

NOTES OF THE WEEK

From what the Montreal Gazette tells, it is plain the Conservative leaders have not the remotest intention of assisting an inquiry into how the Chateauguay election was conducted. With the assertion that "it had been thoroughly honest on the Conservative side" we are informed in the same breath that every step taken to have the election quashed will be contested by every legal resort being taken advantage of, and the decisions of the trial judge taken to the court of appeals, and again to the supreme court. Why, if the Conservative leaders are satisfied they have nothing to fear from the fullest exposure, should they block the inquiry even in the preliminaries? Are we to have a repetition of the Macdonald case, a man elected by illegal means sitting in the chief council of the Dominion? The statement, that there was crooked work on the Liberal side is doubtless true, but two blacks do not make a white, nor justify exhausting every resort known to legal chicanery to prevent inquiry. The matter at issue is not one that concerns alone the managers of the two party machines. It is one that affects the whole body politic. In a self-governing country the corruption of the electorate is a blow at its very existence. If seats in parliament can be bought, then it is the select combines that pay for the votes that are to rule Canada and not the electors. We do not care where the axe may fall, whether on Liberal or Conservative, but we are concerned in having a declaration from the courts that where a candidate owes his return to bribery he shall not sit in parliament.

Professor Leacock, in the pages of the Montreal Mail, defends the use of alcoholic liquor and denounces temperance people as narrow-minded bigots, who represent the class that, in the past, invoked the axe, the dungeon, and the flaming fagot to correct their fellow-men. Were it not that the professor is a representative of McGill university, his deliverance would not call for notice. His plea is that wine, lager, and other mild liquors are comfortable creatures and that their use conduces to the enjoyment of life. Are we to understand from this, that the professor would bar the manufacture and importation of brandy, gin, rum, whisky and all other forms of spirits? If so, then he falls under the category of those he denounces, as dictating what men shall drink. Leacock says I go as far as beer and wine; another man shouts, I prefer whisky, or a brandy and soda. Who is to decide which is right? The only logical course in dealing with intemperance is that taken by abstainers, and like all other narcotics creates the appetite it feeds on. The man or woman who begins with beer and wine ends with whisky and brandy in 99 cases out of a hundred. Substitute the word opium, where the McGill professor writes wine and beer, and see how his recommendation to use a mild decoction of laudanum will read, and yet opium is not half as seductive or enslaving as alcohol. There is only one safe course for the individual, and that is to refrain from tampering with narcotics and only one remedy for the cancer of intemperance that is eating into the bowels of society and that is prohibition. That the remedy should conflict with the comfort of grandfathers who sit over a brown jug of ale smoking churchwarden pipes may be regretted, but there has never been a great reform carried into effect without curtailing the liberty of individuals. There was a time when McGill had a moral tone, it has none to-day. On every hand, parents are to be found who deplore the day they sent their sons to be exposed to its associations. This pronouncement in favor of moderate drinking confirms the general opinion, that what McGill needs is not more buildings and endowment, but new men at its head.

The Quebec government appointed three judges, Cross, Tessier, and Carroll to consider the license act and suggest improvements. They sent in their report the other day, which is quite a voluminous document, forming a bulky pamphlet. Their inquiry has convinced them of the exceeding difficulty in dealing with the regulation of the sale of liquor, and frankly admit they have arrived at their conclusions with much hesitation and do not presume to say their report is the last word on this vexed question. The great obstacle in the way of changing the license act in the direction of restriction is the money that is in the traffic. The people who make and sell intoxicating liquor rake in

