

# The Carleton Place Herald.

"ONWARD AND UPWARD."

Vol. LXIX, No. 12.

Carleton Place, Lanark Co., Ont., Tuesday, Sept. 17, 1918

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The thrift campaign is now upon us; do not forget it.

Miss Marguerite Thompson is spending ten days holidays with friends in Lachute and Masson, Que.

The Renfrew Fair opens to-morrow, continuing for three days, and promises to be bigger and better than ever.

An important notice to citizens of the United States of military age residing in Canada will be found on another page.

Rev. S. G. Brown, of Almonte, will occupy the pulpit in Zion church next Sunday, in exchange with Rev. Mr. Dobson.

Master David Findlay left yesterday morning for Toronto, where he purposes entering St. Andrew's College for the ensuing term.

Mrs. W. J. Milne, who with little Jackie has been spending the summer here; left for her home in Yorkton, Sask., this morning.

Mr. Alex McKay, president of the Middleville Fair, was in Carleton Place last Wednesday soliciting special subscriptions to the annual show, to be held on the 4th of October.

Mr. J. W. Given has been laid aside through illness for a week now, but is at present convalescing. His organ work in Zion church on Sunday was very kindly taken by Mr. Beresford.

Two autos met in collision yesterday afternoon opposite the Masonic building, and were more or less damaged although the occupants escaped. One of the cars was passing along Bridge street on the right side when a second car came down the school lane and crossed in front.

The letter of Mayor Bates, on the fuel situation, which appears in this issue, is worthy of serious consideration. The advice is timely and well intended, and shows that our civic officials have the welfare of the citizens at heart. "To be forewarned is to be forearmed."

The rifling of the cottages on the lake shores has already commenced, but the "arm of the law" has been enlisted for the protection of this property and the culprits are likely to be dealt with most severely when brought before the authorities, who are determined to make an example of the guilty ones.

### HOLLINGER'S SHIPPING DAY

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### Memorial Service

On Sunday evening a service in memory of the late Corp. Arch. M. McCaw, son of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas McCaw, was held in Zion church. It will be remembered Corp. McCaw was killed in action in the famous drive made by the Canadians at Amiens about the 8th of August. The service was a befitting tribute to one of the sons of the church and was a most impressive one. The preacher, Rev. Mr. Dobson, took for his text the words of the disciple who questioned the wisdom of the anointing of the Saviour's feet with the precious ointment, and asked "Why this great waste?" The question was answered by the Lord himself, which showed that the use of the ointment was justified and hence not a waste. The words were applied to the war, and in justification of the tremendous human sacrifice the principle at stake was given. The preacher pointed out how essential sacrifice was to any great achievement, the salvation of man requiring the supreme sacrifice of the Son of God. The sermon was a lesson of resignation and comfort in these troublous days.

A few words from the last letter of the deceased soldier, written whilst in the front trenches, and received only a few days ago, was full of love and affection for the home folk and contained these prophetic words: "You will hear from the Canadians." And we certainly did. The brave boys, God bless those who are left of them in that famous drive. Mrs. Monds sang very feelingly, "From Every Eye," and the choir rendered the anthem, "Light in Darkness."

Mrs. Clementina Fessenden, founder of Empire Day, died at her home in Hamilton, aged seventy.

The Canadian Railway Board Labor Committee has made its award, giving more pay to telegraphers.

Hamilton physicians using their motor cars professionally and not for pleasure on Sundays will have a green cross sticker on the windshield.

Crops in every province of Canada are reported good. It is cheering news, news that should lead to Thanksgiving Day being more generally and more reverently observed than ever before.

### SAVE GASOLINE AND HASTEN VICTORY

The Fuel Controller appeals to the public to discontinue the use of motor-driven vehicles on Sundays, except in cases of necessity. Here is a chance to save both money and gasoline. Will you help? A little pleasure is all that you will deny yourself. You cannot afford to place personal enjoyment before the country's necessity. Canada will save \$150,000 next Sunday if pleasure motoring is cut out. Join the army of those who on Saturday night will lock the car in the garage until Monday morning. Save Gasoline! Save Money! Hasten Victory!

### DIED OF WOUNDS



Lieut. Francis M. Murphy

Son of Mrs. J. L. Murphy, whose death we reported last week.

M. J. O'Brien of Renfrew has been appointed a Senator.

Good music at Renfrew Fair, Sept. 18, 19, 20. Brass Band, Pipe Band, and Valentine's Orchestra also at night shows.

Miss Letitia Hamilton, of Chicago, is visiting her brother, Mr. William A. Hamilton, of town.

Mrs. Barnes, of Copper Cliff, paid a fraternal visit to Rebekah Mississippi Lodge last evening, and gave a very fine address.

The Almonte Fair opens to-day, with special evening trains from Carleton Place on Wednesday and Thursday evenings.

Mr. D. B. Oliver left on Saturday for his annual holiday, which he purposes spending in the Lake St. John section of Quebec.

### Over \$1,600 for the Navy League

Since the first publication of the amount received by the local branch of the Navy League \$100 has been received from the Red Cross Club at Brantford, bringing the total up to \$1,605.06. The following goods have also been received by the local branch: from the I.O.D.E., per Mrs. Galbraith, 21 prs. socks; Miss F. Hucksop, pr. wristlets; Mrs. F. G. Mann, wool cap.

### Section Man Fatally Shot

Carleton Walls of Stittsville Falls Before a Foreign Thief

The excitement consequent upon the death of two linemen by electrocution had scarcely subsided when the town was thrown into a state of turmoil again yesterday morning by the fatal shooting of a C.P.R. section man, Carleton Walls of Stittsville, within a mile of the town. The tragedy occurred about 8:30 o'clock.

The cause of the trouble was the discovery in the early morning that the tool-house of the section at Stittsville had been broken into, tools scattered, and a raincoat belonging to Thos. Mattingly had been stolen. The men were divided, two being sent east along the track, and Walls and Mattingly coming west on a hand car. Just after crossing the bridge at Lavallee's creek they came up to a stranger on the track, a foreigner, and Mattingly recognized that he had his coat.

The section men stopped their car and shouted to the man to halt. They then stepped up to him and caught him, intending to bring him on to Carleton Place and turn him over, but the foreigner struggled desperately and getting his right hand loose snatched a revolver from his hip pocket and fired at Walls, the bullet lodging in his breast, and he immediately fell to the ground. The stranger then pointed the gun at Mattingly, and in broken English said: "I shoot, I shoot." And he did, at the same time backing up toward the bush at the side of the track. Mattingly, being unarmed, could do nothing, so came on to town for help. Walls being dead by this time.

The authorities were notified, special constables were sent out to search the country, and Coroner Metcalf was called. The following jury was empanelled: Norman Carmichael (foreman), Wm. Turner, D. B. McLaren, James Cram, Wm. McNeely, W. A. Cram, Geo. Doherty, P. Timmins, Miller McNeely and John McGregor. They met in the afternoon and viewed the remains and adjourned until Tuesday next at 3 p.m. In the evening a post mortem was performed at Patterson's undertaking rooms to locate the bullet.

In the meantime the constables scoured the country and in the evening learned that a man answering description of the slayer had been seen on the 9th line. This was late in the evening.

On the side, Mr. A. E. Cram's cottage had been entered during the day, and a gun and other things were missing, also his boat. This morning a man with a gun was seen in Kansas, and was reported. He was run down and captured at Hawkins' farm and brought in to town. The gun and other goods were the property of Mr. Cram.

### THE MAN IDENTIFIED.

Mattingly, the section man was communicated with, and arrived in town shortly after noon. He identified the prisoner as the man who shot Walls.

On being questioned the man gave his name as Mikes Johnston, and says his home is in Montreal. He is a Russian by birth. He said he was on his way to Almonte.

The capture was made by Detective Stevens of the C.P.R., who early in the morning got a line on a man about the golf links. He had with him a C.P.R. constable, Mr. Hickman, Wm. McIlquham and W. O'Donovan. The detective spied the man slouching along the fence and followed him until he reached the railway track at Hawkins' farm, when he pounced upon him, covered him with his gun and demanded his surrender. Johnston held up his hands, and was immediately taken prisoner and brought to town. He will come up for preliminary trial this afternoon and likely be remanded until after the inquest next week.

### Rev. Mr. Monds Appreciated

In the published proceedings of the last meeting of the Ramloops (B.C.) Presbytery the following paragraph appeared, complimentary to Carleton Place:--The report of J. J. Monds on his experience in the North Thompson, where he has been working since last May, his congregation having given him six months' leave to serve on this "front," was interesting and ought to be challenging to the Church at large. This is a field of immense extent in which there is no church through indifference, antagonism and lack of support. Mr. Monds will have a message which ought to be heard in all the wealthy congregations of the east when he returns home. That he has done a great work while on his unique leave is clear from the fact that he travelled hundreds of miles over neglected territory, visited 126 families, conducting worship in nearly every home and holding service wherever and whenever he could. As a Presbytery, we thank Carleton Place congregation heartily for their generous loan of their minister to help us in our baffling difficulties. If there are any other men like Mr. Monds, and any other congregation like Carleton Place in the east, they better get in touch with our Superintendent, and he will give them opportunity to glean material for a series of new sermons and at the same time test the fibre of their old ones.

Fuel Controller Magrath has been appointed Director of Coal Operations in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

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## YOUR FALL SUIT

Before buying your Fall Suit, let us show you what we have in this line. We think our values cannot be beaten, and we are sure they cannot be duplicated for a long time.

We have a nice range of Suits in stock, made up in Tweeds and Worsteds, in Young Men's Style, and the staple lines for older men.

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Now that Milk is so scarce why don't you use

### Klim?

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Large can, 35c

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Pure, clear Honey, in well filled sections.

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## HOME CIRCLE COLUMN

Pleasant Evening Reveries dedicated to tired Mothers as they Join the Home Circle at Evening Tide.

