

Nov. 19, 1918

THE CARLETON PLACE HERALD.

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CARLETON PLACE COUNCIL

Council met in the town hall on Tuesday evening in regular session. Mayor R. W. Bates in the chair and Messrs. W. P. Bates, N. M. Riddell, F. C. Donald, W. M. Cameron, P. C. McRostie and W. J. Hughes present.

The minutes of last regular meeting were read and confirmed.

A letter was read from the central organization at Toronto making an appeal to the council for a tag day in aid of the people of Serbia, Montenegro and Macedonia.

A copy of the application of the Bell Telephone Company asking the permission of the Railway Commission for the privilege of raising the company's tolls was presented to council.

Several accounts were read by the clerk and placed in the hands of the Finance Committee.

A letter was read from the National Sanitarium Association asking for a grant.

Mr. F. C. Donald gave notice that at next regular meeting he would introduce a bylaw to appoint deputy returning officers.

Mr. Donald also gave notice that at next meeting he would introduce a bylaw fixing the assessment of the Hawthorn Woolen Mills, and the bylaw to raise money for the purchase of the Carleton Place Electric Light Company plant.

Mr. F. C. McRostie gave a report for the wood committee up to November 8. There are now about 660 cords of wood cut and stored in the town.

The following amounts are owing to the men for their work: Moore Knowles, \$99.00; Thomas Dowdall, \$61.71; Robt. Cram, \$3.00; Mr. Morrow, \$21.90; House rent for the last four months from April 1 to November 1, \$21.00; a total of \$205.71.

On motion of Messrs. McRostie and Hughes an order was passed providing for the payment of the above amounts.

Mayor Bates stated that there was a considerable amount of wood sold and some of it had been delivered. The roads were too bad to continue drawing at present.

Mr. McRostie said that a number of farmers were anxious to draw the wood to town and he would have no difficulty in getting men just as soon as the snow came.

The clerk reported that he had orders for over 180 cords already.

Mayor Bates said he had been advised by the Medical Health Officer that the epidemic of influenza is now pretty well over and there were only a few isolated cases. The Board has found it necessary at the outbreak of the disease to secure a nurse. He found it very difficult to secure volunteer workers in the town. He quoted one house in which eight people were sick at once and people were afraid to go in and give them the necessary care and attention. Owing to the large number of cases it was thought advisable by the Board of Health for the nurse to supervise the care of the patients in the town rather than confine her attention to any particular case exclusively. He had paid the nurse and also a number of other bills for cleaning, etc. As the Board of Health had no finances on which to draw he thought perhaps it might be wise to take up a subscription to defray the expenses of the outbreak.

Mr. Riddell did not agree with this plan as he thought all accounts should come in to the council and be paid for by the town. He stated that if accounts were presented to him he would see that they were paid for through the Relief Committee.

Moved by Mr. Pattie, seconded by Mr. Cameron, that the following accounts be paid and that the Mayor sign the necessary orders on the Treasurer.

Bell Telephone Co., messages \$ 2.55

H. Brown & Sons, gas 57.30

B. Culbertson, cutting hay 3.00

N. Carter, work 17.00

Wm. Morrow, work 7.00

W. J. Hughes, fumigation 1.20

Jas. Warren & Son, blacksmithing 29.10

H. Hickson, repairing fire engine 10.00

Dr. Downing, paid Nurse salary 41.00

W. A. Nichol, lumber 30.15

Geo. Godden, lock and chain 25.00

W. J. Muirhead, sundries 15.13

D. H. McIntosh, rent of stable 40.50

Wm. Donahue, work on streets 6.00

Mr. F. C. Donald reported that last summer part of the town park had been divided into garden plots for which a small fee had been paid for. Nearly all of the plots had been paid for. He favored continuing this same plan for another year and wanted to know if council was in favor of the proposal. He had instructed Mr. Wilson to let the town team plow the property in order to have it in readiness. Several people who had plots there during the past summer were anxious to get the same privilege again next year and if Council was agreeable he would insert a notice in the papers that plots may be secured by paying in advance for them. Mr. Cameron said that we were in need of larger production next year than ever and possibly for years to come and the Council should encourage the people to make these lots in every way possible. Mr. Riddell concurred in this view stating that he had been asked by some people if they would be allowed to secure the same plots as they had last summer.

