preserve them as they had given them." Posterity may be thankful that William Still used the loft of a cemetery building as a place of concealment for his papers.

Every member, whether a "conductor," "station-agent," stockholder or member was a hero who loyally contributed his share in the undertaking; the history of their families alone would make extensive and interesting reading to say nothing of their exploits in the "days that tried men's souls." A roll-call of the leaders reveals names of men of integrity, men who were determined and had counted the cost. Levi Coffin, the reputed president of the association, Gerrit Smith, the millionaire, Josiah Henson, whose life-story inspired Harriet Beecher Stowe's "Uncle Tom's Cabin," Harriet Tubman, the resourceful agent who was not content to be a Negro who became a most reliable Civil War spy, John Brown of Ossawatimie, who died on the scaffold after attempting to free the slaves, Dr. A. M. Ross, of Toronto, who made trips into the far south in the guise of a naturalist, not to mention William Lloyd Garrison, Joshua R. Giddings, Wendell Phillips and a host of others, it is estimated that when the war broke out in 1860, over five hundred escaped slaves were journeying from Canada to the South leading their kin to freedom.

Of the type of fugitive who made his way to Canada, Dr. A. M. Ross has this word of tribute:

"It has often been remarked by both Canadians and visitors from the States, that the Negro refugees in Canada were superior specimens of their race. The observation is true, for none but superior specimens could hope to reach Canada. The difficulties and dangers of the route, and the fact that they were often closely followed for weeks not only by human foes, but by blood-hounds as well, required the exercise of rare qualities of mind and body. Their route would often lay through dismal swamps inhabited only by wild animals and poisonous reptiles. Sometimes the distance between the land of bondage and freedom was several hundreds of miles, every mile of which had to be traversed on foot. It is not surprising that so large a number of fugitives succeeded in reaching Canada, considering the obstacles they had to contend with on their long and dangerous journey."

One hundred years ago, on the 13th of this month, to be exact, the Anti-Slavery Society was formed at Boston, and every member was ipso facto a member of the Underground Railroad. Feeling ran high throughout the country and the Underground Railroad became a closely knit fraternity whose methods of work reads like a page from the most lurid melodrama. Hidden in boxes, labelled as dry-goods, disguised as women, concealed in loads of hay, very fair Negroes impersonating aristocrats with their servants from the south, they were passed on from one station to another, travelling at night and hiding by day, exerting every ingenuity and resorting to every subterfuge to elude the men and blood-hounds that very often were hot on the trail that led to Canada.

The thrilling adventures, the hairbreadth escapes, the superhuman daring that marked the journey over the Underground Railroad from the South to Canada were beyond the realm of even the most ingenious fabricator of impossible plots. The cool courage and the taking of desperate chances exhibited by these men and women are one of the finest episodes in the history of man, and it must not be forgotten—indeed it must be stressed—that the most dangerous part of the work was done by the escaped slaves themselves who at the risk of their lives returned time and time again to the scene of their former scourging and cruelty to lead their kinsfolk to freedom. For the white members of this organization who were discovered with a fugitive slave in their possession there awaited six months' imprisonment and one thousand dollars fine. Yet these mystics carried on their work, keeping in mind the words of that Old Testament prophet who talked of a glorious day to come:

"Take counsel, execute judgment; make thy shadow as the night in the midst of the noonday; hide the outcasts, betray not him that wandereth."

Let mine outcasts dwell with thee, Moab; be thou a covert to them from the face of the spoiler; for the extortioner is at an end, the spoiler ceaseth, the oppressors are consumed out of the land."

In one of the issues of the Corning Journal, an abolition paper, this gem appeared: "The Underground Railroad became a closely knit fraternity occur and once on the track passengers are sent through between sunrise and sunset." Landon tells us that the Underground Railroad was never so successful as after 1850. He says, "At least 3000 fugitives got through to Canada within three months after the bill was signed." He estimates that 15,000 to 20,000 passengers made the journey between 1850 and 1860. And those who came were not penniless, particularly the ones who came from the border states. With one group came \$150,000 in cash—another party of twelve had each \$1000 which had been bequeathed upon manumission by an exceptional master.