### DANCING AWAY GOLDEN HOURS.

Our young people must be taught that "all is not gold that glitters" and that "fine dress does not make the man or woman." We must begin right if we expect to rear our children up to contentment and happiness. Teach them to be industrious and not idle away their life. There are so many young people to-day that are living only in the present, dancing away golden hours, when they should be thinking, studying and working. Girls should be taught how to manage and keep house while with mother. As she grows older, let the mantle gradually fall from mother's shoulders on to hers, when she is called to a home of her own she will not feel at a loss. She will know how and where to begin. We know there are mothers now toiling to keep grown girls from work and when they are able and would willingly do it, had they not been brought up with the idea instilled into their heads that young ladies must not harm their beauty by work. A girl can never have a better chance to show off her charms than by presiding over the home. A mother should teach her daughter that her place, when not at school, is at her mother's side, helping her provide comforts for the family, not in reading novels and riding bicycles. When our girls are brought up to be industrious, sensible women we will hear less complaint of having to work hard, and less complaint of their husbands. If a man is poor he is obliged to work hard to supply his family with substantial food and clothing, and if his wife is a true woman she will be his helpmate and the world will hear no complaint.

### MOTHER'S INFLUENCE.

We were somewhat startled the other day to hear a learned lawyer of matured years and wide influence say: "Every child is five-sixths mother and one-sixth father."

### How is that?

How can it be otherwise when you consider the closeness of the tie between the mother and the child? It is actually bone of her bone and flesh of her flesh. During the early formative period the child is most entirely under the influence and guidance of the mother. A wise observer of human development has said: "Give me a child during the first five years of his existence and I will make him what I please. It is in babyhood when the mind is soft and impressionable that it receives the indelible marks for good or evil. The father is away from home busy with affairs, the bread winner earning by the sweat of his brow protection for his wife and means of educating them, while the mother is with them constantly, forming their minds, their disposition and establishing their principles permanently. The power of the mother over the child is almost

absolute. She may praise or punish as she will. In her home she is the dictator and may rule as a despot, exacting obedience from a rebellious horde or as an angel diffusing sweetness and light into every corner and cranny of her kingdom. Thus the power and influence of women, the quiet, secret, hidden, are the heart and homes of the land, is infinitely powerful and far reaching.

The following was written by a grandmother who highly appreciates our Home Circle Department. Her advice is certainly good and we gladly give it space. (Ed.)

As I am verging on the land of dotage and much of a child myself, if the children will follow me into my cool, roomy kitchen, we will have a social chat this lovely morning, and as boys have a talent for combining pleasure with business, they will excuse me if I air a few of my opinions while I string my beans for dinner and mould my butter for market. You know, boys, when sent to the spring for a pitcher of water, the reason you stay so long is you stop to poke the frog on the stone, yoke the lizards and chink the saucy squirrels, etc.

All children, from the tiny prattler to the blooming maiden and happy frolic, some young man, have a tender place in my heart. I have a great many friends among them. They are to me what the sun is to the flower, and what the flower is to the bee; and without them life would be as blank as a snow-capped mountain. I would love to take each one of you by the hand, and tell you how much I love you; but my pen will record the feeling of my heart.

Dear children, I hope you all realize what a treasure you have in the mother love that cares for you so tenderly. So many miss the deep, speechless love on which their lives have been nourished and hunger and thirst for it.

Father is tender in his solicitude, but there is not love like mother. If angels walk the earth and keep special eyes on little children, they must be sad when so many little ones call in vain for mamma.

Why don't you say "Let's try to get through with our work and go to the woods Saturday for a picnic?" You think you can't spare the time, eh? When your boys get disgusted and leave home to try city life, then perhaps you can see where you could have spent many a day with your family, or taken them into the city for a day.

We sometimes envy the wealthy the beautiful pictures that adorn their walls, and yet what is a sunset on a wall compared with a sunset hung in loops of fire in the heavens? Without money and without price we can all view the royal gallery of the noon-day heavens, the King's gallery of the midnight sky.

### THE WOMAN'S GAME

(London Pictorial)

Was there ever a game we did not share,  
Brother of mine?  
Or a day when I did not play you fair,  
Brother of mine?  
"As good as a boy," you used to say,  
And I was as eager for the fray,  
And as loath to cheer or to run away,  
Brother of mine!  
You are playing the game that is straight and true,  
Brother of mine,  
And I'd give my soul to stand next to you,  
Brother of mine.  
The spirit, indeed, is still the same;  
I should not shrink from the battle's flame,  
Yet here I stay—at the woman's game,  
Brother of mine!  
If the last price must needs be paid,  
Brother of mine,  
You will go forward, unafraid,  
Brother of mine.  
Death can so small a part destroy,  
You will have known the fuller joy—  
Ah! I would that I had been born a boy,  
Brother of mine!

### "Drums Afar"

War is the background for most of our thoughts to-day, and a novel without a war tinge would seem almost out of keeping. In "Drums Afar," the new novel by John Murray Gibbon, the war interest is kept subdued, till the latter part of the story, which indeed vibrates with echoes of the great conflict. Canada plays its part in this international romance, the author obtaining some vivid local color from a Patriotic Fund Campaign and from the sailing of the first Canadian Expeditionary Force. Described in a subtitle as an international romance, "Drums Afar" has as its hero a happy-go-lucky young Englishman who after three years of Oxford University with vacations in Germany and France, becomes director of an illustrated weekly newspaper in London. The charms of an American girl lead him to the United States, where he arrives just on the outbreak of the War. All through the pictures of life at Newport, Rhode Island at Chicago and at Lake Geneva, Wisconsin, the drums of war are heard beating ever louder. On the one hand is the call of the Mother Country; on the other is the prospect of a luxurious ease in a country of mixed races, which at the time of the story was aiming to be neutral. It is the influence of Canada, however, which brings the hero to his great decision—a decision which first entangles and then disentangles the skeins of love woven into the story. "Drums Afar" is published in London and New York by John Lane, and in Toronto by S. B. Gundy of the Oxford University Press, who also published "Hearts & Faces," the well-known novel by the same author.

## TIME SHOULD BE CONSERVED

Good Way is to Work on Schedule, Doing the Tasks of the Day by Card System.

To do your various housewifely tasks—whether that includes working your own vacuum cleaner, making your own war bread and tending your own baby, or simply the more complicated task of directing ten servants—in any way but on a schedule—is a luxury and an extravagance, declares a student of home economics. You may like to do it without putting the work on a systematic basis. You may be too temperamental or too indolent to feel inclined to follow a schedule; but not to do so means to waste time, your own and other people's, and that is just what neither you nor anyone else has any right to do during these war days.

The housewife has her task of conserving food supervised and directed by the food administration, and she entrusts the task of providing her with enough coal to the fuel administration. The department of labor takes it upon itself to conserve infant life and through widespread educational work to cut down infant and child mortality. Trees are conserved and wheat is conserved and tin is conserved. Doesn't it seem as if there ought to be a time conservator? Time this summer is as precious as these other things we have been conserving. Without making the best use of our time we shall not have time to roll surgical dressings of which the Red Cross is in such dire need. You could not tend your war garden or do any of the dozen other extra duties you have taken upon yourself to do. Really every woman must be a time conservation department unto herself. The best way to make the best of your time is to work on a schedule and to make a wise schedule for all the people who work under your direction.

Such a schedule is easily kept if you write down each day's required tasks on a plain card. The seven cards can be fastened together and hung up in a convenient place, the cards to be turned back to the right place as the days go by as a constant reminder.

## FAVORITE MONTH FOR BRIDES

June Destined to Hold the Place Dear to the Heart of the Wife-to-Be—Bridal Gowns.

June has many glories, but no one that rivals its favor as a bridal month. That war should give its romance an added thrill may well invest its flowered splendor with a new significance dear to sentiment and vital to promoters of the picturesque. The bride has the center of the stage, particularly when she has a soldier beside her. His raiment is fixed by code. Her's has more latitude, yet fashion arrogantly prescribes methods for her also. Veils have their own vagaries, at the brow and in their length. Yet types are close, as every woman knows, to a prevailing ideal, as for example, in the persistent shortness of skirts no matter whether the veil be long or short. The result is to recall the quaint days of Watteau, when slippers played so pretty a part in the pictorial scheme of things. Eyes and smiles, it may be remarked, are still in fashion!

## IS HANDY FOR SUMMER WEAR



Rather distinctive besides utilitarian is this handy slip-on sweater. It is made of silk knit that is tight enough for the hottest weather.

### Gingham Silks.

Because good ginghams have gone up in price, and because the cheaper ginghams are not desirable, cross bar and plaid volles are taking their places. The gingham silks, a mixture of silk and cotton, and in pattern like gingham, will do doubt become popular as the season advances.

## PRESBYTERY MEETING

(Continued from Tuesday, last.)

At the opening of the afternoon session the Rev. Mr. MacLeod, of Lanark reported on behalf of Systematic Giving. He made a strong appeal for the increase of stipend for ministers receiving the minimum salary. He intimated that Synod had allocated \$29,400 as this Presbytery's share of the budget. He asked that a full campaign be inaugurated in line with recommendations of the Synod, and also a deputation of Presbytery should visit the several congregations. The motion arising out of the discussion was made to this effect: That a Committee be appointed to look into the high cost of living as it affected the ministers of this Presbytery and report the same at the next meeting of Presbytery.

The call from Park street church, Halifax, in favor of Rev. A. L. Fraser, of Smith's Falls, was then presented. It was well signed by members and adherents of that church and promised a stipend of \$2,000 with four weeks' holidays and free use of manse. Rev. J. C. MacLeod, of Lanark, and Rev. W. M. Grant, of Perth, prosecuted the call in behalf of the Presbytery of Halifax, and the congregation of Park street church respectively. Mr. MacLeod, in making his appeal for the translation of Mr. Fraser, pointed out the many advantages of living in the city of Halifax with all its historic associations. He also referred to the recent disaster in that city, and the necessity of reconstructive work in the congregation.

He believed that Park street church, which has always been favored in having ministers of outstanding ability in its pulpit, offered to Mr. Fraser a rare opportunity for his gifts as a preacher of Park street church said that he felt honored to be the spokesman for such a church, and assured the court of his intimate and organizer. The literary and musical advantages of the city with the accessibility of the university shall appeal to Mr. Fraser's family. Mr. Grant is speaking on behalf of the congregation of the congregation as a student, and on the occasions of recent visits to his father, who is an elder there. He believed the reputation of the pulpit of Park street church will be kept up and indeed enhanced should Mr. Fraser become the pastor. The opportunities are unique. The congregation is situated in the very centre of the university life and the ministers of that church would have a large influence upon the students during the most impressionable age of their lives. They want some one to put heart in them again after their recent misfortune. Mr. Fraser's experiences in Smith's Falls fits him for this.

