

THE HUNTINGDON GLEANER

THE LEADING ADVERTISING MEDIUM IN THE DISTRICT OF BEAUHARNOIS

SEVENTY-FIFTH YEAR

HUNTINGDON, QUE., WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 21st, 1938

FORTY-SIX PAGES

The Huntingdon Gleaner To-day Observes The 75th Anniversary Of Its Founding

Only Ten Days to go in the Chateaugay Valley Good Will Shopping Competition

Contest Closes Oct. 1—Any Contestant Can Still Win—Watch For Activity

This week shows many changes in the vote standing and big increases in totals by the leading contestants. The public are now becoming more active in supporting their favorite contestants and securing for them vote credits by cash purchases in the stores as well as payment of subscriptions.

With the increased vote schedules now in effect, it would be quite possible for the contestants who are now down near the bottom of the list to jump into a leading position. This develops a keen rivalry which, no doubt, will continue till the closing hours of the contest.

The annual cash commission prizes which have been added on subscription returns during the final two weeks have spurred several contestants to greater efforts in securing subscription credits. Also, the added vote features in club stores is bringing results which appear quite satisfactory.

Subscribers are once more reminded that subscription payments can be made direct to the contestants, or at the Gleaner office in favor of any contestant. The office is open Saturday evenings during the competition.

STANDARD TIME EFFECTIVE AT MIDNIGHT SAT.

Daylight saving time which has been in force in the Town of Huntingdon since June 25th, will change to Standard Time on Saturday, September 24th at twelve o'clock (midnight) and continue thus until April 1939.

This change of time will put the citizens living in the town and the country on an equal footing and temporarily bring to a close the many arguments brought against this change of time by those persons who were objected to the question when a vote was taken early in June.

Huntingdon Academy was the only school operating on Standard Time with the other local institutions using Daylight Saving Time. The Academy operated on this time so that it would be more convenient to the pupils residing in the country. Business and professional citizens in Huntingdon will be operating on Standard Time starting Saturday at midnight.

The Front Page of The First Gleaner

(This is one-quarter of actual size of sheet)

The Canadian Gleaner.

VOL. I HUNTINGDON, C.E. FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1863. NO. 1

THE CANADIAN GLEANER

Three score and fifteen years ago the Canadian Gleaner came into being.

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(Continued on page 4)

The Havelock Fair Forges Ahead This Year With A Fine Display of Exhibits

Marked Enthusiasm is Revealed by the Many Exhibitors

True to form, the Havelock Fair for 1938 was a more successful exhibition than its predecessors. Havelock Fair has consistently provided the east end of Huntingdon County

fair have the public been privileged to see such a grand display of products of the farm at Havelock Fair. The whole tenor of the fair was most encouraging to the President, Mr. James McCasne, the worthy secretary, Mr. Wilmer Fisher and the directors.

The ladies of Hemmingford decided a better showing should be made of their cut flowers than heretofore, so they arranged these cut flowers should be shown in a booth out in the open spaces of the grounds. The booth was crammed full of cut flowers, particularly aster, gladioli and similia. The potted plants were shown in the exhibition building. In this same building a grand display of needlework was seen. The fact that the cut flowers were shown out of doors meant for the fairgoers a new avenue for the showing of this handicraft that interest so many ladies, and will be further encouraged and enlarged upon for next year.

The townships of Havelock and Franklin are reporting excellent apple crops. In the Hemmingford area the crop has been a 25% production. The grand display of apples, pears, plums, etc. from these districts left little more to be desired. In the McIntosh apple exhibit 15 entries were made, 13 of Parnesse, 3 baskets of McIntosh, 5 of Parnesse, many boxes and hampers also helped swell the show. Pear trees are not often found producing in this county of late years, yet at the fair 9 plates of fine pears were on exhibition. Crab apples are often asked for by our housewives but not often procurable, yet at Havelock 9 entries were on exhibition.

The Hon. Martin B. Fisher offers a special prize for the best three plates, one each of McIntosh, Parnesse and Wealthy apples. The class was keenly competed for by 7 exhibitors. The first prize went to A. E. Curran.

In the competition for collections of six varieties of apples six entries were made, the winning entry being that of A. E. Curran.

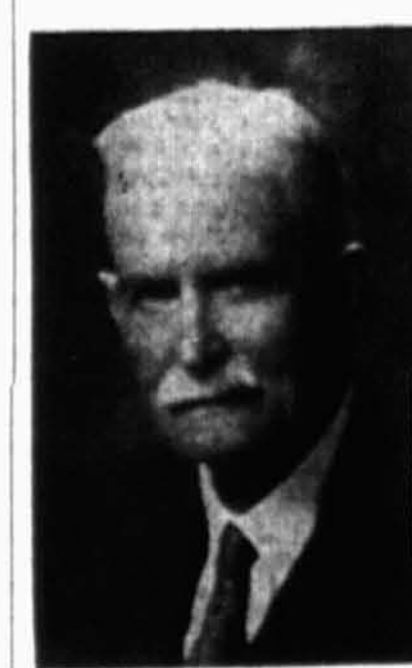
St. Lawrence, Spy and Wealthy, apples were keenly competed for.

BREAD AND BISCUITS

Besides apples making a great show at Havelock fair, the one great feature of the show that never fails to attract the attention of the fairgoers is that of bread baking contests. In

(Continued on page 6-b)

Head of Fair



JAMES McCASNE, President of the Havelock Fair which enjoyed a large attendance this year.

with a good fair. For 1938 the Agricultural Society Div. B. received grants of money from both Federal and Provincial governments and this money was wisely and advantageously spent on repairing buildings, fences and the building of horse stalls. The fact that Highway 52 was completed this year as well as several other roads surfaced this summer, added to the attraction for people to attend the fair.

The enthusiasm that these improvements provoked amongst the exhibitors encouraged them to enter more horses, cattle, hogs, sheep, poultry and everything else at the fair. Never in the history of the

The following is the standing of contestants to last Monday night:

MISS CHRISTINA DURNIN, Huntingdon	270,150
MISS NORMA STEELE, Howick	246,550
MISS STELLA BROGAN, Hemmingford	234,575
MISS ETHEL RYAN, Huntingdon	232,325
ARTHUR BROWN, Huntingdon	206,725
FRANKLIN CAMERON, St. Agnes de Dundee	182,625
TOMMY WARDEN, Huntingdon	152,675
MISS ROBINA SEWARD, Glenside	138,200
MRS. ALAN HOOKER, Ormstown	137,250
BAIRD PRINGLE, Huntingdon	126,625
MRS. JOHN LOWDEN, Dewittville	114,925
MISS MARGARET WATTE, Glenside	111,875
LINDGAY CULLEN, Ormstown	102,225
BILLY BOWDEN, Huntingdon	97,900
MRS. RUSSELL KERR, Howick	92,275
MISS RITA ROBERTSON, Riverview	88,675
MRS. WILFRED KELLY, Huntingdon	85,625
MISS MARION MERSON, Huntingdon	84,400
MISS EDITH CRUICKSHANKS, Huntingdon	46,675
MISS RUBY MCCARTNEY, Ormstown	41,000
MISS JANET McPARLANE, Huntingdon	34,500
MISS LAURA COOKMAN, Hemmingford	31,250
MISS JOYCE McNICOLL, Casville	30,425
MRS. WM. PRICE, Franklin Centre	26,600
MRS. JOHN SMITH, Hemmingford	26,300
MISS BERYL MOORE, Huntingdon	25,875

NOTE—The above does not necessarily show the total votes but gives the correct standing of all contestants up to last Monday.

Grant is Sought to Continue Re-dredging Laguerre Canal

Local Members of Parliament to Co-operate With County Council in Regard to Question—Several Letters Claiming Damages Were Read—One Mill On the Dollar Imposed on All Taxable Property

Members of the Huntingdon County Council have appointed a committee of councillors to interview the federal and provincial government in regard to the dredging of the Laguerre Canal. Those appointed were asked to get in touch with their local members of parliament, Donald E. Black, M.P., and Hon. M. B. Fisher, and inform them of the perplexing situation in connection with this canal.

The Cummings Construction Co. were granted till September 30th, 1938, to end the re-dredging of this canal and the number of yardage they had to do up to that time was completed a few days ago, the members of the County Council were informed at their last meeting, held on Wednesday. Due to the fact that the re-dredging is not completed, the County Council will ask the provincial and federal government to give a grant to have this work continued.

The Huntingdon Agricultural Society, through their secretary-treasurer, John Sumner, and William Grahaem, came before the County Council that day and were given a grant of \$600 for their Society Division A and B.

A new heating system will be installed at the Registry Office in Huntingdon, it was disclosed at this meeting.

No action was taken in regard to the claim of J. H. Legault, of Ste. Barbe who asked the sum of \$300 for damages caused by the Laguerre drainage.

A circular letter from Yamachiche Que., County of Ste. Maurice was read requesting the County Council to pass a resolution to have the municipal code amended so as to be able to tax telephone poles and wires. No action was taken in the matter.

A letter from Arthur Brisson was read and filed, requesting the council to pay \$300 for damages on the Laguerre drainage.

The Women's Institute were granted permission to use the large hall in the County Building, from October 4th to 7th, the purpose of giving a short course in weaving and rug-making.

A letter from Delpha Girouard,

CHILD IS STRUCK BY CAR NEAR THE ST. CHARLES SCHOOL

An unfortunate accident occurred near the St. Charles School Sunday noon when Miss Carriere, seven-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Carriere of St. Agnes de Dundee stepped out from behind a parked automobile and directly into the path of an approaching car driven by Mr. F. X. Beauchamp of Casaville.

The child was knocked down and given painful bruises, including a broken left thigh. Dr. Clouston of Huntingdon was the attending physician. The child is resting comfortably now.

Calf Club Winners at Havelock Fair

Winners in the Different Classes Are Announced—J. Dickson and J. L. Pelletier Supervise

The winners of the Hemmingford Calf Club, at Havelock Fair on Thursday were as follows:

- Class I, Holstein calves—1, Jessie Hawkins; 2, Peggy Hawkins; 3, Muriel Robinson; 4, Merle Robinson.
 - Class II, Ayrshire Calves—1, Helana Barr; 2, Jennie Barr; 3, Tom Cleland; 4, Beattie Barr.
 - Class III, Grades Ayrshire—1, Brand Edwards; 2, Howard Sutton; 3, Orma Clarke; 4, George Stinson; 5, Ruby Brown; 6, Harvey Hadley; 7, Wallis Hadley.
 - Class IV, Yearling—1, Brand Edwards; 2, Jessie Hawkins; 3, Tom Cleland; 4, Jennie Barr; 5, Beattie Barr; 6, Helena Barr; 7, Peggy Hawkins; 8, Muriel Robinson; 9, Wallis Hadley.
 - Class V, 2 year old—1, Jennie Barr; 2, Beattie Barr; 3, Brand Edwards; 4, Peggy Hawkins; 5, Tom Cleland; 6, Helena Barr; 7, Wallis Hadley.
 - Class VI, Judging—1, Jessie Hawkins; 2, Helena Barr; 3, Howard Sutton; 4, Beattie Barr; 5, Harvey Hadley; 6, Tom Cleland; 7, Wallis Hadley; 8, Ruby Brown; 9, Muriel Robinson; 10, Peggy Hawkins.
 - Class VII, Showmanship—1, Jessie Hawkins; 2, Peggy Hawkins; 3, Wallis Hadley; 4, Beattie Barr; 5, Ruby Brown; 6, Muriel Robinson; 7, Tom Cleland; 8, Helena Barr; 9, Geo. Stinson; 10, Merle Robinson.
- John Dickson, Judge.
J. L. Pelletier, Agronomist.

Front Page Editorial

75 Years A Newspaper

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(Continued on page 4)

PUBLICITY FOR HUNTINGDON IN THIS ISSUE

Copies of this 75th anniversary number of the Gleaner are being sent to many daily and weekly newspaper offices from coast to coast. It is hoped that Huntingdon will gain much favourable publicity through information contained in this issue. A panoramic view of the entire district is given by word and picture which gives one who has not visited here a good idea of what it is like.

Hunter Street Extended to Town Limits

\$30,000 Will be Spent in Changing Sewers on Chateaugay Street—Grant Alotted by Provincial Government

Approximately \$30,000 will be spent in the Town of Huntingdon on changing the sewers along a portion of Chateaugay street. The sewers along this street were formerly 10 and 12 inches but the new ones to be installed will vary from 24 inches to 30 inches. It is thought that the water which yearly flooded Chateaugay street in certain sections and the water which rose in several cellars will not prevail once this construction is completed.

The Town rented the Huntingdon Skating Rink, last week, where Romeo Brunet, of Ormstown, who has the contract for doing this work, will make the cement tiles. It is expected the work on the sewers will begin today or Thursday.

Fifteen men were engaged last week in preparation for this work and have been kept busy since that time in extending Hunter street from Lake street for a distance of about 500 feet. A gravel base was completed Monday and next year an asphalt dressing will make of this street an ideal one. The street extends to the limits of the Town.

Money for this work was obtained from the Provincial government, through Hon. Martin B. Fisher, and the town will have to purchase only the materials necessary for the construction of this sewer. The government will pay for labour and other expenses.

The Roads Department of the Province of Quebec has willingly contributed fifty percent of the expenses. The Town will pay the remainder.

Leading Pupils Are Awarded Prizes at Huntingdon Academy

Formal Opening Largely Attended on Wednesday Evening—Sound Advice Given by Those Interested in the Education of Pupils Attending the Academy

A capacity attendance was present at the formal opening of Huntingdon Academy on Wednesday evening last when the leading pupils were the recipients of special prizes.

The evening ceremony opened with a word of welcome by the chairman of the school, Mr. William C. Winter. Several remarks were heard from the leading citizens interested in education in Huntingdon and the evening's ceremony was brought to a close with the distribution of special prizes and the showing of two educational pictures.

In his remarks, Dr. J. H. Miller urged the pupils attending this renowned institution not to put too much stress on the prizes but to be sure to get a foundation that will stand in good stead when they take their place in life.

Dr. R. N. Walsh, who has been commissioner of Huntingdon Academy for a number of years, expressed his delight in being present at this formal opening. He urged everyone to give a boost to Huntingdon Academy at every possible opportunity. He continued, stating that the teachers and commissioners of Huntingdon Academy deserve credit for the work they have done and especially the principal of the school, Mr. J. B. Macmillan. Dr. Walsh concluded his remarks wishing.

(Continued on page 5)

Ten Cents Worth of Candy For Love Making in 80's

Time marches on! Love-making in the Chateaugay Valley today is a vastly different thing to what it was in days gone by, according to a Huntingdon citizen.

"When I was young," he stated, "all you needed was ten cents worth of talking candy and a horse and rubber-tired buggy. The girl was perfectly happy with those. Today? Why, today you have to take along a car, a bottle of scotch, two or three bottles of beer, cigarettes and a box of chocolates and even then she isn't satisfied. You can't beat the good, old days for real fun—and without spending all the money they go today."

ing the pupils and all present success in the coming years, progress and happy life.

Dr. H. R. Clouston explained to the audience that education was being given greater attention at present than it had at any time previously.

Rev. J. B. Maclean, D.D., congratulated the principal and the teachers for the great success they had met with in the past. He wished all children and the members of the teaching staff good health, which is so essential to education.

Rev. W. S. Hatcher in his brief remarks said that there were three important parties present at this formal opening: the parents, the teachers and the scholars. He urged the parents to co-operate with the teachers so that the children may receive the education which benefits them. Rev. Hatcher asked the teachers not to stress too much on some subjects than on others and not to over emphasize certain things at the expense of something less important. At the conclusion of his remark Rev. Hatcher hoped that when the pupils left Huntingdon Academy they would be ladies and gentlemen.

Mrs. Merson, of the Women's Institute distributed prizes to the pupils who had received flowers and vegetable seeds. The five prize winners were as follows: Archie McIntosh, Howard Kelly, Helen Cunningham, Douglas McGeerrie and Marjorie Caldwell. Honorable contestants who were given special prizes: Royce Buddock, L. Heath, Keith Parrott, Austin Marshall, Gladys Tannahill, John Wilkinson, Gerald Laframboise, Irene Laframboise, Jimmy Robb and Billy Henderson.

Immediately after the distribution of prizes the parents and friends of the pupils were shown two educational pictures which were thoroughly enjoyed. The evening's ceremony was brought to a close by singing the national anthem and God Save the King.

Following is the list of the special prize winners:

Grade XI—Margaret Kelly (Judge Brown Scholarship), Dorothy Wilson, Donald Tully, William Taylor.

Grade X—Joyce Hunter, Arline Macmillan, Bertha Taylor.

Grade IX—Margaret McDermid, Robert Cluff, Donald Caldwell.

Grade VIII—Alan Mann (Judge Brown Scholarship), Sydney Montle, Helen Harrigan and Billy Bowden.

(Continued on page 6b)

The Huntingdon Gleaner

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

Subscription rates \$2.00 year Agents: A. Beaudin & Son, Ormstown, Que.

Huntingdon, Wed., Sept. 21st, 1938

Our Early Ardent Supporters

THE Gleaner was well established ere Mrs. Robert Sellar had anything to do with it, apart from admiring its editor and his editorials.

(Sgd. MRS. MARY WATSON SELLAR)

Facts and Figures About This Edition

IN connection with the publishing of this 75th Anniversary edition of the Huntingdon Gleaner it may interest our readers to learn of some of the detailed facts that have entered into the publishing of this, the largest edition of the Gleaner ever printed.

The ink used in publishing this particular edition weighed 104 pounds. This ink is excellent in quality and was secured from the Ault & Wiborg Co., Montreal.

3728 pounds of paper were used in printing the 5,000 copies of this edition, which edition numbers 46 pages and weighs 125 ounces per copy.

Approximately 250 illustrations of local significance are used throughout the edition. These pictures were made into lectricuts in the Gleaner one man engraving plant by Mr. Nelson H. White.

Letters of congratulations on the Gleaner attaining its seventy-five years of service to the Chateauguy Valley have already been received from 30 newspaper publishers and prominent individuals across Canada.

An unusually large number of our patrons have accorded congratulations to the Gleaner in the form of advertisements, thereby making this mammoth edition possible.

The historic information contained in this edition of the Gleaner will to many people be the only piece of printed matter within their homes that treats of local history.

The office and mechanical staff of the number 21 of the Huntingdon Gleaner Inc., have all laboured industriously with a view to providing our readers with a commendable 75th anniversary number.

The office was in the building now occupied by Romeo Robitoux, next to A. M. Cappello's store. This building had been in England on the Salisbury and Winchester Journal.

and Winchester Journal. He came to Huntingdon and was induced to open up a newspaper office by Cantello Blachford of Boyd Settlement.

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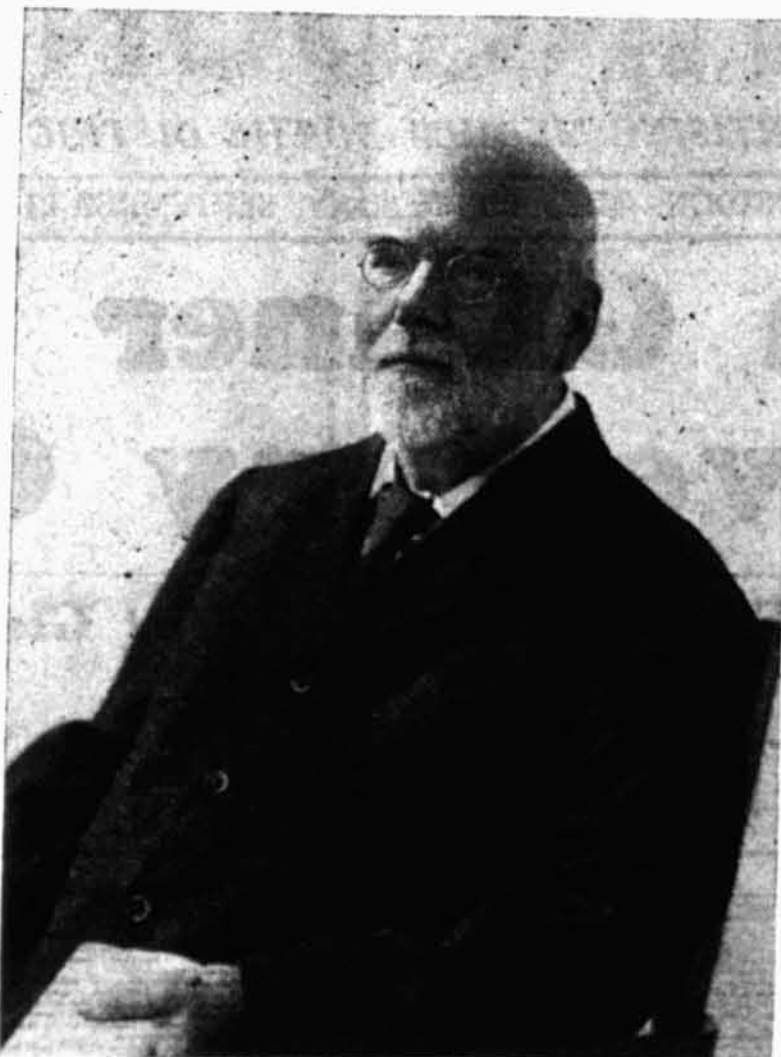
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Founder of The Huntingdon Gleaner



THE LATE ROBERT SELLAR who founded Quebec's Best Rural Weekly Newspaper on Sept. 18, 1863, seventy-five years ago.

(By Mrs. T. S. Gardiner)

His life was one of strenuous unceasing labor. At the age of fifteen he came from his native Scotland to this Country with his parents.

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President and Editor of The Gleaner



ADAM L. SELLAR, youngest son of the late Robert Sellar.

and in the short space of fifteen minutes marshalled his facts and pleas to the farmer of Canada so well that on his conclusion the chairman had difficulty in getting order for the next speaker.

YESTERDAY, TODAY AND TOMORROW

Below is reproduced the first editorial in the first issue of the Canadian Gleaner, that of Sept. 18, 1863.

In issuing the first number of our paper—commencing we sincerely hope a long and cordial acquaintance with our readers—it is natural we should say a few words regarding our enterprise.

But it is not alone on the grounds of our political principles that we claim support. As a newspaper our sheet will, we think, compare favourably with any of its contemporaries.

Before closing, we will again urge the co-operation of our friends. We shall earnestly and to the best of our ability do our part; we can not doubt but that the noble yeomanry of these counties, in return, will do theirs.



MRS. ROBERT SELLAR

—Born in the Presbyterian Manse, presently the home of Mr. and Mrs. D. L. Kelly, Prince Street, June 7th, 1860.

—Educated at Huntingdon Academy and Ottawa Ladies College.

—Was a teacher in Huntingdon Academy, after which she was married to Robert Sellar, the late editor and founder of the Huntingdon Gleaner.

—Has been long identified with the W.C.T.U., Y's Society, and all church organizations, not the least of which was the Sunday School, being a teacher until her 70th birthday.

—As a helpmate to the founder of the Gleaner she played a very important, yet hidden role, as far as the general public were concerned.

—For a hobby, Mrs. Sellar though now 78 years of age, will be seen working in her vegetable and flower garden every morning before and after breakfast.

—Has always played an active part in all benevolent movements within the community.

—Mrs. Sellar presently resides in her home on Chateauguy St., Huntingdon, and is enjoying excellent health and well earned pleasures of life.



LESLIE W. SELLAR

—Born at Huntingdon in August 1880.

—Educated at Huntingdon Academy.

—As a youth showed a marked aptitude for mechanics and when in his teens served his apprenticeship as a tool maker in the Allies-Chalmers Machine Works in Montreal.

—A short time before the beginning of the Great War he, along with his brother Watson and their father, edited the Gleaner under the firm name of Sellar Bros.

—During the Great War he joined the Royal Air Force, receiving his training in Canada and Texas, as well as in England.

—Was always keenly interested in sports of all kinds and it was often due to his initiative that Huntingdon was able to place a good hockey team in the Montreal J.A.H.A. Hockey League.

—Following the Great War he returned to his post in the Gleaner and continued the business expansion work he had previously started.

—Died in August 1922 at the age of 36. Cause of death due to after effects of illness contracted when in the army.

GLEANER CANDID CAMERA



R. WATSON SELLAR

Second son of the late Robert Sellar and Mrs. Sellar, born August 1894. Educated at Huntingdon Academy and University of Saskatchewan where he graduated in law...

Dahlia's Whatnots

Anniversaries as a matter of course never fail to bring with them memories of the past. In connection with St. Chrysostome's centenary celebration, we are reminded that after the country was first settled Havelock was under the same local administration as the neighbouring parish...



MR. JAMES W. ROSS

Rural Canada is lacking in more men of the type of our good friend, Mr. J. W. Ross. Besides being a cattle breeder for many years...

New Erin

We were sorry to learn on Tuesday, Sept. 13th that Mrs. Charles Kelly had passed away at the home of her brother, Herbert Sparrow...



DR. J. A. McDONALD

who as a medical doctor served in the Chinese mission field and now practicing medicine in Valleyfield. Barbara McNaughton, R.N. It was in June, 1931, that the death, through burning, of Barbara McNaughton, sister of M. M. McNaughton, took place in the United Church Missionary Hospital...

Hemmingford

The Parent-Teacher Association of Hemmingford elected officers for the next year at a meeting held in the Parish Hall, August 29th. They are as follows: Hon. President—Mrs. M. B. Plah...

Ormatown

W.A. Meeting. On Tuesday afternoon, the September meeting of St. Paul's United W.A. was held in MacDougall Hall. Mrs. J. Carmichael, the president presided after a short devotional period...

Brooklet-Herdman

The Y.P.U. will conduct the service on Sunday evening in Rennie's United Church. Ethel McMaster received a bonus of \$25.00 for successful teaching during the school term 1937-38...

J. H. DEMERS High Class Tailoring

We extend our congratulations to The Gleaner on its 75th Anniversary.



With the greatest pride we invite you to come and inspect our advance showing of NEW FALL WOOLLENS.

The Huntingdon Gleaner has for 75 years been contributing to the welfare of the Chateaugay Valley. Though this Textile Mill dates back only to 1930 we thoroughly appreciate the value of "The Gleaner" to whom we now extend our most hearty congratulations and good wishes

Leach Textiles Ltd. Manufacturers of Serges and Fancy Suitings, Huntingdon, Que.

wax. I have often exhorted others not to do that, but I was tired, and without thinking I was sealing it up with fire near. If it is God's will I go now, I am, oh so happy to go. If I had my life to live again I would give it to China. It has been my desire to bring the knowledge of a loving heavenly Father to China. All that is best in life has come to me and my people through God. Knowing this, and seeing what it is to see people without this knowledge, I have been so happy in having the privilege of doing what I could to lead others to know and to love the God I love, the God whom to know is life eternal. I long that every one of our nurses should know Him and be willing to give his or her life in loving happy service in bringing others to know Him as their God.

Advertisement for Canadian Pacific shipping services. Includes text: 'to EUROPE and Back with BARGAIN FARES'. Lists fares for Third Class Return and Tourist Return.

Advertisement for Canadian Pacific shipping services. Includes text: 'Canadian Pacific Always Carry Canadian Pacific Express Travellers' Cheques... Good the World Over.'



ADAM L. SELLAR

Born in Huntingdon, May 10, 1898, youngest son of the late Robt. Sellar and Mrs. Sellar. Educated at Huntingdon Academy. Entered into apprenticeship with Gleaner in 1917. Spent four years working in newspaper work and in the printing trade at St. Lambert and Toronto.

Advertisement for 'THE KIDNEYS' medicine. Text: 'Only the Kidneys can purify the blood and rid the system of poisonous impurities which cause serious and painful ailments such as rheumatism and lumbago.'

Advertisement for 'Eddy's Sterilized Tissue'. Text: 'A pure ABSORBENT CREPE TISSUE... EDDY'S STERILIZED TISSUE DREADNOUGHT'.

Large advertisement for Life Insurance. Features an hourglass illustration and text: '\$20,000 every hour... LIFE INSURANCE GUARDIAN OF CANADIAN HOMES'.

Chronicles News Bits
FAMILY OF SPEEDERS
RECENT feat of Howard Hughes in flying around the earth recalls a motor car race which his father won from the late Col. E. H. R. Green in 1906.

WOMEN ON GUARD
Women police made their first appearance in India when groups of Indian women, smartly dressed in khaki shirts and long white baggy trousers, took up positions outside two mills at Cawnpore where strikes were taking place.

NO DICK OR DAN
So far, all thirteen of the children of Mr. and Mrs. W. O. Prince, Peoria, Ill., have been given names beginning with the letter 'D'.

AUCTION FARM HANDS
Every spring, farm hands in the vicinity of Rochefort, France, gather in that town to be auctioned off for the following year's work.

DOG PINES AWAY
Eight months ago a little mongrel dog known as Blackie made friends with Postman Frank Vacha.

LEISURELY WORKER
Police headquarters in Phoenix, Ariz., received a call from a housewife who reported a suspicious character loitering around in front of her house all morning, spending most of his time sitting on the curb.

HAS QUEER HOBBY
There is no accounting for hobbies. For Mrs. Henry J. Kramer, Chicago, it is the collection of neckties from members of congress.

GOOD DEED GOES WRONG
Inhabitants of Mariposa, Ont., always eager to help a neighbor in distress, saw smoke pouring from the windows of Robt. Kelly's farm-house and, aided by the volunteer fire brigade, went to the rescue.

FANS GOT FRIGHTS
When a better makes a hit into a big league grandstand, the ball is never retrieved. It is an unwritten law that the fan who gets his hands on it, keeps it.

MAKES REAL BULL FIDDLE
Tired of hearing bass violas called "bull fiddles," Sherril Motzer, 25, of Boylston, Mass., made a real bull fiddle, of bullock with the hair on. What's more, he can play it, as he can the other unusual instruments he makes.

BLUE BUT CHEERFUL
When his body lost its natural color after he took silver nitrate for a stomach ailment, Sidney Woods, 55, of Lehigh, Pa., turned blue seven years ago.

SLEEP ON CAR TOPS
Newest gadget for motor cars in Europe is a tubular steel frame and springs placed on the roof for a bed.

OLDEST VETERAN 113
At the reunion of Blue and Grey veterans at Gettysburg, Pa., early this month, William A. Barnes, 113, a negro of Oakland, Cal., was the oldest soldier present.

27-BOTTLE WAITER
Waiters in Copenhagen have taken part in a competition to see who can carry most bottles of beer without a tray.

EUROPEAN SCENE By Ronald L. Macpherson

Bristol, August 27th. Woodson was superb in his special distance, and came a second off the world mark in the mile, but it was the American boys who stole the show.

A 1000-mile trip, up the west coast of England through the marvellous Lake district of Windermere to the land of the heather teaches you that—and more.

Carlisle is the next large city after Windermere and around that district we kept our eyes open for a glimpse of the old Roman Wall.

When Mr. Waller, weighing about 210 lbs and black as coal came prancing out of the wings wearing a cute little Scotch man set at a ravishing angle and broke into a "lock" in his singletime.

The Clacian was an impressive memorial to Scottish industry, starting in 1880, in design, rose to the lofty heights at one end of the grounds and gave visitors a good view of Glasgow and the immediate vicinity.

The Canadian pavilion had the traditional mounted policeman standing guard at the entrance, while inside were displays from most of the large Canadian business firms.

75 Years A Newspaper (Continued from page 1) particular creed and not for any particular race, there can be no true progress. In unity, and in unity alone, there is strength and progress.

Third Annual Field-day Chateaugay Valley Holstein Calf Club and Ormstown Ayrshire Calf Club

The third annual field day of the Chateaugay Valley Holstein Calf Club and the Ormstown Ayrshire Calf Club was held at the Ormstown Exhibition grounds on Saturday, September 17th, when 41 Holstein and 35 Ayrshire heifer calves and yearlings and the boys and girls that showed them presented a truly fine show.

Judging of the various classes of Holsteins was done by Mr. J. A. Brown of Elgin and the Ayrshires by Mr. Earle Ness of Howick, who gave special praise to the fine exhibits in all the classes and stated the calf exhibits seen at the Fall Fair and even to the Canadian National Exhibition at Toronto.

At the noon hour refreshments were taken in the dining hall and the extra treat of ice cream given for the occasion by the Borden Co., showed special thanks from all who partook.

Mr. J. P. Fleury, head organizer of Calf Clubs throughout the province, addressed the gathering. Mr. Ewen McDougall at the close of the proceedings moved a vote of appreciation to Mr. George Colquhoun and Carlyle Dickson, and to the gentlemen who assisted the club in any way.

Two year old class—1. Lindsay Cullen; 2. Neil Cullen; 3. Norrie Cullen; 4. Gordon Rutherford; 5. Laura McCartney; 6. John McCaig; 7. David McCaig; 8. Gordon Rutherford; 9. David McCaig; 10. Gordon Rutherford; 11. Murray McCartney; 12. Lindsay Cullen; 13. Genevieve Cullen; 14. Laura McCartney; 15. Billy Dunn; 16. Ruby McCartney; 17. Oakley McRae.

Two year olds—1. Ruth Bryson; 2. John McCaig; 3. Jonete McDougall; 4. Ewen McDougall; 5. Keith McCaig; 6. Walsh Bryson; 7. Alex McCaig; 8. Walsh Bryson; 9. John McCaig; 10. John McCaig; 11. John McCaig; 12. Keith McCaig; 13. Roland Glen; 14. Ewen McDougall; 15. Ewoud Bryson; 16. Ewoud Bryson; 17. Ewoud Bryson; 18. Ewoud Bryson; 19. Ewoud Bryson; 20. Ewoud Bryson.

Senior calves—1. Betty Anderson; 2. Billy Taylor; 3. Nelson Henderson; 4. John McCaig; 5. Keith McCaig; 6. Ruth Bryson; 7. Jonete McDougall; 8. Murray McCartney; 9. Murray McCartney; 10. Murray McCartney; 11. Murray McCartney; 12. Murray McCartney; 13. Murray McCartney; 14. Murray McCartney; 15. Murray McCartney; 16. Murray McCartney; 17. Murray McCartney; 18. Murray McCartney; 19. Murray McCartney; 20. Murray McCartney.

Up the hill, put it in neutral and give it a slight push to start it, and it will climb the rest of the hill by itself. You can come half-way down, engage neutral gear again, and it will start backing up the hill by itself.

A. Miron is Killed at Ste. Philomene

Adelard Miron, 49-year-old employee of the Valley Paving Co., of Valleyfield, was killed and another man seriously injured at 3 o'clock Monday afternoon, when the Valley Paving Co.'s old truck struck by a Canadian National Railway freight at the Ste. Philomene station.

Miron and Medore Dorais, 21-year-old driver of the truck, also of Valleyfield, had just finished loading 700 gallons of oil at the Ste. Philomene station, and were driving off the station, road towards the highway when they ran into the path of the heavy freight. The crossing at which the accident occurred is situated at slightly more than 35 feet from the station.

Miron died within a few minutes. The truck driver, suffering multiple lacerations and severe nervous shock, was rushed to the Valleyfield hospital, where he was treated by Dr. O. E. Caza and Dr. E. St. Onge.

Witnesses of the accident were at a loss to explain how the truck failed to see the oncoming freight, which was on a main track. The inquiry was held at Ste. Philomene on Tuesday afternoon and a verdict of accidental death was rendered.

The engineer of the train was Wm. Bars, of 4427 Wilson Ave., N.D.O., Montreal. GONG GOES BANG Mr. Harold Thompson, of Norbreck, Blackpool, should have "Cupid" as his middle name.

Have your furnace put in good condition now. We will clean your furnace and pipes and put them in first class shape for winter. We sell Findlay and Lisle Stoves and Furnaces. Timken Oil Burners. Fairbanks-Morse Automatic Coal Burners. The only stoker with Firetrol automatic draft regulation.

Tedstone's Bakery. Has served the people of this district for 45 years. During this time the quality of our products has been maintained and attested to by increasing demand from our patrons and friends. It gives us much pleasure at this time to offer our sincere congratulations to The Gleaner on its 75th Anniversary.

Try the Classified. A TEST of the pulling power of a Gleaner classified column is sure to be a pleasant surprise. Bargain hunting buyers keep vigilant watch on the classified ads. Your message reaches those most interested in the goods or services you have to offer.



JOHN C. LEFEBVRE, Sports Editor of the Gleaner, a keen follower of every branch of sport and an active participant in most of them, a popular athlete whose unbiased reports of all sporting activities in the district find wide favour and interest.

NERVOUSNESS. To most laymen nervousness means some disease of the nerves. In the sense that the nerves of nervous people differ in some way from those of a placid person, it is described, if many have ever thought to inquire in just what manner this difference could be demonstrated.

BABY BAWL SAVES FIVE. A five-month-old baby's cries saved the lives of five persons and prevented the burning of a farm home, near Palmsville, Ohio. The baby daughter of Mr. and Mrs. L. H. Keasling, was awakened by the light of a fire which destroyed two barns and a brooder house.

Electrical Contractor. Wiring of barns, homes and business properties. Wiring fixtures and repairs promptly attended to. Agent for Stewart-Warner Radios. We extend our best wishes to The Gleaner on this occasion, when it celebrates its 75th Anniversary.

Advertising Manager. Everett G. Cogland.

DUNDEE FARM BUILDINGS SAVED FROM DESTRUCTION. The farm buildings on the John Fleming farm, owned by Oliver Derogher narrowly escaped being a prey to flames Saturday morning, Wm. Smythe, who operates a milk route in Dundee, was passing the barns about 5 a.m., when he noticed smoke coming from a small unused milk-house which was attached to the barn proper.

Are You Prepared For Cold Weather? Have your furnace put in good condition now. We will clean your furnace and pipes and put them in first class shape for winter.

Hervey Primeau. Plumbing and Heating. Phone 203. Huntingdon.

Are You Prepared For Cold Weather? (Image of a furnace)

Hervey Primeau. Plumbing and Heating. Phone 203. Huntingdon.

Tedstone's Bakery. Has served the people of this district for 45 years. During this time the quality of our products has been maintained and attested to by increasing demand from our patrons and friends.

Try the Classified. A TEST of the pulling power of a Gleaner classified column is sure to be a pleasant surprise.

Electrical Contractor. Wiring of barns, homes and business properties. Wiring fixtures and repairs promptly attended to.

HAVELOCK FAIR Prize Winners

Horses
Clydesdale P B Stallion-R T Brownlee, \$5.25
Belgian stallion-1, Geo A Goldie, \$7; 2, Gerald Turcot, \$5

Fall Styles

The newest Fall and Winter patterns and styles can be seen in our modern store. Reasonably priced-tailored to perfection.

A Complete Line of Gents' Furnishings Just Received.
Congratulations to The Gleaner on its 75th Anniversary.

PHIL. J. LEFEBVRE
Exclusive Ladies' Ready-to-Wear Fine Tailoring - Gents' Furnishings Phone 191 - Huntingdon

HUNTER'S ELECTRICAL & SPECIALTY SHOP
SPECIAL
Electric Toaster, complete \$ 1.79
Electric Iron, complete 1.98
Electric Globes, 4 for .25

Radio Tubes, all makes, 10% Off. All Tubes Tested Free.

Congratulations to the Gleaner on this occasion when it celebrates its 75th Anniversary.
J. M. HUNTER Electrician

Many Students Attend St. Joseph's School in Huntingdon



The largest attendance of students ever registered during the month of September was registered this year at St. Joseph's School in Huntingdon.

Heifer calves-1, J. J. Murphy \$4; 2, Chas Cassidy, \$3; 3, Thos Gowdey, \$2
Dorsed Horned
Aged ram-Jas H Kerr, \$3
Aged ewe-Jas H Kerr, \$3

Dorsed Horned
Aged ram-Jas H Kerr, \$3
Aged ewe-Jas H Kerr, \$3
Ewe lamb-Jas H Kerr, \$3

60c; 2 W P Fisher, 50c; 3, Chester Waddell, 40c
Spy-1, Kenneth Sample, 60c; 2, Mrs R C Manning, 50c; 3, N M Brooks, 40c

3, Mrs A W Rosevear, 50c
Applique quilt, quilted-1, Mrs C B Ferns, \$1; 2, Mrs P M Peddie, 75c; 3, Mrs Melville Kerr, 50c

Alzina Stewart, 75c; 2, Mrs Armand Bolleau, 50c; 3, Mrs Wilfred Robinson, 40c
Woolen socks, any yarn-1, Mrs R A Arthur, 75c; 2, Mrs P M Brooks, 50c; 3, Mrs A E Curran, 40c

CANNED GOODS
Maple sugar, 5 lbs-1, W W Hart, 75c; 2, Thos Gowdey, 50c; 3, Geo Gowdey, 40c

Manufacturer's Sale
High Quality Men's Suits and Overcoats, new 1938-1939 Fall and Winter Models will be sold below factory cost.

SHEEP
Lobsters
Aged ram-1, D T Ness, \$4; 2, Ross Pringle, \$3

MARCHANT FRERES FURNITURE DEALERS
Congratulate the Gleaner on its 75th Birthday
R.C.A. VICTOR RADIOS
VICTORIA ST. VALLEYFIELD



Pringle, Stark & Co.
though not pioneers of Huntingdon, have served the people of the Chateauguay Valley for 46 years.

Aged ewe-1, Geo Pringle, \$4; 2, Ross Pringle, \$3; 3, W W McArthur, \$2
Ewe, 1 shear-1, Geo Pringle, \$4

HOTEL HEBERT
D. HEBERT, Prop.
Extends Congratulations to the Huntingdon Gleaner on its 75th Birthday
Comfortable Rooms - Home-like Meals - Travellers' and Tourists' Headquarters.
LEGAL BEVERAGES
Phone 78. Ormstown

Merchandising Specials for the Week
Children's 3-piece sets-Coat, Leggings, Helmet. Blue, red. Sizes 2-6 years, \$5.95.

O'Sullivan College
1259 Guy St., Cor. St. Catherine St. W. Ft. 9678.
Awarded highest honours at British Empire Exhibition, also at World's Exposition, U.S.A.
TRAINS FOR OFFICE POSITIONS
Business Administration, Secretarial Science, Accountancy, Stenography, Typewriting, Correspondence, Office Practice, etc.

Pringle, Stark & Company
Huntingdon, Que.
Men's Windbreakers in Melton Cloth, 'Neva-Wet' processed. Navy, wine, \$5.50, \$5.75.
Men's Pure Wool Work Socks. White and grey, 29c, 35c, 50c, 59c.

HAVELOCK FAIR Prize Winners

(Continued from page 6)

- Current jelly—1. Greta Gamble, 60c; 2. Mrs. Thos. Gowdoy, 50c; 3. Mrs. Chester Waddell, 40c. Apple jelly—1. Mrs. R. A. Arthur, 60c; 2. Mrs. Jas. W. Bruce, 50c; 3. Mrs. Chester Waddell, 40c. Plum jelly—1. Mrs. Chester Waddell, 60c; 2. Mrs. Fernie Beattie, 50c; 3. Mrs. J. J. McArthur, 40c. Rhubarb jelly—1. Mrs. Chester Waddell, 60c; 2. Greta Gamble, 50c; 3. Mrs. Jessie Prier, 40c. Chili sauce—1. Mrs. Jessie Prier, 60c; 2. Mrs. Clarence Blair, 50c; 3. Mrs. Jas. W. Bruce, 40c. Women's Institute Special for 3 cans of vegetables—1. Mrs. J. J. McArthur, \$2.; 2. Greta Gamble, \$1. VEGETABLES Potatoes, Green Mountain—1. J. C. Waddell, 60c; 2. Mrs. Jno. Waddell, 50c; 3. Chester Waddell, 40c. Potatoes, named—1. R. T. Brownlee, 60c; 2. Milton Sharpe, 50c; 3. N. Brooks, 40c. Potatoes, Gold Coin—1. Chester Waddell, 60c; 2. J. C. Waddell, 50c; 3. R. T. Brownlee, 40c. Turnip—1. J. N. Elliott, 60c; 2. Wilmer Sample, 50c; 3. Dorsey Stinson, 40c. Turnip best—1. Dorsey Stinson, 60c; 2. J. N. Elliott, 50c; 3. B. and C. Edwards, 40c. Mangold Wurtzel—1. Armand Boileau, 60c; 2. Thos. Goudrey, 50c; 3. J. N. Elliott, 40c. Field carrots—1. J. N. Elliott, 60c; 2. Armand Boileau, 50c; 3. Greta Gamble, 40c. Table carrots—1. Armand Boileau, 60c; 2. T. E. Cleland, 50c; 3. C. J. Bryson, 40c. Sugar beets—1. Armand Boileau, 60c; 2. Mrs. Jas. Hunter, 50c; 3. Amos Maynard, 40c. Celery—1. Amos Maynard, 60c; 2. Mrs. Jas. Lang, 50c; 3. Chester Waddell, 40c. Onions—1. Mrs. Jas. Hunter, 60c; 2. Mrs. Jno. Waddell, 50c; 3. N. J. Pennell, 40c. Top onion seed—1. Armand Boileau, 60c; 2. Geo. Gowdoy, 50c; 3. A. Steward, 40c. Cabbage—1. C. J. Bryson, 60c; 2. Fernie Beattie, 50c; 3. C. E. Petch, 40c. Tomatoes—1. Armand Boileau, 60c; 2. J. E. Vincent, 50c; 3. W. W. Barr, 40c. Watermelon—1. Jessie Prier, 60c; 2. J. C. Bryson, 50c; 3. J. C. Waddell, 40c. Melon—1. C. J. Bryson, 60c; 2. Armand Boileau, 50c; 3. Greta Gamble, 40c. Pumpkins—1. Chester Waddell, 60c; 2. J. C. Waddell, 50c; 3. J. N. Elliott, 40c. Pie Pumpkins—1. H. R. McNaughton, 60c; 2. Dorsey Stinson, 50c; 3. J. C. Waddell, 40c. Squash—1. Clarence Blair, 60c; 2. Ethelne Moore, 50c; 3. Kenneth Sample, 40c. 8 row yellow corn—1. Amos Maynard, 60c; 2. Mrs. B. M. Earle, 50c; 3. Jessie Prier, 40c. 12 row yellow corn—1. N. M. Brooks, 60c; 2. Stan Waddell, 50c; 3. Armand Boileau, 40c. Sweet corn—1. Robt. Campbell, 60c; 2. Clarence Blair, 50c; 3. J. E. Vincent, 40c. Pop corn—1. Amos Maynard, 60c; 2. Armand Boileau, 50c; 3. Chester Waddell, 40c. Peppers—1. H. R. McNaughton, 60c; 2. J. N. Elliott, 50c; 3. Walter Sample, 40c. Cucumber—1. Mrs. Earl McNaughton, 60c; 2. J. C. Waddell, 50c; 3. J. N. Elliott, 40c. Cucumbers, green—1. Chester Waddell, 60c; 2. Martin Brooks, 50c; 3. C. E. Petch, 40c. Tobacco—1. Chester Waddell, 60c; 2. Armand Boileau, 50c. Beans, white—1. Amos Maynard, 60c; 2. Mrs. B. M. Earle, 50c; 3. J. N. Elliott, 40c. Beans, colored—1. Chester Waddell, 60c; 2. J. N. Elliott, 50c; 3. Thos. Gowdoy, 40c. Enslage corn—1. Clarence Blair, 60c; 2. Chester Waddell, 50c; 3. J. N. Elliott, 40c. Hops—1. B. & C. Edwards, 60c; 2. Chester Waddell, 50c; 3. J. N. Elliott, 40c. Parsnips—1. Armand Boileau, 60c; 2. C. E. Petch, 50c; 3. Melvin Carson, 40c. Sage—1. Martin Brooks, 60c; 2. Armand Boileau, 50c; 3. Chester Waddell, 40c. Cucumbers, ripe—1. Dorsey Stinson, 60c; 2. J. N. Elliott, 50c; 3. J. E. Vincent, 40c. Most prize money taken on Vegetables—Chester Waddell and J. N. Elliott even; Chester Waddell, 50c; J. N. Elliott, 50c. PEKIN DUCKS Pekin ducks, old—1. A. Steward, \$1.; 2. D. O. Taylor, 75c; 3. W. A. Churchill, 50c. Pekin ducks, young—1. A. Steward, \$1.; 2. D. O. Taylor, 75c; 3. Albert Nussey, 50c. Ben. Berthelme Special for the best pair of young Rhode Island Reds—Mrs. Jas. Hunter. Most prize money taken on Poultry—D. O. Taylor, \$1. FANCY WORK Mrs. A. W. McClatchie, \$3.95; Mrs. Angus Black, \$2.50; Mrs. Jas. Lang, \$1.40; Mrs. J. J. McArthur, 45c; Jessie Prier, \$1.60; Mrs. Finley Milne, \$1.45; Mrs. Armand Boileau, \$1.20; Mrs. C. B. Ferns, 80c; Mrs. B. M. Earle, \$2.35; Ethelne Moore, 60c; Mrs. T. E. Cleland, 30c; Mrs. Geo. Moore, \$1.10; Mrs. Stan. McNeil, 25c; Mrs. Dunn Brox, 70c; Mrs. F. M. Forrester, \$1.80; Mrs. Jno. Lowden, \$2.75; Mrs. Kenneth Sample, \$1.15; Mrs. P. E. Peddie, \$1.75; Mrs. Duncan Brown, \$1.15; Mrs. A. W. Rosever, 40c; Mrs. R. C. Manning, \$3; Mrs. A. E. Curran, 30c; Mrs. Melville Kerr, \$1.30; Phyllis Sample, 40c; Mrs. Wilfrid Robinson, 40c. Salada Tea for the best tea cosy—Mrs. Finley Milne. For the next three best—Jessie Prier, Mrs. Angus Black, Mrs. J. J. McArthur. Most prize money taken on Crocheting—Mrs. P. A. Peddie. CUT FLOWERS Asst.—1. Mrs. Jas. Hunter, 40c; 2. Mrs. Jas. Greer, 30c; 3. Mrs. D. M. Rowat, 20c. Cosmos—1. Mrs. B. M. Earle, 40c; 2. Mrs. D. M. Rowat, 30c; 3. Mrs. Jas. Hunter, 20c. Dahlias—1. Wilmer Sample, 40c; 2. Mrs. R. C. Manning, 30c; 3. Greta Gamble, 20c. Gladioli dark—1. C. E. Petch, 30c; Gladioli light—1. C. E. Petch, 30c; Gladioli, 25 spikes—1. C. E. Petch, 75c; 2. Mrs. Jas. Grier, 50c; 3. Larkspur—1. Mrs. T. E. Cleland, 30c. Marigolds—1. Mrs. J. E. Vincent, 40c; 2. Mrs. J. N. Elliott, 30c; 3. Mrs. Jas. Grier, 20c. Nasturtiums—1. Mrs. J. N. Elliott, 40c; 2. Mrs. C. J. Bryson, 30c; 3. C. E. Petch, 20c. Panates—1. Mrs. Jas. Lang, 40c; 2. Mrs. Jas. Grier, 30c; 3. Mrs. J. E. Vincent, 20c. Petunias—1. Mrs. J. E. Vincent, 40c; 2. Mrs. T. E. Cleland, 30c; 3. Mrs. Jas. Grier, 20c. Phlox—1. Mrs. Jas. Hunter, 40c; 2. Mrs. J. N. Elliott, 30c; 3. Mrs. R. A. Arthur, 20c. Roses—1. Mrs. A. Hill of North Adams, Mass., have been guests this past week at the home of Mr. Alex Arnold and the Misses Arnold. Mrs. E. Barwick spent a few days this past week with friends in St. Lambert and Montreal. Miss Lucy Taylor visited friends in Athelstan this past week. Mrs. Thomas Moore is spending some time at the home of Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Wilson. Athelstan Successful Luncheon Held.—Wednesday the Auxiliary of the United Church Woman's Missionary Society held a luncheon in Mrs. Hall. After the luncheon an auxiliary meeting was held. About 100 were present, 22 being members and friends of the Montreal Presbyterian. Mrs. W. R. Patterson, first Vice-President of Montreal Presbytery arranged the devotional exercises. Mrs. Granger presided at the piano and the worship service was conducted by members of the Presbytery. Mrs. Walter J. Scott, president, was the chief speaker. Her address was excellent, giving all present much food for thought. Several secretaries of departments spoke on their work, among them being Mrs. Rolly Associate Helpers; Mrs. Richardson, Missionary Monthly; Mrs. E. H. Harris, Temperance; Mrs. George Carter, Mission Band; Mrs. Beulah Graham, missionary at the Italian Mission of Montreal, gave a report of work being carried on at Macaulay Camp, which proved most interesting. The need of more prayer for peace at this time was stressed by all speakers. A piano solo by Mrs. A. E. Aubrey of Athelstan, was very much appreciated, as were the vocal solos by Miss D. S. Flower. The Mission Band held a sale of home cooking which was well patronized. The following Auxiliaries were represented: Dundas, Kensington, Huntingdon, Ormatown, Gore and Rennie's. Rally Day was observed in the United Church, and the program designated for use was followed. The theme being "The Bible—Chained and Free". This year it is our privilege to celebrate the fourth centenary of the use of the English Bible in the churches, 1538-1938. Different members of the Sunday School took part, while Rev. J. H. Woodside gave a short address on "Translating the Bible Into Life". Awards for attendance were made. One Bible, hymnary, one certificate and Stars. Mr. and Mrs. Alton McHardy of Seymour, Conn., were guests this past week at the home of Mr. and Mrs. E. A. McHardy and also visited in Huntingdon at the home of Mr. and Mrs. W. McCormick. Miss Macrae of Montreal who has been a recent guest of Mrs. J. Brims is spending this week at the home of Mrs. George Boyce. Mr. and Mrs. D. Hill of North Adams, Mass., have been guests this past week at the home of Mr. Alex Arnold and the Misses Arnold. Mrs. E. Barwick spent a few days this past week with friends in St. Lambert and Montreal. Miss Lucy Taylor visited friends in Athelstan this past week. Mrs. Thomas Moore is spending some time at the home of Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Wilson. The Sisters of the Congregation Teach at Huntingdon Convent



The above is a photo of the scholars attending Huntingdon Convent for the scholastic year 1938-39. The Sisters of the Congregation of Notre-Dame form the teaching staff at this well-known institution. Many pupils have left this Convent with diplomas entitling them to continue their studies at the metropolitan universities. The girls who attend Huntingdon Convent can begin their course in the primary grades and complete their elementary and superior course here in Huntingdon. The four years of high school, as well as a commercial course is given at the Huntingdon Convent.

Chateaugay Basin Silver Wedding Anniversary of Mr. and Mrs. Lorne A. Hay The silver wedding anniversary of Mr. and Mrs. Lorne A. Hay was celebrated at their home, The Gables, on Friday evening, September the 9th. The guests, numbering around seventy-five, were received by Mr. and Mrs. Hay, the latter wearing a gown of black lace and carried a nosegay of roses, sweet peas and baby's breath with silver streamers. During the evening, Mr. N. R. Ashley on behalf of the Stag Bridge Club of which Mr. Hay is a charter member, presented Mr. and Mrs. Hay with a silver tray suitably engraved with an inscription. Mr. Ashley, in the course of his remarks, congratulated Mr. and Mrs. Hay on attaining to their twenty-fifth anniversary to find them so materially successful, and their happy domestic life. They took a leading part in the community, never shirking their responsibilities and expressed the wish they be spared many more years to each other and to their children. Hamilton, Winnifred and Murie. The bride and groom were the recipients of many silver gifts. All joined in wishing the happy couple long life, health and happiness. Mr. Hay on behalf of Mrs. Hay and himself thanked them all in a few appropriate words for their good wishes. A delicious repast was served to about seventy-five guests. The remainder of the evening was spent in a very happy manner with cards, music and dancing. The singing of "Auld Lang Syne" brought the happy evening to a close. Friends Fete Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth Bonnell On Saturday evening, September 10th, the home of Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth Bonnell was the scene of a very happy gathering. The occasion being the twenty-fifth anniversary of their marriage. Their friends gave them a genuine surprise. Around eight thirty the friends arrived, bringing with them the necessities to make the event a success. A very pleasant evening was spent in playing cards, after which refreshments were served. The hostesses being Mrs. P. O. Dance, Mrs. W. E. Pilbrough and Mrs. L. A. Hay. The table was tastefully arranged with flowers and good luck emblems. In the center of which was the wedding cake decorated with silver and the dates 1913-1938. Mr. P. O. Dance proposed the toast to the bride and groom of twenty-five years, and best wishes to John and Paul their sons. Mr. E. D. Tooth on behalf of the friends presented them with an engraved rose bowl, a tangible token of their esteem. Mr. and Mrs. Bonnell were deeply touched, but both responded in a gracious manner and thanked them for their good wishes and kindness. The singing of Auld Lang Syne brought the auspicious event to a close. The Julius Richardson School Wins Red Cross Flag The Julius Richardson School has won the Junior Red Cross Flag for the sixth consecutive year. The James Pangman Trophy, which is the highest award that can be given to any branch was also awarded this school.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert A. Wright, and son Graham of Montreal were Sunday guests of Mrs. Wm. Wright, Broadview. Mr. J. Stewart Craik was the guest during the week-end of his brother and sister-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Craik. Rev. McKinley Rose attended the Ministerial Association at Russelltown, Que., on Tuesday afternoon. Congratulations are extended to Miss Muriel Pangbourn who received first prize at the Toronto Exhibition for weaving a Tapestry Library Table Runner. ROCKBURN Mr. and Mrs. Charles Johnston of Fitchburg, Mass., arrived Thursday to spend some days with his sister, and renew acquaintances among old friends. Mr. and Mrs. Charles Johnston of Fitchburg, Mass., arrived Thursday to spend some days with his sister, and renew acquaintances among old friends. St. Anicet Miss Jeanne Caha of Montreal spent the week-end at the home of Mr. Donald Caha. Dr. Leo Walker of Montreal recently spent a few days at Chateaugay, the guest of Mr. William Krausman. Miss Henriette Couture of Montreal is visiting at the home of Mr. Hector Dalbec. Mr. Alexandre Renaud of Montreal visited in St. Anicet on Sunday. Messrs. Harry and William Finnigan visited with their aunt, Mrs. Michel Primeau, over the week-end.

Annual Sunday School Rally The Annual Sunday School Rally was held in St. Andrew's United Church on Sunday morning. The programme was followed and responded to by the assembled school and congregation. Donalds Gilbert, Audrey Noon, Keith Yarnell and Ina Kerr recited verses on the Great Translation Rev. A. McKinley Rose gave a most helpful and enlightening address on Translating the Bible into Life. A profusion of Autumn flowers adorned the pulpit. Clergymen Unite in Peace Prayers Special prayers were offered for peace at St. George's Church on Sunday afternoon by the Rev. W. G. Walsh and at St. Andrew's United by the Rev. McKinley Rose. Mr. and Mrs. W. Riddhought and Mr. Roper of Bradford, England, were week-end guests of Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Hay at The Gables. Mr. Harvard Ashley of Montreal and Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Baker of Montreal West were guests during the week-end of Mr. and Mrs. N. R. Ashley. Mrs. McKinley Rose and daughter Marion returned on Saturday on a holiday camp at Brigham, Que. Mrs. C. G. MacKellar of Westmont, visited during the week with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Richardson.

HUNTER'S 1868 - 1938 Seventy Years of Steady Growth Built on Faithful Service and Still Going Strong Ten Cent Wool Sale Peerless Fingering, a fine four-ply Botany Wool, in twenty good shades, one ounce balls, on sale at ten cents and a good handful for the money. Thistle Scotch Fingering, ten good shades, quarter pound skeins, dollar pound. O.V. Pure Wool Yarn, ten good shades, quarter pound skeins, eighty cents pound. Ibox 12/4 Flannellette Blankets, the best quality and the largest size made, white, grey, two dollars pair. 10/4 Single Bed size Blankets, dollar sixty-five pair. Dollar sale Pure Wool Jersey Sweaters, white and colors. V-Necks, Turtle Necks, Long Sleeves. A real buy, one dollar. Ninety-five cent sale ladies' Flannellette Pyjamas, white and colors, sizes small, medium, large. Another real buy, ninety-five cents. Ladies' Fall Hats The snappiest styles and best values in town. Good Hats, one dollar. Better Hats, dollar forty-nine. Best Hats, dollar ninety-five—two forty-nine. New Fall styles ladies' Knitted Suits, \$4.49, \$6.50, \$9.95. Some snappy bargains in ladies' Fall Coats, sizes 14 to 50, \$5.00, \$7.50, \$9.95, \$15.00. New Fall Dresses with class and pep to 'em, \$1.95, \$2.95, \$5.00. Dollar Sale Men's Felt Hats Real quality Hats at a one dollar price, sizes 6 3/4 to 7 3/4. Men's Caps, 50c, 75c, \$1.00. Every Man's Bargain Jumbo Knit Work Sweaters \$1.49. Jersey Knit Zipper Sweaters \$1.49. Solid Leather Work Boots \$2.00. Grocery Specials 3 tins Pineapple 25 3 tins Peaches 25 3 tins Pears 25 3 tins Plums 25 Pound pkg. Orange Pekoe Tea 50c Pound pkg. Special Black Tea 39c "The Store of Good Values" A. E. HUNTER Three Sunlight Soap, Fifteen Cents. Five pound box Macaroni 35c



From an old established business to an old established family enterprise that has for 75 years served the Chateaugay Valley with a newspaper,—"The Gleaner", we extend congratulations and good wishes for the future. Don't Delay Have Your Furnace Put in First Class Condition Now! Take advantage of the nice weather and let us send you an expert to put your furnace and smoke pipes in shape for the cold weather. Congratulations to The Gleaner on its 75th Anniversary. LABERGE BROS. Phone 236, Huntingdon. CITY GAS & ELECTRIC Corp. Limited GEORGE F. DIXON, Divisional Supt. HUNTINGDON

Win Extra Votes In The Chateaugay Valley Good-Will Contest! Until close of contest, TRIPLE VOTES, in connection with the Chateaugay Valley Good Will Shopping Club, will be given at OUR STORE for payment of accounts of \$100. and under, which are 30 days past due. Only Regular Votes will be given on accounts over \$100. Mr. and Mrs. D. Hill of North Adams, Mass., have been guests this past week at the home of Mr. Alex Arnold and the Misses Arnold. Mrs. E. Barwick spent a few days this past week with friends in St. Lambert and Montreal. Miss Lucy Taylor visited friends in Athelstan this past week. Mrs. Thomas Moore is spending some time at the home of Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Wilson.