large profits, and therefore resist any change that will put them out of business or lessen their gains. Were there not so much money in the traffic, the law could easily deal with it. To overcome this strenuous opposition in dealing with the sale of liquor, the commission suggests that the government take the traffic out of the hands of individuals and look after it through agents, who would receive a salary. This system exists in several local option States, where agents are supposed to sell liquor only for medicinal and manufacturing purposes and hand over the profits to the government. The system has developed abuses that have turned people against it. The commission suggests that the system be given a five years' trial in towns of over 4000 population, always excepting Quebec and Montreal. For these two cities the recommendations are reducing the number of licenses in Montreal from 473 to 350, and in Quebec from 60 to 50. These licenses are not to carry the privilege of having a barroom but to serve liquor to customers who sit at small tables in a large hall. The commission says drinking at a bar is an English and American custom, and they want to substitute the European style of cafes. As to grocery licenses, the commission advises lessening of their number where abolition cannot be undertaken. In Montreal there are 548 shop licenses. A number of minor changes in the license act are recommended, such as making it an offence to bottlers and those who hold wholesale licenses to sell in local option municipalities or newspaper to insert advertisements tending to induce the public to believe that the use of intoxicants is beneficial to mind or body. The granting of licenses to be taken from municipal councils and vested in 3 commissioners, the power to remain with a majority of the ratepayers however, to abolish the traffic whenever they see fit. Municipalities now no-license for main so. It is impossible to read the report without seeing that the commissioners feel that prohibition is the one effective remedy for the evil of intemperance and that their recommendations can only mitigate it. They consider the province is not ripe enough for the adoption of prohibition, and that a license act on the lines they indicate is as far as the legislature should go for the next five years. Sir Lomer has not yet stated what he intends doing. He will probably make no change this session. When he does, it is to be hoped he will include in the new act, the principle that the proposed commissioners enforce its provisions, and not leave it to individuals to initiate prosecutions and become responsible for the costs. The license act, like all other laws, ought to be enforced by the government.

Our increasing trade with the United States is astonishing. A government report shows it jumped 131 millions over the previous years, and 204 millions over 1910-'11. Our trade with Britain last year was 217 millions, with the United States 608 millions. Yet against this country which buys so largely from us and from which we buy more largely in return we keep up a customs barrier. Canada's trade with other countries, apart from Great Britain and the United States, is comparatively trifling—18 millions with France, 17½ with Germany, 17 with the West Indies. The duty on all imports into Canada, that is, including free goods, last year averaged 17 per cent, an increase of one per cent.

Toronto threatens to supersede Guelph in its winter live-stock show. Last week such a show was held, and, using the magnificent exhibition buildings, everything was seen at its best. Of horses and sheep there was not a good exhibit, but cattle, fruit and poultry excelled anything Ontario has seen. There were 5500 entries in poultry and the fruit exhibit was immense. The attendance was not up to the mark but a start has been made and Toronto will eventually eclipse Guelph.

There is a bill before the legislature to amend the law regarding the notice to be given a saloon-keeper to refuse liquor to a confirmed drinker who neglects his family or as regards a minor. The writer, during a score of years or more, had knowledge of many such notices, but not one was of the slightest avail. The hotel-keepers went on selling so long as the money was forthcoming. To prosecute the dram-seller is difficult and costly and he knows this, that those who give the notice have not a dollar to waste on law. Unless the collector of revenue is not only required to serve the notice but to see that it is obeyed at the expense of the crown, the clause should be dropped from the act.

be only one member sent to Ottawa for the counties of Chateauguay and Huntingdon, and at that he will be doing well, for the census gives the two counties only 23,562 inhabitants.

The evidence that has been taken at the inquests into the dreadful wrecks on the upper lakes do not show that those losses could have been prevented. The hurricane in itself was of phenomenal violence, and when combined with a freezing temperature and a driving snowstorm was irresistible. Reports from the woods north of lakes Superior and Huron tell of the wind having levelled trees by the thousand, and that fears of great bush fires next summer are entertained.

To supply labor for the mines and plantations in South Africa permission was given by the Imperial government to fetch over a system of indentured—to work for a term of years and, then, to be given free transportation back to their homes. Under this regulation it is estimated a quarter of a million Hindoos are now in South Africa. Those in Natal, especially, have become discontented, complaining the terms of their contracts have not been acted up to and that they have been abused personally. As a protest against their usage, they have been dropping work and going tramping, in large bodies, over the country. Should they get arms, the situation would be serious indeed, for they outnumber the whites in many places. This difficulty will strengthen the hands of those who would prevent Hindoos entering British Columbia.