Mr. Wm. Hyndman and Mr. J. H. Stewart spoke on behalf of the session of Smith's Falls. They both referred to the excellent work done by Mr. Fraser since he became pastor there four years ago. They thought his work was not completed and now Mr. Fraser was in a position to do better work in the future than had been done in the past.

A large delegation of men spoke on behalf of the Management Committee and other organizations of the church. Mr. McDonald was of the opinion that the very same reasons advanced by Park street church for Mr. Fraser's translation were the very same reasons for Mr. Fraser remaining in Smith's Falls. Mr. George Frost, speaking more particularly on behalf of the young people, said that Mr. Fraser had a strong influence among the young people, was a good mixer and had especially interested himself in the Curling Club, and had taken a large place in the public life of the town. Mr. W. H. Frost, who has appeared no less than seven times on behalf of the Smith's Falls congregation at one time and another dating back to the Rev. Dr. Crombie's days said that it was a thing to him to have to come to advocate the retention of a minister and particularly of Mr. Fraser, who was so universally well liked. Westminister church was a difficult congregation to handle. It needed a man and Mr. Fraser was that man. How Mr. Frost could see the matter from other points of view and recognized that opportunities came to most men and if Mr. Fraser regarded this as his opportunity why the congregation must gracefully acquiesce. He raised a laugh when he quoted a maxim: "Go west, young man, go west," and believed Mr. Fraser would do better to go West than East. However if Mr. Fraser should choose to go to Halifax they would obtain one of the best men in Canada. Mr. J. A. McDonald believed Smith's Falls was the place for Mr. Fraser, and it would be a set back to Westminister which is only now properly united should it lose the services of its present pastor. Mr. P. Whitcomb made an eloquent plea for the retention of Mr. Fraser. He said it was providential for Westminister church that Mr. Fraser had come to them four years ago, and during that time the union then consummated has been made more binding. Missions have doubled and trebled. Speaking of Mr. Fraser's pulpit ability he paid high tribute to his inventive turn of mind, and said that all were delighted with the discourses of the able pastor. Mr. Grant, of Perth, when asked if he had anything further to say, remarked that Park street church authorized him to say that Mr. Fraser's expenses to Halifax would be paid.

Mr. Fraser, then called upon to express his mind, intimated his desire to accept the call because he believed it his duty both to himself and his family to go. It was a large work which was calling him. For some time now Mr. Fraser has been inclined to offer himself for work overseas. His duties at Halifax would be more of the nature of war work. Families, having suffered as a direct result of the war are needing consolation and encouragement in that direction he believed his duties tended.

Presbytery granted the translation to take effect after Sunday, September 22, and Mr. W. M. Grant, of Perth, to be the interim moderator of session. Mr. A. D. Fraser, of Appleton, was appointed convener of Foreign Missions instead of Mr. A. L. Fraser. Presbytery was called upon by the moderator to spend a few minutes in prayer in behalf of the congregations affected, and Mr. Fraser.

A call was presented to the Rev. J. Houghton from Port Elmsley and Rideau Ferry. The call offered \$300.00

## LANARK

from the Krs.

The death occurred on Sunday, in the Smiths Falls General Hospital, of Sarah Louise Thrall, wife of Mr. William E. Wright of our village. The news came as a severe shock to friends and relatives. The deceased had not been in her usual health for the past year, and was taken seriously ill on Thursday last. On Saturday the doctor advised an immediate operation and Mrs. Wright was conveyed to Smiths Falls that evening. All aid was in vain as she passed away very peacefully at noon on Sunday. Sarah Louise Thrall was born in Mallorytown sixty one years ago. She was married to Wm. E. Wright forty-one years ago and has resided in Lanark for that time. Besides her husband, she leaves to mourn the loss of a loving mother, two daughters and four sons.

A quiet wedding took place in Toronto at the Dunn Avenue Methodist manse, on Friday, Sept. 6th, 1918, when Miss Ella V. daughter of Mr. and Mrs. David Boyle of Watson's Corners was united in marriage to Mr. William E. Tiffin of Thamesville, Ont., Rev. Young officiating.

The home of Mr. Jas. F. Robertson, Halls Mills, was the scene of a pleasant gathering on Wednesday afternoon, Sept. 4th, when his youngest daughter, Mary E., was united in marriage with Mr. Joseph Jensen, by Rev. Wm. Merrilee.

## Given Warning

One of the up-north visitors to the Industrial Exhibition sat on the beach at the Island and watched a fat woman cavorting in the sea. The tide rose gradually, but he didn't know that such a thing as a tide existed.

So he sat there watching the fat woman with a superior smile, and the tide rose higher and higher, and finally a little wave splashed over his foot.

He hopped up and yelled: "Hey, there! Quite yer jumpin' up and down, ye fat lumpus. Do ye want to drown me?"

## The Man Who Complains

"Our food restrictions," said a Congressman, "are necessary and not onerous." The man who complains about them is more or less of a Wash White.

"Wash White, a hired hand on a North Carolina farm, said that the farmer's wife was too gosh-darned mean for him.

"Why, only this mornin'," he said the old skindint asked me if I knowed how many buckwheat cakes I'd eat.

"None," I says, "None, I don't count my mouthfuls," I says kind of sarcastic.

"Well, Washin'ton," says she, "that last cake o' yours was the eighty-seventh."

"Gee, gosh! but that made me mad!" said Wash. "Yep, it made me so mad I hopped up from the table and rushed out to work without my breakfast."

Government are investigating rubbers on fruit preserve jars, as there are indications that they are poisoned.

The first keel was laid at Victoria, B.C., on Monday of a contract for twenty ships for the French Government, and another vessel was launched.

Four firms at Montreal signed an agreement for the duration of the war guaranteeing that ship construction shall be uninterrupted by any labor difficulty.

per year and free use of manse and holidays.

Mr. Taylor presented the Home Mission report, four ordained ministers and two ladies within the bounds of Presbytery having served the Home Mission Board during the past summer. These were Rev. J. J. Monds, of Carleton Place; Rev. J. W. S. Lowry, of Franktown; Rev. W. M. Grant, of Perth, and the Rev. Mr. H. G. Steers, of White Lake, ministers, and Misses McLaren, of Knox church, Perth and Timm, of Beachburg. The Presbytery expressed its appreciation of the services of these people and also of the ministers, sessions and congregations which looked after the work during the absence of the missionaries.

Leave of absence was granted to Rev. Mr. McKenzie, of Pakenham, for four months services in Home Mission fields during the winter if suitable arrangements can be made, Mr. Cliff to be interim moderator.

Presbytery adjourned to meet in Carleton Place, Zion church, on October 23rd.

## HOW TO GET RID OF RHEUMATISM

"Fruit-a-tives" Point the Way to Quick Relief

VERONA, ONT. "I suffered for a number of years with Rheumatism and severe Pains in my Side and Back, caused by strains and heavy lifting.

When I had given up hope of ever being well again, a friend recommended 'Fruit-a-tives' to me and after using the first box I felt so much better that I continued to take them; and now I am enjoying the best of health, thanks to your wonderful fruit medicine!"

W. M. LAMPSON. "Fruit-a-tives" are sold by all dealers at 50c. a box, 6 for \$2.50, trial size 25c.—or sent postpaid by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

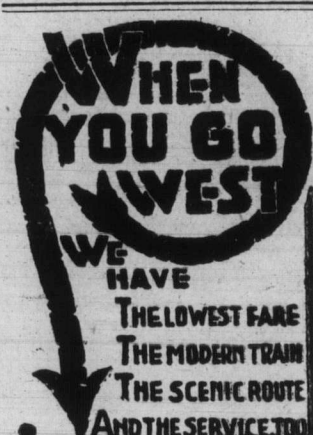
To-day's worry is the result of yesterday's neglect.

A beautiful girl is one who is pretty and doesn't know it.

About nine-tenths of what people say, doesn't amount to anything.

An egotist is a man who expects a woman to marry him for himself alone.

The radiant face, the noble form, the lady-like courtesy, the helping hand, are jewels of rarer worth than diamonds.



For Tickets, Reservations, Literature and Information, apply to E. A. J. Davis, Publisher, Carleton Place, or write R. L. Fairbairn, G.P.A., 68 King Street East, Toronto.

CANADIAN NORTHERN

## Rheumatism Kidney or Stomach Trouble and Asthma Promptly Cured.

For Rheumatism, Kidney Trouble, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Sick or Sour Stomach, Bitter taste in the mouth, Loss of Appetite, and Asthma, this medicine has no equal. Two to five doses will cure Sore Back or Sluggish Kidneys.

Mr. H. M. Baxter, of Smiths Falls, Ont., writes: "I suffered much from rheumatism in my hip. One bottle of your medicine effected a permanent cure. It also toned up my whole system, and I have not felt better for months."

Mr. A. M. Shepherd, of Smiths Falls, writes: "My stomach was in such bad condition that I could not eat anything without suffering. Before I had taken half a dozen doses of your remedy I felt fine, and could eat anything without being affected." strongly recommend it for stomach trouble."

Mr. D. M. Robertson, Renfrew, writes: "I have not had an attack of Asthma or coughing since I took the fourth dose of your remedy."

For sale by W. P. Pattie, Carleton Place; M. R. McFarlane, Algonquin; L. A. Wilson, Smiths Falls; J. L. Rochester, Ltd., Rideau St., Ottawa; or direct from the manufacturer W. F. Ritchie, box 296, Renfrew, Ont.

Price, 75c per Bottle. In remitting for mail orders add sufficient to cover postage.

## HELP INCREASE PRODUCTION

We can supply you with the best kinds of Grain Feeds for your Horses, Cattle, Hogs and Poultry.

You can do the rest, and at the same time get good prices for what you dispose of.

## Use SUNLIGHT Flour

It will please you.

H. BROWN & SONS  
Canada Food Board License No. 85

SEPT. 17, 1918

THE CARLETON PLACE HERALD.