Mayor Bates also favored the proposal and suggested that Mr. Donald, as Chairman of the Property Committee should go ahead and announce that lots would be available to those applying for them.

The letter written by Miss Cameron, of Montreal, relating her taxes was again laid over in order that it might be referred to Mr. J. S. L. McNeely for some further light on the matter.

Mayor Bates stated that the Union of Municipalities was fighting the rate in rates of the Bell Telephone Company. This remark brought out a considerable amount of criticism against the local branch of the Bell Telephone Company in the service they are at present rendering. Mr. Riddell stating that a few days ago his house phone had been taken out which had been in use for some years and a new instrument was not nearly as satisfactory as the old one and the rate for the phone had been doubled. He thought the trouble was with the switchboard rather than the phone, however. Several other members of the council spoke on the question stating that the town was not getting nearly as good service as it is used to.

The request for relief for the Balkan States by means of a tag day was referred back to the Toronto organization with the request that they communicate with some of the women's organizations in the town.

Mr. McRostie asked what position the Hydro Electric bylaw was in.

Mayor Bates replied that the Hydro Electric bylaw Council to put a bylaw through at the same time as the municipal election in January. The Hydro will send a couple of men here some days in advance in order that public meetings may be held and that full explanations of the whole system in its work in similarly situated places might be given so that the ratepayers would

WINTER APPLES AND THEIR CARE

(Experimental Farm Note)

As winter apples are expensive it is important that the buyer and consumer should when laying in the winter's supply, obtain varieties that will be in best condition successively through the winter. He should also keep his apples so as to lose as few of them as possible from over ripeness or rotting. As soon as the fruit is received it should be put in the coolest place available without frost. A temperature from 32° to 35° Fahr. is best. If there is a choice in the house, that with the moist atmosphere, such as a cellar without a furnace, would be the better for the air is too dry for keeping apples well in many houses.

If the apples are in good condition, they may be left in the barrel or box. If, however, they show signs of rotting they should be sorted and the unaffected specimens wrapped in tissue or newspaper which lessens the danger of any rot spreading. If the room is very dry it will be better to put them back in the barrel or box after wrapping as they will shrivel less than if more exposed to the air. It is important to keep the fruit in clean receptacles, otherwise they may absorb unpleasant flavors.

Among the best varieties of apples in good condition early in the winter are Fameuse or Snow, Ribston Pippin, Hubbardston Nonsuch, Tomkins King, Jonathan, Grimes Golden and McIntosh Red. The Fameuse and McIntosh Red are two of the most popular dessert varieties. These are both in good condition in November, but, while the Fameuse does not keep well, as a rule, much after the New Year, the McIntosh grown in some districts will keep in good condition until March. Ribston Pippin, Hubbardston and Tomkins King are three more apples of high flavor for November and December or later. Jonathan, while not grown to any extent in Canada, outside British Columbia, is shipped East in boxes. It also comes from the Western States and can be depended upon, until about the New Year. It is a handsome apple of good quality. After the New Year the Northern Spy is perhaps, the most popular apple in Canada but as the supply is limited and they can be kept until late in the winter or spring, some of the sorts which do not keep well much after midwinter may be used first. Among such are Rhode Island Greening, Baldwin, Wagener and Esopus Spitzenburg. For late winter and spring, in addition to Northern Spy, varieties which are usually available are Golden Russet, Roxbury Russet or Nonpareil, Stark Ben Davis, and, in boxes from the West, Yellow Newtown, Winesap, Stayman Winesap and Rome Beauty. Stark and Ben Davis are the least desirable for dessert purposes, and Stark is not acid enough for the best cooking. These are good varieties.

