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Cutters and Robes on hand too

A nice young cow for sale, right here in town

Huffman & Bunnett

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FLOUR! FEED!

COFFEES, TEAS, SUGARS

Best authentic and retail.

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Highest cash prices paid for Butter, Eggs, Poultry, Hides, etc., etc.

W. R. MITZ

Madoc Road, (two miles north of West Huntingdon)

Cutler and Sleigh Purchasers

We have just gotten from our factory at Oakawa a large consignment of Cutters of different styles—the most up-to-date ever offered in Belleville. These will be sold at reasonable prices. Give us a call before purchasing.

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Call in and see me before renewing your insurance.

CHANCEY ASHLEY, BELLEVILLE Opp. Postoffice

The man who permits other men to do all the kindly thoughtful little acts of courtesy for his wife, need not be surprised to have an East Lynne affair on his hands, sooner or later.

Mr. Maybee, of Moosejaw, who has been visiting Mr. and Mrs. Kember Coleman St. has gone on a visit to his old home near Picton.

Miss Kate Tett has returned to Vancouver after visiting in this city and vicinity.

The Food Problem in England

An English Writer's Views as to Why the Cost of Living is Rising and Will Rise

The following remarkably well written and well informed article appeared in a recent edition of The Morning Leader of London, Eng. It has been forwarded to us by Mr. John Hatfield, of Huff's Island, Prince Edward county, who is at present renewing acquaintances in the old land.

"This is a more important matter than how you are going to get your food. You are not going to get your food."

There was something menacing and definitive about the tone of the speaker as he looked up from his plate and hurried the words at me in that most absolute of accents, the speech of the North Country.

"You mean—?"

"I mean precisely that. You are not going to get your food. I believe it is a very simple matter. I listen with respect, for through the channel of his world-wide business, flows no inconsiderable portion of the world's supply of eggs and butter, cheese and bacon from Siberia and Canada, New Zealand and Holland. I asked him to tell me all about it."

"The facts are very simple," he said. "There is not enough food to go round, and the most important question is not how to provide this food, but how to grow more food for our people here in this country. You hear on all sides of the rise of prices and of the consequent unrest. But we are only at the beginning of the rise of prices. Up to 1906 the rise was considerable, but it was not felt by the working classes because it was balanced by new facts that cheapened distribution—the multiple shop, the larger and more economical handling of goods and so on. But that offset is exhausted and economies in distribution have reached the limit. We have touched bedrock fibers, and since 1906 the increase in prices has fallen without relief upon the consumer. Hence the cry that is going up all round, it is a cry from the stomach. Free Trade America."

"And now we have to look forward to a steadily increasing pressure. The demand for food is still more food is coming from all sides. That is the meaning of all the talk about the cost of living."

"But the most important factor at the moment is America. The abolition and reduction of duties on food in the United States has turned the current of food from these shores to those. The agent of the English house in New York cannot be employed in buying food in America for export to this country. Today all that is changed. He is buying food here for distribution there. We used to have the surplus food of the world for export. It was the advantage which Free Trade conferred upon us. What ever supply, a country had over its own needs came to us as the free market of the world; but now our 45,000,000 mouths are in competition with the hundred million mouths of the United States, where butter is at 2s a pound and beef at 3s. Food will flow where prices are highest."

The Supply of Meat.

"The effect of this huge rival is already apparent. At present he is buying largely through the British market, but by economic influences Germany might conquer France tomorrow, or France Germany, but it would not touch the food question of either—except disastrously. Food is the basis of the thing that matters. While even Canada is asking for a Royal Commission on the food question, we go on indifferent to the facts of the suspension of change that will be a great import of meat. She began seriously in 1912, when she imported a million pounds of fresh beef; in the fiscal year 1913 she imported four millions. This fiscal year it will be eight millions. And with her Free Trade now in meat there are hardly any limits. Where does it come from? From Australia, Canada and Argentina, our own sources of supply. A contrast in Cheese."

"The food of the world is being canalized to the United States, and the Underwood tariff will quicken the current. Already it has denuded Ontario and Quebec of its cattle. Free Trade has drawn them across the border in herds. And see how this affects us, not merely in regard to meat, but in regard to dairy produce. Three years ago Canada sent us three million boxes of cheese. This year it is down to a million and a half boxes. Next year it will fall to a million. It may easily have vanished altogether in five years. For though Canada may renew her cattle, the vast maw of the United States will take all the cheese she can produce. It is a significant fact. A few years ago New Zealand began to send us cheese. She sent us 1,500 tons in a year. It has rapidly increased and now she sends us 10,000 tons in the year. But notice this: in the same period the supplies we used to get from the United States have gone down in almost the same proportion. We are much as we were with this difference that the supply we used to get from America now comes from New Zealand. But that will not last. The cheese of New Zealand, like her meat, will flow to the richest market and the nearest to San Francisco instead of London."

