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THE CARLETON PLACE HERALD.

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Carleton Place Herald

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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.

LANARK AND RENFREW PRESBYTERY

The Presbytery of Lanark and Renfrew met in Zion church, Carleton Place, Tuesday Sept. 7th, at 10.30 a.m., Rev. James Faulds, moderator, in the chair, Rev. Geo. D. Campbell, clerk.

The court having been constituted with devotional exercises, the roll was called. Elders commissions from a number of sessions were presented and names entered on the roll.

Rev. Alex. Rintoul was elected moderator for the next six months and took the chair, and thanked the court for the honor.

The minutes of the last regular and a number of special meetings being printed and in the possession of members, and were held as read. A number of session records were laid on the table and committees were appointed to examine them, on whose reports, they were attested by the presbytery.

Rev. Mr. Peacock and Rev. Mr. Morgan were placed on the regular roll of presbytery. The clerk and Mr. McLeod were appointed a committee to strike the presbytery rate.

The report on systematic giving was presented by the convener, and a scheme of pulp exchange was arranged for, to be carried out on Sabbath, October 10th next, when the matter of systematic giving and the use of the weekly contribution envelopes are to be impressed upon the people, and an endeavour made to get systematic business methods in operation in all congregations, and where such can be arranged, it is recommended that banquets be held during the following week, also that a personal every member canvass be carried out in every congregation.

The Home Mission and Augmentation reports were presented by the convener Mr. Monds, and arrangements made for visiting every augmented charge within the bounds in order to encourage and help in every way possible, making an endeavour to improve the financial position, and so also the spiritual.

The report on superintendence of students presented by the convener A. A. Scott. All the students, serving in the presbytery, requiring certification to one of the colleges, fulfilled the conditions required and the clerk was instructed to certify them accordingly.

The report on social service and evangelism was presented by Mr. Faulds, and arrangements made, or to be made for Mr. Shearer and others to hold a weeks campaign in certain centres of the presbytery.

A committee was appointed to consider remits and report to next meeting of the presbytery, the members are Fraser, Taylor, and Brown.

The vote on union with other churches is to be taken in November, the ballots to be returned on a Sabbath, in November.

The reports on the presbytery fund was presented by Mr. Campbell, the treasurer, showing a balance on the right side. A number of bills were presented and ordered to be paid.

Rev. R. Laird, sec. of the Finance Board of the church, was presented and gave an address of practical interest, in connection with the Budget.

Mr. Campbell's notice of motion was postponed till next meeting.

The reports from the assembly commissioners were also postponed.

Mr. McEwen, a Missionary from Brazil was present and being invited to speak, he responded with a short effective address advocating strongly the cause of South America.

It was decided to meet again in regular session in St. Andrews church, Carleton Place, on November 29th next, at 10.30 a.m.

The Presbytery was dismissed with the benediction by the moderator.

NOTHING TO EQUAL BABY'S OWN TABLETS.

There is nothing to equal Baby's Own Tablets for little ones. They are absolutely safe and are guaranteed free from opiates and never fail in giving relief from the minor ills of babyhood and childhood. Concerning them Mrs. Albert Bergeron, St. Agapit, Que., writes: "My baby was suffering from constipation and teething troubles and Baby's Own Tablets quickly cured him. Now I always keep them in the house." The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Bessie McKittrick of Toronto, aged six, was killed by an automobile at Wiltondale.

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

Rev. J. D. McEwen's Family When in Brazil.



Rev. J. D. McEwen, returned missionary from Brazil, has spoken in several of the churches in this locality. He was born in Glengarry, the home place of Ralph Connor, and went to the same log school-house as the noted author. After entering the ministry he held two pastorates in Canada, one in Nova Scotia and the other in Ontario; and while meeting with success in these pastorates, it only strengthened his resolve to minister to those in distant fields, who were acquainted but very little with the word of God, and fourteen years ago he obeyed the call to Brazil.

Mr. McEwen had at his disposal 1,000 acres of land in Brazil and the plan kept before himself and his helpers was to develop this and other lands into a basis of supply for the extensive mission he established. He was also desirous of educating the people of Brazil and giving them theoretical and practical instruction in agricultural pursuits; in fact, all means that would lead to a better mode of living by the people was his aim. Through all this progressive propaganda, evangelistic work was the guide post and it is sufficient to say Mr. McEwen has met with marked success during his ministrations for fourteen years in one of the world's largest mission fields. Many of the experiences through which he has passed are thrilling from the point of view of adventure, while others are equally humorous.