The engrossing topic in the Old Land is not Home Rule, the German bogey, the suffragettes, nor Lloyd George's land reform, but the prospect of a general strike. When the transport laborers of Dublin struck their leader, James Larkin, called on all the trades unions in the United Kingdom to go out in a sympathetic strike. This they hesitated to do, and while they sent contributions to aid the Dublin strikers they deferred taking action about striking. Last week Larkin appeared in England and at large mass meetings has appealed to the members of the trades unions to disregard their leaders and to come out in a general strike. He urges that now they have an opportunity to make themselves felt and that a great strike, that would include every worker, would compel employers to pay a fair wage and parliament to make laws that would tend to raise the classes now ground down. A London newspaper says of Larkin—

He is a man with whom we have to reckon. He drops his his and uses violent language. He talks a strange dialect half Lancashire, half Irish, and it is all his own. He is a crude, unlettered dock laborer, in fact, but you cannot listen to him without being conscious of an unusual force. You forget the roughness of his speeches in the fierce energy that haxes through them. You seem to hear the murmurs of the poor, struggling for utterance, and, if that utterance is defiant and challenging, it is not that of a mere tap-dancer, it has sudden flashes of insight, swift, unexpected transitions, a certain largeness of motive, and, at times, a generosity of statement that suggests something more than a firebrand.

Larkin is urging a general strike at Christmas, and that it include the post-office employees and the railway hands. Such a strike would be a national calamity even if the strikers were peaceable, but if they used violence, a revolution might ensue. It is obvious before industrial conditions get better in Britain they will be worse. Discontent is rife among the masses who are ready to hit out blindly in the hope of improving their condition.

Just how matters stand in Mexico it is impossible for outsiders to state. Huerta still holds his position in Mexico City, although the dictator in imprisoning all whom he suspects desire his downfall, levying taxes at will, and forcing all he can find fit to bear arms into the ranks. That those whom he styles rebels are gaining ground seems probable. There has been hot fighting along the northern frontier with varying success. U. S. warships surround the coast, ready at a word to blockade every port. That President Wilson will say that word is not probable, for he is waiting patiently to see whether Huerta can continue his precarious hold. The British squadron in West Indian waters is hovering off Vera Cruz, ready to co-operate with the American fleet when required. In order to give no excuse for interference, Huerta is exerting himself to prevent all assaults on the persons and property of foreigners. It is significant of the day when Japan will advance its claim to control the Pacific, that a Japanese cruiser is now off the Mexican coast, ostensibly to see that the subjects of the Mikado who are living in Mexico are not interfered with.

At a time when the laboring classes are threatening to rise in revolt to end conditions that have become intolerable, it is extraordinary to hear the Jingery for more ships and soldiers. The higher class in England are utterly blind to the state of feeling that prevails among the industrial class. A title of what has been spent on army and navy during the past ten years would have averted the danger that now menaces the nation. With starving millions at their door, the nobility and gentry have gone on in their career of self-indulgence, dreaming of wars and foreign conquests and the glory and renown of sweeping the seas. There are chucking over a fleet of 50 warships flying the flag of Nelson now paying up and down the Mediterranean. What benefit is to accrue does not appear.

ORMSTOWN
The formal announcement, declaring St. Paul's church vacant, which was supposed to have been read three weeks ago, but which had not been forwarded by the clerk of Presbytery at that time, was read on Sunday morning last, by Rev. Grant, who had charge of the services for the day. Mr. Grant will be in charge for another Sunday.

As frequently happens at this time of the year, scarlet fever has broken out here and there thru the city. Several cases are reported in the vicinity, one having come from a Montreal school.

The mid weather of November has been most favorable to the building going on in this place. The present week should see the brickwork on the Oddfellows' hall completed. Construction on the Borden mill plant is being held up for want of lumber.

St. MARTINE
This (Wednesday) morning the land was a little frozen, but by the afternoon it had disappeared, and some laggards could be seen plowing. Few recollect having seen such a mild temperature at this season of the year.