Empire Garage Limited Extends Hearty Congratulations to The Huntingdon Gleaner on the Completion of 75 Years of Public Service to the Chateaugay Valley. Long may it continue to serve the district. Ford Cars, Trucks and Tractors Huntingdon, - Que.

For Sale

SCHOOLS FOR SALE
The Ormstown School Commission will sell by auction on Tuesday, Sept. 27th, at 1 o'clock p.m. the Datehurst School, followed by sale of No. 5 Upper Ormstown, Sept. 28th and No. 4 Lower Ormstown, on Wednesday at same hour. No. 3 Island of Jamestown, No. 1 Stony Creek and No. 11 McCormicks, also all sheds, desks, stoves, blackboards, bookcases and organs in connection with each school.

To Rent

Apartment for let, occupancy Oct. 1 suitable for young married couple; also 2 furnished rooms. Apply S. Henderson, Fairview Rd.

Corrections to Huntingdon Fair Prize List

H. K. Curran, winner of C. Lalonde Special, winner of Jenkins Mfg. Special, Wm. Winter, 1st in Class 35-Horses.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC

School Municipality of Dundee
TENDERS WANTED
Tenders will be received by the undersigned until 8 p.m. Saturday, Sept. 24, for 8 tons of stove coal and 2 tons of pea coal delivered at the Dundee Consolidated School.

Farm News

Mr. Gilbert McMillan, Huntingdon, will exhibit three Ayrshires at the National Dairy Show, October 8 to 15 on the state fairgrounds in Columbus, Ohio. Nearly 1000 head of the finest U.S. and Canadian dairy cattle will be entered in the show, competing for \$15,000 in cash prizes and numerous trophies.

Mayor Narey Refuses to Sign Minutes

Minutes of Meeting Adopted After Second Reading Only—Future Council Meetings to be Held in the Afternoon
Mayor Jas. B. Narey of the parish of St. Anicet refused to sign the minutes of the meeting of August 15th, at the regular monthly meeting of the St. Anicet Council on Monday, September 12th.

CLYDESDALE BREEDERS' SYNDICATE

Mares and foal—1. Frank Montique, 2. W. A. White; 3. D. O. Taylor. Yearling colts—1. Geo. P. Elder; 2. D. O. Taylor. Year old fillies—1. W. A. White; 2. M. T. Robb; 3. Wm. Taylor. 2 year old colts—1. W. D. Fraser; 2 year old fillies—1. M. T. Robb.

Auction Sale

On WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 28, 1938, at the residence of CHARLES BARR, Franklin Centre, the following property, Double wagon, milk wagon, 4 buggies, 4 cutters, 3 new wagon boxes, 3 wheelbarrows, 2 sets of light harness, 1 set of light double harness, 2 stoves, buffalo robe, 4 sets of whittefels, set of double sleighs, milk cart harness, potato shovel, cream separator, kitchen sink, washing machine and wringer, hay fork, pig rack, box sleigh, bugle, kitchen tables, extension table, extension couch, parlor set, parlor rug, bedroom set, kitchen and dining room chairs, rocking chairs, wicker chairs and numerous small articles.

Convention

The 12nd convention of the Frontier Branch of the Religious Educational Council of the Province of Quebec, will be held in Zion United Church, DUNDEE, QUE., OCTOBER 6th, 1938.

MILK PRODUCERS MEETING

A meeting of the members of the Ormstown Branch who ship milk to Montreal by truck will be held in the Town Hall, MONDAY, SEPT. 26th at 8 P.M.

MAKING CURTAINS

When you make up curtains for your windows, put the same width hairs in both ends. Reversing the curtains from time to time lengthens the wear.

THE OLD UNION HOUSE CHATEAUGAY, N.Y. Serves a wonderful dinner, well worth the drive over. Try it.

AMATEUR CONCERT

In Munro Hall, Athelstan at 8.15 p.m. MONDAY, SEPT. 26th under the auspices of the Woman's Association of the United Church.

Huntingdon Women's Institute

The Huntingdon Women's Institute will meet on Tuesday, September 27th, at the home of Mrs. Wm. Graham, Dewittville.

THREE ACT PLAY

"The Man in the Green Shirt" IN THE ORMSTOWN PRESBYTERIAN HALL Friday, Sept. 30

Reserve

THURSDAY, OCT. 6th FOR GORE ROAST CHICKEN SUPPER

Reserve

THURSDAY, OCT. 6th Roast Chicken Supper, Presbyterian Church, Athelstan

Reserve

TUESDAY, OCT. 18th Chicken Supper in MUNRO HALL

DANCING

Godfrey Montpetit's KENSINGTON FRIDAY, Sept. 23

Ormstown School Fair

INDUSTRIAL BUILDING Friday, Sept. 23rd Entries in by 10:30. Prize giving at 3:30. Everybody Welcome!

Roast Chicken Supper

TOWN HALL, HEMMINGFORD under auspices of United Church Thursday, Sept 29th Programme Adults, 40c; Children, 25c.

Chicken Supper

THURSDAY, SEPT. 29th Adults, 40c — Children, 25c.

Dance

THURSDAY, SEPT. 29th in Wilfrid Letevre's Hall, Franklin Centre

Reserve

THURSDAY, OCT. 6th FOR GORE ROAST CHICKEN SUPPER

BINGO

Benefit of HUNTINGDON SKATING RINK GOOD PRIZES On the Lawn at the Rear of The Ideal Restaurant and Bank of Montreal

Palace Theatre

Fort Covington, N. Y. Friday-Saturday, Sep. 23-24 "TIL GIVE A MILLION" with - WARNER BAXTER - PETER LOHRE

O'CONNOR THEATRE HUNTINGDON Friday and Saturday, Sept. 23-24, Saturday 3.30 D.S.T.

Dancing at O'CONNOR HALL, HUNTINGDON, QUE. Thursday, Sept. 29 Music by the John Peel Boys, Round and Square Dances, Special Prize For Best Square Dance Caller.

SCHINE'S MALONE THEATRE Program Week Beginning Thursday, Sept. 22nd

Wallpaper, paint, glass, auto parts, used tires, pipe, roofing paper.

House and lot for sale on Academy Street.

Saw mill and flour mill situated in Howick Village.

Hot air pipeline furnace, medium size in first class condition.

Bungalow styled house in Howick Village.

Gladiolus—Fresh-cut blooms also bulbs for delivery next spring.

Good quality mixed grain Ross Winter Ormstown.

One Quebec heater, almost new one.

One couch and quantity of half-gallon sealers.

Three Holstein bull calves.

Four year old purebred bull weighing approximately 2000 lbs.

One 1-year-old filly, well broken; one Holstein cow due to freshen in October.

Yearling Jersey bull for sale.

Entire household effects including radio, piano, stoves and electric washer.

25 cords of stove wood, 14 inches long.

Royallete warm air circulator.

1 1/2 H.P. International engine and pump.

One high grade Holstein bull.

Collie pups.

One Oliver gang plow, one walking plow.

Wanted

FAMILIX will start you in a profitable business like hundreds of others throughout Canada. No experience required. We train you. Liberal commission for selling 200 guaranteed necessities. Meet all competition successfully.

Clydesdale Horse Show

Ormstown Show Grounds, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 1st, 1.00 p.m. Under the auspices of the Chateaugay County Clydesdale Syndicate.

- Pure Bred Registered 1a Mare and foal of the year, \$20, \$18, \$16, \$14, \$12, \$10, \$8, \$6, \$4, \$2. 2a Yeld Mare, \$5, \$7, \$6, \$5, \$4. 3a Colts or Fillies of the year, \$10, \$8, \$7, \$6, \$5, \$4, \$3, \$2, \$1. 4a Horse or Colt, 1 year old, \$12, \$11, \$10, \$9, \$8, \$7, \$6, \$5, \$4, \$3, \$2, \$1. 5a Filly, 1 year old, \$12, \$11, \$10, \$9, \$8, \$7, \$6, \$5, \$4, \$3, \$2, \$1. 6a Horse or colt, 2 years old, \$14, \$13, \$12, \$11, \$10, \$9, \$8, \$7, \$6, \$5, \$4, \$3, \$2, \$1, \$1. 7a Filly, 2 years old, \$14, \$13, \$12, \$11, \$10, \$9, \$8, \$7, \$6, \$5, \$4, \$3, \$2, \$1, \$1.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC

Municipality of the Parish of St. Anicet To the inhabitants of the aforesaid Municipality. PUBLIC NOTICE Is hereby given you by the undersigned Denis Latrelle, secretary of the aforesaid municipality that a special session of the municipal Council of the Parish of St. Anicet, which was held on 14th day of the 12th of September 1938 at the usual place and hour of its sessions, the said Council did adopt a by-law bearing No 90 of this municipality levying a rate of assessment of ten mills (10) on the dollar on all taxable property therein, to cover the expenses of administration of municipal affairs for the current year.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC

Municipality of the Town of Huntingdon PUBLIC NOTICE Is hereby given by the undersigned E. C. Martin, secretary-treasurer of the Town of Huntingdon, that the general collection roll has been completed and is deposited in my office, and all persons bound to pay the sums therein mentioned must pay the same at the office of the undersigned on the 12th day of October next, 1938. Given at St Anicet this 14th day of September, 1938. DENIS LATRELLE, Secretary-treasurer M. C. P. St Anicet

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC

Municipality of the Town of Huntingdon PUBLIC NOTICE Is hereby given by the undersigned E. C. Martin, secretary-treasurer of the Town of Huntingdon, that the valuation roll for the year 1938, as appears on the valuation roll of the said municipality, to the exception of lands under cultivation, or farms used for the pasture of cattle, which are taxed only of ten mills.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC

Municipality of the Township of Godmanchester PUBLIC NOTICE I HEREBY GIVE you by the undersigned James E. Barrett, Secretary-Treasurer of the aforesaid Municipality. That at the regular session of the Municipal Council of the Township of Godmanchester, held at the usual place and hour of sessions on TUESDAY the SIXTH (6) day of September 1938, the said Council has adopted a by-law bearing number 204 of this Municipality, levying a rate of assessment of three and one half mills (3 1/2 mills) on the dollar on all taxable property therein, to cover the expenses of administration of Municipal affairs for the fiscal year.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC

Municipality of the County of Huntingdon PUBLIC NOTICE Is hereby given by the undersigned W. D. Frazer, Special Officer. That the valuation roll of the County of Huntingdon, for the year 1938, as appears on the valuation roll of the said County, to the exception of lands under cultivation, or farms used for the pasture of cattle, which are taxed only of ten mills.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC

School Municipality of the Village of Ormstown PUBLIC NOTICE Is hereby given to all proprietors of real estate and resident householders of this municipality that the collection roll of school taxes, as established by the school commissioners of this municipality, has been made and completed, and that it now is and will remain in my possession for inspection by parties interested, during thirty days from this notice, during which time it may be amended; any taxpayer desiring to complain of such roll, which will be taken into consideration and homologated, with or without amendment, at the meeting of the commissioners to take place on the sixth day of October next, shall do so during the said period of thirty days, but such delay expired it shall come into force and effect and every person interested, after having taken cognizance thereof, if he so desires, shall pay the amount of his taxes to the undersigned, at his office, within the twenty days following the said delay of thirty days, without further notice. Given at Huntingdon, this third day of the month of September, 1938. (Signed) W. K. PHILIPS, Secretary.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC

School Municipality of the Village of Ormstown PUBLIC NOTICE Is hereby given to all proprietors of real estate and resident householders of this municipality that the collection roll of school taxes, as established by the school commissioners of this municipality, has been made and completed, and that it now is and will remain in my possession for inspection by parties interested, during thirty days from this notice, during which time it may be amended; any taxpayer desiring to complain of such roll, which will be taken into consideration and homologated, with or without amendment, at the meeting of the commissioners to take place on the sixth day of October next, shall do so during the said period of thirty days, but such delay expired it shall come into force and effect and every person interested, after having taken cognizance thereof, if he so desires, shall pay the amount of his taxes to the undersigned, at his office, within the twenty days following the said delay of thirty days, without further notice. Given at Ormstown this 14th day of September, 1938. W. G. MCCORRIEGLE, Secretary-Treasurer.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC

Province of Quebec, Municipality of the Town of Huntingdon PUBLIC NOTICE Is hereby given by the undersigned E. C. Martin, secretary-treasurer of the Town of Huntingdon, that the valuation roll of the said town, as appears on the valuation roll of the said municipality, to the exception of lands under cultivation, or farms used for the pasture of cattle, which are taxed only of ten mills.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC

Province of Quebec, Municipality of the Township of Godmanchester PUBLIC NOTICE I HEREBY GIVE you by the undersigned James E. Barrett, Secretary-Treasurer of the aforesaid Municipality. That at the regular session of the Municipal Council of the Township of Godmanchester, held at the usual place and hour of sessions on TUESDAY the SIXTH (6) day of September 1938, the said Council has adopted a by-law bearing number 204 of this Municipality, levying a rate of assessment of three and one half mills (3 1/2 mills) on the dollar on all taxable property therein, to cover the expenses of administration of Municipal affairs for the fiscal year.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC

Province of Quebec, Municipality of the County of Huntingdon PUBLIC NOTICE Is hereby given by the undersigned W. D. Frazer, Special Officer. That the valuation roll of the County of Huntingdon, for the year 1938, as appears on the valuation roll of the said County, to the exception of lands under cultivation, or farms used for the pasture of cattle, which are taxed only of ten mills.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC

Province of Quebec, Municipality of the Township of Godmanchester PUBLIC NOTICE I HEREBY GIVE you by the undersigned James E. Barrett, Secretary-Treasurer of the aforesaid Municipality. That at the regular session of the Municipal Council of the Township of Godmanchester, held at the usual place and hour of sessions on TUESDAY the SIXTH (6) day of September 1938, the said Council has adopted a by-law bearing number 204 of this Municipality, levying a rate of assessment of three and one half mills (3 1/2 mills) on the dollar on all taxable property therein, to cover the expenses of administration of Municipal affairs for the fiscal year.

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THE HUNTINGDON GLEANER

THE LEADING ADVERTISING MEDIUM IN THE DISTRICT OF BEAUHARNOIS

Home is the basis of national morality.

SEVENTY-FIFTH YEAR

HUNTINGDON, QUE., WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 21st, 1938

PAGES 9 TO 16

International Fame Is Won By Well-Known Howick Livestock Breeders

A Boyhood Dream of Young Scotch Lad is Realized at "Woodside Farm," Howick

Robt. Ness, Founder of Well-known Clydesdale Establishment at "Woodside Farm"

In the year 1840 Renfrewshire, Scotland, chronicled the birth of one Robert Ness, who was destined to leave his native heath and make his name internationally famous as a leading pioneer Canadian live stock breeder.

When a packet sailed from the River Clyde in Scotland in 1853 and headed across the Atlantic for the "new world" there was on board thirteen-year-old Robert Ness, who, with his parents, was going to Howick, Quebec, to take up farming. The family settled on what is known as "Woodside Farm."

With the passing of time young Robert Ness became more and more interested in pure bred live stock. In the course of a few years he gained a nation-wide reputation as an importer and breeder of high class Clydesdale, French coach horses and Ayrshire cattle. Showing at fairs across the continent, his pure bred live stock won prize after prize until the name of "Ness" on the exhibitors' list at any live stock fair meant there was competition of a high order.

As a judge of both horses and cattle he had few equals and his services as a judge were sought far and wide. Few horsemen and cattlemen on this continent or even in Scotland were unacquainted with the name of Robert Ness of Howick, Quebec, as a judge supreme of pure bred horses and cattle.

A man of excellent judgment, Mr. Ness was called upon frequently for counsel by the late Hon. Sydney Fisher, Federal Minister of Agriculture, to whom he gave advice on questions of national interest to stockmen. In his later years a great deal of his time was occupied in matters of both Provincial and Federal Agricultural policies. In the meantime the horse business at "Woodside", of which Robt. Ness, Sr., was the founder, was capably carried on by Albert J. Ness until it was taken over by the present firm of R. R. Ness and Sons. He was also a warm friend and adviser to the Minister of Agriculture at Quebec in the early part of the twentieth century. He was a valued member of the Council of Agriculture from 1889 up until the time of his death.

Perhaps he was best known as an importer of Clydesdales and crossed the ocean over one hundred times in connection with his import work. He took a keen interest in the improvement of agricultural conditions, not only of the Province and District in which he lived, but in Canada generally. For the splendid work he did for agriculture, Macdonald College conferred on him the Diploma of Agriculture.

What was probably the start of an extensive and life work of importing horses from Scotland and France was when Mr. Ness was delegated by an Agricultural Society to import a horse from Scotland. In his time he imported and exported hundreds of horses. He was once delegated with Professor King, then Premier of New Brunswick, to make an importation of forty head of Clydesdales for the Province of New Brunswick.

In religion he was a Presbyterian and a constant worshipper at the Georgetown Presbyterian church. He was secretary-treasurer of this church for twenty-one consecutive years without any remuneration. He was delegated at one time by Hon. Honoré Mercier, then Premier of Quebec, to study sugar beet production in European countries. While at Rome, Italy, the late Premier saw to it that a carriage was at the hotel door every Sunday morning to take Mr. Ness to the church of his choice. He had a great reverence for all things religious.

On his death on May 26, 1923, there was much sadness. The high esteem in which he was held was revealed at the large funeral which was his. It was one of the largest funerals ever held in the district and was attended not only by many from this district but also prominent public men from near and far.

Founder of Great Livestock Breeding Farm



THE LATE ROBERT NESS, who was internationally known for his far-reaching pioneer work in the interests of pure bred livestock in Canada.

A Ness Family Picture



Above is shown a group picture of the Ness family. From left to right, standing: Rowland Ness, Dewinton, Alberta; A. J. Ness, Howick, Que.; Dr. John A. Ness, Auburn, Maine; Mrs. (Dr.) R. B. Anderson, Winnipeg, Man.; D. T. Ness, Howick, Que.; the late Dr. William Ness, Mont-real; Prof. A. R. Ness, Macdonald College, Que. Seated, left to right: R. R. Ness, Howick, Que.; Mrs. John R. Ness, Wilson, Maine; the late Robt. Ness; the late Mrs. Robt. Ness; Mrs. Alexander McIntosh, Edmonton, Alberta.

The Famous Burnside Farm at Howick



Above is shown the well-known Burnside Farm at Howick, from which leading champion Ayrshire cows on this continent have come.

The Ness Family At Howick



A Ness family group at Howick is seen above. Standing, left to right: J. Earl Ness, "Terrace Bank Farm"; A. Mitchell Ness, "Burnside" and "Woodside" farms; R. Bruce Ness, "Burnside" farm; Douglas A. Ness, "Burnside" and "Woodside" farms. Seated: R. R. Ness and Mrs. R. R. Ness of "Burnside".

Success of R. R. Ness Reads Like a Fairy Tale; Early Difficulties Brushed Aside

Makes Farm Known Internationally



R. R. NESS, whose name is known amongst pure bred livestock men all over the continent.

Ayrshires From Burnside Farm Now Internationally Known

R. R. Ness, eldest of seven sons of the late Robert Ness, Sr., the founder of the internationally-known livestock firm of R. R. Ness and Sons, Howick, Quebec, is the present head of Burnside Farm.

In a most brilliant manner, yet with the sturdy steadiness of the Scot, Mr. Ness has carried on the famous name of Ness since he purchased from his illustrious father the Burnside Farm in 1894. The story of how Mr. Ness has climbed the ladder of success in farming should be an inspiration to young men who are starting out as farmers. Young men who say that there is no money in farming and the old hand heads who contend that "pure bred cattle and the fancy farming are all right for fellows with lots of money, but they are beyond the reach of us ordinary farmers" may find reason in the record that has been made by this Canadian farmer to change some of their opinions. By 1912, after Mr. Ness had been farming about 19 years, he not only succeeded in acquiring the best farm in two provinces but also established a herd of Ayrshire cattle that was generally admitted to be the best on the continent and one of the best in the world. He managed to travel extensively in Canada, the United States, and Great Britain.

Prof. A. R. Ness A Good Judge Of Livestock

Heads the Animal Husbandry Department At Macdonald College

Professor A. R. Ness, youngest son of the late Robert Ness Sr., is at present the head of the Department of Animal Husbandry at Macdonald College.

He was born in 1891. Professor Ness was educated at the Howick school and at Westmount Academy. In 1920 he was married.

The love of pure bred stock, so omnipresent in the hearts of the Ness family, did not fail to have its effect on the youngest of the seven sons of Robert Ness, Sr. He decided to enter Macdonald College from which he graduated, then joined the staff in 1913 as an assistant in animal husbandry.

During his student days at Macdonald College it was early evident that A. R. Ness was a "natural" when it came to being a judge of pure bred livestock. This was later proved when he was a member of the winning students' live stock judging team which competed in the Intercollegiate Live Stock Judging Competition at the International Live Stock Show in Chicago in 1911.

Prof. Ness' outstanding ability in animal husbandry resulted in his steady progress at Macdonald College. In 1914 he was appointed a lecturer. In 1926 he was made an assistant professor and then in 1933 he was selected to be professor at the head of the department of animal husbandry, which position he now holds.

Professor Ness' love of pure bred stock does not exist along the academic line only. At every opportunity he goes out of his way to encourage and help junior boys' and girls' clubs for pure bred stock. He also takes a keen interest in senior live stock breeders' club activities. As a judge, he is one of the best and his services are widely sought after. Professor Ness is a veteran of the Great War, having served as a lieutenant in the Field Artillery. He was wounded in France just a few weeks before the glorious order was issued along the entire battle-front to "cease fire".

Beautiful Burnside Farm is Home of Cattle Champions

From This Lovely Farm at Howick Has Come a Continuous String of Champion Cattle, Winning Prizes All Over The Continent—45 Years Ago R. R. Ness Purchased "Burnside Farm"

Burnside Farm is and always has been an outstanding example of a beautiful farm.

In case you should not take our word for it, then take the word of the judges who awarded it first prize in the Interprovincial Farms Competition in 1911 and 1912. At this time it was adjudged the best farm of all those in the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec.

Forty-five years ago, in the year 1893, R. R. Ness purchased Burnside Farm, Howick, Que., which at that time consisted of 100 acres of land. Due to his ability, eagerness to succeed and to the good judgment which he invariably used in the most trying times he was able to eventually extend the Burnside Farm proper to an area of 500 acres of ploughable land. In the meantime, also, he had taken his sons into partnership, under the name of R. R. Ness & Sons, and had added another 500 acres to the firm's holdings, by the acquisition of Terrace Bank and Burnside Farms—the latter practically adjoining Burnside Farms proper, the former some 3 miles away. And so it is that there are approximately 1,000 acres of ploughable land on the four farm units of R. R. Ness & Sons—Burnside, Woodside, Terrace Bank and Burnside.

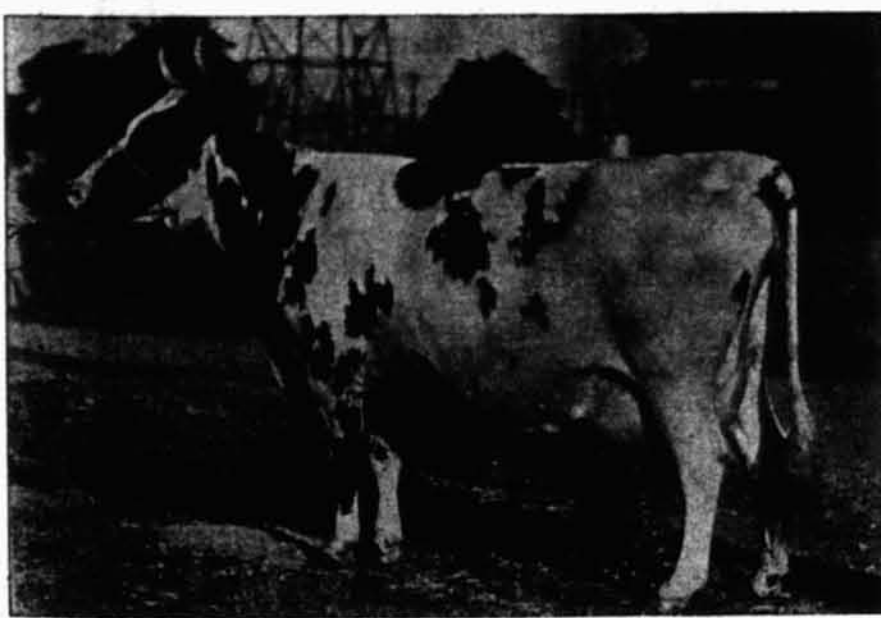
As the farms developed so also did the Burnside Ayrshire herd, a logical forward movement because the senior member of the firm, R. R. Ness, an Ayrshire-man born and bred, has always had as his motive the furtherance of the Ayrshire breed and has spent his lifetime in the interests of that breed. The foundation animals of the herd were purchased along with Burnside Farm, from Robert Robertson, and included several animals which were prize winners at the World's Columbian Exhibition which was held at Chicago in 1893. Early winnings of the original Burnside herd also included the female championships at Buffalo in 1901, which awards were won by Lady Earl, a heifer which was bred at Burnside.

At the Dominion Exhibition at Winnipeg in 1904 the Burnside show herd won major honours, after which the entire show herd was sold to W. T. Wells, Hartford, Connecticut, and exhibited at the World's Fair, St. Louis, Mo. The progeny of these animals were subsequently purchased by J. W. Clise of Redwood, Washington, who purchased two additional carloads from Burnside the following year, to complete the foundation of his Willowmoor herd.

The Burnside herd was also exhibited at the World's Fair, Seattle, Wash., in 1909 and amongst the prizes won was a Special which was offered for the best twelve head of any breed. During the following year the foundation animals for the herd of Adam Seitz, Waukesha, Wis., were purchased at Burnside. This lot included that famous show-winner and sire of winners Barencoth Gay Cavalier and ten imported females. In 1911 the Burnside show herd made an extensive and successful tour of Canadian and United States shows. This tour terminated at Brockton, Mass., where the entire exhibit, with the exception of Hobsland Masterpiece Imp. (retained for herd service at Burnside), was sold to Hugh J. Chisholm. In the following year about forty head were sold to Hugh J. Chisholm, to complete the foundation of the now famous Strathglass Ayrshire herd at Port Chester, N.Y. The show ring winnings of the Burnside herd during recent years are too well-known to require repetition here but mention may here be made that the Premier Breeder Award at the Royal Winter Fair was won by Burnside in 1921-22-23-24-25, as also at the Eastern States Exposition in 1932.

Burnside cows have never been fed for high production, they have been the responsibility of keeping their owners, yet these cows have made satisfactory records under ordinary farm conditions. Three of the nineteen 100,000 pound producers which have won Canadian Ayrshire Breeders' Association's Meritorious Production Gold Seal Certificates were bred and developed by R. R. Ness & Sons. Two of Ness' Gold Seal winners are still adding to their records in the herd.

Winner of 42 Grand Championships



Burnside Blossom Andrietta, at 12 years of age. A continual winner of championships at Canadian and American Fairs.

Livestock Enthusiast



PROF. A. R. NESS, head of the department of Animal Husbandry at Macdonald College.

Congratulations!

A pioneer in the pure bred livestock importation in Canada..... extends 75th anniversary congratulations to.....a pioneer Canadian weekly newspaper; from R. R. Ness & Sons to.....

The Huntingdon Gleaner

R. R. Ness & Sons

Howick, Que.

Phone 605r1

He made the first importation from Scotland in 1904, and almost annually since.

Mr. Ness has exhibited Ayrshires in Canada from Halifax to Vancouver, and at most of the prominent exhibitions in the United States.

The Provincial Merite Agricole Silver Medal was won by his farm in 1900, and the Gold Medal in the same competition in 1912.

In 1908 he was president of the Canadian Ayrshire Breeders' Association.

He served on the committee of judges of the Provincial Merite Agricole Competition during fifteen years.

Mr. Ness has been President of the Mutual Fire Insurance for the past twenty years. He has been a director of the Ormstown Exhibition since its inception and President for the past ten years. This great Exhibition he has seen grow from a small fair to one of the best of its kind on the continent. When it comes to prize winning live stock it can be said of Mr. Ness that during his time he has won more Championship prizes in the leading exhibitions of the country than any other breeder. If you should be inclined to doubt this, visit his home at Howick and see the row after row of trophies and ribbons won all over the continent.

Congratulations To The Gleaner From Coast To Coast!

From G. H. SALLANS, Editor of The Vancouver Sun, Vancouver, B.C.

"We of The Vancouver Sun take the keenest pleasure in sending you our warm felicitations on the honored occasion of The Huntingdon Gleaner's 75th anniversary. It is always a particular feeling of satisfaction to address one who has reached that milestone in life. When that one is a newspaper with 75 years of service to its community and country in its history, the satisfaction is enhanced. A newspaper's place in the community is measured by its public service, and therefore its 75th birthday card is a self-evident document of honor.

"Out here in the West we feel a certain pride in the fact that The Vancouver Sun and its direct forebears have been able to serve Vancouver and British Columbia for 50 years. And when we speak to the Gleaner, half as old again, we do so with an instinctive sense of cordial respect for an institution with such a fine background and virile present. Hands across the continent to you, Huntingdon Gleaner! We wish for you a happy birthday, and a long life ahead to carry on the good work."

From PAUL READING, Executive Editor of The Calgary Herald, Calgary, Alberta.

Adam L. Sellar, Esq., President. The Huntingdon Gleaner Inc., Huntingdon, P.Q.

"The Calgary Herald gladly takes this opportunity of extending congratulations to the Huntingdon Gleaner on its attainment of seventy-five years of news service to the people of Huntingdon, Quebec representing as it does, the splendid influence and valuable service rendered by the weekly newspapers to the people of Canada. We offer sincere good wishes for a successful future."



BRUCE M. PEARCE, Publisher Simcoe Reformer, member executive committee Class "A" Weeklies of Canada.

From BRUCE M. PEARCE, Publisher of The Simcoe Reformer, Simcoe, Ont.

Mr. Adam L. Sellar, Huntingdon Gleaner, Huntingdon, Que.

Dear Mr. Sellar: "I am glad to have this opportunity of congratulating the Gleaner and its publisher on the occasion of the 75th anniversary of your newspaper."

"I have always looked upon the Gleaner as one of the outstanding weekly newspapers in Canada, particularly so in recent years when so many improvements have been effected. The manner in which you are illustrating local news is especially worthy of commendation. I recall, too, having had the pleasure of presenting the Pearce Editorial Trophy to the Gleaner in recognition of its pre-eminence in the way of editorial pages among the weeklies of Ontario and Quebec."

"As publisher of the Reformer, which this year celebrates its 80th anniversary, I extend to you and your staff my heartiest felicitations upon your contribution to Canadian journalism. I am sure that you will receive many expressions of gratitude from the readers who are fortunate enough to be subscribers to the Huntingdon Gleaner."

From J. K. FLAHERTY, Editor of Sherbrooke Daily Record, Sherbrooke, Que.

"I am most happy to join with the other editors of Canada in extending congratulations and best wishes to The Huntingdon Gleaner upon its seventy-fifth anniversary."

"For three-quarters of a century this highly-esteemed journal has been serving Canada in a most creditable manner. Today those in charge of the Gleaner are faithfully carrying on the traditions of your illustrious founder, the late Robert Sellar, whose name will forever adorn the pages of Canadian journalism."

"On behalf of the Sherbrooke Daily Record, I extend greetings. We rejoice with you in your past record of service, and we trust that the coming years will afford you further opportunity of serving your country and your particular community where today your publication is held in such high regard."

From CHAS. D. DINGMAN, Managing Director and Editor, The Stratford Beacon-Herald, Stratford, Ont.

"A visit to Huntingdon is a pleasure that is still ahead of me; but the quality of your newspaper convinces me that you serve an enterprising community. The officers and staff of The Beacon-Herald join in extending to you and your associates hearty congratulations on the occasion of The Gleaner's seventy-fifth birthday. You are producing an excellent paper crammed with news well presented. Keep up the good work."

Montreal Gazette



MAJOR JOHN BASSETT, President of the Montreal Gazette

From Major JOHN BASSETT, President of the Montreal Gazette, Montreal, Que.

Adam L. Sellar, Esq., Publisher. The Huntingdon Gleaner, Huntingdon, Que.

My dear Adam: "It is with pleasure that the Montreal Gazette, the oldest daily newspaper in Canada, which has just celebrated its one hundred and sixtieth anniversary, sends greetings to the Huntingdon Gleaner on its seventy-fifth anniversary."

"The Gleaner has long been recognized as the outstanding weekly of the Province of Quebec, and has achieved that distinction, since its foundation, by merit. The position it occupies was not reached by a series of fortuitous circumstances, but by diligent application of the principles which have always governed good journalism. Honest, sincere and fearless in its expressions of opinion on matters of national, provincial and local policy, it is recognized throughout the Dominion as an institution whose work has been justified in the large measure of public support it receives."

"The weekly newspaper has always been a great factor in moulding the opinion of the community it serves, and no agency for the better things of life has exerted a greater influence during the last three quarters of a century than the Huntingdon Gleaner."

"It is the wish of all those who believe newspapers have a high place in the body politic, that your journal may flourish and prosper in the years ahead as in the past. With my best wishes and warm regards."

In Appreciation of Messages

It is with deep appreciation we acknowledge the many kind messages of congratulation in connection with this, the seventy-fifth anniversary number of the Gleaner. From coast to coast editors of leading Canadian newspapers and also other figures prominent in public life make laudatory statements with reference to the Gleaner. Not least among these are the references to the fact that any newspaper which serves a community for 75 years continuously has proved its worth to the community. The high tribute paid to the founder of the Gleaner, the late Robert Sellar, is most appreciated.

It is our sincere hope that we can live up to the many kind things said of the Gleaner—that we might serve our community just as well—that we might earn the respect and patronage of the readers of this section of the province, the garden spot of Quebec. This is our desire and our aim.

ADAM L. SELLAR

From E. J. BLANDFORD, Dept. of Public Relations, The National Breweries Ltd., Montreal.

The Editor, The Huntingdon Gleaner, Huntingdon, P.Q.

Dear Sir: "It gives me a great deal of pleasure to join the thousands of friends of the Huntingdon Gleaner in offering congratulations upon the occasion of its 75th anniversary."

"When it is remembered that the very existence of a newspaper depends upon the reader-interest it creates and retains, there can be no doubt that for many years the Gleaner has reached the hearts of those in the community it serves. The history and development of our country and the archives of the publisher must contain much valuable material for the historian and student."

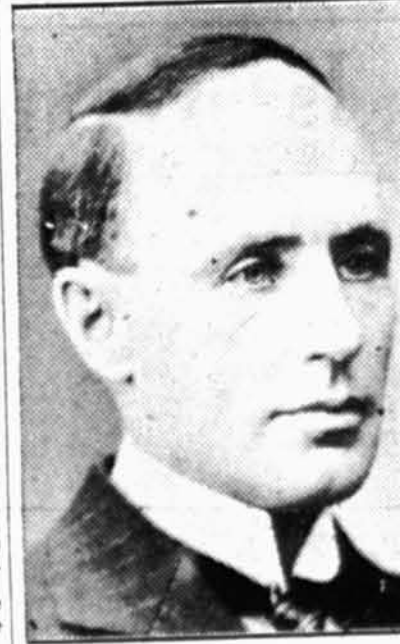
"It was not my pleasure to meet Mr. Robert Sellar, founder of the paper, but I am privileged to enjoy the friendship of Mr. Adam Sellar, who is so ably carrying on the duties commenced by his father. Under his leadership I am confident that the Gleaner will continue to flourish and be of inestimable value in shaping the destiny of the Chateauguay Valley."

From G. V. FERGUSON, Managing Editor, Winnipeg Free Press, Winnipeg, Man.

The Editor, The Gleaner, Huntingdon, Que.

Dear Sir: "No newspaper can complete 75 years of life without having proved its worth to the community which it serves and this anniversary is an important milestone. From the newer parts of Canada, the Winnipeg Free Press sends its greetings, and with that the hope that it will march on to the 100th anniversary with the confidence born of success."

Former Premier



From RT. HON. ARTHUR MEIGHEN, former Premier of Canada and present Opposition Leader in The Senate, Ottawa, Ont.

"The Huntingdon Gleaner is one of those newspapers which are known to Canadians far and wide. It has a long and honourable history and has been a factor of real importance in the evolution of Canadian public opinion. As one of the institutions of the fine old Province of Quebec, and expressing there, as it does, the views of a very considerable section of its English-speaking population, it is my hope that its success will continue and that its future will be as replete with interest and influence as has been its past. I congratulate 'The Gleaner' on reaching the seventy-fifth milestone of its service."

From C. E. FETCH, Entomological branch, Dept. of Agriculture, Hemmingford, Que.

The Editor, The Gleaner, Huntingdon, Que.

"The district of Beauharnois has long been recognized as one of the leading agricultural areas in eastern Canada. If the district merits this high rank then its news medium, 'The Gleaner' should receive its fair share of credit, because a newspaper is the guiding influence in its sphere. During my 27 years residence here, agriculture has developed many new lines of culture and enlarged most of the older ones. The Gleaner has kept pace with this progress, and if agriculture continues to expand in this district, I feel certain our newspaper will not lag behind. My heartiest congratulations are extended to The Gleaner on its 75th anniversary and for its many improvements since I started reading it 25 years ago. May I extend to the management my best wishes for an equally successful future."

From GEORGE W. JAMES, Bowmanville, Ont., former President of Canadian Weekly Newspapers Association.

Mr. Adam L. Sellar, Publisher, The Gleaner, Huntingdon, P.Q.

Dear Sir: "Learning that The Huntingdon Gleaner is to celebrate its 75th anniversary soon, I am taking this occasion to join with your host of fellow publishers in extending to you, as its progressive and energetic editor, my sincere and cordial congratulations on this important occasion. The Gleaner has a remarkably long and honorable career of public service, not only in its immediate vicinity, but much farther afield. This has been due to the sane, courageous and fearless editorial policy of its founder whose commendable characteristics have been carried on by the second generation."

"I may say that from week to week as I read The Gleaner—and it is one of the papers I read thoroughly and with interest at the high standard of excellence that your paper maintains year in and year out. Its constructive and informative editorials, its thorough local news coverage written in an interesting style and featured with illustrations, and the large amount of local and national advertising all go to make The Gleaner a powerful influence for good."

"Wishing you continued success in promoting your community's best interests and as a moulder and interpreter of public opinion, I remain."

From D. B. MacRAE, Vice-President and Editor, The Leader-Post, Regina, Sask.

"Although born in eastern Ontario, I have never had the good fortune to cross over and see the town of Huntingdon and the well tilled countryside around it. But long ago I heard of the Huntingdon Gleaner and later in life have examined copies of the paper."

"A community and a good newspaper can march forward together. A newspaper can give courage and cohesion to a community. It can help a community take a proper pride in itself. It can give point and visibility to a community's faith and hope. It can enrich not only the physical life, but also the mind of its town and countryside. The Huntingdon Gleaner, week after week, reveals itself as a vigorous, orderly and intelligently edited newspaper that is something much more than an ordinary business project. One might say that it 'comes of a good family' and shows traits of its training, its bringing-up, and its breeding. It's a long look from the middle of Saskatchewan to Huntingdon, Quebec, but one is glad to say that Huntingdon and district are fortunate in having a good newspaper in their midst. For this reason it is a pleasure to say a word of greeting to The Gleaner on its 75th birthday, and to wish it continued health of body, mind—and treasury."

From J. R. BURNETT, Editor and Managing Director, The Charlottetown Guardian, Charlottetown, P. E. I.

The Editor, The Huntingdon Gleaner, Inc., Huntingdon, Quebec.

Dear Sir: "For a newspaper to reach the age of three score and fifteen in this comparatively new country is no mean feat. Newspapers as a whole have passed through many vicissitudes in that period, not a few have succumbed to adverse circumstances of war and depression, so that those surviving to celebrate anniversaries of 100, 75 or even 50 years have good reason to rejoice and to call in their friends and neighbors to participate in their rejoicing."

"You serve a community much akin to that of the Province of Prince Edward Island, where the main industry is mixed farming, with specialization in seed potatoes and silver fox pelts. Here we have a good boom, for that matter, any great sense, as our produce is regulated in price by world markets. But having several strings to our bow, if one be not up to expectation, the others are likely to act as stabilizers. Like yourselves we are as a whole comfortably off, enjoying the good things of life, none being exceptionally wealthy or none exceptionally poor."

"It is a great asset for a community like yours to have a mouthpiece, a guide, philosopher and friend like the Gleaner on which to rely for the expression and representation of aspirations, achievements and disappointments. That the Gleaner has survived 75 years and is still going stronger than ever is indication that the 3rd generation of readers is even more appreciative than the first, and it is to be hoped the 4th generation will surpass them as you attain your Century some 25 years hence."



GEORGE W. JAMES, Former President, Canadian Weekly Newspaper Association, the Canadian Weekly Newspapers Association.

Congratulations To THE HUNTINGDON GLEANER

on having passed the 75th milestone in its long and useful career of service.

May there be many more such milestones, and may each one find the Gleaner enjoying greater success and prosperity than the one before.

The E. B. Eddy Company Ltd. Hull, Canada

Makers Of Quality Papers

The Gazette

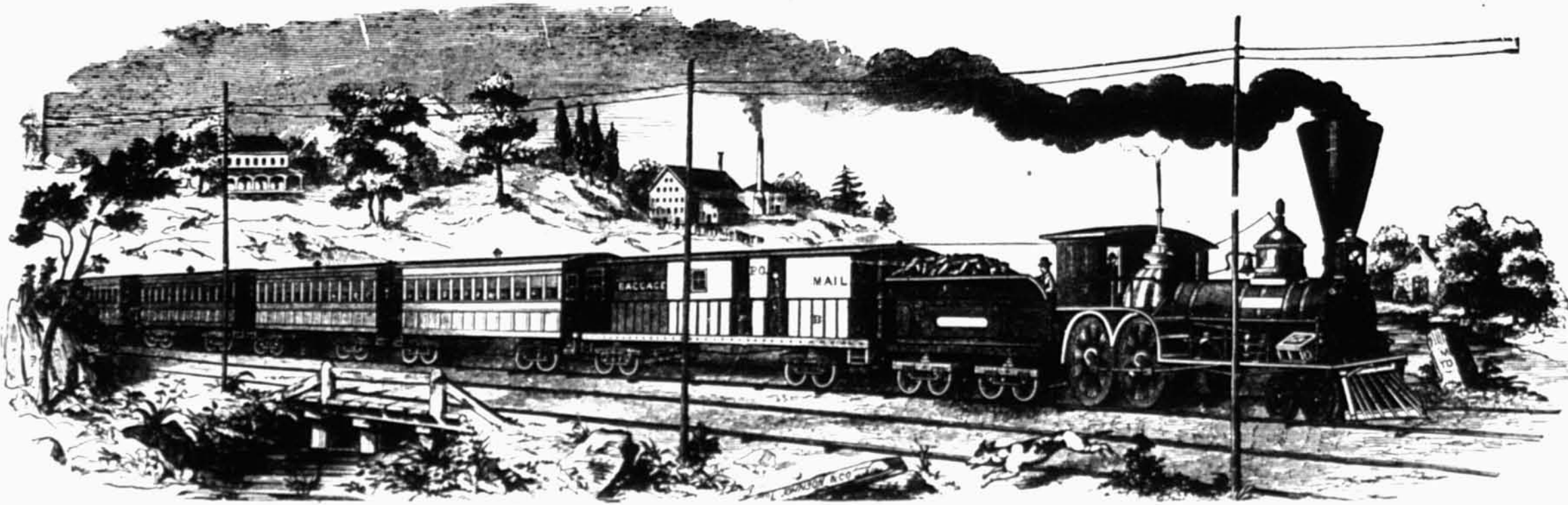
MONTREAL

CANADA'S OLDEST NEWSPAPER

Extends its Congratulations to THE GLEANER on the attainment of its Three Quarters of a Century of Service

It also joins in wishing THE GLEANER many more years of successful journalism in its important constituency. From the milestone which it celebrates may it continue its national work.

Type of Train which Wheezed and Grunted over the Rails in Bygone Days



Above is shown a train of the type which provided railroad history. The arrival of such a train at a station was a big event.

First N.Y.C. Train Wheezed Into Huntingdon on New Year's Day in Year 1892

Interested Crowd Gathers to Witness Spectacle— One Big Wreck 25 Years Ago When One Freight Crashes Into Another

Get off the tracks! Here she comes! At these shouts of warning, a crowd of interested spectators surrounded the railway tracks and looked on with some distance where an old-fashioned engine, but at that time "le dernier cri" in locomotive construction, was lumbering up the tracks with a number of passenger coaches behind it.

New York. The other station agents next in line were as follows: Billy Buhl, Constance, N.Y.; William Green, Utica, N.Y.; Jim Duffey, Chateaugay, N.Y.; A. F. Fraser, Scottstown, Quebec; Stanley Popek, the present station agent, has held that position here for about the past seventeen years. He came here from Utica, New York.

Some time afterwards the engine came to a grunting, wheezing, wheezing stop and railway history was made in Huntingdon. The first regular passenger train over the New York Central line had arrived in Huntingdon. This was on New Year's day 1892, and a large crowd had gathered to admire the smoking monster it pulled into Huntingdon from Malone, New York.

Only one bad wreck ever occurred at the Huntingdon depot of the N.Y.C. and even in this wreck no lives were lost. It occurred about 25 years ago. A C.N.R. freight train coming in from Massena, New York, ran straight into a standing N.Y.C. freight train. Each freight train was on its own track, but the N.Y.C. train was standing on the track which crossed the path of the C.N.R. train, the tracks being located the same way today. The C.N.R. engine ploughed right through the N.Y.C. freight cars and severed the train like a pair of scissors cutting a ribbon. After cutting the N.Y.C. right in two, the C.N.R. went right on and its locomotive crashed head on with another train standing at the depot.

Other minor accidents have occurred but none to match the aforementioned wreck which occurred about a quarter of a century ago.

Completion Of The Building Of A Railway To Huntingdon Results In Big Celebration

Red Letter Day in Huntingdon On Oct. 8, 1883, When Montreal And Champlain Junction Train Steams Slowly Into Huntingdon From Ormstown—Bands Playing, Speeches, Decorations, Cheering—A Big Event

The building of the first railway into Huntingdon was something of profound importance to this community and this district. The history of the railway was very much linked up with the progress of this town and district.

The first regular passenger train into Huntingdon was over the present Canadian National Railway line, but at that time known as the Montreal and Champlain Junction line of the Grand Trunk Railway.

October 8, 1883, was a red letter day in Huntingdon. For on this date the first regular passenger train arrived here. Speaking of its arrival The Canadian Gleaner of that time said the following: "At half past twelve the train from Montreal was sighted and steamed slowly up to the platform. What a day! What an event! The band was out. The town and the station was gaily decorated with flags and bunting and evergreen. Cheering crowds and the presence of important citizens of the district made the event one never to be forgotten by the residents of that time. Ed Richardson was the conductor of this first train."

The Grand Trunk Railway later the Canadian National Railway and finally the amalgamated New York Central-Canadian National Railways has given long and valuable service to this district. Amalgamation of the N.Y.C. and the C.N.R. took place in 1926.

John Dineen was the first agent here for the Grand Trunk Railway. Among those who followed him as agents here were the following: F. W. R. Jennings, W. G. McCallagh, Ernest Bourdon and J. O. Michaud.

J. O. Michaud, the last agent on the C.N.R. here, came to Huntingdon as agent of the Grand Trunk Railway in 1906 from Riviere du Loup. Before that time he was located for ten years at Ste. Martine. He served in the railways for a period of 44 years. He was agent in Huntingdon for 31 years.

The peak years for business on the railway in Huntingdon were from 1912 to 1923. Considerable interchanging of cars from the New York Central to the Grand Trunk Railway made for much activity. During the years 1913, 1914 and 1915 Mr. Michaud had as many as eight assistants at the station. There was an average of about 275 cars per day transferred from and to the two lines in the period from 1913 to 1915. There were as many as 400 transfers of cars made in one day during this period.

There were few wrecks in the history of the Canadian National Railways in this district. One of the largest was about 1911 when a train jumped the tracks at Carr's Crossing and numerous people were badly injured but none killed.

Back in the hey-day of the railways there used to be four regular trains a day on the present C.N.R. line—two up and two down. For three or four years from 1912 a daily milk train to Montreal did considerable business.

Following is an interesting account of the arrival of the first regular passenger train in Huntingdon. It was taken from the files of the Gleaner under date of October 11, 1883:

Opening of the Railway to Huntingdon

The opening of Huntingdon of the railway now being built thru this District took place on Monday afternoon, Oct. 8th, 1883. At half-past 12 the train from Montreal was sighted, and steamed slowly up to the platform. It consisted of locomotive 412, a baggage car, and 4 passenger cars. The train was accompanied by an arch of evergreens, having on the East side the words "Welcome to Huntingdon," and on the other "Success to Enterprise." On the station waved several flags and the platform was trimmed with evergreens. As the train came in, the Huntingdon Band struck up a lively air and a cheer was raised. The visitors were mainly French-Canadians from between Brossard and Ste. Idore. At Howick, Brysons, and Ormstown highly respectable delegations got on. On Mr. Foster's alighting, Mr. John Hunter presented him, on behalf of Mr. Hickson, with the following address: "To Joseph Hickson, Esq., Vice-President of the M. & C. J. Railway: Dear Sir,—It is with no small degree of pleasure that we, on behalf of the citizens of Huntingdon who have supported the Montreal & Champlain Junction Railway, welcome your representative today to the village of Huntingdon, and extend to you our hearty congratulations upon the completion of your enterprise. This is indeed a day long to be remembered in the annals of Huntingdon—a day when the last link of the chain is forged

which binds the commercial metropolis more closely to us and which ere long will unite in bonds of common interest the two countries which lie side by side and between whom the warmest feelings of friendship and esteem exist.

We cannot allow this opportunity to pass without expressing our feelings of satisfaction in relation to the enterprise so happily consummated today. Despite weeks of unfavorable weather in the early part of the summer and in the face of many difficulties and discouragements the operations have been carried on with a vigor and energy which has given clear proof of your integrity in redeeming every pledge given to the Government and in fulfilling to the letter every promise you made to the people of Huntingdon, that you would build the line during the lifetime of the charter. All along the line so far a general opinion has been expressed by the public of complete satisfaction with the regularity of the service, the reasonableness of the rates, and the uniform courtesy of the officials of the M. & C. J. R.R. and we are confident a like opinion will obtain in Huntingdon and vicinity.

While conveying our congratulations to you we at the same time desire to acknowledge most sincerely the high value we set upon the boon which your line will undoubtedly give to the inhabitants of this district in giving them direct, speedy and comfortable access to Montreal, their chief mart. The period of long and irksome journeys by stage is now of the past and a great and much felt drawback to the progress of this somewhat isolated part of the province now ceases to exist.

Our welcome today is spontaneous and hearty the people of Huntingdon feel honored in receiving you today, and those friends who accompany you, as their guests, and we trust this first train is but a harbinger of that daily service which will frequently bring you to our village and which will inevitably be what you intend it to be, a great public benefit.

With sentiments of personal esteem, and with the hope that you may enjoy your visit, we again extend to you a hearty welcome.

Signed in behalf of the Reception Committee,

R. M. CAMPBELL.

Mr. Foster read a reply as follows:

Gentlemen.—We have come here today upon your invitation to join with you in your rejoicings and festivities, and to accept your hospitality, and as we stand here with the bright sun shining in the clear sky above flags waving around us with the ringing of bells the firing of guns and your enthusiastic cheers sounding in our ears no wonder that our hearts all turn with joy and pride to those two lines of shining steel which we have been laying link by link over your land till today the iron horse has brought us over them, even to your very doors. Truly this is a great day for Huntingdon, and it is well that we rejoice and be glad together and we do most heartily congratulate you all upon the manifest success of your part of the demonstration. You have presented me with an address to bear to Mr. Hickson and it is fitting you should do so. It is a just tribute to that gentleman to whom you are chiefly indebted for this railway which you rejoice over today and it will give me great pleasure to present it to Mr. Hickson from you. And allow me to suggest to those who have hitherto turned a cold shoulder to our railway project, or who may even have put stones in the way to obstruct it, that the day and hour of your history as a village and a community and the progress of this railway enterprise has come when past differences and opposite opinions should be laid aside and forgotten, and that we should from this day

work together for each other's good and prosperity.

S. W. POSTER, Managing Director

A move was now made from the platform, when the visitors and others formed in procession and led by the Band, with Union Jacks and an American flag, marched up the front street, which was gay with flags and red, white and blue streamers, that spanned the road. From the one at Mr. Leslie's was suspended a basket of flowers. On reaching McKay's hotel, a number

FIRST RAILWAY EXCURSION FROM HUNTINGDON

The Gleaner of October 11, 1883, contained an advertisement which told of "The first excursion by rail from this district on October 15, 1883."

The trip is to Ottawa by the Canada Atlantic route. Tho' a great roundabout, yet from the speed of the train from Montreal, the excursionists will be landed in Ottawa at 12:40 in time for dinner. The train from Coteau to Ottawa is the fastest on the continent, making the distance 78 1/2 miles in 94 minutes including one stop with ease and safety.

The purpose of the excursion was to allow people from this district to see the Parliament Buildings at Ottawa and also stop over in Montreal for a period of 5 hours on the return trip.

A total of 115 tickets were sold on Monday, October 15, 1883, the date of the excursion. Of that number 15 were for the excursion to Ottawa. Receipts for tickets were averaging \$80 a day at that time.

The day was not observed as a holiday in the village, the stores being open and business going on as usual. Tho' the weather and roads were most favorable there were few from the country. In the forenoon a small party came from Fort Covington accompanied by several from Dundee. Shots from an anvil in Mr. Gamble's shop were fired during the day.

The Meeting

Soon after 2 o'clock the procession reformed at Mr. Leslie's Hotel, and returned to the station in front of the platform of which seats had been provided, and which were quickly filled. There was quite a crowd of people mostly villagers and those who came with the train, who during the speaking, listened patiently to the undramatic Dr. Sherriff was called to preside.

Chairman—I have been nearly 51 years in Huntingdon for I came to it in the beginning of 1833 and this is the most important occasion since I took up my abode in it. I have thought it might be interesting to you for me to recount the memorable events since I came. The first was the erection of the first church, St. Andrew's, which was opened in 1834 and of which the Rev. Montagu Walker was the first minister, and who very soon gathered a large congregation. The Episcopal and the Methodist churches were built soon after and I am convinced nothing has conducted so much to the prosperity of Huntingdon as its religious bodies, for their influence is due that our community has been so orderly and regular. No one from here has ever undergone capi-

Former Agent



J. O. MICHAUD who first came to Huntingdon as Agent of the Grand Trunk Railway in 1906. He was agent in Huntingdon for 31 years.

tal punishment or been sent to the Penitentiary. The next important event was Huntingdon's becoming a garrison-town, which it did in 1838 and continued for several years, the object being to protect the country from the rebels and those who sympathized with them. The next event, but in which I took no part, was the forming of Huntingdon into a separate municipality, which took

(Continued on page 13)

Local Agent



STANLEY POPEK the present agent of the Union Station in Huntingdon. He is an active local sport enthusiast.

Congratulations... TO THE HUNTINGDON GLEANER

When at this time you celebrate your 75th Anniversary, we extend our sincere felicitations. Your paper, published by father and sons for three-quarters of a century, is a record that is almost unique in all Canada.

May you continue to prosper through many succeeding generations.

NORTHROP & LYMAN Co. Limited

TORONTO Established 1854 CANADA

Serving Canadian Druggists For More Than 80 Years

For Every Occasion



Order a case or two of these beverages today. Gurd's Dry Ginger Ale in 12 and 24 oz. bottles. Gurd's Lemon Charger in 24 oz. and 7 oz. bottles.

Gurd's

DRY GINGER ALE

LEMON CHARGER

Two Refreshing Aids to Hospitality

The 75th anniversary of a fine newspaper and the 70th birthday of a great Canadian beverage manufacturer call for a toast to both achievements.

Whenever the occasion calls for a celebration, Gurd's Dry Ginger Ale or Gurd's Lemon Charger will satisfy every thirst. As a thirst-quencher second to none, you can't beat the palate-pleasing taste of Gurd's Dry Ginger Ale and you'll like the tangy, real fruit-juice flavour of Gurd's Lemon Charger—already famous as a quality beverage. Serve it ice cold.

CHARLES GURD & COMPANY LTD. MONTREAL - QUE.

AGAIN IN THE FOREFRONT!

CANADA ENVELOPE COMPANY

Have Just Completed Installation of

Latest and Best Equipment Available

939 Busby Street - Montreal

WALTER S. HULBIG General Manager

Largest Exclusive Envelope Manufacturers in Canada

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Completion Of The Building Of Railway To H'don Results In A Real Big Celebration

Red Letter Day In Huntingdon On Oct. 8, 1883— First Train Steams Into Huntingdon Amid Great Cheering

(Continued from page 12)

place in 1847. The next prominent event and in which I took an active part, was the founding of the Academy, which was in 1851, and which has flourished ever since, furnishing many prominent members of the medical profession, the bar and the pulpit, and which has never been more flourishing than at the present.

The next event, and which may be compared with that of today, was the completion of the Beauharnois canal suggested to us that we might avail ourselves of its advantages by having a road to the lake, and so we built the Plank Road. The completion of the Beauharnois canal suggested to us that we might avail ourselves of its advantages by having a road to the lake, and so we built the Plank Road. The completion of the Beauharnois canal suggested to us that we might avail ourselves of its advantages by having a road to the lake, and so we built the Plank Road.

fought well, but so did we, and I blame those of our opponents who keep up and continue their resistance in disgraceful forms. John Hunter, that noble man of your Council, performed an act of which he may well be proud when he met me and presented thru me an address to Joseph Hickson—an act which he may well regard as long as he lives as the proudest and happiest of his life, and when he is children's children will rise and bless his memory for that one act of his today (Applause). The Company will never forget our obligations to our friends who have fought so well for us, and I now thank them for their services. They now see in that train of cars that we carried out their pledges to you. Let the train run morning and evening to Montreal, and as it soon will, to the United States, and all differences of feeling will soon have passed away, and you will be a happy community, proud of yourselves and of a railway that is a credit to your country. I have asked no favor of your hand, and whoever tells you otherwise tells you what is false. My relation with you has been railway, and today I have given you evidence of what I have done—given you a railway which other and richer men promised you have failed to do (Applause). Those who speak otherwise of my character try to take from me what makes them no richer. I appeal to you, Christian women, I appeal to you, Christian men, whether those who created a prejudice against us or not enemies to their country. Others have come here to witness the celebration of the greatest day that ever occurred to you or ever will, and I take the opportunity to convey my thanks to the farmers all along the line for the generous and cordial manner in which they have treated us as a railway company in the matter of right-of-way and in other respects, and I shall be round in future years to hear their testimony that all I promised has been accomplished. The train that has come today is a testimonial to our friends East of you along the line, but a train will be placed at the disposal of the friends of the road here to take them to Montreal and back on any day they wish to go, and I am sure that you will not place the cars at command of all, to which I say, those who have opposed us can have a train at their own expense—(applause)—and if the gallant few want any other favor in connection with that train let them apply to me, and I will do everything in my power to make them happy (Laughter). We do not ask those who have opposed us to join, because we do not like to be refused. I am very much obliged to you for this opportunity to speak, and to assure you all that the railway will be run for all time in your interests. To show how much it is going to benefit you good people, I may tell you I have been told today by a gentleman that he knows of farmers in this immediate vicinity who have 300 tons of hay for sale, and there is a gentleman here from Port Covington who has order to buy and ship 500 tons from Huntingdon. I could talk to you for 3 hours describing the great advantages of this railway, but I need not, for you will realize its benefits as time rolls on. The friends in Port Covington will soon extend to you the same invitation you have done to them today, for the road will in a few weeks be opened to there, and in the near future, it will be extended beyond there until it is placed in direct connection with the American railway system, and that, too, within 12 months. (Applause). The railway, from this out, will be your friend, and let us see who will do most to support a road that is not only for our advantage but designed to promote the prosperity of the whole community. (Applause).

