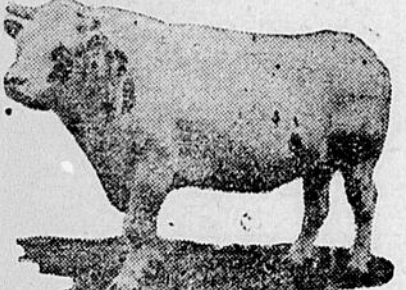


TREATMENT FOR INJURED UDDERS

Many times the wounds and injuries of the cows are slight and involve only the superficial structures of the gland and no well marked symptoms are present, writes A. E. Vandervort in Board's Dairyman. In these cases no special treatment is called for, as nature, under favorable conditions, will soon effect a cure. In the more severe cases the injuries are usually noticed by the milker on sitting down to the cow to milk or by the uneasiness of the animal while milking.

Cuts and bruises are readily observed, while blows or injuries that do not abrade the skin are not readily recognized. On careful examination hot, sore, swollen areas are located, which are superficial or deep, depending on the nature and severity of the injury.



Rosedale Perfection DeKoi, grand champion Holstein bull of the Iowa state fair of 1912, as indicated by his name, comes from a line of breeding noted for excellence both as to cows of great milk and butter producing qualities and bulls of great propensity. Rosedale Perfection DeKoi is owned by Iowa farms, Davenport, Ia., of which J. L. Thatcher is manager.

Where the substance of the gland is involved many times the first thing that gives warning of an injury is blood streaked milk from the quarter, this being due to the rupture of some of the small blood vessels.

There is nothing that affords greater relief and so quickly as applications of hot water or poultices to wounded or injured udders. Woolen cloths wrung out of hot water and held against the affected part several times daily will be followed with good results. Where the pain or soreness is excessive an anodyne, opium or belladonna may be added to the water. Follow the application of water with soothing ointments or anodyne liniments. These should be rubbed in well and the udder gently hand rubbed. Belladonna or camphorated ointment is a very valuable remedy where the pain is severe or the tenderness of belladonna or opium may be applied direct where necessary demands it. It is better not to resort to extreme measures if they can be avoided, as the results from these heroic measures are often injurious to the gland.

Cuts, lacerations and bruises are treated in the cow the same as in man. Where the wounds are large and gaping they should be washed out with clean water and antiseptic, all ragged edges removed and the wound sewed up.

Live Stock on the Farm.
Live stock supplies a market for home grown roughness and brings cash for much that would otherwise be waste. It rejuvenates the soil and makes it possible to farm the same land for centuries instead of generations, as is our present practice, says the Kansas Farmer. It multiplies into a most notable commodity for which there is always a ready sale and a good price. Live stock and its products will never be as cheap as they have been, and they will probably become increasingly more costly. The man who has live stock for sale each year at such prices has recently prevailed and will continue to prevail will always get ahead or have the means of doing so. His farm will be richer and his bank account larger by reason of their presence. In fact, no man who practices general farming as usually understood in the corn belt states will do himself the justice that he should do if he undertakes to farm without live stock.

Deep Love.
"Did she love him long?" "Till he was short."—Baltimora American.

PAIGE

I beg to announce that I have secured the agency for this district for

THE PAIGE DETROIT LINE OF MOTOR CARS

A full line at the Montreal Show. Full Particulars and Demonstration given at any time.

A. A. LUNAN

HUNTINGDON, Que.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, Municipality of the County of Huntingdon.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that on WEDNESDAY, the fifth day of March next (1913), at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the place where the sessions of the Municipal Council of the County of Huntingdon are held, in the County Building, in the village of Huntingdon, in the said county of Huntingdon, the lands hereinafter mentioned, in default of payment of the Municipal and School Taxes for which they are liable with the costs incurred, under the same be paid before the day of sale:

Name	Range	Cadastral No.	Amount Due
Estate late George Anderson	Village of Athelstan	27	\$18.70

Name	Range	Cadastral No.	Amount Due
James McNeil	1st	17	\$13.68

R. S. FERNY, Secretary-Treasurer, Municipal Council County of Huntingdon.

Huntingdon, 5th January, 1913.

THEY SEE PROFIT.

Newfoundlanders Interested in Canada's Hudson Bay Route.

Down in Newfoundland, where the business people are ever alert to the possibilities of new industrial ventures in far north waters, seeps are already being taken to secure a substantial share of the steamship traffic that will follow the opening of the Hudson Bay railroad. The powerful steel sailing ships that have been built within the past few years will be promptly utilized by their owners or by charterers for this service as soon as the railroad to Fort Churchill or Fort Nelson is completed.

This new sailing fleet in Newfoundland is one of the most remarkable features in the world. Until six years ago wooden ships were employed entirely for sealing and whaling, as the hulls could be built of solid wood many inches thick and the bows planked with balks to a thickness of two or three feet and then shod with iron bands as a further security in ramming the ice. In 1906, however, the idea was devised of constructing steel ships of special design and so butressed internally as to give practically the same strength as the wooden vessels. The latter were mostly craft making more than five to seven knots in speed, and the largest only 700 tons burden, so that except for this work they could not be profitably employed and had to remain tied up at the wharves in St. John's for ten months of the year.

Whatever the period for which Hudson Bay is navigable, the fact remains that in the opening there every year and again in the fall, about the closing time, the ice and bergs will be met on the way, swept south by the Labrador current on its way from the Greenland fastnesses. To navigate successfully such ice-laden waters may be a task for which there are no men in the world so fit as Newfoundlanders, who have been expert at it for generations, and it is probable that the completion of the proposed northern route will mean a great deal to the seafarers of the island colony. Not alone their ventures their ships into the midst of the ice mass, but they will themselves rove miles over the crystal plains off in the North Atlantic after each day in quest of seals which they hunt from these steamers. Ship owners, therefore, who intend utilizing these waters in the near future, will find in Newfoundland a splendid supply of the best material for the crewing of the ships that will be engaged.

The decision of the Canadian Government to construct the new railway has naturally directed much attention to the possibility of the successful utilization of this region for commercial purposes. The general impression elsewhere appears to be that the feasibility of the route is substantially demonstrated, but in Newfoundland, where practical problems arising out of the navigation of ice-cumbered waters are a matter of every-day study, the situation is regarded by no means so favorably, and there is much doubt expressed by Newfoundland shipmasters and experienced ice-voagers as to whether it will be found commercially feasible.