Yesterday (the 24th inst.) a fashionable wedding took place in the church, which was elaborately decorated for the occasion. J. Claver Trudeau, Notary, of Beauharnois, was married to Miss Louise, eldest daughter of Mr. Edouard McGowan of this place. Five double carriages had come from Beauharnois to take the wedding party to the church. The bridegroom with his father led in the first carriage, and the bride with her father was in the last. They reached the church at a quarter to ten o'clock, when the celebration took place. Father A. McGowan, O.M.T., from Ottawa, uncle of the bride, officiated, assisted by Fathers J. C. Allard and Legros, ex-deacon and under-deacon. After high mass the wedding party took dinner at Mr. McGowan's residence, and in the afternoon the happy couple took the train for Montreal and New York, to take the steamer for Europe on a three months' tour. Mrs. Edouard McGowan, and her youngest daughter Bertha, are preparing to leave next week to meet them in Paris. This will be her third trip across the ocean.

CHATEAUGUAY
Several changes in property have taken place lately at the Basin. Robert Orr has sold his farm to McGarry for \$12,000. It is the last farm in Chateauguay before reaching the Caughnawaga Reserve. James Hamilton and Jos. Trudeau have sold their farms of about 70 acres each alongside of the railroad track, on the north side of the river, to a firm represented by a man named Gilmour. Mr. Trudeau's farm was the largest and reached \$50,000 for the whole. Mr. Hamilton, who sold some years ago the lower part of his between the church road and the river, to Mr. Scott, received \$40,000 for the upper part. Both farms are being laid out in lots and upwards of 40 of these lots are sold already. The payment of the whole is to be made to the seller in six years. B. Gilmour has sold the last of his farm for \$23,000. First it went to Notary Fortunat Labege, who sold it again with an increase of \$5,000.

The opening meeting of the Young People's Literary was held in St. Andrew's church on Saturday evening.

The open fall is permitting builders to continue work still. A man named Desporais from Ste. Marguerite is building a butcher's shop and sheds on the outskirts of the upper village, on the way to Woodlands.

Work upon macadamizing is finished for the year.

People are awaiting with interest the demonstration of the usefulness of the large stone and cement ice-breaker dam that is built across the river at the old mill; at present the water is rushing over the top owing to raising of the river by recent rains. The dam is about 8 feet high and wide enough to be driven over, with two culverts to let water through.

On Monday a sad accident happened to James, the eldest son of John Welch. Since the family moved to Massena in August he had been employed as a carpenter on the U. S. Algonquin Co., and while crossing a scaffold it gave way and in trying to save himself he grabbed one of the electric wires which was heavily charged and was killed instantly. Interment at St. Agnes.

PASTEURIZING MILK
The use of pasteurizing milk in all dairies in the future is the important reform advocated by Montreal Chief of Inspector M. A. J. G. Hood, who is securing full information on the results obtained in other cities where these pasteurizers are used, before making a final recommendation to that effect. It is not the intention of Dr. Hood to make the use of these pasteurizers compulsory but only to take the necessary means to induce the milk merchants to use this quick and effective method for supplying their customers with clean and wholesome milk. At present all the large dairies supplying milk in Montreal are provided with pasteurizers and the number of bacteria found in such milk is much lower than in the other cases. Dr. Hood explained yesterday that it would be in the interest of these small dairies to use pasteurizers which cost a comparatively small sum, in order to avoid the milk being seized by the authorities, as is often the case. He also said that in Europe, particularly in France, the people have taken the habit of boiling their milk before consumption, and that by doing so they destroy a great quantity of bacteria and germs of diseases such as tuberculosis, diphtheria and typhoid. "But in Canada," said Dr. Hood, "the people object to this method which adulterates the taste of the milk, and that is why I will try to induce the milkmen to use pasteurizers which have the same effect without adulterating the milk." Dr. Hood said that it was necessary to heat the milk at a temperature of 145 degrees during thirty minutes to destroy all germs of tuberculosis, while those of typhoid could be destroyed at 132, and those of diphtheria at about 140 degrees. Good results have been obtained by several tests of pasteurizing made by the department, the number of bacteria being considerably reduced in each case. "In one instance," said Dr. Hood, "we treated milk containing 12 millions bacteria per cubic centimeter, which proved to contain only 150,000 bacteria after being pasteurized. At present, although we have no standard, we allow 150,000 bacteria per cubic centimeter, but if this milk was pasteurized it would contain about 100,000, and this can be obtained at a low cost."