It is to be hoped that some day a novelist will use the immense amount of material that this period affords to make a permanent contribution to Canadian literature. Some of the tales would put to shame Munichhausen at his best. Rev. W. M. Mitchell, in his little volume on "The Underground Railroad" relates this story: A planter in Georgia had at the head of his household a beautiful quadroon slave of whom was born a daughter. The mother died when her child was young and the father educated the girl who eventually returned to the father. The father was proud of his daughter, of her accomplishments. He became bankrupt and was able to pay all but \$1000. The appraiser coolly informed him that he would cancel that debt for the possession of the housekeeper. Horrified the planter told his persecutor that she was his own daughter and learned that legally she was a slave. The distracted father had to tell his daughter that she was a slave and was about to be sold. In her turn, the girl confided the awful situation to her lover to whom she was secretly betrothed. The two fled to Cincinnati where they were married. They were

pursued and through the Underground Railroad reached Toronto where their descendants still live.

A mother with three children en route to Canada had her feet frozen in the month of January. Amputation was necessary and she died. Her last words to her conductors were, "Will you see that my children are freed in Canada."

These incidents might be multiplied a thousand-fold. The rare and valuable volume of Wm. Still on the Underground Railroad would provide a winter's reading that would restore faith in humanity. In a personal letter to its author, Horace Greeley wrote, "For most of the years that I have lived, the escape of fugitives from slavery and their efforts to baffle the human and other bloodhounds who tracked them, formed the romances of American history. That romance is ended, and our grandchildren will hardly believe its leading incidents except on irrefragable testimony."

The losses to the slave-holders were so tremendous that every legal device was marshalled to extend the boundaries of slavery and to checkmate the inroads made by this secret and effective organization. Apart from the uneasiness caused by the abolitionists, the slave-owning class was being terrified by the spectre of insurrection. In South Carolina in 1822, a plot had been discovered and twenty-two slaves who were implicated were hanged; in Virginia, in 1831, the Nat Turner rebellion had occurred; in Louisiana, Arkansas and Tennessee in 1836; and in 1859 John Brown's raid on Harper's Ferry came as an astounding climax to weaken the stability of the slave system. It is claimed that in Virginia alone this episode caused slaves to depreciate in value more than \$10,000,000. Concerning the execution of John Brown, Victor Hugo said, "What the South saw last December was not John Brown but slavery." 72 years ago this fall the Montreal Gazette printed full accounts of the trial of that glorious fanatic. As the crow flies, it is about one hundred miles from Montreal where John Brown sleeps in the tomb that is visited each May by lovers of liberty.

"He sleeps in Fame's eternal camping ground." The Southern despots were alarmed and events occurred with kaleidoscopic swiftness to stem the tide that was mounting year by year. The scope of this paper permits only a bare mention of the measures that ended with the passage of The Fugitive Slave Law of 1850, which in itself was the curtain-raiser for the war. It was this infamous bill that wrecked the great career of Daniel Webster, who, with his eye on the Presidency, had tried to find favour with the South by justifying the law because it was the law of the land. His seventh of March speech in defence of the bill called forth Whittier's poem, "Ichabod." Soon after, the great "Expounder" dropped out of political life and died, disillusioned and broken-hearted.

In 1817 there had been agitation in Congress for more stringent fugitive slave laws; a few years later there were negotiations with England for the restoration of runaway who had found their way to Canada. The Missouri Compromise, Clay's Omnibus Bill, the Kansas struggle, the formation of the Anti-Slavery Society, the murder of Lovejoy, the assault on Sumner, the publication of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," the Dred Scott Decision, the execution of John Brown, were all high lights in the struggle that had their origin in events relating to the drastic Fugitive Slave Law of 1850. In combating this law successfully, "the Underground Railroad" was one of the greatest forces which brought on the Civil War and thus destroyed slavery" (Siebert).