Algoma's Coal Experience

No coal. For many months the town coal committee has made an endeavor to buy a boatload of coal. Many people subscribed to the scheme, and volunteered to take a certain number of tons of coal. Well, at this late day, we are informed, there's "nothing doing." First, the Fuel Controller, as we understand, demanded \$10 for a license which would permit us to buy the coal in bulk. The 10-spot was forwarded, but no information came as to how the coal was to be procured. Then a demand came to the committee for \$25.00. This, too, was sent. Finally the chairman of the committee wrote asking when and how we were to get our coal. The head push at Ottawa answered "The Fuel Controller at Toronto will furnish you with coal—write him," which advice was immediately followed. Now comes word from Toronto that we will have to fish for ourselves—get coal where we can or do without. So we're between the devil and the deep sea. No coal, after all the correspondence and anxiety—and \$35 in the hole.—Algoma Advocate.

Drilled out of Mind

A rookie had an important request to make at headquarters. He carefully formulated and rehearsed the speech he would make in presenting the request, and timidly entered the office. The lieutenant on duty looked up from his desk and roared:

"Stand at attention!"

"The rookie straightened himself and slapped his hands to his sides.

"Put your heels together!" roared the lieutenant.

The rookie complied.

"Now salute!" ordered the officer.

The rookie saluted.

"Now, what do you want?" the officer queried.

"I don't know," said the rookie.

A confusion of suggestions. Keep warm, but don't use coal. Escape the "flu," but don't use the furnace "flu" escape. Burn gas and save coal. Be careful of gas because it is made from coal. Eat nourishing food to ward off disease. Refrain from eating meat and flour.—Brookville Recorder.

be in a position to vote intelligently on the measure.

Mr. Hughes asked if the passing of this bylaw would entail the rewiring of all the houses in the town.

Mayor Bates replied that he did not think so. However he stated that even at present it is impossible to have even ten feet of wire erected in any building of the town without a Government permit. No doubt many of the residences will require to be gone over in order to put them in proper condition to comply with the Government regulations, but this applied now just as much as it would whether Hydro was passed or not.

Mr. McRostie reported in confirmation of this that a short time ago when they had their store fixed over the wiring had to be left exposed for several days in order that a Government Inspector might come here to pass an opinion on it before it could be closed in.

Council then adjourned.

WHY BUTTER IS WASHED

SOME HINTS TO THE DAIRY WORKERS.

The Object of Washing Butter Is to Remove Buttermilk and the Proper Time to Do the Work Is When Butter Is in Small Granules—Always Use Pure Water.

The object of washing butter is to remove the buttermilk. The only way that this can be done properly is to wash the butter when it is in small granules so that the largest possible surface is exposed to the water. To try to remove buttermilk by working it out of the butter is not effective, moreover, the excessive working injures the grain and body of the butter.

While the last of the buttermilk is draining off the wash water should be prepared. Only pure, clean wash water should be used, and it should be twice the quantity of and at about the same temperature as the buttermilk. The water should be placed in a pail or other receptacle and its temperature determined with a thermometer; if necessary it should be tempered by the addition of either warm water or ice. If the butter granules are too soft or too hard the temperature of the wash may be either a few degrees warmer or colder than the buttermilk. Warm water has the same effect upon the body of the butter as high churning temper-

atures, whereas cold water makes the butter so hard that it can be worked only with great difficulty, and if very cold the proper incorporation of the salt is practically impossible.

After the buttermilk has been drawn off the cork is replaced and on half the wash water is poured into the churn. The cover of the churn is then replaced and the churn given about four rapid revolutions. The wash water is drawn off and the washing repeated. Two washings are usually sufficient, the second wash water when drawn off usually being almost perfectly clear.

While the wash water is draining off the worker should be rinsed again with hot water followed by a thorough rinsing and cooling with cold water. This must be done immediately before using, because if the worker is slightly dry the butter will stick to it. The lever worker is widely used and gives satisfactory results, though other types do just as good work.

