

HUNTINGDON COUNCIL MEETS

Council met on Feb. 4 with all members present. The minutes of the last meeting were read and, on motion, adopted. A by-law to appoint two assessors was introduced and on motion of Gen and Farney was read a first time.

Moved by Wood, seconded by Mitts, that Council go into committee of the whole when, on motion, the by-law was read the second time and blanks filled in with the names of Henry Mullett and Joseph English.

On motion, Council resumed when the by-law was read the third time, signed, sealed and numbered 134.

The auditor's report was read by J. F. Heston and on motion, adopted. Moved by Gen, seconded by Farney, that auditor's salary be \$9 each.

Moved by Mitts, seconded by Farney that R. Wood be a committee to purchase about 2,500 feet of bridge covering.

On motion the following accounts were ordered paid: North Hastings Review, \$11.90; part of burial expenses of Mrs. Dillabough, \$16.50; councillors' pay, \$17.50.

On motion, Council adjourned until the first Monday in April. D. L. FLEMING, Twp. Clerk.

SOAP PRICES TO BE ADVANCED \$10 BOX SOON

Toronto.—The soap situation is becoming exceedingly serious, according to manufacturers, owing to the growing shortage of grease, and the possibility that the United States may prohibit the exportation of oils and fats is becoming nearer each day, a move that would be nearly as fatal to manufacturers here as grease is the major part of the ingredients used in the making of soaps and the domestic production is not equal to meeting the demand.

Today wholesale grocers have advanced laundry soaps 50 cents per box which brings the price per 100 lbs. to the record figure of \$1.45. Manufacturers are freely predicting \$1.90 per box for soap for ordinary laundry grades shortly, which would not be surprising in the face of conditions at present prevailing.

Of four manufacturers interviewed, only one stated that the grease shortage was not stringing. All the others said that supplies were hard to get, becoming scarcer owing to the excessive demand all over the world for oils and fats, and that they could not advance prices with the increasing dearthness of raw materials.

As far as toilet soaps are concerned, there does not seem to be any cause for worry. There have been no advances in these lines of prices for quite a while and the dealers are able to obtain easily all they require. Manufacturers still quote former quotations, so none need worry, although the small boy's glee at not having to wash is banished remotely.

GANNETT SCHOOL

Form V.— Maria Cole, Roy Pound.

Form IV.— Wilfred Whiting, Maggie Smith, Edith Smallhorn.

Class III.— John Logan, Bobbie Empson, Gladys Horn, Bessie Badgley, Janet Logan, Helen Loucks and Norma Hubbs equal, Alva Hall, Mary Mills Arthur Lawrence.

Class II.— John Smallhorn, Harvard McMullen, John Farn, Garnet Juby, Jennie Badgley, Clarence McPherson Nellie Craig, Grace Loucks, Nellie Whitney, Elizabeth Rita, Glen Casselman.

E. C. Prentice, Principal.

Jr. Division

Junior II.— Jack Horn, Aldon Boyd, Helen Lawrence, Russell Sangster.

Senior I.— Lola Cole, Wilfred Craig, Olive Lawrence, Elsie Smallhorn, Doris Crump, Kathleen Barnes, Burris Crump, Charles Loucks, Verma Barnes, Robby Juby, George Pope, Ross Wilman, Charles Patrick.

Primer.— Thelma Lawrence and Helen Badgley equal, Willis Brenton, Max Crump, Wendell Keller, Eva Badgley, Maybel Pope and Patricia Jarrell equal, Sherman Patrick, David Mason, Walter Leane, Ross Baber, stock, Norman Wilman, Jack Bush, M. Cowan, Teacher.

GOLDEN WEDDING

To few it is given to enjoy the happiness of wedded life for a period of half a century. So it is fitting that when any married couple are blessed with so long a union the event is recognized with special gifts and tokens of love and best wishes. Such was the happy lot of Mr. and Mrs. Spencer Powell of Stockdale. Just fifty years ago on Feb. 4th, 1868, in the city of Belleville, the words were said which made them husband and wife. Mr. and Mrs. Powell have always been highly respected by all, and their relatives and friends could not let such an auspicious occasion pass without formally expressing their sincere good wishes and hearty congratulations. A surprise was planned and was indeed complete. About twenty-five of their relatives and friends gathered and went in a boat to their residence. After a social hour or so, a very tasty lunch which had been provided by the ladies, was served. When all had done justice to this, the gathering was called to order by the pastor, Rev. R. M. Patterson, when Mr. and Mrs. Powell were presented with an address, also a gold-headed cane to Mr. Powell, and a beautiful brooch to Mrs. Powell. Mr. Powell in a few well chosen words replied and on behalf of his life partner and himself recorded his gratitude to God for the blessings and joys they had shared and then thanked them all for the kindness they had shown and the good wishes expressed. A number of those present expressed the pleasure of being privileged to enjoy such an evening and all were unanimous in the hope that Mr. and Mrs. Powell would be spared to us for many years to come. After the singing of "God be with you till we Meet Again" and the benediction had been pronounced the guests took their leave, feeling that Mr. and Mrs. Powell were worthy of a good deal more than had been said or done.