With the passing of this law, there was consternation among the free Negroes in the Free States and the work of the Underground Railroad was increased in an attempt to safeguard and guide them to Canada. Under the law, any so-called slave-owner could accost a Negro on the street and claim him as property. The dread of being returned to the South and sold into the cruel states of Mississippi or Louisiana can well be imagined. The Montreal Gazette of Jan. 13, 1855, published a letter written by Sheriff Hayes of Montreal where he offered a bribe to use his power in arresting Negroes who were to be turned over to one J. H. Pope who would divide the proceeds equally. The number of slaves who reached Canada varies according to authorities who have tried to approach a definite figure, which had estimations of from 75,000 to 300,000. The first figure is vouched for by Rev. Hiram Wilson and Anthony Bingey, himself an escaped slave. The second figure is given by biographer, R. J. Hinton, thinks that there were not less than that number in Canada in 1858. In the census of 1851 Ida Greaves takes Dr. S. G. Howe's figure of 80,000, which is admitted as an uncertainty. The claim is made that there were 30 to 40,000 before 1850 and that 10,000 or more came in after the passage of the Fugitive Slave Law, and this would bring the figures to at least 60,000.

In a letter written to the New York Times under the date July 10th 1865, Dr. A. M. Ross, a prominent member of the Underground Railroad and as competent a judge as one could find, says: "There is a resident population of between 40,000 and 50,000 in Canada, of which a large proportion were once held in cruel bondage in the Southern States and enduring innumerable perils found a refuge in this province from the wrongs and outrages heaped upon them by their wicked taskmasters."

To pursue this question of numbers somewhat more minutely, the censuses taken since 1861 might help towards a conclusion: In 1861, 11,223 in Upper Canada, 190 in Lower Canada; in 1871, 21,496; in 1881, 18,219; in 1891, 13,865; in 1901, 13,865; in 1911, 13,865; in 1921, 13,865; in 1931, 13,865.

These are Ida Greaves' figures as given in her monograph, "The Negro in Canada," published in 1930. In her able appraisal she writes one sentence to account for these strange figures, a statement that is worthy of being made the basis of a long and enlightening sociological study. She says, "Since the public attitude towards the Negro has changed, the name no longer merely a description but an invidious distinction, it is unlikely that the descendants of mixed marriages would handicap themselves in mere deference to public prejudice by declaring themselves 'Negro' irrespective of the degree of colour." Miss Greaves was anticipated in the same difficulty sixty years ago by Dr. S. G. Howe who found himself at a loss of account for a diminishing Negro population. In his report in 1860 he tells us—"There has been no movement of the coloured population and the conclusion is that the census of 1850, and that of 1860, included some of the coloured people in the white column."

For the last half century, there has been a gradual disappearance of the Negro in Canada. Families of mixed parentage are mixed and Negro have become pure white in intent, appearance and relations. Known one generation as having been splashed with the tar-brush, suspected in another as having Negro antecedents, forgotten and absorbed in another has been the trend of events in more than one locality. In Toronto, Hamilton, and Windsor there are dozens of such cases; here in Montreal, a cosmopolitan city, these instances can be multiplied. There are many individuals who do not know that they have Negro blood in their veins and there are many more who consciously "pass" for white. They are mostly the descendants of fugitive slaves who were exceptional in their moral courage and physical stamina. From Halifax to Vancouver there are unknown to others and to themselves, people of fractional Negro ancestry who are in high places helping to build up the Canadian nation. To quote a recent American writer on the colour line, "and his observations are more true for Canada: 'With the spreading out of the Negro population into regions where its proportion to the white population is progressively less, the mingling of the races seems to be on the increase and the proportion of those who will "pass" annually seems to become greater, year by year.'"

In delving into the records that reveal Canada's part in the Underground Railroad and her reaction to the Fugitive Slave Laws, one is amazed by the intimate relation of our country for a period of about one hundred and fifty years to slavery; another interesting discovery was the role of Montreal during all those periods. History is, or should be, the autopsy-room of the aims, ambitions and activities of men, races and nations just as pathology in medicine reveals the course of disease, with its errors, with its sureness or hopelessness of treatment. A cynic once said that all we learn from history is that it teaches us nothing. And because we read history "not with our eyes but with our prejudices," blunders occur, mistakes are made, evidence is hidden, motives are misconstrued, truth is subverted, injustice is done to posterity.

The history of Canada will never be complete until the drab and sombre chapter on slavery is written. It is striking that historians have painstakingly ignored slavery and the writings suggest that they sedulously avoided the mention of this subject. In Kingford's ten volumes are found a few references, Haliburton, in about a half page dismisses the subject, Murdoch shows some ten slave advertisements, Clement, who wrote a school history that a few years ago was used by all the provinces, gives a sentence to acknowledge that Canada knew slavery within her borders, and in a long

manuscript catalogue of Canadian books, pamphlets and papers gathered in the long life-time of Dr. T. B. Akins who died about 40 years ago, the word slavery does not appear even as a sub-heading.