Dr. Hood said that there was a new system of pasteurizing the milk while in cans, which on account of its low cost will be likely to be the one he will induce the dairymen to use in the future.

Winnipeg, Nov. 18.—In memory of Louis Riel, leader of the Insurrections of 1870 and 1885, a solemn requiem high mass was sung at St. Boniface cathedral this morning. Many prominent figures of 1870 and 1885 were present, including Dumas "Jijim" Lepine, first lieutenant and adjutant-general in the provisional government of Fort Garry, in 1869-1870 Andre Neault, Riel's captain and councillor, now in the nineties; Elsie Lagre, mother and P. Proskit and R. Neault, also councillors of Riel's government. These men fought side by side with the leader and were his advisers in the government established by Riel at Fort Garry. Father Bouillon officiated assisted by the Rev. Father Demaree, curate at the Bishop's palace as deacon and sub-deacon respectively. Among the others present were—Hon. Jos. Bernier, ex-Mayor Bleu, Joseph Riel and Alexander Riel, brothers, and his sister, Rev. Sister Eulalie and Madame Gladu.

Though he had signed a contract handing over the infant child of his deceased wife to his mother-in-law, a father was granted possession of the little one on order of Justice of Beaudin. The ruling brought into relief the fact that there is no such thing as adoption in the province of Quebec. Joseph Trepannier, the petitioner, lost his wife in June, whereupon he handed over the infant child to the deceased wife's mother, the understanding being that he would not claim it back. Recently Trepannier re-married and rethinking himself of the little one, he applied to the court to get possession of the baby. Madame Lefevre, the mother-in-law, however, had become so attached to the infant that she would not give it up. She pointed to the agreements signed by Trepannier, in support of her right to the custody of the little one. Justice Beaudin, interpreting the law on the point, held that the father had an absolute right to the custody of his child, unless by his bad conduct he had rendered himself unworthy of such custody. The contract which he had signed in handing over the child to the respondent, did not deprive him of his right to claim the infant. In view, however, of the particular circumstances presented by case, his lordship ordered both parties to pay their own costs.

London, Nov. 25.—General Botha in a trenchant speech upon the Indian situation in Natal last night, made it clear that South African autonomy was to be respected as much as that of Canada, Australia or New Zealand, and that interference on the part of His Majesty's Indian Viceroy, Lord Hardinge, in a matter which is obviously domestic, would not be tolerated. The South African government as a self-governing state had, he claimed, every right to deal with the present situation in its own way.

THE CHATEAUGUAY ELECTION
The Montreal Gazette of Friday contained the following article—

An appearance in answer to the election protest and charges filed by Sidney Fisher, defeated candidate in the recent Chateauguay election, against the seating of Mr. James Morris, will be filed on behalf of Mr. Morris by Mr. Laurendeau, K.C., of Valleyfield, within a day or two, and within the following fifteen days statements will be entered denying the allegations of the petitioners charge by charge and substituting therefor counter charges of corruption, intimidation and bribery against Mr. Fisher and his agents.

The counter appeal on behalf of Mr. Morris will come before the courts first, and it is practically certain that, whatever the decision of the judge, an appeal will be taken by one side or another to the supreme court, a year may elapse before the Fisher appeal will even get into the courts. The same process, providing the counter appeal is disposed of, will probably be followed, appeal following appeal, as neither side will be content to abide by adverse decision except from the highest court.

Such was the attitude of both Conservative and Liberal camps when approached yesterday by a Gazette representative, each side professing that they would carry the case to the court of last resort. Mr. Morris, M.P., who was in town yesterday afternoon, declined to make any statement as yet, beyond the fact that he had absolutely no personal knowledge of any corruption or irregularities practised by his agents in the Chateauguay campaign, and believed the election had been thoroughly honest on the Conservative side.

