

SEPT. 21, 1915.

THE CARLETON PLACE HERALD.

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Carleton Place Herald

(Established 1850).

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Readers' notices are inserted at 10 cts. per line, first insertion, and if the same matter continued, at 5 cts. per line each subsequent insertion.

Advertisements without specified instructions will be inserted until forbid and charged accordingly.

The business office of THE HERALD is open every evening from 7 to 9 o'clock, and on Monday and Saturday evenings to 9 o'clock, to oblige town subscribers, advertisers and parties needing printing.

NOTICE.—All copy for changes of advertisements should be in on Saturday evening, or not later than 9 o'clock on Monday morning. As THE HERALD goes to press on Tuesday morning the necessity for this rule is obvious.

A file of this paper may be seen at McKim's Advertising Agency, Montreal, and at Gibbons' Agency, Toronto.

All money letters should be registered, and all correspondence addressed to

THE HERALD,
Carleton Place, Ont.

AUTUMN HINTS TO HOUSEHOLDERS.

How Dangers of Fire May be Minimized.

The season is fast approaching when cool evenings will demand the starting of fires in our homes. September and October have become known to firemen as the months when chimneys and flues cause the most trouble.

The following suggestions of a practical nature, if faithfully followed, will do much to prevent damage to property and loss of life:—

STOVES.—Place a metal stove-board on the wood floor under the stove, and extending at least twelve inches in front of the ash-pit door. Protect all walls and partitions within two feet of any stove with a metal shield, leaving an air-space between the shield and the wall. Leave no kindling or other wood in the oven over night. Do not hang clothes too near the stove or stovepipes.

Pipes.—See that the lengths of stove-pipe are well fitted together, free from rust holes and parted seams, wired firmly and fitted perfectly into the chimney. Stovepipes passing through partitions, walls, floors, attics and roofs are dangerous at best. Where these must pass through partitions, walls or floors always use a large, ventilated double thimble. You should examine the stovepipes in the attic. They may come apart or rust. Fluff and spider webs are likely to gather on and around them, to be set on fire when you least expect it.

CHIMNEYS.—Chimneys should be built from the ground up, and never rest on wood supports. The settling of the woodwork will cause cracks in the chimney. Nor should the chimney walls be used to support joists or other woodwork. Soft brick and poor mortar are often responsible for defects in the chimney. Use a good quality of brick and cement mortar. Chimney walls should be at least eight inches thick, the flue of ample size and lined with fire clay or terra cotta. Never stuff up the flue holes with rags or paper, nor cover them with anything but a metal stock. Chimneys should be cleaned frequently.

FURNACES.—Protect all woodwork above and around boilers, if within three feet, with a metal shield, also all woodwork near furnace pipes. It is best to rivet the lengths of pipe together to prevent disjoining. The pipe should fit perfectly into the chimney. Examine the pipe frequently for rust holes or other defects. Keep them free from dust, fluff and spider webs, which are easily ignited.

DEFECTS.—Defective stoves, boilers, furnaces, pipes and chimneys should be promptly repaired or replaced.

OVERHEATING.—Beware of overheating stoves, boilers, furnaces and pipes.

ASHES.—These should never be placed in wooden receptacles or bins, on wood floors or against wood partitions, walls, fences, buildings or any other woodwork. Use metal receptacles only, and dump ashes away from all buildings.

CARE.—These matters are technical, but very simple and merely call for ordinary care. You cannot afford to be careless, when the lives of your loved ones, and the property of yourself and neighbors are at stake. Let "Care and Caution" be the watchword in this way assist in reducing Canada's enormous fire loss.

The Italian troops are holding firm to their positions along the entire front.

The Toronto Flying School will shortly move to Bermuda for the winter.

The Cabinet has fixed Monday, October 11, as the date of Thanksgiving Day.

Mgr. Racicot, Bishop of Pogia, died at Ste. Therese, Que., aged about seventy.

The importance of safety should be impressed upon all employees whether new or old.

Word has been received that the 3rd University Company has arrived safely in England.

The Anglican Synod refused to restore the second verse of the National Anthem to the Hymn Book.

Premier Asquith announced that an aggregate of nearly 3,000,000 men had enlisted since the beginning of the war.