As a matter of fact, the first recorded sale in Canada took place only nine years after that at Jamestown. In 1628, at Quebec, a Negro boy from Madagascar was bought by David Kerr for 50 half-crowns. Slavery in Canada was of French institution and it is found that there were Indian slaves in Montreal in 1670; the tribe principally enslaved was the Panis or as known to later investigators, Pawnees. In 1688 representations were made to Louis XIV from Montreal and Quebec for permission to buy slaves from Guinea as labour was so scarce that it was feared that the project of establishing New France would fall through. Louis granted the petition but a rider advised caution on account of the climate. On the 13th of November 1705, these Negroes were made movable property. In the same year, mirabile dictu, the New York colony passed a law which was re-enacted ten years later to prevent the escape of slaves from the city and county of Albany to the French in Canada; the reason given was to prevent the French from getting military information that might be useful. It is possible that Negroes coming from the enemies of the French were not molested.

There was legal recognition of slavery in Quebec under the dates 1721, 1742, and 1745. In 1736 the Intendant Hocquart issued ordinances which were to regulate the manner of emancipation but as late as 1755-56 the parish records mention both Negroes and Panis which are included with the enumeration of "effects and merchandise." There was no change in status in the transfer from French to English, as the 47th Article of capitulation clearly stated that all Negroes and Panis should remain in their condition as slaves. In 1752 slaves were advertised for sale in Halifax and in 1773 there were runaway slaves in Nova Scotia and rewards were offered for their capture.

During the Revolutionary War several slaves had reached New York from Virginia, the Carolinas and other parts of the South and had attached themselves to the British Army with which they served for three or four years. These men were naturally terrified of being returned to slavery since slave-owners were actually seizing them in the streets and dragging them from their beds. Sir Guy Carleton the commander-in-chief, issued a proclamation guaranteeing liberty to all slaves who in taking refuge in British lines, had formally claimed protection publicly offered by British commanders. To a demand from General Washington to restore fugitives to their masters, Sir Guy declined to violate faith with the Negroes, more especially "as it would be delivering them, some possibly to execution and some others to severe punishment." It is worthy of note that the first man to shed blood in the American Revolution was Crispus Attucks, a free Negro, who was killed in the riot on Boston Common.

In 1784, there were 1232 slaves in the Maritimes; 304 in Lower Canada—112 in the town and district of Montreal, 4 in Three Rivers and 88 in the around Quebec. In Ontario, as we have seen, slavery was not uncommon: Kingston, Belleville, Napanee and Toronto, bondmen were not uncommon sights. It was quite the accepted thing for prominent families, especially those of United Empire Loyalist convictions, to have slaves; in the Maritimes—the Peysters, the Hazards, the Robinsons, the Churches, the Ellegoods, the Shatfords and in Ontario, the Rutlans, Alloworths, Carlewrights, Bogarts, Dorlands, Everets, Perrys, Pruyms, Thompsons were blessed with unpaid labour. In Feb. 1800, the question of the legality of slavery came before the Superior Court in N.B. In March, 1784, the Quebec Gazette had an advertisement offering a Negro woman for sale by Madame Perreault. The latest public sale in Montreal was in August 1797 for \$36; Edmund Allen changed masters but the sale was later set aside by legal proceedings even after the required conveyance was passed. There were always a few runaway slaves and any tavern-keeper in the province entertaining a slave made himself liable to a fine of 25. In 1774, there was a sensational case made himself liable to a fine of 25. In 1774, there was a sensational case made himself liable to a fine of 25. In 1774, there was a sensational case made himself liable to a fine of 25.

Two well-known Montrealers associated themselves with a scheme to find land on which to settle some of the Negroes who had come into Canada over the Underground Railroad. They were James Gibbs and Peter Redpath who with William King, the Abolitionist, waited on Lord Elgin, the Governor-General of Canada, and petitioned him to this effect. Lord Elgin enthusiastically granted the request and Elgin Settlement found inception on 9000 acres of Crown Lands in Raleigh County in Ontario. The Dawn Settlement at Dresden, Ontario was recalled last year when the neglected James Henson, the black hero of the Underground Railroad, was found in the cemetery of that place. This relic of the past is to be made, in some suitable manner for the benefit of American tourists and student of history.