M. P. Keeps "Chicks."

There are some decidedly interesting points in the career of Ald. W. F. Garland of Ottawa, who has just been elected by acclamation to represent Carleton County in the Commons. Born in Bell's Corners, Carleton, thirty-seven ago, his earliest days were spent chiefly at a tollgate there, of which his father was keeper. Probably his first step in the race from a tollgate to the Commons was when he began to teach school at Harbord, Ont. But that apparently was not quite to his taste and he next became an employe of a big lumber firm. Once more he changed his occupation for he became a drug apprentice. In to this he threw all his energy, with the result that he graduated at the Ontario College of Pharmacy in 1901. He went forward rapidly now, and became manager of one of Ottawa's most pretentious drug stores. Finally he purchased this business, and he has since then been a successful pharmacist.

The "Last House."
An effort is to be made to preserve an historic old structure known as the "last house in the world" and which is located at Edmuntown, Alberta. This building, or group of buildings, is known as Fort Edmuntown and for years was the only structure in this northern outpost of civilization. It was formerly owned by the Hudson Bay Co. and the original fort standing on the spot was built in the latter part of the 18th century. It was named Fort Edmuntown by one of the leading men in the Hudson Bay Co., after his birthplace in England. The building, as it stands, is a well-preserved old fort is a prominent club woman of Edmuntown, Mrs. Arthur Murphy. She will bring a proposition before the Provincial Legislature next spring to restore the historic structure by using original materials. The fort occupies a prominent place on Parliament Hill at Edmuntown.

Didn't Get Her Wish.
Each with fingers tightly clutching the end of a wishbone, the residue of a meal served at the Grand Trunk restaurant at London recently—two ladies without themselves of what they most desired. With all the due formalities of an ancient superstition, they pulled the wishbone to see whose wish was to be gratified. Crack went the clavicles. Five tiny fragments flew into the eye of one of the participants and Dr. Fardoe Bucke was summoned to remove them. The old superstition was justified to this extent that it was the young lady who drew the shorter end of the wishbone who got what she decidedly didn't want.

Experience.
"So you invested in a silver mine out west, eh? What did you realize from it?"
"Just how big an idiot I can be."—Fun Magazine.

A. H. OLIVER, L.D.S., D.D.S., in Shanks' Block. Office hours: 9-11 and 1-5.

FARM FOR SALE. one mile west of Zion church on the Dundas Centre road, consisting of 100 acres of land; first-class house and outbuildings; also large orchard. For terms apply to Mrs. Jas. Timin, box 155, Fort Covington, Franklin county, New York.

NUMA E. BROSSOTT, B.C.L., Advocate of the city of Valleyfield will be at Moir's hotel, Huntingdon, on the second Saturday of every month, from 12 o'clock to 8 p.m.

OLD STEAMER PASSES.

Last Stern-Wheeler on the Skeena Disappears With 1912.

Before the eyes of western Canada there is taking place to-day a development of civilization no less revolutionary or suggestive to the imagination than the passing of the stage coach before the rumbling wheels of the railroad. As settlers pushed their way ever farther north in the Province of British Columbia, the need of communication between the interior and the coast asserted itself, and for years the shallow, fast-flowing streams between the Rocky Mountains and the Pacific served as the only ways for the picturesque stern-wheeler steamers with their no less interesting passengers—pioneers and prospectors, for the coasters have listened to the call of the unexplored.

Gone, however, are the days of the stern-wheeler on the Skeena River. The grand old Pacific railway, which in the case of the stage coach, has been sounded by the steel horse now puffing along the northern coast of that great artery which runs for two hundred miles through the fertile interior of northern British Columbia to the coast. The year of 1912 is the last that the Skeena will see of the river steamer. Owing to the expense of sending a steambot up the river and the time consumed in making the coasters, the competition with the railroad will be impossible. The day of high passenger and freight rates is over, and the settler should have his supply of goods at a reasonable rate, for the latest transportation facilities have now appeared in this new northland.

While the old-timer welcomes the advent of the locomotive into that country, it is with a sigh that he bids farewell to the homely little craft that served his needs so long. With the Grand Pacific railway operating passenger trains on regular schedules from Prince Rupert to Hazelton, beyond Skeena River Crossing, a distinct possibility exists of a great northern country will develop at an amazing pace. Three trains are despatched each way over this line every week, and the Skeena steamers carried in the few months since the service was inaugurated is surprising. The fine steel cantilever bridge which the Skeena has been opened and work trains cross it daily. The rails are 173 feet above the water, while two massive concrete piers, each 100 feet high, support the road themselves up to the height of a little over 100 feet, so that steamers could pass under the bridge without difficulty.

A Benevolent Innovation.

Just at the present time when everybody in Western Canada is counting the big profits he has made in 1912, Sir Donald Mann's typical story may well be told. He relates how a man in British Columbia met a man from Alberta and the two fell into conversation on the river topics. It is said that there are only two subjects of conversation in the West, wheat and city lots. However, this man talked about the river topics and turned on the relative merits of the two provinces.

The man from British Columbia discussed the public schools in the two sources of that province. Any man who could work was sure to become rich in a very short time. Any man who could talk in the Commons was a millionaire with equal rapidity. The Alberta man admitted that British Columbia was a fine province, but he would not maintain the superiority of his own.

"Yes," he said, "men get rich in Alberta without working."
"But what's farming if it isn't work?"

"No," he persisted, "the farmers have very little real work to do. It began to be muddling easy when the trans-pow and the self-starter" came in. But the gasoline engine—

"He paused to see if the British Columbian was "getting him."
"Yes?"

"The gasoline engine has made plowing, seeding and harvesting a real recreation—

"Go on, you're doing well."
"Why—on some of the big farms they're building gymnasiums so that the hired men may be able to get exercise!"

The Dozen.
In all the civilized countries of the world thirteen is referred to as being somebody's "dozen." In Canada, Alberta, Great Britain, present day and several other lands that number is said to be a "baker's dozen." In Italy it is referred to as the "cobblers' dozen," and in the States that there was formerly a law which compelled cobblers to put twelve tacks or nails around the edge of a boot heel, and in the States that was cheap, a centre nail was driven for luck.

Why He Was Cool.
Average Man—There's a run on another bank. Just look at those depositors crowding in. The fools! That's what makes money tight. The whole crowd should be carried off to a lunatic asylum.
Friend—You are allowing your deposit to remain. I presume?
Average Man—Um—er—I haven't any funds in that bank.

He Will See Them.
"A prominent oculist says he never saw a pair of perfect eyes," said the woman who reads the newspapers.
"That," replied the oculist, "merely proves that the prominent oculist was never in love."

Progress.
"My wife and myself are trying to get up a list of club magazines. By taking three you get a discount."
"How are you making out?"
"Well, we can get one that I don't want and one that she doesn't want and one that neither wants for \$2.25."—Washington Herald.