The Menace of Germany.

"It is a black picture you paint on the eve of Christmas. Is Free Trade, which used to spell prosperity to us, to spell disaster now it is being copied? Well, we've had the monopoly of a good thing for a long time. It was bound to end with the filling up of America. But there is another blow to be struck at our food supplies."

"We will have the monopoly of another six million mouths in competition with us on equal terms. Already the attempt of Germany to feed herself has failed in spite of the high food taxes. Her food has been raised two years ago in order to deal with the famine in meat, and many of the municipalities had to open municipal shops for the supply of New Zealand meat. If we have the high tariff, Germany has become a great importer of food. Since 1906 her foreign food supplies have gone up by 30 per cent. We used to import butter in large quantities from Germany for sale in this country. Today we do not buy a pound of German butter. On the contrary, the English merchant sells butter in Siberia, from Russia, from Finland, from Holland and from Germany. No, not Danish butter; that is too dear for Germany. The German consumer pays £10 a ton duty on the imported butter, and still swears that he is getting the best. He must have it. (And, remember, he pays the equivalent of that duty, also to the home grower, who keeps it for himself; that is how protection robs the consumer without benefitting the State.)"

"What is the meaning of this demand? Well, the population of Germany is increasing and the standard of living has gone up. The people use to eat lard with their black bread; now they have got the taste for butter. And it is the peculiarity of standards of living that they go up, but never go down. Moreover, people generally are eating more meat. In Germany as elsewhere, fat meat has gone out of favor and the tendency is to grow lean meat. But the human system demands fat, and if it does not eat fat, it takes it in another form. Hence the increase in the consumption of butter."

War and Food.

"But all that is by the way. The main fact is that Germany is threatening the world for her appetite. When she hits us it will not be by her Dreadnoughts but by her Free Trade, which will come suddenly and inexorably. The war for food is waged by the market, not by the armaments. Germany might conquer France tomorrow, or France Germany, but it would not touch the food question of either—except disastrously. Food is the basis of the thing that matters. While even Canada is asking for a Royal Commission on the food question, we go on indifferent to the facts of the suspension of change that will be a great import of meat. She began seriously in 1912, when she imported a million pounds of fresh beef; in the fiscal year 1913 she imported four millions. This fiscal year it will be eight millions. And with her Free Trade now in meat there are hardly any limits. Where does it come from? From Australia, Canada and Argentina, our own sources of supply. A contrast in Cheese."

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estate. Some years ago a friend of mine took up farming, and experimented with milk. He bought carefully, he weeded out the inferior producers, and today his herd of 150 averages a production of 900 gallons per cow per annum. I doubt if the average production in this country is half that. Under the hypnotism of a silly phrase about the 'cost of living' in England, the English farmer goes on raising a dual purpose cow such as the Shorthorn, which he sacrifices an annual milk value of £10 a year for several years in order to get at the end £5 more for the carcass.

"And then there is the waste of his finances. With all this demand and increasing competition from abroad, we have not more cattle, but fewer. The farmer is being driven by the rising price to denude his stock instead of increasing it. The country simply cannot afford to allow this important element to continue. We must have the food for our people, and I hope the new Ministry of Lands will have as its first duty the task of seeing that every acre produces its food, and that food, whether vegetable, fruit, cattle, poultry, or cereals. Let us get rid too of some of our foolish hindrances. Take that question of cubic space, for example. It is not the cubic space that is important for cattle; it is ventilation."

"And so with pigs. The decline in the number of sows in this country even within the past year is alarming. It is a matter something like 200,000. Imagine that at a time when bacon, which used to be the food of the poor, has become a luxury and competition for it is developing by leaps and bounds. The reason? Well, lack of central organization, prevalence of disease and the bylaws against pig keeping. They must be modified."

"But you will admit that the pig is an unpleasant neighbor," I said.

"Famine is a worse. But there is no need for the pig to be unpleasant. It is a question of cleanliness. A pigsty can be kept as clean, and should be kept as clean, as a dairy."

A World Problem.

"But there is one final word on the general question. This scarcity of food is a world problem. It must be faced as such. Why should we not call a conference of all nations to thrash the question out? It will have to be done and we should do it. This is a world garden that will provide abundance for all if only we will cultivate it intelligently. It is time that the nations stopped building ships for the scrap heap and got to work on the land. The industrial areas which spring from high prices, which spring from scarcity will, unless I am mistaken, teach them what business is."

ST. GEORGE'S SUNDAY SCHOOL ENTERTAINMENT

Trenton, Jan. 8th.—Canterbury hall was crowded to the doors last night with the friends and relatives of the children of St. George's Sunday school to witness their efforts in the entertaining line, which, needless to say, under the careful direction of Mrs. Gains, Mrs. Cull and Canon Armstrong, were a distinct success.