ANALYZES HIGH LIVING COST

London, Eng.—"High wages mean high prices. Fresh cycles of wage advances succeed one another. Each one results in further increases of prices. In preventing a reduction of prices, the producers are raising prices against themselves as consumers. We are deeply impressed with the seriousness of the situation and are convinced that if the process continues the result can hardly fail to be disastrous to all classes of the nation."

This is the summing up of a report just given to the House of Commons by its Committee on National Expenditure, after long investigation into the rising cost of necessities of all kinds in Britain.

Whole thing is a vicious circle of rising wages followed by rising prices, asserts the report. The counter-recommendations of the Committee include:

The Government should endeavor to avoid the creation of new credits in financing the war.

The actual increase in the cost of living to the working classes should be ascertained.

Profits should be limited.

An advance of wages should be limited if given on any ground rather than the rise in the cost of living.

A single policy under the direction of one authority should be adopted in all industries in the determination of wage questions. The all round increase in wages of 10 per cent. and similar increases in the cost of commodities purchased at home, already involved an increase in national expenditure of 136,000,000 pounds yearly.

One of the most important causes of the increase of expenditure, says the Committee, has been the expansion of credits. If it had been possible to finance the war from day to day by means entirely of taxation and loans from the savings of the people, the general increase in prices would have been considerably less than it is.

PASTOR INVITED TO RETURN

The Campbellford Methodist Church held very successful anniversary services on Sunday Feb. 3rd. Capt. (Rev.) John Garbutt, of Oshawa, being the preacher for the day. The official board asked the congregation for \$1000 to wipe off all indebtedness on the church. They responded generously by placing considerably more than that on the plates. On Tuesday evening the official board invited their pastor, Rev. A. R. Sanderson, to return for the fourth year with an increase of \$200 in salary, which he accepted subject to the approval of conference.

"WHITE COAL" TOO COSTLY AND SUPPLY IS VERY LIMITED

Electricity Not Likely to Replace Coal For Heating Homes—Valuable as an Auxiliary.

ELECTRICITY as a substitute for coal to heat Toronto will ever become more than an auxiliary fuel depends on the extent of the scarcity of the former article, the amount of current available, the perfection of electric heating appliances and the comparative prices of the various fuel substances.

Even at the present prices of coal that rare article can be fed into the furnaces at between a third and a quarter of the financial outlay necessary for enough electricity to produce an equivalent amount of heat. In other words, if a ton of coal cost \$9 a sufficient supply of electricity to provide as much heat as the ton of coal would cost between \$27 and \$36. If coal cost \$12 the margin of difference would not be so great, but the cost of electricity would be just as high.

No Rate for Heating This comparative estimate was made by F. A. Gaby, chief engineer of the Provincial Hydro Electric system, when asked about the matter. Mr. Gaby pointed out that at the present time electricity, except in a very few cases, was used for heating purposes only as an auxiliary supply. "We have no special rate for heating. Those who use it for that purpose pay the domestic, or lighting rate, which makes it about three or four times as expensive as coal."

Mr. Gaby said that the current would come much cheaper if it were supplied at a power rate. On what basis, however, the consumer would have to pay all summer, when he would use practically no electricity, as well in the winter.

No Current to Spare "We have no rate for heating," said Mr. Gaby. "Those who use it pay on the domestic basis. We have little current to spare at the present time, so that the matter has received very little attention." He added that the ordinary house would not be large enough to justify a power rate.

