

The Huntingdon Gleaner

FIFTY-FOURTH YEAR

THURSDAY, FEB. 14th, 1913

HUNTINGDON, Que.

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR. NO CREDIT.

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QUEBEC TO GO DRY MAY 1st, 1913

Quebec, Feb. 8.—The Prohibition Act was introduced in the Legislature yesterday afternoon, passed through its various stages, and at 11.30 o'clock last night was given final reading in the assembly.

In rising to explain the bill, Treasurer Mitchell referred to the widespread prohibition movement in Canada of the past few years. One after another the provinces had voted dry, and still Quebec was the only one remaining with a license law. In this province, too, the temperance movement had been making progress for a number of years, and, in fact, up to the outbreak of the war, Quebec had made more progress in the direction of temperance than any other part of Canada. Mr. Mitchell mentioned the Royal Commission of 1912-13, which studied the liquor question and recommended the reduction of licenses in Montreal, Quebec and other parts of the province. This commission had also dealt in its report with the question of beer and light wines, deciding against a policy giving them free sway. The latter decision was important at the present time in view of representations that had been made to the Government since the introduction of the present bill. The dry movement had continued in Quebec from year to year, until at the present time 92 per cent. of the municipalities were dry. There were 1,097 dry municipalities, as against 90 that were still wet; 27 wet counties as against 45 dry; 7 cities where liquor was sold, as against 11 where it was not; and 57 dry towns, with only 22 wet.

Mr. Gault at this point asked the Minister what was the population of the dry belt as compared to the other.

Mr. Mitchell replied that the fact that Montreal was still under license gave the wets a majority. He referred to a number of votes taken during the year in various parts of the province, prohibition securing a majority in every case. Quebec, Hull, Missisquoi County and Compton County all gave large majorities. In the United States there were twenty-five dry states, with a population of 35 million people. In Great Britain, France, Russia, and even Germany, there had been rigorous restrictions placed on the liquor traffic since the opening of the war. Mr. Mitchell then came to the recent Order-in-Council passed by the Federal Government prohibiting the manufacture, importation and transportation of spirituous liquors. The Government has been compelled to take this matter into account. There are two things to be considered. In about a year, owing to the prohibition of importation, the stock of imported liquors in the country will have been exhausted. Then again, the prohibition of manufacture means that in about the same time the supply manufactured here will be gone. This province would then be in the position of issuing licenses for the sale of something which cannot legally be in existence in the country. Mr. Mitchell said it was also important to consider the fact that the revenue of the Government would be deprived of a very considerable sum by the enactment of prohibition. For instance, in the year 1916-17 the revenue from the licenses amounted to \$886,004. In view of the legislation passed at Ottawa and in view of the public sentiment of the people of this province and the country, we have concluded that it is the will of the people that prohibition should be passed. We further concluded that the Federal authorities, by placing a time limit in their regulations, intended that liquors in the country should be disposed of, and so decided that after May 1, 1913, no more licenses should be issued in this province. The question as to whether beer and wine licenses should be allowed has been brot up, but in view of the report of the Royal Commission and also of the steady progress that has been made in this province towards temperance, we have decided not to modify our position in that respect. The vote taken in the City of Quebec and in other municipal-

ities makes it quite evident that the wish of the people is for absolute prohibition. Despite the heavy loss of revenue entailed, we have decided to carry out the will of the people. The Minister said that owing to the imminence of prohibition the Government had decided to modify certain clauses in the bill passed last session. It had been decided to abolish the bar May 1, 1918, and also to compel licensed grocers to provide separate premises for the sale of liquor. Last session's act had also provided a reduction of licenses in the City of Montreal from 300 to 200. The bar would be allowed to remain for another year. The grocers would remain unmolested, and the number of licenses in Montreal would be fixed at 250.

J. N. Francoeur, member for Lotbiniere, begged to differ with the Provincial Treasurer, declaring that he always had been and still was opposed to prohibition. He said that extremists in the country had taken advantage of war conditions to impose measures they would not have dared suggest under other circumstances. He did not believe that prohibition was practicable and quoted many authorities to show that it did not work out well in the dry States of the Union. At best prohibition was only a surface law. If prohibition is necessary for the winning of the war, why not adopt it as a war measure here as was done in the other provinces. As far as Ottawa is concerned, I do not feel bound to accept the Ottawa opinion, especially when it is that of Mr. Rowell, who has been responsible for the introduction of many radical laws. I do not believe any good can come from the fanatic brain. He advocated restrictive legislation in line with the policy adopted by the Government some years ago and carried out up to the present. He did not believe that prohibition would have won in the Quebec City campaign, in which he took part, had it not been for the fact that undue clerical influences were brought to bear.

Peter Bereovitch, of St. Louis, Montreal, followed Mr. Francoeur in the same strain. If prohibition really meant prohibited, he said, it would be a good thing, but it did not. To prove that a prohibition enactment was a serious step to take, he pointed to the fact that the Imperial Parliament had been compelled to revoke such a measure because the miners of Wales insisted on having their beer. There had been a similar incident according to his information, with the miners of Sydney, N.S. The only argument the Treasurer had given was that the other provinces had enacted such laws. If the other provinces did wrong, there was no reason why Quebec should follow suit. He did not believe that the majority of the people in this province favored prohibition, despite the fact the greater part of Quebec in area is dry. He thought that conditions under prohibition might be worse than at present with "blind pigs" at every street corner. Liquor would be manufactured and not controlled by the Government and would be poison.

Mr. Tessier, member for Rimouski, followed in the same tone. He said that he had always voted for amendments to the license law which were for the progress of temperance, but he did not believe that prohibition was desired or desirable in the Province of Quebec. It was a question which each municipality should decide for itself. Even though all the other provinces had passed this measure, in Quebec where liberty and tolerance were better understood, the people should refuse to follow such examples. With the new law, he said, druggists would continue the sale of liquor. It would not be a remedy for the evils of intemperance or alcoholism.

Athanase David, member for Terrebonne, was the next to oppose the measure, saying that he would prefer licenses for beer and wine. He also suggested that apple cider be substituted for alcoholic liquors, and this would mean the development of a new industry. Mr. David thought that prohibition might have good results, but he did not believe it

possible to cure extremes by extremes. It was hard to break settled habits. He believed that it would be better to offer a substitute to those who were in the habit of taking intoxicating liquor.

Sir Lomer Gouin, said that the Government's position had been explained by the Provincial Treasurer, and he did not think it necessary to dwell on the bill. Anybody conversant with the progress are aware that for ten years the Province of Quebec had been leading all the others. This Province was the first to decrease the number of licenses, and the first to cut down the hours of the sale of liquor. Every time delegates from temperance societies of this province attended conventions elsewhere they were told that Quebec was giving the example. Both in Quebec and Montreal the number of licenses both for hotels and stores had been gradually decreased and the hours for the sale of liquor had also been cut down considerably. Everyone knew that Legislature had furthered the cause of temperance. It was common knowledge that the condition of the people had been improved in the last ten years and the abuses caused by alcohol had been minimized. We are here administering for the Province of Quebec and its people," said Sir Lomer, who have told us in such a way that we cannot be mistaken that they want prohibition. By that we must be guided. What good would it do to keep our licenses after May 1, 1919, now that it had been decreed that in Canada liquor cannot be manufactured, sold or transported? Even if we did not bow to the wish of the people we would have prohibition. We are confident that those in favor of temperance will be satisfied with the law, and that it is the expression of the unanimous wish of the people. Everyone is entitled to his own opinion. The Government has set forth its policy. If the House does not approve of it, we will submit to our fate.

But the House, after that, deemed it wise to approve. The Minister sat down amid applause, and nobody had the courage to call for a division. Second reading was passed formally, and other stages of the bill met with no opposition.

Lieut. S. MacDonald, of the 42nd Montreal Highlanders, gives an interesting description of the duties of a patrol sent out to inspect the enemy's wires at night. When a call comes for work of this nature, he says, the men usually volunteer—generally an officer and two men. Care is taken that no bright objects are worn which will reflect light. The men even rub mud on their buttons and blacken their faces with burnt cork. The sentries are warned that this patrol is going out; how many men, at what point, to what place, and at what time they expect to return. They start out one at a time, slipping over the parapet, remaining perfectly motionless when a star shell goes up. They crawl on their hands and knees in the formation best suited for the occasion watching in all directions, advancing slowly, perhaps 100 or 200 feet. Then crawling along the enemy's wire, parallel with the trench, they examine everything carefully to find any possible openings through which the enemy could be raided. They also try to find out whether he has a pathway through his own wire preparing to make a raid on the Allies' lines. All the time the patrol keeps a sharp lookout for any enemy patrols, and flattening on the ground when hostile machine guns or bombs are used. After reconnoitering in this way, getting the information needed the patrol return to their own trench very cautiously, meeting the challenge from their sentry. After re-entering their trench, word is passed along that the patrol has returned. After that, the sentry shoots first and challenges afterwards anyone approaching from "No Man's Land."

Glenford, the little six-year-old son of Louis Trudeau, of West Bangor, accidentally swallowed a small copper harness rivet which he had in his mouth. It lodged in his wind-pipe and he choked to death immediately.