The wake of bubbles they leave is responsible for the loss of so many submarines. Over 2,300 trawlers are hunting for pirates.

Sir Sam Hughes, speaking at Ottawa under Red Cross auspices, justified his administration, and praised the Canadian soldiers and nurses.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

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RE-INFORCEMENTS FOR THE PRINCESS PATRICIA'S C.L.I.

The Universities of Canada have now for some time been working loyally together to reinforce that gallant regiment, the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry. Three Companies have already gone overseas, numbering nearly 900 men, and a fourth Company is now under formation at Montreal.

The University Companies are now known throughout the length and breadth of Canada, so that there is a continuous flow of men of the right type to Montreal. Not only do such men find entry to a famous regiment but they are rapidly equipped and trained and sent without delay overseas to England, where they are comfortably billeted in huts at an excellent camp near the sea on the South Coast of England. More-over the men secure the great advantage of good comradeship with congenial spirits of similar tastes and antecedents.

The first Company under a notable officer, Captain Gregor Barclay, has been declared by regular officers of experience to be second to none compared with any company of any army in the world. The second company was raised over-strength in seven weeks by Captain G. McDonald and Captain Percy Molson. Both companies are now in France.

The third company sailed eighty over-strength because the newspaper publishers of Canada were good enough to make known, through their columns, that the Company was being formed. This resulted in such a rush of recruits that it was necessary to apply to the Militia Council of Ottawa for a special authority to increase the strength from 250 to 330 men. Each man before embarkation writes to a friend who is a likely recruit and tells him of the advantages of the Universities Company, so that even before the men have disembarked a fresh company is assembling on the McGill campus at Montreal.

Recruits are examined locally by an Army Medical Officer and are attested by a magistrate in the nearest city, after which an application is made for transportation, which is speedily furnished from Montreal.

This system is effective and rapid, and free from red tape. There are in nearly every city, representatives of the various Universities who are always ready to help forward the good work, and to give information to men anxious to enlist.

The regulations respecting enlistment, pay and separation allowances are precisely the same as those for other Canadian troops.

At Montreal, the University lends buildings for barracks, and the Campus for Drill ground. Affiliation with the McGill Officers Training Corps is a great benefit, and interesting tactical work is carried out on the slopes of Mount Royal.

There is competent instruction in tactics, musketry, bayonet fighting and trench making. The C.P.R. is kind enough to lend their gallery for shooting practice. A machine gun is available, and signalling, now of immense importance, is also taught.

All information can be obtained from Capt. A. S. Eve, 382 Sherbrooke St., West, the headquarters of the successive companies.

The newspapers have proved themselves to be the most efficient means of raising recruits, and every reader who cannot himself go to the front can help in the present struggle by calling the attention of his friends to this opportunity.

AN ENGLISH HOSPITAL TRAIN.

The motor ambulance and the hospital train have proved themselves of immense value in the transport of wounded. The mortality among the severely wounded evacuated from the trenches would be distressingly high were it not for these modern conveyances which reduce to a minimum the shock and jar of movement so fatal to wounded men whose life hangs by a hair.

The British Red Cross, the richest and best equipped of all Red Cross Societies, maintains several of these hospital trains. Their newest train has lately been on exhibition at Liverpool St. Station, London, \$7,000 was realized by an admission price of six pence. The train is made up of 15 coaches and two luggage vans, and has accommodation for 800 patients. The ward carriages have 18 berths on each side, arranged in three tiers. The centre tier can be dropped down to form a comfortable sofa for patients who are able to sit up. All the carriages are lighted by electricity and provided with large electric fans. The train is a vestibuled train, a dust preventing device of the utmost sanitary importance.

There is an emergency operating room and a sterilizing department and dispensary. A number of small compartments, with three berths each, are provided for officers and serious cases. The kitchens are fitted with coal ranges, aluminum cauldrons and other utensils, refrigerators and dressers arranged very ingeniously for the saving of space. There are also rooms for the storage of supplies, dining-rooms for the medical officers, nurses and orderlies, cupboards for the soldier's kits, wards for infectious diseases, in fact everything necessary to a well appointed hospital.

In cases where the firing line is near a railway, these trains can be run almost to the trenches. In other cases they are kept at the rail head and supplied by motor ambulance. The carriages have double doors in the sides through which the stretchers can be lifted with a minimum of discomfort.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

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RAMSAY COUNCIL.