Comparative figures on the cost of heating by electricity and coal, compiled by a prominent electrical expert, show in a conclusive manner the improbability of electricity becoming a popular method of heating in Toronto. Taking an eight-room house as a basis of comparison he contrasts coal and current as follows:

"Average size of house, eight rooms. "Average coal consumption during season, anthracite, nine tons. "Price of coal, \$10. "Season, six months continuous, 6x30x24—4,320 hours. "Average rate of burning coal, 9x2,000, divided by 4,320, 4.17 lbs. per hour, say 4.0 lbs. "The maximum rate is probably 50 per cent. greater than this, or say 6.0 lbs. "At 15,000 heat units per pound, and four lbs per hour, 60,000 heat units per hour are utilized. "One kilowatt hour—3,412 heat units (known as British thermal units). "Hence, coal burnt at the rate of four pounds per hour—60,000 divided by 3,412—17.5 k.w. "At six pounds per-hour it equals 25 k.w. \$360 for a Season.

"The efficiency of the average furnace may be assured at 50 per cent., so that since electric heating has an efficiency of 100 per cent. the foregoing electric equivalent of coal will be half the figures given, namely, 8.75 k.w. (kilowatts) and 13.0 k.w. respectively.

"Hence the maximum demand for electric energy for heating would be 13 k.w., and the k.w.h. (kilowatt hours) required during the season would be 8.75x4,320—37,600 k.w.h., or say in round figures, 36,000 kilowatt hours.

"At the Toronto secondary rate of 1 per cent. k.w.h. the monthly bill for current will be \$60, and the bill for the season six times as much, or \$360.00."

Need 720,000 H.P. It was pointed out that as there are 52,000 homes in Toronto, the consumption for heating of houses alone, not including office buildings, stores and hotels, would be 520,000 kilowatts, or 720,000 horse-power. As the capacity of the Hydro-Electric power houses at Niagara Falls is only 145,000 horsepower, the supply would fall far short of the demand for heating, and would leave nothing for lighting or power.

A Formidable Bill. It would be impossible to supply this big load through the present equipment between Niagara Falls and Toronto, as much larger wires would be required for the service, and if many premises took such a load the size of the distribution and transmission equipment, i.e., cables, switchgear, transformers, etc., would all have to be greatly enlarged or duplicated, involving much additional expenditure. This would undoubtedly necessitate the imposition of a service charge similar to the \$1.00 per h.p. per month of maximum demand, at present in force in regard to electric installations where power is required for motors, and would be additional to the charge for current indicated above. Even at a moderate rate a service charge on 13 k.w. (17 h.p.) per month, for 12 months, as it would have to be, would make an appreciable addition to the foregoing already formidable bill.

Less Cost, More Heat Another authority on electricity as a fuel put the comparison this way: Nine-tenths of a cent will produce 3,412 heat units of electricity, that amount being equivalent to a kilowatt hour. At \$12 a ton of 2,000 pounds, coal costs approximately six-tenths of a cent a pound. As there are 14,000 heat units in a pound, and as about 50 per cent. efficiency is secured from coal, there would be 7,000 heat units in a pound.

Therefore, at two-thirds the price of electricity coal would provide double the heat, providing prices of coal and electricity remain the same as at the present time.

A Saving Here. He pointed out, however, that as electricity can be turned on or cut off completely in a moment, there should be a considerable saving in this way as compared with coal. There would be no wasted heat in pipes, either. He did not consider that the heating appliances on the market at present could be perfected so as to consume less current and give off more heat. "One hundred per cent. efficiency is obtained at the present time," he said. "Experiments are being carried on with electricity-heated water systems and electric radiators, however."

PRESENTATION TO DR. SCOTT

Popular Pastor of Bridge Street Church Presented with Curling Stones by Members of His Congregation

Rev. Dr. Scott, pastor of Bridge Street Methodist Church, since his coming to Belleville has endeared himself very much to the members of his congregation and the citizens at large. He is looked upon as one of the foremost preachers of our city and his large congregations bear testimony to the popularity of his sermons. Not only is Dr. Scott active in the work of the church in which he is associated, but he finds time to assist all the other enterprises of the city, including the Ministerial Association of the Y.M.C.A., the Canadian Club and the Financed organizations of the city. But one phase of his activities which particularly appeals to the men of the city is his love of sport, because it is admitted by them that he is a good sport, and there is no more enthusiastic player in the Belleville Curling Association than the Rev. Dr. Scott.

Some of his congregation thought they would like to present him with something as a small testimony of their appreciation. This week there was left at his home a beautiful pair of granite curling stones in a box of red oak. The stones are the best that can be procured, the handles are engraved with the year 1918 and the motto, "To Dr. Scott from some Belleville friends." The engraving was done by Mr. J. A. Borbridge, one of the members of the curling association, and a member of the curling association. The box is finished in red oak and on the inside cover is inscribed a panel. "To Rev. Dr. C. T. Scott, Belleville, Ont., from F. E. O'Flynn, H. W. Ackerman, C. M. Reid, J. J. B. Flint, George Simmons, C. H. Vermilva, Bertram McOy, John Borbridge, Ernest F. Dickens, J. W. Pearce, J. W. Holmes, F. S. Deacon, W. B. Deacon, C. B. Scantlebury."