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C. W. THOMAS, Manager of Huntingdon Branch

Washington, Feb. 8.—Delegates to the Federal Board of Farm Organizations, representing sixteen national farmers' societies, in session here, called on President Wilson and urged that he appoint a commission of nine from their number to serve as an intermediary between the Government and the farmers in solving agricultural labor and other problems. I cannot, of course, off-hand answer so important a memorial as this, and I need not tell you that it will receive my most careful and respectful attention. I want to say that I fully recognize that you gentlemen do not mean that your utmost effort will be dependent upon the acceptance of these suggestions. I know that you are going to do your best in any circumstances, and I count on you with the utmost confidence in that. There

has never been a time, gentlemen, which tested the real quality of folks as this time is going to test it; because we are fighting for something bigger than any man's imagination can grasp. This is a final tackle between the things that America has always been opposed to and was organized to fight, and the things that she stands for. It is the final contest, and to lose it would set the world back a hundred—perhaps several hundred years in the development of human life. The thing cannot be exaggerated in its importance and I know that you men are ready, as I am, to spend every ounce of energy we have in solving this thing. If we cannot solve it in the best way, we will solve it in the next best way, and if the next best way is not available, we will solve it in the next best to that, but we will tackle it

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Year	Paid Up Capital	Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits	Total Deposits	Total Assets
1890	\$5,799,200	\$2,340,904	\$ 8,745,841	\$ 20,717,737
1895	6,000,000	3,057,277	10,364,304	22,928,248
1900	6,000,000	2,650,686	16,178,408	29,583,521
1905	6,000,000	3,473,197	27,066,248	41,477,589
1910	6,000,000	4,999,297	54,091,275	71,600,058
1915	7,000,000	7,245,140	63,662,368	86,190,464
1916	7,000,000	7,250,984	72,540,828	96,361,363
1917	7,000,000	7,421,292	103,000,000	136,000,000

Huntingdon Branch - N. W. Sparrow, Manager

in some way and do it as well as we can.

Ottawa, Feb. 9.—A question likely to attract much attention was raised in a law suit at Bryson. Mrs. P. Armour, of Fort Coulonge had sued the united townships of Mansfield and Pontefract for \$10,000 damages suffered by herself and her two minor children through the death of her husband who was killed at Domsey's Hill in February, 1916. At the con-

clusion of the examination of witnesses the point was raised that Mrs. Armour was never legally married to the late John Armour. It was stated that she was previously married to his brother, Archie Armour, and that some years after her first husband's death she married his brother, John D. Armour, with special dispensation from the bishop of the diocese, all the parties being Roman Catholics.

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A Clothes Wringer Worth \$6.00 for.....\$4.98
A Dinner Set Worth \$25.00 for.....\$17.98
A Woman's Hat Worth \$2.98 for.....\$1.49
Women's Coat Worth \$25.00 for.....\$16.95
Shantung Silk Worth 69c yd.....49c
Women's Suit Worth \$27.50 for.....\$19.98
Sewing Machine Worth \$30.00 for.....\$19.95

Women's Boots Worth \$6.00 for.....\$3.98
Boys' Boots Worth \$5.00 for.....\$2.98
54" Wool Serge Worth \$2.75 yd. for.....\$1.69
Wilton Rugs Worth \$90.00 for.....\$49.95
Axminster Rugs Worth \$45.00 for.....\$29.75
\$3.25 Flannelette Blankets for pr.....\$1.98
\$2.98 White Honeycomb Quilt for.....\$1.98
Linen Towels Worth \$1.25 for.....69c

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The Huntingdon Gleaner

THURSDAY, FEB. 14th, 1918

Notes of the Week

The passing by the Dominion government of an order-in-council stopping the manufacture and importation of spirituous liquors settled the question of prohibition. That order took the matter out of the hands of the legislatures, for there would be no sense in their continuing to grant license to sell what could not be got. The merit of the act which Premier Gouin forced thru the house on Friday is, that it prohibits light wine and beer. A strong effort was made to continue legislative authority for the sale of beer and it is to Sir Lomer's credit that he withstood the blandishments of the brewers. Now that Quebec has lined up with the other provinces we look to Sir Robert Borden to make prohibition part of the statute law of the Dominion. So soon as the present stock of liquor in Canada is exhausted the Dominion will be dry. The pity is, that the stock is large. Its holders are making fortunes by charging exorbitant prices.

The boast, that the Americans had not lost a single transport out of the hundreds that have crossed the Atlantic to France, cannot be repeated. The sinking of the Tuscania is a most unwelcome interruption. It has caused a feeling of indignation among our neighbors and rightly, who are angered by the manner of her taking off; her assailant sneaking up unseen, dealing a fatal blow, and then fleeing, uncaring that the blow might mean the drowning of over two thousand men. As a result of that indignation, there is a sterner determination to crush the Kaiser and his military gang. By the sinking of the Maine, Spain was given cause to howl and the loss of the Tuscania has a like effect on the national spirit.

Would it not be expedient to end the proceedings going on in the courts over appeals under the military acts? They are of profit to nobody except the lawyers, who are reaping a windfall. There is no uniformity in the decisions of the judges unless accepting any sort of a pretence for exemption be so considered. It may be different in the other provinces, but in Quebec we are sorry to say, the grist is so small that it is not worth the toll that is being paid. The provisions of the act have been scandalously perverted.

The struggle by the legislature to secure decent municipal government for Montreal ended in the device of placing it under control of five commissioners. Had the legislature stopped with their appointment it would have been well, but it saw fit to keep the present city council in existence, an entanglement which will prevent the commission doing effective work. Attempts to cure by new forms and methods misgovernment by incapable and dishonest men must fail. Maisonneuve has been annexed to Montreal, with a special tax to meet to some extent its debt of 18 million dollars. To try and help the city to meet its obligations a new tax of 3 per cent on rentals over \$150 a year is levied and \$10 on bachelors.

The call of the government for two days' suspension of work in order to save coal was answered in a way that was a credit to our people. While many doubted whether the act would be of any benefit and more were sure their not working would be no saving to the country, they loyally obeyed, believing the government would not have issued the call without sufficient grounds. The moral effect of the three heatless days by impressing the need for saving was greater than the material result.

Becoming convinced, after two months of conference, that a treaty of peace between Russia and Germany was impossible, the parties agreed to suspend fighting indefinitely. This places Russia at the mercy of Germany, which maintains its armies, while Russia is disbanding hers. Civil war continues between Petrograd and the different provinces and disorder grows.

The belief strengthens that Austria must make peace or collapse. Her resources, both in men and material, are at the point of exhaustion and her people now recognize that the war is being continued for the benefit of Prussia and not of Austria-Hungary. People are starving, most harrowing accounts of distress leaking out. In face of his ally deserting, the Kaiser continues defiant. In a birthday decree to his ministers he speaks thus—

"The more serious the times and the greater the responsibility laid upon me by God, the more warmly and the more gratefully do I feel for these tokens of the most faithful allegiance to me and my house. He goes on to declare he is not responsible for the war that it was caused by envy of surrounding nations, ignoring the fact that it was himself who declared war and sent his armies to invade Belgium and France. There is something remarkable in this man's persistence in the fiction that he is an injured innocent and is waging a war of defence. According to him it is one of victory.

For thanks to the superior generalship of our great military leaders and the inspired deeds of our army and the aid of our Allies standing faithfully at our side, successes which will be historic in the world have been ours, and can with God's help look forward with strong assurance to a good peace.

There will rise from the seed of these hard years and the blood of the fallen sons of Germany a strong empire and a happy nation, blessed with economic, intellectual and moral possessions. So help us God.

How much longer this royal Pecksniff can delude his people that Germany is winning the future will show. They are impatient for peace and the lessons being taught them by the Russians how to overthrow governments are being laid to heart. The Kaiser must be fully aware of his danger, as is proved by the vast efforts being put forth to win a decisive victory next month. Troops continue to be poured into northern France, where there are now several lines of defence. The weather favors an early movement. After the snow and frost of December and January there is promise of an early spring, warm days and drying winds transforming the country. That General Haig is prepared for an attack is made no secret of while General Petain is anticipating one by pushing forward his line. Lloyd George, in addressing the house of Commons, frankly declared that at the recent conference of the allies in Paris they had unanimously agreed on the course of action they would follow.

It would be to the advantage of the Allies that Germany would defer her assault, for a few weeks would ensure the Americans taking the field in effective force. They are being landed by the thousand but in equipment and organization much remains to be done. President Wilson addressed congress on Monday, apparently feeling that it was necessary to define anew why the United States was a party to the war. He repeated the great motives, the overthrow of a despotism that wants to subjugate the world and told on what terms the Republic would make peace. He made it perfectly plain that no annexations would be tolerated, and that where isolated peoples existed their voice would be taken as to their future political relations. The president said—peoples and provinces are not to be bartered about from sovereignty to sovereignty as if they were chattels and pawns in a game and every territorial settlement involved in this war must be made in the interest and for the benefit of the populations concerned, and not as a part of any mere adjustment or compromise of claims amongst rival states.

To secure a lasting peace on the basis thus laid down the President declared was the set determination of the people of the United States, and until such a peace is attained we have no choice but to go on.

I would not, declared Mr. Wilson, be a true spokesman of the people of the United States if I did not say once more that we en-

tered this war upon no small occasion and that we can never turn back from a course chosen upon principle. Our armies are rapidly going to the front and will go more and more rapidly. Our whole strength will be put into this war emancipation—emancipation from the threat and attempted mastery of selfish groups of autocratic rulers. I hope that it is not necessary for me to add that no word of what I have said is intended as a threat. That is not the temper of our people. I have spoken thus only that the whole world may know the true spirit of America—that men everywhere may know that our passion for justice and for self-government is no mere passion of words, but a passion which, once set in action, must be satisfied. The power of the United States is a menace to no nation or people. It will never be used in aggression or for the aggrandisement of any selfish interest of our own. It springs out of freedom, and is for the service of freedom.

ORMSTOWN

The 79th battery, stationed at Montreal, sent up a hockey team picked from their number to cross sticks with the local team on Friday night. The game was good throughout, the 79th winning by 5 to 3.

Albert Moore, son of Thos. Moore, and Wm. Winter, son of Henry Winter of the 79th battery were home on their last leave this past week before sailing for overseas.

The merchants and business people of our village observed the Fuel Controller's orders by closing Saturday at noon and all day Monday.

The farmers of Ormstown and vicinity have started a Farmers' Club, Neil Sangster, being President with Rev. D. N. Coburn, Secretary-Treasurer.

The Aubrey Curlers visited Ormstown on Saturday in quest of the District Cup but left without taking it along.