Mr. Foster—If I were to tell you that this is the happiest and proudest moment of my life, I would only be saying what is true. I have attended many railway meetings in Huntingdon during the past 3 years, and at them I have spent many happy hours and hours that were the reverse. At those meetings I was happy when I met men who appreciated our enterprise, and who thereby showed they were true to their own interests and those of their country, and I was the reverse when I met with those who opposed us, but, whatever the meeting, I always went away happy in the knowledge that I left my friends in Huntingdon than when I came. (Applause). Those who looked at me with distrust at first, because they preferred other roads, became my friends with the exception of a few who continued their resistance to disgraceful lengths. Those who came over to our side, on looking at our railway today, completed to their doors, have the strongest evidence that they acted wisely when they ranged themselves on our side, for there, in these cars, is the proof of our fidelity. (Applause). The happiest hour of my life was when I met on the platform of the cars, as they came on at the different stations, old settlers along the route, pioneers, who took advantage of the first train to come up and meet old and valued friends whom they otherwise would not have been able to see. It is occurrences like that that make me proud and happy now that the conflict is happily over. I would tender to you this advice—that we should forget the past and whatever was unpleasant, that we let those things be past and gone, and, like many other disagreeable incidents that happen in this wicked world be in oblivion. The cars have come, bringing old friends to join in your rejoicings, and when I look at the flags on your house-tops, and see the two standards floating together, side by side, I feel proud that our railway has been the cause of bringing you and your American neighbors together. Those who opposed our road because they preferred another



For 74 years the Athelstan Creamery has been in operation and it is believed to be the first creamery and butter factory established in this country. In the spring of 1939 it will observe its 75th anniversary.

Dairy Cattle Brought Here From Great Britain in 1625

Dairy cattle were brought from Great Britain to the Lower St. Lawrence about 1625 by settlers who came to occupy the grant of territory made by King James I to Sir William Alexander, under the great seal of Scotland.

In view of the origin of these settlers it is known that they were from Scotland and that the cattle they brought were of the same strain as those that became the ancestors of the Ayrshire breed in Scotland. The importation of pure bred Ayrshires is clearly traced to the arrival of Scotch ships, bringing them for the use of passengers on the voyage. These cattle were sold on arrival at the Eastern harbours at Quebec and at Montreal. Lord Dalhousie, governor-general in 1821 was a breeder and importer of Ayrshires. Other importations followed and in 1870 rule, always worked for the best interest of the people against wrong of every kind.

Dr. McAleen was called upon to speak on behalf of Ormstown. He referred to their efforts in the past to get a railway, how all their exertions ended without result, and in their despair were cheered by reports and telegrams that proved baseless as a vision. Their feeling had been analogous to that of the man who after living 6 months on rabbits wrote:

Rabbits hot and rabbits cold, Rabbits young and rabbits old, Rabbits tender, rabbits tough, Farewell to all, I have had enough.

So we bade farewell to reports of which we had enough, and got a certain when we met Mr. Foster, who has fulfilled every promise he had made. We will do well to grapple him to our souls with hooks of steel, for he has been proved to be a friend indeed. As regards their experience in Ormstown since they had got the railway it had been favorable in every way, except that they were disposed now to go to Montreal oftener than they used to do if that was, indeed, a drawback.

R. M. Campbell, Editor of the Advocate—Up to yesterday the depot was not opened and tickets were issued on the train. The 1st class fare to Montreal is \$1.55; to Ormstown, 30c. Mr. Dineen has the office of station-master at his option. The telegraph is being put up along the line. The construction-train is half a dozen farms west of St. Agnes; the gravel-train is near John White's. The grading of the three-quarters of a mile undertaken by the Port Covington people is done. Several farmers in Dundee who let their teams to work at \$4 a day during haying and harvest, have been paid only \$3.50, the contractor, McAleer, repudiating the bargain made by his subordinate.

trial trenches. Competition from various sources is becoming increasingly keen. Automobile traffic has taken a big fall out of the rails during the past quarter of a century. The size of the fall yet to be taken out of rails by aircraft remains to be decided, but judging by official reports from airlines, its threat is growing each year.

Coming closer home, Canadian rail lines employed 185,000 persons a decade ago; today they employ not more than 125,000. According to the financial weekly Saturday Night the CPR is in a relatively strong position because it draws "other income" from Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company of Canada from Alberta's Turner Valley oils and from numerous other sources. This "other income" is over 40% of the CPR's fixed charges, but even without this extra income that company approximately earns its fixed charges, from its rail operation, aside from steamship depreciation. The publicly-owned C.N.R. however, falls further behind every year, its

So the opponents of unification are occupying a weak position when they wave the flag and shout that those who have faith in Canada's future must have faith in the future of Canada's railways. The fact is that Canadian prosperity will not of itself ensure railway prosperity.



A Much Travelled Highway Above is shown a stretch of Highway No. 4 near the farm of Gilbert McMillan

What is the Future of the Railways?

Railways Are Fighting For A Portion of That Widespread Business They Once Enjoyed

(By RON EVERSON)

Employees of the C.N.R. and others who argue against unifying Canada's two transcontinental railway lines, are wont to say that what we need is faith that this country will prosper in the years to come. If Canada prospers, they contend, no economies in rail operation will be required.

1938

BORDEN'S, a scant few years older than the Huntingdon Gleaner, is proud of its record in providing pure milk and milk products for millions of people in Canada, the United States and two-score other countries.

Without splendid dairying sections such as the Chateaugay Valley, Borden's would not have been able, through the eighty-one years since 1857, to perfect processes for safeguarding the health of babies and children and adults. For behind modern processes in factories, and behind the marketing facilities which are constantly being improved, must always be first-class dairy districts, excellent

BORDEN'S is complimented in being able to join in the celebration of a 75th jubilee of a local newspaper which throughout its long history has played its part in developing a district of a kind essential to the growth and maintenance of the essential industry in which Borden's has been active for eighty-one years.

THE BORDEN COMPANY LTD. And Associated Canadian Companies.

Athelstan Creamery Has 74 Years History Behind It

Seventy-four years ago this spring a butter factory and creamery was built at Athelstan.

The late Dan Boyce of Athelstan and John Dineen of Powerscourt decided the district needed a butter factory and after making a study of how they were operated across the border, work was commenced on the Athelstan creamery.

Working in the Athelstan creamery during the first year of its operation was Ed. Boyce, of Athelstan, son of the late Dan Boyce. He recalls the early days of the creamery.

During the first year of operation of the creamery a total of 150 pounds of butter was made. During the third year of its existence about 300 pounds of butter was made. This amount of butter was not anywhere near the amount that was necessary to meet the demand, especially for the market across the border.

This Athelstan creamery was the first factory of any kind built in the district. It was later followed by cheese factories.

The small amount of butter made during the early years of the creamery's existence was due to the fact that there just wasn't sufficient amount of milk brought into the creamery. There were comparatively few cows in the district back about 1864. At that time the average

farmer had about three or four cows. This number was gradually increased. Most of the butter that was made at the Athelstan creamery went across the border. It was made up in small tubs and the excellence of the butter in these small tubs was well known to many residents across the lines. There was no duty on the butter at the time and there was no interference on the part of customs officials in taking the butter across the lines.

One horse was the power used to operate the barrel churn at the creamery. In the early days this horse was not at all overworked since there was not nearly sufficient milk brought in. With the passing of time, however, and the increase in the number of cows owned by the district farmers, the milk coming into the creamery steadily increased.

The milk was placed in pans ten feet long and four feet wide after it was brought in to the creamery. To keep the milk cool, there was kept running under these pans a steady stream of cold water.

Next Spring the Athelstan Creamery will mark the 75th anniversary of its founding. This Creamery is believed to be not only the first one in this district but the first one in this country.

TAILLON'S STORE
Dundee, Que.

Takes pleasure in extending to the Gleaner congratulations on the occasion of its 75th anniversary.

TAILLON'S STORE has been in business in Dundee for almost three-quarters of a century and, like The Gleaner has become a veritable institution in its district.

Any business that enjoys three-quarters of a century of favourable business in a municipality must have given satisfaction of a most lasting variety. This, TAILLON'S have long strived to do and its long record of successful business speaks for itself when it comes to guaranteed satisfaction.

"Join The Many Satisfied Customers To-Day"

Stringer's Store
Frs. Stringer, Prop.

Takes pleasure in extending best wishes to The Gleaner on this occasion, when it celebrates its 75th anniversary.

Choice Groceries, Patented Medicines, Hardware, Shoes and Rubbers, Dry Goods, Furniture, Carpets, Stoves and Furnaces.

Phone 20 Hemmingford

FORTIN & FRERE
Flour and Feed Merchants

Congratulate the Gleaner on its 75th anniversary.

Flour - Feed - Grain
Wood and Coal

Phone 21 r 3 Hemmingford

The Frontier Inn
Hemmingford, Que.

A Home Away From Home — Finest Meals — Best Service — Comfortable Rooms — Legal Beverages and Dancing

When in Hemmingford, don't forget to visit the Frontier Inn. We know you will enjoy your stay here.

THE FRONTIER INN
Phone 19 Hemmingford

We extend our best wishes to the Gleaner on its 75th anniversary.

The Ormstown Exhibition Grounds



Above is shown a panoramic view of the Ormstown Exhibition grounds with thousands of people thronging the grounds.

Dr. Duncan McEachren, Promoter Of Ormstown Exhibition, Was Canada's Greatest Veterinary And Health Of Animals Promoter

Founded The Montreal Veterinary College—Eradicated Many Diseases Amongst Horses In Canada and United States—Governments passed Regulations pertaining to "Health of Animals" Upon His Insistence

Among the good fortunes of the district of Beauharnois was that of having in its midst a man whose life work has been not only a monetary personal success, but also of lasting benefit to the livestockmen of Canada. He was Dr. McEachren of "Ormsby Grange," Ormstown. The doctor came to this district in 1898, but his association with its life goes back many years. Having achieved his goal of 89 years of activity, he lived quietly at his beautiful home, savoring his records of sixty years, and watching the results of his labors. Canada is free from the scourge that caused the slaughtering of thousands of dairy and beef animals in California, because years ago Dr. McEachren forced the fight that cleaned up this disease in Canada and effectively barred the gates against all cattle that might be contaminated. What this has meant is beyond reckoning of figures.

As the name implies, Dr. McEachren is a native of the Highlands of Scotland. Those who wish to direct the footsteps of Duncan McEachren sought to interest him in the medical profession, but with that foresight that was an outstanding characteristic throughout his career, he decided that the doctors were already too numerous, while the veterinary science was still in its infancy. As a lad of nineteen he entered the famed Dick's Veterinary College in Edinburgh and quickly attracted attention by the rapidity and accuracy of his diagnosing and his interest in plans for the future of his science.

Coming to Canada in 1863 he settled in Woodstock for three years and then came to Montreal where he founded the Montreal Veterinary College. In time to become one of the best known in America. Its popularity soon outgrew its quarters, and a college building was built by

him, and paid out of his purse, which later was freely drawn upon to keep it going. In 1890 the college becoming more closely affiliated with McGill, Dr. McEachren was named the Dean of the Faculty which position he held until 1903 when he resigned.

It was not Dr. McEachren of Academic fame, but Duncan McEachren the worker that has attracted the most attention. It was he who first put Canada to the forefront with a real Health of Animals Bureau at Ottawa. It was he who wrote the Contagious Disease Animals Act, and above all it was Dr. McEachren who established adequate quarantine stations at the seaports.

Glancing back in retrospect to seventy-five years ago, it will be remembered that America was covered with a scourge of influenza among the horses, and in fighting this disease the young Scotch veterinary took the leading part. In New York the horse cars could not keep up their schedules and the day was expected to soon arrive when all traffic would be at a standstill. Dr. McEachren had been making some wonderful cures among the blooded horses and his services were requisitioned. He walked into the tremendous stables in Brooklyn, inquired as to the number of horses needed to haul the cars, picked out enough to do the work, and then ordered frequent stops and at each stop a barrel of ale and gruel, of which a drink to each horse was to be given. In a few days he had brought the service back to normal.

Another quick cure was made in the stable where the most valuable horses in America were said to be suffering. He was called in and when walking through the stable yard, found men spraying carbolic into the air. Inside the barns the same was being done, while other

men were sponging the horses, especially their nostrils. He looked them over from the forty thousand Dexter to the youngest colt in the lot and told the owner that he had one horse that was really sick, but it might be cured, and that if he were given a free hand all with that exception would be fit for exercise in the morning. He immediately dismissed all the sprayers, cleared the barns of all the men, and locked the doors. In the morning the horses were led out all ready for a fast exercise. The cure in a night was achieved by giving the horses what they had not been getting—sleep.

Such activities as these were mere incidentals to his real life work that of establishing healthy animals in Canada. When he took charge at Ottawa he found his persistence frequently challenged and his head was repeatedly demanded

by politicians. Sometimes the Minister gave in, but the Doctor had one sure friend, a man who rarely forgave an enemy, never deserted a friend, Sir John A. MacDonald, and his work went steadily ahead. He established in 1876 the first quarantine station on this continent at Levis. Some of his demands were laughed at, not only by Canadian, but by American and British authorities. He went ahead, however, and six years later the U.S. Quarantine Stations were ordered to be remodelled on the lines adopted by Dr. McEachren.

Repeatedly he went to England demanding changes in their manner of treating stock, and in many cases he carried a blanket authority given to him by the American Government authorizing him to speak and decide for them as well as for Canada—a tribute to his standing. Time passes along and early in the twentieth century Dr. McEachren saw that his goal was in sight. Foot and Mouth disease, Texas fever, etc., had become unknown to Canada and we can now appreciate the truth of the statement, "Who could by any process of calculation estimate the losses to Canada if no cattle quarantine had been established at the time it was done, or administered less strictly since? The enormous losses, costing many millions of Pounds Sterling paid in British gold recently, and all the backsets to agriculture—an equally great loss—cost Canada comparatively a trifle, merely the salaries

"Ormsby Grange", Ormstown



Where the late Dr. Duncan McEachren rested beside the smooth flowing Chateaugay River, dreamed of and then promoted the great Ormstown Exhibition.

of a few men of ordinary wages, not a cent for cattle killed nor for indemnities for slaughter of cattle for Foot and Mouth disease, or Texas fever, because none have been killed, save a few affected by Pleuro-Pneumonia."

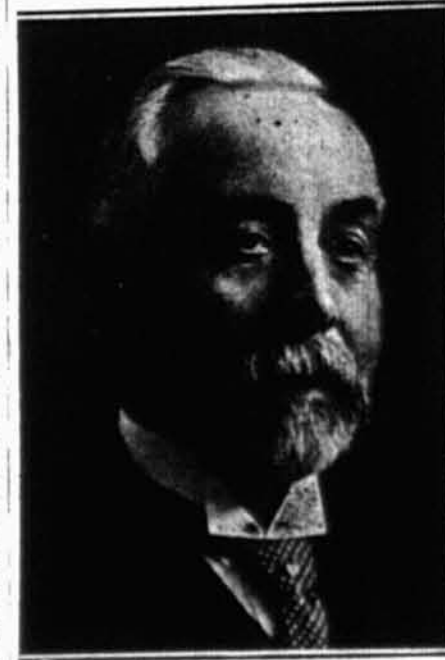
When McGill celebrated its centennial in 1922 graduates gathered to do honour to the founder of the Veterinary Course. Dr. Veranus A. Moore, Dean of the New York State Veterinary College at Cornell, in opening his address said:

"It is important, among the exercises commemorating the achievements of a hundred years in a great university, that the influence exerted by one of its faculties, that no longer functions as a part of the institution, should not be forgotten. It often happens that a worthy undertaking is brought to an untimely end for want of vision or lack of support. Such was the case with the McGill Faculty of comparative medicine and veterinary science. It was organized in advance of the time when the people recognized the economic and sanitary significance of animal diseases, and also before there was much definite knowledge concerning them. Under such circumstances, as undeveloped as this was at that time, it is not surprising that the purpose of veterinary education was neither appreciated nor understood."

Dr. McEachren owned the Montreal Veterinary College in 1866 and directed its activities so long as his individual efforts and resources sufficed. When conditions changed educationally and adequate support failed, he had the courage to close its doors. A kind providence has allotted him four-score years in which to witness the fulfillment of his early prophesies and the adoption of many of his ideas concerning veterinary education. It is a gracious act, at this centennial of the university to which he has been so loyal for his former students to pay him this tribute in appreciation of his many and valuable services to them and for their cause. There could be no compliment more expressive of the high esteem with which he is held than this gathering of distinguished men from many states and provinces. Likewise there could be no testimonial more acceptable to him than to be assured in this manner that his labors were appreciated and that his graduates have played a worthy part in the development of the veterinary profession on the American continent.

An active man can't stay idle and in 1905 Dr. McEachren was drawn into one of the greatest, if not the greatest lawsuit ever fought in the United States. The Anaconda Copper Mining and Smelting Co. were sued by the stockmen of Deer Lodge for two million dollars, and a permanent injunction from working—their annual payroll totalled many millions of dollars. He accepted and made the preliminary investigation. His report was that the case could be fought successfully but that the man in charge must be given a free hand. He was requested to take the case. This he did, engaged the leading authorities in America to investigate. The ranchers claimed that their cattle were poisoned by the fumes from the smelters' smoke and that the fumes poisoning the hay and grain, destroyed the horses. The farmers were all against him and to get ani-

A Pioneer



LATE DR. DUNCAN McEACHREN Promoter of Ormstown Exhibition, founded 29 years ago.

mal to examine he had to resort to strategy.

The case went to court in 1906 and continued in 1907. There were in all 250 witnesses, 300 separate examinations, 850 exhibits in evidence, cartloads of animals, vegetables, photographic plates, etc. The record contained 25,135 pages of 250 words each, or enough to make 63 ordinary novels. The judge took two years to consider the case and then gave a verdict in favor of the Company. The remark was made that "The case was honestly fought and fairly won."

Ormstown Fair Grounds Undergoing Changes To Extent Of Over \$15,000

Extensive Alterations Will Make Of The Exhibition Grounds One Of The Most Up-to-Date And Modern Livestock Exhibition Grounds In Canada.

Work is proceeding on extensive alterations to the Ormstown Exhibition grounds which, when completed, will present one of the most up-to-date and impressive livestock fair grounds in Canada.

The cost of alterations to buildings and the ground will run over \$15,000, according to W. G. McGerrigle, the Secretary of the Fair. Work has been proceeding since the middle of August on the alterations and they will continue as long as weather permits, to be resumed again in the Spring.

In charge of the work is James Wilson, former instructor in boys' manual training at the Ste. Martine Agricultural School.

The present cattle sheds are being taken down and in their place will be erected a large rectangular show building for horses with an extensive exercising ring on the inside.

The cattle sheds will be built running east and west on the newly purchased property. There will be 14,028 feet of cattle sheds available when they are all erected according to the present plans and specifications.

Two new entrances to the grounds will be made in addition to which are already there.

A much larger and modern try house will be built on the purchased Baird Estate which outside of the present exhibit show grounds. A house located on the Baird Estate can not be moved until next Spring, as a result that the cattle shed have to be built on the property either sides of the house and the house is taken down in Spring this space will be also with cattle sheds.

It is expected that new wickets will be erected at the alter and the Secretary's office will be removed from the Industrial Building to the new ticket buildings.

The plans call for the removal of the dining-room.

When all the work is completed in connection with the alterations it will make much more convenient and impressive grounds, giving freedom to the crowds with Exhibition grounds.

QUESNEL'S

Extend sincere wishes to the Gleaner on this occasion when it celebrates its 75th Birthday.

Our complete stock in the General Store line has for eighteen years found favour with a constantly increasing number of customers. Let us serve and convince you of the satisfaction awaiting you at our store.

A full line of clothing for men, women, boys and girls -- fresh groceries -- flour and feed -- school supplies -- builders' supplies -- feed molasses.

J. A. C. Quesnel

General Merchant and Butcher
Cazaville, Que. Phone 646-14

ORMSTOWN EXHIBITION

"One of the Leading Fairs of its Kind in North America"

Extends Heartiest Congratulations to The Gleaner on its attaining Seventy-Five Years of Service to the Chateaugay Valley

Junior Exhibitors To The Fore



Youths Take Real Pride In Their Exhibits

One of the facts which assures the future success of the Ormstown Exhibition is the ever-growing interest of the youthful exhibitors. The various calf clubs last year had many entries and exhibited a great deal of interest in the competitions. With a gradual growth in the number of exhibitors in the calf clubs the Ormstown Exhibition has behind it a hidden strength which will reflect itself more and more as the years pass by.



The Ormstown Exhibition is built on a solid foundation in that the great majority of its patrons are genuinely interested in the livestock exhibits. In many such fairs as that of Ormstown the livestock exhibits are but an excuse to build a midway attraction around it. This is far from the case at Ormstown. Many judges at the Exhibition have commented on the genuine interest in the livestock at the fair, stating it is unparalleled for any fair of its kind in the Dominion.

Setting High Standards for 1939 Ormstown Exhibition

A widespread section of the Canadian press paid high tribute to the officials of the Ormstown Exhibition for the capable manner in which they staged the 1938 Exhibition. Prominent livestock judges from different parts of the continent, present at the 1938 Exhibition, were high in their praise of the magnificent manner in which this outstanding livestock exposition was conducted.

Entirely confident that the Ormstown Exhibition is destined for even greater achievements, the officials of the Exhibition have completed plans for the re-arrangement of the show grounds which will make them one of the most modern and best equipped livestock show grounds in the entire Dominion of Canada. These extensive, re-arranged accommodations reflect the confidence of the officials that

the Ormstown Exhibition is heading for a success in the future that can not be denied.

While the officials take pride in the irrepressible growth of the Exhibition they are entirely aware of the fact that its success is wholly due to the loyal co-operation of this district. They realize that both exhibitors and those who attend the Exhibition are with each succeeding year giving more and more co-operation, resulting in the unusual growth of the Exhibition. It is, then, with very deep appreciation that the officials extend heartiest thanks to all those who in any way contribute to the success of the fair. And it is their sincere desire that they will continue to give service of a nature that will carry on the Exhibition to the heights that it is undoubtedly heading for.

ORMSTOWN EXHIBITION • June 6-7-8-9, 1939



R. E. NESS, President



H. H. CHAMBERS, Vice-President



GILBERT McMILLAN, 2nd Vice-President



W. G. MCGERRIGLE, Sec'y.-Treas. Manager



DONALD E. BLACK, M.P., Director



ALFRED GREIG, Director

Chateauguay Valley An Outstanding Livestock Breeding Section of Canada

Prizes All Over Continent Won by Cattle Bred Here

(By Gilbert McMillan)

Just why that strip of land lying between the American border and the St. Lawrence River and known as the Chateauguay Valley or the District of Beauharnois should have become one of the greatest livestock breeding districts in Canada is perhaps due to two reasons. First, it is heavy, fertile land, with a considerable strata of limestone in the ridges; second, it happened to be settled by a class of people who were naturally live stock men. Many other factors may help to make a successful live stock district, but these are essentials.

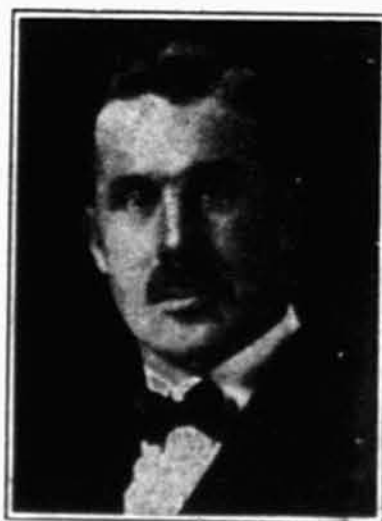
As one would expect in what was then a Scotch settlement, Ayrshires and Clydesdales at first predominated, but with the introduction of other breeds, a profitable market for them developed. The canny Scots were in many cases, not slow to forsake the favourite of their ancestors, when a ready dollar could be made and today we find a strong mixture of Holstein-Friesian cows, Percheron and Belgian horses in this famous Live Stock district.

That the earliest settlers were real live stock men is shown by the fact that in Volume I of the Canadian Ayrshire Herd Record, published in 1888, we find 110 animals entered by 42 different breeders resident in the district, and it is interesting to note that a large percentage of them were bulls.

One of the very earliest entries in this Volume is for the bull, Marquis No. 15, born April 15, 1861, bred by Andrew Hamilton, East Kirkbride, Scotland, and owned by the Agricultural Society of Beauharnois. So it is therefore evident that an active interest has been taken in better live stock for over 75 years.

The one regrettable feature of this great record is how few of the

Leading Breeder



GILBERT McMILLAN, of Huntingdon, one of the leading purebred livestock breeders in the district.

names that were leaders then are still associated with the good work. Ness' of Howick, now in the fifth generation, Drysdale of Brysonville and the Macfarlanes of Elgin are nearly all of the original families that carry on.

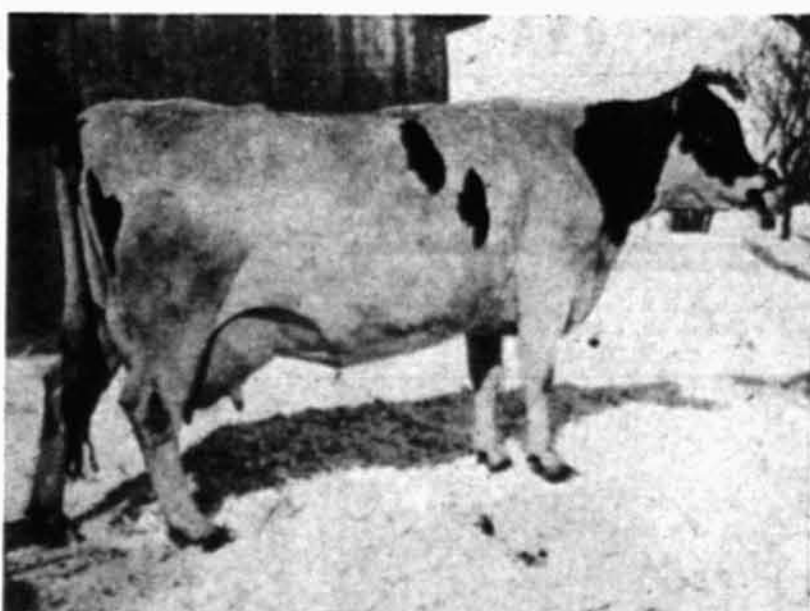
Space will not permit to record all the achievements of the Ayrshire breeders of this section, suffice it to say will be that at nearly every major Exhibition in both Canada and the United States since the World's Fair at Chicago in 1893, breeders from this section have been at or near the top in every contest. The zenith of their glory possibly came around 1923 when 19 exhibitors showed about 150 head

Purebred Cattle in the Chateauguay Valley



Above is shown a typical scene of contented purebred cattle grazing in the rich pasture fields of the Chateauguay Valley. There is much justifiable pride taken by the purebred livestock breeders in this district in their fine herds.

A Noted Holstein Cow



Peerless Posch Pontiac, a famous Holstein cow of the well-known Holstein breeder, W. L. Carr

at the Royal Winter Fair and every exhibitor getting in the prize list. In point of sales the district has also excelled, shipments having gone to Japan, New Zealand, South Africa and to every Province in Canada and nearly every State in the United States.

\$3,750 has been paid for a district bred cow, and the Springburn sale of sixty Canadian-bred animals for \$24,080 in 1925 still constitutes almost a record.

The world's production record was for a number of years held by the district bred cow, "Nellie Osborne of Elmshade."

It has not been only as successful breeders that the Ayrshire men of the district have made their contribution to the promotion of Ayrshires in Canada, but they have more than taken their share in the executive work of the Association, and have supplied more Executive Officers than any other section of Canada and at present it has 145 active members.

Next to the Ayrshires in giving fame to this section as a live stock centre ranks the Holstein-Friesian, and today they are crowding them rather closely with a membership of 135 in the Canadian National Association.

As far as we can learn, Mr. Jas Sangster of Ormstown was one of the first half dozen Canadians to import Friesians into Canada, and was the first in Quebec, bringing in some animals in 1885. The first female purchased by Mr. Sangster was "Maid of Ormstown" and which was born in North Holland, this was a very prolific cow and was really the foundation of Mr. Sangster's herd, a herd that was carried on by his son, Neil until his death in 1930. This herd did a great deal to popularize the breed in the district, in fact in all Eastern Canada.

Very shortly after the founding of the Sangster herd importations were made by James R. Bell of Elgin and John Carr of Godmanchester.

While the Bell herd never attained very much fame on its own account, it carried some very valuable bloodlines, and did a great deal to spread the breed locally. One of the first cows bred by Mr. Bell was "Peerless A", which is the granddam of W. L. Carr's noted cow, Peerless Posch Pontiac, which had made a life-time record of 155,000 lbs. of milk on twice-a-day milking. While the "Bell" herd has been

dispersed, the Carr herd is now being ably carried on at "Brackenglade" by the third generation.

The Holstein breeders have also taken an active part in carrying on the affairs of their Association and have supplied some very valuable leaders. Neil Sangster served as President in 1929 and W. L. Carr in 1934. The present representative on the National Association Board is J. J. Murphy.

There is no question but what at one time some good Shorthorns were bred here, but there are now very few herds.

There is now a fair sprinkling of Jerseys, but so far this district is not rated famous as a Jersey centre.

While cattle has undoubtedly given the district its greatest fame, it has always been favourably known for its horses, the Ness' of Howick and the Bells of Elgin being the pioneer importers and breeders. The founding of the

Holstein Breeder

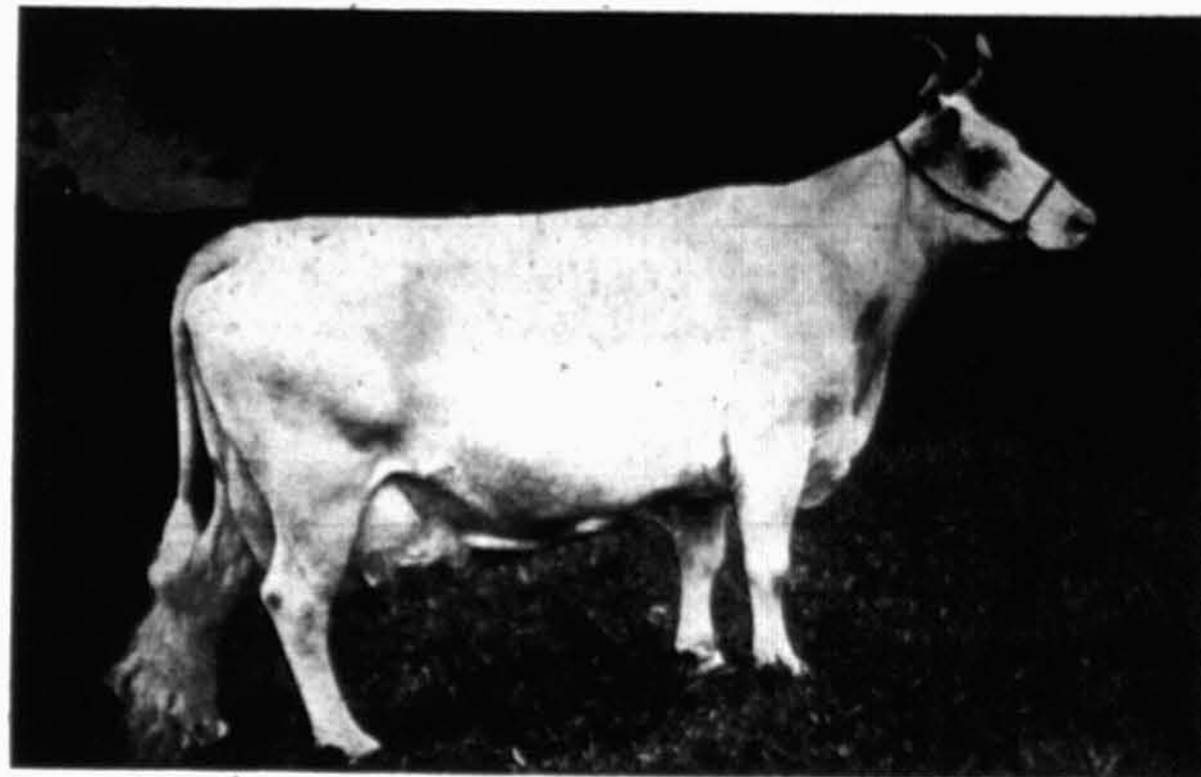


W. L. CARR, president of the Holstein Breeders' Association in 1934.

HOMEY NEWS WINS

Winning the award as the best country newspaper correspondent of 1938, brought Mrs. Edna Eaton Wilson, of Ripley, Okla., a cheque for \$500 and a trip to New York City, Washington and other eastern cities, all expenses paid. Mrs. Wilson writes news items about her community for the Stillwater, Okla., Weekly Gazette, her chief qualification that brought her the prize being the homely human interest style of her writing. "The blue birds are settled in the same old corner post in the orchard they have used for the last several summers," was one of the items.

Held the World's Production Record



Nellie Osborne of Elmshade 16th, owner by W. C. Wylie of Howick, which for a number of years held the world's production record.

Friesian Breeder



THE LATE NEIL SANGSTER, who did much for the popularizing of Friesians in Canada.

A Lovely Herd Ambles Up the Hill



A beautiful herd of cattle is shown coming up the hill and heading homeward to be milked. Note the beauty of the countryside.

CANADIAN AYRSHIRE REVIEW

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY THE CANADIAN AYRSHIRE BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION



BANQUE CANADIENNE NATIONALE BLDG. 505-6, 18 RIDEAU STREET

OTTAWA, ONT. CANADA August 29, 1938.

FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF THE AYRSHIRE BREED OF CATTLE AND DAIRYING IN GENERAL

CONGRATULATIONS "GLENER"!

The Canadian Ayrshire Review, which is published by the Canadian Ayrshire Breeders' Association and which has been printed by the Huntingdon Gleaner, Inc., since its inception, in 1920, offers sincere congratulations to the owners of the Huntingdon Gleaner Inc. - on that they have been able to carry on the Huntingdon Gleaner for so many years at such a high standard of excellence.

It is true that the founder of the Gleaner, the late Robert Sellar, builded wisely and well and that although the Sellar Brothers (his sons and successors) came into a splendid heritage, nevertheless the late Leslie Sellar, Watson Sellar and Adam Sellar - the latter now President and Editor in Chief - not only maintained the standards of excellence which were set by their late father but year by year even exceeded these standards. The latter's evidenced by the very high standing the Gleaner holds amongst other weekly publications in Canada and the United States.

At the same time we express our appreciation for the splendid co-operative effort which we have enjoyed from the members of the staff of the Huntingdon Gleaner, Inc., in connection with the printing of the Canadian Ayrshire Review.

Frank Napier

Editor.

ELMHURST DAIRY salutes THE HUNTINGDON GLEANER on its 75th ANNIVERSARY . . .



As an organization that has dealt for years with the splendid dairying district of Huntingdon, we congratulate The Gleaner on its 75th Anniversary. Our policy has long been one of friendly co-operation with farmers and shippers, our dealings with them increasing in volume and mutual satisfaction as our market in growing Montreal has expanded. The quality of milk supplied by Huntingdon and surrounding districts has undoubtedly played an important part in this expansion, a quality that we guard zealously each step of the way from milk train to consumer.

ELMHURST Dairy Limited

The Town of Huntingdon

"Situated In The Heart Of The Finest Farming District In Quebec"

Congratulates The Gleaner Upon Passing The 75th Milestone of Service to This Community And Hopes For a Continuance of The Success in The Future it Has so Richly Deserved in The Past.



Huntingdon Post Office in which is located also the Customs Office



The Huntingdon Academy from which have graduated many scholars who have really "gone places".



St. Joseph's Roman Catholic School, a modern building with every facility for efficient teaching.



One of Huntingdon's many lovely residences. The above Old Colonial Style is that of Mrs. (Dr.) Cameron.

Mayor and Council of Town of Huntingdon



The Huntingdon Chateau, Rural Quebec's finest hotel



MAYOR D. FAUBERT



ALD. A. A. LUNAN



ALD. L. BAILLARGEON



ALD. J. BARRETT



St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, one of Huntingdon's finest structures.



ALD. W. E. S. MCNAIR



ALD. C. LALONDE



ALD. R. E. MCWHINNIE



Elaborate filtration plant supplying water to the town of Huntingdon.



St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church, whose gleaming steeple can be seen for many miles around.

Huntingdon, Quebec, is Ideally Located for Industries

The progressive and lovely town of Huntingdon offers unusual advantages to industrial plants seeking a new location. Located 48 miles from Montreal, one of the largest markets in Canada; served by two railways, truck transports and passenger buses; within eight miles of the mighty St. Lawrence; municipal and educational facilities that can meet the needs of the largest industry; well favoured with

a competent class of labor at reasonable wage rates because of lower cost of living in comparison to cities; a dependable supply of electric power at attractive figures; on Malone-Montreal highway only 8 miles from the United States boundary; low water rates; excellent industrial sites; an active Board of Trade which gives potential industries in Huntingdon every possible co-operation.

A Progressive Yet Lovely Old Residential Town

Huntingdon—in the County of Huntingdon, and in the electoral district of Chateauguy-Huntingdon in the District of Beauharnois of the Province of Quebec, is only 48 miles from Montreal and 8 miles from the United States boundary line.

The town of Huntingdon itself has a population of 1,700. It is situated in the heart of the finest farming district in the Province of Quebec. This district includes the counties of Huntingdon, Chateauguy and Beauharnois in which there live nearly 52,000 people. Huntingdon is steadily forging ahead because of its ideal location, showing an increase in population during the past ten years of more than 15 per cent. The population is 50 per cent English and 50 per cent French.

The tax rate in Huntingdon is quite low. The rate is \$1.50 per \$100.00 valuation. The business taxation in Huntingdon is only \$5 to \$30 per year. The estimated value of taxable real estate is \$1,932,268.00. The bonded indebtedness is but \$39,150.00.

The general health in the town of Huntingdon is exceptionally good. The death rate is quite small and there have been no epidemics of any account whatsoever here. The water is rated as "excellent". The fire pressure is good.

Huntingdon's educational facilities rate very high, some outstanding scholars having been turned out of the local schools. The Huntingdon Academy has a Principal, one assistant and nine teachers. The Roman Catholic school is most modern and has facilities for 120 boys. The Convent of Notre Dame is well attended and each year earns a high placing which is evidence of the thoroughness of the teaching staff.

Huntingdon has four churches—United Church of Canada, Anglican church, Presbyterian church and Roman Catholic church.

Recreation facilities include Amusement park, moving pictures, hockey, baseball, boating on the Chateauguy river, curling rink, skating rink, tennis courts, bowling green, badminton, hunting and fishing.

The District of Beauharnois of which Huntingdon is an important key point and trading center is rich in agricultural wealth. The Valley of the Chateauguy is noted for its high class pure-bred Ayrshire and Holstein cattle. The District being a dairy one, it follows that the farms are well fertilized and are producers of great crops of cereals and necessary feeds for dairy stock. The entire District has been subject to the Tuberculin test since 1920. The annual agricultural revenue of this District is estimated to be in excess of \$14,000,000.

Directly north of Huntingdon is an area of 22,000 acres of land. This area is now being given proper drainage and it is reliably predicted that within ten years time this area of land will become one of the greatest vegetable truck farming sections in all Canada. The Dominion government has at present an experimental farm in this district which is proving the soil has wonderful potentialities. Many authorities on vegetable gardening predict it to become the greatest celery field in Canada.

Huntingdon is the centre of the best dairying industry in Canada. The fame of dairy farms in this section is not only known throughout Canada but in numerous parts of the United States and in the British Isles as well.

Huntingdon and Chateauguy counties have a combined total of over 2,900 trucks and automobiles, one for every nine persons.

Huntingdon has excellent freight and passenger service. The C.N.R. running from Montreal to Massena, N.Y., and the New York Central from Montreal direct to New York City. Passenger service on the C.N.R., two trains per day; New York Central, 6 trains per day; with bus service to Montreal, six buses per day, making Huntingdon most accessible for both freight and passenger traffic.

Huntingdon is an ideal town in which to live. We know you will like it.

To make one think for him- self is to do him good.

THE HUNTINGDON GLEANER

The man most deserving of pity is he who is most idle.

THE LEADING ADVERTISING MEDIUM IN THE DISTRICT OF BEAUHARNOIS

SEVENTY-FIFTH YEAR

HUNTINGDON, QUE., WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 21st, 1938

PAGES 17-24

First Application For Telephone in Huntingdon Was 3 Years After Start of The Bell Telephone of Canada in 1880

John Caldwell on the Athelstan Road, Was the First to Apply For Telephone Service—Huntingdon Is Largest Rural Exchange in All Canada

(By C. E. FORTIER, Publicity Manager, The Bell Telephone Co. of Canada).

When Nelson won the famous Battle of the Nile, which saved the British Empire in the East and changed the course of history, it was fully a week after the battle when it dawned upon the gallant sailor that perhaps the people of England might be interested in hearing of this little affair. With the slow and clumsy means of communication then available, the news did not appear in London newspapers until a month later.

Today, if Shirley Temple has a sore toe, Timbuctoo has heard of it before the inkman can be applied. A telephone, showing a group of Hollywood moguls fluttering anxiously about the starlet's bedside, appears in newspapers all over the world. A teletyped interview with the doctor informs mothers everywhere what to do should their little darlings be similarly afflicted. Electrical communication has made possible the instantaneous transmission of even comparatively unimportant news.

NEWS BY "LIGHTNING"

The Gleaner grew up in the age of electrical communication. In 1841, the year Robert Bell was born, Samuel Morse was vainly endeavoring to interest an indifferent Government in his new telegraph invention. Three years later, however, he flashed the results of a presidential election from Washington to Baltimore several hours before the first train could arrive. Within a few years, wires for the "Lightning"—as newspapers dubbed their latest "star reporter"—were being strung in reckless haste from city to city.

At about the same time that the fifteen-year-old Bell came to Canada, Cyrus W. Field was making the first of many heart-breaking attempts to lay the Atlantic cable. When the Gleaner was founded in 1863, the American Civil War was raging and constructive arts of peace like cable-laying had to be put aside. It was not until the year before Canadian Confederation that the first successful cable united America and Europe. Soon the wires were humming with news of Disraeli and Gladstone, of Bismarck and Napoleon III, of the first railroad in China, the first parliament in Japan, the first constitution in Spain, of De Lesseps' completion of the Suez Canal and of his plans for conquering Panama, of Stanley's immortal greeting, "Dr. Livingstone, I presume?" in the heart of Africa. In return, America was reporting her tremendous expansion during

"Saying 'Hello' to Country in Winter



Over the snow piled roads of the countryside the Bell Telephone wires make for efficient and rapid communication.

the Gilded Age, while Canada worried the Motherland about her troubles with the Fenians.

It was an exciting period of progress in communication. At the same time it was rather a paradoxical period. A man could send a message to England from his office in Montreal more quickly and easily than he could get in touch with his own home, perhaps only a mile or so away. The telegraph, in short, was world-wide, but not universal. What the world was waiting for was an instrument which required no trained operator, so that it could be placed in every home.

ALEXANDER GRAHAM BELL

At last, in the summer of 1874 at Brantford, Ontario, a young Scotsman named Alexander Graham Bell formulated a theory which made possible the transmission of the human voice by electricity. On March 10, 1876, the first words were spoken over a telephone line and clearly heard at the other end. The age of telephony had begun!

The first commercial telephones had a range of only twenty miles for satisfactory transmission. It seemed that the Bell instrument was to act as a local district telegraph only, while the Morse instrument took care of long distance communication. It was realized by only a few far-sighted individuals that, while the telephone was only a neighbourhood service, that neighbourhood was to include most of the habitable globe!

Gradually the first crude instruments were improved and refined. Copper wire replaced the galvanized iron lines which had been good enough for telegraph transmission, and this improved conductor made inter-city communication available. Inventions like the loading coil and the vacuum tube repeater enabled the voice waves to reach across the continent. Radio-telephony was perfected, and by 1927 telephone users could chat across the Atlantic. The world has indeed become a neighborhood. News travels faster and farther than gossip. Not long ago, the Mayor of San Francisco

received a telephone call from a newspaper editor in London, England. "What can you tell me about the fire on your waterfront?" asked the Editor. "It's news to me," replied the Mayor. "I'll investigate. He did, and found a \$200,000 blaze!

THE TELEPHONE—"HIRED MAN"

To no man have the benefits of this amazing invention been greater than to the farmer. Yet at first the telephone was regarded with incredulity and with deep suspicion. One lady thought that her doctor's wife had gone mad when the latter began speaking to a box on the wall "just as if it were her husband!" Strong men would blanch, and run out to hold their horses heads when the local store-keeper began cranking his "new-fangled contraption."

As soon as the telephone came into general use, however, it became recognized as a necessity which paid its way, as a protection in cases of emergency, and as an aid to the social life of the community.

The farm telephone saves countless trips to town, aiding in the purchase of equipment and supplies, and in obtaining information on market quotations in nearby towns. It enables subscribers to secure beam contracts and other odd jobs which yield extra revenue. Young fellows looking for work on the roads or in town use the telephone to get in touch with employers. The telephone is an excellent insurance policy in cases of fire, sickness, or damage to machinery, enabling a quick call to be put through to neighbours, to the doctor or "vet," or to the repair man. Above all, the telephone binds the community together, facilitates arrangements for social events, keeps families whose members may be scattered over the county in constant communication. In short, the telephone is not merely a convenience, it is an indispensable "hired man."

GROWTH IN HUNTINGDON

The growth of the telephone in Huntingdon has been slow but continuous. The Huntingdon rural exchange today serves the largest area in the Bell Telephone Company's territory—approximately 250 square miles. The Huntingdon exchange has also enjoyed the distinction of serving subscribers who can telephone from the United States to Canada without calling Long Distance. In the hallway of a store south of Powerscourt there was a telephone situated just on the Canadian side of the international boundary line, so that the speaker had to stand in

Former Local Manager



W. B. RENNIE, who was an aggressive local Manager of the Bell Telephone Co.

telephone development in Huntingdon during the next few years was due. Incidentally Mr. Rennie was probably the first owner of a motor boat in the district.

In 1906, the first rural line was erected between Huntingdon and Athelstan. The farmers were promised a reduced rate provided that two of them in every mile would install a telephone. The offer was promptly accepted, for this was the era when farmers all over Canada and the United States were campaigning for "Good Roads and Telephone Lines." All that season construction crews were kept busy erecting new lines. During the next two summers Ste. Martine and Vieux were added to the network.

CONTINUOUS SERVICE

The exchange opened at 7 a.m. and closed at 9 p.m. during the week, while on Sundays the hours were from 2 to 4 in the afternoon. However, the exigencies of modern progress demanded twenty-four hour service. Herb Partridge who is now working in one of the Company's Montreal offices, became the first night operator. As a rule, he recalls the work wasn't so strenuous as to prevent his sitting on the porch on warm nights in between calls. He even had time to run a candy counter as a sideline. Alas, those tranquil days are gone forever!

The duties of an operator were miscellaneous in the extreme. He had, for example, to act as instructor to those who did not know how to use the telephone. There was a booth beside the switchboard, and a host of the people who used it had never seen a telephone at close quarters before, they were a little bit afraid of it, even when they were assured that it wouldn't bite. One user refused to approach the thing at all, and the operator had to do the talking for him, while another was so startled on hearing a voice come from the instrument, that he simply dropped the receiver and ran.

When a fire broke out, the dispatcher would run to tell the operator, who called up a man to ring the church bell, and then warned all subscribers nearby. There was no organized fire brigade, and every-one pitched in and helped when an emergency arose. Mr. Partridge has vivid memories of the occasion when the old Central Hotel, the site of which is now occupied by Pringle, Stark & Co.'s store, burnt down.

PLANT WORKERS

The early work on installation and "trouble shooting" had not been sufficient to warrant a "combination man" remaining in Huntingdon permanently. Al. Williams used to come over from Valleyfield whenever his services were required. Once Mr. Rennie's policy of expansion got well under way, however, installation became a full-time job in Huntingdon. First, T. A. Roberson, and later, in 1911, J. A. G. Kidney were stationed here to attempt the difficult task of installing instruments as fast as the indefatigable Mr. Rennie secured subscribers. Mr. Kidney, who is now Superintendent of Construction for the Quebec Division of the Company, was born and brought up in Huntingdon. He had, as a matter of fact, been taught in Sunday School by Mr. Robert Sellar.

He travelled the length and breadth of this wide exchange area in a horse and cart, on hot summer days and in severe winter weather, modern motorists. Installing one telephone was often a full day's work, especially when the members of the subscriber's family disagreed over just where they wanted the instrument located. On one occasion, Mr. Kidney recalls, the subscriber was six foot seven, while his wife

Serving the Bell Telephone Co.



Mr. H. E. PARTRIDGE, who was the first night operator for the Bell Telephone Co. in Huntingdon.

The "Hello" Girls of the Huntingdon Exchange



Above are shown the operators of the Huntingdon exchange of the Bell Telephone Company of Canada. At the right is shown B. E. McWhinnie, the Manager of the Huntingdon branch. It takes a bit of patience to be a telephone operator and credit must go to the local operators for their cheerful and courteous service under all circumstances.

was under five feet in height. Mr. Kidney finally placed the telephone at just the right height for the wife, and silenced the husband's protest by pointing out that he could sit down at the instrument and talk in comfort. Before the wife could complain that the still had to stand in order to talk, the installer had gone.

In 1911-12, new lines were built to the border, to Ormstown, and to Herdman. At about this time the Bell Company's office was moved to the present building, where the Gleaner was already installed. The building was then owned by Mr. W. D. Shanks, the jeweller, and the present proprietor, Mr. W. S. Brown, was his assistant.

Shortly afterwards the first Holster-Cobot ringing machine in Canada was set up in the new Huntingdon telephone office. The vibration of the ringer could be faintly perceived throughout the building, and Mr. Robert Sellar found that it kept him from concentrating. The clash of the printing press bothered him not at all, but very slight vibrations disturbed him. The telephone company had previously found it necessary to install wooden bells on Mr. Sellar's personal telephone. Now they tried to eliminate the vibration of the ringer, and after several expedients had been tried, the noise was reduced to an imperceptible hum. Once again the editorial policy of the Gleaner resumed the even tenor of its way!

POST-WAR PROGRESS

By 1925, service was so much in demand that an enlarged commercial office and a new switchboard were again required. The office then ranked as the leading rural exchange in Quebec—a fact which the Gleaner courteously attributed to the capability of Miss I. M. Sparrow, then local manager and chief operator, and now chief operator of the Bell exchange at Kingston, Ont.

Five years later the number of telephones here had risen to an all-time high of 1,114. Then came the depression. The demand for tele-phones was reduced by many authorities as an excellent barometer by which to measure a community's prosperity. If this is true, then affairs in the Chateauguay Valley reached their lowest ebb in 1934, for the number of telephones in service had dropped to 888. However, since 1935 there has been a steady increase each year.

In November, 1933, a driving storm swept through Quebec and Eastern Ontario, felling over 2,000 telephone poles. Huntingdon was the most seriously affected area in the Bell Company's territory, since nearly 400 poles in the vicinity were down, and 495 out of a total of 967 telephones were reported "dead." However, within a few days, service was restored. Long Distance traffic was scarcely interrupted at all, for indirect routings are always available, and emergency lines were put up immediately after the storm.

In 1934 the Bell Telephone Company made arrangements with the Shawinigan Power Company for a single joint pole line to carry the wires of both companies through the town. Aerial telephone cable was substituted for open wire circuits. This undertaking has greatly improved the appearance of the town's streets.

At the end of June, 1938, there were 963 business and residence telephones in Huntingdon. The average number of long distance calls per day for the first six months of this year was 70, and the average number of local calls passing through the exchange was approximately 4,000 daily. Besides these, there are innumerable calls every day between rural subscribers on the same line—calls which the exchange has no means of counting.

At the present time any telephone in Huntingdon is in potential voice communication with over 38,000,000 telephones in 71 countries throughout the world. No man need feel himself isolated when he has all these neighbours actually within hailing distance!

Four James Fortunes in Business Here For Century

The name of Fortune as a business establishment in Huntingdon has been a household word for almost a century.

The present Fortune's Drug Store has been established as a business since 1843—ninety-five years ago.

An unusual fact in connection with the business is that the head of it for the past four generations has always been a "James"—always a James Fortune.

Back in the pioneer days of this district one James Fortune came to St. Anicet and lived with his brother Dr. Fortune. This James Fortune was the father of the elder James Fortune, now living but not so actively engaged in the business, and the grandfather of James C. Fortune, the fourth generation to be in charge of the business.

The first James Fortune was born in Paisley, Scotland, where he was a designer of Paisley shawls. He started in business in the present Fortune residence on Chateauguay Street. The original James Fortune died at the age of 97 and is buried in the Huntingdon Cemetery.

The second James Fortune really got the Fortune business under way, with the business still located in the present Fortune residence. He passed away at the age of 72.

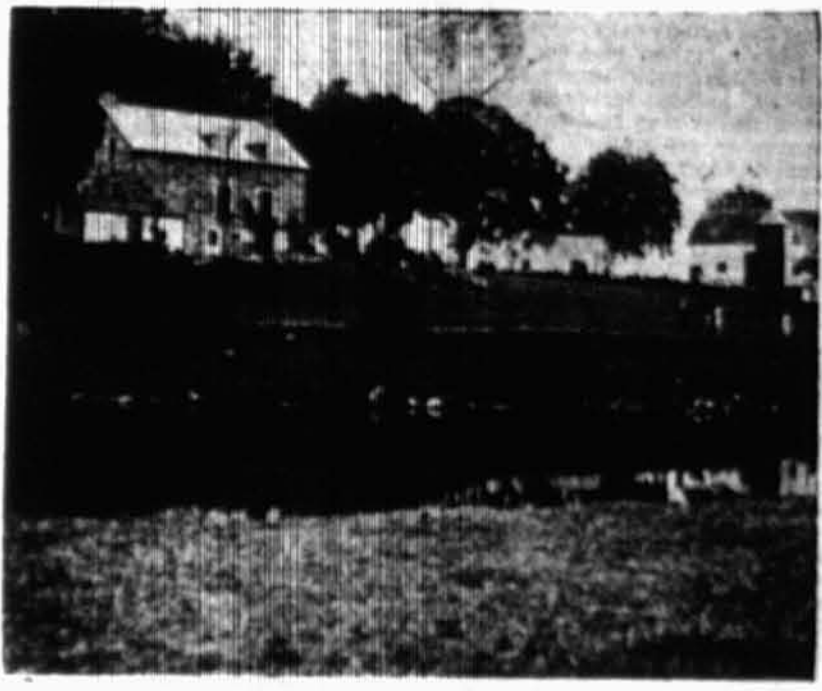
The third Mr. Fortune—Mr. James Fortune, who is now retired here,

Village of Godmanchester Once Existed But Now no More

How many of the inhabitants of this district are aware of the existence of a Village of Godmanchester? The Township is familiar to all, but what of the Village? That it does, or did, exist cannot be doubted, for Mr. Arthur W. Sullivan, C.E., Q.L.S., has in his office in Valleyfield a map of the village. About two miles south of St. Anicet, and half a mile west of the Telegraph road is the site of this "deserted village." Originally the village was lot number 159, but is now subdivided. It covers an area one-half mile square.

Between the East and West Branches of the LaGuere River is Elgin Square, the centre of the early settlement. Services are still held in the old Free Church of Canada. Elgin Street still bisects the village, but no longer does it cross School Street, or Ogilvie, or Ouellet as it once did. In 1822 the village was laid out and named Godmanchester. Lots were issued in 1824 at the price of \$2.70 per half-acre lot. A store was built by a man named McBain, who induced many people to settle in the village. Immigrants who sought by the LaGuere to reach Trout River and Elgin passed through Godmanchester and were often persuaded to settle there. The main industry in the early days was the preparation of potash. Grain sheds lined the banks of the LaGuere. Once this was a thriving settlement. Today it is a forgotten village, its very existence unknown to many who have been born and brought up in the district.

A Place of Beauty



Above is shown the beautiful house and grounds on the farm of Mr. D. M. Rowat, at Deseriville.

Mr. James Fortune, who is closely approaching the age of 88, is one of the oldest active druggists in Canada. The oldest one is believed to be a druggist on Notre Dame Street in Montreal, who is 92 years of age.

Orders are Orders Nurse "Who stuffed that towel in the patient's mouth?" Patient's Husband: "I did because you said the main thing was to keep her quiet."

RAW FURS VALUE

The value of Canada's raw furs in the season 1936-37 (12 months ended June 30, 1937) is placed at \$18,666,375, compared with \$13,444,893 in the preceding season. These totals comprise the value of pelts of fur bearing animals taken by trappers and pelts sold from fur farms, the value of the latter representing approximately 40 per cent of the whole. The total for the 1936-37 season is the highest recorded since the 1928-29 season.

Congratulations to the

HUNTINGDON GLEANER

on its 75th Anniversary

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A Standard of Quality For Over Sixty Years

The MONTREAL COTTONS Limited

Montreal -- Toronto -- Winnipeg -- Edmonton -- Vancouver



Mr. J. A. G. KIDNEY, another Huntingdon boy who has succeeded in climbing the ladder of success in the Bell Telephone Co.

"Home Town Stuff" of 25 Years Ago

by R. WATSON SELLAR
Comptroller of Treasury, Ottawa,
and formerly Editor of
The Huntingdon Gleaner

Writer of Article

A Big Event in Huntingdon Back in 1908



Horses were slicked up, harness polished and the best buggy was hitched up for this big event back in 1908. It was the occasion of the unveiling of the water fountain donated to the village of Huntingdon by the Huntingdon Y's and a large crowd, dressed their best, were present for the big event.

His first pair of long pants is a shock to the parents; the lad gets it when he picks up a newspaper and under the heading "25 Years Ago" reads of happenings he can recall in fact. Therefore, when my brother asked that I contribute something for the 75th Anniversary number of the Gleaner, as my thoughts turned to the years from 1910 to 1914—the period during which I served my apprenticeship in the Gleaner office—it suddenly crossed my mind I was thinking in terms of 25 years ago. Nothing new to me, but it supplied the heading and the random recollections of incidents which follow. The time datings may be inaccurate, and the sequences defective, for I'm writing by the side of a lake in the Gatineau Hills country without benefit of opportunity to consult the Gleaner files for the period.

A New Era
The period marked the closing of an era—the war changed the world and no community escaped. The valley farmers were coming to an end. Bonds began to replace Western real estate as an investment. A trip to Montreal was becoming a necessity. The New York Central no longer did a good business of 26 mile long. The fact that the railway did not make Huntingdon a regular stop for its night south-bound train ceased to be an affront to the community—thereupon the railway had to make the change to get traffic. The excursion to the Malone fair did not attract the patronage they once had, and the Sunday school excursions down the St. Lawrence rapids were discontinued. The people of the Valley were moving about without organized effort, and our outlook and modes of life were changing. The commercial travellers were no longer hiring big drays to pack their samples around to the country stores. Instead, they came in using automobiles and using sample books. The hey-day of Brown's and Maxwell's livery stables was passing. We still all went to the railway station when newlyweds started on their trip, and memory can still be fresh of that team of what we called Arabians which Sam Davis brought to town, driving up with the big shining two-seater with the white ribbon tied on the whip, because one of those horses lived to a great age pulling the mail bears to and from the station for Bill Rae. Four other horses stuck in memory. There was old Joe that Dan Macfarlane drove into town from Elgin, with old Mr. Macfarlane whistling away. Then there were the Leduc's horses which always stuck its tail straight up in the air when Mr. Leduc exercised it on the race track in George Cunningham's field. The other was the chestnut Art Hunter brought to town. It was reputed to have been the best horse the authorities in both Dupuis' and Ross' blacksmith shops were certain Art had been trimmed, for it looked like a cribber. Horses were of importance, for it was by them that people identified travellers along the road.

Good Roads Started
The making of hard roads was ending their day, and road-making was the important industry of the period. Elgin had finished macadamising its roads, but the other municipalities and parishes were only getting started with the Goutin Good Roads policy. Let us think: was not the basis 1 1/2% interest for 40 years and then the debt was to be written off? The O'Connor brothers were the favourites, because their gangs were local men—Irish bosses from New Erin and the Ridge, and French-Canadians from the village and parishes formed the crews. The volume of work attracted others, among them being Irving from across the lake. He had experience in railway contracting and introduced, for the first time, gangs of Poles and fixed-dated pay warrants. Then there was Ross & Church, and when St. Anicet decided to do its roads Mr. Routley came in. He had just completed a network of roads in the silver-mining areas of Ontario and was an experienced engineer. At the time the only thought was to get the work done by the lowest bidder, but looking back, St. Anicet was fortunate, for without his experience a mess might have been made of the construction across the Teafield bogs.