In the pioneer stages of his work he was set upon by men with knives and pistols when on lonely rides through dangerous forests, but in conversation he scarcely hints at these personal perils, which have been his experience. During his fourteen years of work in Brazil, Mr. McEwen had a valued helper in the person of his wife who conducted a school for ten years and was largely instrumental in educating the boys and girls of their large mission. To Mr. and Mrs. McEwen a family of five were born, three boys and two girls, and the accompanying picture of his family was taken in Brazil, the little boy "Danny" in the centre of the group, being with Mr. McEwen when he was here. While enjoying good health for upwards of ten years in Brazil, Mrs. McEwen was suddenly taken ill in May of 1912, and passed away, and her last resting place was among the scenes of her faithful work in the Brazil mission.

The little boy in the right of the accompanying picture also died in Brazil, while the remaining two boys and two girls are being educated in Canada.

On his return from South America Mr. McEwen visited England, where he addressed Andrew Bonar's congregation in London, and the London Stock Exchange on the many possibilities of South America, and Brazil in particular. Mr. McEwen is a dramatic speaker, and presents his text and sermon in an unusually interesting way. Brazil is a great country, and is ready for advancement.

He has issued a small book, a number of copies of which have been sold hereabouts, and he has another in course of preparation. One of the chapters will deal with the bread of Brazil, and is printed herewith:—

THE BREAD OF BRAZIL.

Mandioca is the bread of Brazil. This plant grows to about eight feet, but the edible portion is the root. Manioc is the English word for "Mandioca" which is the small tree of most service in Brazil.

It is propagated by cutting small bits of the branches and planting them about five feet apart. After a year's growth, it is ready for manufacture. The plant is pulled and a large root, somewhat like the parsnip and often a clump of roots come to view. The roots are put in a farinha house, some sort of covert from rain, while a whole household and sometimes a group of families, gather to help.

They scrape the rind off with knives or any old scraper thing, and then a woman, squatted, holds this "rinded root" near a fast turning pulley which has little iron points. The pulley is propelled by a large wheel joined to the pulley with a crank and often sing as they turn. I have heard them at night chanting a weird, quaint song that sounded like one long "Oh! Oh! Oh! Oh! Oh!" with a doleful cadence, the whole crowd taking up the chorus which seemed to me like the verse itself. Later, I learned they have quite a variety of songs for such occasions. One chorus is translated, thus:—

"If I only had the rum
I would drink it, drink well
I would drink it, drink it well
If I only had the rum."

The pulped material falls below the grater into the trough. When full, a press is put over the trough, and there is expressed a poisonous liquid. The pulp is then removed to a drying furnace, fire being under the cover of iron or clay on which cover the pulp is placed and stirred continuously for several hours with a long wooden hoe.

Can I ever forget that picture? A woman squatted near the pulley, diligently applying the root, its swish, as it encounters the grater, the crumbling pulp falling into the trough below, the noise of the wheel and roar of the men as they turn it and sing, their dark, perspiring bodies bare above the belt, the groups sitting around the baskets of mandioca, scraping away and chiming in the chorus, and last, but not least the man with the hoe.

The pulp is now farinha and ready for use. It is found on every Brazilian table, rich and poor alike. They eat it mixed with meat and gravy; they eat it alone. That is, the poor wayfaring man, and the Indian on his tramp whips it out of his little knapsack and with thumb and three fingers thrusts it into his mouth. So dainty will he do this that not a trace of "farinha" appears on his face, but let a foreigner try and his face would soon be a perfect valentine. They make "pirao" of it too, pouring hot water on a half bowlful and stir till thick as porridge. It is strong food and very nutritious, and when you learn to like it very palatable indeed. This farinha is sold at local markets for about ten cents for twenty quarts.

There is a sediment found at the bottom of the already referred to, pressed out poisonous liquid. From it tapioca, used on many a table in other lands, is made. It also makes excellent starch. The Brazilians dry this sediment and then it makes drinks for infants and invalids and all sorts of nice confectionery.

Another branch of the mandioca family is called "ipim." It looks exactly like the farinha producing tree except that the initiated note a difference in the leaf. Its root is pared and boiled like potatoes and is not unlike them in taste. I doubt if our dearly loved potato equals this root for palatable par excellence.