Charges against Mr. Fisher and his agents have not yet been filed, but it was stated by a prominent Conservative yesterday that direct bribery would be charged. The Conservatives have 43 affidavits in their possession, it was stated, some of the allegations made being to the effect that Mr. Fisher had personally given \$2000 to one man at Howick and \$3000 to another man in the same town "for election purposes," and that this money had been corruptly used. It is alleged that one of Mr. Fisher's principal agents bought a team of ponies from a farmer, the latter fixing the price at \$110, but in consideration of the latter's promising to vote for Mr. Fisher \$65 was added to the purchase price. It is also alleged that three illiterate voters were approached by Liberal workers who promised them \$50 each to vote for Fisher, \$25 being paid to each in advance and the remaining \$25 to be paid after they had marked their ballots for Fisher in the presence of the Liberal scrutineers. Each of these men voted for Mr. Morris, and, needless to say, they did not receive the other \$25. Instead they have placed affidavits in the hands of the Conservative attorneys.

Objections to Monday
Objections to Hon. Sidney Fisher's protest over the Chateauguay election were filed at Valleyfield on Saturday by J. G. Laurendeau, K.C., who at the same time entered an appearance on behalf of Mr. James Morris, M.P., in answer to the protest against his taking his seat in parliament. Counter charges of bribery, intimidation and corruption will not be filed, it is stated, until some time later. It is said, however, that the counter charges will ultimately be filed and prosecuted even if the original protest is discontinued, the Conservatives claiming that such a wholesale conspiracy on the part of the Liberals to bribe the electorate into supporting the Laurier candidate has been unearthed that they cannot permit the matter to drop.

The principal objections to the Liberal protest are as follows—

That the \$1000 deposit accompanying the petition as security is insufficient.

That there is nothing to show that the required deposit for costs has really been made, as it is not stated that this \$1000 is for costs security, and that it did not come from the petitioners but was given to them.

The allegations in the petition do not contain specific charges as required by law. For instance, in paragraph 6 it is charged that certain persons were induced "to vote or not to vote." In paragraph 11 agents for Mr. Morris are charged with bribing persons "to vote or to refrain from voting." Paragraph 19 charges that transportation was provided by means of money or ticket "to voters or others," and that one "for its equivalent" was paid to voters. The objection to these allegations is that they are one definite irregularity is charged.

That the petitioners were not legally entitled to vote at the time of the election and are consequently not entitled to file a petition.

That the billiff did not have authority to serve the petition and that the entire proceedings attendant upon the serving of the petition were of an illegal nature.

The attorney of record for James Morris is J. G. Laurendeau, K.C., and associated with him are the Hon. A. E. Atwater, K.C., F. J. Bisillon, K.C., Arthur Plante, and D. McCormick, K.C.

Winnipeg, Nov. 21.—While running along the brow of a cliff that overlooks lake Superior, 178 miles east of Fort William, at 2 o'clock this morning, the first or baggage section of the C.P.R. westbound Imperial Limited crashed into a gigantic boulder which had rolled down onto the track from far up the precipitous cliffside. The engine was hurled from the rails by the chasm of waters beneath, carrying to a watery grave the lives of 100 passengers. The engineer escaped by jumping as the train struck. Luckily the engine broke away from the rest of the train ere it plunged into the waters far below.

CAN MAKE CREAM OUT OF BUTTER

The natural process of evolution of milk is first into cream and then into butter. But man, seldom satisfied to follow the usual routine of nature, has reversed the process and now makes cream out of butter. And by this process it is stated, he makes a better cream, too—far richer to the taste. Moreover, the quantity of cream that can be produced from a pound of butter is almost double that obtained from the quantity of milk needed to make a pound of butter.