3

## BOARD OF EDUCATION

A meeting of the Board of Education was held in the Council Chamber on Tuesday evening with Mr. Colin McIntosh in the chair and Messrs. G. T. Fulton, T. B. Caswell, James Richards, J. W. Patterson, G. M. Warren and Dr. M. H. Steele present.

The minutes of last meeting were read and confirmed.

A letter was read from Mr. E. J. Wethey asking for the usual grant of Five Dollars for stationery. Mr. E. J. Wethey also presented his report for the high school in which he asked for two maps to be used by Miss Morton in her teaching of ancient history. Miss Ewing had also requested him to apply for a sound producing machine in order the better to teach physical culture.

Mr. R. J. Robertson, reported for the public schools. He said the schools started with a full staff of teachers on September 3rd, the division of classes being as follows:

Miss Mullett, Primer ..... 45 pupils  
Miss McEwen, primer ..... 44 pupils  
Miss McCallum, primer ..... 44 pupils  
Miss L. Anderson, I ..... 42 pupils  
Miss Crum, I ..... 42 pupils  
Miss Leach, I ..... 42 pupils  
Miss Devlin, II ..... 40 pupils  
Miss Caswell, II ..... 40 pupils  
Miss Sherlock, II ..... 40 pupils  
Miss A. Anderson, III Jr. .... 40 pupils  
Miss Mallinson, III Jr. .... 40 pupils  
Miss McLaren, III Sr. .... 44 pupils  
Miss Sturgeon, III Sr. .... 44 pupils  
Miss Cornell, IV Jr. .... 44 pupils  
Mr. Robertson, IV Sr. .... 42 pupils

He thought it wise to return to the written test as he did not feel it would be wise to have pupils advanced by recommendation as in the past owing to history being added to the course of study. He asked for his usual annual allowance of Five Dollars for stationery which was now due. He recommended that screens be procured for the Queen's school building owing to the nuisance of flies. He also reported six non-resident pupils attending the public school besides those who might be considered doubtful.

Mr. Herbert G. Morphy wrote wishing to send his daughter to Mr. Robertson's room changing from the 8th line school owing to the fact that no girls were in attendance at this school, and her brother was now going to Carleton Place high school.

Several accounts were read by the Secretary and turned over to the Finance Committee.

The report of the Finance Committee was read by Mr. Fulton and payment was recommended on his motion, seconded by Mr. Caswell, as follows:

**High School**  
D. Henry, repairs ..... \$ 6 35  
W. J. Bailey, carting ..... 1 25  
W. J. Pattie, installing black boards ..... 4 55

**Public School**  
G. Langstaff, cleaning and repairs ..... \$ 6 13  
White & Co., repairs to furnace ..... 12 00  
A. Ferguson, carting wood ..... 2 00  
W. H. Deemer, cleaning ..... 5 00  
Taylor Bros., fire wood and repairs ..... 20 15  
J. Halliday, repairs ..... 16 75  
W. Pattie, installing blackboards ..... 44 15  
S. Stanzel, cutting wood ..... 1 50

Mr. Richards said he understood it was costing over twenty-two dollars annually to educate children in the public schools. He thought it would be wise to increase the rates to non-resident pupils to something approximately near the cost of their education. He therefore moved, seconded by Dr. Steele, that non-resident pupils in the public school be charged \$2.00 per month.

The chairman recommended to the Secretary that orders be issued in favor of Messrs. E. J. Wethey and R. J. Robertson of Five Dollars each as stationery allowance.

Mr. Wethey, explaining his report, said that the maps asked for were to replace two maps which had been in the schools for many years and which had become so old and dingy that they were almost indistinguishable. The chairman suggested that the secretary make inquiry as to just what maps are needed and ascertain the cost so that the Board would know what to order.

Mr. Wethey further stated that Miss Ewing had taken a course in physical culture during the past summer. A revival of the Folk dance had been emphasized in the course and it made the teaching considerably easier when music was supplied with physical culture teaching. He thought a suitable instrument could be procured at somewhere of about \$25.00. His first thought was to procure this from the funds of the Commencement but there was not sufficient in the treasury at the present. No action was taken in the meantime.

Mr. Richards said that a complaint had been made by one of the teachers in the Leach school on account of the gloss on the blackboards which made it impossible for some of the pupils to see the board at times. He thought it would be advisable to replace these boards with hylo plate. No provision had been made on the estimates for the purchase of these boards but as it entailed only the expenditure of some \$15.00 he thought it would be wise to encourage the teachers as much as possible who were anxious to do their very best and produce good results.

Mr. Pattie agreed with this and stated that conditions in the Leach school were bad enough without adding to the teachers' troubles by using poor blackboards. The Board should give them the best equipment possible. The matter was left in the hands of the Contingent Committee to deal with.

The chairman said he had received a complaint from a parent wanting his child removed from one teacher to another. He asked if it was thought it was his duty to interfere. Personally he was of the opinion that it was a matter entirely in the hands of the principal and teachers. This point was agreed to by the other members of the Board.

Mr. Richards said that good results had been secured in some cases by changing pupils from one teacher to another. He thought it would be wise for the principal to make the change if it did not interfere with the discipline and routine of the school. Some changes in the past had worked out very satisfactory.

Mr. Robertson said he had never made one change in pupils since his

coming to Carleton Place. Changes had however been made by the parents themselves who had arranged for the exchange of pupils.

The chairman said it was a poor principle to commence making changes if it could be avoided. If a teacher takes a prejudice against a pupil that teacher should not be on the staff. He did not believe that such a thing existed, however. On the whole the teachers are trying to do the best possible for every pupil. No action was taken.

Mr. Richards brought up the question of coal supply for the central school. There are only seven tons in the cellar at the present time and Mr. Morris did not know when further supplies would be in although he was optimistic and thought more coal would be coming soon. In the meantime winter is approaching and wood burns very rapidly in the coal furnace and the present supply of coal will not last very long in cold weather. If coal can be secured from any other source he would be glad to hear of it.

Mr. Patterson wanted to know if it was liable to bring in coal without interfering with the Fuel Controller but his question was unanswered. He favored purchasing coal wherever it could be secured in order that the central school should not run short of fuel. The matter was left with the Contingent Committee to act as they thought best.

The meeting then adjourned.

## THE CROP REPORTS

Ottawa, September 9.—A summary of telegraphic reports on the condition of field crops in Canada at the end of August was issued to-day by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics as follows:

**Atlantic Provinces.**—P.E. Island.—Hay crop will be up to average. Small fruits medium; crops early. Harvesting started with indications of heavy crop. Slow growth in corn. Potatoes promise an excellent crop. Nova Scotia.—Roots and grain made excellent growth. Potatoes and beans fair. Blight in potatoes prevalent. Hay slightly below average, but cured in good condition. Turnip feed ripening nicely. (Kentville): Grains which are an excellent crop have ripened well, and considerable has been harvested. Roots are looking well. Potatoes have shown considerable early blight. Apples a medium crop. New Brunswick.—Conditions good for an average hay crop and for ripening grain. A record yield of wheat and oats now assured. Corn is generally a failure. Early potatoes of good quality but yield is disappointing. Turnips good where not attacked by aphids.

**Quebec—Roberval:** Hay harvest has been comparatively good. Frost in certain places has injured tobacco and potatoes. Cereals are ripening well and promise a good yield, especially wheat. Ste. Anne De La Pocatiere: Weather conditions favorable for ripening of cereals, the first sown of which are very good. Late sown cereals will probably not ripen. Potatoes injured by late blight and drought of late date lessens the prospects of a general heavy yield. European plums a failure; apples half a crop. Hay good. Cap Rouge: All grain very good, except barley, which is good. Early potatoes are extra; late potatoes are commencing to suffer from blight. Apples are poor, and there are practically no plums. Roots for stock are good, but corn for silage is the worst crop in years. Lennoxville: Hay an average crop. The grain harvest is one of the best for some time. Potatoes are promising; silage corn poor. Makamik (Pontiac): Hay good; quality fair. Yield of early sown grain probably 15 p.c. above average in places.

**Ontario.**—The Ontario Department of Agriculture reports that fall wheat is a fifty per cent crop of good quality. Barley, oats and spring wheat are well harvested; the yields and quality of grain are excellent, and the straw is clean. Peas good; beans fair; silo corn promising; early potatoes fair; late ones poor. Roots are now recovering from drought, pastures are reviving. The labor situation during harvest was nicely met. Ottawa (Central Experimental Farm): The harvesting of grain is about completed, and the threshing yields are extra good, being decidedly above average. The corn crop is not quite up to the average; it is very good in some sections, particularly near Ottawa, but in other districts it is not so good, owing to the unfavorable weather of June and poor seed. Roots are a fair crop, recent rains having benefited turnips and mangolds very materially.

**Manitoba.**—Probably fifty per cent of the grain crops are already cut and nearly as much in stock. The heads are especially well filled and the kernels plump. The wheat crop will be above average in this section, with oats and barley bumper crops. No hail or frost injury, but rust prevalent. Rust and wet weather have combined to make harvesting difficult. No threshing has been done. Potatoes promise to be a record breaker; certainly 400 bushels to the acre on this farm. Many vegetables slow to ripen on account of cool weather and great rainfall.

**Saskatchewan.**—The Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture reports that the recent rains have changed conditions in the southern and central parts of the province for the better, and the crop yield will be higher than anticipated. The southwestern and west central districts report that while the rains came too late to increase the crop yields to any great extent, yet the later sown grains will be greatly benefited and will result in much more feed than was thought would be available. In the northwestern, northeastern and northern parts of the east central districts frost has inflicted serious damage, varying from five to seventy-five per cent.

The revenue for the five months ending with August increased more than twelve and a half million dollars compared with the same period last year.

## SEED IS PURCHASED.

Department of Agriculture Seeks Aid Across Line.

Arrangements have been made by the Department of Agriculture to secure 50,000 bushels of fall wheat seed in New York state to be used as a reserve supply in Ontario, according to an announcement by Dr. G. C. Creelman, Commissioner of Agriculture, after a meeting of the Agricultural Section of the Organization of Resources Committee. The wheat will be available to farmers at distributing points at \$2.50 a bushel in bulk. Extra charge will be made for shipping the wheat in bags.