Early Auto Days
The automobile was still a novelty. Clarence Stewart, home during the college vacation, attracted general

envy. Not only had he ridden in automobiles, but he was actually paid to drive one! His expert comment that "a Mitchell is a road house" and that "a Maxwell is a sweet job", etc., were cherished as bright notes to pass on to the less enlightened. Well do I recall the day when all the stores emptied to watch an automobile go through. Our attention was temporarily distracted from watching the horses trying to climb telephone poles to a prophesy made by Ferdinand LeBevoir, as he stood in front of his tailor shop that "Some day I'll own one of those things." It was like boasting he would make a million dollars.

Who owned the first car in Huntingdon? I can't recall but it runs in my memory that it was a second-hand car which Ernie McNaughton had brought home with him. My recollection is that Sam Davis after he sold his livery business and started his farm implement agency, was the first buyer of a new car. He used it for pleasure and for hire. Then Joe Hart brought in a grey Ford. It had a tall-horn horn and Joe squeezed it so frequently that he was rated as a menace because it meant that he had only one hand on the wheel most of the time. Huntingdon kids then felt that we were catching up to Ormstown which had early possessed a big red car. My first long trip was in Andrea's chauffeur but Bill soon mastered the trick of driving it. The year it arrived we were taken to the Havelock Fair. It was on fair day that the farmers paid their Mutual Fire Insurance premiums and Mr. Philps was there to take the money. Bill drove and the others in the party were Walter Shanks, Clark Boyd and myself. On the way out, we in the back seat had a busy time. Mr. Philps knew and saluted everyone by their christian names. Walter grasped the technique quickly and was barely a syllable behind him. In fact, he had Andy bluffed until he guessed that "Jo" would end in "h" instead of "ey." That was fatal, but he recovered status by remarking that he had shaved that morning with one of the newfangled Gillette safety razors. As they cost \$5, his remark that "I did it in three minutes without cutting myself, and I have some chin" supplied food for thought. The consensus of opinion however was that he would not sell many as nothing could do the job as well as the straight razor and that most people would not pay \$5 down for such a gadget. Why they could go to Charles Lamb's, Cook, Hareys' or Bill Derochie's and get their weekly shave for 10 cents if they were afraid to shave themselves!

By 11 am we were on the grounds, having made the trip in less than two hours. The car was parked properly—not by a fence-post, and the only thing which saved my hide for I was down early to sweep out, was that the other man also came in to find fault. Both renewed their private war and I was forgotten. The screen door was open, so no damage was done. Thus I learned never to be too specific in reporting a street fight.

I mention this because street fights were becoming sufficiently rare to be news. But the 12th of July and Fair nights were still open days, the battling ground not infrequently being the road between the Moir Hotel bar and Moir hall. It is one of the unexplainable changes in community life that, as a people, Canadians are much less given to fistfights than was the rule 30 or so years ago. It isn't that the people of today are afraid to fight, it's just isn't done any more. Likewise, there would appear to be less work for the justices of the peace. In the day of which I am thinking, Major Whyte and Mr. Philps had frequent sittings in the council room, and we always waited in anticipation for the Major's decision. It rarely departed from his standard pronouncement: "Guilty as hell, but no proof, dismissed!"

Remember Moir Hall!
Moir Hall! There was a hall! Remember its heavy roller curtain and the dust it threw when it hit the stage, the picture of the boy fishing and the peep hole just to the left and above his head? Those were the days when no road show could compete with local talent productions. The hall was always packed and, the reserved seat plan in the

theatrical if the report fell short of two columns. Little importance was attached to the formal motions, what the readers wanted to know was what each member said on every item which came up. Much of it was trivial, for the matters were such, but those council meetings mirrored the life of the community as it was. I recall one item of business, which along with references to the privies, were never mentioned in the reports. The item was the grant of relief to poor people. Every winter two or three families would need some assistance, generally a load of wood or a bag of flour, and the council authorized the purchases by formal resolutions. As he announced "carried," Bob Crawford would call down the table: "Don't put anything in the Gleaner, these people have their pride." Times have since changed public opinion with respect to public relief assistance.

I started my apprenticeship shortly after the temperance question ceased to be an issue. Up to then the municipal elections had been generally on the wet vs dry issue, but after the Central Hotel was generally the drys gained sufficient ground so that, while the Moir Hotel won the first battle in the council, by popular ballot the village went dry. Those were the days when it was open voting, and it was possible to know not only how the votes were being divided, but also how each individual was declaring himself. After the village vote Dr. J. R. Clouston pressed, and succeeded, in a county vote on the issue. If the Doctor thought his work was then completed, he was soon disillusioned, because for the balance of his life he devoted more of his time uprooting blind pigs than he did in healing the sick.

Early Liberals
In Huntingdon county a Liberal convention had trouble selecting a candidate for the seat made vacant by Mr. Walker's passing. R. W. Blair of Hemmingford and Andrew Philps were in the field, and both had had a busy time during the fall lining up supporters. The convention was held in the court room of the County Building and ballot after ballot was taken—the two-third rule was in effect. Finally Mr. Philps got it by stating he wanted to finish out Mr. Walker's term. For the next fifteen years the question was had he or had he not, promised to withdraw in favour of Mr. Blair at the next election? However, Andy left no stone unturned in getting money for the county, and any time he made a speech, he would get a receipt of the thousands of dollars he got for local services. It was a language easily understood, especially as he never came back empty-handed from Quebec.

The hard feeling engendered at the Liberal convention, coupled with the victory in Chateaugay, encouraged the Huntingdon Conservatives, and Doctor Moore took the field. It was a hot election, Sir Lomer Gouin coming to Moir Hall for the closing meeting. R. L. Calder was the opening speaker, then Andrew Philps who was followed by Honourable Charles Devlin and finally Sir Lomer. He spoke for 40 minutes, slowly and in English. It turned the scale and Mr. Philps won. I may be wrong, but my recollection is that in the past forty years no federal party leader has spoken in Huntingdon county, but Sir Wilfrid Laurier and the Right Honourable Mr. Bennett have spoken in Ormstown. In addition, one of the participants in a Riverfield joint meeting during the Morris-Fisher election was the Right Honourable Mr. King, then an ex-minister of the Laurier cabinet up to 1911. He was pitted against Andrew Broder, to whom the honours went for Broder was a local product with a flair for rural audience work.

When Sport Was Sport
Twenty-five years ago is, to me, a period when sports were all-important. The last game of lacrosse had been played on the second day of Huntingdon Fair against a team of Indians, and a whole lot of spectators had come to see the game. The boat load of fans could go to see White and the Cornwall team play the Shamrocks or the Tecumseh, but there were only a few Lally lacrosse sticks in the village and these were used mainly to toss a ball back-and-forward on the road in front of Charlie Lamb's. Baseball was in ascendancy and a league was formed of the Beavers, Ormstown and Huntingdon. The old diamond on Prince Arthur square was abandoned and a new one made on the fair grounds. The opening game of the league season was on the 24th of May and was in Athelstan between Ormstown and the Beavers. Charlie Fleury and Douglas Elder were the home battery and Brock Astle and Louselle pitched for Ormstown with Jim Moffatt catching. Huntingdon played an exhibition game with Fort Covington; A. Demers pitching and Leslie Sellar catching. I forget who pitched for Fort Covington, but no doubt exists as to who caught. It was the one and only Tommy Rushlow. As usual he was blamed for tipping the bats. Huntingdon won its game 2-4. That was about the last we won that year. The Beavers, which had a line-up of Pete, Jim and Alec Elder in the outfield, won the league. It was a good league, the trip to the Athelstan field being made by the livery wagon which had long benches on either side, while the trip to Ormstown was made by the afternoon Grand Trunk train.

At the time Huntingdon outclassed the district in hockey. The team was in the J.A.H.A. and in the first year they won the championship. That year the rink was open-air one at the end of Lorne Avenue. We never won the championship again, but were always contenders. The covered rink was built before next season, and it was a Sunday day to walk back and note how A. A. Gilmore was made by the Huntingdon team two good players from the Athelstan Townships. The rest were from Huntingdon, plus Saunders from Athelstan. Bill James was the outstanding favourite because of his speed down the boards and his wicked shot. The rink was always packed, especially when the Vics, with Mowatt, were the victors.

The Village Council
Twenty-five years ago the reporting of the meetings of the village council was news, and we were criticized if the report fell short of two columns. Little importance was attached to the formal motions, what the readers wanted to know was what each member said on every item which came up. Much of it was trivial, for the matters were such, but those council meetings mirrored the life of the community as it was. I recall one item of business, which along with references to the privies, were never mentioned in the reports. The item was the grant of relief to poor people. Every winter two or three families would need some assistance, generally a load of wood or a bag of flour, and the council authorized the purchases by formal resolutions. As he announced "carried," Bob Crawford would call down the table: "Don't put anything in the Gleaner, these people have their pride." Times have since changed public opinion with respect to public relief assistance.

News and Advocate. The Gleaner refused to accept any personals or double column advertisements, and Mr. Dunn from Montreal, who spent his summers with the Tom Gardiners, used to bemoan the fortune it was passing up. Many an item I could not get in the Gleaner found its way into print through W. F. Stephen's office.

As to the magazines, the supply Charlie Lamb had in stock differed materially from those found on the racks to-day. At that time we had a lot of English immigrants as hired men, and quite a number of English families, therefore a considerable section of the rack was given over to English magazines and papers. News of the World being the favourite. Of the American magazines, my recollection is that the Popular and Peoples had the highest stacks with Adventure and the Argosy as the chief rivals. There were also the rather slim Saturday Evening Post, Colliers, Ladies Home Journal, Woman's Home Companion, etc. The Smart Set had to compete with the Red, Blue and Green Book magazines. McClure's was popular for its muck-raking articles and the American for its variety. The Cosmopolitan was rated a little less; therefore a cushion was kept close when one read it, in order that it might be slipped out of sight if callers dropped in unexpectedly. There were no detective magazines then, when our parents didn't know it, we had Nick Carter, Buffalo Bill Young Wild West, etc. Then there was the endearing diagram of Dick Merriwell's and the Horatio Alger stories.

The book sales were limited to the Christmas trade, although Charlie Lamb ran a rental library and Charles Thomas was foremost in recommending the fact that the village did not have enough to organize a public library. At Christmas, a new Ralph Connor easily headed a list, with an Anne book with its Prince Edward Island setting running close behind. A Hocking would get the semi-religious trade while a R. W. Chambers would get the sophisticated. No one was well informed if he could not quote from the latest Robert W. Service, while Winston Churchill's "Crossing the Bar" and "The Cup," etc., were highly regarded, as was "The Little Shepherd of Kingdom Come" by Fox.

The Cattle Breeders
Things were moving among the cattle breeders. Neil Sangster had captured the popular imagination by developing a champion Holstein cow. Let us think, was not her name Rhoda Queen of Pleasant Valley? Robert Ness was bringing in shipments of Clydesdale from Britain, but was also importing Ayrshire cattle. The competition at the fairs at Huntingdon, St. Martin and St. Louis was keen, but the breeders were going further afield for publicity. Dr. McEachern had established at Ormstown and arranged a spring show, using the new skating rink. Shortly after a start was made of the Arena, at least one fair being held without a roof on the building. That was the year the final day was given over to a purebred auction sale with Andy Philps wielding the hammer, and some beasts going for over \$1,000 apiece. The countryside was aghast, then turned to breeding cattle, with the result that the Valley has gained an international reputation for the high standard of its livestock. The district owes a lasting debt to the men who built up the Ormstown Show.

What Change In 25 Years?
Since those days of a quarter of a century ago I have wandered afield, perhaps more than the majority of my local generation, and a question periodically put to me is: "What change do you notice most in the village?" My reply has sometimes not been rated as representing much progress, but I think it is. The big change I have noticed is the disappearance of flies. Places like Johnny Brown's barns have disappeared. No longer are strings of cows brought home from the common pastures provided on the Cluff and Whyte farms. The stables that used to shelter the dry horse or roader have either disappeared or been converted into a garage. The livery stables are gone, and the blacksmith shops have not the number of horses they used to have. The ditches are covered over, and the road freed from mud holes. No longer do we have to dodge certain planks on the sidewalks because cause wasps had come below twenty-five years ago the village was annually adding to the cement sidewalks with Walter Thompson, Dave McCracken and Donald Mc-Nair competing for the business. It stands to their credit that many of the sidewalks put down by them then are still in good shape today. Huntingdon is a much more attractive place to live in. The laws are wider, the surrounding more appealing.

By some tests we may not have made the "progress" others have. But industrialization demands its price, and there is many a town in Canada which, in the past ten years, has wished many a time that it had not been in such a hurry to have factories. The impact of prolonged unemployment levies a heavy toll.

There's No Place Like Home
Then as I have wandered, meeting here and there people from Huntingdon, I have sought to value their present position with what it might have been had they stayed in the Chateaugay Valley. Some have prospered to a much greater degree than might have been their lot had they never left our district. Some unfortunately have not been so successful, especially those who have experienced the misfortune of living in the drought areas of the West. Nothing will ever keep us from wandering. It is the way of humanity, but I have yet to find many places which offer a home life, surroundings and opportunities for pleasant living superior to those of the old home town of Huntingdon and the communities of the Chateaugay Valley.—Watson Sellar.

The Huntingdon Village Council of 1907



Above are shown members of the Huntingdon Council of 1907. Back row, from left to right: John Small, A. A. Gilmore, James H. R. Kelly. Front row, from left to right: R. S. Feeny, secretary-treasurer, Mayor R. E. Crawford, T. B. Pringle, L. N. Dupuis.

1843 **1938**

ALMOST A CENTURY OF SERVICE TO THE HUNTINGDON DISTRICT BY FORTUNE'S DRUG STORE

One of the oldest established drug businesses in the Province of Quebec

It has been our pleasure to serve several generations of people during our long period of service to this community and district and we trust that we may continue to serve you in the same manner in the future as we have done in the past.

Reliability has been our watchword for all these years. We strive to give satisfaction always. May we not add you also to our long list of satisfied customers.

Fortune's Drug Store, an institution and household word in this district for nearly a century, extends 75th Anniversary greetings to The Huntingdon Gleaner — an institution in the newspaper field of this district.

The Year 1879 Saw Completion Of The Present Beautiful St. Joseph's R. C. Church

Early History of St. Joseph's Parish is Recorded—Rev. L. G. Gagnier Travelled On Horseback To Dundee In The Early Days To Say Mass

(By MISS M. L. WALSH)

Turning back the pages of parochial records, we find many interesting facts about the early days when zealous missionaries first arrived.

Over one hundred and thirteen years ago, a small group of Irish settlers—James Pinn, Patrick Mullin, John Murphy, John Scully, Patrick and Mathew Kavanagh, William Milloy and Frank Hughes labored to have the little church, known as the Pinn church, built, with Rev. Father Power as missionary. In 1835 it was plastered. It was located east of DeWittville. It was then the only place of worship west of Ste. Martine. Later, Rev. Father Moore was in charge.

In 1852, Rev. E. Doyle built the first church in Huntingdon, also the present stone rectory; yet, he was not a resident priest, having to visit other missions. On July 29, 1853, Mgr. Bourget visited the new church. The pews were sold for the first time in September, 1853.

In 1856, Rev. L. G. Gagnier succeeded Father Doyle. He was often obliged to travel on horseback to say Mass at Dundee, while the faithful at Huntingdon awaited his return as late as noon sometimes. Many recall the fine sturdy qualities of this venerable priest, who boasted of never forgetting his umbrella nor his rubbers from the fact that he carried neither. In 1863, Mgr. Bourget administered Confirmation here for the first time.

Rev. Felix Woods came as Parish Priest in 1869 and the census taken showed 165 Irish families, 83 French families, making a total of 1448 souls. Now this little wooden church was soon found to be too small for the rapidly-growing congregation, and with all its wealth of historic reminiscences it was carefully moved across the street and used while the present stone church was being constructed. Mr. John Dineen was the contractor. Sad to recall, his son, Patrick met his death while the plastering was in progress. 1879 saw the completion of the present St. Joseph's Church. The pews were sold for the first time for a term of six months. For eighteen years Father Woods labored in our midst, but, on Nov. 26, 1887, God saw fit to call him Home. His mortal remains were laid to rest beneath the church. A stone tablet to his memory may be seen in the sanctuary.

Rev. J. DeReppigny replaced him for a short period. Oct. 1, 1890, Rev. A. Santoro came. On May 11, 1892, Rev. T. Neveu came as Pastor. The census of that year showed 289 families and 1,351 souls. Mgr. Emard, first bishop of the new diocese of Valleyfield, came to Huntingdon to bless our new cemetery.

Popular Priest



REV. FATHER A. PIGEON

On Sept. 21, 1893, then in Oct. 1898 he returned to preach a retreat. It was during Father Neveu's time, in 1901 that the church was decorated. Mr. Raymond Baker had the painting contract. On Sept. 28, 1904, the parishioners regretfully witnessed the departure of Father Neveu, who left many precious souvenirs of his arduous task. Two days later, Rev. O. D. Guilbault arrived. No one can forget the deep interest he took in educational matters. He loved to visit the little country schools. Death intervened in 1911. The vacancy was ably filled by Rev. J. A. Derome, who for 22 years labored earnestly and hard until failing health obliged him to retire.

Rev. A. Pigeon arrived in the autumn of 1933. One has but to pay a visit to St. Joseph's Church and the cemeteries and he will quickly see the many improvements our Pastor has made during the past five years. He has a large parish since the census of 1937 gave 360 families and 2,010 souls. Let us praise the marvellous courage of our present parish-priest. His trust is in prayer.

"God gives each man One life where kindly feeling, thought and will, And bid him hold it like a torch on high To light himself and others." Church Wardens—1857, James Narey, James O'Neil, John Massam; '58, Dennis Martin, Peter Brady, John McDonagh; '59, Wm. Feeny; '60, Patrick Hughes; '61, Charles Pury; '62, Alex. Murphy; '63, Walter Walsh; '64, James Narey; '65,

Beautiful St. Joseph's Church Sees Nearly 60 Years of service.



Construction of St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church was completed in 1879. Before its construction the parish was served by a little wood-shed church.

James Leahy, Richard Feeny; '66, William Pinn; '67, Patrick Kelly; '68, Michael McDonagh; '69, James Hughes; '70, John Kavanagh; '71, Alexis Dubéne; '72, Patrick McCaffrey; '73, James Feeny; '74, Dennis Barrett; '75, James Flynn; '76, Patrick Donohoe; '77, Martin Curran; '78, Francis Teaser; '79, Bernard Durbin; '80, Daniel Murphy; '81, James Feeny; '82, George Murphy; '83, Michael McDonagh; '84, John Flynn; '85, Benjamin Furey; '86, John McCaffrey; '87, George Pilon; '88, Owen Kirman; '89, Patrick Dineen; '90, James Hughes, Jr.; '91, Richard S. Feeny; '92, Toussaint Oulmet; '93, John McCarthy; '94, Thomas O'Connor; '95, Patrick Walsh; '96, Thomas Durbin; '97, John Coffey; '98, John McCaffrey; '99, Joseph Durbin; 1900, Daniel McCarthy; '01, Joseph Walsh; '02, Frédéric Lachance; '03, Alexander Curran; '04, John Durbin; '05, Wm. Watte; '06, James Barrett; '07, Patrick Darragh; '08, Andrew Coffey; '09, Napoleon Dupuis; '10, Walter Walsh; '11, Wm. Pinn; '12, Jos. Dubéne; '13, Andrew O'Connor; '14, Paul Dubéne; '15, Richard McCaffrey; '16, Thos. W. Pury; '17, Frédéric Pease; '18, James Murphy; '19, Dennis O'Connor; '20, John Watte; '21, John Francis Walsh; '22, Pierre St-Onge; '23, William Desrochers; '24, James Feeny; '25, Aldéric Chartrand; '26, Daniel Paubert; '27, Thos. Higgins; '28, Cornelius Murphy; '29, Philorum Lefebvre; '30, Sylvester Dubéne; '31, Martin Curran; '32, Euclide Caza; '33, Lucien Taillefer; '34, Patrick J. O'Connor; '35, Wilfrid E. Lefebvre; '36, Alfred J. Bergevin; '37, William J. Sherry; '38, Damase Hubert.

Non-resident priests—1852-1857, Edmond Doyle; '57-'62, L. Guillaume Gagnier. Resident Priests—1862-1869, L. Guillaume Gagnier; '69-'77, Felix Woods; '77-'90, Camille A. Santoro; '90-'92, Camille A. Santoro; '92-1904, Théodule Neveu; '04-'11, Charles D. Guilbault; '11-'33, J. Albert Derome; '33, Arthur Pigeon. Curates—1869, J. Aug. Chevalier; '80, T. Fahey; '81, J. O. Roussin; '82, P. H. Delehanty; '87, Théodule Neveu; 1927-'35, Henri Cloutier; '35-'37, Jean-Baptiste Leduc; '37, Hervé Charlebois. Sextons—1864, Jean-Marie Allard; '69, William Hassan; '71, Jean-Marie Allard; '80, Jean Jacques; '81, Daniel Galpeau; '87, Théotime Desjardins; 1917, Alphonse Raymond; '21, Edmond Brunet. Choir Leaders—X, Renaud, John Galpeault, Joseph Vinet, J.-H. Demers. Organists—Bridget Shovelin, Annie Murphy, Beila McGinnis, Mary Jane Pury, Aldora Vinet (Mrs. J. H. Demers), Gilberte Demers. Singers—Ferdinand Lefebvre, L. N. Dupuis, Daniel Paubert, Théodule Galpeau, F. Leblanc, James Darragh, Stanley Popeck, Euclide Caza, Héloïse Lefebvre, Philorum Lefebvre, James Lefebvre, Alfred Langvin, Zénon Daoust, Médario Laberge, W. E. Lefebvre, Adolphe Savard.

Familiar Figure



HARRY McCALLUM

St. Joseph's Parish School



Above is seen St. Joseph's School which has four spacious, well-lighted classrooms.

Both Roman Catholic And Protestant Children Attend New Erin School In Early Days

Big Changes Seen In The Past Thirty Years—Families Are Now Practically All French-Canadian In The District

(By Miss Ellen McCarthy)

We are sorry to admit that a history of our school during its pioneer days is not to be found. Who was the custodian of these early records? No one seems to know. The writer has made several inquiries but the only information obtained is from a few of the older residents of the district and this we gladly pass over to the Huntingdon Gleaner for publication.

In the parish of Saint Joseph de Huntingdon, a school was erected on the New Ireland Road about the year 1848. This school was built by the Catholic population of the district and they admitted both Protestant and Catholic children for instruction. This building stood a short distance from the New Erin station of our day. Later on, the pioneers decided to move the school to the centre of the district, and that is where we see The Little Green School House presently. Charles McHugh, a big-hearted Irish man donated a piece of land, and the moving-day took place. Dec. 10 in the year 1859.

Patrick Sherry, one of the School Commissioners of the present time has a copy of the deed given on Dec. 10, 1859 by Charles McHugh to the school trustees of that time, who were John Durbin, James Pagan and Richard Feeny. The land given was a part of lot No. 1 and registered under No. 784. There were two witnesses signed this document, one name only is legible—it is that of Margaret Brown. This was the second Catholic school in the parish and to-day we have six. We are told that each settler supplied a few logs gratis for the erection of this first school-house also that the name of the donor was inscribed on each log.

In the year 1908 this school was repaired and renovated. Richard Rice of Huntingdon did the carpentry work and Remi Baker of the same town painted it green. Mr. Baker may know why green was chosen. In 1920 the building was considered too small and too old to accommodate the pupils so the trustees decided to buy the Protestant School, as it was vacant at that time. Their children were now attending the Huntingdon Academy and this school was more spacious and more modern. Everything went well for a few years now, the children were delighted with the change and they loved the freedom of the new playground—the building was comfortable in winter, airy and conducive to good health, happy spirits and the result was—Brilliant Scholars.

Last year, 1937, our good School Commissioners decided on further improvements for the benefit of teacher and pupils. This time the work was done by two well-known carpenters, James Darragh and James Kelly of Huntingdon. A visitor to the school to-day will be pleased at its tidy appearance and impressed by the hygienic surroundings.

The pupils attending New Erin School to-day are all French-Canadians and the teacher is a French-Canadian also. This change has been coming on gradually for the past thirty years.

The writer gives a list of the teachers who have been in charge of New Erin School since it opened its doors on a bright September morn, almost a century ago. Teachers: Professors, Myles Mehan, William Hassan and Wm. MacKay, Misses Marcelle Furlong, Margaret Pinn, Hannah McHugh, Margaret Cunningham, Mary McCovic, Jane McGill, Christina McKillip, Flora McKillip, Theresa Cunningham, Veronica Cunningham, Theresa Mahoney, Jane McGinnis, Annie Murphy, Minnie McCallum, Minnie O'Connor, Margaret Feeny, Lucy Feeny, Edyth Durbin, Ellen McCarthy, Graziella Caza, Rosaline Lajonde, Denise Picard, Eva Laplante, Cecile Reid, Mariella Paré, Rhea Sauvé, Alberta Latulippe, Claire Grenon, Miss Labonté, Lucienne Labelle, Cecile Leblanc, Simonne Caza. School Trustees—Messrs. James Darragh, Senior, Richard Feeny (Dick), Major Feeny, Charles Flynn, Patrick Caveny, William Feeny, Thomas Furey, Liguori Vincent, Bernard Durbin, Honoré Picard, R. S. Feeny, Thomas Durbin, Etzeaz Leduc, Rudolphe Billette, John Durbin, Senior, James Pagan, James Donahoe, Walter J. Walsh, John Durbin, Junior, John McCarthy, Paul Daoust, Joseph Walsh, Owen Kirman, Alderic Chartrand, Pref. Rabideau, Joseph Durbin, T. Beauchamp, Etzeaz Girouard. Secretary-Treasurers—R. S. Feeny, Joseph Walsh, Andrew Donahoe, Daniel Aubert, Armand Longtin, L. Ballargeon, Omer Michaud. School Inspectors—Messrs. Bruce, James MacGregor, Lippens, Longtin, Dupuis, Gagnon and Cloutier.

GEESSE HATCH STORKS Maria Shigmator, of Sisk, Croatia, bought a sitting of 16 eggs and hoped to hatch out goolings. Surprised at their long legs and necks, she consulted her husband, who identified them all as storks.

Old Resident



JOHN MCCARTHY

of New Erin, one of the pioneers of that district.

A "No Necktie" campaign in Italy has died a sudden death—Signor Mussolini put his foot down it and registered under No. 784. There were two witnesses signed this document, one name only is legible—it is that of Margaret Brown. This was the second Catholic school in the parish and to-day we have six. We are told that each settler supplied a few logs gratis for the erection of this first school-house also that the name of the donor was inscribed on each log.

First Dissident School In Huntingdon Is Established In June Of The Year 1857

First Roman Catholic Gathering Of School Pupils Here Was In 1852 With Miss Ellen Flynn Of New Ireland As The Teacher

(By MISS M. L. WALSH)

As we gaze upon our school of the present day, it is well to pause and consider the difficulties under which the first little school was started in Huntingdon.

Some time after the arrival of Rev. Edmund Doyle, in 1852, a small class for Catholic children was opened. Miss Ellen Flynn of New Ireland was the first teacher. She died at Santa Clara, California, at the advanced age of 97 years. In June 1857, with Rev. L. G. Gagnier as pastor, the first Dissident School was established. The board of Trustees was formed by James Narey, Bernard Narey and Patrick McClovey. The teacher was Miss Caroline Caine, who taught for several years in a room in Father Gagnier's house. Mr. William Hassan succeeded her at a salary of \$12 a month. He taught in an old house on Dalhousie St. Later the vestry was divided and used as a class-room for 14 years.

Rev. F. Woods, who died in 1887, had left in his last will \$300 towards the construction of a new school for boys, so about 1894 the first one-room school was built on the corner of Wellington and Church Streets. After a few years first grade remained in the school while the upper grades were taught in a room in the Gilmore block on Chateauguay Street.

In September of the same year, during the Pastorate of Rev. J. A. Derome the first sod was turned for the foundation of the present St. Joseph's School situated on York St. east. This is a spacious well-equipped brick building containing four large well-lighted class-rooms, an office and a convenient basement. On January 11, 1932, two French classes were opened with Miss E. St. Denis and Miss J. Leblanc as teachers. When classes resumed the following September, the first class for the English-speaking boys was opened with Miss M. L. Walsh in charge. In 1935, with Rev. A. Pigeon as pastor, the School Board had a Rev. Notre Dame engaged as a Directress with the same lay teachers. With the ending of the school year 1937, it was announced that the Rev. St. Viateur Brothers will arrive in September as new teachers in St. Joseph's school.

As we read these records, let us endeavour to keep alive in our memory the names of all those who by their zeal and self-sacrifice did so much for Christian education. May it be our task to carry on the good work they have begun and ever cherish as our motto: "Amor Dei! Amor Patriae! Amor Studii!"

St. Joseph's Vicar



REV. FR. HERVE CHARLEBOIS vicar at St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church, Huntingdon.

List of lay teachers in St. Joseph's School: Ellen Flynn, Caroline Caine, Wm. Hassan, Mary Wilder, Margaret Campion, Annie Caine, Mrs. Catherine Brady, Edith McNulty, Andrew Doyle, Bridget Shovelin, (Mrs. J. Hanson) Helena Murphy, (Mrs. McCormick) Maggie McMaster, Jane McClellin, Minnie Johnston, (Mrs. J. Dineen) Annie Hughes, (Mrs. J. Bolton) Pearl Dupuis, (Mrs. S. Popeck) Eva Lefebvre, (Mrs. D. Paubert) Ellen McCarthy, Edith Durbin, (Mrs. J. O'Byrne) Lucy Perry, (Mrs. P. O'Connor) E. Laplante, F. Meulier, M. Hotté, A. Lemieux, (Mrs. J. Barrett) E. St. Denis, E. Leblanc, M. L. Walsh, L. Leahy, E. Leblanc, (Mrs. G. DeCagne), M. L. Walsh, L. Leahy, L. Gervais, K. Murphy, St. Gabriel St. Teresa, Valerie.

FLENTY OF CHANGE

The new storehouse for Uncle Sam's stock of silver, just completed at West Point, N.Y., is a veritable underground fortress of steel and concrete. A contract has been made with a trucking concern to transfer this silver from New York City vaults to the new depository. The silver is valued at \$1,200,000,000, which in silver coins would weigh 33,030 tons. A fleet of trucks, each making five trips weekly, will have to move 165 tons of silver each week for ten months to get the job done. That's how much silver Uncle Sam has on hand to draw on for "change."

The Chateauguay Valley Good-Will Shopping Club Competition

CLOSES SATURDAY NIGHT, OCTOBER 1st

An Invitation to the Public

SAVE YOUR COUPONS by patronizing CLUB MERCHANTS

INCREASED VOTES till close of campaign

SUBSCRIPTION CREDITS Biggest yet Offered

Help Your Favorite Contestant to Win!

You pay SO LITTLE

...You get SO MUCH

Have you ever figured out how very little it costs to give your home the daily convenience and protection of a telephone? It actually works out to only a few cents a day!

"Shopping by telephone" saves time and energy. "Visiting by telephone" binds friends and relatives—local or distant—more closely to you. In case of emergency—fire, sickness, burglary—your telephone is a faithful, speedy messenger; the perfect, sleepless servant, giving constant service for just a few cents a day!

J. M. Richardson Manager.

Recommends The Abolition Of Special Charters For Cities And Towns In The Province Of Quebec; Creates Big Expense

Municipal Law In The Province Of Quebec Is Reviewed By Valleyfield Lawyer Who Has Had Long Years Of Municipal Law Experience In The District—Huntingdon Being Under General Law, Escapes Costly Practice Of Making Amendments To A Special Charter

(By J. G. Laurendeau K.C., Valleyfield)

Our municipal regime in the Province of Quebec is dependent upon the municipal code, the cities and towns by-laws, or special charters for many cities and towns.

It probably would be too long maybe uninteresting and of practically no use to the average reader. If I was enumerating the different laws to which we owe our municipal institutions since their foundation, let it suffice to mention that before the year 1840 there were properly speaking no municipal legislations. Truly, there were certain special laws concerning roads, water-courses, agriculture, etc., where special officers, such as Justices of the Peace, Inspectors, who were appointed to see that these laws were observed, but there existed no organized bodies nor any regular system of municipal authority. This organization, however incomplete it was, was at the time sufficient to satisfy the needs of our country, but the increase in population, the expansion of commerce and industry, the progress of agriculture and various needs which arose made it necessary that an organization of one kind or another be adopted. Lord Durham, in his report on Canada, suggested among many other things, the introduction of a municipal regime, as being essential to the welfare and development of the country. In 1840 Lord Sydenham's special council, which had replaced the Representative Government of 1791, granted a municipal regime to Lower Canada, but this law on the eve of the Constitutional Act, appeared very suspicious to the citizens of Lower Canada, and a writer of the time even made the following statement: "Beware of this law: it is a taxation machine." The formula was a success. It is said, and is even now in practice, that in some cases, it is even stated that candidates went so far as to make the promise of not imposing taxes at election time. Moreover this law appeared to many to have the disadvantage of centralizing authority, as the Governor had reserved rights for himself.

In 1845, according to the law 8 Vict. Chap. 40, townships and parishes were formed into corporations, with mayors and councillors. It would be too lengthy to enumerate at this time the different laws which were passed from 1846 to 1871 when our Municipal Code came into force, and to make a review of the different modifications and improvements effected in this course of time; as a consequence, our municipal laws were codified and put within the grasp of the public only a few years after the Civil Code was brought into force. In 1866 there have been, truly speaking, very few essential modifications in our municipal code since its putting into force in 1871. The constitution of our municipal bodies has remained practically identical, despite the two revisions which were effected and the amendments brought about at each session.

Among the most important changes we note the power given the municipal council to transfer to the corporations the upkeep of roads, and as a result, roads were constructed and kept in a better condition; there is more control in regard to loans; the abolition of appeals to the county councils, to the Circuit Court. Personally, I would rather have seen the maintenance of this right of appeal as I do not think that it gave ground to many abuses, but, on the other hand, the right of appeal was a threat to municipal councils, which either by favoritism or misguided interest, often unjustly were opposed to their reform when they realized that their decisions were final. I would cite many concrete cases on this subject.

Brilliant Lawyer



J. G. LAURENDEAU, K.C., of Valleyfield, an authority on Municipal law in the Province of Quebec.

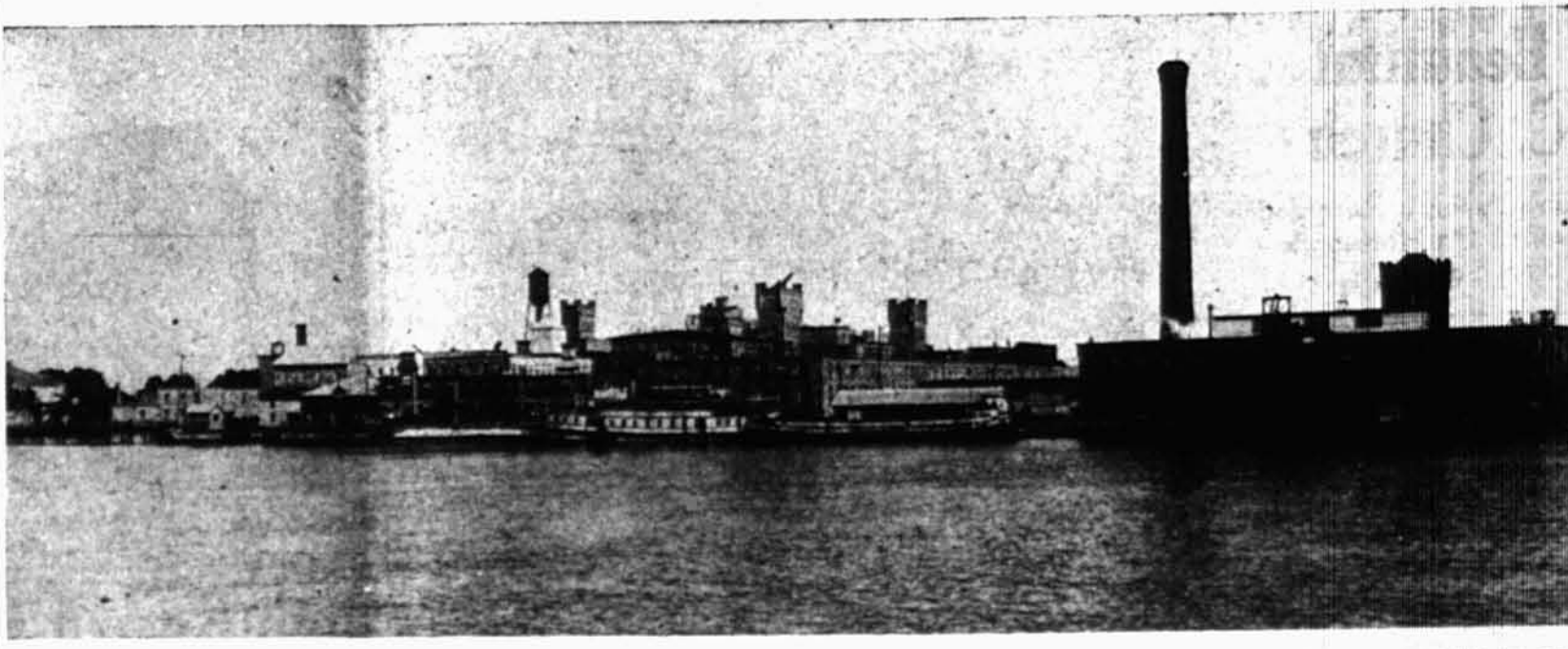
is revising the statutes and in particular of the law of cities and towns. Would it not be advantageous if not to exist, and should be abolished. Are not social, economic and financial conditions practically identical throughout the Province? There is no reason why special charters should be insisted in a general law for cities like Montreal and Quebec. In our district, there are six towns, of which five have special charters. Huntingdon alone, is under the general law, and it is none the worse for it. Its incorporation was far from costly, moreover it is not tempted to do at every opportunity before the legislature seeking amendments which are always costly. At each session many cities present bills to amend their charters, seeking to obtain the same privileges and advantages of other cities, whose charters they have studied. I believe this is an abuse, an anomaly and the whole affair is a source of inconvenience. It is suggested that each city be a separate state in the Province, thus elections can be held at different periods, as a result, representatives change at varied times. This causes inconvenience and difficulty for the different cities. The incorporation of the same councillors and electors may not be the same and as for taxes and the system of taxation, which are often not only a drawback to business but also a source of difficulties, discontent and other inconveniences, even more could be said.

Back In 1863

(Extracts from here and there in the first issue of the Gleaner to be published, September 18, 1863)

From an editorial: There has been sufficient evidence given to show that we have at last a Government determined to carry out the reforms demanded by the great mass of people, which their make-shift predecessors never attempted to grapple with, but allowed public dissatisfaction to go on increasing and the expenditure of the country to rise at an enormous rate. Those now in office have, in the first place set themselves zealously to work to save Canada from the ruin she had been for years hastening to. The numerous disadvantages of useless officials, the stoppage of jobs, and the very searching enquiries made into them, and the different public departments over the province—and the sharp intimation given to public debtors "to pay up"—give good evidence of the determination of the Government to carry out retrenchments stringently in every possible way. Before the McDonald-Scottie Ministry existed, whoever heard of any attempts at Government retrenchments? On the contrary, day by day more pensioners were placed

A Scene In The Beautiful City Of Valleyfield



J. G. Laurendeau, K.C., of Valleyfield, recommends that not only under one general law, thus eliminating much expense which he considers unnecessary.

on the country, and the most reckless extravagance of every public work. The consequence was that according to the chairman of the Public Accounts Committee, appointed by the McDonald-Carter Ministry, our debt last year was at least \$24,000,000—an increase of over \$50,000,000 in about ten years. The enormous interest paid by this country plainly shows to what an alarming condition we have arrived. The Opposition leaders continually assail Upper Canada, and express a determination to concede nothing to its people, although the fact is beyond a doubt that her population exceeds that of Lower Canada by over 300,000. Is this the way to calm the storm that is increasing in fury every day? Is this the conduct of a true statesman? Does it not show a low vindictive and intolerant spirit?

From the report of the village council: Coun. Hunter moved, seconded by Coun. Fortune that four special constables at \$1 per day, be appointed in connection with the forthcoming show-day. Some consent to all municipalities of cities without hampering the municipal code? I believe that the question should be thoroughly discussed.

In ending this article may I be permitted on the occasion of the 75th anniversary of the Gleaner to offer to the publisher of this newspaper my sincere felicitations and many more happy days. The Gleaner is, without a doubt, one of the most important weekly newspapers not only of the Province of Quebec but also of the Dominion. Its editorial columns I may add are always well edited, written on interesting subjects, without favoring unduly any party, municipal and other politics are not flattered but it is sought to guide and form it. I hope this newspaper will continue to play this important part with dignity and general satisfaction.

News item on the American Civil War: The hull that has prevailed in carrying on the war for the past two months, shows signs of being at an end. Gen. Gillmore at Charleston is pushing the siege of that city with more energy and in the west, Gen. Rosecrans has again taken the field. The army of the Potomac alone shows no signs of life.

Extract from an account of Provincial Government sitting: Monday was spent in considering several private bills. On Tuesday the House went into Committee of the whole to consider the Budget. Mr. Holtom made a statement of the estimated expenditure and revenue for the year. The gross debt of the Province was set down at \$70,000,000. Taxation is to be increased to meet a deficiency of two millions a year. He declared his intention of imposing direct taxation. He would be willing to avail himself of any suggestion from members on either side of the House.

Montreal markets: Spring wheat, 90 to 92c; fall wheat, \$1.02; peas, 67c; to 70c per 60 pounds; butter, 10 to 11c; cents and 12c to 14c for extra.

Dominion Govt. Transforms Mucky Black Soil Farm Into Profitable Farm of Beauty

Dominion Department of Agriculture Has Experimental Farm at Ste. Clothilde Which is the Only Experimental Soil on Black Muck in Canada

In the Chateauguy Valley is located the one and only black muck soil experimental farm in Canada. This farm is situated at Ste. Clothilde, Que., about seven miles from the village of Ste. Martine and approximately the same distance from the parish of St. Chrysostome.

A few years ago, the federal government, in an effort to help the farmers in the different localities in the Dominion, began establishing experimental farms and growing feeds and vegetables on soil where their growth was believed impossible. This is the idea at the Ste. Clothilde experimental farm.

Early in 1936 the federal government bought the farm at Ste. Clothilde, from a farmer who seemed to find it impossible to get satisfactory products from his farm. This farmer, although he had worked hard and had met with some success from his work on the farm, found out that the spacious farm he cultivated did not give returns in accordance with the work he put into it. Agriculturalists from Ottawa were informed of the admirable location of the farm and they immediately purchased it.

On May 1, 1936, Mr. Felix Laplante of St. Chrysostome, was appointed foreman of the Ste. Clothilde experimental farm, a position which he has held ever since. Men were immediately hired. They commenced to clean the land of its brush and weeds and started to sow grain and vegetables where it was thought suitable. After three summers of work, the land and general appearance of the experimental farm was transformed. The attractive house and barn at the left of the cultivated fields complete the perfect appearance of this farm. The black muck soil with the varied kinds of vegetables and grains presents a sight which leaves the passers-by momentarily speechless.

Every summer the federal government sends agricultural students to Ste. Clothilde in order that they may assist in finding processes which will facilitate the culture of vegetables and grains on black muck soil. In our recent visit to Ste. Clothilde we had the opportunity to meet John Gibbey, a student at Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph; Ontario A. Macdonald, College student; M. Beauré is also assisting in the experiments. The farm is under the supervision of F. S. Brown of the Agricultural Department of Ottawa. The farm contains 80 acres of land; 30 of it is mineral soil, 40 cultivable and the remainder is used for pasture or bush.

The results obtained there since 1936 have been satisfactory. Last year's success was beyond expectation, considering the weather and temperature during the summer months. This year's results are most gratifying and it is hoped a record will be established, if the



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SANTOIRE'S—as long established as the Huntingdon Gleaner, extends greetings on the occasion of the 75th Anniversary of this paper.

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The Question of Church Attendance "Was A Much More Serious Proposition in the Early Days Than Today," Claims A Divine

(By Rev. Dr. J. Whillans)

Minister at Georgetown Presbyterian Church For 45 1/2 Years Recalls Church Activities in This District in Early Days

This contribution is written in response to a request from the Gleaner for a brief article dealing with the Presbyterian Church, or the Protestant Churches as a whole in the Chateaugay Valley, to appear in the seventy-fifth anniversary issue of the paper. My being chosen for this undertaking was doubtless due to my long residence in the district as minister of Georgetown Church (April 5, 1887 to Oct. 5, 1932, 45 1/2 years); to my continued connection with it as Minister Emeritus of that church, and to my numerous contacts with the district through occasional visits, though now resident in the city.

My connection with the district, long though it has been, (upwards of fifty-one years), still leaves a period between its beginning and the founding of the Gleaner, for which I cannot speak from personal knowledge. I must confess, too, to my inability to speak for the "Protestant churches as a whole," although I had many points of contact with some of them, and have a general idea of their history.

To give even a brief sketch of each congregation in the Valley would far exceed the limits imposed upon me for this article. I shall be obliged, therefore, to touch only scattered points in the life of the churches.

At the outset, it may be said that most, if not all, of the Protestant Churches in the district have suffered in point of numbers during the period in question, due chiefly to changed ownership of property. The Presbyterian Churches in the early days, though holding the same creed and form of government, were unfortunately not all in one organization. Settlers from the Old Country brought their church preferences with them, and proceeded to introduce into this new land the divisions which existed in the old. Many too, who had not come from Scottish Churches declared in favor of the particular body there whose principles appealed most to them. In consequence we had here Presbyterian Churches in connection with the National Church of Scotland; others bearing the name of the Free Church; others that of the "United Presbyterian Church." In addition to these there were in the district Presbyterians tracing their origin to another source. For example, the people of Rockburn, (then called Hinchinbrook), sent in 1837 a petition to the Associate Presbytery of Cambridge N.Y. asking for a minister. Previous to this they had received occasional services from Rev. Mr. Marlin of Hemmingford (a minister from the Irish Presbyterian Church); also from Rev. W. M. Walker of Huntingdon.

The great majority of the Protestant settlers being of Scotch stock it was evident from the first that Presbyterianism had everything in its favor, and that other bodies seeking to enter were at a disadvantage. As one genial Anglican brother put it: "It is hard to grow Anglicans in a Presbyterian hot-bed." Nevertheless the non-Presbyterian churches made a valued contribution to the religious welfare of the district.

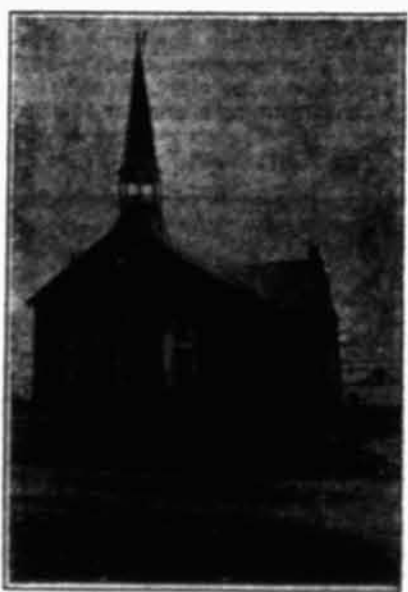
The divided state of Presbyterianism, as might be expected made the question of the organization of pastoral charges a somewhat difficult one. In some cases it happened that the great majority in a community were of one type, resulting in one strong self-supporting congrega-

Writer of Article



REV. GEO WHILLANS, D.D., who was for 45 1/2 years the minister at Georgetown Presbyterian Church. He reviews interesting happenings in church history in bygone days in his article.

Old Scottish Church



Georgetown Presbyterian Church, North Georgetown, Que.

In others, however, it was otherwise, and two or more congregations were organized in the same place, one or both of them too weak by themselves to support a minister and necessitating joining up with similar groups in other places more or less distant, involving laborious travelling over primitive roads on the part of the preachers to undertake their appointments. The preaching places of the Rev. John Marlin, of Hemmingford, for example, extended from Hemmingford on the east to Rockburn and the Gore on the west. These appointments he reached, travelling sometimes on foot, sometimes on horseback. The minister of a Free Church at St. Louis de Gordon, gave services in a Free church which existed for a time on the north side of the Chateaugay, midway between Turcott's Bridge and Allan's Corner. At another time this North Georgetown Free church was united with English River. At still another time English River and a Free Church at Ormstown, (then called Durham) were united as one charge. In the minutes of the Free Church Presbytery of Montreal I recently came upon a record of the arrangements made for the induction of the Rev. Alexander Young, to take place at English River on

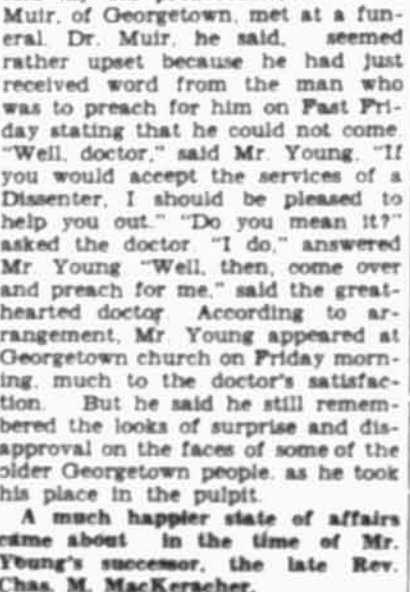
Church Discipline in the Scottish Presbyterian Churches in This District in the Early Days Was Much More Stern Than It Is Today, States Rev. Dr. G. Whillans

December 18th, 1860, at 3 o'clock p. m., and at Durham, the following morning at eleven. From old records it also appears that this Durham Free church was worked for a time with the Free church at St. Louis. We have record too of representatives of the sessions of Hemmingford, Beechridge and Hinchinbrook meeting at Russelltown Flats to consider calling a minister to serve the three places.

It should be remembered however, that while this describes the movements of the smaller groups, there were at the same time in most cases, strong congregations in the same communities, connected with the church of Scotland.

The relationships of the differing churches were, unfortunately, not always of the most cordial nature. The late Rev. Alexander Young, at one time minister of English River, told me when on a visit from British Columbia to his old parish, of an incident in his experience. He stated that on one occasion he and my old predecessor, Dr. J. C. Muir, of Georgetown, met at a funeral. Dr. Muir, he said, seemed rather upset because he had just received word from the man who was to preach for him on Fast Friday stating that he could not come. "Well, doctor," said Mr. Young, "if you would accept the services of a Dissenter, I should be pleased to help you out." "Do you mean it?" asked the doctor. "I do," answered Mr. Young. "Well, then, come over and preach for me," said the great-hearted doctor. According to arrangement, Mr. Young appeared at Georgetown church on Friday morning, much to the doctor's satisfaction. But he said he still remembered the looks of surprise and disapproval on the faces of some of the older Georgetown people, as he took his place in the pulpit.

The Old Kirk



Old St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, Huntingdon.

A much happier state of affairs came about in the time of Mr. Young's successor, the late Rev. Chas. M. MacKeracher. The two ministers became from the first, warm friends, cooperating to such an extent that, in some districts they did their pastoral work together; Mr. MacKeracher taking the devotional exercises in the Georgetown families and Dr. Muir taking them in the English River and Howick families. In such cases Union had practically taken place before the larger Union of the Churches. The question of attendance upon the Courts of the Church was a rather more serious proposition in the early days than it is today. To attend Presbytery in Montreal involved a drive to Beauharnois, Chateaugay Basin or Caughnawaga, and taking boat from there, or driving by horse-drawn stage over, at times almost impossible roads the whole way to the city.

On the morning of my induction to Georgetown, April 5th, 1887, when driving from Howick to the church in a sleigh, (snow still was deep at that date, that year) with a group of ministers of whom Dr. J. B. Muir of Huntingdon was one, reminiscences were indulged in as we crossed the railway track as to experiences met with in former years in getting to the city, and one of the ministers proceeded to rally Dr. Muir by recalling a time when, after horse-drawn stage drive from Huntingdon to the city, occupying a good part of the night, he had fallen asleep in the "Presbytery." "Oh well," said Dr. Muir, "it just showed my confidence in the brethren."

At the time of my induction the following Presbyterian congregations existed in the district, all save one (Beechridge) being connected with the Presbyterian Church in Canada. Beechridge had declined to come in at the time of the Union of 1875 but came in later.

Please note that the first name after that of the congregation is that of the minister at the time, while the names in brackets are those who succeeded him.

Huntingdon, St. Andrew's—Dr. J. B. Muir; Second church—Dr. James

Huntingdon Divine



REV. J. B. MACLEAN, D.D., minister of St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, Huntingdon.

Sunday Morning at Ormstown



Ormstown Presbyterian Church, one of Ormstown's most modern and beautiful buildings.

Watson, united in 1894. Ministers since union of the two churches—(P. H. Hutchison, E. Florence, Dr. J. B. Maclean.)

Ormstown, St. Paul's—Dr. D. W. Morrison; (D. N. Coburn, Dr. Wilson, A. P. Pollock.) New United Church Re-organized Presbyterian church; Walter Rosa.

Georgetown—Dr. G. Whillans (J. T. Watson, Donald MacKay.) Riverfield & Howick—C. M. MacKeracher (J. W. MacLeod, J. Kellock, R. L. Ballantyne, D. Fraser, S. Woods, Dr. Ballantyne, (2nd term), L. Beaton, K. W. Howe, D. Flint.) Beauharnois & Chateaugay Basin—James Boyd, (Dr. J. D. Anderson.) The two congregations were separated and created into separate charges in 1907. Dr. Anderson thereafter remained with Beauharnois and is now succeeded by Rev. A. Nimmo.

Chateaugay Basin—Called in succession John Nicholson, Geo. MacLennan, A. B. McBeay, C. A. Mullins, R. Conn—entered the United Church of Canada in 1925.

St. Louis de Gordon—John Turnbull, (S. P. MacCusker, T. S. Glasford, R. C. H. Sinclair, O. A. Harris, Geo. MacGregor.) Entered the United Church in 1925 and is now worked with Howick United Church.

Dundas, Zion Church—D. MacEachran, (J. C. Martin, Dr. Macdonald, W. W. McRae, W. P. Tanner, C. Haughton, J. H. Lynn.) Went into United Church in 1925. A reorganized Presbyterian Church has temporary supply.

Elgin and Atholstan—A. Rowatt, (W. T. B. Crombie, L. A. Mitchell, Hutchison, E. Mowatt, P. Sampson, A. Nimmo, W. Scott Duncan.)

Russelltown—N. Waddell, (D. Drummond, C. Young, A. Lee, C. Haughton, J. A. McAllister, D. J. Campbell, L. St. Aubin.) Went into the United Church.

Hemmingford—Wm. Robertson (R. MacKay, A. Lee, D. W. Reid, S. Salisbury.) Went into the United Church Reorganized Presbyterian.

Valleyfield—Malcolm Litch (John Ducloux, C. W. Shelly, L. Gordon, J. G. Greig.) Went into United Church Reorganized Presbyterian church—C. Younger-Lewis, H. L. Simpson. Rockburn—W. A. Johnston, J. J. Langton, Jas. Beatt, Thos. Corbett, A. S. Reid, M. McCord, Walter Rosa. Beechridge—John Macdonald (Jno. MacDougall, A. Stevenson, G. Kinnear, W. J. Hewitt, J. C. Harris.)

Formerly at Ormstown



REV. D. MORISON, who was the minister of St. Paul's Presbyterian Church, Ormstown, when MacDougall Hall was built and presented to the congregation by Alex. MacDougall and his brother.

Laguette and Port Lewis—Hugh MacLean, (Donald Stewart, Thos. Corbett. E. O. Young.)

Laprairie—Status of Mission Field with temporary supply.

Two of the presbyteries present at my ordination had been well-known to me before: the Rev. Malcolm Litch of Valleyfield, and the Rev. James Boyd of Beauharnois. Malcolm had been a college classmate, but immediately upon graduation he over my old teacher. It came about in this way. When after a short illness he passed away in December 1896, I drove to Beauharnois in company with the Rev. John MacDougall, then of Beechridge, to attend

a thing existed, however, between Mr. Boyd and myself. I found him a most congenial companion, and a good neighbor during the few remaining years of his life. We exchanged frequent visits, and occasionally exchanged pulpits. He had a somewhat grave manner, but underneath there was a genuine spirit of fun.

While still a boy attending his school, it came to pass that the young full-grown man in the neighborhood desiring to qualify as a land surveyor joined the school that under Mr. Boyd's able tuition he might get a grounding in mathematics. He of course did not join in the school games. That, I presume, he would have considered "infra dig." So he spent the periods of intermission in conversation with the teacher.

It so happened that about this time a man and his wife, laboring people, from Holland, came to the neighborhood. They had two children, a boy and a girl, Fritz and Louise, who with their low hair, wooden clogs and other features of their national garb proved somewhat of a curiosity to the rest of us. One day at the noon hour Mr. Boyd called me from the playground. I immediately responded, wondering what he could want me for. I noticed as I went that he and the prospective surveyor were much amused about something. On reaching them Mr. Boyd held out a coin and said to me: "George! I'll give you five cents if you'll kiss the Dutch girl!" Louise, at the time, was running around the grounds, chasing some other girls, and presenting a fac-stillie almost of the picture shown on advertisements of "Old Dutch Cleanser." But much as five cents meant to me at that stage in my career, it was not sufficient to tempt me to earn it on the stipulated condition.

I can remember distinctly yet the day when, in the Autumn of his second year Mr. Boyd, after introducing his successor, bade good bye to the school, and left to go to college to study for the ministry. That was the last I saw of him until he came to join with others in laying hands on the head of his former pupil in the ordination ceremony, which was to me an interesting feature of the occasion.

An interesting circumstance little dreamed of by either of us in those days was that it should fall to my lot to deliver the funeral address over my old teacher. It came about in this way. When, after a short illness he passed away in December 1896, I drove to Beauharnois in company with the Rev. John MacDougall, then of Beechridge, to attend

Former Minister at Georgetown Church



REV. J. C. MUIR, D.D., who was the minister at Georgetown Presbyterian Church before Rev. G. Whillans, D.D.

the funeral. The people were just leaving the manse for the church when we arrived. To my consternation I was informed at the door that I was to deliver the funeral oration. The Presbytery had met in the manse, and as is customary on such occasions had made arrangements for the conduct of the church service. It had been arranged that one of the leading city ministers should give the address. When the programme was submitted to Mrs. Boyd, however, she objected, stating that her wish was that Mr. Whillans should give the address. As I was then a young minister, it was no small ordeal to be called upon without a moment's notice to speak on such a responsible occasion in the presence of the ministers of the big city churches. The only time I had even to think of what to say was while waiting in the procession from the manse to the church. I decided, however, just to say what was in my heart with reference to my old friend, and the significance of the occasion. This I did to a crowded congregation made up of French and English, and was much

livered by me in person. "Oh! that Mr. Spurgeon which should be delivered afterwards to hear the address commended by some for whose judgment I had a high regard."

Another of the Presbyteries present at my induction was the Rev. John Turnbull of St. Louis de Gordon. I think it was Sydney Smith who quoted the French as saying that there are three sexes: Men, women and ministers. Mr. Turnbull was always pronouncedly the "Minister." He was a low set, stockily built man, possessed of good ability, and had wide knowledge of books and of men.

He told me on one occasion of an experience when on a trip to the Old Country. Having a desire to hear and meet Spurgeon he spent a Sunday in London. He took a letter with him addressed to Spurgeon which he himself had written. At the door of the tabernacle he asked one of the ushers whether he might have an interview with Spurgeon in the vestry, but was informed that it was out of the question. But said Mr. Turnbull I have a letter for French and English, and was much

(Continued on page 22)

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Fresh Groceries - Hardware - Paints and Oils
Dry Goods - Working Men's Wear - Boots and Shoes.

Henry Wilson

Phone 617-2, — Athelstan, Que.

The Question of Church Attendance More Serious In Early Days Than Today

(Continued from page 21)

makes a difference," said the official, so without further question he ushered him into the vestry. Mr. Turnbull produced the letter, which was a tactful statement of his reasons for wishing to meet Spurgeon. The great preacher seemed to quite relish the ruse, and granted him a memorable interview.

Some reference to the matter of Church Discipline in the early days may be of interest to the present day church members. There is reason to believe that in general it was exercised for serious offences only and in a kindly spirit. The Rev. James Austin, however, no doubt an earnest and godly man, inducted into the ministry on July 6th, 1848 would seem to have erred in the direction of severity. One woman was brought before the session because she had gone to a dinner party at her brother-in-law's on the Sabbath afternoon. Another young woman was called before the session because she had gone across the American border and had been married on Sunday, and also for visiting her sister on Sunday afternoon. One man was called before the session because it had been reported that he had neglected conducting family worship. Mr. Austin's session were disposed to be more lenient than he in such cases, with the result that relations were not always harmonious between them. Finally on July 1st, 1851, the Presbytery of Cambridge dissolved the pastoral tie between Mr. Austin and his people.