The butter, which is still in the granular condition, is removed from the churn with the ladle and placed in a convenient receptacle for weighing. The old-fashioned butter bowl is convenient, and this is the only use that should be made of it. The butter having been weighed the quantity of salt is weighed, and this should be calculated on the basis of three-fourths of an ounce for each pound of butter. The quantity may be varied to suit personal taste or the requirements of the market. The best grade of butter salt or table salt should be used. The butter is placed upon the worker, spread out about two inches thick, and the salt, free of lumps, sifted upon it. The butter is then pressed with the lever or other device, care being taken to press and not to rub or smear it. After being pressed into a thin layer it is folded upon itself into a pile and the pressing repeated. The working is continued until there is a thorough and even distribution of the salt and a desirable grain and body have been produced.

The working of the butter is a very important step in the making process and should receive careful attention. Too much working is a common fault in farm-made butter. Overworked butter has a sticky and salty body, a dull, greasy appearance, and is very unpalatable. It feels warm in the mouth, sticks, and dissolves slowly. Properly worked butter has a waxy body and a bright appearance, and feels cool and dissolves quickly in the mouth. Butter has a proper grain if a slab breaks when bent at an angle of about 45 degrees and the broken surface has the appearance of broken steel. In addition, overworking butter injures its keeping properties.

Large Crop of Blueberries.

It is estimated that in Sudbury district alone \$50,000 worth of blueberries have been picked this season. Norfolk also reports that strawberries of the everbearing variety are now coming on the market.

Washing Utensils Immediately After Making Butter.

The sandbag is one of the most useful pieces of military equipment found anywhere and the soldier puts it to manifold uses. Their official use, of course, is to be filled with sand or clay and built into ramparts, barricades and trenches. Their unofficial uses are legion.

The infantryman always uses a sandbag for carrying and storing his rifle, for patching and re-enforcing his clothing, for lining and curtaining his dugout, for muffling mallets and stakes when putting up wire in No Man's Land. They make excellent gaffers, being tied on over the puttees as a further protection against mud and damp. They make cozy mufflers in bad weather. They are used to cover shrapnel helmets to prevent reflection, and they are frequently in demand for rifle covers.

Many soldiers always pull two sandbags over their feet and legs when going to bed in billets; in other words, the sandbag is Tommy's pajamas. The warmth and comfort of a burlap sandbag when pulled over chilled feet is astonishing.

The postman's mailbag at the front is nothing more than an empty sandbag, and the water carriers also use two sandbags, slung back and front over the shoulder, each containing a petrol tin full of water.

"The war will be over," a soldier wit once said, "when all of Belgium and France has been put into sandbags."

Birds Finally Agreed.

A family of robins and a family of bluebirds are occupying the same house, something quite unusual in bird lore. E. M. Cashman, caretaker of the Altona (Pa.) reservoir, has reported.

Mr. Cashman has erected a number of bird boxes on the watershed and he watches over his charges lovingly. When Papa and Mama Bluebird came north this spring they were horrified to find their usual cozy birdbox occupied. That is, a pair of robins, arriving a week earlier, had started to build a nest on the tiny porch of the house. A wordy battle started, which lasted for several days. The bluebirds wanted the robins to move. The robins maintained their position. And then, quite suddenly, hostilities ceased. Investigating, Mr. Cashman found the bluebirds were building a nest inside the box, while the robins made themselves comfortable on the porch. Then both mothers sat on a nest of eggs.

Upbuilds Chinese Army.

Ken Wang, twelfth graduate in the 1918 class at West Point academy, a year ahead of time, announced that he will return to China to take part in the upbuilding of its new army.

Ken Wang was selected to come to America to be educated in the best military academy in the world expressly for the part he is to play in bringing military coherence into Chinese army affairs.

Discouraged.

"I've given up trying to keep a hired girl."

"What's the matter?"