Milk consists of about eight-sevenths per cent of water and 13 per cent of solids, principally butter fat. All of the constituent elements of milk have different specific gravities. The butter fat globules, averaging about .001 millimeter in diameter, are suspended in the surrounding liquid, and in fresh milk these globules gradually rise to the top in the form of cream. It is one of the laws of physics that the larger the sphere the greater its buoyancy. Hence, the larger the globules of butter fat, the more quickly will they separate themselves from the surrounding liquid and rise to the surface. Now it is the butter fat which gives the deliciously rich taste to cream, and the larger the surface of fat that can be presented to the tongue the richer will be the cream taste. Thus 40 per cent cream, containing large globules of butter fat, will not taste any richer than 20 per cent cream, composed of smaller globules, because in the latter the tongue comes in contact with a greater number of the smaller globules, and thus registers oftener the sensation of richness.

In the machine devised for the purpose of turning butter into cream, all the butter fat globules are, under terrific pressure, broken up into such small units that their specific gravity is no greater than the liquid that surrounds them. They are, therefore, evenly distributed throughout the fluid, and remain in permanent suspension, thus giving to all parts of the serum the same flavor and richness.

Cream produced in this fashion is used by many of the best hotels and cafes on account of its uniform quality, but it is in the manufacture of icecream that its many advantages are apparent. The demand for icecream varies with the weather. The warmer it is, the more icecream is eaten; but also the warmer it is, the harder is the task of keeping fresh cream sweet. To insure an adequate supply when needed the icecream manufacturer must contract to take a certain quantity of sweet cream daily, whether the day is sizzling hot, or as cold as the north pole. But a cube of butter occupies small space, and can be kept indefinitely in cold storage. It contains a large quantity of the fatty globules needed to make rich cream, and can be converted into that commodity by merely passing it through the new machine.

When butter is used in the manufacture of icecream the butter, sweet and unsalted, is placed in an ordinary revolving mixing machine with the proper quantity of sweet milk to make the cream of a desired consistency. The two together are then subjected to heat, through the hollow-tube cylinder which surrounds them, until the whole is mixed and pasteurized. The substance is then drawn through a tube into the special machine, where it is forced under a pressure of from three to four to five thousand through a triple pump, in the discharge leader of which is located a valve. This valve is held against its seat by a powerful spring, the pressure of which is regulated by a hand-wheel. When the machine is in operation the pressure rises to a point where the valve is forced open. The space very narrow that the fat globules cannot pass through without being squeezed into particles so minute that once they are incorporated into the serum, creaming is thereafter impossible.

By this method man reverses the routine of nature.

UNITED STATES
Malone has an epidemic of typhoid fever, over 100 cases being reported, but no fatal deaths have been reported. It is a great surprise to the inhabitants, as the water supply is one of the finest in the state.

President Wilson, in reply to a who asked him to make a suffrage a who asked him to make a suffrage a national question, told them that he and some congressmen had under consideration the appointment of a committee to study the question. The women expressed themselves as delighted with the answer.

The new State road between Potsdam and Topkinton is now completed, making a continuous state road from the city of Malone. The new piece is 14 miles long, and, with the county road from Malone to Chateauguay, makes a continuous stretch of macadam from Ogdensburg to Chateauguay, a distance of about 80 miles.

We hear so often about wine producing countries being temperate that the following despatch from Paris is of interest—The chamber of deputies has begun the discussion of the bill, already passed by the senate, to limit the number of bars, saloons and other establishments for the sale of distilled spirits. The measure fixed the number of bars at one per two hundred inhabitants, and until this figure is reached no new bars may be opened. Deputy Jules Siegfried a former senator and ex-minister of commerce, in a report on the bill declares that the consumption of alcohol has been decreasing steadily in the last few centuries and now averages five litres (5.3 qts.) of pure spirits per head of the population, which is equal to 13 litres of the liquor of commerce. There is one bar in France for every 82 inhabitants, as compared with one in 360 in the United States, one in 430 in England, one in 5000 in Sweden, and one in 9000 in Norway. The effect of the bill will be gradually to reduce the number of bars in France from 480,000 to approximately 200,000.