As the result of inquiries made by the Department, it has been found that the province will not be as short of fall wheat seed as was at first thought. In some sections of the province the crop is turning out very well, and as it is being harvested it will no doubt, in many places, be thrashed in time to be available for fall seed. Dr. C. A. Zavitz, of the Ontario Agricultural College, who is supervising the securing of the seed in New York state, has already taken options on enough grain to supply the needs of Ontario. The grain will be re-cleaned before being shipped to Canada.

Just what price the Department will have to pay for the seed is not known, as in addition to the original cost, the cost of cleaning the grain and a bonus for early threshing will have to be taken into consideration. The variety of the seed is what is known in New York state as No. 6, and is a white wheat, very similar in quality and yield to Dawson's gold, which is known generally in Ontario. The millers of the province will co-operate with the Department in distributing the seed.

In addition to this the Department is now organizing the distribution of fall wheat seed procurable in Ontario. The Department will not buy any seed but fifteen wheat experts have been appointed and they are now at work in the counties where the largest quantities of fall wheat seed are available. They are inspecting the wheat as to quality. The experts are co-operating with the district agricultural representatives. The latter are finding out what the requirements of their districts are. Already a good deal of this work has been done. Brant County, for example, has very little fall wheat seed, and will need a good deal shipped in.

## Karakule Sheep.

Persian lamb fur, states a pamphlet issued by the Live Stock Branch, Ottawa, that can be had free from the Publications Branch, Department of Agriculture, is the primary marketable product from Karakule sheep. Both in Canada and the United States there is a keen demand for this fur, which is being filled mostly from Asiatic countries, through the production of the same Karakule sheep. This Persian lamb is obtained from killing the young Karakule lamb when only a few days old; at this age the skin is very black and tightly curled, while as the lamb becomes older the curl rapidly loosens. The qualities determining the value of a skin are lightness and size of curl, the lustre and size of the skin. Another grade of fur, the product of the Karakule, is broad-tail or baby lamb, the skin of prematurely-born lambs; when these skins are strong and of good size they usually possess most lustre and a longer, closer curl than do the other grades. Astrakhan fur is the dressed and dyed skins of young Karakule lambs, which do not possess the regular tight curl, but rather loose and open. Astrakhan is also frequently the result of late killing. These three classes of fur—Persian lamb, Broadtail, and Astrakhan—are invariably black when taken from the young Karakule; there is, however, a fourth grade which is usually included with the above by the fur trade, namely, Krimmer fur. This class is very similar to the Astrakhan, except that it is not so good and is dressed in its natural state. It is said to be the product of the Karakule produced mainly in the Crimean Peninsula. The Karakule has now been introduced into Canada, especially in Nova Scotia, where it is crossed with domesticated breeds on Lincoln, Cotswolds and Leicesters. The skins so produced are worth from \$5 to \$7. The wool of the Karakule and its crosses varies in color from light grey to black. So far the Karakule industry in Canada is only in the experimental stage, but there seems to be no good reason why Persian lamb, Astrakhan and other similar classes of fur cannot be produced in this country.

## Winners at Edmonton.

At Edmonton fair, Mr. J. J. Elliott won the grand championship in Shorthorn females with Rosa Hope. Mr. Elliott also was first in senior herd, first on junior female calf and yearling, first on three-year-old cow with calf at side, first on aged-bulls with Newton Loyalist. Finally on Loyalist he won the senior and grand championship on bulls.

Hon. Duncan Marshall won the junior male championship on Dale Viscount, first on senior yearlings with the General, first on junior yearlings with Dale Viscount, first on junior calf with Valiant Dale, and first on two of the progeny of one cow.

In Hereford, Mr. L. O. Clifford, Oshawa, won senior and junior championships as well as the grand championships on females with Perfection Lass fifth and Miss Armour Fairfax. Clifford was also first in aged cows, senior and junior yearlings, and senior and junior calves, as well as on breeder's herd.

## Disinfect Poultry Houses.

Disinfect the poultry houses by spraying the interior with a lime-wash solution (50 lbs. stone lime slaked in a barrel of water plus one gallon of a good commercial disinfectant.) Fill cracks and crevices to destroy mites, lice, etc. If a smaller amount is required it may be prepared by adding two and a half pounds of lime to a pail of water plus half a teaspoonful of disinfectant.

## SUMMARY OF NEWS.

Second Lt. R. L. Jacks and Cadet H. W. Bousfield were killed in an airplane accident at Beamsville.

R. Home Smith is to be appointed Fuel Commissioner for Ontario in succession to R. C. Harris.

Wm. J. Fulcher, a blacksmith at Forest, seventy-three years old, dropped dead while shoeing a horse.

Arthur Townsend, for y-five years old, dropped dead while waiting for a car on his way to work at Kitchener.

Sixteen miners are believed to have been instantly killed by the dropping of a cage in a shaft at Nanaimo, B.C.

The Turkish Minister of Finance has announced that Turkey has concluded a fresh loan of £45,000,000 from the German Government.

Dominion Express Company employees in a number of cities went out on strike, demanding recognition of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees.

Congress has passed a resolution empowering the President to establish prohibition zones around munition factories, mines, shipyards and other war production plants.

Fumes arising when a box of rubber rings for fruit jars was opened burned a Galt woman's face and made her eyes bloodshot. A trained nurse pronounced the poison phenol.

The apple crop in most parts of Canada, also the peach yield, will be not more than half an average crop, but pears are a very large crop, and plums and prunes show a big increase.

The Fuel Controller appeals to the public to conserve gasoline, by eliminating all unnecessary use of motor cars, particularly on Sundays, and by economical handling and use of gasoline.

Leslie L. McDonald, son of Rev. Wm. McDonald and Mrs. McDonald, is the winner of the Struthers gold medal for the highest marks obtained in the recent junior matriculation examination at the High School. This is the second medal to go to the manse this summer. Miss Marjorie having won the S. E. Wright medal at the entrance examinations.—Sudbury Mining News.

Fresh as a Flower,  
and just as fragrant!

"SALADA"  
TEA

is just the tiny buds and young leaves from hill-grown shrubs—So economical because it yields so generously in the teapot.

B446

## Getting Into Society

A novelist said at a Bar Harbor tea: "It is incredible what some women will spend to get into society. A Western millionaire's wife came to New York, took a house in Fifth Avenue and gave a ball of great magnificence."

"When her husband tottered up the bills, he winced and said: 'My Martha, these here bills total up to \$30,000.'"

It costs money, dearie, said the wife, to get into society.

"Hump," said the millionaire, "it don't seem to me that we're getting into society as much as society is getting into us."

## Might Weaken the Firm

Two brothers once ran a store in a small Western town, where they had quite a large trade in wool on barter. One of the brothers became converted to a revival and urged the other to follow in his footsteps.

"You ought to join, Jake," said the converted one. You don't know how helpful and comforting it is to be a member of the church.

"I know, Bill," admitted Jake, thoughtfully, "an I would like to join, but I don't see how I can."

"Why not?" persisted the first.

"What is to prevent you?"

"Well, it's jes' this way, Bill," declared Jake. "There has got to be somebody in the firm to weigh this here wool."

## German Schooling.

German schooling has proved antagonistic to co-operation, although demanding unity of action through mass obedience. It has failed to foster real co-operation, for co-operation is a method by which persons of their own volition and by no compulsion may work together harmoniously, writes Winthrop Talbot in the Century Magazine. Only when training and schooling are the common privilege of all is that state of civic development possible which permits society to become co-operative in its action. In other words, a socialized society becomes more and more possible only as all individual members acquire each the widest vision, and thus the power to co-operate harmoniously.

## The Mystery of Love.

Love is the great mystery of life. It may be the growth of years, months or an instant, says the Christian Herald. Man sees a million beautiful faces; he hears a million sweet voices; he meets a million women with flowers at their breasts and light in their eyes—and they do not touch him. Then he sees the one, and she holds him for life and death. She is no nobler, better or more beautiful than were those he passed by, and yet his world is empty without her. Assuredly there is far more than fashion in this universal force we call love.



## NOTICE

## TO UNITED STATES CITIZENS IN CANADA

By the United States Military Service Convention Regulations, approved by the Governor-in-Council on 20th August, 1918, MALE CITIZENS OF THE UNITED STATES IN CANADA, WITHIN THE AGES for the time being SPECIFIED BY THE LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES prescribing compulsory military service, except those who have diplomatic exemption, ARE MADE SUBJECT AND LIABLE TO MILITARY SERVICE IN CANADA, AND BECOME ENTITLED TO EXEMPTION OR DISCHARGE THEREFROM, UNDER THE CANADIAN LAWS AND REGULATIONS. The regulations governing this liability are published in the Canada Gazette (Extra) of 21st August, 1918; copy whereof may be obtained upon application through the post to the Director of the Military Service Branch of the Department of Justice at Ottawa.

UNITED STATES CITIZENS of the description aforesaid who were IN CANADA ON 30th JULY, 1918, HAVE SIXTY DAYS FROM THAT DATE within which TO EXERCISE AN OPTION TO ENLIST or enroll IN THE FORCES OF THE UNITED

STATES, or TO RETURN to the United States; and THOSE WHO for any reason SUBSEQUENTLY BECOME LIABLE TO MILITARY SERVICE IN CANADA HAVE THIRTY DAYS FROM THE DATE of the accruing OF SUCH LIABILITY within which to exercise the like option. It is stipulated by the Convention also that certificates of diplomatic exemption may be granted within the optional periods aforesaid. EVERY CITIZEN OF THE UNITED STATES TO WHOM THE REGULATIONS APPLY is required to REPORT TO THE REGISTRAR under the Military Service Act, 1917, FOR THE PROVINCE or DISTRICT WITHIN WHICH he is, in the manner by the regulations prescribed, WITHIN TEN DAYS AFTER THE EXPIRY OF HIS OPTIONAL PERIOD and will be SUBJECT TO PENALTIES IF without reasonable excuse HE FAIL SO TO REPORT. For the information of those whom it may concern Sections 3 and 4 defining the requirements of registration, with which it will be necessary strictly to comply, are set out substantially as follows:—

## REGULATIONS

3. EVERY MALE CITIZEN OF THE UNITED STATES WITHIN THE AGES for the time being SPECIFIED IN THE LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES prescribing compulsory military service, not including those who have diplomatic exemption, WITHIN TEN DAYS AFTER THE EXPIRY OF THE TIME LIMITED BY THE CONVENTION within which the Government of the United States may issue him a certificate of diplomatic exemption, SHALL TRULY REPORT TO THE REGISTRAR BY REGISTERED POST, and in writing which is plainly legible, his name in full, his occupation and the date of his birth; stating also whether he is single, married or a widower; and if the latter, whether he has a child living; also if married, the date of his marriage; and stating moreover his place of residence and usual post office address in Canada; and, if he reside within a city or place where the streets and dwellings are named and numbered, the name and number of his street and dwelling; or if he reside in another place, the lot and concession number, section, township, range, and meridian, or other definite description whereby his place of residence may be located, having regard to the custom of the locality in which he lives; and IF WITHOUT REASONABLE EXCUSE HE NEGLECT OR FAIL TO

REPORT IN THE MANNER and with the particulars aforesaid within the time limited as aforesaid, HE SHALL BE GUILTY OF AN OFFENCE, AND SHALL BE LIABLE UPON SUMMARY CONVICTION to a penalty not exceeding FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS, AND TO IMPRISONMENT for any term not exceeding six months, and moreover he shall incur A PENALTY OF \$10.00 FOR EACH DAY after the time, when or within which he should have registered, during which he shall continue to be unregistered.