Council Chamber, Almonte, Sept. 11th, 1915.

Pursuant to adjournment the council met in the town hall, at 10 o'clock a.m., all the members being present.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and adopted.

The clerk reported that on the 25th day of August a poll had been taken on a bylaw to raise by way of debentures the sum of three thousand dollars (\$3,000) to pay Ramsay's share of the cost of building a bridge over the Mississippi river at the village of Blakeney, with the result that 35 votes were polled for the bylaw and two votes polled against it.

Moved by James Syme, seconded by Robert Young, that the bylaw to raise by way of debentures the sum of \$3,000 be now read a third time and passed.

The bylaw was read a third time and passed.

J. W. Neilson made application for a bonus for a wire fence opposite lot 6 in the 12th concession, and J. B. Bellamy for a bonus for a wire fence opposite lot 22, 2nd concession.

The applications of J. W. Neilson and J. B. Bellamy were referred to the road commissioners of their respective divisions.

The clerk reported that he had measured 142 rods of wire fence erected by Stanley Boal and 27 rods erected by M. Ryan, and would recommend that they be paid the bonus.

P. S. D. Harding, of the Ontario Department of Agriculture, Perth, was heard before the Council in support of a grant for a Township Rural School Fair.

On motion of Messrs. James and Cochrane, the sum of \$15 was granted to P. S. D. Harding for Ramsay Township Rural School Fair.

The following bylaws were read three times and passed viz:—

A bylaw imposing a county rate of 5 4-10 mills, a county school rate of 2-10 of a mill, and a township rate of 3 5-10 mills.

A bylaw imposing a R. C. Separate school rate of 5 4-10 mills.

A bylaw imposing a general school rate of 3 1-10 mills.

A bylaw imposing a High school rate of 2 8-10 mills and an Almonte Public school rate of 3 8-10 mills.

A bylaw imposing Trustees' rates for the Separate schools as follows:

S. S. No. 1—2 4-10 mills on the \$.

No. 2—1 mill. No. 3—3 6-10 mills.

No. 4—1 8-10 mil's. No. 5—1 7-10 mills. No. 6 and 7—1 8-10 mills.

No. 8—1 5-10 mills. No. 9—2 8-10 mills. No. 10—1 4-10 mills.

No. 11—4 3-10 mills. No. 12—2 mills. No. 14—2 2-10 mills. No. 15—2 5-10 mills.

On motion of Messrs. James and Cochrane, the following accounts were paid:

M. McMunn, road work.....\$ 154 70

F. A. Ross, do.....28 89

P. S. D. Harding, grant.....15 00

W. E. Gilmour, operating grader.....19 50

W. B. Paul, roadwork.....25 70

John Cunningham, do.....60 75

Robert Hilliard, do.....25 66

W. C. Gilmour, gravel.....16 80

M. Ryan, roadwork.....35 87

Election expenses.....64 40

M. R. Macfarlane, postage and stationery.....6 35

J. T. Kirkland, postage.....1 85

M. Ryan, bonus wire fence.....5 40

Stanley Boal, do.....25 40

T. A. Thompson, fence inspector.....3 00

On motion of Messrs. James and Young, the council adjourned until Saturday, 23rd day of October.

T. A. THOMPSON,
Tp. Clerk.

A German spy was executed in the Tower of London last week.

It was stated in Paris that Portugal would soon declare war on Germany.

Dr. W. C. Gowan, a prominent dentist of Peterboro, shot himself dead, owing to business and other worries.

The Turks have removed guns and barbed wire from forts in territory ceded to Bulgaria, taking them to Gallipoli.

Premier Hearst on his return from the north declared that Northern Ontario is basking in the sun of good times.

Over \$1,000,000 was offered International Longshoremen by German interests if they would strike and tie up shipping.

Official announcement was made in the House of Commons that the total of British war casualties up to August 21 was 381,983 officers and men killed, wounded or missing.

An important conference took place at Ottawa between the Militia Council and representatives of industries and finance respecting Canada's furnishing of munitions.

The latest exploit of a German submarine is the halting of a Norwegian vessel and the seizure by a boarding party of a British subject, who was carried off a prisoner.