CANADA
Quebec, Nov. 14.—At the sitting of the house this afternoon, Hon. Mr. Taschereau, minister of public works, gave an outline of the present development, and what was proposed in the interests of the good roads movement in this province. The King Edward highway, said Hon. Mr. Taschereau, is practically completed. Besides, there are forty miles of roads between Quebec and Montreal at present under construction, and by next spring the government itself will undertake the construction of a gravelled roadway from St. Henri de Levis to Jackman, Maine. At the end of two summer seasons we shall have a fine roadway across the whole province, and automobiles from the American side will go from New York to the State of Maine, by way of Rouses' Point, Montreal, Quebec, and Beauce county. We have constructed this year about 225 miles of macadamized road, or 60 miles of gravelled roads, or 300 miles in all.

According to the returns to the government of Ontario there were in the province last year 1,916 marriages between Roman Catholics and Protestants.

In the twelve months of 1912-13 the consumption of tobacco in Canada was equal to 3.81 pounds per head of the population. The figure is the largest on record.

Dr. Paquet of Quebec sued Mr. Balcer of Three Rivers for \$500 for operating on his daughter for appendicitis. Mr. Balcer deposited \$225 in court which he considered a fair and sufficient recompense for the professional services and also for travel expenses. Judge Malouin, in his judgment, found that the amount offered by the defendant was a just and equitable one, and therefore dismissed the action with costs against the doctor.

Willie Crepin, trader, Chateauguay Basin; Fortunat Labege, notary, Chateauguay (village); Jos. Vigneau, bourgeois, and Arthur Lapointe, druggist, both of Bois Briand, have been gazetted as J.P.s.

It was stated in the assembly at Quebec that the annual salary of women teachers in the Catholic schools was \$254 in the cities and \$155 in the country.

Iroquois, Ont., Nov. 20.—Rev. D. George Rogers, a retired Methodist minister, died to-day, aged 83. He was one of the most widely known ministers of the Methodist conference. He was stationed for many years in the province of Quebec, Huntingdon, Granby and Bedford, being his charges. Mr. Rogers was born in Yorkshire, but was brought to this country as a child, his parents settling on a farm at Lambton Mills.

Quebec, Nov. 23.—Fire broke out between 10 and 11 o'clock Friday night in the prosperous little municipality of Ste. Marie de Beauce and fanned by a strong wind from the south, spread with great rapidity until it assumed the proportions of a conflagration which raged until dawn, threatened to envelop the whole town and which was not subdued until 49 houses and stores and some sixty barns, sheds, stables were destroyed by the flames, between sixty and seventy families, representing about four hundred souls, had been driven from their homes, and damage suffered to the extent of several thousand dollars. Comparatively little insurance is carried by the residents and in many cases the burned homes and effects are a total loss.

BAND OF HOPE
A Band of Hope Entertainment will be given to-morrow evening (FRIDAY), at 7:30 p.m., in the Methodist Church Basement. A varied program will be followed by the presentation of the prizes won last season. Admission 10c; Band of Hope children 5c. Come, all lovers of children and help the finances.

LAST WEEK
for the
MOTION PICTURES
at
MAJESTIC THEATRE
Targets of Fate, a soul-stirring drama of love and sacrifice (two parts)
At the Mercy of the Waves and other Comic Pictures.

BAZAAR
The Ladies' Aid Society of the Methodist Church, Huntingdon, will hold a Sale of Work in the Lecture Room of the Church, on (TUESDAY), Dec. 2nd, afternoon and evening. The tables will be well furnished with useful and fancy articles, provisions and homemade candy. Afternoon tea will be served. All are cordially invited.

THE HUNTINGDON RINK ASSOCIATION
A general meeting of the Shareholders is requested, as it is imperative that a board of Directors be appointed, to be held on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 3rd, in the Club rooms of the Curling Rink, at 8 o'clock.
A. A. Lunan,
Secy.-Treas.

BAZAAR
The Ladies' of St. John's Church, Huntingdon, will hold their Annual Bazaar in the Basement of the Church, on (TUESDAY) afternoon and evening, Dec. 16th. Please remember the date.

\$25 REWARD
The Farmers' Protective Association offers the above reward to any one giving information that will lead to the conviction of the party who stole a calf from the pasture of Peter Ferguson on Friday night, Nov. 21st.

By order of the Committee.
Wm. A. McNeil,
Secy.-Treas.
Maybank, Que., Nov. 24, 1913.