The name Redpath calls to memory an incident of the early '60s—an incident which centred in Montreal and intensified the strained feelings between the States and Canada. A Negro called Redpath escaped from New York to Montreal after being charged with a crime in connection with the draft riots. He was apprehended in Montreal and extradited with the consent of Joshua R. Giddings, then Consul-General of the United States, and an abolitionist of national importance in his own country. Giddings also issued an order to Governor Dix of New York to compensate the detective for an assistant. Redpath took legal counsel in New York and the Canadian authorities demanded the return of the accused, who on reaching Montreal, took advice from Confederate secret agents who were then active in every large Canadian city, and sued Giddings. Giddings was arrested on a Sunday evening while dining with friends, Harrison Stephens and Ira Gould, who to frustrate the attempt to keep Giddings in jail over night, put up \$30,000 bail. Redpath was indicted by Dr. A. M. Ross to withdraw his suit. Giddings' health was undermined and while playing billiards in the old St. Lawrence Hall dropped dead.

With the close of the Civil War the U.G.R.R. passed out of existence and a dramatic chapter of history was closed. In his volume of "Reminiscences" Levi Coffin says—"The Govt. had taken the work of providing for the slaves out of our hands. The relic of the U.G.R.R. had no other use on the market, the business was spoiled, the road was of no further use."

BOVRIL IS SPLENDID FOR CHILDREN BUILDS UP THEIR STRENGTH

resigned my office and declared the operations of the U.G.R.R. at an end." The slave-holders were bitter against the Underground Railroad for spiriting away their property to Canada but it is to laugh that the leaders of the Confederacy sought the same refuge when their power was broken and there was a price upon their heads. In and around Niagara there was a Southern colony that made a haven for Senator Mason of Virginia, of Mason-Sidell fame, ex-Generals Breckinridge, Early and Hood as well as James Clay, a son of Henry Clay. The arch-conspirator, Jefferson Davis, broken in health and spirit, arrived in Montreal but his welcome was a cold one and he went on to Toronto where he was enthusiastically received. By the press he was described as "drawing a full breath feeling he was once more breathing the free air of heaven. He instantly felt better and he believed it had sweetened if not lengthened his life." In 1881 Jefferson Davis paid a brief visit to Montreal. Gen. Robert E. Lee had expected to end his days in Canada but he died on the day that he had planned to arrive in Toronto.

And now, Mr. President, my story is done. I realize that my tale has been sketchy, fragmentary and rambling to the point of incoherence but I wished to give you a vivid picture of men who were giants in their day, of events which should mean much to future generations silhouetted sharply against history. The scarcity of documents added much to difficulties but upon any one of these men or upon any chosen event books could be written. To avoid controversy on the one hand and to abstain from the use of store of personal information on the other has been sought as the idea; achievement in the preparation which gives an inkling of the origin, growth and horrors of Negro slavery with the gradual appearance of forces which set about to encompass the destruction of the monster. Hazlitt says very truly that the more a man writes, the more he can write which is a modern version of the Preacher's plaint in the Old Testament as to there being no end to the making of books. And when a man turns to write, he usually writes best of those things which have touched him most closely in his life. To say that I chose the subject of the Underground Railroad would be misstating or twisting the truth as the subject chose me. As a starting point, I had the advantage of three generations of reminiscence from forebears who were actively engaged in the work of the Underground Railroad. If I have done anything in the way of contribution to this society, I hope that it will stimulate study and interest in this important phase of Canada's development.


My visit to you tonight has been a privilege and an honour, the more so as I am a humble member who comes from the country. I might quote a line from Vergil which expresses my pleasure: "Porsan et haec olim meminisse juvabit."

I cannot close without expressing my gratitude to Mr. James and Dr. Nutter for their continued interest and encouragement in this paper, the difficulties of which were lightened by the kindness and courtesy of The Montreal Gazette, of the staffs of the McGill and New York Fifth Avenue Libraries and to the custodians of the Chambliss Private Collection of Negro Literature in New York City.