Silage For Beef Feeding.
The silage ration for fattening cattle in winter at the Purdue experiment station is reported by Professor F. G. King to be one composed of all the corn and corn silage the steer will eat, two and one-half pounds of cottonseed meal per thousand pounds of steer and a small amount of dry roughage, either clover hay, corn stover or oats straw.

Steers fed on this ration have made a higher average profit than steers fed any other ration. Steers fed corn, cottonseed meal and corn silage with out dry roughage have made cheaper gains than those fed any other ration, but have not attained quite so high a finish as those fed this ration plus some dry roughage.—Breeder's Gazette.

HUNTING FOSSIL TUSKS.

Dogs Employed by Natives to Track port Ivory.

It is not generally known that Siberia furnishes a large quantity of ivory to the markets of the world, but the production of it belongs to another age and to a species of animals that does not now exist.

The ivory is cut from the tusks of mammoths whose skeletons are found frozen in masses of ice or buried in mud on the banks of rivers and swamps. Even to wild animals these dogs are forbidden ground. The nimble reindeer can sometimes cross them safely in the summer, but most other large animals would be engulfed, with the summer that penetrates more deeply than usual into the ground some of these anti-lunar monsters are always exposed.

It is to recover these valuable fossil tusks, also to hunt and trap the fur-bearing animals and transport the same to the coast, that the natives of the Siberian tundra, the most perilous freighting journeys in the world, beset by all sorts of hardships.

People are divided into two classes, the reindeer breeding and the dog breeding tribes. The former live entirely on the products of their reindeer herds, and the latter use their animals for riding and sledging driving only and not for food purposes. The Yaguts, one of the largest and most progressive tribes, use their deer entirely for transportation purposes.

Two large animals are always used to a freight sledge. These carry men, harnesses, mail, and furs. All over the northern part of the province of Yakutsk, their reindeer are of great size, larger than those possessed by the reindeer people of the north. If well pastured and not overworked a trained pair of harness reindeer can make fifty to seventy-five miles a day, and it is said that the snow is thin and hard on the tundra. When tired the deer must be immediately rested. It compelled to travel further they are exhausted and often drop dead.

The team dogs serve till ten or twelve years old. After the sixth or seventh year they begin to decline. The dogs are harnessed in pairs to a strong seal thong which serves the place of a whiffletree. A full team consists of six or seven reindeer and two dogs.

The course is directed by special call words. These are understood by the leading dog, which is trained especially for that purpose. The harness consists of a broad piece and two or three bands across the back. The dogs pull on the traces somewhat obliquely, so as to leave sufficient room between them to avoid jostling. Ever when a young or badly trained dog is matched to an old one the elder will actually prevent its companion from causing trouble, biting it severely every time it tries to leap across the strap.

Shy or disobedient dogs are placed round to the sledges, where they can be reached by the whip. At the rear most exertion is required, since the sledges, on their heavy load, tend to slide somewhat down from age or from lack of mettle are usually placed at the rear, and those that are more brisk in the front.

With a light sledge and good dogs 150 miles can be traveled in twenty-three hours. Two hundred miles have been made in ten days. The dogs are fed once a day, usually in the evening. A piece of blubber about two inches square and some shreds of walrus tallow, which they eat, form the daily ration of every dog.

Lord Hawke's Youthful Sprouts.
In view of the fact that a campaign is now being waged on behalf of whistlers it is amusing to recall that Lord Hawke, the famous Yorkshire cricketer, established a claim to fame in his school days. An Old Etonian in his reminiscences of the famous school asserts that Lord Hawke was personally distinguished in a unique manner. "He is the only boy that I ever heard of who, for a boy to grow an incipient moustache in his last year or so was not uncommon, but a beard and side whiskers were very rare."

"17 Cents a Day" Offer Stirs all Canada!

The Whole Country Applauds the "Penny Purchase Plan"

From a thousand different directions comes a mighty chorus of approval, voicing the popularity of The Oliver Typewriter "17 Cents a Day" Purchase Plan.

The liberal terms of this offer bring the benefits of the best modern typewriter within easy reach of all. The simple, convenient "Penny Plan" has assumed international importance.

It opened the floodgates of demand and has almost engulfed us with orders.

Individuals, firms and corporations—all classes of people—are taking advantage of the attractive plan and endorsing the great idea which led us to take this radical step—

To make typewriting the universal medium of written communication!

Speeds Universal Typewriter
The trend of events is toward the general adoption of beautiful, legible, speedy typewriting in place of slow, laborious, illegible handwriting.

The great business interests are a unit in using typewriters. It is just as important to the general public to substitute typewriting for "longhand." For every private citizen's personal affairs are his business.

Our popular "Penny Plan" speeds the day of Universal Typewriting.

A Mechanical Marvel
The Oliver Typewriter is unlike all others. With several hundred less parts than ordinary typewriters, its efficiency is proportionately greater. Add to such basic advantages the

Join the National Association of Penny Savers!
Every purchaser of The Oliver Typewriter for 17 Cents a Day is made an Honorary Member of the National Association of Penny Savers. A small first payment brings the magnificent new Oliver Typewriter, the regular \$125 machine.

Then save 17 Cents a Day and pay monthly. The Oliver Typewriter Catalogue and full details of "17 Cents a Day" Purchase Plan sent on request, by coupon or letter.

Address Sales Department
The Oliver Typewriter Company,
Oliver Typewriter Bldg.,
Chicago.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE
SIR EDMUND WALKER, C.V.O., LL.D., D.C.L., President
ALEXANDER LAIRD, General Manager
JOHN AIRD, Assistant General Manager

CAPITAL, \$15,000,000 REST, \$12,500,000

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS
Interest at the current rate is allowed on all deposits of \$1 and upwards. Careful attention is given to every account. Small accounts are welcomed. Accounts may be opened and operated by mail.

Accounts may be opened in the names of two or more persons, withdrawals to be made by any one of them or by the survivor.

C.W. THOMAS, Manager of Huntingdon Branch

Province of Quebec District of Beauharnois, Superior Court

James B. Walsh, of the Village of Ormstown, in the District of Beauharnois, Merchant, Creditor

and A. Judson McNeil, of Franklin Centre, in said District, Physician and Trader, Debtor and Absentee who has ceased his payments.

NOTICE
The Creditors of the said Debtor and Absentee are hereby notified to be and appear before his Lordship Judge Mercier, at his Chambers, in the Court House, in the City of Salaberry de Valleyfield, said District of Beauharnois, on Saturday, the first day of February next, for then and there to give their advice touching the appointment of the said Debtor and Absentee who has ceased his payment.

And the said Debtor and Absentee, A. Judson McNeil, is ordered to be and appear before his Lordship Judge Mercier, at the place, day and hour mentioned, to then and there hear the appointment of a Curator and of Inspectors to his property.