A prettily staged cantata was the chief attraction of the evening, and the taking part deserve great credit for the capable way in which it was put on. After the cantata a number of budding musicians made their first bow to an exacting audience, and then a most enjoyable game of Miss Malby's physical culture class gave a fine exhibition.

A well attended dancing assembly took place in the parish hall last evening.

A gentleman was in town on Monday last looking for a factory site. He seemed well pleased with what he saw of Trenton.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Co. announces that it will shortly commence operating a freight service between Toronto and Glen Tay.

The Toronto "Globe" in a leading article in today's issue, declares that it is emphatically opposed to a sale by the Government of the Intercolonial Railway, to the Canadian Northern or any other railway interest. It adds, that to sell the road would be a sacrifice of Canada's future little short of treasonable.

From a perusal of the proceedings of the meeting of the Canadian Dairy-keepers' Association at Cornwall, we conclude that the season of 1913 has been a disappointing one. We also note that the farmers are beginning to realize that they are not receiving their fair share of the profits of the cheese industry, and are determined that a more equitable sharing of profits shall be established between seller and buyers.

Rev. Canon Armstrong gave an excellent demonstration of musical skill at the Sunday school entertainment, in the way he handled the curtain on the stage. The ingenious contrivance was the product of the Canon's experience with sails, and it worked admirably.

Mr. Wm. Codder, the newly appointed C.P.R. Superintendent, was in town a day or so ago.

Rev. W. T. Wilkins has sold two finest lots in East Trenton, on Mercer street, in the rear of the Manse, to Mr. W. W. White, for a satisfactory figure.

SPLENDID ADDRESS AT BRIDGE STREET CHURCH

By Rev. E. C. Currie on Wednesday Evening on "Christian Citizenship."

On Wednesday night a most interesting service was held at Bridge Street Methodist Church in the "week of prayer" series. Suitable music was furnished by the choir and Rev. H. S. Osborne occupied the chair. Revs. Hubly, Kerr and Sanderson assisted in the service. A notable feature of the evening's program was an address on "Christian Citizenship" by Rev. E. C. Currie, pastor of John St. Presbyterian Church. Mr. Currie's address was eminently practical and was followed with deep interest by his hearers. He chose as his text, Ex. 13:3 which expresses the national spirit of a Jew.

He said that there is a type of citizenship which is noisy and blustering but of little value as a national asset. Of such is Samuel Johnson's doubtless was thinking when he said "patriotism is the last refuge of a scoundrel." He meant that when a man's life becomes ragged and frayed at the edges it is comforting to brag of one's country.

But, there is a national spirit of the pure gold sort and a patriotism which is woven out of a thousand strands of memory and affection and hope, which had in it the recollection of immortal deed when the ground was dyed with the blood which he loved it. We admit that national spirit and true citizenship are not exclusively Christian virtues. In pre-Christian days and non-Christian peoples, examples are found e.g.

1.—Jew treading the stranger paths of banishment in Babylon. 2.—The Spartans fell in Thermopylae. 3.—The Japanese who in recent conflicts have surprised the world.

But just as the sun shines through a halo upon a quagmire and kindles unexpected splendors in the commonest objects of nature, so the love of one's country has been touched into new glory by Jesus Christ.

What then are the distinctive features of Christian citizenship? What is the impress that has been laid on this Christian virtue by Him? To answer let us think upon the national spirit of Jesus Christ Himself. Two things distinguished Him here. First, the absence of contempt. He cherishes no scorn of other nationalities. The Greek was a patriot but the other side of his patriotism was the conviction that all others were barbarians.

The Jew was a patriot but the other side of his patriotism was an infinite scorn of the whole mass of the Gentiles.

Jesus of Nazareth was a patriot but the other side of his patriotism was "God so loved the world." He came to "the lost sheep of the House of Israel" but also to the lost sheep of every other house and people. So that the disdain which was part and parcel of patriotism once was banished from that Christian grace forever. And if we follow Him in this respect we shall have little relief for the ways of the political trickster, who to his own discredit, will persist in appealing to racial prejudices, and to magnify the social and political differences which exist among us.

A second thing we discover in the patriotism of Jesus is His recognition that the worst enemies of a people are their sins.

To the average Jew the great enemy of that time was Rome, and the first duty to the true patriot was to hurl defiance at the oppressor. It is significant, however, that we have no such word from Jesus. How near would have hailed Him had he cried

DRY IRRITATING HACK OF BRONCHITIS INSTANTLY RELIEVED BY "CATARRHOZONE"

No Failure, Cure in Every Case Treated by Catarrhozone.