The printing of the box and the letters were done under the supervision of Mr. Scantlebury with his usual good taste. Rev. Dr. Scott was very much delighted with the gift. The men who presented it, and who were very much associated with him, and the thoughtfulness of his friends will be of assistance to him in the work he is carrying on.

We congratulate Dr. Scott upon his recognition which he deserves and join with the congregation in hoping that he will be long spared to wield the "season" and the "stones."

CONCERT FOR THE RED CROSS

Cit Hall Crowded at Fine Entertainment Last Night

Local support of the work of the Red Cross and Patriotic Association was shown last evening by the people of Belleville who thronged the city hall to the doors for the grand concert in aid of the society. Over five hundred paid admission to the hall. The audience was exceedingly enthusiastic and generous in its response to the various numbers.

Forty voices were united in a chorus which was directed by Mr. V. P. Hunt. The choruses were marked by volume balance and fine discrimination. Mr. Knight McGregor's rich contritone voice was heard in several masterly numbers, which had instantaneous effect upon the audience. He had chosen numbers calling for the highest vocal power of execution, the use of the imagination in interpretation and range. These he sang with the finest artistry.

Miss Jesse Tuttle's readings were roundly applauded. She gave very interesting studies.

Miss Laura LaVole and Miss Edna Wallace were the accompanists. Their work was very much admired.

Mrs. (Col.) A. P. Allen, Miss Joy Higgs, Miss Stork, Mrs. Stapp, Prof. Hunt, Miss Osborne and Mrs. Smeier were heard in vocal and instrumental numbers, which were warmly received.

His Worship Mayor Dr. Platt was chairman. In his short address, he

ARE FEELING OUT VARIOUS SECTORS

MILITARY ACTIVITY GROWING IN INTENSITY ON ENTIRE WESTERN FRONT

Heavy Casualties Believed to Have Been Inflicted on Enemy

London, Feb. 8.—From the North Sea to the Swiss frontier the military activity daily seem to be growing in intensity, and it may be fair to assume that in the not distant future some of the big battles that have been forecast will break. The British, French and American armies have been taking heavy attacks at the German line, either by fairly strong pot ro attacks or by bombardments while in turn the Germans have been giving considerable attention on various sectors to their enemies.

The British have carried out successful raids against the Germans in the vicinity of Ypres-Stades railway where many of the enemy were killed and others captured.

The Germans attacked the French in the Alsace region and north of Verdun near Remumont. The French War Office asserts that the attacks north of the Alsace were repulsed, but the German War Office says that south of Beaucourt Baden storming troops pushed far into the French front, inflicting heavy casualties.

Another successful maneuver by the Americans on their sector of the front is reported, the American preventing an impending surprise attack. In the German trenches the Germans were awaiting the word to go over the top for an attack, when the Americans opened a heavy fire on the positions. Heavy casualties are believed to have been inflicted on the Germans, and considerable damage was done by the 75's on the German trenches.

Intensive air fighting has been going on between the French and the Germans in France, and between the Italian and British armies and the Germans in the Italian theatre. Sunday 13 enemy planes were downed by the French far inside the German lines, while an equal number were shot down by British and Italian aircraft.

The saving in imately 7,500 ars, but the 10 22,000,000. On tions to the of Retail Merchants that is not so der as against urday, which is the best shopping Toronto stores the order appri in the following \$175,000 S

1,600 grocery s butcher shop will save by for three d mostly (tons) 3,600 other stor affected by an approx. (tons) Value of coal s closing of sto

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TELLING ACACI

EXPERT ACC EVIDENCE DEZ Prisoner Leacs Dumastor W is

Paris, Feb. 4.— on trial before a charge of treason his customary ne today's session, ment's first wit countant M. Do turning to the p elaration: "All o are lies; he neve mission he allege fortune," handed cepts, checks a showing that half a million de Guaranty Trust York, agent of before the war, of Canada.

Bolo's face lo half sneer, whic day, at the sen Doven's testim time since the o he waded the o rogato.

M. Doyon occ nearly two hou and methodical Bolo's affair, oftan technical, jammed their r ine had left wh ed the climax.

Jaunt During the early Bolo maintained he had assumed

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"HEAT SAVING"

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