The ministers of the district, however, were generally speaking, men of sound judgment, as was shown not only by the government of their flocks, but likewise in their pulpit ministrations. For the most part they fulfilled the ideal set by Paul before Titus. They were "workmen needing not to be ashamed, rightly dividing the word of truth." An instance of a contrary type may be related. It was told to me by a fellow student who had been brought up in the congregation where it took place. The minister at the time was not conspicuous for either his scholarship or his culture, and was looked upon as somewhat of an oddity. His parish was one of the smallest in the district. He seemed to be seized with the idea that fear of Hell was the most effective motive in changing lives; so he resolved upon a series of sermons on the subject of Eternal punishment, which he termed "Eternal burnings."

The series drew out to a great length, each sermon being prefaced by a statement indicating its number in the series. The people were naturally becoming a bit restive under the ordeal. Matters finally came unexpectedly to a head, however, when one Sunday the preacher rose in the pulpit and said, "Brethren, I now address you for the seventeenth time on the subject of 'Eternal burnings.'"

This seemed too much for one sturdy old farmer, a man of substance and of some consequence in the place. Immediately he reached for his hat, got up and said loud enough to be heard by those in his neighbourhood, "Eternal burnings be damned, I'm going home," and he stalked out of the church.

Another case of a series of sermons on one text, though in this instance quite undesignated, occurred at St. Louis de Gonzague some years ago. During a vacancy there a preacher was sent up from the city to conduct the services. He was a man advanced in years, hard of hearing and absent-minded. On the first Sunday he preached from Jeremiah 8: 22: "Is there no balm in Gilead; is there no physician there?" The following Sunday he was sent out again, and again he preached from Jeremiah 8: 22. A third Sunday he was sent and again his text was Jeremiah 8: 22: "Is there no balm in Gilead; is there no physician there?"

The following Sunday a student was sent. Not knowing what had gone before he had decided to preach from Jeremiah 8: 22, but when he gave out the text, "Is there no balm in Gilead; is there no physician there?" he was surprised to observe smiles on the faces of the people. Puzzled as to the cause he wondered whether there was anything unusual about his person. Remembering that he had been accustomed to carry his gloves on his head under his hat when cycling it occurred to him that he might have forgotten to remove them. So he put up his hand to feel. But no gloves were there. So his puzzlement remained. It rather disturbed him, however, to observe the evidences of amusement renewed whenever during his discourse he repeated the text, "Is there no balm in Gilead; is there no physician there?" At the close of the service he spoke to one of the people about it, and received the explanation.

At the time of the founding of The Gleaner, however, a movement was taking shape looking toward the union of all branches of Presbyterianism in the different provinces to form one great church, extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific. This movement reached culmination in 1875, resulting in The Presbyterian Church in Canada.

As this was a union of churches having a common ancestry and subscribing to the same standards, a reunion in fact of members of the same family, all the Presbyterian churches in the district with the exception already indicated, promptly fell into line. The one, however, has since come in.

In dealing with the story of the Churches in the district cognizance should be taken of the more recent movement aiming at a union of Churches of different denominations to form The United Church of Canada.

It may be better, perhaps, to leave to a future historian the appraisal of the results of this movement so far as it has affected religious conditions within the bounds of the Chateauguay Valley.

It were easy to scoff at the churches throughout the valley, because of their divisions and human frailties. It should be remembered, however, that divisions represented convictions, for which men were prepared to make sacrifice of time, convenience and substance.

But, it is true that a tree is known by its fruit; the churches of the Chateauguay valley have little to be ashamed of. What they effected in preparing men for a future

world, only the Great Judge can say. What they accomplished in implanting in the hearts and minds of the people standards of conduct, ideals of right and wrong, of justice and humanity, is patent to all observers. They have made of the inhabitants of the Chateauguay valley a people of solid worth, upright, honest, industrious, neighborly, God fearing; a people possessing the foundational virtues of Christian character. They have made them a class of citizens such as constitute the strength of nations and which it would be difficult to find surpassed by any district in our own or any other country.

Quarter of Century on Mail Route

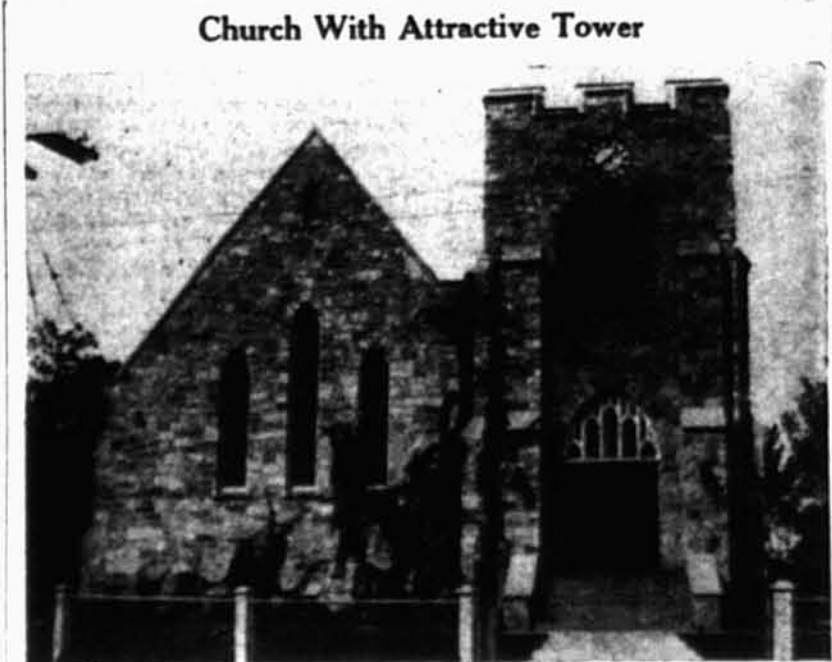
J. P. Simpson of Hemmingford, Travels 210,000 Miles on Mail Route—Sees Many Changes

For a quarter of a century J. P. Simpson of Hemmingford has looked after the delivering of His Majesty's Mail along Route No. 3, Hemmingford.

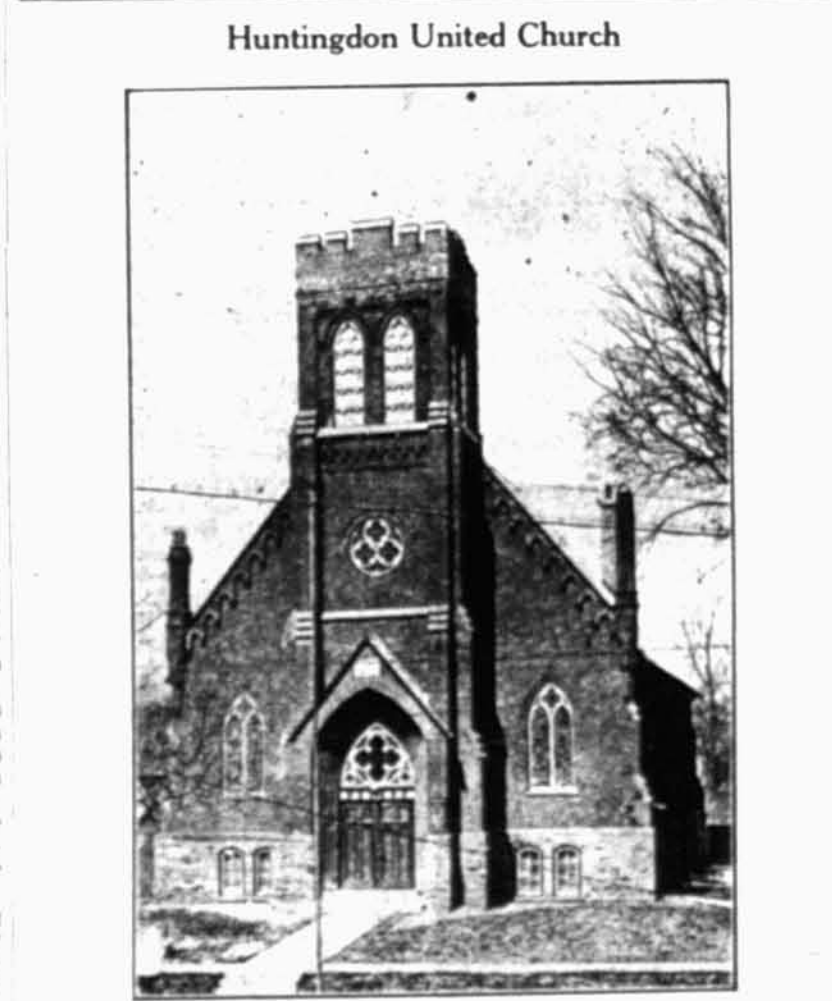
On October 1, 1938, he will complete 25 years of service. Since Rural Route 3 is more than 27 miles long it is estimated that he has travelled a distance of approximately 210,000 miles over this route. Consequently he knows every crook and turn in the road. He knows every resident. He has seen all the changes that have taken place in the occupancy of the farms in that time. And there have been many. Time marches on. Births, marriages and deaths go on. The only thing that has remained unchanged is the fact that there are constant changes.

Young people leave the farms and move away to the city. People of foreign extraction move in. For example since the end of the Great War there are no less than five families from the former country of Austria-Hungary who have taken up residence along Rural Mail Route 3 out of Hemmingford.

But the Smiths have always been there. Throughout the world, you will always find Smiths, regardless of whether they call themselves Smith or Smyth or Smythe. No matter how you spell it, it's still Smith. On Route 3, Hemmingford, there are eleven Smith families. And they are all related. Sometimes Mr. Simpson has difficulty in delivering mail to the Smith families.



The Howick United Church which was built as a result of the Union of Churches in 1925.



This building, formerly the Methodist Church, has served the United Church congregation since the union.

There are so many of them. When in doubt, he just drops the letter into the mail box of the first Smith family he comes to and from there it is passed on to the one for whom it is intended. During these 25 years Mr. Simpson has taken off only three days for holidays from his regular working days. And he has been ill on only three days of his regular working days.

The Presbyterian Church, Riverfield



The said kirk at Riverfield, a beautiful and durable structure.

1863 1938

Seventy-Five Years of Progress

In 1863 the first purebred Ayrshire was imported into the District of Beauharnois; during the intervening years, this breed of cattle, as bred, maintained and exhibited by the Members of the Howick-Huntingdon Ayrshire Breeders' Club has been recognized, wherever Live Stock Breeding is discussed, as the leading outstanding feature of a great Agricultural area.

Also in 1863, the first issue of the Huntingdon Gleaner was presented to the public, and during the intervening years it likewise has become continentally known as the outstanding news, publicity and advertising medium of the same great Agricultural area.

The Howick-Huntingdon Ayrshire Breeders' Club extend their congratulations to the Huntingdon Gleaner on the celebration of their 75th Anniversary.

Ayrshires In Howick-H'don

The Ayrshire of America And its Connection With The Ayrshire Breed of Cattle.

By FRANK NAPIER, Secretary, Canadian Ayrshire Breeders' Association

Whether the Ayrshire Breed of Cattle in Canada benefited the most from the efforts and work of farmers in the Counties of Huntingdon and Chateauguay or whether the farmers in these two counties benefited the most from having adopted Ayrshire cattle as their chief breed of livestock is probably "moot question." Nevertheless, both the breed and the farmers who adopted each owe the other a considerable debt of gratitude.

A study of the records of the Canada Ayrshire Breeders and Importers Association, and of those of its successor, the Canadian Ayrshire Breeders' Association, would vividly show that a considerable number of men from these two counties—which we usually call the Howick-Huntingdon district—have figured very largely as breed builders, promoters and advanced. And there is no question but that good livestock, in the form of Ayrshires, have figured largely in the development of these two counties which rank very highly as agricultural centres and as sources for obtaining seed stock and herd replacements.

As regards contributions by Ayrshire breeders in these counties to their chosen breed—considerable space would be taken up if we gave all this in detail, or even part of same. First of all, several men past and present, have given splendid service in helping to carry on the affairs of the Canadian Ayrshire Breeders' Association and quite a few attained the highest position which that association has to offer—the Presidency. As a matter of fact the first president of the Association was the late Robert Ness of Howick and he was also one of those who brought about the amalgamation of the Canada Ayrshire Breeders and Importers Association

and the Dominion Ayrshire Breeders' Association. He was also one of the group who brought about the formation of the Canadian National Live Stock Records, which organization is now the Central Recording Office for 28 breeds of livestock. In 1901 the late W. F. Stephen of Huntingdon, Que., was President and, subsequently, for 25 years, Secretary of the Association. R. R. Ness of Howick, son of the late Robert Ness, was president whilst James D. Bryson of Brysonville occupied the chair in 1910. Hector Gordon of Howick was president in 1912 and in 1914 P. D. McArthur of Howick occupied the chair.

Gilbert McMillan of Huntingdon was president in 1920, 1921 and 1922 whilst he also served as president in 1930. J. Earle Ness, son of R. R. Ness, was president in 1934, making it that members of three generations of the Ness family have held the presidency. Several men, past and present, have also made valuable contributions through their importations of cattle from Scotland. And in that respect R. R. Ness (subsequently R. R. Ness & Sons) has probably done the greatest service and has certainly imported the greatest number of cattle from Scotland. In the earlier years the late William Wylie also imported a considerable number of animals, as also has Gilbert McMillan during the past twenty years or so.

Those who exhibited at the various World's and Special Exhibitions in the United States, in the early days may well be said to have given the breed in Canada its initial service and Howick-Huntingdon herds led in that respect as they have done on many occasions ever

since. The same also is applied to leading Canadian Exhibitions.

Many of the most notable sires of the Ayrshire breed have either emanated in or have been used in the district. Notable amongst these were Lessnessock Golden Love and Howick's Top Grade, respectively Number 1 and Number 2 Preferential Bull, "Three Star".

At least 6, or one quarter of the twenty-four Canadian Ayrshire cows in the Meritorious Production, Gold Seal or Hundred Thousand Pound class were bred in the Howick-Huntingdon district, whilst one of them, Springburn Lovely Pet, was for a number of years the World's Ayrshire Butterfat producer on lifetime production. Another, Nellie Osborne of Elm Shade 14th, was also for several years World's Ayrshire milk and butterfat producer for one lactation.

Such in brief are some of the highlights of the Ayrshire breed of cattle in Canada as well as of the Howick-Huntingdon district and its connection with the Ayrshire breed of cattle.

And whilst these leaders, men and animals have indelibly written their names on the pages of Ayrshire history and have brought their home district into the limelight and also into the front rank of the livestock world there are a large number of others who have done considerable service in the building-up of the breed in Canada and also in the development of their native or adopted counties.

It has been confidently stated that the fame of the Howick-Huntingdon district as a breeding centre and as a source of supply for Ayrshire cattle dates back to the successes which were attained by district exhibitors at several large shows. And whilst that is probably quite true, if there had not been a plentiful supply of the class of cattle which the outside world has in demand, in ever increasing numbers, the results would have been negative—that is other than the passing glory, as often happens, of winning a number of prizes.

And whilst the men of other breeds in the district co-operated, the Ayrshire men of the Howick-Huntingdon district were amongst those who backed-up and went into the T.B. test when that system was initiated. The result was that a very large percentage of the Ayrshire herds in the district are fully accredited and the others tested under the Area Plan—a very pertinent factor to be considered when selling cattle out of the district, especially to the United States.

Apart from the ready market which Ayrshire products in the way of livestock find from outside sources, the Ayrshire milk from these herds also finds a ready market in Montreal, that great Metropolis of Canada.

PROBLEM HEN
Fred Misener, of Lynden, Ont., has a "problem" fowl. Every day he collects three eggs from a coop in which he has three Leghorn chickens. One of the chickens has a large red comb, is bigger than the others, and crows.



A Herd of Beautiful Ayrshires

More Than Half A Million Dollars Paid Out In Farm Losses Since Mutual's Incorporation

All our adjustments are made promptly and equitably || We insure Nothing But Farm Property || We have the lowest rate of any Company in Canada



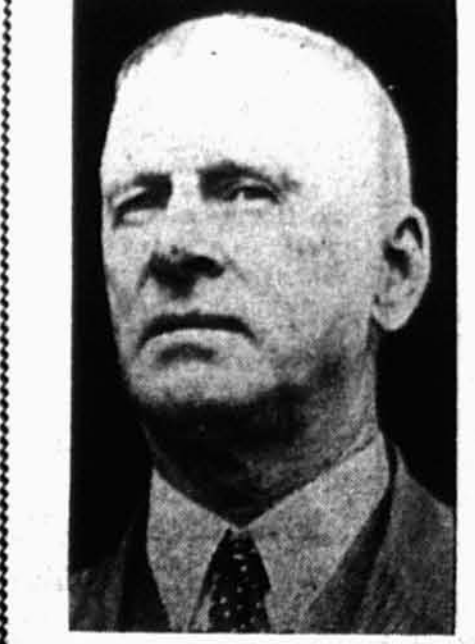
N. BROOKS, Vice-President



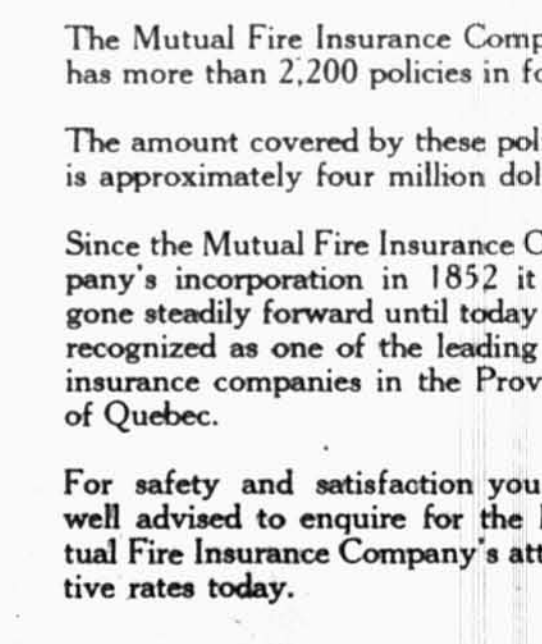
R. R. NESS, President



F. ST. LOUIS, Director



W. D. FRASER, Director



W. K. PHILIPS, Secretary

The Mutual Fire Insurance Company has more than 2,200 policies in force. The amount covered by these policies is approximately four million dollars. Since the Mutual Fire Insurance Company's incorporation in 1852 it has gone steadily forward until today it is recognized as one of the leading fire insurance companies in the Province of Quebec. For safety and satisfaction you are well advised to enquire for the Mutual Fire Insurance Company's attractive rates today.

The Mutual Fire Insurance Company County of Beauharnois [Incorporated in 1852]

International Good Will Between Canada And U. S. is Extolled by U. S. Barrister

Finest Example of Creative Good Will and Practical Common Sense Among Nations of the Earth is International Good Will Between Canada And United States

(By George J. Moore of Malone, New York)

Realizing the splendid work done by the Huntingdon Gleaner for years to cultivate intelligent friendship in Canadian-American relations, I take real pleasure in extending sincere congratulations on the publication of the seventy-fifth anniversary issue. During that long period of time no newspaper on either side of the national division line has done more than the Gleaner, to which my father was for many years prior to his death a subscriber, to encourage a friendly understanding and mutual good will. May your valuable journal's life be prolonged many years to preach this gospel of mutual help and co-operation. Born in Huntingdon County, Canada, and now a citizen of the United States, it has always afforded me unusual happiness to extend to my fellow Americans north of the Canadian border our heartiest greetings and a sincere welcome to the Empire State.

Geography, boundary lines, place names and governmental machinery may seem to divide us into two peoples but in reality Canadians and Americans, in somewhat different ways, are earnestly striving to create a higher common civilization on this continent. Our resemblances are far more pronounced than our differences. Our likes and dislikes are much the same. Our human needs and the problems associated with their solution are almost identical. And our aims and objectives, politically, economically and culturally bear a striking similarity.

We New Yorkers are not unmindful of the important fact that until 1776 our history followed a common pattern. In the American Revolution many thousands of our sons and daughters, unwilling to risk the hazards of independence, were loyal to the British Empire. These Loyalists fled from the State of New York to Canada and there helped to build up your Dominion; and their children have assisted in making Canada what it is today. Our loss was your gain. In recent years many of the descendants of those same Loyalists have returned to New York to help solve our problems.

If the Great Lakes and the majestic St. Lawrence seem to separate us, we must remember that they also unite us. Further our great highways, bridges, ferries, railroads, automobiles and airplanes almost obliterate boundaries and make us feel at home in each other's territory. Thus the forces of nature and man that appear to divide two peo-

ples in reality strengthen the bonds of union. Furthermore, have we the same blood, language, law, literature, institutions, customs, ideals and purposes? And are not these forces more potent for solidarity than for insularity? Long live this fine spirit of a higher union which unites our two peoples for human progress.

On this seventy-fifth anniversary of the Gleaner, let us remember that each nation has many things of great value both to give to and receive from the other. We go to you for college presidents, professors, scientists and trained specialists. You come to us for business methods and capital. You supply us with models for municipal government and banking institutions and we loan you our inventions. Thus Canada and New York supplement each other and together, like man and wife, form a more perfect unity.

Americans have always regarded Canada as sort of a stepmother. Hence when after 1890 the old agricultural frontier in the United States was closed, thousands of our people crossed the border to your country to take up lands and to build new homes for themselves and their children. Similarly thousands of your sons have found employment, opportunities for economic advancement and new homes in the State of New York. They are among our best citizens and we are glad to receive them.

Many years ago William M. Marcy, a New Yorker, issued his "Manifest Destiny" slogan asserting that sooner or later there would be a peaceful political amalgamation of the two nations. That idea was re-echoed in your country later by Goldwin Smith. Indeed some Americans went so far as to propose a conquest of Canada. Today, I am glad to say, such ideas are not seriously considered by thoughtful men in either country. That sentiment has been replaced by one of common admiration, of mutual emulation, and of a desire for co-operation in all the affairs involved in man's happiness, comfort and advancement. Indeed, the finest example of creative goodwill and practical common sense among the nations of Earth is the present splendid example of international friendship existing between Canada and the United States. And I am happy to give you the assurance that it is and will continue to be the determined policy of the Commonwealth of New York to promote that genuine neighborliness in every possible way.

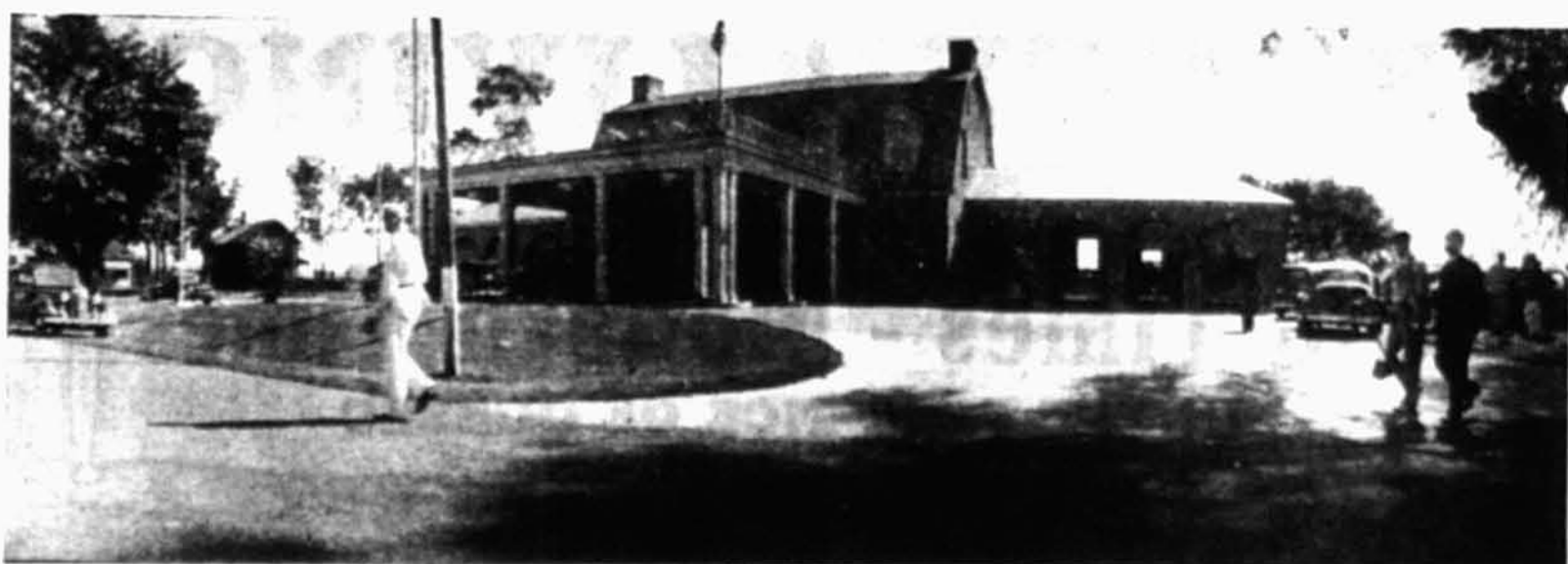
A few years ago New York State erected at Old Fort Niagara the

In Observance of International Good Will



That international good will between the United States and Canada is something never to be forgotten is revealed in the above photo. It shows the unveiling of the International Good Will Monument at Trout River on August 24, 1937, marking the unfortified international boundary between Canada and the United States.

Welcome to Canada! Welcome to United States!



The customs and immigration office of the United States at Trout River is shown in the top photo with the Canadian office in the lower photo. Through these portals of entry come many Canadians and Americans visiting one another and cementing firmly those bonds of international friendly relations which is the envy of other countries the world over whose boundaries touch one another thus calling for fortified boundaries.

impressive Rush-Bagot memorial. That noble monument points to one hundred and twenty-four years of unbroken peace between Canada and the United States. It records the significant fact that during that long period there have been no warships on the boundary lakes and no fortified posts along more than three thousand miles of the international boundary. It points out that although since 1793 there have been serious issues between the Dominion and the States yet all of them have been adjusted amicably by arbitration. It gives the whole world a splendid example of the triumph of friendly understanding based on justice, law and reason. It stands as a prophecy for the years to come of the victory of peace over war in international affairs. And through it New York holds out to her neighbor, Canada, the hand of

earnest friendship and the heart of good intent. That the writer's views are shared at the present time by both our people and yours is further evidenced by the fact of a recent ceremony, the dedication of the new Thousand Islands Bridge is for the further purpose of celebrating the Centennial of Peace and Goodwill between Canada and the United States.

Canadians come as friends and messengers of amity to New York. The Empire State, as a good neighbor, gives you hearty welcome; and tends to you a most cordial hospitality, and hopes that you will carry home with you our warmest greetings and best wishes. Let me urge you to come again, stay longer, see more of our Commonwealth, and permit us to demonstrate that our expressions of high esteem are not idle words.

to have cost him another quarter of a million dollars. The grounds surrounding the home are exceptionally beautiful. He also has a beautiful summer home at Battleboro, Vermont.

Despite all this success, Forest Figby has never forgotten the place of his birth, Hemmingford, nor his old friends there. He has made numerous donations to worthy causes in Hemmingford. Among them were \$500. to the cemetery at Hemmingford about five years ago and also \$1,100. to the Anglican parish hall. Besides these he has given to private individuals to an extent that will never be known. He has never forgotten Hemmingford. The love of his birthplace and the scenes of his boyhood will never be erased from his memory.

It is about four years now since Forest Figby has returned to Hemmingford for a visit. But for his health he would never have gone this long without visiting his old home. Each time he came home he would take a world of pleasure out of visiting with the acquaint-

ances of his boyhood. Always would he look up his old school teacher, J. E. Lipsey, who also visits Hemmingford now and then where he was once the school teacher. A bond of sympathetic understanding between schoolmaster Lipsey and young Forest Figby was welded in the school days. Schoolmaster Lipsey foresaw the success for which young Forest was ultimately heading and the latter never forgot this interest in him.

The financial success of Forest Figby runs not unlike one of the famous stories by Horatio Alger. For when young Forest Figby left his native Hemmingford for Detroit he was obliged to borrow the sum of \$50 in order to do so. When these finances were depleted in Detroit he was finally obliged to pawn his watch. With his back to the wall, however, young Forest Figby fought, and he has been fighting ever since. Working hard and fighting hard got him places. He fought single-handed. He had no pull or influence. He just went out himself and won.

Congratulations to the Huntingdon Gleaner on its 75th Anniversary.

Hawley-Flack Store

94 East Main St. — MALONE, N.Y.
On East Side of Minnie Larocque Baby Store.

Congratulation Cards For All Occasions.

New Fall Millinery - Books - Office Supplies - Personal Stationery - Candy.

Leaves Huntingdon As a Youth For Fame And Fortune

Forest Figby's Early Struggles Like A Horatio Alger Tale—Today He is Millionaire—Has Never Forgotten His Birthplace

Forest Figby of Hemmingford is another of the many examples of youths from small rural communities who have gone to larger centres and made a name for themselves.

On October 17, 1882, Forest Figby was born at Hemmingford, the son of the late Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Figby. On this date this year he will be 56 years of age. Thirty-eight years ago, as a youth in Hemmingford, he was financially embarrassed. Today he is a millionaire.

Forest was educated at the Hemmingford Public School and High School. During the holidays and after school he worked with his father who operated a general store at Hemmingford. Forest was never content as a clerk in business and always his mind wandered from groceries and dry goods and what-not to far-away fields, where some day he hoped to make a name for himself. At school he was brilliant but at his work out of school he showed no enthusiasm. However, that enthusiasm was destined to sweep forward like a prairie fire some day when it came in contact with Forest's chosen vocation. It was destined to carry forward Forest Figby to fame and fortune.

In the year 1900 Forest Figby's mother died at Hemmingford. Following this and financial embarrassment with the store, Mr. Figby and his son Forest decided to move to Detroit. After being there a short while they moved on to Cleveland, Ohio. There Forest secured a job and worked on the side, studying accounting, which vocation was to later carry him far on the road to success. While at Cleveland, Ohio, he was married. After completing his course of study on the side he obtained a job with a large firm of auditors. It was not long before the officials of this large firm recognized that young Forest Figby of Hemmingford was brilliant and was bound to make a name for himself in his chosen vocation. Responsible position followed responsible position and Forest Figby forged ahead.

Forest Figby worked and worked hard. So hard did he work that after ten years in Cleveland his health failed and he had to rest for a period of time.

Wood's Milk Coolers

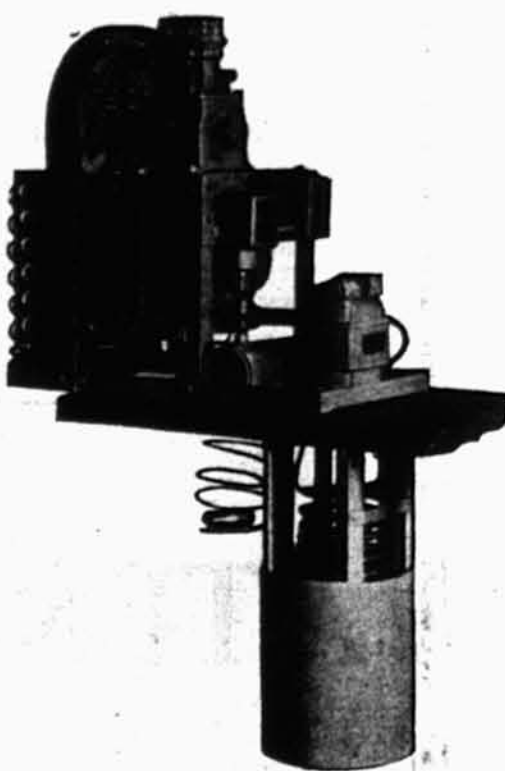
Automatic or Manual Control Ice and Iceless Coils

Made in "two-piece" and "drop in" design. Convenience and Correct temperature at all times. Manufactured by the Canadian Pioneers in equipment specially designed for milk cooling.

Plans for milk houses and cooling tanks on request.

C. K. GOODFELLOW

Huntingdon, Que.,



When I Get A Little Money

Written Specially for The Gleaner by

Ashley W. Cooper,

writer of the well-known column "Frankly Speaking" in the Montreal Gazette.

We city slickers in the newsbound game are all alike.

Those of us who aren't going to write The Great Canadian Novel are going to be owner, publisher, editor and general A-to-Z on some sweet little country sheet. Me for the country sheet. Having hung around politicians for twenty-five years, the lies and the fairy tales and the romance are all written out of me. The Great Canadian Novel for defter pens! I'm going to buy that sweet little country sheet, when? When I get a little money. Just a newspaperman's phrase. It isn't worth a dime. But it sounds spacious. It keeps us happy. It lifts us along that wearying road to the typewriter over which 99 per cent of us are going to flop dead some night in the local room carrying with us our greater works—all undone.

This country editor stuff has definite appeal.

First encouragement I ever got was when I visited an old reporter pal, a tough old bachelor, editing a weekly a long way from Dewittville. He had a hobby seeing that sufficient unto the day was the dew o' scotland. He wore a bulbous nose but a white man's heart. And he had the ladies of the district chattering when he announced one week he was going to publish a column on "How To Take Care of the Baby," written by a post-graduate nurse who had officiated at the debut of most of the crowned heads of Europe. I happened in at the very moment this eminent nurse started work. Strange, but peering under the eyeshade she seemed to have a curious resemblance to a bulbous-nosed old fellow I'd known many a year. He poked up the eyeshade and chuckled. Then he showed me a big fat book. And when some dithering mamma wrote in to say her baby was chafed and what should she do about it, he'd turn up C in the big fat book and reply in the column "Dear Mother: My experience has been..."

Nice editing it struck me.

There can be drawbacks to the bucolic stuff of course. Another pal—married and regretfully he was—undertook to put out a weekly in one of those woolly old backwoods towns in the days when men shot first. The wife had a way with her on the typewriter, she'd been a New York sob sister and could sling a mean phrase. One day a house burned down. Everyone was sorry. When the week's edition hit the street and Mr. Editor strolled over the saloon to catch up with his libations, the town seemed paralyzed beneath a cloud of some sort. It appeared that Mrs. Wife had suffered exceeding indignation over this fine she'd written herself an editorial, slipped it in the page. And the editorial said the

Yes; the only life left is the life of the country editor, preferably in a quality country like the Huntingdon area where even cows have family trees. It's bad news for you, but I'll be buying a paper down your way when—if I get a little money.

Club Restaurant

Congratulates the Gleaner on its 75th Anniversary.

Malone, N.Y.

The Baby's Store

MINNIE LA ROCQUE, 94 E. Main St. MALONE, N.Y.

Extends sincere wishes to the Gleaner on the celebration of its 75th Anniversary.

Complete Line of Children's Clothing and Art Goods

KASSEL'S

Your Favorite Shop For LADIES' GARMENTS And ACCESSORIES

Extend their congratulations on the 75th Anniversary of The Gleaner.

When In Malone SHOP AT KASSEL'S Flanagan Hotel Block, MALONE, N.Y.

The Colonial Dress Shop

Extends best wishes to The Gleaner on this occasion, the 75th Anniversary.

New Fall Dresses-- Costume Jewellery-- Hand Bags-- Corsets and Foundations

Reilly & Miney

7 West Main St. MALONE, N.Y.

Wm. A. Empsall & Co.

MALONE'S BIG STORE

Extends Congratulations

The Huntingdon Gleaner

on its 75th Anniversary

And Wishes Them Many More Years of Success and Prosperity.

See Our Sonja Henie Sweaters

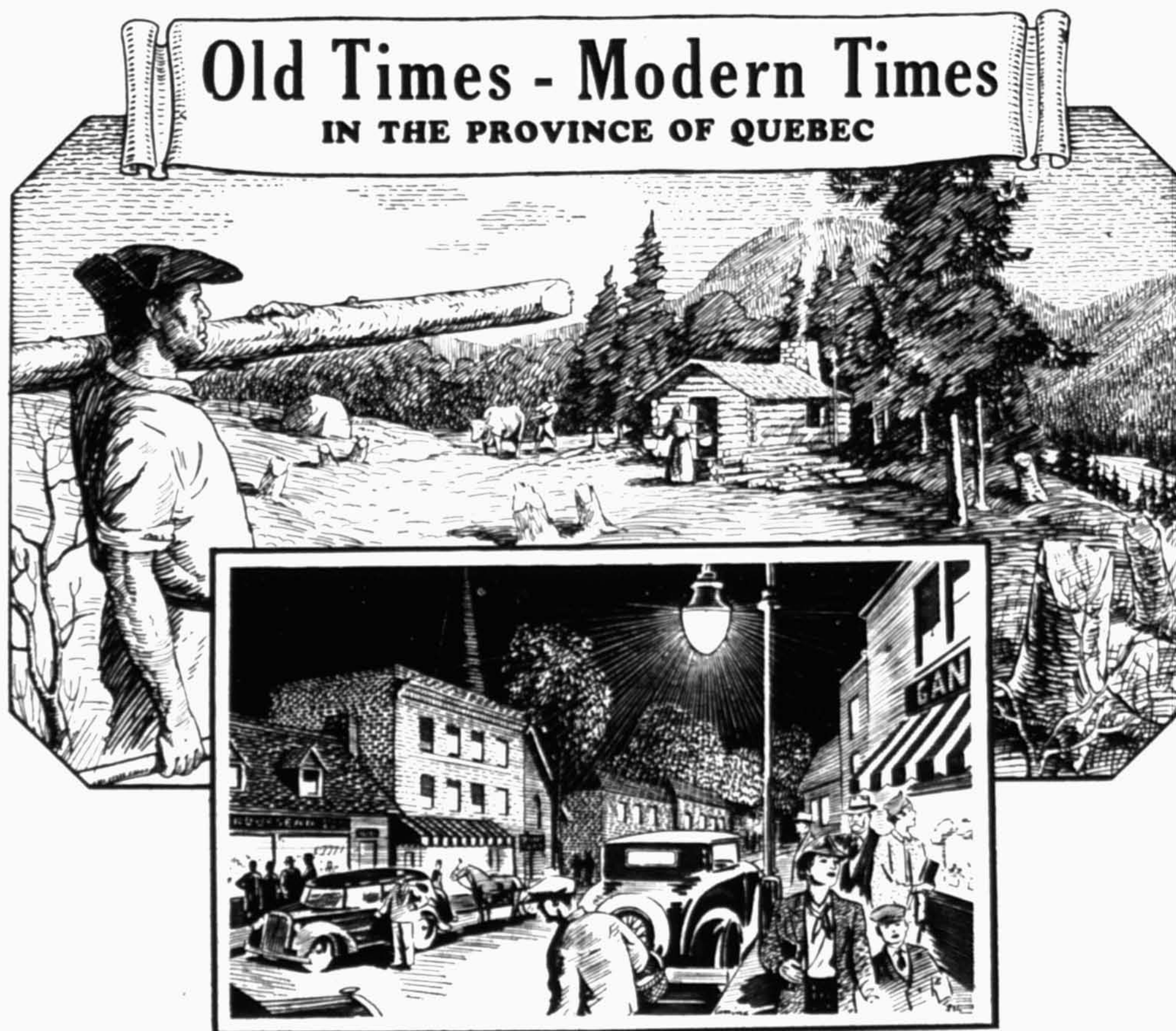
They're New! They're Gay! They're Different!

Every one of them reflecting the glamour and radiance of her own dazzling personality. If you're looking for something really different - - - really smart - - - really distinctive - - - and really inexpensive - - - don't fail to see Sonja Henie Sweaters.

Junior Sizes - - \$1.50 to \$2.98 For Misses and Women \$1.98 to \$3.98

ELECTRICITY

A tremendous force for "BETTER LIVING"



TWO hundred years ago, the settler in this Province had to battle the forces of nature with nothing to help him but the strength of his arm, and his courageous spirit. With cross-cut saw and axe he had to fell trees, with hand plough and shovel he broke the new land.

Today, thanks to the low-cost Electricity made available during the past forty years, life in the Province is wonderfully simplified.

Where previously women were slaves to housekeeping, today they are experiencing new freedom, for Electricity is releasing them from much of the drudgery which has been their lot since the beginning of time.

On the farm, in addition to household chores, Electricity is doing many of those back-breaking jobs so long the farmer's burden, such as pumping water, sawing wood, grinding feed . . . giving him time for more important work.

In industry, Electricity has come to the aid of the worker, making it possible for him to produce more and better goods — goods which were formerly luxuries — at prices which bring many of them within the reach of everyone.

This ever-increasing use of Electricity is proving a tremendous boon, for it is a faithful servant, which never complains, works twenty-four hours a day for the lowest of wages, and never needs a holiday.

On the occasion of the 75th Anniversary of the founding of The Huntingdon Gleaner, The Shawinigan Water & Power Company take this opportunity of congratulating the publishers on the excellent work they have done, and are doing, in the newspaper field, and wish them every success for the future.

THE SHAWINIGAN WATER & POWER CO.

Huntingdon Had Aggressive Lacrosse Teams 1892-93

Val'ld And H'don Supporters Treated To Knock Downs In Memorable Lacrosse Contest

Umpire's Decision Followed By An Attack By The Crowd—Fights Last Until Visiting Team Boards Special Train For Huntingdon—Several Injured—Line-Up

Huntingdon won the Southwestern District Lacrosse Championship on Saturday, June 20, 1892, when they defeated Valleyfield at Valleyfield in a closely contested fixture.

At the time, Huntingdon challenged Valleyfield for the championship of the district, and had to play their game in Valleyfield, due to the fact that a pennant had been granted by the then Lacrosse Association to Valleyfield, on the strength of their claim of being the only club belonging to the Association in the district.

Whether or not the Lacrosse Association's action in granting a pennant and handing it over to a club who had not won anything, prompted Huntingdon to challenge these "champions", cannot be ascertained. Huntingdon was the only Lacrosse aggregation who dared challenge Valleyfield at the time.

The several encounters which they had in those memorable days with the self-styled champions always ended in a fiasco, a memorable one was the occasion on which Huntingdon defeated Valleyfield for the Southwestern District Lacrosse League Championship.

The players, it is recalled, left Huntingdon by special train to play Valleyfield. The visiting team was accompanied by 150 ardent supporters, among whom were found a large portion of ladies. They left Huntingdon at 2:30 o'clock and on arrival at Valleyfield went direct to the grounds.

The historic game was scheduled to start at the arrival of the Huntingdon players on the grounds, but the captain of the Valleyfield team, unaware that the battle would start so soon, had gone out of the city on a fishing excursion and had to be brought back to the "fight" in a horse-drawn vehicle.

Both teams hated very much to suffer defeat, but all the different elements were non-effective to turn the tide of war which was to ensue. Valleyfield and Huntingdon supporters were treated to knock-downs and some of them had their skulls laid bare by clubs; but despite these tokens of good-will (?) both teams still persisted on winning the match.

During the first part of the game, Valleyfield greatly objected to the Huntingdon tactics, claiming the visitors were using the umpire as a foot-ball.

The accounts of this game, are in several instances, very contradictory, but it is a known fact that there was a great deal of dispute during the contest about the umpire, and two of them were forced to give up their positions during its progress.

Following is a general account of the match:

"It was about 3:40 p.m. when Walsh and McPherson knelt for the draw, and soon after play started it appeared that it was going to be a hard fight, the teams being very evenly matched. At the start, however, the visitors were somewhat nervous but steadily improved, and before the end of the match were playing all around their opponents.

"In the first game, play was very even from start to finish. The home team endeavored to rush the play, but the steady work of the opposite defense held matters even. After 20 minutes of play, a side-shot struck in front of the goals and rolled through, the Huntingdon goalie being out of the net.

"The second game was the longest of the match, and it was here the visitors began to show their endurance, and were forcing the fight. Unfortunately, Charles Lamb of Huntingdon was injured during this game by a heavy body-check, and was compelled to retire for the match. McDonald of Valleyfield going off to even up. Shortly afterwards, J. C. McMillan, also of Huntingdon was objected to by the Valleyfield captain, as they claimed that they had scored and did not award the game; he accordingly retired, and the referee appointed a

Records Facilitate Reviewing of Keen Games of Yesteryears

The Gleaner is greatly indebted to Mr. Chas. H. Lamb for the useful information he so willingly contributed through old time sport records which greatly facilitated the writing of several of these old time outstanding sporting events which have taken place in the Chateaugay Valley, for a period of thirty years or more. Some photos taken in yesteryears of old timers were also secured from Mr. Lamb and they will surely interest and bring back many happy memories to the players on the winning teams as well as to the fans of those by-gone days.

Mr. J. C. Boyd has also helped the Gleaner in informing the file searcher of what article he might be on the look-out for. Others have also lent a helping hand in one way or another towards making of this sport section one which should be of great interest to the average sport fan.

on different parties who were quietly walking from the grounds and not expecting anything of the kind. Four and five of this gang would suddenly attack, and before the parties were aware, they received kicks and blows, which, in some cases were rather serious. In some cases, they struck "the wrong man," as they found when they were sent sprawling one after another. It was due to this, that there were not more people felt their blows, as would be expected where they received a warm reception, they immediately left, and it was only in cases when a Huntingdon man was alone, that he was attacked. The party were soon gathered together, and thus prevented any further injuries. They embarked for home, and were glad to escape with their lives. The trip was an eventful one in the history of the Huntingdon Lacrosse club, and one would not care to repeat it."

Such was the game won by the Huntingdon Lacrosse club in the year 1892, against the powerful Valleyfield aggregation. Even to this day, one can often hear fans who attend these highly exciting games played in the city of Salaberry of Valleyfield, comment on it and compare it to the flatcuffs displayed in the games played in recent years.

(Continued on page 28)

Huntingdon the Home of Lacrosse Champions in the Early Nineties



Most of the players on the above photo, were members of the Huntingdon Lacrosse team which won the Southwestern championship by defeating Valleyfield in 1892-93. This photo was taken in later part of the nineteenth century. They are, front row, left to right—Dan McMillan, Jos. Caron, Bobby Hayter, Dunky Taylor, McDonald and Charles H. Lamb. Back row, left to right—Jack McGinnis, J. C. Boyd, M. J. Boyd, Dr. R. N. Walsh (captain), J. M. Oney, John Brown, Jim Morris and I. Wright.

Valleyfield, Ormstown And Huntingdon Lacrosse Players Stage Fine Exhibitions

Teams Meet Local Aggregations, Montreal Teams and St. Regis Indians—Well Known Residents Formed Part Of These Teams—Endurance Played Great Part In Early Days Of Lacrosse

It is generally conceded by sports fans in Huntingdon, Ormstown, Valleyfield and all surrounding areas, that the most popular sport ever indulged in in these centres was Canada's one-time national sport, Lacrosse.

Although this sport is practically extinct nowadays, it is played on a smaller scale in Cornwall, Montreal, Caugnawaga and other localities. Lacrosse has undergone various changes in its rules and regulations since the olden days but it is nevertheless the finest and fastest sport ever witnessed.

Huntingdon had its name on all daily and weekly newspapers in the province of Quebec in the years 1892-93-94 when it won the Southwestern District Lacrosse Championship, District and Provincial Junior trophies and the Intermediate Championship. The Southwestern Championship in 1892 was won from the powerful Valleyfield Lacrosse team, Huntingdon playing in Valleyfield on Saturday, June 20, 1892, in one of the most riotous games ever to be played in these two centres. Flags were awarded the victors.

Valleyfield greatly protested this victory, claiming the referee had favored the Huntingdon team on this occasion. A protest was handed in to the president of the National Amateur Lacrosse Association, who ordered this match replayed later in the year. Their protest being honored, the game was played on neutral ground in Montreal, Valleyfield being victors.

The Saturday, June 20, games at Valleyfield were closely contested until the last game. An argument began when the referee raised his hand, allowing a one-goal lead to Huntingdon. The result of the fracas which ensued is described elsewhere in this issue.

An indication that much interest was taken up in these battles was evidenced by the flags for which the teams played. Balls and other miniature trophies would also be put up for competition and these small tokens would draw fans from far and near to cheer their favorite team to victory.

Although the years 1892-93-94 were the most popular days for Lacrosse in the Chateaugay Valley, it was still played on a large scale until the Great War.

After winning the above-mentioned championships, Huntingdon abandoned the idea of entering into any other league, but numerous exhibition games were staged with teams from Montreal, Ormstown, Valleyfield, St. Regis Indians and other localities, throughout the Lacrosse season. The players took as

(Continued on page 28)

British Bowlers Greatly Cheered on First Visit to City of Valleyfield in 1906

Valleyfield Bowlers Had Crack Team That Year—Britons Win Games From Locals—Visitors Praise Home Team Upon Hospitality

In 1905 the Scottish Bowling Association received the invitation from Ontario and West Ontario Bowling Associations, inviting a team of British Bowlers to visit Canada in 1906. The invitation was considered by the International Bowling Board, consisting of representatives from the Scottish, English, Irish and Welsh Associations and unanimously accepted.

The British bowlers arrived in Canada, at Montreal, on July 28th, 1906, and left for Liverpool on September 8th. They visited the most important centres in all the different provinces as well as smaller localities.

The city of Valleyfield, which had at that time a crack bowling team invited the British bowlers to journey to Valleyfield. The proposition was readily accepted and on Tuesday, July 31st, 1906, the British bowling team left Montreal for Valleyfield to play the second match of their tour.

Valleyfield was all bustled in animation. Barnum & Bailey's great show was in the town, and the Valleyfield Cotton Co. Ltd., recognizing the importance of the event, had released their employees for the day. At that time the Company employed approximately 3,000 hands and to grant a holiday to such an important manufacturing concern was greatly appreciated by the British bowlers.

The Britishers received a very cordial welcome from the crowd assembled at the station to meet them that morning. After a vigorous course of general hand shaking had been gone through, the visitors were at once conducted to the Valleyfield bowling greens.

At that time the Valleyfield Bowling Club was formed wholly of operatives in the service of the Cotton Co. Furthermore, the Club build-

ings and grounds were provided by the Company who had placed a most capacious and well equipped structure at the disposal of their employees.

The visitors indulged in a little practice before the match commenced. While practicing the British bowlers stated that the turfs were like the Old Country greens and that they felt at home on them.

The match itself was in favor of the Britons who manifested their superiority from the start and increased their lead as the match progressed. A notable fact in this game was the disparity between the teams as far as character was concerned; this did not, however, diminish the interest in the game to any extent. The visitors won all the six rings played, and led in the aggregate scores by 87 points. The results were as follows:

VALLEYFIELD	BRITONS
R. Pomfrey	E. Pickard
Wm. Oall	T. Jeffrey
Wm. Henshaw	J. Pillans
A. Robinson	J. Telford
(Skip)—17	(Skip)—22
S. Hartley	W. Kerr
J. S. Henshaw	J. M. Oubridge
J. Cardwell	Chas. Murray
D. McBride	W. M'Letchle
(Skip)—14	(Skip)—30
J. Jackson	P. Campbell
A. Slater	J. P. Smith
J. Houghton	Thos. Watson
T. Houghton	J. T. Morrison
(Skip)—14	(Skip)—29
J. Howarth	G. Coustin
J. Chadwick	E. Gibbon
S. Smithson	D. Willox
J. Jamieson	W. M'Coll
(Skip)—6	(Skip)—32
J. Waterhouse	H. Southall
R. Blackshaw	Prof. Glauster
C. Latham	H. M'Colluch
J. Parker	S. Pindland
(Skip)—11	(Skip)—34

Congratulations to The Huntingdon Gleaner on their 75th Anniversary

The De Laval Company congratulates the Huntingdon Gleaner on the celebration of their 75th Anniversary. Always working with the best interests of the district in mind, the Huntingdon Gleaner has been a tremendous influence for good and a real help to the territory.

The De Laval Company, this year, celebrates its 60th Anniversary. In presenting only the finest in Dairy Equipment, De Laval has also played its part in helping members of the Huntingdon District.

In memory of our 60th Anniversary, De Laval has presented their latest model separator, "De Laval New World's Standard Series Separator." Every one who inspects this machine finds it the most modern and complete machine of its kind yet made.

This is the 20th Anniversary of the introduction of De Laval Milk-ers. Today more cows are milked the world over with De Laval Milk-ers than with all other makes of Milking Machines combined.

The De Laval Company Limited,
135 St. Peter Street, Montreal, Que.

On this occasion when the Huntingdon Gleaner celebrates its 75th Anniversary, Paul's Dry Cleaning of Malone, take much pleasure in extending their heartfelt congratulations.

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you to visit their store when in Malone.

We extend our best wishes to the Gleaner on its 75th Anniversary.

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Several town leagues have been formed since then, both in hockey and in softball and always proved successful. Crowds thronged either the rink or the ball grounds to cheer their favorite team to victory. The players' parents would bring their friends to these local contests, where excitement was at a high pitch at all times.

Town leagues were again revived a decade or more ago, and for the first time since then, it did not operate in 1927. The local hockey fans thought it best to have only one senior team.

The players who formed the first Huntingdon town league included: Academy: Jack Marshall, goal; J. Neville, point; A. McNaughton, cover; F. Hunter, S. Dalgleish, W. Marshall, E. MacLaren, forwards. Village, J. C. Boyd, goal; G. Cunningham, point; Wm. Hunter, cover; G. McCallum, C. Cunningham, A. Lanan, J. Duquette, forwards. Y.M.S.C.: J. Morrison, goal; P. McClinton, point; A. Boyd, cover; J. Darragh, C. Pollica, D. McMillan, J. Motr, forwards.

H'don Wins Championship Of Beauharnois District In 1931 From K.C. Of Val'fld

Silver Trophy Offered For Competition Donated By Rink Association—Ormskirk, K. of C. And Empires Of Valleyfield With Huntingdon Play All Games In Huntingdon—Winning Team Managed By L. Cappiello

The champion hockey team of Beauharnois district was that of Huntingdon in 1931. Before the largest crowd of people ever in Huntingdon Arena the decisive game of hockey was played on Friday evening, March 6th, between the strong Knights of Columbus hockey team of Valleyfield and the local team.

At the beginning of that year the Huntingdon Rink Association had offered a large silver trophy for competition between the four leading hockey teams of the district to be played in Huntingdon Arena. The four teams which were entered in this competition included Ormskirk, Huntingdon, K. of C. of Valleyfield and the Empires of Valleyfield. Huntingdon won their game from the Empires of Valleyfield, K. of C. won their game from Ormskirk, and Huntingdon in turn won the play-off game with K. of C. by a score of 2-1.

The hundreds of adults, boys and girls who crowded into the arena saw the greatest exhibition of hockey ever played in Huntingdon. The two mighty teams played to their very utmost. The game on this occasion was perhaps not better than any previous exhibition but that it was a game to decide the championship made it so much better and fascinating.

The following is the general play by play description.

Periods one and two saw the Knights have the best of the play game. The Huntingdon boys were on guard all the time and especially Hunter in the nets. Though Hunter again played a starting game, he had not half the shots which he had stopped in the previous game with the Empires of Valleyfield, two weeks previous. The local forwards covered the Valleyfield men so well that they had little chance to score on the close range.

Cappiello and Small proved to be an almost impenetrable defense. Eddie being able to get away with the puck regularly while Stanton saw to it that the Valleyfield players were not able to interfere with Eddie and his get-away. The Knights played their regular team, but the speedy St. Michel was so well covered by Bret Lunan and Chick Fortune that he was practically powerless. If by chance these two centre men were unable to look after St. Michel they were always ably assisted by the wing men. St. Michel was the first one to score for the K. of C. towards the latter part of the second period and the tremendous ovation he received from the staunch Valleyfield supporters who had escorted their favorites on this occasion could not be described.

With a score lead, rest was added to the third period. The Knights were able to sigh a breath of relief but for all that they did not slacken in speed. Lionel Leduc who played centre, was a dangerous man, and his temper was a little above par. For all of that he took his

Prominent Sportsman



MR. LEO CAPPIELLO.

whose untiring efforts helped to make softball in Huntingdon a successful sports organization both materially and financially.

bumps and handed them out freely and they were correspondingly received. Blackie Leduc on the defense and Goalie Laplante played a wonderful game but in this period the Huntingdon forwards took the offensive and were able to penetrate the Knight's defense. St. Michel had scored his goal in the second period on a long shot and E. Tedstone scored the first goal for Valleyfield on a long shot. The ice was sticky and as the scramble at the Valleyfield nets was still in progress the who baited it into the nets with an awful wallop. Cheering for Huntingdon arose to a deafening point and never subsided until after the game.

The Huntingdon forwards continued in their aggressive movement and as the period was drawing towards an end Chick Fortune, like a rifle bullet, shot the puck high into the nets of the K. of C. Though Huntingdon had the score 2-1 at this stage two penalties were meted out one to E. Tedstone and the other to Eddie Cappiello. The goalkeeper, Small in the two forwards into the air with excitement. The hockey teams congregated, cheers went up and manager, Leo Cappiello, without his crutches, tried to get on to the ice and walk to his team. After getting his crutches he walked over to the centre of the rink where J. C. Boyd, then President of the Huntingdon Rink Ass'n, presented the cup to the team manager. Upon arriving back at the

club room Leo was so enraptured with the results that he started embracing all his players.

The K. of C. team were, of course, disappointed in not winning, but took the defeat as gentlemen, and expressed the hope that they would again have the opportunity to play with the local teams for such a trophy.

After the game was over, the winning team was entertained at the Huntingdon Chateau, where covers were laid for 25 or 30. The trophy adorned the centre of the long table. Many toasts were proposed on this occasion and fittingly responded to.

As this was an ideal opportunity to show the local players that their efforts had been appreciated during the year, Purcell Fortune was awarded an individual cup for being the most effective man on the Huntingdon team when it won the championship of the district against Columbus of Valleyfield.

The gate receipts as shown in the records amounted to \$204 for this one game.

The teams were: Huntingdon: Hunter, goal; Cappiello, Small, Perry, defense; Lunan and Fortune, centre; Mason, C. Tedstone, E. Tedstone, H. Beaudin, wings.

Knights of Columbus: Laplante, goal; M. Leduc, A. Tessier, defense; L. Leduc, centre; P. Leduc, Robinson, Perron, Huguot, St. Michel, Morin, wings.

Huntingdon's Champion Hockey Aggregation In 1931



The above ten hockey players of the Huntingdon Hockey Club were entered in the skating rink hockey tournament with Empires of Valleyfield, K. of C. of Valleyfield and Ormskirk, and came out victorious winning a silver trophy in 1931. The players are: Top row from left to right, Purcell "Chick" Fortune, Earl Tedstone (Captain), J. Morris Hunter, Cecil

Tedstone, Stanton Small. Bottom row, left to right, Bill Mason, Brethour "Bret" Lunan, Hector Beaudin, Eddie Cappiello, and Gordon Ferry. Other hockey players who played with this team during that season were John Chambers, W. C. Tedstone, Douglas Fortune and Adrien "Rie" Lefebvre.

Montrealer Gives Huntingdon Fans Their First Taste of Real Softball in 1929-- Four Teams Form Loop Following Year

"Mike" Ross, "Sleepy" McCrimmon, Les Canadiens And Stanley Mose First Huntingdon Teams—Silver Collections Suffice to Defray Teams' Expenses—Annual Tournament Inaugurated In 1934—Softball Still Huntingdon's Most Popular Summer Sport

Very few residents in Huntingdon probably know the origin of its most popular sport today softball. This game which has now been played in Huntingdon for the past eight summers, has always enjoyed prosperous seasons and this is due to the fact that Huntingdon sport fans financially assisted in its organizations where it had failed to do so otherwise. The game is known as the cheapest financially to operate and yet it is the most exciting.

In 1929 a local baker advertised for an experienced baker and immediately received an answer from a Montreal resident, Stanley Mose who came to the W. C. Tedstone Bakery shop that year had been a keen softball enthusiast since the game was played on a larger scale in Montreal. Coming here with such thoughts in mind, Mose was left until the early part of 1930. That year Stanley Mose with Leo Cappiello immediately set out to get enough players to help them form a four-team league. Mike Ross, Dr. Donald "Sleepy" McCrimmon, Stanley Mose and Les Canadiens were the teams which first entered a Huntingdon Town League.

Contrary to the expectations of this league's directors, who never thought the loop could support itself, saw at each league games hundreds of fans take their supper an hour or so earlier than customary and journey to Prince Arthur Square to watch the exhibitions. The games were as closely fought in those days as they are nowadays and the rivalry was at a high pitch. When Canadiens, who had on their line-up only French speaking boys, would play against any other team in the loop the fans would gather in greater number than they would for the other contests.

The series consisted of a series best three out of five but a sixth contest had to be played due to the fact that a tie resulted in one of these battles.

The sixth contest was played on Friday evening, August 11th, 1933 at the Huntingdon baseball park, which was then situated at Warden's field, at the east end of the town. Canadiens won the league championship and the Lunan shield by defeating McCrimmon's aggregation by the score of 17-7.