Catarrhozone can't fail to cure Bronchitis; its so healing, so soothing, so balsamic that every trace of the disease flies before it. When you inhale the pure piney vapor of Catarrhozone, you send healing medication to the spots that are diseased and sore. It is rational to apply medicine where the disease exists! Certainly; and that's why Catarrhozone is so successful; it goes where the trouble really is, gets where a spray or ointment can't penetrate. For the relief and complete cure of bronchitis, asthma, catarrh, throat trouble, we guarantee Catarrhozone in every case. You don't take medicine—you don't take drowsy drugs—just breathe the balsamic essences of Catarrhozone; it does the rest safely and surely.

For three years I was seriously bothered by a bronchial cough. At night I would awaken with a dry, irritating cough in my throat. I couldn't cough up anything, but very soon coughed my throat into quite an inflamed condition. Once I got Catarrhozone Inhaler I was all right. I took it to bed, and if an attack awakened me a few minutes use of the Inhaler gave me a relief. Catarrhozone has cured me and I strongly urge everyone with a weak throat to use it regularly.

(Signed) J. B. BEAMER.

Catarrhozone will not disappoint you. Get the complete \$1.00 outfit; it's guaranteed. Small size 50c; trial or sample size 25c at dealers everywhere.

VOTES FOR MARRIED WOMEN

(Special to The Ontario)

Glencoe, Jan. 9th.—J. C. Elliott, Liberal member for West Middlesex, is going to re-introduce into the Legislature at the beginning of the session his bill to grant the Municipal franchise to married women owning property otherwise entitled to vote. It was naturally pleased with the success of the referendum in Toronto. Mr. Elliott said he believed the result is indicative of the general feeling throughout the province. I shall propose by Bill again and I hope

"wee unto you Romans" but he cried: "wee unto you Scullies and Pharisees." His words meant that there are worse enemies than Jews and swords. There are national foes that can be more deadly than the battalions of an invading army. In the long run if any nation persists in not another's guns but its own, and that ruin it is there any thinking Canadian who does not know that it is our own confines there are forces and traffics at work which make for the femininity and the destruction of the national spirit, and the d-spoiling of the people. The speaker then asked How shall our national spirit and Christian citizenship express itself? and gave the following answer: 1.—By going to a field in defense of the realm. The true citizen should be ready to perform his share of service when the country calls for service, in the militia or in municipal affairs but also in the manifold humbler offices where neither red coats or brass buttons are worn. They also serve who only stand and wait. The greatest man in all the Russias until recently was the late Count Leo Tolstoy, a man of peace, who sought to lead his people in other ways than those the battalions took.

2.—By defense against the enemies within the gates. All unchristianness is ever a national foe. One of the great social service committees rallying to the defense of social righteousness in Canada planned a program for a patriot service under the title of "Foes we must fight." What do you suppose they were? Not Romanism or Mormonism or socialism which Dr. Josiah Strong enumerates among the perils which beset us in America, but dishonesty, wrong drink, and the cigarette. This is at least worthy of our reflection. It is open to every man in Canada to serve his country daily by the honesty of his daily work.

3.—Our Christian citizenship will manifest itself in public and private life. Much has been said and written of late to the right of the public to pry into private affairs. Human nature may be ungovernable enough to abuse the right, if right it be yet I cannot but think the public have a right to know the character of those who aspire to positions of trust. And more, the man of integrity has nothing to fear when the searchlight is turned on.

So we discover that what we call citizenship is a far wider and larger thing than the world knows of. It is not confined to hard service in the state, nor does it need to wait for the trumpet call of battle. Indeed it is to be cultivated more in peace than in war.

We may be patriots in business by doing things on the square, and in the home by maintaining high ideals or in the common walk of the common day if we seek to destroy the corruption and selfishness and intolerance and vice which are far more dangerous to Canada than any armed force from without. These are the Fenian's most to be feared. Love of one's country has become intensely moral since Jesus lived and taught and died and rose again. To be bravely good is the crown of Christian citizenship.

"Do thy part."

"Here in the living day, as did the great."

"Who made the old days immortal!" "Serving the state by virtuous lives;" "Guarding the country's honor as thine own."

"Defying leagued fraud with single truth."

"Not fearing loss and daring to be pure."

In view of the Toronto vote that it will not meet with any opposition but will carry unanimously.

It will be remembered that last session two bills dealing with this matter were introduced, one by Mr. Elliott, the other by F. G. McDermid, M.P. Government for West Egin. The latter did not go as far as the former but was, at any rate, withdrawn by its mover. Mr. Elliott's Bill was voted down by a party division of 70 to 18.

A Wild Runaway

A runaway took place on Bridge Street last evening about seven o'clock. The horse started from near the street and broke away from the driver near Pinnacle Street. No one was injured. The horse ran up Murray's hill with the shafts.