4. EVERY UNITED STATES CITIZEN WHO HAS DIPLOMATIC EXEMPTION, although not otherwise subject to these regulations SHALL WITHIN TEN DAYS after the granting of the same truly REPORT TO THE REGISTRAR, in like manner and with the same particulars as required by the last preceding section; and in addition he shall embody in his report a true and complete statement of the particulars of his certificate of diplomatic exemption. NEGLECT OR FAILURE without reasonable excuse to comply with the requirements of this section SHALL CONSTITUTE AN OFFENCE PUNISHABLE IN THE MANNER AND BY THE PENALTIES provided in the last preceding section.

ISSUED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, MILITARY SERVICE BRANCH.

# Carleton Place Herald

(Established 1850).

W. H. ALLEN, Proprietor.

Published every TUESDAY MORNING at the Office of the Proprietor, Bridge Street, Carleton Place (next door to Post Office).

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE.—In Canada, One Dollar and a half a Year, payable in Advance; \$2.00 if not so paid. To United States, \$2.00 per year, payable in advance.

ADVERTISING RATES.—Transient advertisements 10 cts. per Nonpareil line for first insertion; 5 cts. per line for each subsequent insertion.

Rates for Display Advertising on application.

Advertisements will be changed once each month if desired.

READING NOTICES are inserted at 10 cts per line per insertion, and if the same matter continued at 5 cts per line each subsequent insertion.

Advertisements without specified instructions will be inserted till further notice and charged accordingly. The business office of THE HERALD is open every evening from 7 to 9 o'clock, and on Monday any Saturday evening after 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.

## THE HERALD.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 17TH, 1918.

Nor nearly so many automobiles were in evidence last Sunday, an indication that all loyal citizens are willing to assist the Government in every way to curtail, conserve and even sacrifice to the end that a speedy termination of the war may be brought about.

TWENTY sheep are required to provide sufficient wool to keep one soldier clothed. In Canada there are less than five and one-half sheep per soldier. The Food Board urges greater production of sheep and municipal co-operation in controlling the menace from dogs.

Premier Hearst in an informative address at the Exhibition luncheon, revealed some of the remarkable results of greater production in Ontario, one of the most striking instances being that in Spring wheat alone the production had been 8,000,000 bushels as against 4,000,000 in 1917.

### WINTER WHEAT IN ONTARIO

#### CO-OPERATIVE EXPERIMENTS

to the latest information available, the acreage of Winter wheat in Ontario in the present year was only about one-third the average annual acreage sown last autumn and to the unusually large amount of winter killing. It was estimated that fifty-six per cent. of the winter wheat was ploughed last spring. A considerable amount of the crop which was left unploughed was sown with barley, oats or spring wheat either in patches or over whole areas. It is, therefore, exceedingly important that farmers make the best possible use of their good wheat for seed purposes this autumn. Those having a surplus of good winter wheat suitable for seed purposes could report to their County Agricultural Representative or advertise through the press.

From answers to enquiries sent to the farmers in the different counties in Ontario, eighty-one per cent. report that the Dawson's Golden Chaff is still the most extensively grown variety.

With the object of originating better varieties than those already in cultivation, crosses have been made at the Ontario Agricultural College between the Dawson's Golden Chaff and some of the varieties of particularly high quality for bread production. A cross made between the Dawson's Golden Chaff and the Bulgarian has furnished a new wheat which in six years has surpassed both its parents in average yield per acre and is almost equal to the Bulgarian in bread production. This variety has been given the name "O.A.C. No. 104" and has been distributed throughout Ontario in connection with the co-operative experiments in each of the past three years. It has made the highest record in each of these years. It proved to be one of the hardiest varieties in the tests of the past year. This new wheat should be available in fairly large quantities by another season. It will be distributed in small lots for co-operative experiments this autumn to those who wish to test varieties of winter wheat. This new variety will be included in experiment No. 1 as given below.

DISTRIBUTION OF MATERIAL FOR EXPERIMENTS IN AUTUMN OF 1918

As long as the supply lasts, material will be distributed free of charge in the order in which the applications are received from Ontario farmers wishing to experiment and to report the results of any one of the following tests: 1. Three varieties of Winter Wheat; 2. One variety of Winter Rye and one of Winter Wheat; 3. Spring Applications of Five Fertilizers with Winter Wheat; 4. Autumn and Spring Applications of Nitrate of Soda and Common Salt with Winter Wheat; 5. Winter Emmer and Winter Rye as Fodder Crops. The size of each plot is to be one rod wide by two rods long. Fertilizers will be sent by express for Number 4 this autumn and for Number 3 next spring. All seed will be sent by mail except that for Number 4, which will accompany the fertilizers.

C. A. ZAVITZ,

Agricultural College, Guelph, Ont., August 31st, 1918.

## AUSTRIA SEEKS PEACE

Asks Warring Nations to Meet in Conference.

All Belligerent Governments Invited to Enter into Non-binding Discussions With a View to Bringing War to an End—Germany Also Offers "Terms" to Belgium But No Word of Reparation.

LONDON, Sept. 16.—The Austro-Hungarian Government on Saturday officially invited all belligerent Governments to enter into non-binding discussions at some neutral meeting place with a view to bringing about peace. The Holy See and all neutral nations also will be notified.

The Austro-Hungarian Government states that the object of the conference would be to secure an exchange of views which would show "whether those pre-requisites exist which would make the speedy inauguration of peace negotiations appear promising."

The Government announces that a note embodying its suggestions had been addressed to the various belligerent powers, and that the Holy See had been apprised of the proposal in a special note. The Governments of the neutral states also had been made acquainted with the proposal.

The proposal calls for all the belligerents to send delegates to a "confidential and unbinding discussion on the basic principles for the conclusion of peace, in a place in a neutral country and at a near date that would yet have to be agreed upon."

The proposal says the conference would be one of "delegates who would be charged to make known to one another the conception of their Governments regarding these principles, and to receive analogous communications, as well as to request and give frank and candid explanations on all those points which need to be precisely defined."

It is understood that the British Government has received the Austro-Hungarian peace note and also the proposal, previously referred to, that all the powers should withdraw their troops from the Murman territory.

It is also learned that Germany has made a peace offer to Belgium. The terms of this proposal are as follows:

That Belgium shall remain neutral until the end of the war.

That thereafter the entire economic and political independence of Belgium shall be reconstituted.

That the pre-war commercial treaties between Germany and Belgium shall again be put into operation after the war for an indefinite period.

That Belgium shall use her good offices to secure return of the German colonies.

That the Flemish question shall be considered, and the Flemish minority, which aided the German invaders, shall not be penalized.

The proposal contains no word respecting reparation or indemnities, no admission that Germany wronged Belgium.

"Austria again is Germany's cat's paw," was the comment generally heard in London to-day when the news of Austria's invitation to the belligerents, "to confidential non-binding discussions at a neutral centre," became public. It was not considered surprising that Austria should make a move to secure peace, for Vienna since the early days of September has been the scene of many conferences of the statesmen of the Central Powers and of Teutonic allied monarchs.

Week before last Admiral von Hintze, the German Foreign Minister, was there, and besides having a long conference with Baron Burian, the Austrian Foreign Minister, was received in audience by Emperor Charles. Likewise King Ferdinand of Bulgaria, on his way back to Sofia, had a conversation lasting an hour with Emperor Charles.

Talaat Pasha, the Turkish Grand Vizier, also has been hovering around Vienna and Budapest and giving out interviews declaring that a military victory by either side is now impossible.

It had been thought the Austrian Emperor intended to ask for mediation either by the King of Spain or the Queen of Holland, but he has gone no further than, without discussing any terms, to ask for a non-binding discussion, and incidentally by sending a note to the Pope, to endeavor to secure the Pontiff's support for the proposal.

#### Allies Naval Council Meet.

PARIS Sept. 16.—The Inter-allied Naval Council assembled at the Ministry of Marine, Friday, under the presidency of Georges Leygues, the French Minister of Marine. Great Britain, the United States, Italy and Japan were represented at the conference, and the Naval Attaches of the allied nations accredited to London, Paris and Rome were present.

#### British Casualties.

LONDON, Sept. 16.—Casualties among the British forces reported for the week ending Saturday total 21,445, compared with an aggregate of 20,640 in the previous week. The casualties were divided as follows: Killed or died of wounds: Officers, 563; men, 3,514. Wounded or missing: Officers, 1,702; men, 15,666.

#### Charged With Homicide.

LONDON, Sept. 16.—Pte. John Powers Moore, Canadian Royal Highlanders, remained in London charged with causing the death of Henry Burton, a civilian, said he saw Burton trying to rob a soldier and so told him. He did not intend to injure him.

Fighting is in progress in the Russian province of Nizhni-Novgorod, between the peasants and the Soviet troops.

## FRENCH APPROACH LAON.

Strike Vital Blows at the Hindenburg Line.