"The seeds that once were we take flight and fly
Winnowed to earth or whirled along the sky.
Not lost but disunited, Life lives on.
It is the lives, the lives, the lives that die.
They go beyond recapture and recall
Lost in the all-indissoluble All—
Gone like the rainbow from the mountain's foam
Gone like the spindrift shuddering down the small."



Advertise in The Huntingdon Gleaner



Fine Lubricating Oil. Oil from the head and jaw of the porpoise and blackfish has been found especially good for lubricating watches and other delicate mechanisms. For Sale Baby Chicks Welleslea Barred Rocks

The Grunter. The gunnard, sea robin or grunter, is a curious fish found in all seas, usually quite near the shore. It received the appellation grunter, no doubt, because of the odd grunting noise it makes when it is taken out of the water.

Newspaper Declared Best Retail Advertising Medium. The newspaper of today is the best friend the retail store advertising business has, and always has been the best advertising medium such stores can possibly employ.

There Are Many Kinds of Screens and Many Ways to Use Them. Material for screens are as varied as their uses. A bold cretonne or linen, with a repeat design is not too common.

Chateaugay Basin. Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Dickenson of Granby, Miss Jean Dickenson of Granby, and Mr. and Mrs. Wright of Chateaugay, were weekend guests at the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Dickenson.

German Inventors Busy In Spite of Hard Times. According to the official report of the patent office of the Reich the year of 1931 as being particularly fertile as to German inventions.

New Rule Suited Twain. Mark Twain once went to borrow a book from a neighbor's library. The owner said he would be happy to accommodate him, but he had adopted a rule that any volume taken from his library must be used on the premises.

OLD FRANKFURT. Few cities with the trend of modern progress driving them so hard can have preserved so completely the ancient streets and buildings of their old beginnings as has Frankfurt in Germany.

BABY CHICKS FOR SALE. Government approval is a guarantee of first quality. Our flock and hatchery are now government approved. S. C. White Leghorns—March 18c, April 15c, May 13c, June 11c.

Wood Waste. In the United States about two-thirds of the forest is lost during manufacture. Many woodworking industries waste from thirty to forty per cent of their raw material.

Farms To Rent. Fourth Range of Hillsbrook, numbers 4a, b, c, and five, 125 acres more or less, under high condition of cultivation.

Lady's Erudite 'How-d'y-Do'. At a literary tea party, D. H. Lawrence took me across the room to introduce me to his wife, who interrupting her conversation with another woman, beamed at me very largely and said: "What do you make of life?"

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC. Municipalité de St. Anicet. A session spéciale du conseil municipal de la dite municipalité, tenue au lieu ordinaire des sessions du conseil le douzième jour du mois d'avril, mil neuf cent trente deux.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC. Parish of St. Anicet. At a special session of the municipal council of the said parish of St. Anicet, held in the municipal hall on the twelfth day of April, nineteen hundred and thirty-two, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon at which session were present Messrs. Avila Caza, Mayor, James Clarke, P. E. Latrielle, J. B. Narey, Avila Robidoux, Albert Leblanc and Alfred Primeau, councillors, forming a quorum.

Huntingdon Curling Club BENEFIT "500" PARTY. followed by refreshments and one hour of dancing. Curling Rink Club Rooms Monday Night, April 25th. Admission 35c. Everybody welcome.

"Y" Concert. Something good coming to you on May 6th. Rebekahs, Oddfellows and friends 8 o'clock FRIDAY, APRIL 22nd Huntingdon, Que.

TO RENT OR FOR SALE. Farm two and half miles from town of Huntingdon; also grocery store and private residence in town of Huntingdon. Apply J. Kieppin, Box 178, Huntingdon.

To Rent. New 6 room dwelling, bath, hot water heating, rented with or without heat. Also a garage. Apply Miss Messier, Huntingdon Chateau.

SCHOOL TAXES. Municipality of Franklin. NOTICE TO RATEPAYERS. All arrears of taxes due the School Board must be paid by May 10th, 1932 or they will be handed in for collection.

TENDERS. Will be received by the undersigned, until April 22nd, for the caretaking for the season of the two yards of the Zion Church Cemetery Co., Dundee.