He was Not Missed.

"There is no one," remarked a politician who has been a candidate for Governor of Missouri, "who can take the wind out of a fellow's sails so effectively as an old-time, leisurely Missourian. For example:—

"After a twelve-years' absence, during which I had graduated at the university, got my name in the paper a few times and bought a new suit of clothes, I went back to the little old country town where I had been a 'poor but ambitious youth.'"

"I expected a reception committee to meet me, but it did not. However, seeing the grandeur of my new clothes and stiff hat, my old acquaintances came round and shook hands quite cordially—all except old Bill McLanahan, who kept the general store. Old Bill sat at the back of the stove, handy to the sawdust box. He never noticed me; didn't even glance my way."

"I was piqued—mad, in fact. I walked back to the stove and got right in front of my old friend, so that he had to look upon me in all my glory."

"Slowly, casually, he looked up from under the flap of his old white hat, and remarked:—

"'Arthur, you been away somewhere, haven't you?'"

Forty-one ships flying the Norwegian flag have been lost since the beginning of war in Europe, and 76 sailors have perished. Thirteen ships were destroyed by mines, 24 were sunk by torpedoes, three disappeared in the war zone, and one was crushed by a German warship, the report stated. Another ship was taken as a prize to Hamburg.

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AN ICEBERG AT SEA.

One of the Most Awe Inspiring Spectacles in Nature.

There is nothing in nature so imposing and awe inspiring as the iceberg, writes Lacey Amy in the Wide World Magazine. It gives an overpowering sense of relentless force, of dignity and of brilliance.

Beneath the sun's vivid rays or the dark clouds of threatening storm, in the moon's cold beams or dimly through the shadows of moonless night, in calm and tempest—every one of them, from the tiny "growler" to the huge mass of spurs, rouses at first glimpse an awe undiminished by a growing appreciation of its beauty.

Always before one is the thought that but an eighth of the iceberg's bulk shows above the water, the remainder stretching down and down into the blue-green depths and out and out until captains breathe freely only when the horizon is clear of them. Far out in the ocean, with the largest steamers passing swiftly miles inside, they ground upon the bottom in tremendous depths and calmly await the relieving touch of sun and current.

In the wildest seas and strongest gales these frigid mountains float undisturbed. There could be no seasickness on an iceberg, for its foundations are fathoms below the wave disturbance.

Big Improvement.

"Do you believe the world is getting better or worse?"
"Better."

"What reason have you for thinking so?"

"Our baby has cut all his teeth, and it's nearly three weeks now since we've been kept up all night with him."—Judge.

Passed Along.

"You must have liked the servant to whom you gave the letter of recommendation she showed Mrs. Binx," said one woman.

"I didn't care for her at all," replied the other. "But I don't care for Mrs. Binx, either."—Washington Star.

Reason Enough.

Critic (as the composer plays his last piece)—Very fine indeed. But what is that passage which makes the cold chills run down the back? Composer.—That is where the wanderer has the hotel bill brought to him.—Flegende Blatter.

Too Plain Spoken.

He-I wish you'd drop the "Mister" and call me plain George. She—Oh, but it would be unkind to twist you on your personal appearance that way.—St. Louis Democrat.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

Time to Come Across.

One evening the young minister, who had seemed rather attracted by "Big Sister" Grace, was dining with the family. "Little Sister" was about to ask the blessing. Turning to the child he said in a tone of mild reproach: "Laura, I am going to ask grace."

"Well it's about time," answered "Little Sister" in an equally reproving tone. "We've been expecting you to do it for a year, and she has too."

Compensation.

A person was explaining the law of compensation to Patrick. Said he: "When a person is blind, his hearing is more acute."

"O' seeg," said Pat, "O' often noticed that if a man has one short leg the other is always longer."

A Tented Farm.

The largest tent in the world does not cover a circus or a menagerie. It is a flat-top tent, nine feet high, that covers a Connecticut tobacco field of 120 acres. It is of cloth, and the purpose of it is to intensify the heat, soften the light, and protect the growing crop from hailstorms. Connecticut has been growing tobacco for more than a century, but the plan of covering the fields with cheesecloth has brought about great and profitable changes in the industry. Last year, in a little belt along the Connecticut River, the growers raised 35,754,000 pounds of tobacco.

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