BY COMMAND,
J. A. LAPOINTE, Dep. P. S. C.
Salaberry de Valleyfield, January 14th, 1913
McCormick & Lebourveau Attorneys for creditor

Province of Quebec District of Beauharnois, Superior Court

VACANT SUCCESSION NOTICE
In the Matter of the Vacant Succession of the Late PHILIP McRAE in his lifetime of the Township of Dundee in the District of Beauharnois retired farmer and single.

The relations and the creditors of the said late Philip McRae are hereby notified to be and appear before his Lordship Judge Mercier in his Chambers at the Court House in the City of Valleyfield, in the District of Beauharnois, on Saturday, the twenty-fifth day of the month of January instant 1913 at the hour of ten of the clock in the forenoon for then and there to give their advice touching the appointment of a Curator to the said Vacant Succession of the said late Philip McRae.

By Command
J. A. LAPOINTE, Dep. P. S. C.
Valleyfield, 10th day of January, 1913.

Province of Quebec District of Beauharnois, Superior Court

COURT OF KING'S BENCH (CROWN SIDE)

NOTICE
A Term of the Court of King's Bench (Crown side) in and for the District of Beauharnois, will be held and shall open at the Court House, in the City of Salaberry de Valleyfield, on Saturday, the first day of February next 1913, at the hour of ten of the clock in the forenoon.

Consequently, I, the undersigned Sheriff of the said District of Beauharnois, hereby give Public Notice to all and to whom intending to prosecute any prisoner in the common goal of this district, awaiting for his trial, and to all others that they must be then and there present.

I also give Notice to all Magistrates, Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Constables, Bailiffs, and other Peace Officers in and for the said District, that they must be then and there present with the records, indictments, rolls and other documents in their possession, in order to do those things which may belong to each of them in their respective capacities.

Sheriff's Office, Salaberry de Valleyfield, this 7th day of January 1913.
JEAN BTE. D'AMOUR, Sheriff of the District of Beauharnois

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OR send your name and address for a free copy of the book that has opened the eyes of Canadian farmers to the possibilities of the "material-of-all-work"—concrete.

This book,

"What The Farmer Can Do With Concrete"

will be sent to you absolutely free. You do not place yourself under the slightest obligation to buy any "Canada" Cement or to do anything else for us.

YOU will find the book interesting, instructive, and its information will be of real cash value to you. It is not a catalogue. It gives in plain, simple language the directions for using concrete for every possible kind of farm construction. Scores of every day uses, fully described and illustrated.

Write your name and address on the coupon below, or send them by letter or post card, and the book will be sent to you immediately. Address,

Publicity Manager
CANADA CEMENT COMPANY LIMITED
511 Herald Building, Montreal

Send me your book.

If you are using concrete and wish to ask any questions about its use, remember we have a Farmers' Free Information Bureau that will answer them without charge.

NOTES OF THE WEEK

The statement that the banks at Massena are charging two per cent on Canadian bills should induce some of our local financiers to go up with their wads of U. S. bills and make a scoop. They might find the banks more ready to charge customers than to sell at a discount. On this side of the line we welcome the sight of U. S. bills, for they indicate Americans are trading among us. Over a tenth of our currency is American.

A team of horses, sleighs, harnesses and a quantity of feed, recently seized by customs officers, will be exposed for sale on Monday, Jan. 20th.—Chateaugay Record.

Here is a free and independent citizen of the greatest republic on earth in the toils of the law for crossing an invisible frontier to get some feed for his livestock. His "crime" is unknown to the deologue for it is man-made crime, yet he is punished more severely than had he committed a desperate burglary. A day will come, when the people of Canada and the United States will look back upon it as vestiges of barbarism, that the governments of both countries cruelly punished such of their citizens as were found to have been buying from each other. Surely if there be a God-given right to men, it is, that they be free to exchange what they have with one another.

Developments in a sensational trial at New York show that there exists in that city a complete system for defrauding insurance companies. Men get policies on goods for more than their value, or secretly remove their goods after getting the policies, and hire out the job of setting their shops or houses on fire. One fellow testified he had set fire to over 50 places and had made a good living by the practise. The details he furnished, confirmed his story. So well had he hidden his acts, that the companies had to pay. Incendiarism is not confined to New York. The frequency of fires in all cities shows it is common. With greater strictness in issuing policies there would be fewer fires.

The Irish home rule bill has passed the house of commons with a sweeping majority. It will be rejected by the lords, and then hung up for two years, at the end of which period, if no adverse action is taken, it becomes law. Much may happen in those two years that will nullify what has been done.

The debate at Ottawa on the naval bill is singularly profitless, because it is insincere. The principle at stake is, whether Canada should go into the naval business. The Liberals are as emphatic in their answer that it should as are the Conservatives. Both being agreed on the principle, it is mere surplusage to be disputing as to the form in which Canada should meddle with warships. The criticisms of the Opposition are on mere details, efforts to make mountains out of molehills. It is passing strange that out of over 200 members none are found to protest against Canada's taking a hand in the war-game, not one to rise and denounce armies and navies, and uphold the cause of Peace. The members from the Northwest are a disappointment. They are convinced that their constituents are not able to pay their share of the 35 millions now asked, and of the untold millions to which this payment commits Canada, yet they sit mute as mice in presence of the cat, and it is a big cat that watches them, that Party. A allegiance to their leaders weighs a hundred fold more with them than duty to the struggling farmers on the prairie.

Affairs in Mexico have reached such a pass that American intervention seems unavoidable. The so-called revolutionists have possession of many districts and plunder and kill as they please. A U. S. warship is now on its way to Vera Cruz.

Turkey is skilful in devising deays so that whether it is to peace or war is still uncertain. The allies are eager to renew hostilities, but are kept back by the Great Powers who are using pressure to compel Turkey to accept the terms offered.

It appears the Gleaner gave Quebec's attorney-general more credit than he deserves, for it was not he who caused the offer of \$200 toward catching McNeil. He can now remedy his omission of duty by offering \$1000.

The house of commons has settled down to the work of the session. The banking bill is going to give rise to prolonged debates. The bill on the naval bill has ceased to deserve notice.

If there was a surprised farmer in our section it was Alex. Younie Talbot on receiving a letter from the Iowa State Agricultural College tendering him the position of superintendent of his farm. While gratified at his being considered for such a position Mr Younie declined. This was his second surprise of late. The other was his friends and neighbors swooping down on his home on the evening of the 13th and presenting him with a good wife with a silver tea-service, knives, etc., and a mantel clock in commemoration of their silver wedding.