PARIS, Sept. 16.—Marshal Foch, pursuing his policy of giving the Germans never a minute's rest, followed up the incisive stroke of the St. Mihiel offensive Saturday morning on the French front along the bend in the line around Laon.

The blow took immediate effect on the German lines, pushing them back from one to two miles at points in this important sector, where it is well-nigh vital for Germans to hold fast if they hope to retain control of any considerable part of Northern France during the coming winter. Mont des Singes, village of Allement and the Moulin Laffaux were occupied and 3,500 prisoners captured.

Every yard gained by Pétain's troops on the Ailette-Aisne front is extremely valuable, as the German positions along the Aisne and the Vesle to the east have been under an increasing threat for some time by the French advance on their left flank.

The advance will not have to be pressed much further before a German retreat on a wide front in this sector will be compelled.

By driving in sharply in his present move Marshal Foch probably intends to make untenable the Chemin des Dames, the former German holding ground north of the Aisne. He has made a marked progress in this, already taking Mont des Singes. It is only a short distance thence to the Anizy-Pinson line, the capture of which by Pétain last fall compelled the German Crown Prince to fall back from the Chemin des Dames to the Ailette line to the north.

French progress here likewise represents a renewal of the drive at the St. Gobain massif, and therefore at the citadel of Laon, which that bastion defends. Moving directly into the massif further north, above the Ailette, the French are reported to be progressing satisfactorily. Along the Aisne the advance has taken the French farther east and they were reported early to have reached Vaillay, on the north bank from the river as they advanced.

## GALWAY CASTLE SUNK.

Pirates Drown Many Women and Children.

LONDON, Sept. 16.—The British steamer Galway Castle, of 7,988 tons gross, was torpedoed and sunk Friday morning. She had 749 persons on board. One hundred and twenty passengers are missing.

The ship included 590 women and children. The bodies of three of the children, who had died, were brought ashore. The captain and several of the officers are reported to have been still on board the ship when she was "last seen" and sinking.

The missing from the torpedoed Galway Castle number 189. They include 120 passengers, 36 naval and military officers and men, and 33 of the crew.

Ninety third-class passengers lost were, without exception, women and children.

The liner floated for two days in charge of the captain and volunteers. The Galway Castle left port for South Africa on Tuesday last and was torpedoed on Thursday in a stormy sea.

The Central News account of the sinking says that one of the lifeboats was driven by a stormy sea against the ship's propeller and smashed. One of the steamer's passengers, the account adds, was Henry Burton, Minister of Railways of the Union of South Africa, who was saved, and Major Rabuntine, a member of the South African Parliament, who is missing.

The Galway Castle was built at Belfast in 1911. London was her port of registry. She was owned by the Union Castle Mail Ship Co.

## METZ NOW UNDER FIRE.

General Pershing's Army Is Making Fine Progress.

LONDON, Sept. 16.—Gen. Pershing's army, according to Sunday's news, is making fine progress. Since Saturday afternoon it has advanced from two to three miles on a 35-mile front, and the fortress guns of Metz have come into action against it.

The American's new positions are being consolidated and their rear areas improved. Roads are being built across what formerly was No Man's Land.

The American army began this week a preliminary offensive, the ultimate object of which is the invasion of Germany. For the first time since the first battle of the Marne, the war is peremptorily knocking at the Kaiser's door.

The Americans have brought Metz definitely within range of Marshal Foch's strategic observation. Major preparations for its protection must be begun at once by Hindenburg.

When the St. Mihiel operations began there were from 90,000 to 100,000 Germans inside the salient. They escaped at the rate of 1,000 hourly, but the pincers closed and trapped many thousands.

The total captured are officially announced as 15,000.

Prisoners taken were from seven divisions, namely, the 13th Landwehr, the 25th Austro-Hungarian, the 10th, the 192nd, the 77th, the 255th and the 307th, while there were also some from Landsturm units. Approximately 155 square miles of territory were reclaimed.

#### British Land at Amoy.

PEKIN, Sept. 16.—A Japanese destroyer arrived off Fuchow and British marines have been landed at Amoy to ally with Chinese forces, due to the approach of the southern rebel forces.

## in a Sarcastic Vein.

There was a drumming bombardment at Verdun when an American general officer visited the battlefield. Fifteen minutes after he reached the dugout of the colonel, who was to be his host for the day, the telephone wires were cut. They were never re-established. However, they were not needed. The French advanced systematically. The colonel kept in touch with the rear through his liaison runners.

"By and by," said the American, "he released a carrier pigeon. It flew away through the gunfire. The ground was obscured by the clouds of dust and torn earth. Airplanes were swooping overhead pelting us with machine gun fire. The air was filled with vivid flashes from the massed guns. It trembled with the continuous shocks."

"Why did you release the pigeon?" I asked. "Have your other means of communication suddenly failed?"

"Oh, no," said the colonel, smiling benevolently. "It is only that I am very fond of birds and I thought it would please the pigeon."

### NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

#### \$50.00 REWARD.

A REWARD of \$50.00 is hereby offered to any person, other than Police and Peace Officers, who will furnish me with information leading to the arrest and conviction of the persons, who recently broke into my boat-house in the Town Park, and damaged my engine and stole my property. As the acts are felonies punishable by fourteen years imprisonment, the information must be accurate and reliable. A proportionate reward will be paid by me for information convicting those damaging the property in neighboring boat houses about the same time.

COLIN MCINTOSH.

### CATTLE AND HORSES WANTED.

HAVING disposed of my Butcher Business I herewith desire to announce that I purpose devoting my time to the purchase of Cattle, Horses, Hogs, Sheep and Poultry. For any and all of which I will pay the highest market prices. Will also buy and sell Second-hand Vehicles of all kinds.

W. MCGONIGAL & SON.  
Carleton Place, Dec. 4, 1916.

### ERNEST REYNOLDS

Builder and Contractor

Estimates furnished for all kinds of buildings and alterations.

Hardwood Flooring—Birch, Beech, Oak and Maple.

Piazas of all descriptions.

Herriott Street. Carleton Place.

## RENFREW FAIR

WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, FRIDAY  
Sept. 18, 19, 20, 1918

### \$4,000 offered in Prizes.

Grounds Greatly Enlarged.  
More Space for Exhibits.  
More Space for Sightseers

Exhibit of Model Farm Buildings  
Special Speed Events.

Demonstration of Cooking with  
Wheat Substitutes.

War Relics, from Battlefields of Europe.

Baseball Matches—Renfrew vs. Barry's Bay; two days.

Balloon Ascension and Double Parachute Drops by Capt. and Madam Farley; two days.

The Merry-Go-Round.

Big, Noisy, Fun-making Midway Grounds Brilliantly Lit at Nights.

Square Deal for Exhibitors.

Courtesy to Visitors.

Good Music by Brass and Pipe Bands.

Fine Displays from Good Farms.

Best Apple Show in the Ottawa Valley.

Enlarged Poultry House.

Valentine's Splendid Orchestra at Night Shows.

A Jolly Big Crowd of Pleased People.

Be One of the Crowd.

For Prize List or other particulars, write

W. E. SMALLFIELD,  
Sec.-treas.

T. F. BARNET, President.

### LOCAL AGENT WANTED

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### FONTHILL NURSERIES

Thousands of Orchard Trees need replacing.  
War Gardens call for Small Fruits, early-bearing Fruit Trees, Asparagus, Rhubarb plants, etc.

The demand for Ornamental stock in towns and villages is large.

Secure a paying Agency with liberal commissions, experience not necessary.

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## BARGAINS

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## Ladies' Coats

Exceptional Values

Good Styles

Only a Few

## BAIRD & RIDDELL

## BERGER'S PINE PARIS GREEN

## CORN Still in Stock

—AT—

## MUIRHEAD'S HARDWARE

## The Matthews Furniture Store

Call and see our large stock of Beds, Springs and Mattresses. We can furnish your Bedroom and save you money.

Just opened a consignment of Oil Cloths and Linoleums, patterns suitable for Bedrooms, Halls, Dining-rooms and Stairs.

Congoleum by the yard and in squares.

Dining-room Suites in Quarter Cut Oak and Surface Oak.

Baby Carriages, Go-Carts, Sulkies, Shades, Curtains and Curtain Poles.

## W. H. MATTHEWS

FURNITURE AND UNDERTAKING - - LESLIE BLOCK  
Store Phone 200. House Phone 142

## THE PRESERVING SEASON IS TO HAND

And we have in stock a full line, in all sizes, of

## SELF SEALERS

We will handle Fresh Fruit as usual during the season as the different varieties come upon the market.

Prices right and satisfaction guaranteed.

## J. A. MCGREGOR

General Merchant - Appleton

SEPT. 17, 1918

THE CARLETON PLACE HERALD.

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## SOCIETY REGISTER

**STELLA LODGE No. 125, I.O.O.F.**  
meets every TUESDAY Night  
in the Hall, Taylor's Block.  
Visiting brethren always welcome.  
A. P. WILLIAMSON, N. D. McCAULEY,  
Noble Grand, Rec. Sec'y.

**COURT MISSISSIPPI No. 78, I.O.F.**  
meets every 2nd and 4th MONDAY  
in each month, at 7:30 p.m. in the  
Chosen Friends Hall. Punctual attend-  
ance of members is requested.  
Visiting brethren invited.  
J. BENNETT, R.S.  
N.B.—All dues must be paid in advance on or  
before the 1st of the month. W. HAMMOND, F.S.

**CARLETON COUNCIL No. 4, C.O.C.F.**, meets  
in the Chosen Friends Hall, second and fourth  
Thursday evenings in each month, at 8 o'clock.  
Visiting friends welcome.  
MRS. J. BAIRD, C.C. W. H. ALLEN, Rec.

**COURT ORION No. 69, C.O.F.**, meets in the  
Chosen Friends Hall, first and third MONDAY  
in each month. Visiting brethren always welcome.  
J. R. ROBERTSON, C.R. C. W. J. HUGHES, F.S.

**O.L. No. 48** meets first Thursday in  
each month in the Orange Hall,  
two doors from post office. Fourth Thurs-  
day for Degrees. Visiting brethren  
always welcome.  
ROBERT WEIR, W.M. ELI COBB, R.S.

## DISTRICT NEWS.

## APPLETON

Special to THE HERALD.