One thousand fans from Huntingdon and surroundings overflowed the stands and lines along first and third base to witness the battle. The game which was scheduled for 6:30 started on time with Canadiens winning the toss and consequently taking the field. Supporters of each team lustily cheered their favorites from beginning to end of the match. In the first inning the three first batters to face Houle were retired.

A Well Laid-out Softball Diamond at Valleyfield



On the beautiful terrace of Valleyfield's \$150,000 Park Savé can be seen one of the best laid-out softball diamonds in the three surrounding counties. Contrary to expectations, the ball when hit towards lake St. Francis will never reach it due to the great distance between the diamond and the lake.

The game had become very popular and the financial revenues for this sport have yet to be surpassed. At each game a boy would pick up an old hat and pass it around the fans, urging them to support the boys with a small donation. The boys were informed that there never were collections less than \$6 and the highest in 1930 was \$12. At the end of the season, the league announced a financial surplus after the payment of minor accounts had been made.

The following year it was still popular and Les Canadiens decided to play their home games on their own grounds. They rented a field north of the former Canadian National Station, dragged, leveled and cleared the premises and the ball ground was available for play at the opening of the league.

The softball teams again enjoyed a prosperous season in 1931 and the fact that many players had developed into stars prompted the officials of the Town League to enter into a district league. The Southwestern Quebec Softball League which is still in operation, acknowledged Huntingdon's entry in the loop.

The locals never won any trophies in this league but they always lined up a team strong enough to compete with the best opposition. Valleyfield Cardinals, Valleyfield Cardinals, Ormskirk and Huntingdon were the teams which formed the S.Q.S. League.

Softball reached its peak in Huntingdon in 1933 when four teams entered in the local loop. They were: Bruce, Kelly, McCrimmon and Les Canadiens. In the finals that season McCrimmon met Les Canadiens for the championship of the league and the winners were awarded a beautiful shield donated by Mr. A. A. Lunan.

In order, while the first two Canadian players at their time at bat were struck out by McCrimmon. With two men out, Paille tripled, J. C. Lefebvre doubled and Brunelle was also credited with a two-bagger resulting in two runs. McCrimmon's team tied the score in the first of the 2nd, but in the latter half of the inning, twelve Canadiens batted in eight runs. McCrimmon's went scoreless in the third and fourth, while the Canadiens scored one in the third and went scoreless in the fourth and fifth. The McCrimmon team scored three in the fifth and two in the sixth, and with the score 7-11 it looked like anyone's game.

The Canadiens, however, were not to be denied, and scored six runs in their half of the sixth. The McCrimmon team were unable to score in the first of the seventh, after which the two teams and most of the spectators gathered in the centre of the diamond, where the Lunan shield was presented to the winners by the donor himself.

The players and line-up were as follows: McCrimmon: Canadiens: E.C. Martin 2b... Jackie Kerby, 2b

E. Cappiello 1f	R. Lefebvre 1f	J. Clark	J. Irving
McCrimmon, p	J. C. Lefebvre ss	M. D. G. Astley	Dr. Shanks
M. Hunter 3b	C. Paille c	C. H. Gilchrist	A. McCrory
H. Grant ss	H. Brunelle 3b	Col. R. Alkman	J. J. Gibbles
F. McGill c	P. Lefebvre cf	Skip-9	Skip-9
Mosher rf	C. Gariepy 1b		
E. Tedstone, lf	Harr rf		
Fortune 1b	Houle p		



ROBERT HOWE, one of Huntingdon's most active curlers who has indulged in the "roarin' game" for more than half a century. Along with several old timers, Bob admits curling keeps him young and fit.

An Attractive Sport Centre in the City of Valleyfield



The City of Valleyfield possesses the most modern and up-to-date area in the Counties of Beauharnois, Chateaugay and Huntingdon. Through the efforts of the directors of this arena and parliamentary officials an artificial ice plant is being installed in this beautiful area. This is the home of the Valleyfield Braves hockey team, members of the Provincial Hockey League. This is a league of senior loop calibre.

Southwestern League Champion Hockey Team



The above players brought the Southwestern Quebec Hockey League championship to Huntingdon in 1936. They are, front row, left to right: Allister Blackwood, Lyle Chalmers, Jack Marshall, Charlie Marshall; middle row, left to right: Earl Burrows, Alex. Henry, Tom Saunders, Jack Lanktree, Fred. McGinnis; back row, left to right: Tom Moir, J. C. Boyd, J. B. Bicknell, C. H. Lamb, Jim Moir and Art Hunter.

Congratulations to the GLEANER on its 75th Anniversary

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"Listen, Mr. Picobac,"

said Les

Razor in hand, Les Sharples, proud proprietor of the original two-chair barber shop of Essex Centre, paused and declared, "Nobody trusts a mugwump. You never know which side of the fence he is on."

"I'm not talking about mugwumps," replied Mr. Picobac brushing the blue smoke aside. "I'm talking about keeping an open mind. An M.P. should vote and smoke in his conscience guide."

"You always smoke the same kind of tobacco, I notice," continued Les.

"You bet I do," rejoined the Burley philosopher. "I smoke Picobac, the pick of Canada's Burley Crop, grown in Sunny Southern Ontario. I like a mild, cool, sweet smoke. The more I smoke it, the better I like it. But I'm open-minded. You show me anything better and I'll try it; but you can't do it."

Picobac

"IT DOES TASTE GOOD IN A PIPE!"

Grown in Sunny Southern Ontario

Have you tried Picobac Sliced Plug - vest pocket tin 15c

Huntingdon Home of Champion Baseball Teams Decade Ago

Snappy Games Thrill Excited Fans Who Witness H'don's Semi-Pro. Team in 1923

Harold Maclaren "Huntingdon's Wonder Baseball Manager" Had Smart Tactics With the Local's International Baseball League Team—Scarcity of Local Players on Line-up and Poor Financial Assistance "Kills" Baseball—1923's Venture Disastrous

During all its history in baseball, Huntingdon has known many successful seasons, and among the greatest was 1923, when Huntingdon entered into a four-team league, which was called the International Baseball League. The teams which formed this league were Brainardville, Chateaugay, N.Y., Ellenburg and Huntingdon. Burke had also asked to enter, but differences between the Huntingdon team and that aggregation in regards to the eligibility of certain players brought about Burke's refusal to enter.

At the beginning of the season of 1923 the teams played amateur baseball but throughout the season each team gradually strengthened to such an extent that by the end of the regular schedule the International Baseball League had turned into a semi-professional league.

One of the most active managers ever to direct a Huntingdon team was the late F. H. Maclaren, whose name was on the lips of one and all during that year and all the years in which he was connected with a Huntingdon team. His strategic measures in offering class A ball to Huntingdon fans in all league and exhibition games made him a renowned figure in local baseball circles.

Huntingdon won its first International Baseball League game from Ellenburg when Bush shut out Ellenburg 9 to 0 on Thursday, May 24, 1923. The Huntingdon team on this occasion was composed of the following players: G. O'Connor, c.f.; Chambers, r.f.; Oser, 3b.; Oates, 1b.; D. Elder, c.; C. Elder, 2b.; Rowat, 1.f.; Bush, p.; Ross, s.s.

From then on, all four teams in this league began importing players which greatly strengthened these aggregations. From the first week in July until the last game of the regular schedule in the second week of September, all games were very closely contested, the winning team scoring a victory by a very low margin. When Huntingdon played Brainardville on Monday, July 1st, 1923, the Huntingdon team had started to add stronger players to their line-up. Brainardville was playing at shortstop Oser at 3rd base with Brainardville also making additions to its team.

The addition of these imported players to each team was a big expense, but Manager Maclaren received the wholehearted support of the Huntingdon fans.

The decisive week of the baseball season for 1923 was on during the first week of September, when Chateaugay had a lead of a fraction of a game over Huntingdon, but this lead was so slight that a victory for either of these teams would mean leadership of the league.

Huntingdon had their complete semi-professional team lined-up for the championship game against Chateaugay which was played at the Huntingdon Fair grounds on Thursday, Sept. 6, 1923 on the first day of Huntingdon Fair.

Chateaugay clinched the championship in a game crammed with thrills, by the score of 6 to 5. Undoubtedly the largest crowd that ever witnessed a baseball game in Huntingdon in those days was around the diamond, and when the two thousand fans got excited the snap was in the game.

Lefty Martin started off in the box for Chateaugay, but was no puzzle to the locals. They hit him hard and he was generous in his passes. He retired in the fifth, and Bishop of the Malone Centrals took his place. He was good, and the locals were unable to do much with his stuff, although he too was wild.

Urbid Rose, who is today an outstanding baseball organizer in the Province, started on the mound for Huntingdon and pitched well for the first couple of innings, but once he was solved, the Chateaugay batters connected in bunches, and he had to retire in favor of Pete Bush, when the score stood 5 all.

Chateaugay got the winning run across home plate in this, the 5th inning, when a throw was drawn to second with a man on third. The throw to second was bad, and the relay to the plate was wide. The balance of the game, Bush was in perfect order.

In the 5th, there was trouble when a free-for-all took place between Miller of Huntingdon and a spectator from Malone. The crowd swarmed on the diamond when the quick-tempered Miller started hitting the apparently troublesome spectator. It took some time to get the diamond cleared, but once cleared, the crowd gave no further trouble.

As stated above, both teams had many importations. Huntingdon started with Gus O'Connor as the only genuine Huntingdon man on the field, although the majority of the others had played fairly regularly with the Huntingdon team that season. Chateaugay was in the same boat, Bill Dupree in left field and

Champions Of Huntingdon And Chateaugay Valley In 1910



The Beaver baseball team won the championship of Huntingdon and the Chateaugay Valley in 1910. The Beaver nine has always had dangerous players lined-up with them and all their players were chosen from the best local talent. The champions of 1910 are, front row, left to right: J. T. Elder, D. Elder, F. Elder; middle row, left to right: E. Gilmore, W. Rowat, W. Elder, Charles Flurry, R. Rowat, Alex. Elder; back row, left to right: W. Stewart, Dr. Rowat, W. McHardy and J. Park.

This successful baseball season of 1923 prompted several parties interested in local sports to organize a class "A" ball team for 1933 and this was then received with general enthusiasm.

Huntingdon played in the Northern New York Baseball League, which is still today one of the outstanding loops in the state of New York. That meant that the Huntingdon club had to cope with the best semi-professional teams and due to this fact the directors of the local team had to line up the best amateur and semi-professional players from Montreal and neighbouring cities.

The teams entered in this loop in 1933 included Chateaugay, Lyon Mountain, Canton, Massena, Ogdensburg, Moira, Tupper Lake, Malone and Huntingdon.

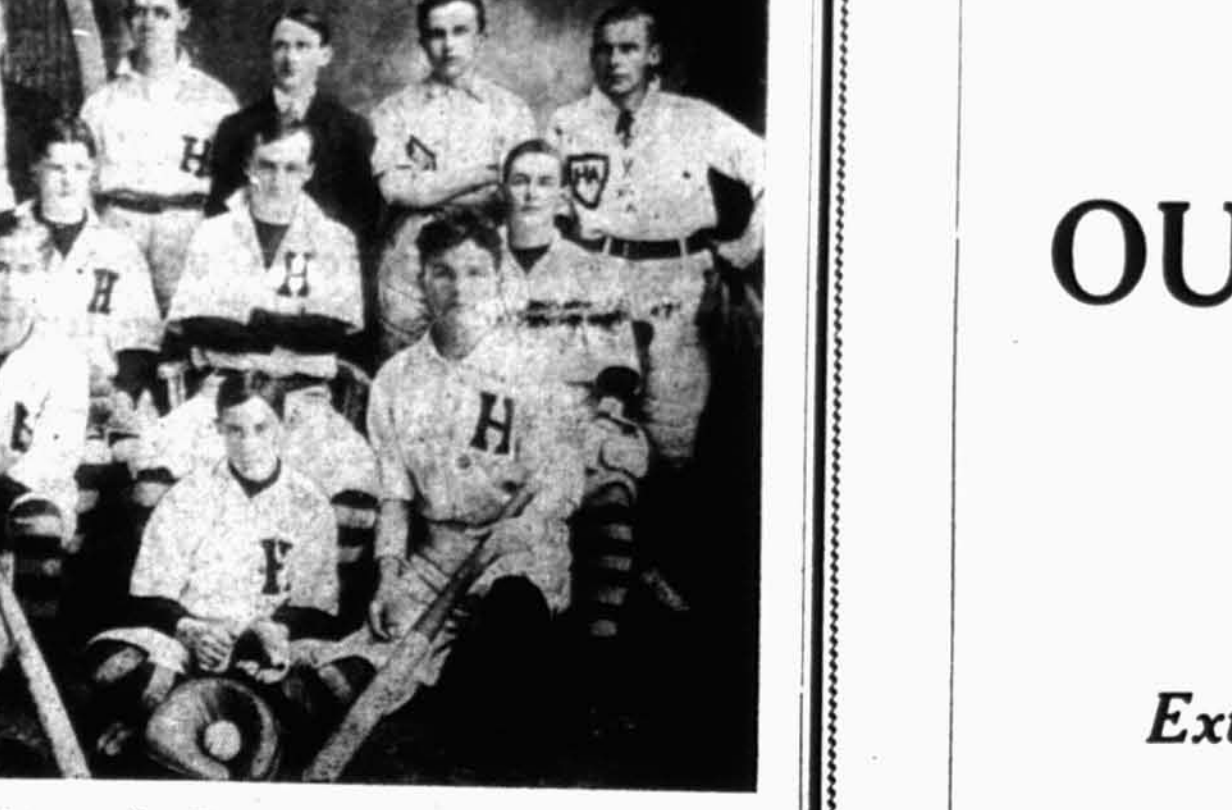
As many will recall, this proved to be only a venture, as Huntingdon had to retire from the league due to financial conditions after only a few weeks play, and again resort to amateur baseball.

Softball was then becoming very popular in this locality, and the fans seemed to favor it to America's national game, baseball. However, baseball was played off and on later and in 1937 the only baseball games witnessed were during the Huntingdon Old Home week, in August.

Huntingdon's 1933 semi-professional ball team included the following players: Lyle Elder, Ernest Marchand, Dubé, Corey, Major, Alister, Watson, Gus Connor, Cecil Elder, Leduc, Lariviere, Burke, Brisebois, Norman Hay, Alex. Hay, Spencer Gavin, Leslie Hay, Perron, S. Henderson, Fallie and others.

Among the players who lined up with Huntingdon during that summer season were: G. Connor, Eric C. Martin, Brisebois, Henderson, McIntyre, Watson, Chambers, Fortune, Fallie, Lee, Pelland, Welch, Coullav, McRae and Lariviere.

Huntingdon Had Smart Baseball Team in 1910



Although the Beaver baseball nine won the championship of the local league in 1910, Huntingdon's baseball team always showed to advantage. They were all boys from Huntingdon and most of them can be seen in their own home town today. They are, front row, kneeling, left to right: E. Thomas, C. McNaughton, W. Hamilton; middle row, left to right: A. Hunter, W. Sellar, L. Sellar, G. Miller; back row, left to right: N. Clouston, A. Demers, C. B. Kelly, G. Stark, J. Lanktree, E. Walker and Bruce Kelly.

H'don Academy's Stylish Hockey Team Wins Provincial Championship in 1932

Team Managed by Principal J. B. Macmillan and Coached by Leslie Beatty Brings Provincial Rural High School Championship to Huntingdon—Lindsay Chambers With the Red and Black Team—Granby Lost in Finals, 3-1—Back-Checking Keeps Opponents From Being Dangerous

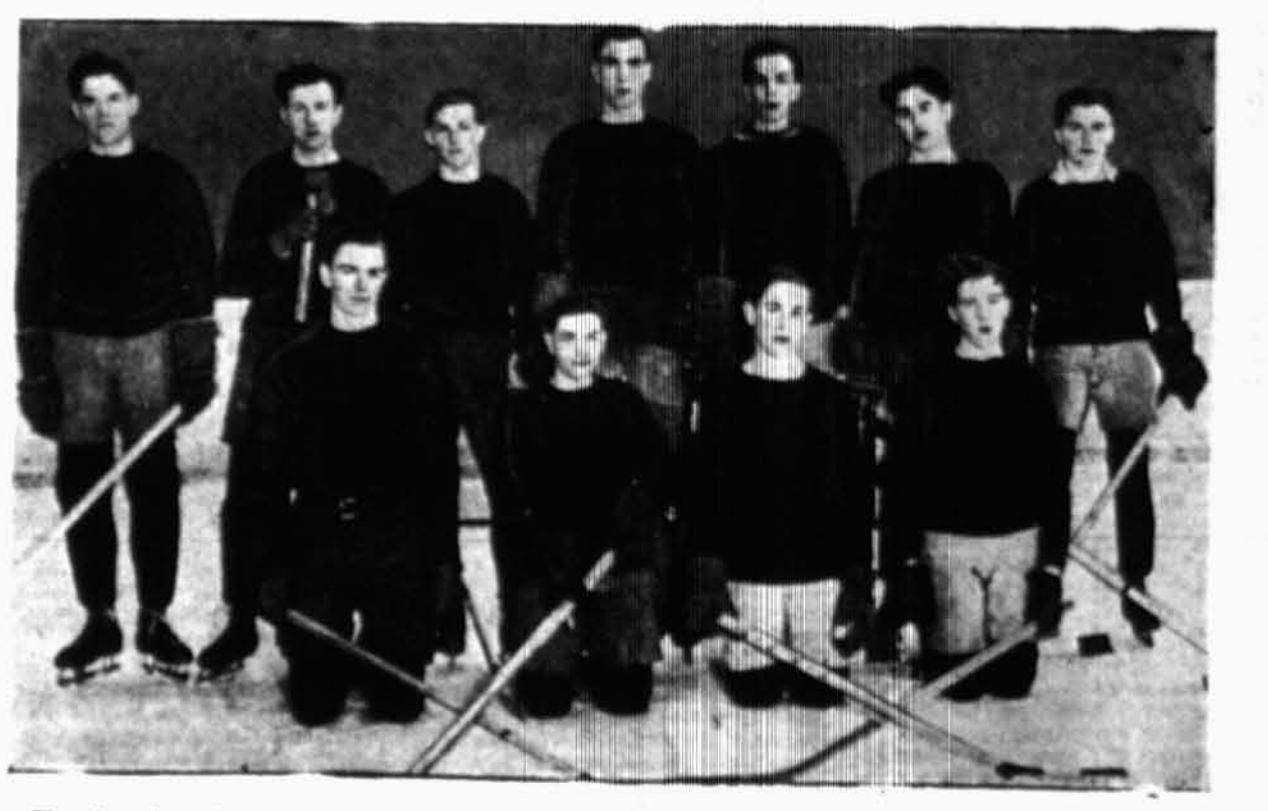
On Saturday, March 12th, 1932, Huntingdon Academy Hockey team journeyed to Montreal to play the finals of the rural school series against Granby High School at the Montreal Forum to determine the champion rural high school hockey team in the province of Quebec.

In order to reach the final game Huntingdon Academy had to meet Howick, Valleyfield, Ormatown, Cowanville, and finally Granby.

After three hard fought periods the local hockey team walked off the ice with the championship, having defeated Granby with the score of 3-1.

The winners were awarded the Vitas Cup which was indicative of the rural school championship of Quebec province.

Huntingdon Academy Provincial High School Champions in 1932



The above is a photo of the members of the Huntingdon Academy team which won the Provincial rural High School Championship in 1932. They are, back row, left to right: Harry Proudfoot, Charles Cahill, Jackie Kirby, Forbes McMillan, Arthur Kenney, Lindsay Chambers and Ronald MacPherson. Front row: Reggie Daniel, Billie Boyd, Buford Webber, Byron Eastman.

Following is a resume of this outstanding school hockey match. Both teams played cautiously at the beginning but soon warmed up and wide open hockey was displayed. The first period was even, both teams scoring once. Lindsay Chambers scored Huntingdon's first goal on a nice solo effort only to have Granby equalize shortly after. W. McDonald picked up McKinnin's rebound close in, giving Forbes McMillan no chance on the shot.

The second period opened very fast. Both teams determined to gain an advantage. Huntingdon's short passing game soon gave them a decided edge in this period. Only fine goal-tending by Doe kept the score down. Half way through the period Chambers and Webber combined to work their way through the

The third period started with Granby pressing hard, trying to overcome the locals' lead, but they could not do much against the persistent back-checking of the Academy's forwards and rugged defence in front of McGill which kept their opponents from being dangerous.

The game was brought to an end and Huntingdon had managed to keep their two-goal lead. Final score was Huntingdon Academy 3, Granby High School 1.

The players were: Granby: Doe, Bates, Topp, W. McDonald, Heelis, McKinnin, L. Smith, R. Smith, B. McDonald, C. McDonald, Harding.

Huntingdon Academy: McGill, Proudfoot, Kenney, Kirby, Chambers, McPherson, Boyd, Webber, Daniels, Cahill and Eastman.

Veteran Lacrosse Star



MR. CHARLES H. LAMER, of Huntingdon, who lined-up with Huntingdon's champion lacrosse team in 1892. Charlie, as he is better known, was also a smart fancy skater, hockey and baseball player.

THE LATE ANDREW PHILIPS

Who never failed to help the Huntingdon baseball teams, both financially and materially. His advice on baseball was sought any time the local team had a trying contest to play and the results obtained always proved beneficial.

In 1927 Huntingdon imported one of Montreal's outstanding amateur baseball pitchers to help them win their exhibition game. Louis Lariviere came to Huntingdon in August 1927, and his outstanding mound performance made him the idol of Huntingdon fans. Good crowds attended each fixture played here and several accompanied the locals when they played outside exhibition games.

The last baseball game in 1932 was played on Sunday, Oct. 2, when Beaver lost an exhibition game played with a score of 8-0.

F. E. LATREILLE
General Merchant

Congratulations to the Huntingdon Gleaner on its 75 years of service to the Chateaugay Valley.

For almost a quarter of a century it has been our pleasure to serve an ever-growing number of customers in Cazaville and district. By courteous service, a wide range of goods attractively displayed and by consistently low prices we have endeavored to serve you and trust we will have a continuance of your patronage in the future.

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For Over 50 Years

Extend Their Congratulations To
THE GLEANER

On The Occasion Of Its
75th Anniversary

Val'fld and H'don Supporters Treated to Knock Downs in Memorable Lacrosse Contest

(Continued from page 25)
The line-up for that game was as follows:
Huntingdon goal: E. Loy
R. Hayter point: Brisebois
M. J. Boyd cover point: Bal Pitre
J. C. Boyd defence field: Marcellin
Frankum defence field: McDonald
C. H. Lamb defence field: McDonald
J. McGinnis defence field: Bothwell

Title Won Decisively in 1893

When Huntingdon defeated Valleyfield on June 20, 1893 for the Championship of the district, a protest was handed in to the Lacrosse Association by the Valleyfield Management. The Lacrosse Association thoroughly studied the case, and had the game re-played in Cornwall, Ont. on Saturday, July 8, 1893.

Both teams journeyed to Cornwall, determined to win, and each had a large contingent of supporters and a brass band. The Huntingdon team, with 100 sympathizers came by special train to Port Covington and thence to Cornwall by steamer. The Valleyfield team ran an excursion by steamer.

The teams lined up at 3:30 p.m. as follows:
Huntingdon goal: R. Hayter
N. Brisebois point: Cecil Sparrow
U. Pitre cover point: O. Franklin
A. French defence field: C. J. Boyd
D. Sutherland d.f.: J. Wright
A. McDonald d.f.: J. Elder
B. Bothwell centre: T. McPherson
J. Lowe home field: T. Moir
R. Wilson home field: D. McMillan
H. McVicar home field: D. McDonald
R. Watson outside h. A. Clapperton
G. Loy inside home: J. Brown
W. Walsh captain: J. R. Oney
A. A. Smith umpire: U. Adams
Referee: Wm. Pollock

The first game was very short, and was all Valleyfield's. McVicar scoring for them in one minute. In the second game the Huntingdon men, though much lighter than their opponents, played rings around Valleyfield, and scored after 20 minutes' actual play on a tally by D. McMillan. The teams were forced to retire from the field for about half an hour in this game, on account of a heavy thunderstorm, and the ladies, a large number of whom were on the grandstand, sought temporary shelter in the houses in the neighbourhood, but pluckily returned to the grounds after the storm.

The third game was much the same, and after a six minute siege, the Valleyfield goal was captured by a shot from McDonald. The fourth game was the longest and most stubbornly contested of the match. For some time Huntingdon seemed to keep up their winning gait, but failed to score, owing to the weakness of the home and Valleyfield's stubborn defense. Then the game became more even. Hayter was knocked down by a blow

H'don Wins G. H. Thibeault Hockey Trophy From Val'fd In 1904-5 And Again In 1905-6

First Hockey Trophy Won By Huntingdon Donated By Mayor Of Valleyfield—Four Teams In League First Year, Three Following Year—League Breaks Up In 1906—Posse Accompanies Visitors To Train In Last Contest

Huntingdon won their first hockey trophy in the year 1904-05 and again repeated this exploit in the winter season 1905-06. The trophy which was offered for competition then, had been donated by George H. Thibeault, Mayor of the City of Valleyfield. This trophy had to be won three successive years before becoming the property of the winner. Due to the fact that the league disbanded after Huntingdon's victory in 1906, Huntingdon rightfully kept this emblem.

The first year they entered into a league, they played with Valleyfield, Ormstown and the Valleyfield Empire Club. Malone was to be induced to form part of this league, but unexpected developments forced the interested parties to refuse Malone's entry.

At the beginning of the first season, Valleyfield and Huntingdon had well-balanced players and all their league games were closely contested. The Huntingdon team was, however, successful in trying for first place in the last regular league game. Valleyfield Empires defeated Ormstown by a score of 8 to 2, thus eliminating the losers from the race. This victory entitled the Empire team to meet Huntingdon for the championship of the district, as both teams were on equal standing.

On February 21, of that year the home team went to play Valleyfield Empires for the championship of the league, and won by the score of 5-3. 156 people accompanied the Huntingdon team in a special train. At the conclusion of the match, Mr. Thibeault, the donor of the cup, presented the winners with the trophy.

The players and officials were:
Huntingdon: Fred McGinnis, goal; Charles Marshall, point; Lyle Chalmers, cover; Alex. Henry, Jack Marshall, Thomas Saunders and McMillan, forwards.
Empires: H. Hill, goal; J. McMeekin, point; B. Gurnham, cover; P. Marriot, D. McMeekin, J. Armstrong, and George Chadwick, forwards.
Umpires: D. McBride and James Moir, timekeepers; W. Gail, and Clark Boyd, referee; E. Darling, Penalty man; O. Meldrum.

This league, which was called the Southwestern Hockey League, was again organized for the hockey season 1905-06. For unknown reasons, Ormstown dropped out of the league. This forced the loop to continue its activities with only three teams, Empires of Valleyfield, Valleyfield and Huntingdon. When the league was formed in 1904, the teams played home and

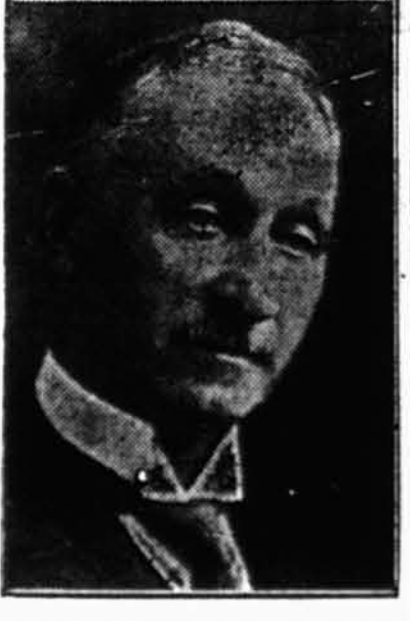
after playing 17½ minutes overtime by the score of 7 to 6.

The large auditorium rink was well filled on this occasion. The disorderly element was there, who amused themselves by throwing stale eggs at the Huntingdon players. After the game was over, some of the Huntingdon people were roughly handled by those fellows as they passed out of the rink and were even chased to the hotel. Police protection was asked, and Jas. A. Robb, who was, in 1906, Mayor of the City of Valleyfield, responded at once, sending a posse to the hotel. The Huntingdon contingent had to run the gauntlet again from the hotel to the railway station, being followed by the mob, but nothing serious happened. A few eggs were pelted at the train as it pulled out of the station.

The line-up was as follows:
Huntingdon: Jack Lanktree, goal; J. C. Boyd, point; Stephen James, cover; E. A. McMillan, rover; Alex. Henry, centre; Willie James, right wing; Jack Marshall, left wing.
Valleyfield Empires: J. McMeekin, point; Harold Hill, goal; Bert Gurnham, cover; J. Armstrong, rover; D. McMeekin, centre; C. Laurie, right wing; G. Chadwick, left wing.

In one of these last league games, Huntingdon journeyed to Valleyfield and defeated the home team

Keen Sport Fan



THE LATE HON. JAS. A. ROBB, Mayor of Valleyfield in 1906, who always sought to establish peace in hockey games played in early days.

Valleyfield, Ormstown Stage Fine Exhibitions

(Continued from page 25)
The Valleyfield stars included: E. Loy, Brisebois, J. Lowe, Bal Pitre, Marcellin, McDonald, Bothwell, W. Walsh, Wilson, McVicar, French, Lowe, G. Loy, Brisebois, J. Convery, Buck, D. Sutherland, H. McVicar, R. Watson, A. A. Smith, Lafleur, Gleason, Duff, Latour, Verdina, Conway, Major, Mathieu, Levesque, Sauve, Finnegan, Loutie, J. Laviolette, J. Sullivan, J. Finney.

Endurance nowadays, although it plays a great part in the success of sport everywhere, was in the latter part of the nineteenth century of far more importance. The players had practically no protection whatsoever from bodily injury. They donned lacrosse pants, and with stick in hand, their only weapon of defense, they ventured in the contest. Most games would last more than an hour, and no substitutes were allowed at any time. If a player injured himself during a game and had to leave the field, the

opposing team had to withdraw one of their team-mates. The injuries sustained in these games were not felt to their extent at that time, but in later years they developed into handicaps for most players. One of these old-time Lacrosse players who participated in those hard-fought battles regularly was on the sick list for several weeks recently. The player in question, Chas. H. Lamb, received hard blows on his legs when Lacrosse was so popular in the district in the early nineties, and, as a result, has for many years had to take all precautions against even slightly injuring either leg. Other players are also found in the same predicament, due to these rough battles of the past.

A Path to his Door
"I see where they've been bestowing all kinds of degrees on Walt Disney lately."
"Yes, for inventing a better mouse."

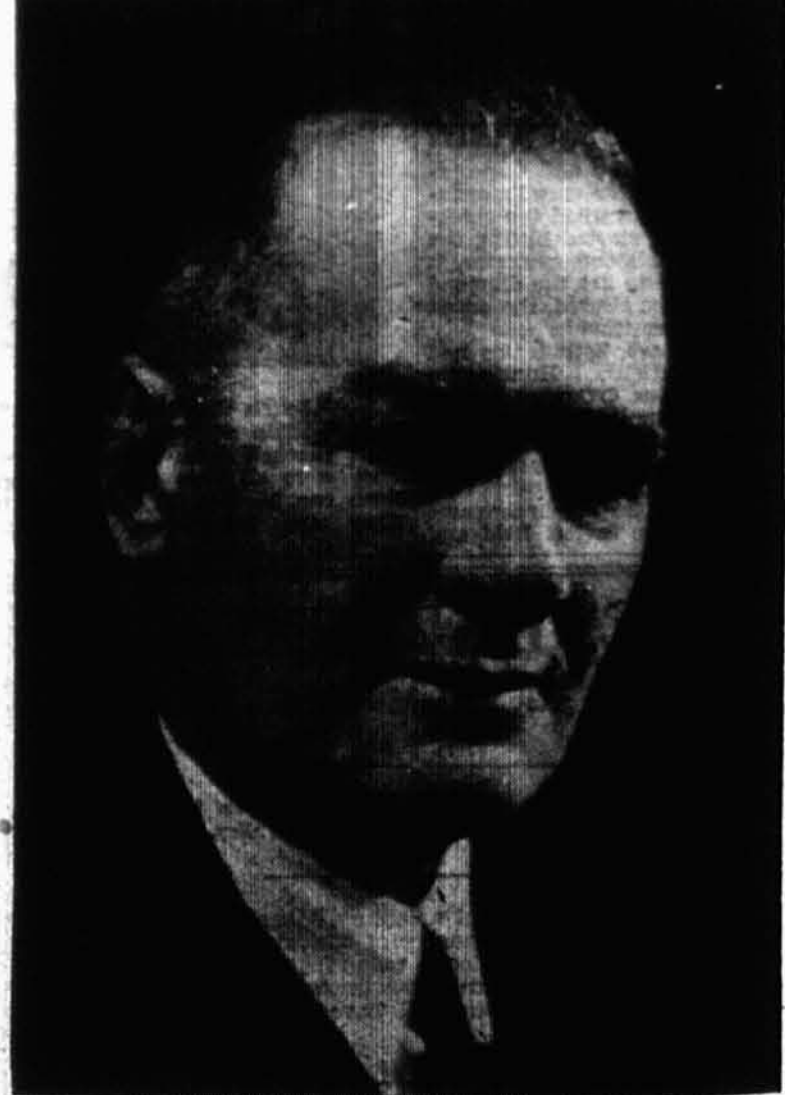


LEO MAGNUS II, one of the Black Horses, winner of 19 Grand Championships, including the Royal Winter Fair, Toronto—the Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto, stood at Huntingdon during the past season where he was at the disposal of the farmers of the district.

He is one of the group of Black Horses, owned by Dawes Brewery, Montreal, which stand each season in various Counties of the Province of Quebec for the advancement of breeding and in the interest of the farmer, and since 1931, which was the first breeding season, the Black Horses have sired over 10,000 foals for the Quebec farmers.

Dave Greig, who has been Manager of the Black Horses since 1932, is well known to most of the readers of this paper. He was born and lives at Allan's Corners on the farm which was purchased by his father, Robert Greig, over 100 years ago. He has always been interested in horses and has executed numerous important commissions, including buying horses for the French Government during the Great War.

Dave has made a great success of the management of the horses and a large part of the credit for their numerous winnings is attributable to him.



D. J. Greig

THE YEAR 1903 BELONGED TO THE ORMSTOWN CURLING CLUB



The year 1903 was an outstanding year of accomplishment for the Ormstown Curling Club. For in this year they won the Quebec Challenge Cup, the Governor-General's Prize and the Victoria Jubilee Trophy. Sweeping all competition aside the club made a name for itself on the annals of curling which will long be remembered and pointed to with pride by the curlers of Ormstown. The above photograph shows the players who did big things for the Ormstown Club in the year 1903. Seated, left to right, are: W. G. McGerrigle, R. F. Smith, Rev. J. I. Strong, Dr. A. McCormick. Standing, left to right, are: J. L. G. McGerrigle, G. E. Baird, R. B. McGerrigle, J. Hopping. Of this group R. B. McGerrigle and Dr. A. McCormick are deceased. Rev. J. I. Strong is at Prince Albert, Saskatchewan. R. F. Smith is with the Outrigger Club of Montreal and J. L. G. McGerrigle with the Caledonia Club of Montreal. J. Hopping is in England. G. E. Baird and W. G. McGerrigle are the only two in the above photo who are still strutting about their native heath.

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1897 -- 1938

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Huntingdon County Representatives To Parliament Have On Three Occasions Been Named To The Finance Portfolios

History Of County Representation At The Provincial Legislature At Quebec And The Federal Government At Ottawa Shows County Is Usually Inclined To A Liberal Regime—Members, However, Are Not Always In Accord With The Party They Represent In Parliament

Huntingdon county was erected a Parliamentary Representative District in 1853, and elected its pioneer member in 1854. During the period intervening between that date and 1867, Huntingdon was represented in the Assembly by Robert Brown Somerville, an advanced Liberal—the only one from this Province who supported the scheme for representation by population, which was at that time a leading issue in politics. In 1867, two Conservative candidates presented themselves, viz. Hon. Sir John Rose and W. H. Kerr, Q.C., both of Montreal—the former of whom was elected by a large majority. In 1869, Sir John Rose resigned his seat, and was succeeded by Julius Scriver, of Hemmingford, elected as an Independent, by acclamation. Mr. Scriver was returned at succeeding elections without opposition. Although an Independent in his political views at the time of his first election, he had given the Liberal party his support ever since the explosion of the "Pacific Scandal".



The Late Hon. Honoré Mercier

clamation and represented the Chateaugay-Huntingdon constituency until defeated by Dr. J. C. Moore at the general election held in 1930. It was during the time Huntingdon County was represented at Ottawa by O'Connor and Moore that the Laquerre Drainage Canal scheme was given marked progress and money voted towards its being dredged for the purpose of providing drainage for the 22,000 acres of affected muck lands. The drainage scheme is not yet completed, but the marked improvements noted by many farmers is encouraging, even though the expenses have multiplied since the work was first undertaken. At the general election held in 1935 Donald E. Black, as a Liberal opposed the sitting member, Dr. J. C. Moore, Conservative, and was elected and is at present representing this constituency.

Provincial Representatives

For the Local House Mr. Julius Scriver was elected in 1867, but resigned in 1869 to accept promotion to the Upper House. His opponent in 1867 was John G. Boyd, a Huntingdon Advocate. The place vacated

by him in 1869 was filled by the election of William Cantwell, merchant of Franklin Township and a Liberal, over Stuart A. S. McDonald, a Huntingdon notary. At the general election of 1871, the contest was between Wm. Robertson, Q.C. of Montreal, S. A. S. McDonald, and Thomas Saunders, a Havelock merchant, and resulted in the success of Mr. Saunders. This gentleman died in 1874, and was succeeded by Alex. Cameron, M.D. of Huntingdon, who was opposed in the Liberal interest, by John J. McLaren, Q.C. of Montreal. In 1875, at the general election Dr. Cameron was again elected, this time over Andrew Oliver, a merchant of Hinchinbrooke. Being unseated on petition, Dr. Cameron was again returned by acclamation, as he was once more at the general election of 1878. Dr. Cameron accorded a support to the Conservative government until the notorious "Tanneries Land Swap" was consummated, after which he supported the Liberal party in the House.



MR. D. J. O'CONNOR, President, Board of Trade.

At the election in 1892 Dr. Cameron was defeated by G. Washington Stephen. Mr. Stephen represented this county in the Quebec Legislature until he retired in 1900. W. H. Walker, a farmer, was the successor and represented Huntingdon as a Liberal from 1900 to 1913 when he died from pneumonia. In 1912, W. H. Walker voted against the Finnie Bill which was to provide for compulsory education. Before the Liberal Committee meeting in Huntingdon he gave as his reason for so voting that the bill was to make a law governing Protestant education but not Catholic, and that he knew it was the intention of the Premier, Sir Lomer Gouin, in the near future to pass a bill that would provide compulsory education for one and all alike. Furthermore, he contended the Finnie bill had many loopholes that would hardly make education compulsory.

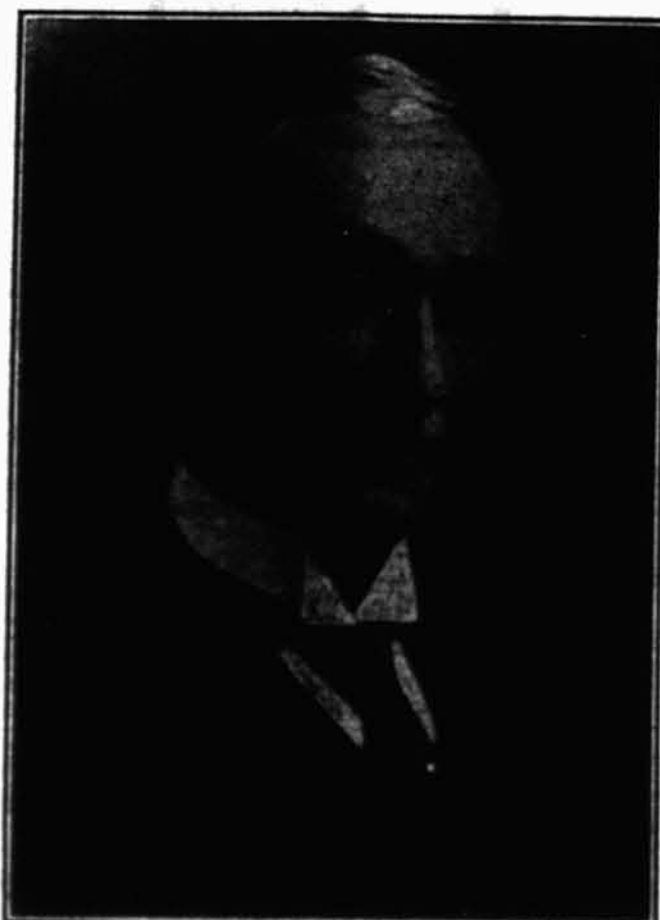
Following the death of W. H. Walker, Andrew Philips, an outstanding auctioneer and insurance agent was elected to the Quebec Legislature as a Liberal representative from this county. As Mr. Philips would contest one election after another he was found to be returned with a large majority each time. His respective opponents were Arch. Muir, Jr., John Sullivan, K.C., Dr. J. C. Moore and Donald M. Rowat, M.P. During his years in parliament, extending from 1913-29, extensive road building programmes were carried on in the county, all of which stood him in good stead with the electors. The law providing for "bulls" being properly corralled and not allowed to roam at large on farms and pastures was enacted upon the recommendation of Mr. Andrew Philips. Mr. Philips died in October, 1929.

Following Mr. Philips' death the



MR. DONALD E. BLACK, M.P.

Liberals had great difficulty in being unanimous in selecting a candidate to represent them at an election. The deadlock was not broken and in 1930 it was decided that a heated and exciting election campaign the Conservative standard accorded the Hon. Gordon Scott of Montreal, who if duly elected would be made Provincial Treasurer. After offer of the liberal nomination he bearer who was Martin B. Fisher, Hemmingford, and a son of Huntingdon County, was declared elected. From that date in 1930 Martin B. Fisher has stood for re-election successfully defeating his Liberal opponents R. W. Blair, Hemmingford and J. W. Ross of Powerscourt. When the National Union Party was formed previous to the election of August, 1935, Mr. Fisher was slated to be a member of the cabinet. The National Union party, composed principally of Conservatives and Liberals who were disaffected with the Tascheveral Liberal government, swept the Province. Mr. Fisher was duly named Provincial Treasurer. The Hon. Martin B. Fisher, from the day he entered the Provincial Legislature has proved himself to be an able critic when sitting in the opposition benches and as a Provincial Treasurer has gained the high esteem and prestige of the Provincial electors and legislators at large. He has managed to finance the Province without introducing new forms of taxation that would fall upon the electors at large and his budgets have been well received.



The Late Hon. J. A. Robb



THE LATE ANDREW PHILIPS

Upon the retirement of Mr. Scriver from politics in 1900, and as a candidate for the Federal Government, the late W. S. McLaren was named the local Liberal candidate for the House of Commons. In 1909, Mr. McLaren was opposed by R. N. Walsh, D.Vs. McLaren winning the election by a close majority of 24 votes. At the succeeding election, held in 1904, R. N. Walsh, D.Vs. defeated W. S. McLaren by 143 votes. It was in 1906 that the late Hon. James A. Robb was elected the Federal representative for Huntingdon County, defeating R. N. Walsh, D.Vs. Mr. Robb was a back benches for several years at Ottawa but Laurie saw in Robb a man of unusual ability and he was duly made the Liberal Whip. In due course of time he was taken into the cabinet as Minister of Trade and Commerce, later to Minister of Immigration



Dr. J. C. Moore

and Colonization and then to the high post as Minister of Finance. The popular "Robb Budgets" being famous for their reduction of taxes, lowering the duties and healthy surpluses. Mr. Robb represented this constituency, which was united with Chateaugay County in 1911 from the year 1908 until his death in 1929. The latter years of his life were his crowning years of glory. Following the death of Mr. Robb, D. J. O'Connor was accorded an ac-



E. N. WALSH, D.Vs., A Huntingdon School Commissioner.



The Late Dr. Alexander Cameron

Immigration: "U.S. Citizens?" The Reply: "No, Just Farmers!"

Although immigration officials refuse to tell newspaper reporters of interesting human interest stories in connection with their work, it being against regulations to do so, apparently it is perfectly O.K. to tell it to the National Revenue Review, official organ of the Department of National Revenue.

A man and his wife from Ohio arrived at one of the bridges and when the Immigration Inspector asked if they were citizens of the United States replied, "No, just farmers."

A man arriving with his family by automobile recently remarked upon bringing his car to stop for examination, "You Canadians are a lot faster than I thought you were, finishing this bridge right on time for the summer tourist business." He referred to the Whirlpool Rapids Bridge which he evidently thought had been erected since the collapse of the Falls View Bridge.

A tourist from Texas in making out an E-50 tourist permit inquired of the officer if his dog should be listed as an extra passenger.

H. O. Stamp, Collector at Fort Erie, where the Peace Bridge forms a busy and important link between the two countries, sent some observations regarding the holiday period from Dominion Day to July 4. With regard to unusual questions, Mr. Stamp states that every officer realizes that it is the case of a "stranger in a strange land" and tries to answer all enquiries and furnish desired information. Also amid the bustle and rush of traffic, incidents often occur to cause even the more serious-minded to smile, and Mr. Stamp gives an example—

On the afternoon of July 3 last, when ten lanes of automobile traffic were passing the examination platforms at the Peace Bridge, a multi-spattered sedan, the trade-in value of which would be almost negligible bearing license plates of a distant State well-laden with camping duff and equipment, came to a stop for inspection. At once, officers and occupants of cars in the immediate vicinity raised heads and sniffed inquiringly. Attention quickly centered on the four male occupants of this car, whose faces and hands were liberally coated with a dark and pungent smelling substance. They explained it was their first visit to Canada, and they were en route to Northern Ontario to catch some of the famous trout and bass. Friends who had made the trip the previous year returned to tell them greatly magnified and exaggerated tales of the ferocious black flies and mosquitoes to be encountered in Ontario, recommending the only relief therefrom to be a constant application of a preparation used by the Indians in Canada. Taking this advice literally, they had obtained the required ingredients and were prepared to defy

St. Anicet Popular As Summer Resort

St. Anicet enjoyed during the summer the best summer holiday season in its history. In the district from the St. Francis Club to Castagner's Point there were located during the summer more than 100 families. Accommodation was at a premium and had there been 90 more cabins in this district it is stated they could easily have been rented. Many people from Montreal were located in the St. Anicet district this year as in previous years.

Popularity of summer resorts changes with the passing of the years. Of late there has been a decided trend towards St. Anicet which will no doubt continue next year.

CONGRATULATIONS TO THE GLEANER FROM COAST TO COAST

From HAROLD C. CROSS, Program Secretary of the Y.M.C.A., Montreal, Que.

The Huntingdon Gleaner, Inc. Huntingdon, P.Q.

Gentlemen:

"It is a great pleasure for this Association to join with so many others in offering our sincere congratulations to the Huntingdon Gleaner at the conclusion of 75 years of continuous and effective journalistic service to the citizens of Huntingdon and the Chateaugay Valley.

"There are many evidences that this service has gone much beyond the bounds of ordinary commercial activity, and has involved the selfless and devoted efforts of the members of the Bellar family during the years, in providing community leadership along whatever lines the times seemed to demand. It is an honorable record.

"We have appreciated our own business relations with the present Gleaner staff during the past six years. They have been ready at all times to co-operate to the limit in the production of our Y.M.C.A. News."

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Plumbing, Heating and Sheet Metal Workers.
Roofing Supplies, Ranges, Furnaces, Canada Paints.
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General machine work. Pattern makers. Oxy-Acetylene welding. Shafting.
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For Cemetery Memorials, Importer and manufacturer of Memorials, Vaults and Posts. All kinds of repairing.
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ORMSTOWN, QUE.

Residence 136 Grande Ile, Bellevue. Phone 223.
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Office: City Hall, Phone 514, VALLEYFIELD

Dr. J. W. Mills
DENTIST
Main St., - Ormstown
Telephone 25.
Howick Fridays at John Ritchie's,
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Notary Public
Successor to J. I. Crevier and A. R. Leduc, Notaries Public.
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Dr. Stanton S. Smail,
DENTAL SURGEON,
Drummond Medical Bldg., 1414 Drummond St., Montreal
Suites 605-606 Tel. HA. 6412

Donald M. Rowat
NOTARY
Aldred Building, Montreal
At Huntingdon in his office in Court House every Saturday unless notice to the contrary in Gleaner.

J. M. Lafleur,
M.P.Q.A., M.R.A.I.C.
Architect,
98 Nicholson St., VALLEYFIELD, QUE.

P. J. Brodeur
Graduate Optometrist, Eyesight specialist,
291 Victoria St. Phone 111, VALLEYFIELD, QUE.

Arthur W. Sullivan
Quebec Land Surveyor
VALLEYFIELD, QUE.
Bell Tel. 709 P. O. Box 124

T. A. Laniel
Watchmaker - Jeweller
Graduate Optometrist,
12 Nicholson St., Phone 242, VALLEYFIELD, QUE.

R. Schurman & Co.
Chartered Accountants,
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Distinguished Native Sons and Daughters of Chateaugay Valley

Richard Hastie

A story of a newspaper, particularly a country newspaper, is not complete without mention of the men who helped to make it. The printers of yesterday were a type often criticized but their unflinching loyalty to the paper on which they worked, was without a par in any other industry. Chief among those who made the Gleaner was Richard Hastie, who was born in the block house at Allan's Corners, on May 19, 1865, and for forty-two years, without fail, worked at the case in the Gleaner office. An upright man, honored by all who knew him, he carried on until a few months after the death of his old employer. He failed to report one morning, and a few days later he too passed into the Great Beyond. Such is the past as it is traced on paper—the future no man can say—all we can do is to keep faith with traditions, believe in Canada, and respect our fellow men. If such be done, the Gleaner can continue to live and prosper. Richard Hastie died on January 24, 1921.

He was a charter member of Excelsior Lodge, I.O.O.F. No. 17, having joined March 20, 1885. He was Permanent Secretary from July 1st, 1909 until his death in January 1921.



THE LATE JUSTICE MacLAREN

Bar and was a very dear and highly regarded man in Huntingdon. Sixty years previous to his death he was made principal of the Academy and the forward steps he promoted in the mode of education makes that he may reasonably be styled the first progressive teacher of the old stone school of Huntingdon Academy.

After teaching in Huntingdon he practiced law and gained an enviable reputation in his native province and established his future in the province of Ontario. During his years at the Bar in Quebec Mr. MacLaren pleaded many leading cases in fact involving this newspaper. During the course of an election campaign, exception was taken to an editorial criticism of the activities of the Montreal Star. Robert Sellar was arrested; but the case was disposed of in Valleyfield without the time being called upon to give a verdict. Mr. MacLaren non-suited the complainant on a question of law and since that day all criminal libel suits in Canada have been governed by the ruling that the prisoner at the bar must be identified as the publisher and printer of the article complained of.

One of the notable features of his long life is that when over eighty years of age he was elected world president of the International Sunday School Union.

He served as secretary to the British and American Joint Commission on Hudson's Bay claims, 1867-69, was a member of the commission on the code of civil procedure in Quebec in 1867.

He was a senator of the University of Toronto, a Senator of Wesleyan Theological College, Montreal and Vice-Chancellor of Victoria University, Toronto, an honor member of Faculty of Law of the University of Toronto and a trustee of Upper Canada College. In addition he was a member of the executive of the Methodist Central Mission Board, an officer of the Law Society's Missionary Movement and a member of the Methodist Church Union Committee.



MR. W. L. CARR

WILLIAM LANFREET CARR, son of the late Joseph and Elizabeth Stark, born on Bracklaque Farm, July 4th, 1852.

Educated at Marshall's School, Huntingdon Academy, Bachelor of Arts Degree, McGill University 1906, Osgoode Hall Law School, 1911, firm of Mearns and Carr, Barristers, Toronto, until 1914, when took over management of homestead, Auditor for Quebec Municipal Commission, Organizer and first secretary of Montreal Milk Producers Co-operative Association, now President of same. Silver Medal in Merit Agriculture, 1930. President, Holstein-Friesian Association of Canada 1934. Member C.S.T.A. Master Chateaugay Lodge, A.P. & A.M. 1938-39. Married in 1918 Violet Beatrice Monteith, daughter of the late Catherine Tobin and John Monteith of Rossau, Muskoka. Four children, Elizabeth, Joseph, Florence, Allison.



THE LATE FRANK A. BLAIR

Late Frank A. Blair, Died May 5, 1937, aged 67 years. Born in Franklin on Sept. 15, 1869, and after attending the Franklin Stone school, worked as a clerk at a line store. Following this he attended the Huntingdon Academy.

He started out in life with the intention of going to British Columbia but when he reached Chicago he ran out of funds, so started in on the building trade. Following this he entered the employ of Polycy Company who were manufacturing chemists.

As a salesman for the drug company he travelled on horseback through most of the Western United States. He travelled over plains and mountains on horseback or in carriage.

He possessed an inordinate capacity for work when he entered the drug business in 1896. He became actively connected with the Proprietary Association in 1902 and for the last twenty-two years of his life he was the President of this Association.

When he went to New York he was made vice-president of the Centaur Company, which position he retained for the last 13 years of his life. The Centaur Company manufacture Castoria and Z.B.T. Baby Powder.

Mr. Blair was a leader in the packaged machine industry for more than thirty years. His indefatigable devotion to the problems of the industry and his tireless participation in every phase of its workings won for him the place of death of the proprietary medicine industry. Frank Blair was a worthy son of Franklin and the County of Huntingdon.

Justice J. J. MacLaren

Justice John J. MacLaren died in Toronto, July 2nd, 1928. He was a man held in high respect by the

1869. The position of Finance Minister was then offered to Mr. Galt who declined it, whereupon Sir Francis Hincks replaced Mr. Rose. In the autumn of 1869 Mr. Rose took up his residence permanently in London and in 1870 Lord Granville wrote to Sir John Macdonald as follows: "The presence of Sir John Rose (Mr. Rose had by that time been knighted), here has been of great use and comfort to me. It is impossible to have an abler or more pleasant man with whom to transact business. While in Montreal Mr. Rose resided on Simpson Street."

To Mr. Rose was given the charge of all the main arrangements of the tour of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales in 1860 and elicited the commendations of the Royal Party and the press of that time. The Royal Party averaged from 250 to 300 persons and travelled on an average of over 100 miles a day, by rail, horse, and steamer. Every detail was perfectly and assiduously arranged by Mr. Rose. To quote from a newspaper of that time: "There was great shaking of hands as His Royal Highness, the Duke of Newcastle, and all the suite took a kindly leave of Mr. Rose whose arduous labours terminated with the last state visit to the last Canadian city. It was with a feeling of deep regret that the Royal Party bade adieu to one who had so ably and so successfully ministered to the comfort of their tour throughout."

Mr. Rose has been described as having been gifted with a courteous and pleasant manner, a singularly happy disposition and affectionate nature which made him a universal favorite and had won for him a high place in the regard and esteem of such men as Sir John Macdonald who on several occasions spoke and wrote of the great ability and remarkable qualities of Mr. Rose.

Another book has described Mr. Rose as being very industrious, giving minute care to details and having started life in a humble way, overcame many obstacles by hard work and assiduity. By sheer energy and ability he acquired a large and lucrative law practice in Montreal, wealth and distinction. He is said to have done a great deal of Government work before the Courts and was always considered to be strictly professional and honest. His integrity in private or public life was never questioned.

He was a tall commanding figure possessed of excellent natural abilities, a good speaker and debater, having a pleasant voice and good delivery. He impressed his hearers with the full importance of the subject which he discussed.

Mr. Rose became identified with an American Banking House and died in London, England, several years after having taken up permanent residence there.



MRS. HENRY WILSON

Mrs. Henry Wilson, Althebian, Quebec. Margaret Marion McCracken was born near Huntingdon on April 28th, 1868, on the farm now occupied by Mr. Roy Biggar. Attended the Huntingdon Academy. Taught for six months in Dundee on an elementary diploma. Later she received a Model Diploma in 1888 from the Board of School Examiners and then taught around Montreal until marriage on September 12, 1894.

Mrs. Wilson is widely known amongst the various organizations of Women across Canada, and particularly so in the Province of Quebec. She has held the office of Vice-President for the Women's Missionary Society for a term in this district. Was elected president of the Provincial Women's Christian Temperance Union in 1925 and held that office until two years ago when obliged to resign due to ill health. She was also one of the Vice-Presidents of the National Women's Christian Temperance Union.

Holding such important offices as Mrs. Wilson has done proves that she has ability to organize and enlist the co-operation of other women. No small achievement, one must admit for year after year she accomplished such co-operation and the general admiration of all.

In religion Mrs. Wilson is a member of the United Church and with the Althebian congregation Mrs. Wilson is found to be a very active worker and highly prized by all.

to Dr. Morrison, the minister of the congregation during his lifetime. The residue of the estate to be divided equally amongst his nephews and nieces.

Dr. Patterson, Toronto. In gathering data pertaining to people who have gained fame, reputation and been of unusual importance to Canada and belonging to the Chateaugay Valley, it is believed that pertaining to Dr. J. C. Shanks is most unusual.

Dr. Shanks was born in Huntingdon on January 2, 1853, ten years before the Gleaner was founded. When a curious boy of ten years, he recalls seeing the founder of the Gleaner, Robert Sellar, distributing the new shining type into the cases from which the original Gleaner was printed. Before Dr. Shanks studied medicine he was a machinist and according to his recollection his father once told him that Dr. Shanks was just like the various members of that family in that they were all good machinists. This statement was made when a printing press was being installed in the Gleaner office and when the erecting of the press was under way. Dr. Shanks followed the work day after day with intense interest as though the press was being installed for his own business. However, we have learned from Dr. Shanks that when he was here the late W. D. Shanks followed the work day after day with intense interest as though the press was being installed for his own business. However, we have learned from Dr. Shanks that when he was here the late W. D. Shanks followed the work day after day with intense interest as though the press was being installed for his own business. However, we have learned from Dr. Shanks that when he was here the late W. D. Shanks followed the work day after day with intense interest as though the press was being installed for his own business.

Dr. Shanks graduated from Huntingdon Academy in 1869 and became a machinist in the Gillis & Boyd machine shops where he remained for three years. For two years he worked with the Gilbert's Machine Engine Company on the Lachine Canal, where James Howman was foreman and James King chief draughtsman. These two men came from St. Louis de Gonzague. Dr. Shanks was with Howman when the side wheel beam engine was installed in the "St. Francis". It was this boat that was built to compete with the "Bohemia", running between Cornwall, Port Lewis, Valleyfield and Montreal, on account of the high rates charged for freight Alex. Anderson, son of Laird Anderson, Huntingdon, was the main promoter. Dr. Shanks later matriculated before the board of examiners and became assistant with first engineer, Charles Scott, who came from St. Timothy's, on a boat running between Montreal and Port Dalhousie on Lake Ontario. On the following year he received a higher certificate and took charge as engineer on a tug boat on the St. Lawrence channel above Sorel, Que.

Later he purchased a drug store in Huntingdon and dispensed medicine two years under the late Dr. Alex. Cameron. He entered McGill College and matriculated in medicine in 1877. The first optional summer course was inaugurated by Dr. Oiler in 1880 at the Montreal General Hospital. When Dr. Shanks graduated he settled in Howick in 1881. At that time we had no telephones, rural routes, autos, electric lights, paved highways nor church organs. Perhaps Dr. Shanks missed the latter as much as anything else, for as we all know the Shanks family has always been intensely interested in music, for they were accomplished musicians. The precursor with the tuning fork led the music.

On Christmas day 1883, he was united in marriage. During the many years Dr. and Mrs. Shanks lived in Howick they were prominently identified with all church, sporting and community welfare work. He was one of the founders of the Howick Curling Club, in Temperance he was one of the stalwarts and perhaps the part he played in same was one of the real reasons why the Howick Temperance Hall was erected.

He practiced medicine at How-

After the Great War Mr. Fisher resigned his Customs position in order to create a post for a returned soldier. At Hemmingford he conducted a prosperous flour and feed business and was also an Insurance Broker. Was first elected to the Quebec Legislature at the by-election Nov. 4, 1930, general election 1931, 1935 and 1938. Was made Provincial Treasurer in the Duplessis Government designated as Union Nationale in 1936, and in this official capacity has made an honored name for himself and the county which he represents. Mr. Fisher has long been an ardent Conservative. During Mr. Fisher's occupancy of office the treasury reports and budgets have been well received and generally appreciated by the electors of Quebec Province. In the matter of re-organization of the Protestant School matters the Hon. Martin B. Fisher has played a very important role.



HON. M. B. FISHER

Hon. Martin B. Fisher, M.L.A. Born January 2, 1881 at Hemmingford, son of Finlay Fisher. Educated at Hemmingford. By profession a school teacher and for several years a customs official.

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FRENCH SEAL COATS—In different styles and quality, \$50.00 to \$125.00.