At the annual meeting of the W. F. M. of St. Paul's the report showed \$190 had been sent to carry on the work of the society and a balance of clothing, valued at \$60, to the Indian school at Birtle. A balance of \$15 is carried forward for the coming year. The officers of the past year were re-elected and Mrs. Dr. Cooper was added as a vice-president and Miss McDougall to share in the secretary's work. General satisfaction was expressed by the members in the fact that Miss Williams continues for another year in the office of president, which she has filled so well.

Mr. Joyce, first year student, occupied St. Paul's pulpit on Sabbath morning and evening. In the morning he gave a talk on his missionary work of two summers in the west. Janet Agnes Orr is taking the household short course at Macdonald.

The hockey match, which was to have been played Friday evening, had to be postponed to Monday night on account of the weather. Monday night the ice was in good condition, and a crowd witnessed the game between the West End Montreal and Ormstown. As Ormstown came up two men short, two Ormstown men played for them. The game was a good one. The visiting team had supper after the game at Haves' restaurant. The line-up was—

West End Montreal: Goal—Moffat; Point—Smith; Defense—McLaren, Montgomery, Mathias; Forward—Stanley. Referee—B. Astus; Judge of play—Cox. Score, 2 in favor of Ormstown.

HOWICK Knox church congregation held their annual meeting on Monday night, Rev. D. Fraser, the pastor, presiding.

Satisfactory reports were made as to the various branches of church work, the financial report showing a balance on hand, which will reduce the debt of \$250 on the church improvements to about \$100. The officers were re-elected to their several positions.

Mr. Anderson of St. Etienne has purchased a village lot from Mr. T. Gebbie, with the intention of building a residence for his own occupation. Mr. Anderson will be a welcome addition to the numerous retired farmers who have settled here.

Advantage was taken of the frosty days by the local clubs to finish the first stage of the curling competition for the Governor-General's prize and Jubilee trophy, with results as follows—

Results of Jubilee in Howick Centre—

Aubrey Howick C. Lett L. Wilson J. Morris J. Gebbie H. Laberge F. Marcille E. Morris J. Crawford skip-12 skip-15 M. Carmichael W. Logan D. Wilson V. Strangier A. Cameron A. Logan G. Robb S. Stewart skip-14 skip-17 26 32 Final

English River Howick E. Reddick L. Wilson A. Carmichael A. Abbott H. Carson A. Logan J. Grauer S. Stewart skip-15 skip-9 W. W. Orr T. T. Gebbie James McKell L. J. Gebbie A. Craig F. Marcille Wm. Templeton J. Crawford skip-10 skip-18 25 27

Results of Governor-General's in Howick Centre—

English River Howick A. Craig T. T. Gebbie W. Templeton Linton Wilson J. Currie A. Logan C. Orr Sid, Stewart skip-16 skip-20 E. Reddick F. McCartney A. Carmichael W. Lett H. Carson F. Marcille J. Grauer W. Peddie skip-11 skip-13 27 33 Final

Aubrey Howick J. Elliot L. Wilson W. Currie A. Abbott E. Reddick A. Logan A. Bennie S. Stewart skip-15 skip-20 W. Grauer W. Lett J. Carmichael L. J. Gebbie A. Cameron F. Marcille S. Reddick W. Peddie skip-10 skip-15 25 35

NORTH GEORGETOWN In order to introduce dairying into that province the Saskatchewan government is going to assist the farmers by supplying them with milch cows at a nominal figure, and on conditions of payment that will allow those of limited means to get into the dairy business. For that purpose J. C. Smith, vice stock commissioner for that province, assisted by P. D. MacArthur, have bought in this vicinity and Ormstown 7 car loads or about 130 head, which they expect to ship from Howick Junction Thursday of this week. If this shipment is successful, it is expected another will be made later.

The clover huller is now at work at Mr. Wm. Ogilvie's. Most of the ratcatchers took advantage of the good roads to draw their allotment of \$600 for filling

corners' bridge, but as usual there are some who seem to think themselves exempt from such work. Mr. Hope, the superintendent, expects that another 500 yards will be required to finish the work.

The report that Dr. McNeil had a cheque cashed in Milwaukee signed by a party here is without foundation. The reward for his capture is made up by subscription and not by the government, as reported in the Gleaner.

St. MARTINE At a meeting of the members of the agricultural society, held in this village on the 15th, the following directors were elected for the present year—

Th. Brault, D. J. Greig, William Greig, Elou Primeau, Pierre Laberge, Arth. Mallette, J. A. Reid, James P. Brown, Jos. Bourgeois, J. Bte. Brault, Joseph Demers, and D. Laberge. The same auditors were appointed—D. R. Hay and Ulderice Lazure. The accounts rendered gave a surplus of \$87 with 153 members' subscriptions for the present year, which makes \$240 on hand.

The two days of rain, Friday and Saturday, raised the river over its banks and the ice moved in different places. People do not yet venture to cross the river on the ice but go by the iron bridge. The snow is rather thin for good sleighing, and little wood is coming in and keeps its price.

BEAUCHAMPOIS A case or two of smallpox has appeared again. It was thought the town was free from the disease, but it seems to be still lurking around.

The Beauchampois Electric Light Co. has commenced to erect the building in which the transformer is to be put, which will make it possible to use the power manufactured at St. Timothy.

Mr. A. J. Marchand who bought Mr. W. H. Robert's feed store, did not continue long in the business, so the store is now closed and Mr. Robert is selling by retail again. A very interesting address was delivered on Friday evening in the Presbyterian church, under the auspices of the W. M. society, by Rev. Dr. Robt. Campbell, of Montreal, on "Protestantism in Hungary." Dr. Campbell had visited this country two years ago, and so was able to speak of the things he saw and heard. His address was full of information, and as he is at home in the subject of History, his remarks were all the more valuable.

KENSINGTON The Huntington Ya held their monthly parlor meeting at the home of Mrs. Alex. Lunan. There was a large turnout of the young people and a very enjoyable evening was spent. There was some discussion about the formation of a local union, but nothing was definitely decided upon.

Friday night the river rose very suddenly, covering the roads two hours in many places. One or two houses were thrown down by floating ice, fortunately without serious consequences.

HEMINGFORD The annual meeting of Agricultural Society, Div. B was held on January 15th, and was but sparsely attended. All the officers were re-elected.

A meeting of the delegates representing the township and village of Hemmingford and the parishes of Sherrington, St. Edouard and St. Philippe, was held on January 20th. These were—Hemmingford township, Mayor W. M. Horne, Joseph Merlin and Robert Elerton; village of Blair, Mayor James McCane and R. W. Lejeune; St. Edouard, Mayor Domina Poissant, D. Sené, and J. Bomardier; St. Philippe, Mayor M. Rouillier and W. Sealot; St. Constant, E. Beauvais. The delegates expect to make arrangements for a continuous macadamized road from the province line to St. Philippe.