A party of 27 employees of Pilkington Glass Works, Thorold, natives of the British Isles, came to St. Catharines Armories and enlisted for Overseas service. All were physically fit and were accepted.

Hon. W. J. Hanna, Provincial Secretary, was taken suddenly ill and removed to Wellesley Hospital. His physician yesterday states that he is now resting more easily, however, and shows signs of improvement.

CZAR REED'S EARLY DAYS.

His Life in the Navy and His Tribute to Its Officers.

It is not generally known that Thomas Brackett Reed served in the United States navy, but he told in a speech his own story of his naval experience, and his photograph as a young man in naval costume taken in 1864 is one of the priceless relics of the family.

"The navy means to me far different things from what it does to many here. To the distinguished admiral (Steedman) who sits beside me and to the distinguished admiral (Jenkins) who sits opposite it means the shriek of shot and shell, the horrors of the blockade. To me it meant no roaring wind, no shriek of shot and shell, but level water and the most delightful time of my life, for I was on a gunboat on the Mississippi river after the valor and courage of you gentlemen had driven the enemy off. * * * You see, I kept a grocery store for the government and well remember how I was tumbled aboard ship the first day with the provisions and small stores and a set of books, and the boat steamed up the magnificent deltas of the Tennessee. * * * But I also suffered for my country. How well I remember the fatal day when I drew \$5,000 from the bank. The first time I counted the bills there was only \$4,800. The next time it came out \$5,200. I sweated over it in the bank that hot August day, but it never would come out two times alike. Then in utter despair I bundled it up, took it aboard, locked myself in my office and there in grim despair wrestled with it alone. And, lo and behold, there was just \$5,000—just what the bank clerk told me there was!"

"It was a delightful life—thirteen hundred dollars a year and one ration and nothing to do. My sad heart hath often panted for it since. However, I learned that my country could support me, and I am bound to say it has faithfully done so ever since. What a charming life that was, that dear old life in the navy! I knew all the regulations, and the rest of them didn't. I had all my rights and most of their. * * *

"Do you wonder that I stand up for the navy? I want it increased, and I have solid reason for it. It means something to me.

"Mr. Commander and companions, I have made this speech to you in the lightest vein because I have no right to use any other. The brave faces that I see before me have been bared to the shock of battle and storm. You have seen on a hundred battlefields the living and the dead. It would be a shame for me to talk seriously of service to men like you. This button, insignia of the order, you wear because you honor it. I wear it because it honors me."—National Magazine.

When Silence is Deadly.

Silence is commonly the slow poison used by those who mean to murder love. There is nothing violent about it. No shock is given. Hope is not abruptly strangled, but merely dreams of evil and fights with gradually stifling shadows. When the last convulsions come they are not terrific. The frame has been weakened for dissolution. Love dies like natural decay. It seems the kindest way of doing a cruel thing.—George Meredith.

London's Shortest Street.

The shortest street in Great Britain is Mansion House street, E. C., which has but one address in it and whose length is but a very few yards. Short as it is, however, it has won world-wide fame as being the very busiest street in these islands—nay, one may truthfully say, in all the world—for vehicles pass through it at the rate of some 2,000 an hour for twelve hours at a stretch day after day.—London Express.

Easy.

Reason and Experience had a dispute as to which of them is the more necessary.

"No matter what situation arises, it is only necessary to bring me to bear upon it," said Reason, "and the solution is bound to come."

"After which," said Experience, smiling gently, "it remains for me to demonstrate that your solution is wrong."—Life.

You Might Like to Try It.

To multiply fifteen by itself and the result (225) by itself, and so on until fifteen products have been multiplied by themselves in turn, would take a person writing three figures a minute, and, working ten hours a day for 300 days in each year, twenty-eight years to accomplish.—London Globe.

Speed an Essential.

Rankin—Beanbrough has bought himself a \$5,000 racing car. Phyle—But he couldn't afford one worth half that. Rankin—That's why he bought it. He wants something that can go fast enough to keep away from the collectors.—Puck.

An Example.

"People of this quiet, cold blooded disposition don't get into rows."

"I don't know about that. Nothing could be more phlegmatic than the oyster, and he's continually getting into broils and stew's."—Baltimore American.