Ormstown Aubrey H. H. Chambers J. Carmichael John Heuston Wm. Currie Rene Bourdon Saml. Reddick W. G. McGerrigle And. Bennie (Skip)—25 (Skip)—9 F. H. Blakey J. Stacey W. T. Rice L. Cameron J. McGerrigle Geo. Robb J. L. McGerrigle Ray Reddick (Skip)—22 (Skip)—15

Mayor Hooker entertained the Parish Council and Secretary, along with a couple of friends to supper at Carroll's, after the council meeting on Saturday.

Henri Raymond has sold out his barber shop to Louis Legault, formerly of Huntingdon, who is moving to the old Smith stand.

Ste. MARTINE

We had another heavy fall of snow on Tuesday, with mild temperature. The roads are very bad, but in spite of all quite a few came to the village. On Monday a number made a useless trip, not knowing the stores were closed.

The local council met Monday, all present except Théophile Parent. The secretary-treasurer, J. A. Poupard, was continued in his charge with a salary of \$250 a year, with extra if any road is made during the year. He is also to be paid for copies of valuation roll if one has to be made. Nap. Mallette was appointed auditor. The by-law passed for a loan of eleven thousand dollars has still to be approved by the government, and the council is still doing business on notes to that amount.

Arthur Laberge has bills of lading for two cars of coal since Friday, but they have not arrived yet. Coal is wanted badly by several residents who have been without any for several weeks. The bakers are getting short of wood and have to pay six dollars a cord for old fence rails cut three feet long; green maple sells at ten dollars a cord and is nothing extra in quality.

Some fifteen or twenty conscripts have received notice to appear before Justice Mercier, in Valleyfield, on Tuesday the 19th instant. They are all from Ste. Martine and St. Urbain Premier.

RIVERFIELD

A game that proved to be the greatest drawing card of years, was played on the rink Saturday afternoon. Several ladies were present to witness the contest. It was one of the series being played to see who will pay for the oysters. The public school boys entered the contest on condition that the adult team chosen against them would play with wooden blocks. The game though close throughout was never in doubt, for the boys were

masters of the ice. The teams were as follows—
Boys ADULTS
Irwin Orr A. C. Voce
Robert McGregor R. J. Roy
James Carson A. Carmichael
Ray, Carmichael H. Carson skip—13 skip—9
Prof. MacMillan, who is a competent authority on sheep, is to address the Farmers' club at its next meeting. In these critical days of scarcity of woolen yarn the sheep question is coming to the fore.

ATHELSTAN

About 5 p.m. Wednesday of last week, L. W. Greenland, on going into his unused summer kitchen, discovered fire and smoke issuing from the outside wall. Willing hands were soon on the spot, and, altho the fire had spread from the walls to the roof, succeeded in extinguishing it before it had reached the main building. Ashes, which no doubt contained live coals, had been thrown against the outside of the building were the cause of the blaze. In the face of a bad fire the village would be seriously handicapped as no proper apparatus is available for such an emergency.

The postponed monthly meeting of the Red Cross was held on Monday evening. There was a smaller attendance than usual, but those present seemed to enjoy themselves at the various games provided for the evening. Refreshments were served at the close. Receipts \$12.10. The Executive discussed the suggestion in last week's Gleaner and intend to take action along those lines as soon as conditions are favorable.

ROCKBURN

The regular annual meeting of the Rockburn Presbyterian church was held on Monday evening. The report of the Treasurer showed that the total revenue for the year 1917 amounted to \$1250. Messrs Ernest Erskine, John Cairns and Wallace W. Middlemiss were elected trustees for the ensuing year and J. Cairns Sec.-Treas.

KELVINGROVE

The meeting of the Debating Society at the home of Mr. P. M. Elder was held Thursday evening. A goodly number attended. The subject: Resolved that horse power is more suitable for the farmer than motor power, was well and evenly contested by the following. Affirmative: Wm. Morrison, Lawrence Bruce and Geo. Ferns. Negative: Chas. Hyde, Jr., Cecil Elder and Douglas Elder. Frequent flashes of repartee, and humorous stories characterized the debate, which delighted the audience. The judges, Mr. R. F. Candlish and Miss Agnes Paul gave their decision in favor of the Affirmative by a few points. Everyone seemed to be in good spirits, and with singing, music, and social chat a pleasant evening was passed.

DUNDEE

A collection was taken in the Zion church S.S. on Sunday last for the Armenian Relief fund which netted \$13.50.

The late M. M. Smith who died in Fort Covington, N.Y., on the 8th inst., at the age of 83 years, was superannuated by the Customs Dept. 12 years ago, after having served in the capacity of sub-collector at the Port of Dundee for 30 years, and for 12 years previous he was stationed at the Port of Trout River.

FRANKLIN

There were ten of our young men called to the colors. They appealed to the court at Valleyfield for exemption, they all got off except Romeo Demars who goes to the front. It is costing each one ten dollars, some even more, for lawyers to look after their interest and see that they get exempted.

The order from Ottawa to close stores Saturday and Monday, came as a surprise to the public who, however, cheerfully submitted to the inconvenience for the sake of the public welfare.

Toronto, Feb. 7.—The annual meeting of the Ayrshire Breeders association was held today. Secy W. F. Stephen reported there were 1531 members, an increase of 166, 4368 pedigrees were recorded, Receipts were \$12,107, expenditure \$13,747, due to unusual calls. The president, W. W. Ballantyne, claimed that of the 212 cows that had qualified for record of performance their milk tested 4.1 butter-fat. The cow Grandview Rose had yielded 20,100 lb of milk. A resolution was adopted against the sale of margarine. L. J. Tarte, of La Patrie, Montreal, was elected president, R. R. Ness, Hector Gordon, and Gilbert McMillan directors, and W. F. Stephen, Secy-treasurer.

ORMSTOWN PARISH COUNCIL

Met on Saturday, Mayor Geo. Hooker presiding; Roy and Beau-lieu absent. The Secretary was asked to notify John McIntosh, road officer over the outlet road leading to St. Louis Parish, not to do any further work on this road and to write the St. Louis de Gonzague Council, stating that it was an oversight on the part of the Secretary to have allowed any work being done on this road by this council.

Moved by Sangster, sec. by Williams, that the account of E. P. Goodwin, amounting to \$215 for filling in of the road at the Sadler Hollow be accepted, and that the Inspector be paid \$5.

Moved by Sangster, sec. by Col-lum that Reni Didier be paid the balance of gravelling contract as soon as the money is received from the Government, less 6% as security to repair the road providing it is required within one year.

The Secretary was ordered to have all 1917 taxes collected according to Article No. 718 of the Municipal Code, that is by seizure of movables. Accounts amounting to \$425.74 were ordered paid.

FRANKLIN COUNCIL

Met February 4th. Absent. Coun. Erskine.

On motion of Blair, the Secretary was ordered to procure one copy of the Municipal code in French.

On motion of Cassidy, the bill from the Gleaner for \$9.25 was passed.

F. X. Lasalle complained of the action of the Council selling his lots on the 7th and 8th ranges for taxes, as they had taken stone from them which he valued at \$50. Moved by Brooks, seconded by Faile, that Mr. Lasalle be allowed \$50 for stone taken from his lots in 1914.

Joseph T. Vaillancourt was allowed \$1 for damage done his rig in the spring of 1917.

Moved by Cassidy, seconded by Guerin, that the Secretary notify those in arrears for water-courses to pay before 30 days if not paid to send amounts to Mr. Laurendeau for collection. Next meeting March 4th.

HINCHINBROOK COUNCIL

Met on Monday; all present. Moved by Ross, seconded by Leggat, that the following bills be paid—A. Benoit, road work, \$3.75; Wm. Farquhar, half cord of wood for town hall, \$1.50; H. A. Oliver, presiding at election of councillors, \$2.50; George Rennie, digging ditch, \$6.25; Gleaner, printing financial statement, for 1917, \$21.75; O'Connor Bros, 3 loads of crushed stone delivered at Harper bridge, \$12.75.

Moved by McCormick, seconded by McNaughton, that the list of subscribers to the Halifax Relief fund be published in full in the Huntingdon Gleaner, and that the thanks of the council be tendered to the collectors for the prompt and efficient manner in which the work has been performed.

HOW ABOUT SEED?

Farmers, your attention is called to the fact that seed corn and seed beans are testing very low in germination. Get your supply early and test it for germination. If only 50 per cent germination is available, you had better know it now and get a supply to enable you to plant double the usual amount. A sample of Marquis seed wheat can be seen at my office. This seed can be obtained from the Department of Agriculture at \$2.50 per bushel, f.o.b. Que. Seed oats will be available soon through the Department, but it will likely range at \$1.25 or more per bushel. If you have some reliable variety that has given you good results, you had better fan out and select the best for your own seeding, and test the germination. At any rate get your supply of seed early. I have some quotations on seed and feed that may interest you.

Brood sows will be available through the Department for March shipment at a price of about \$40 each. There will be a healthy demand for young pigs this spring.

E. N. BLONDIS, District Representative Huntingdon, Q., Feb. 11, 1918

Robert Ness, senr., is again a director of the Clydesdale Horse association. There is a likelihood of an International Livestock show being held at Toronto next fall.

There is, however, a sure method of making all milk entirely safe before it reaches the consumer by pasteurization or heating to 145 degrees for thirty minutes and milk borne disease will be a thing of the past only when this treatment becomes universal.

LEARNING TO BE AN AIRMAN

Fort Worth, Texas, Feb. 6.—I was moved to Camp Hicks today and am in a tent with 5 other chaps. The weather is like summer. It was so hot this afternoon that I discarded underwear and sweater. The meals are good. Yesterday, while in Fort Worth, the newsboys were shouting, Great News; Americans are on the firing line, and selling papers fast. The common remark was, At last we are in it; we have a bit of a trench in France. Turning to the editorial I read—

At last we can hold our heads up among the nations. We should have been in it long ago, and now that trench line is ours, let it grow longer. Let us do our share for liberty like France, England and Canada.