"I've come to the conclusion that when it comes to paying wages, I can't compete with a munitions factory."

Heat Sufferer.

"Suffer much from the heat?"

"I should say so. Nearly had a sunstroke rushing around to lay in next winter's coal."

"DON'T IT JEST BEAT ALL?"

Colonel's Orderly Has an Altogether Unflattering Opinion of Frasch Intelligence.

Red, the colonel's orderly, stood in the doorway picking his teeth. Red is six feet two inches tall, and disproportionately narrow. He is a member of a regiment recruited in the Middle West, but he hails from the Panhandle of Texas, and betrays the fact every time he opens his mouth. At the moment of our approach he was addressing an unseen and presumably a sympathetic listener beyond the threshold:

"Me, I'm plum' outdone with these here French people," I heard him drawl. "Here we've been camped amongst 'em fer gobs' on four months and they ain't learnt English yet. You'd think they'd want to know how to talk to people in a reg'lar honest-to-God language—but no, seel'n seemin'ly not a-tall. I'd be ashamed to be so ignorant and show it. Course once in a while you do run across one of 'em that's picked up a word here and there; but that's about all."

"Now frimstance you take that nice-lookin' little woman with the black eyes and the shiny teeth that runs that there little store in this here last town we stayed a spell in before we come on up here. I never could remember the name of that there town—it was so outlandish soundin'—but you remember the woman, don't you? Well, there's a case in p'int. She was bright enough lookin', but she was like all the rest—it seemed like she jest couldn't pick up enough reg'lar words to help her git around. Ef I went in her place and asked her fer sardines she'd know what I meant right off and hand 'em over, but ef I wanted some cheese she didn't have no idea what I was talkin' about. Don't it jest beat all?"—Irvin S. Cobb

MANY USES FOR SANDBAG

Soldiers Employ It in a Number of Ways Besides What It is Officially Intended For.

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On the Safe Side

Believing her end was not far off an old Scotswoman, very ill in London, said to her husband "Sandy, where are ye gae to bury me?"

"Weel, Jean," he answered slowly. "I had thocht o' Kensal Green."

"Na, na," she said indignantly, "I cudna lie in Kensal Green. Ye mun take me back to Kirriemuir. I wudna like to be buried in London."

"Tut, Jean," exclaimed Sandy. "Think o' the expense o' takin' ye up to Kirriemuir."

"I canna help it, Sandy; ye'll hae tae take me there, for I canna lie quiet in Kensal Green."

Sandy thought for a moment in silence. "Weel, weel, Jean," he said at last. "I'll tell ye what I'll dae. I'll gie ye a trial o' Kensal Green, an' if ye dinna lie quiet there I'll take ye up tae Kirriemuir!"

Inadequate Means

A lady descended to the hall of the fashionable hotel in a dressing gown at a late hour and said to the night clerk, sweetly:

"Could you give me a glass of water, please?"

"The night clerk gave her the water and she carried it upstairs."

Ten or fifteen minutes later she came down again and asked for another glass of water, which, of course, she got.

Another ten minutes passed, and with profuse apologies the lady re-appeared and asked the clerk if he would mind giving her a third glass.

"Excuse me, madam," the man said curiously, "but do you object to telling me what you are doing with all this water?"

"I know you'll just scream when you hear it," said the lady. "I'm trying to put out a fire in my room."

Time to Pray

At a certain church service one day the minister gave out the well-known hymn beginning, "I love to steal away."

The regular leader of the choir being absent, the duty devolved upon a young fellow of a timid nature. He commenced, "I love to steal," and then broke down.

Raising his voice a little higher, he then sang, "I love to steal."

At length, after a desperate cough, he made a final demonstration, and roared out, "I love to steal."

The effort was too much. Everyone but the parson was laughing. He rose and with the utmost gravity said:

"Seeing our brother's propensities, let us pray."

Cure That Cold

You know how quickly Zutoo tablets cure headache and break up colds—how soon they allay the fever.

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