Shirred Screens. The fulcrum of a shirred screen must be governed by the weight of the material, and extra width is good for the silks. Half the width is better for heavier silks, linens, cretonnes and damasks.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC. Municipalité de St. Anicet. Article 1. Le Conseil municipal de St. Anicet demande par le présent à la Commission des liqueurs de Québec d'accorder des permis pour la vente des vins et des bières dans les limites de cette municipalité.

50th Annual Convention of the Beauharnois District Dairymen's Association. will be held at Ormstown Show Grounds Friday, April 22nd, 1932. 1.00 O'clock Sharp.

Wanted. A young man who has been out of satisfactory employment since last fall, is now much in need of employment. The young man is willing to work at small jobs or by the day.

RE: SUCCESSION OF THE LATE JOSEPH C. DUHEME. In his life time of the town of Huntingdon, retired farmer. All persons having claims against the above estate, or owing money to same are requested to file claims within fifteen days with Messrs. Adams and Leo Duhamel, Huntingdon, Que., or Lucien Baillargeon, Notary, Huntingdon, Que.

Pasturers Wanted. A number of cattle to pasture on the first concession of Elgin, good running water. Apply C. Vinoclette Whites Station, Que., Tel. 621-1-4.

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Highest market prices paid for RAW MUSKRATS. MCOMBER'S FURS 3412 Park Ave., Montreal.

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PROVINCE OF QUEBEC. Municipality of the Town of Huntingdon. Municipal Taxes. All arrears of Municipal taxes due the Town of Huntingdon must be paid on or before April 30th, 1932, otherwise they will be handed to the town attorney for collection. E. C. Martin, Secretary-Treasurer.

SLAB WOOD. Basswood Slabs \$1.75 per cord delivered. Hemlock Slabs \$2.00 per cord delivered. Hardwood Slabs \$2.75 per cord delivered. Mixed Slabs \$2.00 per cord delivered. Edgings \$1.25 per load delivered. These prices are for direct delivery from saw mill. Consolidated Utilities Ltd. Phone 18.

Good Seed, What? Good seed is free from weeds and diseases. It gives a strong, vigorous germination. It is from a well-bred adapted variety. REGISTERED SEED IS GUARANTEED ON ALL COUNTS. A few acres gives an excellent start in crop improvement. Try some in 1932. CANADIAN SEED GROWERS' ASSOCIATION

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC. Municipalité de St. Anicet. Avis public est par le présent donné par Dunceau Crevier, secrétaire-trésorier de la dite municipalité de St. Anicet, que le conseil municipal de la dite municipalité à sa session spéciale tenue au lieu ordinaire des séances le quinze avril mil neuf cent trente deux a adopté le règlement suivant portant le No. 78 des règlements de la dite municipalité et qu'aux fins de faire décréter suivant la loi, si le dit règlement doit être approuvé ou désapprouvé par les électeurs municipaux de la dite municipalité un vote au scrutin secret sera tenu à St. Anicet les neuvième et dixième jours du mois de mai mil neuf cent trente deux de dix heures du matin à cinq heures de l'après midi.

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Ormstown Chatauqua in the Industrial Building April 29-30 May 2 and 3 Friday Evening, April 29th. "Bought and Paid For" Presented by the Peerless Players Admission \$1.00 Saturday, April 30th. AFTERNOON—An Exceptionally Interesting Travlogue Mrs. Albert Vierra Admission 75c EVENING—"An Evening in Hawaii" Vierra's Hawaiians Admission 75c Monday Evening, May 2nd. Famous Polish Pianist and Composer Hugo Brandt Lecture "All Aboard" Elwood T. Bailey Admission 75c Tuesday, May 3rd. AFTERNOON—Popular Entertainment Sue Hastings Marionettes Admission 25c EVENING—Comedy Drama—the best ever "Old Crusty Takes the Air" The Havelon Players Admission 75c Evening programmes to start at 8.00 o'clock Afternoon programmes to start at 2.30 o'clock Season Tickets from any member of the Committee. Adults, \$2.00, Tax Included Children, \$1.00 Plus Tax

Holstein Field Day will be held at the farm of J. J. Murphy, Lost Nation Road, on SATURDAY, APRIL 23rd at 1 p.m. Usual judging competitions and guessing contest will be held and suitable prizes awarded the winners. M. M. McNaughton, Secretary, Huntingdon-Ormstown Holstein Breeders' Club