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This is the best year to buy a Hudson Seal Coat. Prices are the lowest in years.

RACCOON COATS—Finest in quality, \$150.00 to \$200.00.

BLACK PERSIAN LAMB—\$200.00 up.

MUSKRAT COATS (DYED MINK)—\$150.00 to \$175.00.

Broadtail, Caracul and different other furs to choose from.

Heartiest Congratulations to the Huntingdon Gleaner on its 75th Anniversary.

N. A. OSTIGUY
"FAMOUS FOR FINE FURS"
215 Victoria Street, Valleyfield, Que.

Alexander McDougall
From the Gleaner files of February 16, 1911 we note by an obituary of the late Alex. MacDougall, that he can truthfully be credited as Ormslow's benefactor. He was born on the Upper Concession and was one of the oldest residents of the community. His father Archibald left Argyllshire, Scotland in 1827 and the following Spring located at Ormslow.

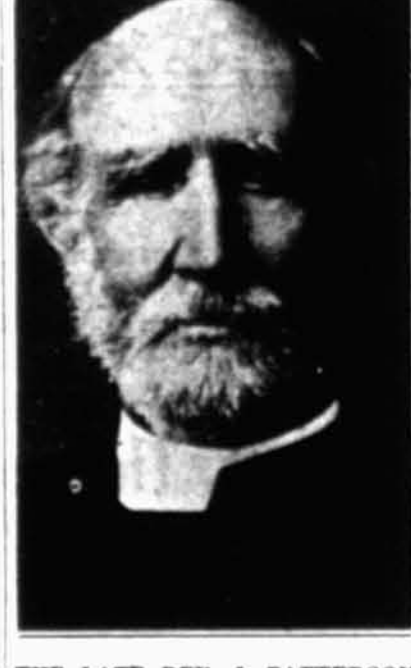
Alexander was brought up on a bush farm and learned of the hardships and toil of the first settlers. He and his brothers were rugged and industrious. Many a dollar was made by Alexander through the work of the fall. It was a well ordered family brought up habits of industry, thrift and decent living and all turned out well.

Alexander who stuck to the farm was an excellent agriculturist, ready to improve improvements and always forehanded with his work. With livestock he was peculiarly successful. He tried to have the best and housed and fed them to his profit. For a long term of years he was a primer with brood mares. His earnings were small, but he never married and lived economically, consequently they gathered. He was fortunate in investing at an early period, a good deal of his savings in Bank of Montreal stocks which more than doubled his capital. Whilst spoken of as a stock man, he was only so comparatively. The general estimate that he was worth \$75,000 is probably about right.

He differed from many in easy circumstances in that he tried to do good with the means at his disposal. At St. Paul's Church, Ormslow had no accommodation for Sunday School classes and social gatherings he planned raising a hall that would serve such purposes and at the same time perpetuate the name McDougall. His brother Daniel aided in this undertaking and the clock in St. Paul's church also stands as a memorial to these brothers.

Before his death he bestowed gifts of \$500 to each of his 36 nephews and nieces. He was an unassuming man of quiet ways and few words, yet a shrewd observer and intelligent. He was a type of solid farmers who have given Chateaugay county a national reputation.

Mr. McDougall bequeathed: 50 shares of Bank of Montreal Stock to Presbyterian Foreign Missions; and a \$1,000 to each in Home Missions, Royal Victoria, Tremblay Schools, Royal Victoria, Montreal General Hospital, Verdun Hospital, Mackay Institute, Ormslow Academy, and St. Paul's Church, Ormslow, the interest of the latter amount to go



THE LATE REV. J. PATTERSON

Rev. James Patterson, D.D. Died at Age of 103. Canada's oldest minister, the Rev. Dr. James Patterson died in his 103rd year in Montreal, in April 1932. He spent 60 years in the work of active ministry in the Presbyterian Church. For 34 years he was the Minister of the Hemmingford Presbyterian Church. Though Mr. Patterson lived many years and died in Montreal interment was made in

He practiced medicine at How-

THE HANDS AND BRAINS

That perfected Radio equipment for the Airways

NOW GIVE YOU

Northern Electric MIRROPHONIC RADIO

NORTHERN ELECTRIC COMPANY LIMITED

Congratulations to The Huntingdon Gleaner

on having completed 75 years as a Medium of News and Advertising in the District of Beauharnois

For the past ten years Perron's Garage has served this district and its many satisfied customers attest to the fine service with increased patronage.

OUR WORK IS GUARANTEED

Garage Z. Perron
General Motors Dealer

24 Market St. Valleyfield

"BUY FROM A RELIABLE DEALER"

Majestic Beverages
"The Finest Drinks in the District"

We take this opportunity of extending congratulations to the Gleaner on its 75th Anniversary.

Majestic Bottling Works
Tougas & Nicholson, Props.

Phone 1023, Valleyfield

"AUTHORIZED COCA-COLA BOTTLERS"

Isaie Quenneville
Machine Shop
105 St. Lawrence St. Valleyfield, P.Q.

We extend sincere wishes to the Huntingdon Gleaner on its 75th Anniversary.

General Machine Work
Pattern Makers - Oxy Acetylene Welding
Shafting

Upon The 75th Anniversary of The Founding of The Huntingdon Gleaner, The National Union Government of The Province of Quebec Extends Its Congratulations And Best Wishes For Continued Progress



HON. MARTIN B. FISHER

The National Union Government of the Province of Quebec extends its sincere felicitations to the HUNTINGDON GLEANER upon completion of 75 years of progressive service as a weekly newspaper.

It is unusual to find, after all these years of service, that the management remains with the Sellar family. This enviable record is perhaps not surpassed by any other weekly published in the Dominion. While the GLEANER is older in years of service than this Province, still as the GLEANER advanced, so did Quebec.

By the first Financial Statement of the Province of Quebec issued after Confederation, that is for the year ending June 30th, 1868, the total revenues of the Province for the preceding fiscal year, amounted to \$1,535,836.66. The financial statement recently released by the Provincial Treasurer, for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1938, shows that the total revenue of the Province for this period amounted to \$53,344,037.50, the largest revenue in the history of the Province.

Upon the formation of the National Union Government, on August 26th, 1936, no time was lost in implementing its promises to put into effect social



HON. MAURICE L. DUPLESSIS

legislation to help thousands of citizens who had waited in vain through years of depression for the former government to come to their aid.

On the first of September, 1938, the Government of the Province of Quebec was paying Old Age Pensions to 47,257 persons who had reached the age of 70 years and who were in need of assistance, also 1,118 blind persons were receiving their pensions. At last, the weak and unfortunate have a Government that realizes its responsibilities towards them!

30,870 applications have been received for loans, from farmers, the interest rate being only 2 1-2 percent and, to date, \$20,000,000.00 has been loaned to farmers who have been able to offer sufficient security. This law which was put into effect by the National Union Government is proving of incalculable value to the farmers of our Province.

Never since Confederation has such moral and material help been brought to the cause of education. During the past year, special grants to the amount of \$1,200,000.00 alone have been allotted to the education of our younger generation.

As to our road construction which had been sorely neglected for a number of years, we may proudly state that over 500 miles of gravel roads were covered with a bituminous carpet last year, 75 miles being completed in the County of Huntingdon. It has been realized that good roads go hand in hand with agriculture, with the result that the Government is determined to improve all our main gravel highways throughout the Province.

With vigour and broad-mindedness, the present Government of the Province of Quebec has already more than cleared the path for progress and hope.

The 75th Anniversary of the founding of THE HUNTINGDON GLEANER is an opportune time to take a glance at the map of Quebec, Canada's largest Province, covering an area of not less than 594,434 square miles. We notice that through the Southern end of this Province, in a valley bounded by the Laurentian mountains on the North and the Allegheny mountains on the South, runs the mighty St. Lawrence river which has its source in the over-flow of the Great Lakes. Innumerable rivers flow down through the mountains or the plains and empty into the St. Lawrence, forming fertile alluvial valleys. Such is the valley of the Chateauguay river, one of the most prosperous agricultural areas in the whole Province, wherein is situated the pleasant town of Huntingdon, the home of the GLEANER and it is in this prosperous valley that the GLEANER has been for the past 75 years a most welcome visitor in thousands of homes. In this region, too, is located one of the greatest water powers of the North American continent, the Beauharnois Water Power capable of developing 4,000,000 horse-power. This would be sufficient to both light and heat the whole district. The National Union Government is doing everything possible to encourage the distribution of electrical energy throughout the rural areas.

THE PERSONNEL OF THE DUPLESSIS ADMINISTRATION OF THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC:

Honourable Maurice L. Duplessis, K.C.,
Premier, Attorney General and Minister of Roads.

Honourable Martin B. Fisher,
Treasurer of the Province.

Honourable Henry L. Auger,
Minister of Colonization.

Honourable J. H. Albiny Paquette, M.D., C.M.,
Secretary of the Province and Minister of Health.

Honourable Bona Dussault,
Minister of Agriculture.

Honourable Johnny S. Bourque,
Minister of Public Works, Lands and Forests.

Honourable Joseph Bilodeau, K.C.,
Minister of Industry, Commerce and Municipal Affairs.

Honourable William Tremblay,
Minister of Labour.

Honourable Onésime Gagnon, K.C.,
Minister of Mines and Fisheries.

Honourable Sir Thomas Chapais,
Minister without Portfolio.

Honourable Antonio Elie,
Minister without Portfolio.

Honourable Thomas J. Coonan, K.C.,
Minister without Portfolio.

Honourable Gilbert Layton,
Minister without Portfolio.

Keep a clear conscience, what-
ever happens.

THE HUNTINGDON GLEANER

We owe a great debt to those
who point out our faults.

THE LEADING ADVERTISING MEDIUM IN THE DISTRICT OF BEAUHARNOIS

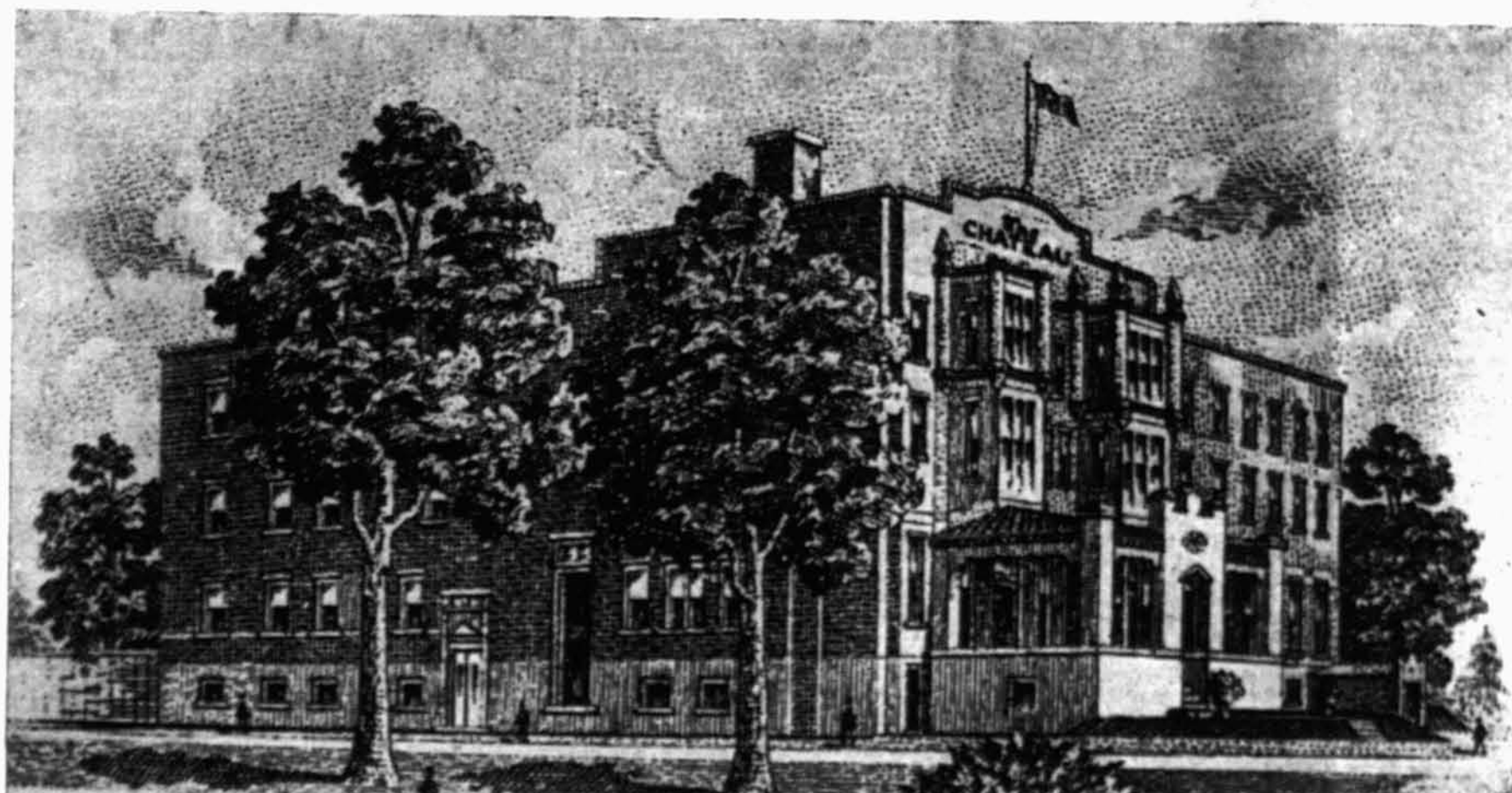
SEVENTY-FIFTH YEAR

HUNTINGDON, QUE., WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 21st, 1938

PAGES 33 TO 42

Huntingdon Chateau, The Finest Hotel In Rural Quebec

The Impressive Exterior of the Lovely Chateau



The lovely Chateau has a most imposing entrance and its rare beauty has attracted the attention and admiration of hundreds of tourists. A more beautiful hotel than The Chateau in any town in Canada would be difficult to find.

The Distinguished Looking Lobby of the Chateau



The lobby of The Chateau is one that would do credit to a leading hotel in any city.

Built in 1929, the lovely Huntingdon Chateau, the finest in rural Quebec, was constructed at a total cost of nearly \$200,000.

Forty-two rooms, tastily furnished and appointed, are now in use with twenty more to be completed.

The Chateau features a spacious lobby, tempting cuisine smartly served in a modern luxurious dining room, an inviting club tavern, a heated garage, an efficient and courteous staff providing cordial reception that ensure visitors comfort and enjoyment.

Private rooms for banquets, meetings, etc., have a capacity for three hundred and fifty persons.

Rates for rooms are very reasonable, ranging from one dollar up.

The only hotel in Canada that has recently paid a dividend on its common stock.

Magnificent Dining Room of the Chateau



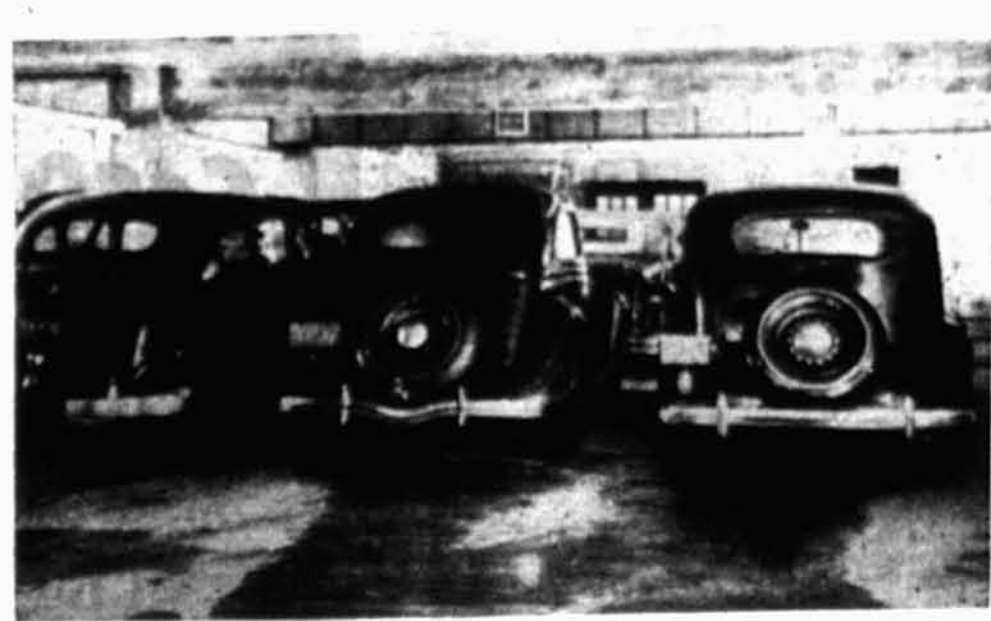
Ever since The Chateau has been built guests have continually commented on the magnificence of The Chateau's dining room.

Where the Finest of Beverages Are Served



The bar on the main floor of The Chateau is efficiently equipped to give the best of service.

For the Convenience of Motoring Guests



In the basement of The Chateau is a spacious heated garage, so that guests might have no inconvenience because of cold motors in their cars.

Basement Bar at the Chateau



The equipment in the basement bar at The Chateau is modern in every respect to give the best of service.

Huntingdon Chateau, Finest Hotel in Rural Quebec, Plans Attractive Changes Soon

Smart and Luxurious New Setting For Ye Olde English Club For Discriminating Patrons—Two Tennis Courts at Rear of The Chateau Next Spring

On a March day in 1827 there came into Huntingdon from Mooers, N.Y., Mr. David Fitch. His worldly possessions were all on several sleighs and he was accompanied by four cows and forty sheep.

The original building consisted of three rooms downstairs, four rooms above and a hall. The entrance was made direct into the bar room. This building stood as it was until 1870 when additions were made.

Mrs. Moir died in 1905 after having served the public for 50 years. Miss Mary Moir later Mrs. James McGill of Malone, N.Y., conducted the house for a number of years. In 1911 the Moir Hotel lost its license on account of prohibition. Mrs. McGill conducted the hostelry for a number of years without a license. The house was managed by a number of individuals for short intervals, until Mr. Fred Langevin and his family connection purchased the place.

Seeing the need for a bigger and better hotel in Huntingdon, Dr. J. O. Langevin together with his brother, J. Alfred Langevin, set out to organize a joint stock company with a number of prominent Huntingdonians taking an active interest. There was incorporated a company under the name of the Huntingdon Chateau Inc., with the result that on November 21, 1929, the finest rural hotel in the Province of Quebec was created which represented an investment of \$175,000.00 at that time and which since has represented an investment of about \$200,000.00.

The Huntingdon Chateau, under the capable management of J. Alfred Langevin, is in the midst of its ninth year of service to Huntingdon. Its reputation has spread widely through the Province of Quebec and down into the United States and in doing so has publicized the Town of Huntingdon to a considerable extent.

Forty-two rooms are now in operation with twenty more to be completed. The facilities of the Chateau are such that it can entertain 600 merrymakers on a party such as on New Year's Eve. The magnificent dining room will accommodate 300 in an evening.

D. J. O'Connor is President of the Chateau while J. A. Langevin is the secretary-treasurer. Other members of the board of directors are as follows: D. Faubert, Walter Brown, J. McCracken, P. J. Lefebvre and Dr. O. E. Oaza. Under their capable direction the Chateau is making marked progress.

The Chateau is a real asset to Huntingdon and its beauty and magnificence is widely commented on by visitors through here. Extensive alterations will be made at the Chateau during the winter months in order that with the coming of spring Ye Olde English Club of the Chateau will blossom forth in new spacious and luxurious quarters.

Plans have been prepared to enlarge the small banquet hall off the present dining room and to make of it a modern cocktail lounge to be known as Ye Olde English Club, fitted in every respect to cater to a discriminating clientele. The west portion of the dining room as far as the row of pillars will be added to the present small banquet hall in order that the patrons of the Chateau might have the pleasure of having a beautifully appointed cocktail lounge of the higher type. When completed, it is expected that it will be "Le dernier cri" in the way of cocktail lounges for discriminating patrons. An entrance to Ye Olde English Club will be made direct from the lobby where the Manager's office is now.

Ye Olde English Club as it was constructed this winter at the rear of the Chateau will remain as it is. No changes will be made there. The new plans will only have to do with the construction of another part of Ye Olde English Club off the main dining room of the hotel. This change is expected to find wide favour with the patrons of the Chateau.

Another improvement that will be made at the Chateau will be the building of tennis courts. The management feels there is a need in Huntingdon for at least two tennis courts for the youth of the town, which courts could be established in a club. It is planned to start work on these courts in the spring and they will be ready as soon as possible. No expense will be spared to make the courts the very best possible. When they are completed it is expected they will satisfy a long-felt want for the youth of Huntingdon to have club tennis courts of the highest order in order that tennis might be played not only locally but with different clubs in this part of the Province. As a rule it takes from one to two years for a municipality to become tennis-minded following the building of good courts to play on. Because of this no large organization is expected the first year, but a start will be made. Then the following year membership will probably be increased so as a club will be formed with a comparatively large membership.

These courts will be built on the land immediately to the rear of the Chateau. The grounds can be made into a beautiful spot in which to build two tennis courts of a high order.

Secretary-Treasurer



ALFRED LANGEVIN



P. J. LEFEBVRE, Vice-President



J. A. McCracken, Director



W. S. BROWN, Director



DR. O. E. OAZA, Director

President



D. J. O'CONNOR

D. FAUBERT, Director

1788 THE COUNTY OF HUNTINGDON 1938

County Building In Use For Nearly 80 Years

The Huntingdon County Building suggests a story bound up with the history and progress of this community. Within the walls of the old county building many problems in connection with this district have been solved. For the past 83 years meetings of the Huntingdon County Council have been held regularly in Huntingdon. At a meeting on Feb. 6, 1856, it was decided to appoint a committee to procure plans and specifications for a "Court House, Gaol and Registry Office." As a result work on the present County Building was started in 1859. On July 3, 1860, the building was officially opened.

Venerable Huntingdon County Building



The Huntingdon County Building which has been in use for nearly 80 years.

Present Huntingdon County Surveyed In 1788

The necessity of providing for the soldiers who had served in the American War first suggested the propriety of surveying the tract of land between the French seignories of Chateauguay and Beauharnois and the United States border and dividing it into townships. This was done by Mr. Chewett, deputy-surveyor general in 1788-89, when he defined the boundaries of the non-fief land west of the Richelieu, and which constitutes the present county of Huntingdon, its singular shape arising from its being formed of the gores left after forming the seignories.

The County of Huntingdon, a Century and a half old, Extends Congratulations to the News and Advertising Medium of the County, the Huntingdon Gleaner, upon its Attaining 75 Years of Service to the County of Huntingdon.

Out Franklin Way



An excellent road running through the Franklin district.

Apple Orchards in Huntingdon County



Huntingdon County has many fine apple orchards. Above is shown one at Franklin.

Lest We Forget



The War Memorial in memory of sons of Huntingdon County who gave their lives in the Great War.

Huntingdon County's Total Acreage is over 225,000 acres.

Huntingdon County's Total Valuation is \$6,590,085

Mayor of Hemmingford.



W. CHARLES COLLINGS.

The Chateauguay



The Chateauguay flowing through Huntingdon.

County Warden



HENRY E. WILSON, Mayor of Hinchinbrook.

County Sec'y-Treas.



MR. JAMES E. BARRETT

Asst. County Secretary-Treasurer.



MRS. JAMES E. BARRETT.

Mayor of Elgin.



GEORGE PAUL.

Mayor of Ste. Barbe.



HENRY PINSONNEAULT.

Mayor of St. Anicet.



J. B. NAREY.

Mayor of Havelock.



W. R. PERRY.

Mayor of Hemmingford Village.



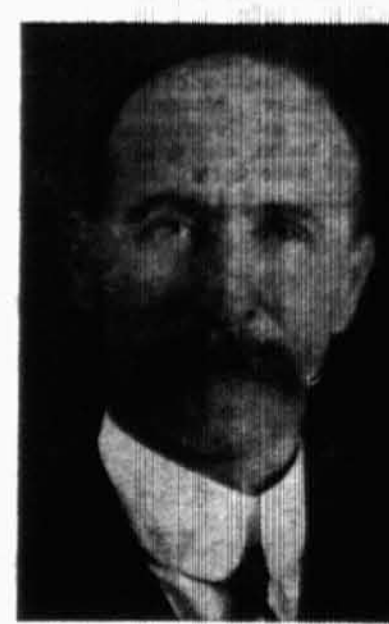
WILFRID LACASSE.

Mayor of Godmanchester.



ALFRED LATULIPE.

Mayor of Dundee.



H. B. GARDINER.

Mayor of Franklin.



EMILIEN FAILLE.

The Minutes of the First Session of the Municipality of the County of Huntingdon

At the first Session of the Municipal Council of the County of Huntingdon, duly convened by special notice given to all the Members of the said Council by the Warden of the said Council and held at Barrett's Hotel in the Village of Huntingdon in the said County on Monday the fifteenth day of October in the Year of Our Lord One thousand eight hundred and fifty-five at twelve o'clock noon in conformity to the provisions of the Lower Canada Municipal and Road Act 1856, at which meeting were present John Morrison Esquire, Mayor of the Corporation of the Village of Huntingdon; Daniel Macfarlane Esquire, Mayor of the Corporation of the Township of Elgin; John McDonnell Esquire, Mayor of the Corporation of the Parish of St. Anicet, Charles Dewitt Esquire Mayor of the Corporation of the Township of Godmanchester and William White Esquire Mayor of the Corporation of the

Township of Hinchinbrook, the said five mayors forming a quorum of the said Council the said John Morrison presiding as Warden of the said Council.

It was on the motion of Mr. Macfarlane seconded by Wm. White, resolved that Alexander Stevenson, Secretary-Treasurer, be held and required to furnish to this Council security to the amount of 200 pounds for the due and faithful performance by him of the duties of his office.

The said Alex. Stevenson offered Robert Brown Somerville of the township of Hinchinbrook Esquire and Alex. Anderson of the village of Huntingdon Esquire as sureties.

It was on the motion of Mr. Macfarlane seconded by Wm. White, Resolved that this council doth hereby approve of the two sureties offered by Alex. Stevenson for the due and faithful performance by him of the duties of the office of the secretary-treasurer to this coun-

ty now held by him to wit Robert Brown Somerville of the township of Hinchinbrook Esquire and Alex. Anderson of the village of Huntingdon, Esquire.

The said Alexander Stevenson then produced a security bond executed by himself and his said two sureties in the manner required by law in duplicate and which said security bond was delivered to the Warden.

It was on the motion of Wm. Macfarlane seconded by Mr. McDonald, resolved that Messrs. Dewitt and White be appointed delegates to represent the interests of this County at any meetings of delegates held under the provisions of "The Lower Canada Municipal and Road Act, 1855".

It was on motion of Mr. McDonald seconded by Mr. Dewitt, resolved that the publication of any notice By-Law or Resolution of this Council be made under the pro-

visions of "The Lower Canada Municipal Road Act 1855" with the exception of such as may relate to the Parish of St. Anicet may be made in the English language only without detriment to any of the inhabitants of this municipality.

And on like motion it was also resolved that the Secretary-Treasurer do forward a copy of the previous resolution to His Excellency the Governor General and request His Excellency to permit the publication of all By-Laws, Notices and Resolutions in the manner therein mentioned.

It was on the motion of Mr. Macfarlane seconded by Mr. White, resolved that a Committee consisting of the Warden and Messrs. Dewitt and McDonald be appointed to draft a By-Law for regulating the order of proceeding at meetings of this Council and for the preservation of order thereat.

It was on the motion of Mr. McDonald seconded by Mr. Dewitt, re-

solved that the secretary-treasurer be authorized to enter into an engagement for the use of School House No. 2 in the village of Huntingdon for meetings of this Council provided that the same can be obtained for 2 pounds and 10 shillings per annum including firewood.

It was on the motion of Mr. Dewitt seconded by Mr. Macfarlane, resolved that the Village of Huntingdon be established as the County Town or Chef-Lieux of County and that the secretary-treasurer do draw By-Law to that effect.

It was on the motion of Mr. McDonald seconded by Mr. Dewitt, resolved that the secretary-treasurer be authorized to procure a common Seal for this council and municipality and all necessary books and stationery.

It was on the motion of Mr. McDonald seconded by Mr. Dewitt, resolved that a committee of three consisting of the warden, Mr. Macfarlane and the mover be appointed

to take into consideration the expediency of establishing a registry office for the County and to ascertain and report as to the probable cause of procuring a suitable place with a fire proof vault and also to ascertain and report as to the probable cause of erecting a Court House for County.

It was on the motion of Mr. White seconded by Mr. Dewitt, resolved that the County Superintendent be recommended to appoint one or more deputies.

It was on the motion of Mr. McDonald seconded by Mr. Dewitt, resolved that the County Superintendent be allowed the following fees for work done by him.

For each mile of travel without any allowance for travel in return, sixpence.

For each hundred words in any process verbal or other document brought up by him, sixpence.

For each hundred words in any copy of any document delivered by

him or required for any purpose, fourpence.

For each publication at the church door of any notice, By-Law or Resolution, one shilling.

It was on the motion of Mr. White seconded by Mr. Macfarlane resolved that the County Superintendent visit and report as to bridge erected by John McCoy between second and third ranges of Hinchinbrook called Black's Bridge.

It was on the motion of Mr. White seconded by Mr. Macfarlane resolved that William Henderson be paid the balance of 7 pounds, 2 shillings, sixpence due to him for erection of bridges number 4 and 5 in the township of Hinchinbrook.

Accounts from Wm. McGregor from one pound, ten shillings and from George Gaze for two pounds, for work as overseers of roads in Hinchinbrook were presented, read and referred to Mr. White to report upon.

It was on the motion of Mr. White

seconded by Mr. Macfarlane resolved that the secretary-treasurer do pay to John McCoy the amount due him for the erection of Black's Bridge in the township of Hinchinbrook upon receiving the report from County Superintendent that said bridge was properly finished.

It was on the motion of Mr. Dewitt seconded by Mr. McDonald resolved that separate accounts for each local municipality be opened and kept by the secretary treasurer and that he charge against each local municipality all monies paid on account thereof or chargeable against the same.

It was on the motion of Mr. McDonald seconded by Mr. Macfarlane resolved that this meeting do adjourn until Saturday the 19th day of November next at ten o'clock in the forenoon then to meet in school house number 2 in the village of Huntingdon.

A. Stevenson, John Morrison, Secretary-Treasurer Warden of said Council.

a member of the executive council of the Canadian Pulp and Paper Association; member of the Rideau Club and the Royal Ottawa Golf Club, Ottawa; Canada Club, Montreal; President of the Local Chapter of St. John Ambulance Association; Member of the Technical and Woodlands Sections of the Pulp and Paper Association; Member Chambre de Commerce, Hull; and member of the Executive of the Ottawa Board of Trade, and last but not least, the Canadian Forestry Association, of which he is President.



MR. DONALD E. BLACK, M.P.

Donald E. Black, M.P.

Born at St. Chrysostome, Sept. 21, 1892, son of Josiah Black and Flora McRae. Educated at St. Chrysostome, Que. and Cornwall, Ont. Was first elected to House of Commons at the general election held in 1935. During Mr. Black's business career at Aubrey he has conducted a fine farm and done a great amount of trading in horses, cattle, hay and grain. Due to his varied trading interests he has provided an excellent market for many farmers who had stock or produce for sale. He served as a municipal councillor during the years 1931-35 and was a director of the Beauharnois District Livestock Breeders Ass'n. The Ornatown Exhibition has been greatly assisted by Mr. Black and the magnificence of the Horse Show at Ormatown can to a very considerable extent be credited to his untiring efforts in that direction. Mr. Black is a Presbyterian.

W. H. Walker, M.L.A., born 1847. Died June 1913

The late W. H. Walker who represented Huntingdon County in the legislature was a native of Scotland. He came to Huntingdon County upon the inducement offered by his grandfather Hugh Barr who wrote, stating that if William would come to his farm on the Trout River he would name him his heir. This farm known as "Hillside", was then regarded the best farm on the Trout River Road. Mr. Walker came to Huntingdon in 1858 and was one of the first scholars of Huntingdon Academy. Upon the death of his grandfather in 1866 he became proprietor of "Hillside", was then an outstanding farmer, and we believe the first to erect a large modern hip roof barn, which has since become so popular and numerous throughout the Chateauguay Valley. In 1877 he was elected to the Godmanchester Council and served on that board for many years. On two occasions he was made County Warden. For 30 years he was connected

with the Mutual Fire Insurance Co. of the County of Beauharnois. Upon the retirement of G. Washington Stephens from the Legislature in 1900, Mr. Walker was elected the county representative. He occupied this position until his death from pneumonia on June 25, 1913. The upper bridge in Huntingdon is named after W. H. Walker who did so much in the way of obtaining grants towards its erection. The "Walker Bridge" stands as a lasting memorial to a member who represented the County of Huntingdon faithfully and well.



DR. HOWARD RAE CLOUSTON

Howard Rae Clouston

Born at Howick in 1889. Parents moved to Huntingdon in 1890. Won Eastern Township Bank medal at Huntingdon Academy in 1905. B.A. McGill 1909. Class Poet and Prophet. M.D. C.M. McGill 1911. Valued for Interned at Montreal General Hospital, 1911-12.

Began practice at Kennington and came to Huntingdon after the death of his father in March 1915. In the summer of 1915 served as Medical Officer of the transport ship "Principello". Joined the army in 1917. Served overseas and returned in 1919. Acted as M.O. of the 6th Duke of Connaught R.C.H. for several years. Has been Med. Officer of the Board of Health of the Town of Huntingdon for many years. President of the Huntingdon Branch of the Canadian Red Cross Society for about 20 years. Secretary of the Building Committee of the United Church during the rebuilding after the fire.

Is a Past Master of Chateauguay Lodge and a Past First Principal of Union Chapter and a Past Grand Superintendent of R.A.M. in the Province of Quebec. Was the first President of the Chateauguay-Huntingdon War Veterans Association. Received the Coronation Medal in 1937. Local conditions being favorable he made an extended clinical research into a hereditary condition of the skin, hair and nails and made a number of new observations. As



THE LATE C. H. McNAUGHTON

Charles H. McNaughton, 1860-1931

The late Charles H. McNaughton who was born in Hemmingford in 1860 was a distinguished business personality and son of the late Major Peter McNaughton and Amelia McNaughton of Hemmingford. His early education was received at Lacolle, and when a young man in 1883 he located on a homestead in

a result of this work he was made a Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians of Canada and in 1935 was made a member of the Society of the Sigma Xi.

He is a member of the Montreal Medico-Chirurgical Society and is on the General Council and the Executive Committee of the Canadian Medical Association.

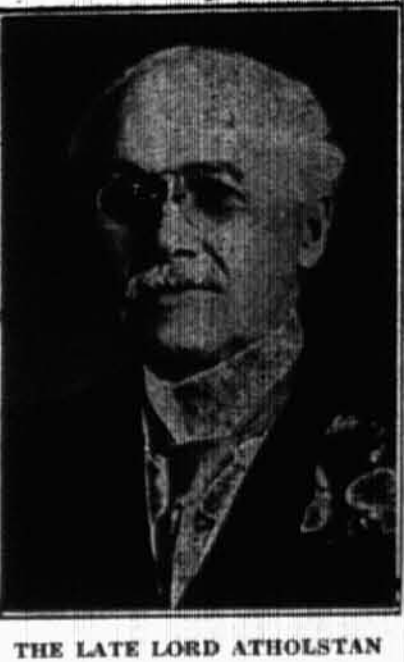
the Deloraine district in Manitoba. A few years later he located in Winnipeg and entered into the ice business with J. S. Nicholson, later to be known as the Arctic Ice Company. Upon the death of Mr. Nicholson in 1897 Mr. McNaughton took over his financial interest. The Arctic Ice Company expanded to a point where it was considered one of the largest and most successful ice companies in Canada.

Mr. McNaughton's interests were varied. His knowledge of farming stood him in good stead. His investments of a substantial variety were largely placed throughout Western Canada, and were largely made in lumbering, railways, mining and other lesser industries native to his adopted country.

Mr. McNaughton was a man of unusual ability and aided in the directing of these many companies in which he was an investor. He was always a very busy man but for all of that was ever ready to meet his associates on a most friendly basis, which he combined with a strong sterling character.

Mr. McNaughton was a member of the Greater Winnipeg Board of Trade, the Motor Company Club, Carleton club, Rotary club, the Independent Order of Oddfellows, the United Workmen. He was a staunch Liberal all his life and was a member of the managing board of Augustine United Church and a faithful attendant at the church services.

Mr. McNaughton was keenly devoted to the Winnipeg Employers' association and he was also affiliated with other civic and community organizations.



THE LATE LORD ATHOLSTAN

Rt. Hon. Lord Atholstan, July 18, 1848-January 28, 1938

Started into journalism when 15 years of age. In two years' time rose to be manager of "Evening Telegraph". Managed "Gazette" for brief period of time.

Founded "Montreal Star" 1869. Star was then a four-page newspaper, 14 columns of reading matter and 10 of advertising. Star started to shine with less than \$100 in treasury. Fights 93 libel suits before firmly established. Star's financial standing was so meagre at one time that coal was purchased a bucket full at a time. Star led way in combatting smallpox epidemic. Organized brigade of judges, lawyers, business men to clean St. James St. of ice and snow—as an insult to city administration.

Nov. 9, 1898, received knighthood from His Majesty King Edward VII through Earl Grey, Governor Gen-

eral of Canada. February 12, 1917, elevated by King George V through Duke of Devonshire to Peerage of United Kingdom.

Has always been outstanding in philanthropic work. 1920 saw him made a member of governing board of McGill University.

Purchases Lord Strathcona property and converts it into a "home" for old ladies of Presbyterian congregations of Montreal Island; now known as "My Mother's Home."

Atholstan Star Relief Kitchens served 200,000 meals to unemployed men in winters of 1931-32-33.

Lady Atholstan was formerly Miss Annie Beekman Hamilton of Montreal, and was married to His Lordship, then Hugh Graham, in 1891.

For 68 years Lord Atholstan directed "The Star".

Was widely mourned when his death occurred on January 28, 1938.

Norman Pringle

Born in 1881. Attended Huntingdon Academy. After some time on the farm he went to Rutland and worked in the freight department in the Rutland R.R. Not being quite satisfied he returned to Canada and spent a winter in charge of a gang at LaTuque.

His flair for railroading asserted itself and he again went to the United States, this time with the Lehigh Valley R.R. His further story is one of continued advancement in the company. He was stationed at New Haven, Ithaca and New York.

When the Lehigh Valley R.R. became a part of the Pennsylvania R.R. Lines, Mr. Pringle became Traffic Passenger Manager of this company. His headquarters are in New York City.

THE LATE HUGH A. WILSON

The late Hugh A. Wilson

The late Hugh A. Wilson was secretary of the Montreal Cottons Co. Limited, Valleyfield. He was an executive of marked ability. He went about his work in a quiet unassuming manner. He was one of those rare understanding individuals who went about doing good. He sought no limelight but aided in every charitable enterprise in the community and in his church.

He was born and brought up in Valleyfield and lived an effective career in his home city. He began his life's work in the offices of the Montreal Cottons Limited and rose step by step to become secretary-treasurer of this great corporation.

No appreciation or biographical sketch of Hugh Wilson would be complete without reference to the part he played in that stranger than fiction drama that the banks of the Chateauguay at Athelstan four decades ago in the offices of Montreal Cottons — the Shortias case, which wrecked the robust health of Hugh Wilson and rocked the political strongholds of both Ottawa and Quebec. Hugh's cousin and another had seen and understood a desperate attempt made upon his life when he was shot down by Shortias and left for dead. After a long and critical period, he recovered but the affair undoubtedly determined his health.

Mr. Wilson was a member of the Board of Managers of the United Church, Trustee of the School Board and an official in several fraternal societies with which he was identified. At the time of his death the citizens of Valleyfield honored him through placing the flag of the city at "half-mast."

John A. McDonald, M.D., Valleyfield

Dr. J. A. McDonald was born in Valleyfield in 1881 on the 15th of November and received his early education there and later at Huntingdon Academy. Entering McGill in 1898 he graduated in Arts in 1902 and Medicine in 1905.

After one year as intern in Lawrence, Mass. he was appointed to the South China Mission of the Presbyterian Church, now under the United Church.

One year was spent at language study at Macao. In 1907 the Mission was transferred to Kongmoon, a treaty port, and a more logical centre to carry on the work in the homes of the Chinese who had gone to Canada. In that year he was married to Miss L. LeMaistre of Montreal.

Kongmoon was a new field and much spadework had to be done. Anti-foreign feeling had to be overcome. Temporary quarters were secured in semi-Chinese houses. One room was used as a clinic, another as a school, and still another as a dispensary. The medical work served as an entering wedge, helping to break down prejudices. Eventually in an indirect way it enabled the Mission party to purchase land on which to erect homes, schools and hospital.

From the small room used as a dispensary sprang the present well-organized hospital accommodating 120 patients. The first unit was built in 1913, the second in 1925. In 1930 running water and electric light were installed. In connection with the hospital there is a Nurses Training School and two dispensaries.

Dr. McDonald retired from the Mission in 1931 and after post-graduate work in London and Montreal began practicing in Valleyfield where he is highly esteemed and regarded by his old home townsmen irrespective of creed or nationality.

C. V. Caesar

The name C. V. Caesar is not very well known in Huntingdon for his years were few within our midst. Mr. Caesar as a small boy lived in the brick house next to the office of W. E. Phillips. When in Huntingdon, he learned his valuable lesson from Robert Bellar, says Mr. Caesar. The lesson was not to steal any more apples out of one time than he intended to eat. The lesson meant "never steal". In consequence, Mr. Caesar is now managing director of the E. B. Eddy Company at Hull, Que. The Eddy products have gained much popularity under the capable and able administration of Mr. C. V. Caesar.

Born at Port Hope, Ont., in October, 1878, son of Dr. John S. Caesar. Attended Trinity College School and later Huntingdon Academy. Started Commercial life with the Major Mfg. Co., Limited, Montreal. Became chief accountant of Evans & Sons Ltd., which concern was later absorbed by what is now known as the National Chemical Company. At the age of 25, appointed office manager of the Londonderry Iron Mfg. Company, of Londonderry, N. S. Due to imperfect health moved to Alberta in 1905, engaged in outdoor activities with headquarters at Vermillion, Alta. Established in business as financial agent, and at the same time studied law, but with returning health decided to return to industry rather than follow the legal profession.

On returning East in 1917 joined the firm of Henry Birks & Sons, Montreal as Comptroller and in 1922, at the invitation of the Rt. Hon. R. B. Bennett, became assistant to the executive of the E. B. Eddy Company. On the death of Mr. J. T. Shireff, the Vice-President of the Company, he became assistant to the President and was later appointed Manager. Upon Mr. Drury assuming the presidency of the Company Mr. Caesar was elected a Director of the Company.

Has taken an active part in the various activities of the Pulp and Paper Association for some years.



THE LATE SIR WILLIAM HALES HINGSTON

Sir William Hales Hingston (1829-1907)

A surgeon senior and one of the founders of the Canadian Medical Association. Born on the banks of the Chateauguay at Athelstan. Educated under Sir John Rose at a country school near Athelstan. In 1843 he proceeded to St. Jutice College, Montreal. Shortage of family finances necessitated his withdrawal from College in order to earn his contribution to his mother's support. He later attended McGill College for Physicians and Surgeons of Lower Canada in 1849, receiving his doctor's degree a few years later. His education was furthered when he later attended Edinburgh, Bartholomew's Hospital in London, thence to Dublin, Paris, Berlin, Heidelberg and Vienna. In each place he increased his knowledge of the latest methods in surgical skill and medical science as a whole. In 1854 he returned to Montreal and did a tremendous work during the terrors of the cholera epidemic in Montreal in that year. In 1860 he was made chief surgeon of Hotel Dieu. Was a lecturer of Medicine in Victoria University from the time he received the appointment to Hotel Dieu. Was a frequent contributor to professional periodicals. His most important publication appeared in 1865 entitled "The Climate of Canada and its Relation to Life and Health". Sanitation of Montreal was one of his great fights for the welfare of the City. When pressure was brought to bear upon him he permitted his name being proposed for the mayoralty and was elected 10 to 1 over his opponent. And all without spending one moment of his time or a shilling of specie. The first Board of Health of Canada was founded as a result of Dr. Hingston's experiences in Montreal when he was in the Mayoralty chair. His services were sought on many industrial corporations and in that way he accumulated much money which was freely spent on welfare work. In 1866 he was defeated in municipal politics and was later made a senator. He was knighted on May 24, 1866. On Sept. 16, 1875 he married Margaret Josephine, daughter of the Hon. Donald Alexander Macdonald, formerly Lieutenant Governor of Ontario. To this union, one daughter and four sons were born.

The washer every woman needs



SIMEON BEAUDIN

HOWICK, P.Q.

Speed-Queen has double walls that keep the water hot

The Washing Machine That is Free From Service Worries.

No other washer offers all these features



Washes more clothes per hour

ARTHUR LABERGE

Chateauguay, Que.

See the Speed-Queen before buying a washing machine

Reliable Drive - No Service Troubles

Best Servant in the Home

JOHN LEAHY HEMMINGFORD, P.Q.

Speed-Queen

So simple a Child can use them

World's Best Gift to Women

A. H. BESNER

18-20 Nicholson Street VALLEYFIELD, P.Q.

Over-size bowl-shaped tub is gentle on clothes. Washes quickly and thoroughly

SPEED QUEEN WASHERS

"WASH MORE CLOTHES PER HOUR"

Both Speed Queen Units - Washers and Ironers -- are Instant Successes with Women of Quebec

MODERN BEAUTY

ELECTRIC and GASOLINE ENGINED

MATCHING IRONERS

CLEAN, FAST, GENTLE WASHING

Speed in washing, without strain on the clothes, was developed by the use of three main features-- (1) a bowl-shaped tub, to permit a complete and even swirl of water, without any corners to retard its motion or act as a drag on the clothes; (2) a specially designed submerged agitator that would set all the water in motion without danger of catching the clothes or of rough beating; (3) double walls in the body of the machine to keep the water inside the tub really hot, so that dirt would be loosened freely and the last batch of clothes washed as clean as the first. This third feature means also less work, for less changing of water is necessary in a Speed Queen, and it is probably the feature that most users comment on first -- the convenience of water that stays hot.

The chief mechanical feature of course, is the drive of a washing machine and Speed Queen's was made specially sturdy and reliable, so strong and simple that it very, very rarely goes out of order.

The Super-Duty Safety-Roll Wringer was then developed to offer correct wringing pressure that can be instantly released at the touch of a finger, and, as an added safety device, its power is automa-

BEFORE AFTER

SERVEL ELECTROLUX REFRIGERATORS

Operated By Electricity or Kerosene

COMPLETELY SILENT -- NO MOVING PARTS

FOR perfect refrigeration service in your home, choose a SERVEL Electrolux. Handsome, roomy models with every modern feature... and NO MOVING PARTS in the operating system to wear out or make a noise. Reliable, steady service. Years and years of satisfaction. Operated by electricity... or by kerosene for country homes. Ask your dealer to get full details for you.

Quebec Distributors: INDUSTRIAL DISTRIBUTORS CO.

1626 St. Catherine St. West - Montreal



Top photo: A "mountie" smiles the smile of victory as he looks out of wrecked alcohol smuggler's car at Franklin Customs Station. The heavy load of alcohol and the speed at which car was travelling rear window is seen removed for greater room. Lower left: Interior of car showing back seat entirely cleared out for greater room.—(Maclean's magazine)

"Alky" Racket

(From Maclean's Magazine)

Alcohol smugglers and Mounted Police wage a perpetual battle of wits on the Quebec-U.S. border

by GEORGE L. ELLIS
News Editor of The Huntingdon Gleaner

In English it is alcohol. The French call it alcool, or in its diluted state whiskey blanc, but to its friends and close acquaintances these case-hardened toppers who revel in its fiery potency, scorching wine, cocktails, Scotch, rum gin and beer as sassy drinks fit only for amateur toppers. It is known affectionately by French and English alike as "alky".

Pure, undiluted and legitimate, it is simply grain alcohol, usually ranging from sixty overproof to seventy-five overproof, which is absolute alcohol. Adulterated and smuggled, it may be anything from a mixture of grain alcohol and tap water to a deadly blinding poison. Tens of thousands of Canadians, mostly folks living in Quebec, Ontario and the Middle West, consume hundreds of thousands of gallons of alky, in one form or another, every year. They take it raw or with water, with ginger ale or some other sweet carbonated drink. On occasion they spike a gallon of native wine with a pint of alky, and so get caribou, a dynamic mixture fit to tame a Bengal tiger. Lumberjacks, miners, construction workers, ditch diggers, longshoremen, deckhands and dirt farmers drink alky. It has a certain intermittent vogue among the more earnest toppers of some younger sets, who will try anything once just for the thrill, but for the most part it is the strong drink of strong men. It is cheap and it is powerful, therefore it is popular.

Government's Excise Tax
The Dominion government imposes a heavy excise tax on legal alcohol. Provincial governments try to limit its free sale, requiring special permits for its purchase or boosting retail prices to levels close to those of more orthodox alcoholic beverages. A gallon of sixty overproof alky will cost around \$12.00 in provincial liquor dispensaries. Twenty ounces of sixty-five overproof around \$2.00, and these are high prices for alky, which can be manufactured at a basic cost as low as thirty-nine cents a gallon. So broad a price spread cannot but be attractive to the alky racketeer, who comes into the picture at this point, either roving over the border at seventy-five miles an hour behind the wheel of a specially constructed automobile, or sitting safely at a distant strategic point as a shrewd business man backing a \$50,000 illicit still.

Because smuggling is a federal matter, the Royal Canadian Mounted Police are charged with the responsibility for holding in check the importation and manufacture of illegal alcohol. The records show that the Preventive Division of the R.C.M.P. is doing a good job of work, but the traffic goes on, just the same. In the fiscal year ending March 31, 1937, there were 533 seizures of illicit stills, 720 seizures of illegal alcohol, and eighty-nine alky runners' automobiles were confiscated. In the past twelve months, the haul of stills fell off considerably but there were 141 more alky seizures than in the previous year, and the number of automobiles gathered in was only eight less. Business conditions in this outlawed industry fluctuate. When things get hot along the border, illicit stills crop up all over the country.

After the stills have been discovered and destroyed, the alky crews take to the roads again.

Alcohol Fronts in Canada
There are three main areas in Canada where the illegal alcohol industry flourishes. The Montreal district attacked from the other side of the American border by runners operating out of New York State and Vermont, the Toronto-Hamilton-Windsor area, and Winnipeg. Most of the seizures made by the Mounties are reported from one or another of these districts and Montreal seems to have the doubtful honor of being the most important. A glance at the map shows that this is a natural consequence of this city's geographical situation. Not only is Montreal easy of access from New York and Vermont but it affords every facility by road, rail or water for distribution to the ultimate consumer throughout Quebec in Eastern Ontario, and in the northern areas of both provinces. Illicit still seizures in the Montreal district numbered thirty-eight for the fiscal year of 1937 and thirty-seven for 1938. Seizures of illegal alcohol in this district were

the border through the area around Sherbrooke.

Mounted Police working these districts do not have an easy time of it. Between Huntingdon and Bedford, Que. on the Vermont side of Lake Champlain, a distance of approximately one hundred miles of border country there are something like twenty-four roads crossing the line from the United States into Canada on which no Canadian customs stations are established. All these highways have to be continually guarded by R.C.M.P. patrols and in addition, there are a number of bush roads, passable in dry weather.

Stationed in this area are seven detachments of Royal Canadian Mounted Police, each detachment consisting of two men and one car, a total of fourteen men and seven cars. On paper this might seem sufficient, but when one considers that the smugglers may use any one of the roads, and at any hour of the day or night, it is obvious that the successful patrol involves a task of no small order.

A comparison of the number of men on patrol on the United States

Smugglers Use Old Covered Bridge



Across the old covered bridge at Elgin have roared the thundering motors of crafty smugglers speeding to Montreal.

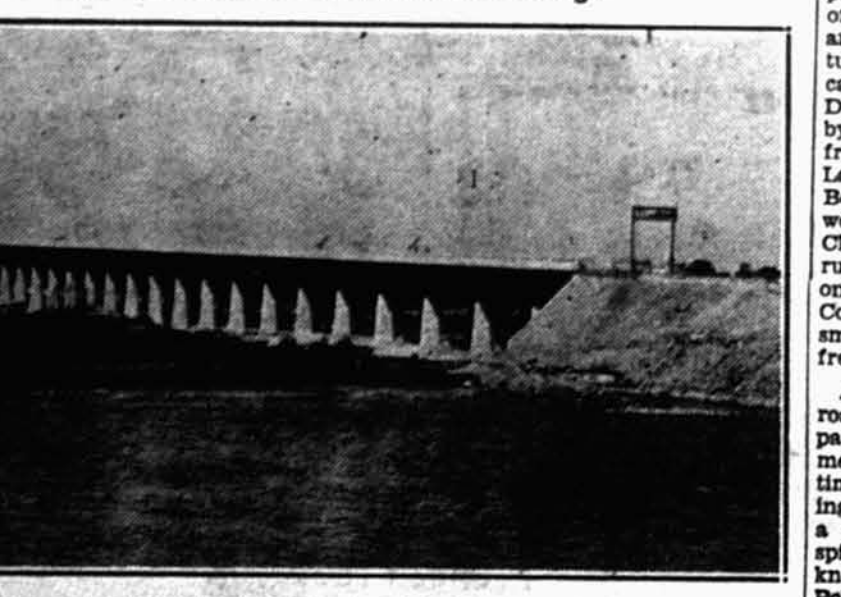
145 and 217 respectively, and there were thirty-five alky cars captured in the fiscal year of 1938, against fifteen for the year previous. There is considerable significance in the fact that, out of eighty-one alcohol running automobiles captured by the Preventive Service in the 1938 fiscal year, in the entire Dominion, thirty-six, or almost half the crop, were confiscated in the Montreal area.

Alky from Northern New York, Albany, capital city of the State of New York is an important center for the manufacture of alcohol smuggled into Canada and distributed through Montreal but there are alky plants too, in other towns situated conveniently in upper and middle New York. Practically all the New York alcohol comes in over roads located between Huntingdon, Que., and Lake Champlain. The Vermont product finds its way across

side of the line, with the number available on the Canadian side serves to illustrate the point. Along a twenty-five mile frontier the Canadian border is patrolled by two R.C.M.P. officers, with one car. The same frontier on the American side is patrolled by six Customs patrolmen with three cars and six Immigration patrol men with three cars. The American patrol outnumber the Canadian by twelve men to two, and six cars to one.

The Fighting Mounties, outnumbered as they are, the men of the Preventive Service fight a perpetual battle of wits with the alky gangs. Your alky runner is not often a mental giant, but he is reckless. When caught, he usually turns out to be a spineless individual, with a broad yellow streak, who will whine and cringe, but he has been schooled to a certain dar-

"Alky" Cars Converge on Montreal at the Mercier Bridge



Smugglers have claimed that once they get across the Mercier bridge and into the dense traffic of Montreal they are comparatively free from being caught.

ing which, in an emergency leads him to take desperate chances. His mechanical equipment is the best money can buy, and he hates the law. Most of the men engaged in this business have criminal records on one side of the line or the other. The majority of them, the records show, are American citizens of foreign extraction. A few are Canadian-born Canadians living in the States. They have one important item in common. They know every inch of the roads they travel.

The smugglers take big risks. They have to. If they are caught, fines are stiff and the chance of a jail sentence on top. Some of the more greatly daring have been known to roar right through Canadian Customs stations at seventy or eighty miles an hour. Here is a case history taken from the annual report of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police for 1937.

"In the case of one smuggler by the name of Joseph Messier, we were able to lay nine different charges to which he pleaded guilty and was sentenced to fines totalling \$1,800, which fines were paid. In addition his load of alcohol and a new car were confiscated. Bootleggers of this type of Messier are very expert drivers and travel in the latest model Ford cars, which are especially sprung to take loads of from 150 to 200 gallons. These men will take any risk and usually travel at the rate of from sixty to seventy miles an hour even if they are not being chased."

Once caught an alky runner is unlikely to take a chance on a second capture. He is glad to pay his fine and get out of Canada as fast as possible, because a second conviction means a jail sentence without the option of a fine. Once in a while the Mounties will land a man they know to be a Big Shot, but most of the automobile smugglers are merely employees of some higher-up racketeer who pays them anywhere from \$25 up to drive a load fifty miles into Montreal. The Mounties have their own name for these chaps. They call them monkeys.

Spotters Aid Smugglers
The alky runners use spotters extensively to keep them informed of the probable movements of the R.C.M.P. patrols. They are cagy about the men they select for this nefarious employment, since they have to be certain that their hired spies will not right-about-face and squeal on the smugglers. In most instances they depend upon the creed of the racketeer everywhere. Money talks. Once they have located a likely spotter on the Canadian side of the border they hold out to him the lure of easy money. Each time he answers a telephone call he is to get a ten spot for his trouble. When the call comes he simply has to tell the man at the other end of the line whether or not the Preventive patrol is operating in his neighborhood. If the answer is "No," it is a simple matter to get a high-powered car is thundering along the highway with its 200 gallon load of illicit alky bound for Montreal.

Automobiles used by alcohol runners go through all sorts of reconstruction, in addition to the special springing noted in the R.C.M.P. report. A common trick is to remove the rear seat and seat cushions to accommodate the cans, pack them snugly, and cover the whole with a black tarpaulin. Cans may be of two and a half or five gallon capacity but the five gallon can is usual in highway smuggling. The smaller size is easier to handle when power boats are used. Alky runners prefer to attempt the border crossing between the hours of three and seven in the morning and most of the Preventive patrol work is done after midnight.

Experience has taught the Mounties quickly to mark down a smuggler's car. They get suspicious of automobiles travelling at high speeds over back roads. Heavily loaded, the alky car rides low and develops a wide sway, especially on the curves. The drivers themselves, after a time, easily recognizable. Prison men usually are.

Most of the illicit alcohol brought into Canada from the United States travels by automobile. Some years ago airplanes were used extensively but a close watch on possible landing fields by the Mounties, and the difficulty of getting hold of pilots willing to risk their lives and their licenses in the racket have combined to eliminate this method as impracticable. At times the railroads have been fooled into transporting alky over their lines in oil tanks for fraudulent bills of lading were supplied, but a couple of seizures and a flock of heavy fines stopped that cumbersome and dangerous method.

The business is seasonal, and right now will soon be at its peak. Smugglers are now preparing to supply their large Christmas trade. Only hard winter that closes the side roads to traffic can halt it completely. From spring until late fall there is a more or less continuous flow.

Combative Means of R.C.M.P.
R.C.M.P. patrols have developed considerable cunning of their own to combat the alky runners and some of their methods are of necessity, pretty drastic. Gun fights are not uncommon, when some desperate smuggler defies orders to halt, with the Mounties shooting the tires off the speeding alky carrier. There have been casualties on both sides. Pete Colombe of Plattsburgh, N.Y., an alky driver, was shot in the leg after he had driven his car full speed at a group of R.C.M.P. officers who had barred his progress. Corporal J. W. Furlong, of St. Jean, Que., was knocked down and injured, but Colombe's car turned turtle and the smuggler was caught and convicted. Constable Dubard, of Lacolle, Que., was hit by an alky car and suffered three fractured ribs. That one got away. Last October a smuggler named Boardway was shot and severely wounded by Constable Maloney of Clarenceville, Que., as he tried to run through an R.C.M.P. blockade on a New York-Montreal highway. Collisions between Police cars and smugglers' automobiles are not infrequent.

After several experiments with road blocking devices, the R.C.M.P. patrols have developed an effective method which is successful, nine times out of ten. They call it spiking. Into a heavy plank they drive a number of thick, sharp pointed spikes. At the approach of a car known to be carrying alky, the Police car is drawn up on one side of the crown of the road. Across the open side the spiked plank is

laid, spikes upward. If the car obeys the police command to pull up, well and good. But, should the driver attempt to make a break for it, he has to drive over the sharp points of the exposed spikes, when he is certain to puncture all four tires. He cannot go very far in safety, running on the rims.

A spiked board is six inches wide and the spikes are three inches long. One R.C.M.P. legend has it that the idea was developed from a study of pictures of Indian fakirs, lying on similarly spiked boards to demonstrate their immunity to pain. Wherever it came from the spikes have proved an effective deterrent to desperate alky runners attempting to escape from a police trap at seventy-five miles an hour.