That is a fair representation of the sentiment of the many Americans I have met. While they argue they were right in remaining out of the fight as long as they have, away down in their hearts they longed to be in, for they did not feel right with themselves. All are strong for freeing France and Belgium and all speak highly of Canada. The usual expression is "You Canadians have done your share." To England they grudgingly give praise, for the American seems to have been brought up to either envy or dislike England. You ask him why? He says, Oh! England always blocks us! England is as bad as Germany! Then their sense of justice overcomes them, and they will shout to me, Say, you Canadian fellow, do you know, I believe this war is going to be the greatest thing in the world for us, for after all, we are all white men, and we will get to know one another, England sure is doing her part. Gee, if we only had ships. I tell you we have the men and they are ready and keen.

All I meet swear by President Wilson, perhaps he held out a bit long but he's all right now, he won't see any one block us now. We have a bit of trench. We are in it and we will stay in it. By gum our boys will lick them darn Germans. Leslie

VALLEYFIELD

In accordance with the law laid down by the Fuel controller all places of business and the public works, were closed during the week end.

On Friday morning last quite a large squad of the young French lads who were called to the colors left for Montreal to enter on their new duties.

Private Charles Baldwin, who won the much coveted military medal for conspicuous bravery at the battle of Ypres. He went with the 148th Batt. but was transferred in France to the 241st Batt., A company. Pte. Baldwin is 25 years of age, and before enlisting was employed as a moulder under Mr Alex. Moore at the Valleyfield Iron works. He was born at Blackburn, Lancashire, Eng., and came to Valleyfield eleven years ago with his parents who have since gone to reside at Hamilton, Ont.

Among the wounded soldiers who have just returned, is Lieut. Walter Sutherland, son of the late Dr Sutherland. He reached Valleyfield on Monday night and his arrival came as a surprise, as it was not known he was on the way home. Naturally he was given a rousing welcome by his wife and many friends in the town.

Ottawa, February 12.—The Government has purchased a thousand Ford tractors at cost. They will be sold to Canadian farmers, also at cost, plus freight.

Details of freight costs have not yet been worked out, but it is estimated that the average cost to the farmer, including freight, will be about eight hundred dollars. The Ford tractor has not, so far, been supplied to any private individual. The Ford factories are now engaged on an order for some thousands of the new tractors for the British Government. When that order is completed, probably by the end of March, delivery in Canada will begin. The tractor burns either kerosene or gasoline. It is designed as a two-plough machine. A fuel consumption of 2½ gallons of kerosene per acre is regarded as a fair average. It is claimed for the tractor that it can plough an average of eight acres in ten hours. The ploughing speed is given as 2½ miles per hour. Conditions of sale will be for cash only.

Guy E. Howard, of Mooers Forks, brother of Ross E. Howard of Malone, was among the American troops aboard the Cunard liner Tuscania sunk off the coast of Ireland by a German submarine, and his name is published as one of the survivors of the catastrophe. The news of his safety came this week as a great relief.

TORPEDOING THE TUSCANIA

In company with a number of other transports conveying U.S. soldiers to France the Anchor liner of Glasgow, the Tuscania, was off the coast of the north of Ireland on the evening of the 5th Feb'y. The convoy was on the point of entering the Irish channel, and was about equally distant from Islay, the Solway, and Banerana. The convoy of transports was being escorted by several British gunboats, from their speed and special fitness for hunting submarines called destroyers. All had gone well so far, the every precaution was being taken, for it was known submarines were round. Each man had been served with a lifebelt and, in case of attack, knew the small boat he belonged to. It was 6 o'clock and growing dark. Some soldiers were at supper, others waiting their turn, all in good spirits, expecting to end their voyage in a few hours. There was joking going on about U-boats when suddenly there came a crash of a violent explosion, and a moment later signal lights showed that the Anchor liner Tuscania had been hit by a torpedo. The soldiers aboard the stricken vessel assembled at their boats exactly as they had been trained to do on the way over. They were not veterans from Flanders or the Dardanelles, accustomed to the grim realities of war, and used to the roar of guns and the horrible confusion of shells gone home. But they met their first test without a quiver. The second engineer as soon as he heard the explosion turned off steam, and undoubtedly his doing so saved hundreds of lives. Had the ship gone plowing onward with the great hole in her side she would speedily have sunk, while no boats could be launched while way was on her. The torpedo had struck where the boilers were and the explosion tore the deck above and killed many. The submarine fired a second torpedo but it missed its mark. Immediately the water rushed in and put the ship out of balance so that she tipped to one side and made it difficult to walk the sloping decks. It was soon seen, however, that her water-tight compartments would keep the ship afloat for time enough to get all away. Destroyers made for the stricken vessel and, tho in danger of being attacked, came up close and took the survivors on board. Perfect discipline was maintained the soldiers obeying orders. While waiting their turn to get away they sang. The night was mild and the sea was not rough, which helped to make the sail go quickly. Two or three small boats upset in being lowered, and their occupants were picked up while in the water. As the destroyers got filled they made for the nearest port. The majority were landed at Banerana, others at Islay, and on the Wighton coast. There were 117 American officers and 2,060 men on board the Tuscania, and the Admiralty reports among the survivors 113 officers and 1922 men. The crew numbered 220, and among them were the most severe losses. Altogether the loss of life is set at 166. A number of those saved were suffering from exposure and had to be taken to hospitals at Derry. An attempt was made to tow the Tuscania to shore but she sank after floating for over 3 hours. The survivors were kindly treated, clothes and warm food being provided wherever they were landed. Besides the soldiers the ship had a valuable cargo of munitions.

Owing to the set of the current the bodies of those drowned on the Tuscania have drifted to the Scotch coast. 159 bodies have been found.

Ottawa, Feb'y. 8.—One of the features of the Government programme for encouraging increased agricultural production for the benefit of Britain and her Allies in the present war will be the remission of customs duties on farm tractors imported for use on Canadian farms. Up to the present, farm tractors coming from the United States have been subject to a duty of 17½ per cent, plus 7½ per cent.

The British Food Controller has put the people of the United Kingdom on a meat ration of approximately one pound per week. If the holder of a meat card is content to use inferior grades he can obtain a slightly over a pound with the cards, four of which, each permitting the purchase of ten cents' worth of meat, are available weekly. Half a coupon surrendered in a restaurant entitles the person giving it up to a meal of cooked meat. Children under ten are given half the ration of a grown-up person.

JUST WAIT FOR THE THAW

Cheer up, chillun, though the weather's mighty raw, Every time dar comes a freeze, dar's gotter come a thaw. It takes a little patience till de freezin'-time is done. An' if you lose yoh temper, why, it doesn't help yoh none.

Cheer up, chillun, 'cause de weather's on de move. When de luck appears de hardest, it is certain to improve. Cold wave an' warm wave, dey gotter mind de law— Every time yoh gets a freeze, yoh gotter have a thaw.

Cheer up, chillun, an' prepare to say "Hurrah!" De chilliest proposition by an' by is bound to thaw. Yoh hopes dey keeps a-droppin'— don't yoh let it make yoh frown, Thermometers was built for movin' up, de same as down.

So cheer up, chillun, 'cause yoh sho'ly might as well; We all has our troubles, an' dar's nothin' new to tell. Each botheration seems about de worst yoh ever saw. But every time yoh gets a freeze, yoh's gotter have a thaw.

FOR SALE

6-Horse Power Model J Stationary Gray Engine with Clutch Pulley which we offer for \$250 00

A good buy for the man who is needing a Six Horse Power.

Braithwaite Bros.

Hardware Merchants HUNTINGDON, - - QUE.

FOR SALE

700 pound Sharples Tubular Cream Separator For \$80.00

This is the last of several Separators we purchased at the beginning of the war.

Today's price for a first-class 700 pound Cream Separator is \$100.00 to \$110.00.

The above is a Bargain.

BRAITHWAITE BROS.

Hardware Merchants Huntingdon, - - - Que.

Toronto, Feby. 7.—The banquet which opened the proceedings of the Canadian Breeders' Association meeting, held at the Carls-Rite last night, was really an all-Canada event. The Ayrshire Association, indeed, with members in every province, is perhaps more than any of the other breeders' Associations a really Dominion-wide body. It is unique in the fact that it is stronger in Quebec than in Ontario.

The President-elect, Mr. L. J. Tarte of Montreal, presided. In opening Mr. Tarte said the fact that he, a French-Canadian, had been called on to perform this duty in the city of Toronto was complete proof that bon entente can prevail when people show good-will. Dr. G. C. Creelman, the principal speaker, said that the housewives of Canada, by food conservation, had saved enough to feed an army of 500,000 men at the front. To show how necessary this saving is, he said, women in good positions in England have been fined \$250 because a single crust was found in the ash barrel. Speaking of the work of the O.A.C. in the war, he said the college had sent 500 men to the front, of whom 62 have been killed and 100 badly wounded. Mayor Church presented the silver cup to T. C. Cleverton, Latta, which had been won by that gentleman on Dairy Maid in the mature class. Mr. J. Lockie Wilson presented the cup won by Mr. E. Burpee Palmer of Norwich, won in the four-year-old class. The cup for the three-year-old winner went to Mr. Harmon McPherson. Orkney. Mr. McPherson won the cup for the two-year-old on the same cow last year. The cup in the two-year-old class went to A. S. Turner & Sons, Ryckman's Corners.

An order-in-council was yesterday reported from Ottawa placing cattle on the freelist, as a war measure for the cheapening of food. The duty on cattle in the past has been 32 1/2 per cent.

Toronto, Feby. 8.—That Canada's 1918 wool clip will be taken over by the Government at a fixed price on the basis of last year's net figure to the grower now seems practically assured.

MARRIED

At the Church of the Ascension, Montreal, on February 5, 1918, by Rev. J. L. Flanagan, Georgina Pearl, youngest daughter of Jos. Waddell, Esq., and the late Mrs Waddell (Kate MacDiarmid), Vicars, Que., to John Jas. MacArthur of Woodside, Nova Scotia.