CHATEAUGUAY On Saturday evening, Jan. 4th the congregation of St. Andrew's entertained the Rev. George MacLennan and family at a supper and afterwards presented him with a cabinet of silver cutlery on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of his marriage. The gift was presented in a speech by Mr. Peter Reid, and Mrs. MacLennan received a bouquet of pink roses. Mr. MacLennan suitably replied and the company broke up at an early hour.

On Friday night, Jan. 17th, the ice in the river broke up and by noon on Saturday all the ice between the mill and Lang's bay was jammed in the bay. The river was at flood height and the roads became impassable with ice and high water in many places. This is the second time the ice in the upper village has gone out in four weeks.

ROCKBURN The Rev. W. S. Critchely, who has conducted the services in the Presbyterian church here for the past four weeks, gave an interesting lecture in the church hall on Monday night, his subject being "The Secret of Success."

Another shooting accident occurred about 3 miles south of here, by which Alfred Cowan, aged 12 years, lost a foot. Strangely to say it happened in the same woods, and only about an acre from where young Pateman lost a couple of toes in the same manner about two weeks ago.

VALLEYFIELD CITY COUNCIL Met January 9th, present the Mayor and Couns Dion, Laberge, Hainault, Cossette, Cholette.

A letter from Mr. Montbrand, architect, was read, also a letter from the company "Youngheart," enclosing a copy of resolution passed by the directors by which they accepted by-law No. 247 and bound themselves to deposit one thousand dollars to be held as a guarantee according to the terms of the by-law.

A letter was read from Guindon & Co. offering their property on Victoria street for sale at the price of \$6,500.

Moved by Coun Dion, seconded by Coun Laberge, that the secretary notify the Youngheart Co. of the purchasing by the city of the property of Guindon & Co., as required by the directors of the company, and that the council now awaits the plans to be furnished by the company in order to be able to make the necessary changes, to allow the making of cigars.

ELGIN COUNCIL Met Jan. 7th. All present. The financial statement was examined and on motion of Councillor Stewart was accepted and ordered to be published in the Gleaner.

On motion of Coun Coffey seconded by Coun Stewart, That the second special superintendent over stone roads, was allowed \$20 extra for horse hire during the past season. Carried. Coun Todd dissenting.

On motion of Coun Coffey seconded by Coun Anderson, the following bills were ordered to be paid—

Robt. Chambers work on Elder, Brown and Brims' bridges \$7.00 Casket for the late Mrs. Savage \$16.00 H. T. Wilson work done in dis. No. 4 \$20.00 Adjournd to meet Feb. 3rd.

VALLEYFIELD The National Paper Co's mill has been shut down for a few days in order to instal some new machinery, which when in working order, will considerably increase the output and give extra employment.

The "Coons" had a rough journey on Saturday, but they reached Ormstown in good time and had a good reception at the concert considering the inclement weather.

The ice cutting has been started, but the blocks taken out are of no thickness and everything points to a poor season.

LIBERAL ASSOCIATION Moved by H. S. Tamahill, seconded by A. B. Caza—

1st. Resolved, that we delegates and representatives of the Liberal Association of the County of Huntington, now in annual session, desire to express our continued loyalty to, and support of the policy and principles of reform advocated and advanced by our distinguished Chief and Leader, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, whose patriotic attachment to Canada and the British Empire has won the admiration of the world.

2nd. Resolved, that the policy of larger and wider markets, coupled with the reduction of taxes on the food of the people, meets with our approval; we therefore urge upon our Representative in Parliament to support all reasonable measures that will help advance such legislation.

3. Resolved, that the proposition before Parliament to vote Thirty Five Million Dollars to the Imperial Treasury for Naval purposes, is not, in our opinion, so far as Canada is concerned, the most satisfactory solution of the question of defence, but we cordially approve of any necessary expenditure designed to promote the organization of a Canadian Naval Service, suitable to the requirements of Canada for the protection of Coasts, harbors and trade routes, in co-operation with and relation to the Imperial navy, relieving the Mother Country of an expense which our growing revenues can now support, and encourage the establishment and extension of ship building and commerce in our maritime provinces on the Atlantic and Pacific.

4. Resolved, that we do hereby protest against the unwarranted dismissal of faithful and efficient public servants and we do heartily approve and congratulate our Representative, Mr. Robt. upon his able presentation of the introduction of the Spoils System into the County of Huntington, which heretofore has been comparatively free from such political rancour. Furthermore, we approve of the interest he has taken in other matters concerning the welfare of our county and have every confidence in his ability to carry on the work, and while we regret the defeat of the Liberal party in the last elections, we look forward with hope to the future.

5th. Resolved, we wish to place on record our appreciation of the policy set forth by the government of Sir Robert Borden for the advancement of education, agriculture and good roads throughout the province.

6th. Resolved, that we heartily approve and congratulate our representative, Mr. W. H. Walker, M.L.A. on the able assistance given by him in furthering of this policy and also the services rendered his own county and people.

Dynamite is the modern method of tree planting. W. A. Parsons and Fred Gibson are putting out a young orchard of 9,700 apple and cherry trees near Syracuse and have been setting about 300 a day by this method at a cost of 12 cts a tree. Holes are punched or drilled into the ground about 18 inches deep and a stick of dynamite placed in each and fired makes a hole from two to three feet deep and about the same in area. The thorough loosening of the soil conserves moisture, destroys insects, removes subsoil and substitutes top soil through percolation which fertilizes the tree. Northern Spies, Baldwins and Greenings are planted 44 feet apart, and between them are planted McIntosh Hubbardston, Wealthy and Waggoner apple trees and Mount Morency cherry trees as fillers. The idea is when the filler apple trees, which bear in about seven years, and cherry trees, which bear in 4 to 5 years, pass their prime they are cut out and leave the space for the larger permanent trees which do not mature in ten or fifteen years and live from 150 to 200 years. Planting in this way makes orchard property begin to pay early and to continue long and in increasing measure its paying qualities.

Winnipeg, January 17.—Contracts were awarded this morning by the Canadian Pacific Railway for 807 miles of new lines to be constructed in the west during the present year.