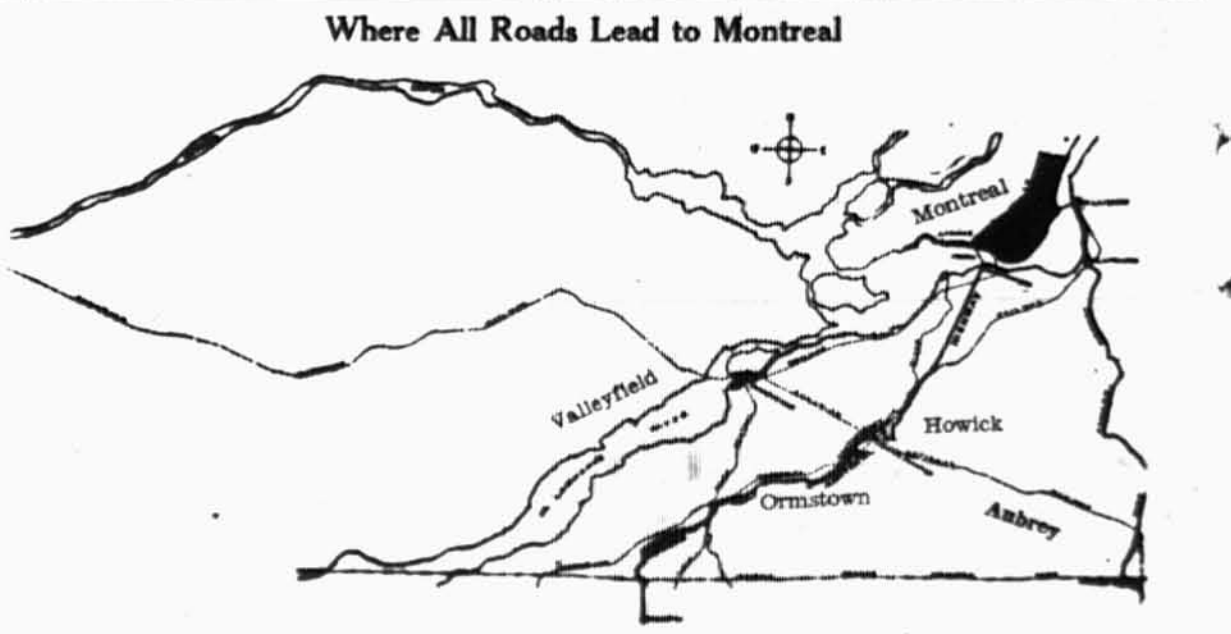
As a defense against the spike-board trap, some of the more daring runners have had recourse to a sensational driving manoeuvre, occasionally successful, but always attempted at the risk of the driver's life. Once they recognize the danger ahead of them—as they often do—they make a quick turn-around and head back for the border. On a gravel road, at a speed of sixty miles an hour, this bit of trickery calls for plenty of nerve, but the alky drivers attempt it, and sometimes they get away with it. A sudden application of the brakes will swing the heavily loaded car completely around in a wide skid, so that it faces toward the border. With the engine in second and the motor racing, they are ready for a quick pick-up at around forty miles an hour, sufficient speed to give them a fair start on the Mounties.

Smugglers Use Bribery
The alky runners do not hesitate to resort to bribery and threats in protection of their trade. It is common knowledge among the patrols that farmers on both sides of the border assist the smugglers in devious ways in return for either money or protection. The 1937 report quoted previously states that the bootleggers are also greatly assisted by local farmers who will keep them advised of the movements of our patrols, and who will allow them to hide their cars in their barns."

It would not be fair to blame the conniving agriculturalists too severely. The attraction of easy money is in many cases of less concern to them than the threats of damage to their property, crops, and live stock should they refuse co-operation. It often happens that officers of the Preventive service will approach a border country farmer known to be assisting alky runners with an offer of payment for information concerning their movements. In some cases as high as twenty-five per cent of the fine has been offered. The reply is almost always the same "D'you think I want my barns burned?"

There can be no such thing as a stable price for smuggled alcohol, and the comparative success or failure of the Preventive Service's efforts to smother the traffic is at all times a powerful factor. Two years ago, at the beginning of the summer of 1936, the police report says, the bootleggers were having the best of the struggle for a time. Two and a half gallon cans of illicit alcohol

were then selling in Quebec for \$12.00, or about five dollars a gallon. Intensive efforts by the Mounties cut down the supply drastically and before the summer was over the price had risen to between eight and twenty dollars a gallon, but even at eight dollars a gallon, but even at



Where All Roads Lead to Montreal. Between Huntingdon and Bedford, a distance of about one hundred miles of border country, there are approximately twenty-four roads crossing the border on which no Canadian customs stations are established. This means a big job for the "mounties" to attend to.

Writer of Article



GEORGE L. ELLIS, News Editor of The Huntingdon Gleaner.

that figure, there is plenty of room for a profit to the alky racketeer, since legal alcohol is priced in the liquor stores at something like \$12.00 a gallon, which would make it \$30.00 for a two and a half gallon can.

There is no rest for the Preventive Service. When they are not shutting down alky smugglers who shoot the stuff across the border they have to hunt out illicit stills, which have a habit of cropping up in the most unlikely places, some of them large, well organized alcohol plants of commercial proportions. In April of this year the Mounties seized and destroyed a still with a capacity of 500 gallons in the rear of a bakery in Rosemount, an industrial-residential suburb of Montreal. The equipment and construction cost of such a plant runs to around \$50,000, a considerable investment in a risky, illegal enterprise, but the police figure that a still of that size would pay for itself in a month's operation. In the Montreal area other equally astonishing evidences of the huge proportions to which this traffic has grown have been uncovered during the last year. One illicit still running full blast, was found in a vacant house at Montreal West, a high class residential district where most of the people own their own homes. Another was discovered in Outremont, another residential suburb. That one was disguised as a lumber yard, with a front office, stacks of lumber drying out and a big sign across the front. In and around Montreal other important still seizures have been made at Pont David, Ville LaSalle on Clarke Street, and at Ste Agathe and Ste. Sophie in the Laurentians. Most of the alky sold in the middle west is either made in or smuggled through Winnipeg. A few months ago the R.C.M.P. raided the premises known as the Blue Ribbon Oil Refining Company in that city and demolished another \$50,000 alky plant. Another one with a capacity of 1,000 gallons daily was found in a grain elevator. In addition to these large scale operations dozens of illicit stills are discovered and


demolished every month, hidden in basements, outhouses and barns; but these are comparatively small potatoes.

R.C.M.P. Do Excellent Work


The Royal Canadian Mounted Police have every reason to be proud of their record of alcohol and still seizures since they took over the duties of the Preventive Service four years ago. Their higher officers are not so well pleased with their record of convictions. There can be no doubt that the alky business in Canada is a highly organized racket, and there can be no doubt that it is being financed and controlled by wealthy racketeers whose headquarters are in the United States. But capture of individual smugglers, or of illicit stills does not mean tracing the illegal business to its real source. Drivers or agents are only underlings in the racket, and the men picked up in a raid on a still are never anything more. In the case of the Montreal West raid, the only individual caught was a woman who said she had been hired merely as a caretaker, although the house had been gutted to its bare walls to make way for the elaborate distilling plant. Often too, R.C.M.P. officials state, fines have been inadequate, and some cases have been dismissed on technicalities.

It is for this reason that the Mounties have recently attempted to establish charges of conspiracy to defraud, in addition to the lesser charges of owning, selling or manufacturing illicit alcohol. On the conspiracy count, the police have far greater scope for questioning and uncovering leading evidence. This procedure was adopted by the United States federal authorities in the prosecution of prohibition violations during the period of the Eighteenth Amendment, and it has been successfully employed by the Preventive Service in Canada in uncovering drug and silk smuggling rings with their roots across the border.

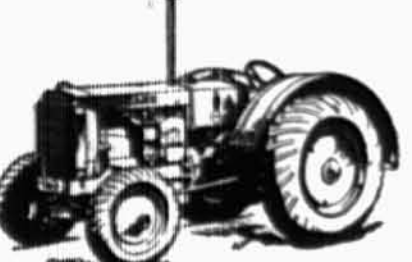
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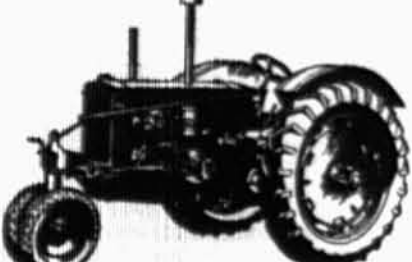
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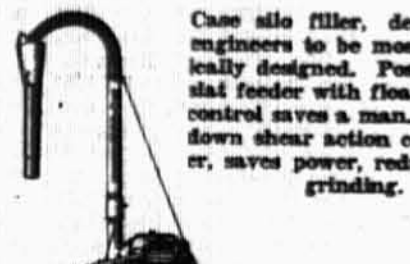
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Case Centennial tractor plow they're all talking about because of its high level lift, effective trash clearance and covering ability, and the quickly adjustable rear end that carries land-side pressure and saves power.



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Sketches Of The Customs Ports

From Horses to Autos at The Outport of Trout River

Big Difference in Volume of Traffic to the Days When the Port of Trout River Was First Established

(By W. E. A. ROWAT)

About the year 1860, a gentleman by the name of Merritt M. Smith kept lonely vigil on the dirt road, which is now highway route No. 4.



W. E. A. ROWAT

Mr. Smith was the first Customs Officer in the recollection of the oldest living inhabitant in this district, and his office was located about a half mile north of the border, in the house now occupied by Mr. Jos. Deschamps.

An occasional horse and buggy or team and wagon interrupted Mr. Smith's farming activities, and being a man of more than one occupation, he often met the incoming traffic in what would seem now, rather grotesque garb. In fact it was no uncommon sight to see Mr. Smith with a Customs cap cocked jauntily over one eye and sporting at the same time a well worn pair of overalls and rubber boots.

Mr. Smith, however, got tired of looking at the scenery around Trout River, and he exchanged jobs with Mr. John McGibbon of Dundee, Que. Mr. McGibbon was eventually relieved by Mr. C. D. O'Reilly whose office and house were located a little over a mile from the border. Mr. O'Reilly was succeeded by Mr. H. T. Wilson, who purchased the O'Reilly property about the year 1897 and the office remained there until it was destroyed by fire in 1933.

Shortly after the disastrous fire which destroyed most of the old customs records, the Government decided to build the new modern Customs office with garage and warehouse, as now located within a few feet of the international border.

From the oldest records at hand, the traffic from 1860 to about 1918 was mostly by horse drawn vehicles and up to that time the Customs revenues seldom exceeded \$400.00 a year.

There is some record of petty smuggling and seizures of the same, but according to some of the older inhabitants there were occasions (as now) when goods crossed the frontier without the formality of Customs inspection and some fruitless chases of elusive smugglers occurred.



C. J. ROBINS,

Circulation Officer of Quebec Roads Department.

Customs at Herdman Going 18 Years

Station Opened in 1920; New Building Erected in 1926

(By W. A. Pennell)

According to available records this Station was opened in July 1920. The following officers have served at this Station in the order named: A. Travisce, W. A. Pennell, J. Oliver, D. J. Beattie, C. I. Jackson, C. H. Pease, C. R. Hawley and E. McEwen.

The present Customs building was erected in the summer of 1926 and opened in October of the same year.

St. Agnes de Dundee Station Branched Off From Dundee

Some of Present Building Brought There on Railway Flat Cars on a Sunday

(By J. W. McGill)

Previous to the year 1907 all the work of the St. Agnes de Dundee office was performed at the outport of Dundee, Que. During the first of the year 1907 the Grand Trunk railway built a Custom office on their right of way at the boundary between Canada and the United States, there being no way to reach this office except going through the fields or following the railway tracks. When the people of the community saw this they had a meeting and appointed a committee to interview the railway officials in regard to having the building moved to St. Agnes de Dundee. They were successful and on a Sunday the building was loaded onto two flat cars and brought to its present site.

In 1914 the office known as the Receiving room was constructed in addition to the other buildings.

The first Sub-Collector appointed was Mr. J. A. Ferguson who remained in office until the time of his death in February 1921.

A Mr. Therrien was sent from the Montreal office to be the first Examiner. He remained here until some time in 1908 when Mr. Jas. A. Bannon was appointed Examiner who remained in the service until some time in 1911, when he was replaced by Mr. J. F. McCaffrey who in turn remained in the service until some time in 1922 when he was replaced by Mr. F. R. Maxwell who also remained in the service until the summer of 1927. In October of 1927 Mr. J. W. McGill was appointed in place of Mr. Maxwell. Upon the death of Mr. Ferguson, Mr. L. J. McCaffrey was appointed Sub-Collector and remained here until the summer of 1930 when he was transferred to the outport of Dundee, Que. Following the transfer of Mr. McCaffrey, Mr. McGill was promoted to the position of Sub-Collector which position he occupies to-day.

On the promotion of Mr. McGill, Mr. A. P. O'Reilly was appointed Examiner in January 1931 which position he also occupies to-day.

Covey Hill Customs Station Has Colorful Background

Station First Located at Covey Hill in 1874—Present Customs Building Built in 1929 The "Mounties" on Parade

(By R. J. Bourdon)

The history of the present Covey Hill Customs Station dates back to the year 1874 approximately. At that time Mr. F. T. Boardman was the appointed officer and the approximate date of his tenure of office were 1874 to 1883. The Customs Station at that time was named "Vicars" now Havelock Corners, situated about a mile and a half north of the present Customs Station. The chief exports at that time were hay, straw, oats, lumber, wool and milled, the chief import, coal oil.

During the years 1883 to 1891, approximately Arthur Roberts was the appointed Customs Officer and the Customs Station at that time was named "Frontier", situated about three miles east of the present station. The chief imports and exports were the same as the previous years 1874 to 1883.

During the years 1891 to 1904 approximately Alexander Piddes was the appointed Customs Officer and the Customs Station was again situated at its first site at Vicars Corners and named "Vicars" again. The chief imports and exports were again the same as during the previous years.

During the years 1904 to 1916 approximately Mr. J. W. Curran was the appointed officer and during that time the Customs Station was situated at Covey Hill Corner, the present location, and named "Covey Hill" the present designation. The chief exports were hay, straw, oats, milled, pulpwood and lumber, the chief imports, miscellaneous.

During the years 1916 to 1927, Mr. Wm. M. Horne was the appointed Customs Officer and the Customs Station was again situated about three miles east of the present site and again named "Frontier". The chief exports during that time were milk, cream, hay, straw, oats, milled, pulpwood, lumber, logs, horses and cattle; the chief imports, mixed.

In the year 1925 the Customs Department purchased the present site, but did not build until the year 1929. In the meantime on October 1st, 1927, Mr. Colin B. Edwards was appointed Customs Officer, which position he filled until December 1st, 1929, at his residence a few acres west of the present site, and the Customs Station was again named "Covey Hill". The chief exports during the years 1927-1929 were milk, cream, hay, straw, oats, milled, pulpwood, horses and cattle.

In the year 1929 the present Customs Building was completed and I. R. J. Bourdon, the present Customs Officer, took charge on December 1st, 1929. The chief exports for the years 1930 to 1932 were hay, straw, oats, milled, horses, cattle and Christmas trees; the chief imports, mixed.

Now that the Covey Hill Customs Station is permanently situated at Covey Hill Corners, it is of much benefit to the travelling public on account of being situated on a main road leading to and from the United States. During the two periods when same was situated about three miles east of the present site, the public were obliged to travel six extra miles each way, making a total of twelve extra miles per round trip.

The present Covey Hill Customs Station is situated on the main highway leading from St. Constant, St. Remi, Ste-Clothilde and St. Chrysostome in the Province of

Claims Largest Seizure Ever Made in H'ford or Havelock

William Horne, Retired Customs Officer, Claims Seizure Made on Oct. 4th, 1920, on Which Duty Paid Value Was \$6,697.00

(By William Horne)



C. M. ONEY,

Head Collector of Customs and Excise for the Port of Huntingdon.

Hemmingford Customs Once Busy Port

Disconnection of Railway Line in 1925 Between Canada and U.S.A. Affects Revenue

(By W. E. A. Rowat)

The first letter on file at the Hemmingford Customs Office is from the Inspector General's Office, Toronto, dated July 29th, 1858, addressed to the Collector of Customs, Hemmingford, Que. signed R. S. M. Bouchette, subject, "Over-time".

The next letter is dated 1868 and is addressed to Mr. W. Sweet, Collector of Customs, Hemmingford. From conversation with a Mr. Fleming, 83 years of age, of Hemmingford, Mr. W. Sweet was the first Collector. He held office till the time of his death in 1894, when he died suddenly, falling dead on the street.

The next collector was Mr. T. S. Proper and the first letter on file at this office is one addressed to the Sub-Collector Outport of Russellton, dated July 23rd, 1894.

Mr. Proper held the position of Collector till about 1906 when the Port of Hemmingford was changed to an outport under the survey of the port of Atholstan. Mr. T. S. Proper was Sub-Collector until the time of his death in 1916.

Mr. Martin Flaher became the next Sub-Collector and held office till 1919, when he resigned.

Mr. Fisher was succeeded by W. A. Orr who held office at this outport until the time of his death in March 1932. The office has been temporarily filled by H. J. McCaffrey of Atholstan till Sept. 30th 1932 and W. E. A. Rowat from Oct 1st 1932 up to the present.

This outport derived considerable business and revenue from the C.N.R. which crossed the border and connected with the D & H Ry. at Moores Forks, N.Y. This line was disconnected between Canada and the U.S.A. in 1925. Automobile and highway traffic, however, has greatly increased since then, and has compensated in work though not in revenue for the loss of Ry. business.

Total number of autos in and out in 1925-26 were 8,165 and passengers 28,388, while in 1932-33 they were 18,430 and 57,509 respectively, an increase of 10,265 in vehicles and 29,121 in passengers.

The staff was increased from one to three officers about 1925 and for the past two years has given 24 hours' service to the Canadian and U.S. travelling public.

DUPED AT ALTAR

Because, he alleges, an ugly woman was substituted for his bride after his wedding festivities, a young Turkish farmer from Anatolia is filing a suit for the annulment of his marriage at Istanbul.

According to the farmer, he courted a beautiful Turkish girl, and when he asked her parents to allow them to marry, they agreed.

The wedding was celebrated on the arranged date, but when, after the feast, he looked for his bride, he was faced by an ugly looking woman who claimed to be the legal wife.

The beautiful girl had disappeared.

Fifty-three years ago the Frontier Customs House was at Havelock Corners. The officer's name was Barbrman. I can remember this man. He often gave us kids a ride home from school. He would fill his cutter or wagon full. He held this office till his death. I don't know how long before this date he held office but a number of years. At his death this Customs House came to Frontier where it is today. The officer's name was Arthur Roberts. This was about 1880. He held office till his death, 1889. Then Alexander Piddes of Havelock was appointed officer and held office till his death about 1903. Then John Curran of Covey Hill got the appointment to fill the Customs at Havelock. His home was at Covey Hill and he kept a general store; also the Customs House. The last few years he gave the store up. In the year of 1915 the Customs House was moved from Covey Hill. It should have been from Havelock to Frontier Corners where it is at present. At Frontier Corners the road goes north and three roads from the south. The road leading north from Frontier Corners was an old smuggling road and a lot of goods were smuggled into Canada. Some of the big stores in St. Chrysostome were carrying a big stock of U.S.A. merchandise. After the change of Customs House things were stopped, and there was no chance to smuggle. One of the leading stores in St. Chrysostome sold out. Chances of smuggling were stopped. I was asked how things could be got in. I told the parties by paying duty. To my knowledge the best seizure ever made in Hemmingford or Havelock was made by me on this road that leads north of Frontier Corners, on October 4th, 1920, duty paid value of this seizure was \$6,697.00. There were two autos and 408 bottles of Sandy McDonald Scotch Whisky. All those officers in charge of this Customs House never saw a blue suit or an officer's cap. The Customs badge did the work. With the Customs



HENRY WILSON, a retired officer of the Trout River Port.

Ever Wonder Why You're Constipated?

Do you ever have days when you just have to drag yourself along when you feel tired, sluggish, cause of that constipation? Then why not find out the real cause of your trouble? What have you had to eat lately? Just things like meat, bread and potatoes? If that's it, you may not have to look any farther. It's likely your trouble is you don't get enough "bulk." And "bulk" doesn't mean a lot of food. It means a kind of food that isn't consumed in the body, but leaves a soft "bulky" mass in the intestines and aids elimination. If "bulk" is what you lack, your ticket is a dish of crisp crunchy Kellogg's All-Bran for breakfast every day. It contains the "bulk" you need plus Nature's great intestinal tonic, vitamin B. Eat it every day, drink plenty of water and join the "regulars." Made by Kellogg in London, Ont.

GOT THE HABIT

Police in Dunn, N.C., caught up with J. K. Stewart and took him into police court for passing a "rubber cheque." Judge George Owen fined Stewart \$17 and threw in a little lecture about the unwisdom of writing worthless cheques. Stewart agreed with all the judge said and wrote a cheque for his fine. This cheque "bounced" back two days later and now they are looking for Stewart again.

Leduc & Prieur
Ltee.
Departmental Store
Valleyfield, Que.
Specialty:
Ready-to-wear Garments for Ladies and Gents. Tailoring, Dress-making and Millinery.

A. BEAUDIN & SON
Take pleasure in extending congratulations to the Huntingdon Gleaner on the occasion of its 75th Anniversary.
Fresh Groceries, Fruit, Vegetables
Candy Soft Drinks
Phone 22, Ormstown

Congratulations!
To the Huntingdon Gleaner on this occasion when it celebrates its 75th Anniversary as a news and advertising medium in the Chateauguy Valley.
We take this opportunity to thank our many customers and friends for the encouragement and business given us in the past and solicit a continuance of your patronage in the future.
Garage Ben Viau
Valleyfield, Que.

HUNTINGDON BOARD OF TRADE
A community business corporation that works for the mutual benefit of all individuals and business enterprises. The Board of Trade solicits your support in appreciation of its being ever ready to cooperate with the Corporation of the Town of Huntingdon with a view to bringing about town improvements.
On behalf of the Board of Trade members we extend greetings to our ever ready supporter
THE HUNTINGDON GLEANER
upon the occasion of its 75th Anniversary of service to Huntingdon and the Chateauguy Valley.
D. J. O'CONNOR, President F. J. MONTLE, Secretary-Treasurer
F. H. HUNTER, Vice-President

THE HANDS AND BRAWNS PERFECTED THE TELEPHONE
Northern Electric
NOW GIVE YOU THE
MARAPHO
NORTHERN ELECTRIC COMPANY LIMITED

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

"Strike up the Band!" is Command And the Huntingdon Band of 1875 Turns on Music

Fred W. Bisset Recalls His Experiences With the Huntingdon Bands of Former Years—Prof. Zeigler Was Band Leader—Band Travelled About the Country

(By FRED W. BISSET)

Who were the members of the Huntingdon Band back in 1875? They were as follows:

Prof. Zeigler Flugel Horn, director; Dr. Charles Marshall, clarinet; James Leslie, clarinet; W. W. Corbett, cornet; Frank Schuyler, cornet; Billy Patterson, cornet; Fred W. Bisset, cornet; Arthur Hale, alto; George Drew, alto; Alfred Henderson, alto; Simpson Burrows, tenor; James Cowan, baritone; T. K. Milne, bass; Phiranda Horton, bass; James Lucas, bass drum; Henry Stewart, snare drum; James McCallum, flute; James Shanks, trombone; George Schuyler, trombone; Finley Bell, alto.

Other boys who had the same opportunity when I did were: Albert Shanks, Willie Chalmers, Mack Boyd, Bobby Fortune. We were taken into the marble shop operated by George Drew, given an old trombone and asked to try and sound it. I was the only one who could not get much out of it, so was told to take it home and come to the bandroom the next night for a try out before Prof. Zeigler. I could help me some and the next day I could run up and down the scale.

Prof. Zeigler was very strict, but I soon learned that he was very capable (young as I was). My relatives on my mother's side were all musical and some of their love for music had developed in me. I could fill a book with different experiences I had had, but will just mention that my first experience in church choir work was in the gallery (as we called it) of the "Old St. John's Church," between my aunt Theresa soprano, and my mother, alto. The late Mrs. George Hyde, (Lizzie Barrett at that time) was organist.

Prof. Zeigler wrote and arranged all of our band music. We had two books, No. 1 and 2, all manuscript. Some day I will play you (if spared to do so) some of the old pieces.

My teacher boarded in the "Mine Hotel" and was very fond of fishing. This hotel was just above the upper bridge and was at times a very lively place. It was given private lessons once a week and sometimes twice. A great deal of patience was needed, but I tried so hard that I never was scolded and learned to love my teacher and respect him. I never have forgotten his kindness and the patience he exercised while teaching me to single tongue, double tongue and triple tongue, slurring and all kinds of execution on the cornet, and I have continually used the methods he taught me in after life and found them very successful. No one ever showed me any better. I improved enough as time went by to graduate as bugler for the companies of the 50th Battalion, Huntingdon Borderers, during their night drills in the summer time. I first went to the Upper Bridge and played the assembly, then to the lower Bridge and did the same and later to the Parade Ground, where the drilling went on under the direction of Capt. Philip McDonald and Major Gardner.

My uniform was a red tunic, cut off at the waist, and a pair of blue trousers with red stripe, cut off at the knees, and a peaked cap that fitted me better than the clothes. I wish I had a picture of myself when then dressed. I remember how people used to laugh at me, now I know why. I cannot give exact dates, but was about twelve years of age. The band had many engagements during the winter and put on shows during the winter.

I do not remember the exact time Prof. Zeigler left Huntingdon, nor the reason, but I remember when he bade me good-bye he told me that he would like to take me with him. I think over those good old times and would like to meet again every one connected with them.

Mr. W. W. Corbett led the band, after the Professor left and he did the very best he could with it. Our engagements increased and included excursions on "The Lake." We would drive sometimes to Valleyfield and take trips to Cornwall and back and go to picnics. We went to Malone, Chateaugay, several times. I remember going to Chateaugay, seeing bills, advertising me as "Little Fred, the celebrated cornet player only eight years old." When we got back home, my mother asked me how I got along. I told her, all right, but that they told a lie about me. She asked me in what way, and I replied that they said I was eight years old and she knew I was twelve.

We were living on Prince St. in the double house next to the old Fortune home (The house in which I was born). In the other half was a band man, whose name is in the list. His wife was a pretty strict boss and had things as she wanted them. We were going, (I think), to Allan's Corners, leaving early in the morning. The wagon came, stopped

asked me if I would play trombone. I agreed to do so and played in the "Sherman Military Band," later in the Howard Opera House Orchestra, under Bert Waterman.

Both Mr. Sherman, as a bandmaster, and Mr. Waterman, as a violinist and orchestra leader, were splendid musicians and had a fine band and orchestra. I filled many engagements with them and had a very pleasant and profitable experience musically. I was engaged in church choir work in Burlington, in St. Paul's choir and in the mixed quartet in the Methodist Church.

Our band engagements and orchestra were of the best, and many pleasant trips and contacts were made and I was getting to be well known musically. Many good offers came my way. In 1890, I was asked to return to the St. Albans Brigade Band and play with the orchestra. I was to play baritone in the band and bass viol, or trombone, in the orchestra. I was also offered a much better job in the shops with higher pay. I accepted it and left Burlington in May, 1890, and worked there until 1905, was baritone soloist in many engagements, concerts, out-of-town jobs with other bands and orchestras, singing in the choir, and was director of St. Luke's. In all, I had too much, really, to attend to.

I had been playing in Plattsburg a great deal. I began to miss my Sherman Band and they were anxious to have me go there for a time. I had also been taken up by Dr. Sheerer, a noted singer and director of Glee Clubs, single and double quartets, and I sang first tenor with him. He was very good friend and I did all I could for him.

In May, 1905, I went to Plattsburg, played in the band for a while, was made director of the band and did piano tuning on the side. At this time I did not do so well and secured a job in the Soldiers' Home Band at the National Soldiers' Home at Togus, Maine. I was there until vacation time in May, 1896, and was asked to come to Sherbrooke, Quebec on my way back home. The band there was shortly in need of a director and they put me in such a position that I had a good band called the "33rd Regiment Band" in Montreal during the Queen's Jubilee and the band was quartered at the Windsor Hotel. Our band was in the parade and in the March Past, held on Fletcher's Field. I had 32 men in the band and 16 men in the bugle band. It was one good bunch.

In 1898, I was engaged to go back to St. Albans and paid a small salary, also given a good job in the shops, my choir and orchestra jobs and my things were much better than before.

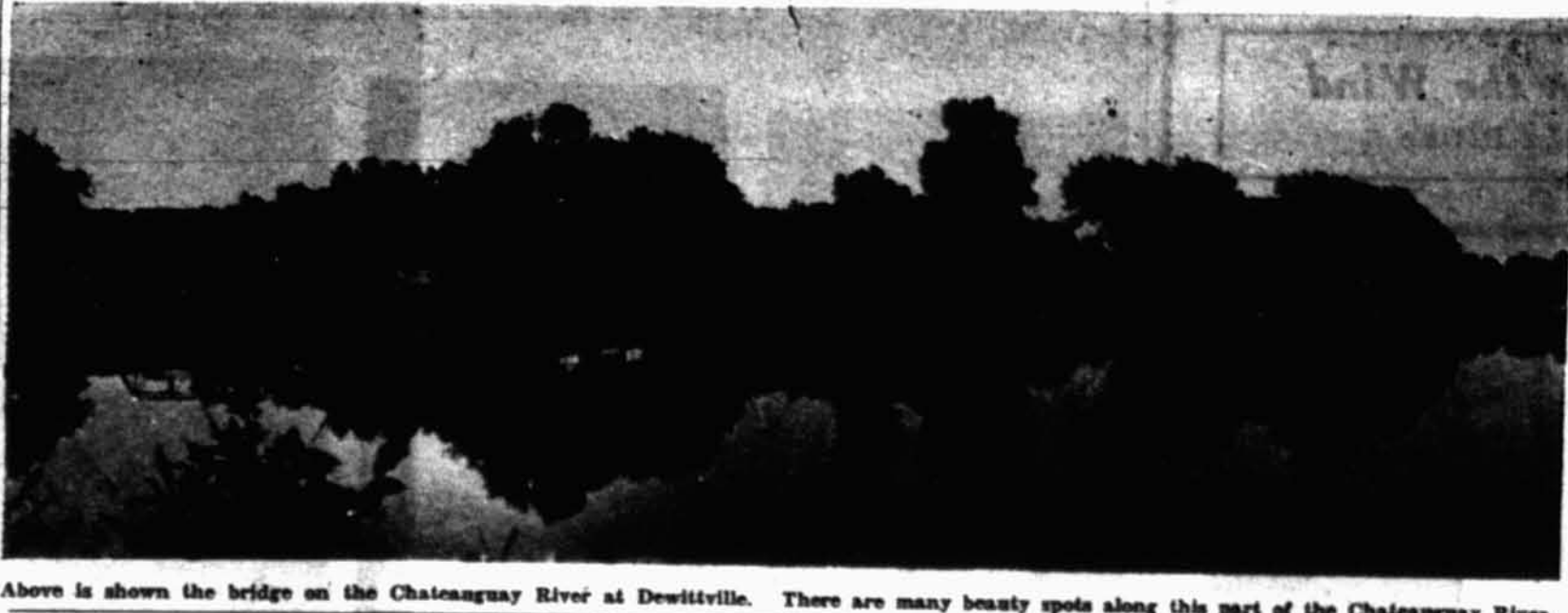
In 1890, I had a communication from Texas, asking me to go down there and organize a choral society and to take charge and rebuild a band for them. While corresponding with them I was offered a job with Jean Misaud's Salem Cadet Band. I went there and played with them for a time. This band was the finest I had ever seen, associated with, but I felt uneasy, having partially agreed to go to Texas and they had sent me my transportation and passes. In July, I asked the director to release me and explained to him why. He agreed, and asked me to wait until he had filled an important engagement that he had. I did so and the next location was Palestine, Texas.

I landed there the first half of July, 1900 and left the 20th of May, 1901. During that time, I reorganized their band, formed a choral society and put on two operas, "Pinafore" and "Chimes of Normandy." I left for St. Albans May 20, 1901, intending to return to the 15th of July, 1901, but my brother Frank drove Horace H. Brown and myself to Chateaugay, N.Y. We agreed that we would take a job, the first one that either could get, whenever we could get it. I knew they had a band in St. Albans and that they might have jobs in the Railroad Shops for us. I was 20 years of age. Horace had worked with his father as a carpenter.

We arrived in St. Albans before noon, had our dinner and strolled around. I asked a person about the band and where I could find the leader. I got an interview with him, told him what we could do, also that I was a band man. He gave me a note to a Mr. Shurtleff at the Central Vt. Shops. I delivered this note to him and in less than half an hour had a job in the machine shop and in the band. He tried to get a job for Horace there and failed to do so. I was only there until October 1888. I had good experience both in the band and shop and the town and band were very fine.

I was offered a job in Burlington, Vt., with the Lang Goodhue Company, at more pay, and I decided to take it. I lived in Burlington and shortly after I went there a messenger from George D. Sherman asked me to come to his bandroom on a certain night, which I did. He wanted me to join his band and

Beauty Spot on Chateaugay River



Above is shown the bridge on the Chateaugay River at Dewittville. There are many beauty spots along this part of the Chateaugay River.

In 1904, I joined the Patten Perry Company and went on the road with them. My job was baritone soloist and bass viol in the orchestra. In August, we played a town Torrington, Connecticut, a very busy manufacturing city. We showed there a week and during that time I met several bandmen. They wanted me to locate there, take charge of their band and they furnished me with a good job at the Hedy Machine Company. Business was not very good, so in one week I returned to take over the band and play in the orchestra. We got together a very good bunch of musicians. I bought good music and we played it very well and filled some fine engagements. I also played with many other bands in the state, helped to put on two operas, sang in the church choir, gave dances in the City Hall, with music furnished by the band. It was a good idea, as we always played to capacity audience.

In 1907, I went on the road with DeRue Brothers Minstrel, returned to Torrington in 1908, played an engagement at Norfolk, Va., with the 4th Regiment Band. Deep Waterways Convention, with President William Howard Taft in attendance. This lasted one week. I returned to Torrington, Conn., was engaged to locate in Norfolk, April, 1911, and joined the 4th Regiment Band, played concerts at Ocean View in 1911 and at Virginia Beach in 1912-1913-1914-1915 during the summer season, and in theatres in the winter.

I left Norfolk in the fall of 1915 and was engaged in war production in Buffalo, N.Y., Melville, R.I., Codding Point, R.I., and later located in Brooklyn. I returned to Norfolk in 1922, where I am at present. I still keep up my practice, choir work and have devoted much time to boys' club work, juvenile shows and junior choir work. In fact, I am willing to do all I can for young or old, who have talent and want to use it.

I transposed the opera, "Pinafore" and gave it with a cast of boys and girls, the oldest 14 years, and the youngest 9. I owe all that I have been in music to men who helped me. They got nothing for it but my love and gratitude. I pay tribute to them, Prof. Zeigler, Godfrey Philatrault, W. W. Corbett, Henry Hatch, George D. Sherman, P. Martine, Frank Cimino, Charles Borja,

Jean Misaud, B. J. Thieme, James Pullan, Bert Waterman.

Many of these grand men have passed on. I am left. I have just visited one of them, Mr. Hatch, in St. Albans, and the visit was one of the greatest treats I have ever experienced.

My advice to all boys and girls in my dear old home town is, if you have a liking for music, do all you can to get a musical education. It will mean much to you through life, either for pleasure or profit. I got a good start in my youth and it has meant much to myself and others.

TWO PENSIONS

For 20 years, Jules Walter, a war hero, has been drawing a pension from both the French and German governments, and has been doing it legitimately. At the beginning of the World War he was a young man living in Alsace, then belonging to Germany. His father was a German and his mother a Frenchwoman. He first enlisted with the German army and later joined the French troops, fighting with credit for both so that his name appears on the honor roll of both nations.

TOO DANGEROUS LOOT

Person or persons unknown stole several guinea pigs and rabbits from an experimental laboratory in Port Dodge, Ia., all inoculated with deadly disease germs—rabies, meningitis, tuberculosis, etc. Now, newspapers, radio stations and all other agencies of information in that state are warning the thieves against eating these animals or releasing them. If not possible to return them they should be killed, laboratory officials declare.

LA GAZETTE de VALLEYFIELD

VOL. 3, No 16 VALLEYFIELD, QUE., JEUDI, LE 21 SEPT., 1938 Imprimée à Huntingdon, Qué. Prix 5cts

Le journal est un facteur de progrès

Fondé dans les centres les plus actifs et les plus progressifs, le journal hebdomadaire poursuit son oeuvre humanitaire en fournissant à son public la petite histoire locale, en stimulant l'énergie collective, en activant le commerce local, en coopérant au développement général pour être le miroir fidèle des faits et gestes de la population qui l'entoure.

LE MEILLEUR MEDIUM DE PUBLICITE

Valleyfield et sa région

VALLEYFIELD est situé au centre du district de Beauharnois dans l'une des régions les plus importantes de tout le Dominion. C'est une ville de 12,000 âmes, qui compte un Evêché, un Palais de Justice, et des institutions d'enseignement supérieur. Au point de vue industriel, Valleyfield est l'un des centres les plus actifs de la Province. Au cours de ces dernières années de nouvelles industries sont venues s'y implanter et d'autres, déjà établies, ont été agrandies.

Le fameux canal de Beauharnois commence près de Valleyfield et finit dans le district, près de Beauharnois. C'est la plus vaste entreprise hydro-électrique au monde entier. Le district lui-même est riche en production agricole. Les meilleurs troupeaux laitiers de race pure élevés au Canada viennent du district de Beauharnois qui, par ailleurs, a acquis et conserve une haute réputation dans la production du lait, du coton, des objets de soie, des pommes, du sirop d'érable, du miel, et dans l'élevage des porcs et des volailles. Les conditions de travail y sont excellentes et les nouvelles entreprises sont l'objet de beaucoup de sollicitude. La foire de Valleyfield et celle d'Ormatown sont connues d'un bout du pays à l'autre bout. L'Aréna de Valleyfield est le plus beau de la Province, si l'on excepte Montréal.

La Gazette qui existe depuis trois années près est considérée comme le meilleur journal du district. On y donne les nouvelles avec exactitude et la rédaction est très soignée. La mise en page et l'impression sont l'objet de grands soins. Si vous avez un message à faire circuler dans l'une des plus riches régions du Canada, LA GAZETTE de VALLEYFIELD s'impose à votre choix. C'est le meilleur médium de votre publicité.

REDACTEUR-GERANT



M. AIME LAURION, rédacteur-en-chef et gérant de La Gazette de Valleyfield. Il est également vice-président de la Fédération des Chambres de Commerce des Jeunes de la Province de Québec.

Le soixante-quinzième anniversaire du journal anglais de notre région, le Huntingdon Gleaner Incorporated, fournit à cet effet un rétroscopie toute une leçon d'histoire qui trouve encore aujourd'hui son application pratique dans tous les centres où le journal hebdomadaire continue son travail constructif pour le plus grand bien de la population.

Il suffit de feuilleter toute la série des numéros du Gleaner publiés depuis le 18 septembre 1863 pour réaliser que l'histoire locale comme l'histoire nationale se répète tous les jours dans les petits centres comme dans les grands sous des formes différentes appuyées sur les principes immuables de la vie des peuples. Les hommes passent mais les principes demeurent!

Ponder un journal hebdomadaire est tâche relativement facile mais le faire vivre, le faire prospérer et le faire aimer impose une tâche lourde de psychologie pratique à qui tente son succès dans cette voie.

Et si le Huntingdon Gleaner a réussi à bien vivre, à s'imposer à l'attention du public, à décrocher les trophées pour sa bonne tenue et sa rédaction de haut ton, et s'il continue encore aujourd'hui sa marche ascendante vers un plus grand succès, il faut oublier, pour un moment, toutes les rancunes du siècle passé.

NOS INDUSTRIES

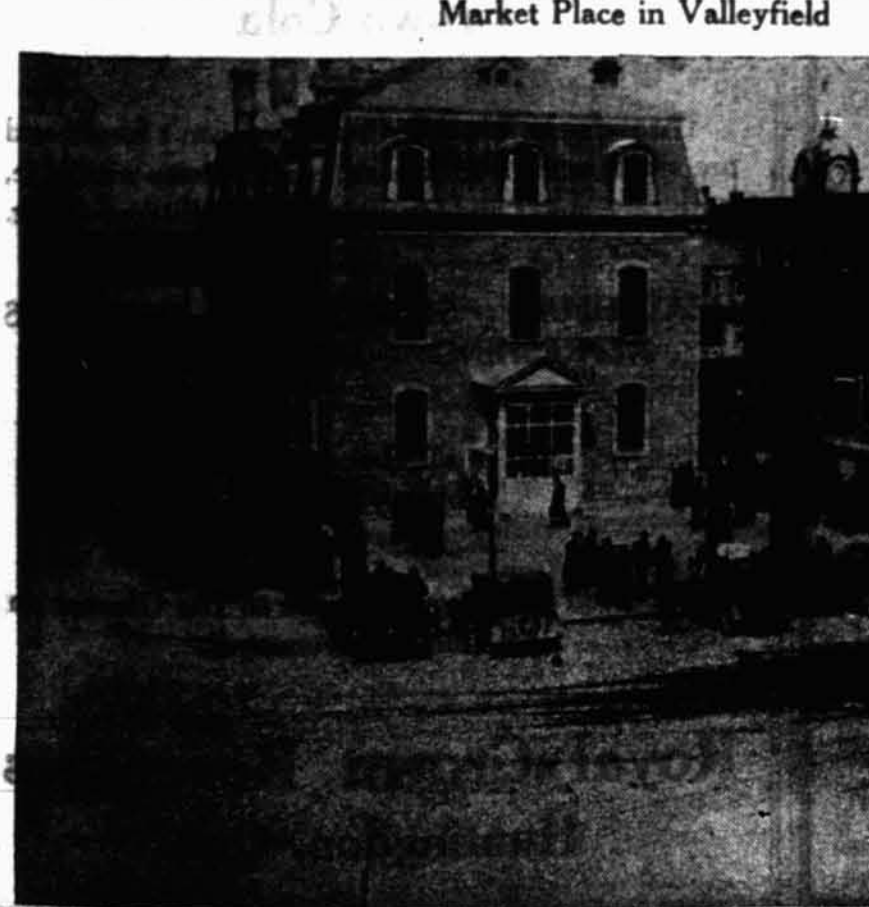
VALLEYFIELD: Montreal Cottons Ltd., Valleyfield Silk Mills Ltd., Canadian Bronze Powder Works, Adam-Hill Ltd., Rosen Bros., Valleyfield Canning Ltd., Manufactures renommées de portes et chaises, Ferndale Co.

Lisez La Gazette de Valleyfield

La circulation de LA GAZETTE DE VALLEYFIELD

PROPRIETAIRE

M. ADAM L. SELLAR, président et éditeur du Huntingdon Gleaner Incorporated et de La Gazette de Valleyfield. Il fut le président en 1935-36 de l'Association des Journaux Hebdomadaires Canadiens, dont il est encore l'un des membres les plus actifs. Il fait également partie du Montréal Advertising Club, de la Classe A des journaux hebdomadaires, de l'Association des hebdomadaires de la région d'Ottawa et de la vallée du St-Laurent, et des hebdomadaires de Québec et Ontario.



Market Place in Valleyfield

What's in the Wind

by PAULA DICKS

CALL TO REMEMBRANCE FORMER DAYS

Founders of Huntingdon

In "TALES OF CANADIAN FOREST" entered according to Act of the Provincial Parliament in 1861 by A. L. Spedon...

In the summer of 1938 certain peaceful American invaders from Wisconsin visited Huntingdon in a streamlined motor car...

According to the History of Huntingdon, by Robert Sellar, the first man to start a successful business career in the town...

In order to discourage invasion the frontier between Canada and the United States had been left in deep impenetrable forest...

From about 1820 Percy Bros. had a sawmill on the south bank of the river about 100 yards above the Walker Bridge...

In 1821 it took John Hunter and family four days to reach their destination from Montreal via Chateauguy Basin to Dewittville...

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Writer of Article



MRS. W. L. CARR

ing times. William Bowron boarded there for a year until he erected a shack on the Hinchinbrooke side...

Mr. Bowron saw that the rapids made the spot a natural townsite and had one laid out by Thomas Carliale...

In 1824 Wm. Bowron built a grist mill and while it was of primitive type, it proved a great boon to the settlers...

In 1822, Bill Gouge a ship's carpenter and a deserter from the Frigate "Newcastle" opened a school in a small shanty near the Canal...

In 1824 the Grand Voyer L. R. Lery came to see about making roads. He was the guest of Bowron who succeeded in having a bridge built at the site of his mill...



DR. M. J. BARRETT

1822 states the turn-out "manifested the great improvement going forward in a country that ten years ago was little more than an impenetrable forest..."

Until 1829 the nearest Post Office was Montreal and it cost a dollar to send a letter to England...

In 1830 the first stage coach was established from Ogdensburg to Dewittville towards which the Government paid \$2,000...

At this time the first Registry Office was established with John Munro as Registrar...

In 1829, owing to general complaint about the new bridge interfering with river traffic, Bowron lowered his dam and built the canal, hoping to obtain power...

About this time Dr. Francis Sheriff arrived from Edinburgh carrying with him Arch. Henderson...

1832—the new mill was in operation. William Bowron taking into partnership with him Arch. Henderson provided half the capital of \$6,000...



THE LATE JOHN BOWRON

The first resident minister was a Baptist, Rev. Mr. Kingsford, who came from England in 1831...

The first resident Presbyterian minister was Rev. James Miller of Stirlingshire, sent out by Glasgow Missionary Society...

Through the inspiration and activity of Rev. Mr. Miller the first church was erected in Huntingdon...

In 1834 Rev. William Montgomery Walker of Ayrshire was sent by the Glasgow Missionary Society to Montreal...

In 1837, Bishop Mountain's visits to Huntingdon resulted in the Anglican congregation starting a school with James A. Lewis...

During most of this time the American settlers held services and preached in their own buildings...

The first stone house was built by McNeer from stone blasted out in making the canal. Shirley Norton had a foundry near the new sawmill...



MR. THOS. BROWN

at the head of the rapids. A road had to be cut and corduroyed through swamp. The only engagement of this army in the district took place at the Battle of Chateauguy...

For a time this threat of a common enemy helped to allay racial suspicions in Canada. The Constitution Act of 1791...

Several English travellers in Miller's tavern at Ste. Martine were taken prisoners among them Archibald Henderson...

"This meeting," says Robert Sellar, "like all others then held in the Townships refuted the popular notion that the causes of the Rebellion were identical in both provinces..."

Arch. McEachern brought news of the affair to Huntingdon on Sunday morning. The Rev. Wm. Walker was holding service...

Col. Campbell felt that his force was not well enough armed or disciplined to risk an attack...

Col. Campbell felt that his force was not well enough armed or disciplined to risk an attack and awaited further reinforcements...



DE. J. C. SHANKS

William Lyon McKenzie been a resident of Montreal instead of Toronto, which for a private was 24c. The government gave her no compensation!

Col. Campbell is censured by some historians for his reluctance to open an attack on the Rebels at Baker's. The record regarding the fate of William King and his family is rather eloquent testimony...

Just the high lights of the first twenty years are sketched here. All the incidents and people mentioned suggest sufficient possible details of romance, adventure, effort, achievement and accomplishments...

None of the descendants of William Bowron remain in Huntingdon to-day. According to records in St. John's Anglican Church...

Several English travellers in Miller's tavern at Ste. Martine were taken prisoners among them Archibald Henderson...

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Col. Campbell felt that his force was not well enough armed or disciplined to risk an attack and awaited further reinforcements...

and marched to Napierville. The Loyalists set fire to the house and took many prisoners, as far as St. Martine and St. Remi. The Indians and Highlanders burned and plundered the Rebel premises as they went.

Thus ended the rebellion and the volunteers were discharged. Engagements elsewhere did not concern the men of Huntingdon...

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GAUTHIER PHARMACY. Valleyfield's Oldest Drug Store takes much pleasure in extending their heartfelt congratulations to the Gleaner on its 75th Anniversary.

Thos. Baird & Son. 1857 - 1938. GRAIN and COAL MERCHANTS. Celebrates the Gleaner on the occasion of its 75th Anniversary.

James F. Smythe. Extends congratulations to the Huntingdon Gleaner on its 75th Anniversary. General Repairing - Towing Service.

Adrien Beaulieu. Flour and Feed. Extends Congratulations to the Huntingdon Gleaner on its 75th Anniversary. PIONEER FEEDS - CHAMPLAIN RATIONS.

I'm 35... Get \$40 a Week, I can Retire at 60 with \$100 a Month. The Canada Life. Canada's Oldest Life Assurance Company.

VISIT OUR REMODELLED STORE. New Ladies' and Men's Departments. You will make this your store from now on. ROGER BILLETTE.

ROGER BILLETTE. Successor to P. Billette, VALLEYFIELD. You will make this your store from now on.

James F. Smythe. Extends congratulations to the Huntingdon Gleaner on its 75th Anniversary. General Repairing - Towing Service.

Adrien Beaulieu. Flour and Feed. Extends Congratulations to the Huntingdon Gleaner on its 75th Anniversary. PIONEER FEEDS - CHAMPLAIN RATIONS.

GAUTHIER PHARMACY. Valleyfield's Oldest Drug Store takes much pleasure in extending their heartfelt congratulations to the Gleaner on its 75th Anniversary.

Thos. Baird & Son. 1857 - 1938. GRAIN and COAL MERCHANTS. Celebrates the Gleaner on the occasion of its 75th Anniversary.

James F. Smythe. Extends congratulations to the Huntingdon Gleaner on its 75th Anniversary. General Repairing - Towing Service.

Adrien Beaulieu. Flour and Feed. Extends Congratulations to the Huntingdon Gleaner on its 75th Anniversary. PIONEER FEEDS - CHAMPLAIN RATIONS.

Sun Life Assurance Co. is Closely Allied With Growth And Development of Quebec

Sun Life Largest Co. in British Empire in Life Assurance Solely



A. B. WOOD, President of the Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada.

A History of Achievement

No industry has been more closely allied with the growth and development of the Province of Quebec generally, and the Eastern Townships in particular, than has the co-operative business of Life Assurance. The Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada, proud of its present reputation as the largest company of the British Empire transacting life assurance solely, and equally proud of its humble origin in Quebec Province, provides a fitting example.

The Sun Life of Canada was organized in 1871, when the population of the Dominion was 3,700,000. In the Province of Quebec there were only 1,200,000 people and of that number less than 200,000 were English-speaking; little English was spoken outside of Montreal and the Townships. Consequently the Sun Life, while organized by an English-speaking group was incorporated by those who had learned to live with people of other races—to do business with them, to understand them and to serve them. This probably influenced the decision taken later to operate abroad.

World Wide Aspect of the Sun Life of Canada

The international operations of the Sun Life have been a principal factor in its growth. Of total assurances in force, which at the end of 1937 amounted to \$2,896,000,000, lives assured outside Canada account for two billion. This premium income in respect of this business amounted to more than \$88,000,000 last year.

What does this development abroad mean to the Province of Quebec? What does it mean to a farmer in the Townships or to a clerical worker in the city?

If the Sun Life limited its business to the Province of Quebec, a head office force of 150 to 175 people would suffice for its needs. If its business were restricted to Canada, less than 500 people would be needed to administer it. As it is, it em-

ploy more than 2,000 at its head office alone. They are wage and salary earners—they are buyers and spenders and savers. They are taxpayers and charity contributors.

When increases in business are reported in Great Britain, or India, or South America, or the United States, those increases are reflected in more employment at home, more spending power and more tax-paying power. They enable a greater contribution to be made to the health, wealth and life of the Company's native province.

But the services of the Sun Life to the Province of Quebec may be examined more specifically. In communities large and small throughout the Province, representatives are actively engaged in rendering constant service to policyholders and prospective policyholders. In the old established agricultural districts of Huntingdon and Valleyfield, whose reputation for enterprise has spread far beyond the Eastern Townships,

mal earnings cease or are reduced, or when policyholders die and leave dependents, or when a financial emergency demands immediate relief. The payments consequently protect many beneficiaries from becoming a charge on public funds.

Sun Life of Canada as Corporate Citizen

As a citizen, too, the Sun Life renders service. Like any other citizen, the Company must live in a home. The construction of this home—its head office in the City of Montreal, has been of great advantage to the Province of Quebec. The Province supplied the granite used in the building; more than a half of the marble; the whole of the bricks, lime, cement and crushed stone; much of the steel, and a large portion of the lumber. Workers in a great many lines of industry and activity have consequently been benefited.

As citizens, insurance companies pay taxes. The Sun Life's tax payments to the Province and the City during the years 1930-1937 amounted to about \$4,000,000.

The Sun Life, also, like other citizens, makes purchases. The direct purchases of the Company in connection with supplies and services necessary to conducting its international business have amounted in these same eight years to approximately \$4,750,000. This custom has been spread as widely as possible—over 700 firms were favoured last year alone, benefiting people in a wide variety of industries.

Insurance Companies employ people, and pay salaries and wages. The great bulk of the wages paid by the Sun Life to staffs in various parts of the Province of Quebec are paid, of course in respect of business done outside the Province. This money, paid out to employees, finds its way through the ordinary channels of trade to every form of business, with corresponding benefit to business. As we have remarked, these employees pay taxes, contribute to charities, save and invest money. They bring to the communities in which they live the benefits of good citizenship.

Such, briefly sketched, is the record of the services of the Sun Life to the people of its home Province of Quebec. Citizens may well take pride in the fact that an institution which has grown to such influence in many parts of the world, and whose services to the general public welfare have attained such magnitude, was cradled in this Province. Equally they may reflect that every further extension of its activities in the world-wide field of its operations will be reflected in correspondingly increased benefits to the people at home.

A New Erin Landmark



This country store built in 1873 may still be seen in New Erin.

How New Erin Got It's Name

(By Miss M. L. Walsh)

We all are more or less familiar with the song, "How Ireland got its name." Let us recall the time when New Ireland, that pioneer settlement, situated north-east of the town of Huntingdon, changed its name to New Erin.

It was as late as 1891 when the New York Central Railroad was built through this country. In the month of May, 1897, a post-office was opened. Since there was already one named "New Ireland", it was decided to call this new office New Erin. Mr. Joseph Walsh was appointed Post-Master; this position he held until May, 1915, when the little country post-office was closed and Rural Free Delivery began.

The picture appearing in this issue shows the country store built in 1873 and owned by Mr. Andrew Donahoe who closed it in 1915. The Post-Office occupied a part of this building. From this time on the name of New Ireland was seldom heard. The rising generation came to love that new title, New Erin, and it is yet amusing for them to hear some old pioneers who have been away and on revisiting the scenes of their childhood persist in calling it New Ireland, a name still sweet to the sons and daughters of that Isle beyond the sea.



MR. LESTER MCGILLIS, Valleyfield, Divisional Manager for the Beauharnois Division of the Shawinigan Water & Power Co.

Shawinigan Officials



MR. R. J. BEAUMONT, Assistant General Manager of Shawinigan Water & Power Co.

Officials of the Montreal Cottons



LT. COL. W. G. E. AIRD, General Manager of Montreal Cottons Company Limited, Valleyfield, Canada's most diversified textile mill where 2800 people are employed.



MR. C. H. POTTER, Vice-President, Montreal Cottons Co. Limited and one of Valleyfield's most highly respected citizens and a most enthusiastic supporter of all sporting activities.

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MUSIC MASTER - CLASSIC SERIES
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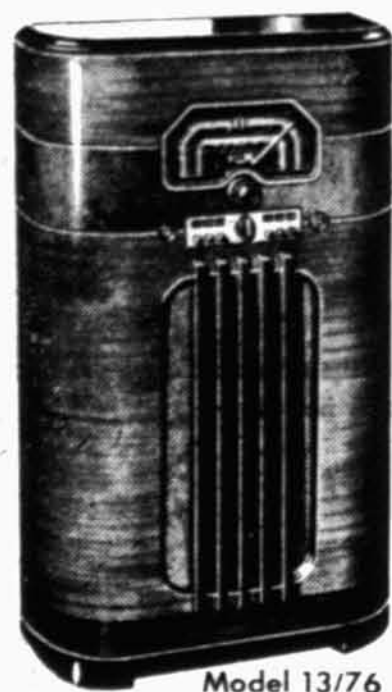
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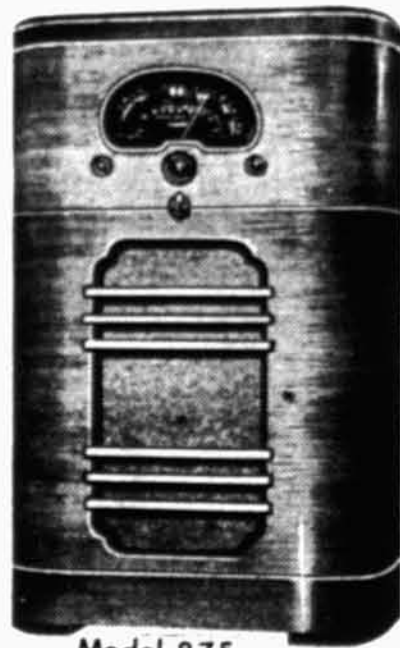
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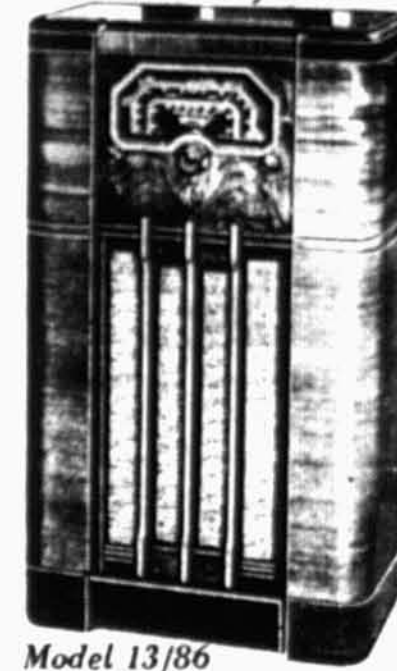


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and
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\$30 to \$50 Extra Value
in every 1939 Model of
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See Our Outstanding Low Priced "Personal" Radios



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See
The
New
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Popular Prices!
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Athelstan, Que.

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DE FOREST
CROSLY
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Rogers Radios



The Sousa

Sterling Values in Popular-priced Radios



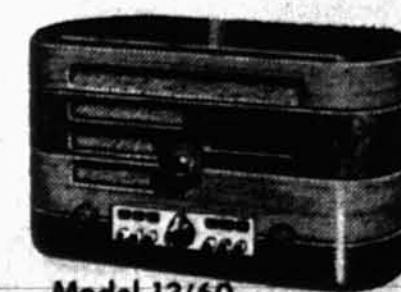
The Back

See the New 1939 DeForest-Crosley Radios With
Finger-Tip Control



The Elgar

Come in and Inspect the New 1939 "Music Master"
Classic Series



Model 13/60

See the New 1939 Finger-Tip Tuning

The Township Of Godmanchester

Beautiful and Historic Township of the County of Huntingdon

Extends to the Huntingdon Gleaner Congratulations for Having Successfully Reached the 75th Milestone of Service to the Chateaugay Valley and Hopes for its Continued Success in the Years That Lie Ahead.

More than 30,800 acres of land — THE TOWNSHIP OF GODMANCHESTER — Total valuation, \$1,389,462.00. A township that has justifiable pride in its beautiful farms and its all-round progressiveness.

Lovely Godmanchester Farm Home



The beautiful farm home of Mr. and Mrs. Robert A. Arthur on the Trout River Road. Mr. Arthur is President of the Huntingdon Agricultural Society, Div. A.

Godmanchester has the low tax rate of only 3 1/2 mills, one of the lowest mill rates in the district in view of its fine farm lands and excellent roads. (Below are shown the mill rates for the Township of Godmanchester for the past 20 years. Note the steady decline):

1918	8 1/2 mills	1929	13 mills
1919	8 mills	1930	11 mills
1920	10 mills	1931	11 mills
1921	10 mills	1932	3 1/2 mills
1922	13 mills	1933	3 mills
1923	14 mills	1934	3 mills
1924	15 mills	1935	3 1/2 mills
1925	15 mills	1936	3 1/2 mills
1926	15 mills	1937	3 1/2 mills
1927	15 mills	1938	3 1/2 mills

Fine Dairy Herds in Godmanchester



Godmanchester is the home of many fine purebred dairy cattle of which the farmers are justly proud.

Godmanchester Township Council — 1938 —

A Good Road in Godmanchester



Above is seen Highway No. 4 passing through Dewittville



MAYOR ALFRED LATULIPE



COUNCILLOR E. WATTERSON



COUNCILLOR JAMES RUDDOCK



COUNCILLOR W. M. GRAHAM

Beauty of Godmanchester



A scene on Trout River near Holbrook Bridge.



COUNCILLOR T. H. BIGGAR



COUNCILLOR W. LEBLANC



COUNCILLOR M. I. RANKIN



SECY.-TREAS. JAS. E. BARRETT

Along Trout River



Trout River winding through Godmanchester Township. This scene is southwest from Kensington bridge.

"Down by the Old Mill Stream"



A scene of rustic beauty at the Kensington dam.

Godmanchester Township

• •
One of the Finest in the District