DIED

At Westmount, on February 11, Emelie Brossit, aged 51 years and 2 months, wife of the Hon. Justice Wilfrid Mercier and daughter of the late Thos. Brossit, K.C.

At Fort Covington, on the 8th February, M. M. Smith, in his 83rd year, for many years customs officer at Trout River and then at Dundee.

At the residence of her daughter, Mrs J. M. Welch, Chateaugay, N.Y., on the 2nd Feby., Sarah Swords, widow of James McGill, of St Antoine Abbe, aged 89 years.

At her home, Franklin, Que., on Feb. 6, Margaret, wife of Charles Abbott, and daughter of the late Capt. Alex. Blackwood, aged 64 years and 10 months.

At Halifax, on Feb. 12th, Retta Henry, wife of Sgt. C. B. Foster, aged 24 years and 3 months.

At Ormstown, Feby. 10, Agnes Heron, widow of the late Henry Tate and mother of William Tate. Aged Seventy-nine years, and five months.

At Cookshire, E.T., on Feb. 3rd, Anne O'Hara, wife of Donald McIntosh, formerly of Rockburn.

On Feb. 12, James Pringle, River Outarde, aged 52 years.

The Trout River Debating Society will meet at the home of Mr. D. A. MacDonald, Athelstan, on Tuesday evening, Feb. 19th.

Subject—Resolved that it would be to the interest of Canada to admit only Anglo Saxon immigrants, for at least a decade after the war.

J. G. Henry, Secy.

CHURCH SOCIAL

In Elgin, on TUESDAY Evening, Feby. 26th. Supper will be served in the School room at 8 o'clock

By the Men of Elgin Church

Tickets for Supper 35c, Children 25c. Instrumental and vocal music. Proceeds towards expense of Manse Barn.

Canadian Victory Bonds

For Sale by the undersigned at 98 1/2 cents on the dollar, in denomination of \$50 and upward. For fuller information call on or write

W. G. McGERRIGLE, Chateaugay County Secretary for late Victory Loan Ormstown, Que.

HOLSTEIN BULLS

I am offering two Holstein Bull Calves, 10 and 11 months old. One of these calves is exceptionally well bred, being a son of Sir Lyon Segis, herd sire of the Allison Stock Farm, who has 30 tested daughters to his credit, and his dam has an official test of 25lb butter in seven days. If you are thinking of buying a bull, come and look these over.

H. T. Cunningham

FOR SALE, New Milk Cow just freshened. Apply to JOHN O'NEIL, O'Neil's Corners.

FARM TO LET ON SHARES

Stock and implements included. Possession given 1st of March. Apply to T. M. ANDERSON, Box 3, Glenelg, Que.

I have about 500 good pickets on the Blaik farm for sale. Louis Levine, Telephone 133.

WANTED

Beef Cows, Calves and Hens I am willing to pay the best price according to the market. Phone 70 Max. Boldvitch.

FOR SALE—In the village of Ormstown, desirable cottage on the corner of Front street and Green avenue. Apply to W. A. Leney, Freeman's Hotel, Montreal.

MONTREAL BREAD

Commencing to-morrow Friday, February 15th

A. & L. Strachan's Bread

can be procured at the store of

WELLS & COLE

Bread done up in 1 and 1 1/2 lb. loaves. Give us a call for Meat, Fish and Groceries.

Feed to produce one dozen eggs costs 10c with pullets, 14c with two-year-old hens and 19c with three-year-old hens in a three-year feeding test recently reported by the United States Department of Agriculture.

New Goods

10 dozen NEW VOILE WAISTS in five different stripes. These are regular \$1.75 and \$2.00 Waists. We offer them special this week at \$1.19 each.

New Muslin Waists at \$1.75

New Pique Waists at \$1.75 to \$2

New Kimonas, made in new shades of Crepe, \$2.50

NEW PRINTS

NEW GINGHAMS

Bought early, we offer them at last year's prices.

We are opening up twenty new pieces of Dress Goods, out of our reserve stock. They are easily worth double what we are asking for them. Buy Dress Goods this week and save money.

NEW HOUSE DRESSES at \$1.25, \$2.00, \$2.50 All sizes from 36 to 46.

5 dozen OVERALL APRONS, large sizes and fast colors, 60c

Pringle, Stark & Co.

HUNTINGDON, - - Que.

NOTICE OF SALE

In the Matter of the Vacant Estate of Edward McGowan, Ste. Martine, Que. Sealed Tenders will be received at my office, 83 Craie-st., West, Montreal, until FRIDAY, March 1st, 1918, for the purchase of the machinery and accessories of the butter factory and the moveables of the Vacant Estate, the whole en bloc or separately.

A tract of land situated between the public road and Chateaugay river, in the Parish of Ste Martine, known under No. 14 of the sub-division of Lot No. 204 of the official plan and book of reference of the said parish of Ste Martine, with buildings thereon erected, occupied and used as a butter factory.

Machinery and accessories: 2 Machinery and accessories: and butter factory, about \$1000.

Terms of Sale: Cash

The book of the charges of this sale is visible at the office of the undersigned.

VINCENT LAMARRE, Curator.

Office, 820 "Power" Bldg. Montreal, Feby. 12th, 1918.

LECTURE

A Lantern Lecture on "A trip across the continent by C.P.R." by the Rev. Thos. A. Mitchell in the schoolroom of the Elgin church on Thursday evening, Feb. 21st, commencing at 8 o'clock sharp. Admission 25 cents. Proceeds for improving the cemetery grounds.

The government has issued a warning to the effect that there are swindlers going about the country offering to buy Victory bonds from holders ignorant of the true situation or are misinformed, to sell their bonds at heavy loss. These agents immediately resell the securities at fair prices through the proper channels and pocket the profit. Those who find it necessary to sell should make enquiries from their bankers.

It is reported the food controller is going to issue an order that eggs be sold by weight instead of by the dozen, and insist on a cord of wood being 128 feet. What about the imposition of selling maple syrup by the wine gallon instead of the Imperial.

Washington, Feb. 13.—Peace between the United States and Austria can come only when the Austrian people break with the German junkers. Possibility of such peace is strong.

London, Feb. 13.—The military authorities here strongly desire that all Canadian women should return to the Dominion unless definitely employed in war work. The number drawing supplies now reaches 27,500 families. A London depot is shortly being opened for families here as they are consuming army supplies required for other purposes and their presence under existing circumstances is hampering the authorities.

FOR SALE

One Registered Holstein Bull. For particulars apply to JOHN LESLIE, LaGuerre, Que.

HUNTINGDON

—Thursday two teams went from here to play a game of curling with Montreal West for the District Medal. The games were made fourteen ends instead of sixteen. Montreal West winning by five shots. The teams were as follows:

Montreal West	Huntingdon
J. A. Reid	A. B. Macdonald
J. B. Reid	W. J. Walsh
Dr. Patterson	J. A. Lanktree
J. Greig	A. A. Lunan
(Skip)—15	(Skip)—15
T. N. White	N. W. Sparrow
A. B. Otter	W. B. Rennie
W. C. Parker	A. Chambers
C. McClatchie	T. B. Pringle
(Skip)—16	(Skip)—11

On Saturday the Montreal West team came up to play off the other half and the games were very even. The teams were as follows:

Montreal West	Huntingdon
T. V. Bell	B. W. Allen
W. S. Thompson	C. N. Crutchfield
W. S. Tyfe	A. Chambers
C. D. Schriely	J. R. Oney
(Skip)—9	(Skip)—9
J. W. Seens	W. J. Goundrey
J. A. Elder	G. C. Stark
J. Ballantyne	J. D. Murray
C. O. Clark	J. W. Stark
(Skip)—11	(Skip)—19

Huntingdon winning the medal by the margin of three points.

—Monday being a sort of holiday and all the places of business closed the men weighing over 175 lbs played two rinks against those weighing less than 175 lbs. The teams were as follows: Heavyweights, A. B. Macdonald, Rev. J. B. Maclean, J. R. Oney, John Findlay, G. C. Stark, T. B. Pringle, A. A. Lunan, W. J. Walsh. Less than 175 lbs were Fred Bruce A. E. Black, W. B. Rennie, A. Chambers, B. W. Allen, N. W. Sparrow, J. W. Stark, J. A. Lanktree. The lightweights got the better of the heavyweights by the margin of three points on the two rinks on sixteen end games.

—The burning of the Marshall block deprived our band of many of their instruments, their music, and their meeting place, and without a cent of insurance to start anew. Mr. Oney, their leader, may have felt he was justified in giving up, but he did not say so. The band is one of our village institutions and was not to be allowed to die. As a means of raising the funds necessary to re-establish it an entertainment was suggested, and was carried out Friday evening. A few weeks ago the Athelstan Red Cross had a most successful presentation of a play, entitled "The Minister's Bride," and they were solicited to help by repeating it in O'Connor Hall. They consented with most gratifying result. The play is really a dramatic sketch. The minister of a country church leaves to get married to a city lady and the women of the congregation join to prepare the parsonage for her coming and to give her a proper welcome. It is a way-back congregation of the olden time, with ideas and customs that are odd, and as its members appear in costumes appropriate to the age the interest is greatly enhanced. Trunks and attics were rumaged for garments discarded long ago with surprising results, for many of the costumes were of costly fabric, some handsome. The bride, Hazel Saunders wore a wedding gown half a century old and it was most becoming. Other costumes, common in their day, now looked fantastic and evoked peals of laughter. That of the minister, Dr. Rowat, was notably so, especially his collar. The most entertaining part was where the members of the congregation came to call on the bride, whose city notions found no end of funny contrasts to those who came to do her honor. The laughter was continuous. In this part Mrs. Henry Wilson did remarkably well, and so did the others. The reception ends and is followed by a Friday evening social for the young folk, which gives opportunity for a first-class concert. Mr. Gavin sustained the weight of his heavy part with a humor and ability that deserved all the hearty applause accorded him. In short, "The Minister's Bride" was a big success and redounded to the credit of all who took part in it, and was a revelation to many of how much dramatic and musical talent is to be found in Athelstan. The play was followed by a ball, in which over a hundred couples took the floor. The result was that \$272 were realized for the band, which takes them out of the hole and ensures their continuance.