HUNTINGDON AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, Div. A The annual meeting of this society was held in the county building on the 15th; President D. H. Brown in the chair. There was present a larger attendance than for some years, showing an increased interest in the society. The report of the directors stated that a few improvements to the buildings had been made during the year. The attendance on both days of the fair was 4085, 1016 small members' tickets were taken in at the gate. The amount paid in prize money amounted to \$1567, being \$51 over the prize-list of 1911. There was a deficit on the year's operations of \$285, due in part to not receiving the usual donation of \$100 from Mr. Robert and the expense to Macdonald college had been among the causes of the deficit. The report showed the prize list had increased over that of 1200 years ago in the vicinity of \$200. The necessity for a larger income was urgent, and the directors recommended to the members the following scheme—

Whereas, the income of the society has not increased pro rata with the expenditure, in order that the society may meet its liabilities and in the future maintain the high standard of the show, by making necessary improvements to grounds, buildings, etc., and to further increase the prizes, it is recommended that the following changes be made—

1st. That two small tickets be given with each member's ticket instead of four, as at present.

2nd. That a fee be charged for each entry, as is done at fairs of similar size elsewhere, according to the following schedule—

Stalls, 2 years of age and over, each entry \$1.00 Do., under 2 years of age \$0.50 Mare's 3 years of age and over \$0.50 Filled, under 3 years \$0.25 Pairs of Horses \$1.00 Bulls, 2 years and over \$0.50 Cows, 2 years and over \$0.50 All other cattle \$0.25 Herds \$1.00 Sheep and Swine \$0.25 Flock or pen \$0.50 Poultry \$0.10 Dairy produce and machinery \$0.10 Fruit and vegetables \$0.25 Domestic manufactures \$0.10 Bread and cooking \$0.10 Preserves a lb. flowers \$0.05 Fancy work or less \$0.10 3rd. That the entry fee must be paid when entry is made.

4th. That exhibitors may show one or more animals in a class, but where there is only one competitor in a class only one prize will be given.

5th. The price of stalls to remain as at present.

6th. No animal to be shown in more than one class, excepting in teams, herds, flocks, get of sire, produce of female, championships or specials.

The meeting agreed that more revenue was needed, but considerable discussion ensued over the doing away with the small tickets given with members' ticket and charging an entry fee and for stalls at the same time. It was explained that the entry fee and the charge for stalls was on a par to the entry fee charged at several lake exhibitions. On motion the clause was amended, that no small tickets be given with the member's ticket. The recommendation passed as amended.

Resolutions of thanks were tendered to the ladies for putting up such an excellent dinner on both days of the show, the funds to be devoted to improvements on the fair grounds, to all who donated special prizes and to the retiring board of directors and officers for their faithful service.

At the request of D. H. Brown, who has served faithfully for many years, and Robert Blackwood, their retirement from the board was accepted and the following board elected—Malcolm McNaughton, J. O. Kelly, Stirrat Cameron, W. H. Trainor, R. H. Crawford, Louis Mainville, Wm. H. Walker, M.L.A., W. Leehy, John E. White, Arch. Bell.

At a subsequent meeting of the directors Malcolm McNaughton was appointed president, M. W. Leehy vice-president, W. F. Stephen secretary. The dates for the show for 1913 were set for September 11th and 12th.

The following items are from the Chateaugay Record—The local potato market has been fairly active during the past week, the receipts averaging about a carload a day. This price has dropped to 45c per bushel.—One of the strong business concerns of the community is the Chateaugay Co-operative Creamery association as was shown by the report made at the annual meeting held on Tuesday, when a dividend of 40 per cent was declared payable to the stockholders. The report for the year as read by Secretary McCoy showed the total number of pounds of milk delivered at the factory was 2,426,031; number of pounds of cream, 363,600; number of pounds of butter made, 245,606. The total amount of money paid to patrons was \$61,158.

Owing to the continued mild weather the corn that American corn is being fed freely this year on account of prices being much lower than a year ago, but the demand for mill-feed is not the period from local and country buyers, and the Montreal market on the whole is quiet and easy with supplies accumulating. There has been some enquiry from the United States for bran and shorts, but up to the time of writing no business had resulted. There is no further change in prices to note, prices being quoted by the leading millers at \$20 for bran, \$22 for shorts, and \$27 for middlings per ton, including bags, but the smaller millers are cutting these prices \$1 to \$2 per ton in order to make sales. A weaker feeling has prevailed in the market for moulins and prices have declined \$2 per ton with sales of pure grain grades at \$34 to \$36 and mixed at \$30 to \$32 per ton.

MILK INSPECTION Though complaints have been made that the milk inspection carried on by the corporation of Montreal in the surrounding rural districts has become too severe, Dr. Laberge, city health officer, has declared there would be no relaxation this summer. "I fail to see where the hardship is, in keeping clean, and while I would like to see the provincial government join in the inspection, we are entitled to take charge of the inspection of milk coming to Montreal," said Dr. Laberge. As the board of control has increased the grant of money this year from \$3000 to \$5000, the health department will put on two extra milk inspectors this summer to cover the district within a radius of sixty miles of Montreal. Last year four milk inspectors did the work of inspecting the dairies, and they divided the large district into four parts. "This year the division will consist of six parts, and we shall improve our work of last year," said Dr. Laberge. The head of the health department added that the city could not relax any of its inspection, seeing that the mortality was now being lowered. What was wanted was greater enlightenment on the part of dairy owners who must be persuaded that poisoned milk is not desired in the city. Lately complaints had found expression at the Chambre de Commerce on the nature of the inspection enforced. But Dr. Laberge declared this could not be regarded very seriously and as to the provincial government taking part in the work of inspection, Dr. Laberge then quoted a French-Canadian master in his own house. Dr. Laberge has recently gone to explain the position the city was in, and he declared last night that he thought he had convinced the body that the city was not going outside of its own powers in taking charge of work that was in the interest of public hygiene.

"We know very well," said Dr. Laberge, "that some people are not accustomed to inspection. They have to be educated. We want the best milk we can get in Montreal. We are not exacting too much when we demand that milk be pure and be kept free from contamination till it reaches Montreal. As I have improved our work, with six inspectors, improve our will, with six inspectors, improve the area to be covered, as we are large for four men."

In conclusion, Dr. Laberge said he was pleased to see that the board of control had voted the extra money, explaining, also, that milk inspectors were under the direct charge of Chief Food Inspector Hood.

A WRONG IMPRESSION To the Editor of the Gleaner. Evidently your correspondent at Kelso was misinformed, when he reported in last week's Gleaner, that we had given up shipping grain, preferring to feed it to stock. In reference to the above, we may say, that we think too much of Alberta's reputation as a wheat-growing province, to allow such an impression to prevail here or elsewhere, that we only grow inferior grades of grain, or in other words, "hogfeed." In any ordinary year there is shipped out of our province a considerable amount of No. 1 hard and a large amount of No. 2 northern wheat, and of course no sane farmer would feed such wheat to stock, as he can nearly always purchase for much less money, if he can find a market for it, than the excellent feed grain of his own province, to all who donated special prizes and to the retiring board of directors and officers for their faithful service.