Imitation.

"Why, Gladys, you are spoiling your dolly."

"No, mamma; I am painting its cheeks with the same color that you use."—Exchange.

Common sense is the knack of seeing things as they are and doing things as they ought to be done.—Stowe.

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SEALED PACKETS ONLY—NEVER IN BULK.

Your Grocer has it— } But insist on "SALADA"

ALMONTE.

From the Gazette.

Mrs. Geo. Etherington and family joined Mr. Etherington at Pakenham last Friday, where they will reside.

Lieut. Archie Wylie is in town on a brief holiday with his father, Mr. Jas. W. Wylie. He enlisted with the 92nd from Vancouver, and is now located at Niagara.

Dr. McGregor and Mr. A. M. Greig have resigned from the directorate of the Rosamond Memorial hospital Board, because of leaving town. Both have been useful members and their services will be missed. Dr. McGregor has been president of the Board almost ever since its inception, and has been one of the most liberal supporters of the hospital.

Mr. William F. Keilly, of Almonte, Ont., who is in the employ of the Foley Bros. & Co., on railway work for some time past, recently joined the Regina, Sask., regiment, and has gone to the war. He passed the exacting examination and is appointed chief of the signalling corps.—United Canada.

Rev. S. G. Brown had a cist, which has been causing him considerable inconvenience, removed from his eye by his brother in Toronto last week.

Dr. Metcalf's condition continues satisfactory, though the danger point has not yet been passed, but good hopes are entertained for his ultimate complete recovery.

Mr. Allan Lowry, of the Soo, is visiting in town.

Dr. W. B. Munro arrived in town on Sunday, but only for a few days, as he leaves again the end of this week for Boston. He will be accompanied by his mother, Mrs. J. M. Munro, and his sister, Miss Valdimar, on the return journey.

Mr. Wm. Usher, who is now in the despatcher's office at Smiths Falls, will be successor to Mr. Geo. Etherington as C.P.R. agent here, but will not take charge until November. In the meantime Mr. Frank Hogan will have charge of the office here as agent.

St. Mary's R.C. Church, Almonte, was the scene of a quiet but pretty wedding on Tuesday morning at 7:30 o'clock when Miss Mary Maud Grace was united in marriage to Mr. Patrick Edward McCabe.

A crusade on social vice and political impurity is being organized by the Methodist Church in Canada.

The British Prize Court condemned the greater part of the American products forming the cargoes of four steamships. The products, valued at several million dollars, are declared forfeited to the Crown.

German business men, according to a Berlin despatch, have transmitted to the United States an offer to buy 1,000,000 b's of cotton. The price offered was 15 cents per pound, payable on delivery of the cotton in a German harbor. The offer is not likely to be accepted.

"Rough on Rats" clears out Rats, Mice, etc. Don't Die in the House. 15c. and 25c. at Drug and Country Stores. 46-26

Edward Ledwidge, an official of the Mexican North-Western Railroad, who has been held for \$10,000 ransom by bandits operating near the Cumbre Tunnel, in Chihuahua, was released, according to information reaching El Paso. A posse is pursuing the bandits.

The three thousand machine guns which have been ordered by the Department of Militia, comprising 2,500 of the Lewis and 500 of the Colt type, are designed to furnish all such equipment likely to be needed until the end of the war. This explains the extent of the order.

Rome advises say that when Pope Benedict received reports that there had been a massacre of Armenians by the Turks, says The Idea Nazionale, he instructed Monsignor Dolci, the Apostolic delegate to Constantinople, to intervene with the Porte to put a stop to the ill-treatment of Armenians.

F. S. Johnson, American consul at Belleville, has received word from the American Ambassador in Germany that Private W. J. Williams, son of Mrs. J. B. Williams, Newboro, was killed in action on May 8th or 9th. The German authorities report that he was killed while fighting with the Canadians on Kerselaere Heights. Pte. Williams, who was 26 years of age, enlisted in Montreal in the First Canadian Contingent, with the Royal Highlanders, Montreal. He went overseas with the 13th Battalion.

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A number of Standard Fire Insurance Companies are represented by

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Will be pleased to quote you rates at any time.

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TWENTY-FIVE CENTS WILL CARRY

The Herald