SALES BY C. A. GAVIN

Auctioneer

On WEDNESDAY, February 20th, at the residence of the late FRANK GENTLE, 2 miles west of Franklin Centre, the following property—1 horse 8 years old, 1 aged mare, 10 good cows, grade Holstein and Ayrshire, due to freshen in March and April; 4 heifer calves, Holstein and Ayrshire; 1 brood sow, reaper, milk wagon, buggy, cutter, set hobsleighs, plow, dairy utensils, and all small tools used about the farm; quantity of hay. Whole to be sold without reserve as Mrs Gentle is giving up farming. Six months' credit on sums over \$5. To begin at 1 o'clock p.m.

On TUESDAY, Feby. 26th, at the residence of Hugh Allan Cameron, half mile east of Zion church, Dundee, the following property—14 milch cows, 1 beef cow, 7 heifers rising 3 years old, all due to freshen this spring; 1 Ayrshire bull rising 3 years old, 1 grade Holstein bull rising 2 years old, 1 Ayrshire bull rising one year old, 2 brood sows, 2 shoats, quantity of hay, 10 bushels wheat, 40 bushels of potatoes, 10 cords of hard block wood. Sale without reserve as Mr Cameron is giving up dairying and on account of the scarcity of labor is selling one of his farms. Terms of sale 8 months' credit on all sums over \$10. Sale to begin at 1 o'clock p.m.

Province of Quebec, Municipality of Dundee

Tenders

Tenders will be received by the undersigned T. W. Fraser, Secy.-Treas. until Friday the 15th inst. for delivering twenty-five (25) cords of stone at or near Pike Creek bridge on the west side of Salmon River. Tenders will be accepted for one cord or more.

T. W. Fraser, Secy.-Treas. Feby. 5th, 1918

The weather was favorable, with no hint of the big storm that came Tuesday and left over 10 inches of snow, which blocked road and railway.

—The need of funds for the Red Cross is urgent but the state of the roads makes it impossible to carry out the canvass for members. A date will be fixed for united action as soon as they are practicable.

—An occasional order reaches the Gleaner office for a copy of the History of the Settlement of Huntingdon. It will prevent disappointment to let it be known that orders cannot be filled for the simple reason that the book is out of print. It may be of interest to put it on record that more copies were sold outside the county than within its bounds, that more copies were bought in Toronto than in Huntingdon village, and that financially the book was a failure.

—A statement that went the round of the press, that \$5 additional per month was granted to dependents on soldiers at the front, caused a misunderstanding. It was an increase of \$5 to the pay of the soldier himself and not an increase of assigned pay made by him to relatives.

—In a recent trial at Chicago, the case turned on whether a deed produced for a valuable section of land was genuine. Among the witnesses called was a former Huntingdon boy, Robbie Walker, now a prominent dentist in the West. Producing a bottle of acid he showed the two signatures were forgeries, that they had been written over the names originally signed.

—Sitting at Valleyfield, Judge Mercier exempted the following young men from military service: Chas. Brissette, M. McClatchie, R. Chambers; J. A. Dixon, L. Kelly, Bert. Rankin; Guy Sparrow; Roy Sparrow; Wm. White; Alex. Arthur and A. St. Onge. Refused: Gordon Jarvis.

—Thomas, son of Wm. Duncan painter, and Claude Wright, of Trout River have been accepted in the Flying Corps as cadets. E. Han Braithwaite, formerly from Huntingdon, was accepted into the same branch as a mechanic.

—A meeting was held in the County Building last night with a view to organizing a Women's Local Economic Committee. Dr. R. N. W. Walsh acted as chairman. Representatives from the different women's societies were present and short addresses were given by the local agriculturists. It was decided to hold a big general meeting as soon as arrangements can be made with Mrs. J. A. Henderson, Secretary of the National Committee on Food Resources, who, it is expected will address the meeting. A house to house canvass will be carried on and the food services pledge, and window cards will be used. The following officers were elected—Pres. Mrs. H. R. Graham; Vice. Pres. Mrs. R. N. Walsh; 2nd Vice. Pres. Mrs. C. B. Kelly; Secretary, Mrs. J. F. Rollit; Treasurer, Mrs. J. M. Kirk.

District of Beauharnois Dairymen's Association

The 36th Annual Convention will be held in the

O'CONNOR HALL Huntingdon, Que.

FRIDAY, Feby. 22nd, 1918

Three Sessions 10 a.m., 2 and 7.45 p.m.

PROGRAM

10 a.m. The President's Address Secretary's Report Appointment of Committees and other business.

11 a.m. "The Sheep a Necessary Cog in the Wheel," Prof. A. A. MacMillan, Macdonald College, Que.

11.40 a.m. "The Value of Co-operative Cow Testing," N. E. Bondin, District Representative, Huntingdon, Que.

Afternoon Session

2 p.m. "The Control and Eradication of Tuberculosis in our Herds," Dr. N. E. McEwen, Macdonald College, Que.

2.30 p.m. Discussion.

2.45 "Organizations for Farmers, their benefit," Prof. A. A. McMillan of Macdonald College, Que.

3.15 Discussion.

3.30 "Hogs, Canada's National Asset," Prof. H. Barton, Macdonald College, Que.

4 p.m. Discussion.

4.15 Reading of 1st and 2nd prize Essays on "In what way does farm life best appeal to me," and presentation of prizes to successful contestants.

Evening Session

7.45 p.m. Address of Welcome by Mayor Pringle.

8 p.m. Address, "The Conservation of our Young Stock," Prof. H. Barton, Macdonald College, Que.

8.30 p.m. "A War Saving Policy in the Home," Miss Anita Hill, Macdonald College, Que.

9 p.m. "The Farmer in the Home Trench," Prof. H. S. Arkell, Live Stock Commissioner, Ottawa.

It is expected that the representatives of the Federal and Provincial Parliaments will be present and give short addresses. Ladies are cordially invited to attend the sessions, also the pupils of all rural schools and academies, especially at 4 p.m.

It is expected that music will be furnished at the Evening session. All interested in farming are cordially invited to attend.

D. H. BROWN, W. F. STEPHEN, President Secy.-Treas.

PRIZE ESSAY CONTEST

District of Beauharnois Dairymen's Association.

The above Association offers prizes as follows—\$4, \$3, \$2, \$1, for an Essay on "HOW DOES FARM LIFE BEST APPEAL TO ME?"

Competition Rules

1 Open to boys and girls under 16 years of age, attending any public school or academy in the District of Beauharnois.

2 Essay must be within 700 words.

3 Must be written on one side of paper only.

4 Must be sole work of the contestant.

5 Must be received at the office of E. N. Bondin, Agricultural Representative, or the Secretary, on or before the evening of Monday, February 18th. The 1st and 2nd prize essays will be read at the Annual Convention at Huntingdon the same week.

W. F. STEPHEN, Secy.-Treas.

FEED

Pure Grain Only

Barley Meal

Barley and Oats Moulie

Corn, Barley and Oats Moulie

Why feed oat hulls?

Why infest your farm with noxious weed seeds?

Pure Grain Feed is more profitable.

McDONALD & ROBB

VALLEYFIELD, Que.

FOR SALE

One Lightning Evaporator in good condition. Size 3x10ft. Michael Dinneen, Huntingdon, P. Q. Phone 629-6



February Specials

Pure Irish Linen Crashes and Scotch Crashes are scarce goods to-day.

And we have a Big stock specially priced at 10c, 12c, 15c, 18c

36 inch English Prints 20c yd.

Fast-color Canadian Prints 18c yd.

Anderson Scotch Gingham, thirty shades, absolutely fast colors 20c yd.

27 inch Two tone Cotton Voiles 15c yd.

36 inch White Lawns, snaps 15c yd

36 inch White Cotton 15c yd.

36 inch Lonsdale Cambries 18c yd.

36 inch Egyptian Long Cloths 20c yd

Wonder assortment fine Swiss Embroideries, widths 2 to 5 inches, 10c yard

Winner assortment 18 inch Swiss Corset Cover Embroideries 25c yd.

Grocery Specials

E. O. Smith's Peaches in Syrup 20c or two tins 35c

Chivers' English Marmalade 25c

Hartley's English Marmalade 25c

Chivers' Welch Sauce, 3 bottles 25c

2 tins Pink Salmon 25c

2 tins medium Red Salmon 29c

2 tins choice Red Salmon 35c

Clover Leaf Salmon 35c tin

2lb choice Prunes 25c

2lb Apricots 25c

One pound bars Home Soap 15c

6 bars 1899 Soap 25c

6 cakes Rex Soap 25c

John Hunter & Sons

General Merchants and Millers

Wood Tenders Wanted

For 20 cords of 40-inch hard wood, to be delivered at the Methodist Church, Huntingdon. Tenders to be in the hands of the Treasurer by the 16th February.

N. W. SPARROW, Treas.

FARM FOR SALE

The farm known as the Cavanagh farm, situated in the town of Bombay, Franklin county, N.Y., containing 104 acres, with good dwelling, barns, granary, hog house, and hen-house, well-watered, 1/2 mile from village, railroad station, condensary, graded school, and two churches, P. and C. Good state of cultivation; carries at present 35 head of stock, meadows all top-dressed. Plowing and ditching all done. No wild mustard and daisy. For terms apply to ED. J. CAVANAGH, Franklin county, Bombay, N.Y.

FARM FOR SALE

The farm, known as the Lanktree farm, situated in the town ship of Elgin, containing one hundred acres, with good dwelling and outbuildings thereon, will be sold at a moderate price and on easy terms. It is in a good state of cultivation, is well watered and is a first-class dairy farm. Possession given immediately.

Apply to owner, Andrew Philips topshamung

PAY-UP NOTICE

All accounts due to E. D. Henry & Son, must be paid on or before the 15th February 1918, or will be handed in for collection.