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"Professor Gandler spoke at Toronto the other day as follows—This is Canada's growing time and it is also that time of peril. The expenditure of hundreds of millions of borrowed capital in great transcontinental railways and other public works has produced great prosperity. It has made the people rich, and they are lavish and extravagant in their spendings. Manufacturers have become wealthy, and great multitudes have made large fortunes in real estate gambling without adding anything to the wealth of the country. The fever of speculation is not content to give years to the mastering of some trade or useful profession, and multitudes of native and foreign-born alike have no other thought than to exploit the country's wealth. They are drunk with the wine of continued prosperity, hardened by covetousness, and lost in self-indulgence. It is so easy a task to reach their hearts and touch their consciences, as to get men for men who cannot be deceived by the glitter and glare of materialism.

Philadelphia, Jan. 19.—The steamship Carthaginian, of the Allan line, arrived in port today with a thrilling story of fighting fire at sea, while the waves rolled almost mountains high, and the wind blew at the rate of sixty miles an hour. The Carthaginian left Glasgow on December 26. Almost immediately heavy weather was encountered, forcing Capt. McKillop to remain on the bridge constantly. When 500 miles east of St. Johns, it was discovered that some produce in the hold was afire. For several hours new of the fire was kept from the passengers. Then Capt. McKillop called them together and informed them that they would have to assist the crew in fighting the flames below decks. The heavy Scotch women said they would take their stand with the men. For six hours they either joined the bucket brigade or helped to hold the nozzle of the hose. Time and time again Capt. McKillop declared he would look at the mountainous seas and realize it simply was a question of death by water or fire. No one could live in such seas. After fighting the fire for nine hours the hold was flooded and the Carthaginian was heep in the water, but the fire was extinguished.

Ottawa, Jan. 17.—The extent to which the political executioner's sword has been wielded in Nova Scotia since the present government assumed office no less than 63 lightkeepers in the provinces have been dismissed for alleged "offensive partisanship." The places have been filled by Conservatives.

The latest indication of the progress going on in Jerusalem was the arrival a short time ago of a massive American motor roller, and the decision to equip the city with an efficient tramway system. The walls enclose 209 acres, of which 65 acres are occupied by the temple enclosure. But owing to the impossibility of housing the thousands of Jewish immigrants who still continue to arrive, building has been proceeding outside the walls to a very considerable extent. The consequence of the presence of this extraneous population is that first one and then another of the gates was left open by night until today they are all perpetually open. Indeed today two of the gateways have got gates at all. Meanwhile the Mohammedan population is not by any means keeping pace with the Jewish, and the Holy City seems to be a fair way to becoming once more in fact as well as in name the capital city of the Hebrew race. Jerusalem is soon to have its own tramway service, as a concession for the purpose has already been granted to a French company, which will start laying the tram lines in the course of the summer.

Instead of watering its streets next summer Malone has arranged for oiling them with a patent sprinkler.

Farmer—Those who think for a moment that revenues from the liquor business anywhere near pay the cost that the traffic imposes on the public have another guess coming. The traffic is at the bottom of the expense of prisons, jails, almshouses and county and town poor expenditures to say nothing of private benefactions for the relief of families impoverished by drink. Right here in Malone putting aside county court cases and persons held for the grand jury for all sorts of crimes most of which are the result of intoxication over 50 per cent of the prisoners brought before Police Justice Bigelow last year were on the direct charge of public intoxication while about 25 per cent more were drunk and disorderly conduct at the bottom of which drink usually figures somewhere. There were 412 arrests in the village 210 from public intoxication, 66 for vagrancy, 35 for disorderly conduct, 12 for non-support, 24 for assaults in various degrees, and 14 for various degrees of larceny. It is easy to see that for about seven-eighths of all the crimes handled by our police court, liquor is directly or indirectly responsible.

In sentencing William Laurence to a fine of \$20 or two months for drunkenness on Saturday Recorder Weir in Montreal, took occasion to point out the need of increased power being given the court in the treatment of confirmed drunkards and the necessity of making drunkennes legally a crime. We have said Mr. Weir much need for a law dealing with habitual drunkards.

Drunkenness is bad enough but we have many who come to frequent-ly. We have a provision inserted in our charter at the suggestion of the late Mr. Recorder Demontigny by which we could detain a habitual drunkard for any period not exceeding one year. This however was declared unconstitutional as it was claimed that such provision could not be made by the provincial government, but by the Federal government only. I have written to the Minister of Justice suggesting that this law be made effective so that when an offender appears here for the third or fourth time within a year, we shall be able to treat him as a habitual drunkard. Unfortunately drunkenness is not of the greatest trouble in the home, strictly a crime but it is the cause, there is a crying need that drunkennes be made legally a crime against society and that we be empowered to inflict a heavier penalty. At present the maximum I can give a man on a simple charge of drunkenness is two months. The offenders who are sent to jail for these short terms simply recuperate their physical power and their golden dreams during their hours of detention are of coming debauchery.

At the annual meeting of the Franklin county agricultural society the receipts for the year to be \$21,280, of which \$8615 was the grant from the state. Gate receipts were \$6530, 74¢ premiums on exhibits \$3701 had been paid, and \$7250 for nurses for race, balance on hand \$55.

Who makes war? The answer is to be found in the Chancelleries of Europe, among the men who have too long played with human lives as pawns in a game of chess, who have become so emeshed in formalisms and the jargon of diplomacy that they have ceased to be conscious of the poignant realities with which they trifled. And thus will war continue to be made until the great masses who are the sport of professional schemers and dreamers say the word which shall bring not eternal peace for that is impossible, but a determination that wars shall be fought only in a just and righteous and vital cause. If that word is ever to be spoken, there was never was a more appropriate occasion than the present; and we trust it will be spoken while there is yet time.

All the telephone systems in the British Isles have now passed into the hands of the government.

BAND OF HOPE The Band of Hope will meet tomorrow at 7:30 p.m. in St. Andrew's Annex.

HOCKEY Championship Junior Association of Canada vs Huntingdon Friday Night, Jan. 24th

St. Lambert vs Huntingdon

Huntingdon Rink

Friday Night, Jan. 24th

and to elect Directors for the ensuing year, and other general business. By order of the Board James A. Sills Secy-Treas.

Riverfield, Jan. 13, 1913.

Among those who received knighthoods at the New Year was Dr. George Turner, a man who did much for the sick and wounded during the South African war, and who has since devoted time and skill to caring for the lepers of the Transvaal Colony. Incidentally he became infected with the disease, which a man gives honor to the title which is