E. D. Henry & Son, Jan. 30th, 1918. Huntingdon.

ASSURANCE

HEMLOCK

OR OLD DAYS ON THE CHATEAUGUAY

"I care not for your God," answered Hemlock in a hollow voice; "I have known too many who profess to be His followers to believe in Him."

"Oh, do not speak so," pleaded Maggie.

CHAPTER VI.

"Yesterday," Hemlock went on, "I met the polled crow that perches in Oka while taking from a squaw her last beaver-skin to say masses for her dead husband, and I cursed him to his teeth as a deceiver, who eats the corn and gives back to his dupes the cob."

Unheeding his words, Maggie rose and went towards the dog, which was still alive, and began to stroke its head. Its eyes, however, sought not her but his master, and when Hemlock put down his hand, the dying animal feebly tried to lick it. At this sign of affection, the eyes of Hemlock moistened, and falling on his knees he alternately patted the dog and shook his unhurt paw. "My Toga, my old friend, my help in many a hunt, my comrade when we were alone for weeks in the wilderness, are you going to leave me? You are dying as the Indian's dog should die, in the fury of the hunt. A claw of the bear I shall wrap in a piece of my wampum belt and put into your mouth, so Dawn of Day may know whose dog you were, and you will serve her and follow her until I join you in the happy hunting-ground—and that will not be long."

As if sensible of what he said the dog whimpered, and with a last effort placed its head in his outstretched hand. Then gave a kick or two, and died.

The Indian rose, and searching out a knoll where spruces grew thickly, kindled a fire. Wrapping the partridges tightly in wet grass and several folds of green birch bark, he waited until there were embers, on which he placed them and heaped fresh fuel. Asking Maggie to keep up the fire, he left and was away quite a while. When he came back he had the bear's pelt and several slices of steak, which he proceeded to broil. On lifting the partridges, their bodies came out clean from their covering of feathers, and on tearing them apart, the entrails, dried and shrivelled, were easily drawn. Maggie had eaten many a partridge, but a sweeter than the breast of one so cooked she had never tasted, and with the bread in her pocket, she made a refreshing dinner. The bear steak she could not look upon, but like quails did not interfere with Hemlock's appetite, who ate them with greater relish from being part of his late enemy and the slayer of his dog. He had filled his flask with water from a spring, and Maggie remarked, if she "only had had a tait o' salt, she could not have asked for a better dinner." Trimming and scraping the bear's hide to make it as light as possible, Hemlock folded it into a bundle, and strapped it on his back. Then looking to the priming of his rifle, he told Maggie he was ready.

"But the bur dog; will ye no bury him?"

"I have buried him," answered Hemlock, "and poisoned the carcass of the bear that it may sicken the wolves that eat of it."

The tongue of Hemlock was now free and as they trudged on, he kept up a constant conversation, surprising Maggie by the extent of his information and the shrewdness of his judgment. He had traversed the continent from Quebec to the prairies, and borne a part in the Indian wars with the Americans in Illinois and Michigan. That one so penetrating in intellect should believe so implicitly in childish superstitions, so stern in character yet so easily swayed by his emotions, Maggie could not understand. On becoming conscious the sun was declining she expressed a fear that she could not reach home that night. "No you cannot, and I do not mean you should, but you will soon rest safe. I am taking you to the fort at Coteau-du-lac."

"That is out of our way, Hemlock."

"Not very far; it is needful I see Colonel Scott to save Morton."

Maggie said no more, for that was reason enough to go a hundred miles out of the way, though she thought with pain of the anxiety her absence for another night would give her parents. "Father will think I did not find Hemlock at Oka and that I am looking for him," she concluded at last, "and will not borrow trouble about me."

CHAPTER VII.

A Soldier and a Friend

Colonel Scott was pacing the walk in front of the battery of the little fort of Coteau-du-lac, viewing alternately lake St. Francis, glittering peacefully in the rays of the fast westerling sun, and the swift-running riven into which it contracted where he stood, with the surges of the rapids farther down. He was tall, and his face was that of a man who had intellect to conceive and will to put his conceptions into force. To the door of a house larger than those alongside of it, and before which a sentry paced, the Colonel often glanced and when a stately lady came out, he stepped to meet her. It was his wife, who joined him for an airing before dinner. After admiring, as she had done every day since her arrival the contrast between the lake and the river, as it went sweeping downwards between forest-covered islands, she asked, "And is there any news? I heard an arrival reported?"

"None since the despatch of last night, and it said Wilkinson was still at Sackett's Harbor."

"So we may not expect his flotilla of boats this week?"

"No, and were I in Sir George Prevost's place, they would leave Sackett's Harbor."

"Why, you have told me his Excellency has not sufficient naval force to attack them."

"I would not attack the flotilla; I would render its purpose abortive. What is the American plan of invasion? I can give it to you in a nutshell, Helen. Wilkinson is to take possession of the St. Lawrence with his flotilla and is to meet Hampton at the mouth of the Chateauguay riven, when the combined forces will land on the island of Montreal and capture it and the city. Now, to defeat this plan, it is not necessary to destroy the flotilla. If the line of communication between Wilkinson and Hampton is cut, the whole scheme fails."

"And how would you cut the line?"

"Why, as I have represented time and again to headquarters, by the capture of French Mills. Four hundred men could take and hold that place, and with it in British hands Wilkinson and Hampton would be as completely prevented from acting in concert as if Hampton was back to his slaves in South Carolina and Wilkinson to his galley-pots. It provokes me to see the opportunities our forces miss. The war in the time of Washington was a series of blunders on our side, and it looks as if the second was going to be a repetition."

"Has not Wilkinson a force sufficient to go on without Hampton's army?" asked the lady.

"Yes, more men than enough if led by a soldier. Wilkinson is a mere Yankee blusterer, who will take care to have others do the fighting and assume the responsibility it should be his to shoulder."

"What makes you think so?"

"His shuffling all these months, running back and forth to Niagara, and now his dallying under excuse of attacking Kingston. Once sure Hampton's army would not join him he would abandon the campaign."

"And you blame his Excellency?"

"Yes and his staff. He is brave personally, and he is active to fustiness, but he is unable to plan a course of action and carry it out. Out upon such a peddling course of action! I would teach the braggers who lurk on yonder heights (here he pointed to the blue hills visible to the south) that Canada is not to be invaded with impunity, and that she has hearts to dare and die in defence of her independence."

"Well, Norman, it may prove to be all for the best. So far Canada has repulsed every attempt at invasion."

"It is not for the best. I have made suggestion after suggestion to improve opportunities presented to me, and every one has been set aside, and I am condemned to a course of inaction that galls and frets me."

Here an orderly approached. "An Indian and a young woman would speak with you."

"I will go," said Mrs. Scott.

"Do not," cried the Colonel playfully; "what a tete-a-tete may I not have with the lovely squaw!"

"Please, sir," said the orderly, "she is not a squaw. She is white and a Scotchwoman by her speech."

"And young to boot," exclaimed Mrs. Scott archly. "I shall certainly stay and keep you from falling into temptation."

"Bring them this way," said the Colonel, and the orderly returned with Hemlock and Maggie.

"In truth an odd-matched pair," whispered the Colonel, as he saw them approach.

"Why, it's you, Hemlock! I thought you were raising the war-whoop on the Huntingdon frontier. And who may your companion be? Too young to be your wife—too fair to be your sweetheart."

The Indian's features relaxed into the nearest approach they ever came to a smile, as he answered, "An arrow from another bow than mine has struck the doe."

"Well, Hemlock, do you bring me news from Hinchinbrook? When is Hampton going to march?"

In reply, Hemlock briefly told how he had been at Oka, was sought out there by Maggie and for what purpose. The Colonel listened with stern expression as he was told of Morton's peril, and when the Indian had done, he plied Maggie with questions. When she had told all, the Colonel brought his fist down heavily on the cannon beside which he stood, as he exclaimed, "I knew these Americans were boasters, but I did not think they were capable of such cruelty. Once they hanged a gentleman wearing His Majesty's uniform and were allowed to escape under the belief that, tradesmen and farmers as they were, they knew no better, but if they send a second to the gallows, there is not an officer in Canada who would not consider it his duty to challenge every one concerned in the deed."

With a glance of apprehension at her husband, Mrs. Scott with admirable tact strove to divert him from his vengeful mood by changing the subject. Addressing Maggie, she asked, "And what is Mr. Morton to you that you should risk the peril of these woods to save him? Is he a brother?"

"He is neither kith nor kin to me," answered Maggie.

"The attraction is of another sort, then. Cupid flies his arrows in these woods as well as the red warrior." (To Be Continued)

STAGNANT CURRENCY

No man wants to invest the money somebody owes him. Most bills, big and little, are paid sometime or else there would be no credit machinery in the world, but men do not go into new ventures unless they know that they are able to put their hand on the money to see them through.

On the books of tens of thousands of small merchants in this country there are petty amounts standing in the names of farmers, mechanics, and others of the most substantial people in the community. These amounts are not paid, because the average merchant counts them among the best of his assets, and because the debtor is a valued customer. Individually these long-term bills which are usually terminated at the pleasure of the debtor, have no bearing on business. But collectively, like the accumulation of grains of sand, they clog the machinery of commerce when the volume of liabilities of thousands of country storekeepers are marshalled on the books of the wholesale merchant and presently are expressed by large banking loans to the primary producer of the goods.

In ordinary times the prompt payment of these small accounts might create a hardship upon people who have few savings upon which to come and go, but if ever the farmer or the mechanic should pay his bills it is now, and if ever it was to their interest to do so it is now. The man who pays cash now can buy better, and he can help the retailer or the wholesaler or the banker to provide the country with funds which will ensure the farmer and the mechanic, and sustain steady markets and high prices for at least a year to come.

AFTER PROHIBITION, WHAT?

The gratifying victory for prohibition in Quebec gives special point to the new Bulletin just issued by the Council for Social Service of the Church of England in Canada, following the one sent out last month which dealt with the results of the first year of prohibition in Canada. This pamphlet continues the subject by considering the causes which lead to the use and abuse of alcohol, and material is provided which ought to prove of real service to those who are engaged in the work of temperance propaganda throughout the Dominion. It is shown to be important to avoid obscuring the issue by anything extraneous and irrelevant, and especially to remove all secondary prejudice from the view of any investigator who desires to come to a right conclusion.

The first point made is that the taste for Alcohol is acquired, and not natural. Children or adults who have never tasted alcohol do not find it pleasant to the taste; indeed, a child will reject it with disgust, and it is only after a course of trying to like it that people come to have the real taste for liquor. The conclusion naturally drawn is that, as the world has thus acquired the use of alcohol, it is perfectly well able to relinquish it again, and any measure aiming at restricting or abolishing the use of it cannot be regarded as other than feasible without any insuperable difficulties. It is certainly of the greatest importance to remember that "drinkers are made, not born."

The next contention is that men drink from specific causes and for definite purposes, and that when these causes are removed they will not drink. Alcohol is not generally taken merely to quench thirst, for a man dying of thirst would be far more likely to prefer water to beer. Alcohol is taken for its physiological effects, its enlivening properties, and for its powers of producing forgetfulness of present care or misery. In these respects it is enormously powerful, because it induces momentary happiness and mitigates distress. In view of these powerful inducements to indulge in alcohol, it is of the greatest importance to face the issues with seriousness.

There are, broadly speaking, three classes of men who use alcohol. The occasional drinkers, who are extremely temperate and are never under the influence of alcoholic excess, offer a very simple problem, and may be regarded as almost a negligible quantity. The difficulty becomes more serious with the second class, the moderate habitual drinker, who

must, however, be carefully distinguished from the immoderate habitual user. Those who take alcohol habitually in strict moderation believe they are all the better for its use, and, while continually urging the necessity of distinguishing use from abuse, they ridicule the idea that alcohol is a poison. But their case is not a hopeless one from the standpoint of the temperance reformer, because as the class they are fast diminishing.

HOT LEMONADE

"Oh, you poor thing! To have such a cold is bad enough, but to miss the Havens tea, too—" Stella's sentence trailed into nothingness and her eyes were warm with pity.

"Don't come any nearer!" Virginia croaked imperatively. "I don't want to increase the misery in this world. And it isn't the tea I need your sympathy for—it's the lemonade."

"Lemonade!" Stella repeated in perplexity.

Virginia nodded. "Hot. Aunt Ellen's. Family remedy for generations. Hate it worse than poison! Never does any good."

"Oh!" Stella's voice declared complete enlightenment. "But why do you take it if you hate it so?"

"Aunt Ellen's a duck, I can't hurt her!"

"But wouldn't some other remedy do as well? We always use acornite."

"Hot lemonade hereditary in family. No substitute."

Virginia's croak was so melancholy that Stella could not help laughing. "But have you tried?" she persisted.

"No use. Known Aunt Ellen all my life. Run along to tea. I'll survive even hot lemonade."

"I suppose I must," Stella agreed regretfully. "Helen begged me to come early. But it certainly is a shame, Virginia. Do be better tomorrow."

"Of course! Smell it now," Virginia retorted.

As Stella ran downstairs she smelled it, too, and upon a sudden impulse she turned toward the kitchen. The teakettle was steaming upon the stove, and Aunt Ellen was slicing a lemon. Upon the table beside her was a tray with a pitcher, a cup and saucer and a sugar bowl. Aunt Ellen looked up, and Stella saw that the kind eyes behind the glasses were full of anxiety.

"I'm making some hot lemonade for Virginia," she said. "It is a shame for her to have a cold just this week. She has such hard ones."

"Do you always give her lem-

onade?" Stella inquired. Aunt Ellen looked still more troubled.

"She always will have it—I suppose because she liked it when she was a child. But sometimes I wish she'd try something else. Cousin Drusilla was telling me the other day how much better she found eucalyptus. I've got some in the house, too, but somehow, when Virginia said hot lemonade—"

Stella put her hands over Aunt Ellen's.

"Do try the eucalyptus!" she cried. "Tell her that I made you. I'll take all the blame; every bit. Have you another lemon? No! Well, then!" In a flash Stella swept the slices into the stove.

"Now, then!" she cried triumphantly.

All the way to the Havens' she was laughing. "Those two absurd, dear people! Martyrizing themselves unflinchingly because neither would come out with the truth! Well, at least Virginia isn't drinking hot lemonade today!"

The rates of the Gleaner for transient advertisements are 5¢ cents per inch for first insertion and 25 cents per inch for each subsequent insertion. Advertisements of 20 words or less 25 cts. each insertion. No advertisement inserted for less than 25c. No notice taken of Card of Thanks or of short advertisements unless accompanied by the price, which may be remitted in postage stamps. Obituaries and resolutions of condolence, reports of marriage anniversaries, and the like one cent for each word. No advertisements inserted as reading matter.

Obituary verses are not inserted.

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

The Mutual Life Assurance Company of Canada
48th Annual Report

The following is a summary of the forty-eighth Annual Report submitted to the policyholders at the annual meeting, held at the Head Office, Waterloo, Thursday, February 7th, 1918.

SUMMARY STATEMENT

Income	\$ 6,424,515	Gain over 1916	\$ 811,242
Paid to Policyholders	2,513,991	Increase over 1916	57,384
Assets	32,165,432	Gain over 1916	2,803,469
Surplus	4,763,400	Gain over 1916	168,249
New Assurances	20,124,563	Gain over 1916	4,748,186
Assurances in Force	123,510,899	Gain over 1916	13,865,318

THE YEAR'S OPERATIONS

The inherent strength and solidity of the Company has again been demonstrated by the results of its operations during the past year. For, notwithstanding the burden imposed by the war, the surplus fund has increased to \$4,763,399.68.

EXPANSION OF BUSINESS

One outstanding feature of the year was the large increase in new business. The total new assurances placed on the books was \$20,124,563, an amount which is over 30 per cent. greater than for the preceding year.

STABILITY OF THE BUSINESS

Another very favorable feature is disclosed by the unusually low rate of termination of assurances through lapsation and surrender. Both of these items show a decrease, thus excelling the fine record of 1916 in this respect.

INVESTMENTS

The major portion of the surplus income was invested in Dominion Government War Bonds. Policyholders will approve our course in assisting the Government, as we have done, to the utmost of our ability in financing the war, to win which is of paramount importance.

DIVIDENDS TO POLICYHOLDERS

Summing up the results of the year's operations, it is gratifying to announce that the surplus earnings were such as to make it possible for the Company to continue to pay to policyholders the same liberal scale of dividends as heretofore.

GROWTH IN TEN-YEAR PERIODS

Year	Income	Assets	Paid to Policyholders	Business in Force
1877	\$ 55,319	\$ 110,309	\$ 11,064	\$ 1,699,391
1887	352,623	1,084,852	114,602	11,081,090
1897	819,980	3,730,777	347,862	21,487,181
1907	2,243,570	11,656,409	680,220	51,091,848
1917	6,424,515	32,165,432	2,513,991	123,510,899

A copy of the detailed Report will be mailed to every policyholder in due course.

GEO. WEGENAST, Managing Director. E. P. CLEMENT, President

A. E. BLACK, General Agent, - - - HUNTINGDON, Que.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

Mail train No. 80, leaving Montreal 7.26 a.m., arrive Huntingdon 9.55 a.m.
Mail train No. 82, leaving Montreal 4.40 p.m., arrive Huntingdon 7.06 p.m.
Mail train No. 81, leaving Huntingdon 6.49 a.m., arrive Montreal 9.30 a.m.
Mail train No. 85, leaving Huntingdon 2.30 p.m., arrive Montreal 4.55 p.m.

A. Philps, Agent.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

CHANGE OF TIME

Will be made
Sunday, January 6th,
1918

Dr J. C. SHANKS, M.D., C.M.
Graduate of McGill University

HOWICK
Office hours: 8-9 a.m., 1-2.30 p.m. and 6-8 p.m.

J. G. LAURENDEAU, K.C.
Advocate, at Moir's Hotel every first Saturday of each month.

NUMA E. BROSSOIT, K.C.
Advocate.
Recorder of the city of Valleyfield, Valleyfield, P.Q.
Will attend all the courts in the District of Beauharnois and Montreal. Phone No. 60

PATERSON & JACOBS
Advocates, Barristers and Solicitors, City and District Bank Building, 180 St. James street, Montreal.
Mr Patterson will be at Moir Hotel, Huntingdon, first Saturday of every month.
W. Patterson, K.C.,
N. W. Jacobs, B.C.L.

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

Money to Loan on First Mortgage security.

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

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

J. F. ROLLIT, Surgeon Dentist. Office at his residence on Bouchette St., Huntingdon. Open all day. Bell Telephone No. 82.

Mr. L. A. Rousseau, Notary, has opened an office in the R. E. Kelly block, Huntingdon, and will be there on Tuesday, every week, between 10 a.m. and 2 p.m.

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

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

Mutual Fire Insurance Co.

of the
COUNTY OF BEAUHARNOIS
(Incorporated 1852)
Head Office .. Huntingdon
Insures only Farm and Isolated Property.

President, M. W. Leehy
Vice-President, Robt Blackwood
Directors—Anthine Doray, B. R. Ness, Alex McMillan,
ANDREW PHILPS,
Secy. and General Manager,
Huntingdon, Que.

A. B. LEDUC

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

McCORMICK & LEBOURVEAU, Advocates, Commissioners for Ontario, Nova Scotia, Manitoba, British Columbia, etc. Rooms 41 and 42 Canadian Pacific Telegraph Building, 4 Hospital street, Montreal. Mr McCormick will attend the Courts in the District of Beauharnois, and will be at Moir Hotel, Huntingdon, on the last Saturday of every month, barring unforeseen circumstances. Telephone Main 2497. Claims for collection may be left with Robt. Ellerton, Hemmingford.