Dr. Wm. King and family, and  
Walter King, all of Buffalo, and  
Mrs. M. Flora and family of Win-  
chester were visitors at the home of  
their brother, Mr. James King, of  
Appleton cheese and butter factory, last  
week.

Mr. and Mrs. R. Prond, of Hesper, called on friends last week. It is about 22 years since they left here, Dick is not changed very much, he has prospered in the west.

Mrs. Garvin returned from Peterborough last Friday where she has been visiting her daughter for about two months.

Mrs. Cameron has gone to Lanark for a visit.

The Misses Teskey, of Ottawa spent the week end with their mother.

The Misses Bryson, from Fort Coulonge, called on friends here, last week.

Mrs. Easton and children from Lanark, returned home Friday after a visit with her mother.

Mrs. E. Jones has gone to Kingston to visit her mother.

Mr. and Mrs. McDougall and family and Mr. and Mrs. Gibson and family, from Harper's Corners, spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Hart also the Messrs Paul and Hart of Poland.

The citizens are having a Grand Ball in the new hall on Friday evening.

When we are going to get our new sidewalk up to the hall. It is nearly time we had it. Where is Reeve Syme those days?

Mrs. Inez Birmingham, of Syracuse, N.Y., and Mr. McKee and Mrs. George Hall, of Tulsa, Okla., and Mrs. Harold Conroy, Watertown, N.Y., Mrs. James McCarthy, Ogdenburg, motored over to Canada to visit their cousin Mr. Richard Collins, who accompanied them to Maynooth to visit Mrs. Geo. Golden (nee Maggie Collins) where they all spent a very pleasant week.

Mr. and Mrs. George McGregor and family and Mr. and Mrs. A. Powell, of Carleton Place called on friends on Sunday.

## PERTH.

From the EXPOSITOR.

The horse driven by Mrs. John Carson, of Bathurst, ran away on Wednesday morning and threw the driver and her little child out at Miss A. E. Butler's corner. The rig was badly smashed and the horse jumped into Mr. Gamble's automobile, bruising it up quite a bit.

Lieut. Allan Code, of the Aviation Corps, returned to Perth Saturday at noon and was given a hearty welcome home by his many friends in town. Lieut. Code has seen much active service in a short time and was badly wounded, some time ago, when his machine came down.

Mr. Harry Warren was notified that his brother Harmon, who had been previously reported seriously wounded, died of his wounds on the 28th of August. He was the youngest son of the late Benj. Warren, of Perth, and Mrs. Warren, of Calgary.

Rev. C. C. Phillips, of Balderson, received word that his brother Jack who enlisted in Toronto with the signallers, had been wounded in action. He was serving with the Princess Pats.

Word was received on Monday that Pte. Jim McVeety had made the supreme sacrifice in the recent fighting in France. He enlisted in Perth with the local battalion on January 10th, 1916, and was in his 20th year. He was a general favorite with his comrades. In the recent advance he was killed in action, on the 26th of August. Besides his widowed mother he leaves to mourn his loss, one brother Samuel and two sisters, Mrs. Chas. Gardiner and Anna at home.

The United States Government has decided that meat packers must operate under license.

A masked bandit broke up a card party in Vancouver and one man was shot dead and another seriously wounded in the melee.

The U.S. Special Treasury Investigation Committee has issued a report to the effect that the drug habit has greatly increased in the United States.

Emergency relief and thoroughgoing economic development is to be applied to Greece by the Entente powers, Britain, France and the United States.

A. G. MacKay, former Liberal Leader in Ontario, has been elected by acclamation in the by-election occasioned by his being taken into the Alberta Cabinet.

SUBSCRIBE FOR THE HERALD

## MORE HUN TREACHERY

**Bolsheviki Were Paid Millions to Betray Russia.**

**Lenine and Trotsky Exposed by United States as Hirelings of Berlin—Secret Official Documents Secured by American Agents in Petrograd Reveal Amazing Intrigue of Blood and Gold.**

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—Proofs removing any doubts that Lenine and Trotsky, the Bolshevik leaders, are paid German agents—if indeed any doubts remain—are laid before the world by the United States Government in the first instalment of an amazing series of official documents disclosed through the Committee on Public Information.

Obtained in Russia by American agents, these documents not only show how the German Government, through its Imperial Bank, paid its gold to Lenine, Trotsky and their immediate associates to betray Russia into deserting the Allies, but give added proofs, if any are necessary, that Germany had perfected her plans for a war of world conquest long before the assassinations at Sarajevo, which, as the world now is convinced, conveniently furnished her pretext.

These documents further show that before the world war was four months old, and more than two years before the United States was drawn into it, Germany already was setting afoot her plans to "mobilize destructive agents and observers" to cause explosions, strikes and outrages in this country and planned the employment of "anarchists and escaped criminals" for the purpose.

Ranking in their sensational nature with the notorious Zimmerman note, proposing war by Mexico and Japan on the United States, these documents lay bare a new strata of Prussian intrigue, a new view of the workings of culture to disrupt the Allies, standing between the world and Kaiserism. They disclose a new story of human treachery for gold which might almost well be described without sacrilege as placing its perpetrators on a pedestal with Judas.

The revelations of German-Bolshevik intrigue may be summarized as follows:

Lenine, Trotsky and associates sold Russia to the German Government for \$25,000,000.

Germany's plans for war of world conquest were perfected long before assassination at Sarajevo furnished the excuse.

More than two years before the United States entered the war, Germany launched plans for outrages in America, anarchists and escaped criminals to be the destructive agents.

Orgy of killing and excesses, known as Bolshevik Revolution, was arranged by the German General Staff.

Brest-Litovsk "peace" conference was stage-setting for Russia's betrayal.

German staff officers secretly directed all Bolshevik policies, foreign, domestic and economic.

German officers spied on embassies, allied or friendly to Russia.

Picked German general detailed to "defend" Petrograd against German army.

All industrial concerns in Germany ordered on June 9, 1914, nearly two months before war, to open sealed orders containing mobilization plans.

Pact at Kronstadt July, 1917, turned over Bolshevik policies to German officers.

Germans dictated membership of Bolshevik "executive central committee."

Assassination of Russian national leaders arranged by German officers.

Destruction of Polish legionaries in Russian army ordered.

Disorganization of Roumanian army and deposing of Roumanian King planned.

Substitution of officers satisfactory to Germany in command of Russian troops instead of patriotic Russian generals provided for.

## King Congratulates Pres. Wilson.

LONDON, Sept. 16.—King George has sent a message of congratulations to President Wilson on the victory won by Gen. Pershing in the St. Mihiel salient. The King's message reads:

"On behalf of the British Empire I heartily congratulate you on the brilliant achievement of the American and Allied troops under the leadership of Gen. Pershing in the St. Mihiel salient.

"The far-reaching results secured by these successful operations, which have marked the active intervention of the American army on a great scale, under its own administration, are the happiest augury for the complete and, I hope, not far distant triumph of the allied cause."

## Allies Rain Hammer Blows.

LONDON, Sept. 16.—While the peace kite was in flight, British, French and American troops continued their relentless pressure against the Germans. Pershing's men advanced northwest of St. Quentin, while French forces made progress south of the same city. Mangin's army simultaneously struck a new blow at the German salient north of Soissons. Wherever the Allied troops attacked, the German lines moved back.

## German Spy Arrested.

PARIS, Sept. 16.—Herr Schrick, chief of the German espionage system in Switzerland, has been arrested at Berne, according to a despatch to the Petit Parisien. Documents giving the details of a scheme to blow up ammunition factories in the Neuchâtel district were found in Schrick's possession, the despatch adds.

Moose Jaw district is urgently in need of more harvesters.

## ALMONTE

presented a surprise party for his wife and children on Sunday last.

Miss Elsie Paul, professional nurse of Stamford, Conn., is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Paul.

Mrs. J. A. Mackintosh Bell, and her two children, are leaving about the middle of the month for New Zealand, where they will spend the winter with Mrs. Bell's father, Mr. Beauchamp.

Dr. Kirkland was officially notified on Saturday that "from fairly reliable information Lt. James Kirkland died in Germany the day he was reported as missing."

Mrs. Harry Boniface received official notice that her husband, Pte. Harry Boniface, has been wounded and was admitted to 56 General hospital on Sept. 3rd.

Mr. James McLean is suffering from a broken wrist. While cranking his car on Wednesday the handle flew back and struck him, breaking a bone in his right wrist.

A very quiet but pretty wedding was solemnized last Wednesday, Sept. 4th, at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. James McDougall, Queen Street, when their second eldest daughter, Laura Isabel, was united in the holy bonds of matrimony to Mr. George S. Barden of Antrim, Rev. Mr. Brown officiating.

Mr. and Mrs. James R. McDougall, Queen St., received the sad intelligence on Saturday of the death of their son, Cpl. John Lord McDougall, who died somewhere in France, from gunshot wounds in the chest, received on August 30th. Cpl. McDougall enlisted in Almonte in October, 1915, as private, in the 130th Batt., and went overseas in Sept. 1916, and to France the following spring.

Last week there passed to rest an aged resident of Almonte in the person of Miss Jane Gordon. The late Miss Gordon had been a sufferer from rheumatism for the past couple of years and about a week previous to her death suffered from a stroke, which her already weakened constitution was unable to withstand and death ensued. She was a daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. John Gordon and was born in Goulbourn township eighty-three years ago. She resided at Marathon for some time and twelve years ago came to Almonte, where she has since had her home with her nieces, the Misses Gable. Of her own immediate family there is only one brother living, Mr. William Gordon, on the homestead in Goulbourn.

At the Baptist Parsonage, Almonte, on Thursday, September 5th, Edward William, only son of Rev. E. P. H. and Mrs. King, and Annie Morris, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Morris, of Luton, England, were united in marriage, the ceremony being performed by the father of the bridegroom.

Another Almonte home was saddened on Friday of last week when a wire was received announcing the fact that Pte. W. Dyson had been killed in action on August 28th, and another name has been added to the list of Almonte heroes who have made the great sacrifice for the cause of right. The late Mr. Dyson was the only child of the late Mr. and Mrs. J. Dyson and was born in Yorkshire, England, in 1877. He first came to Canada in the spring of 1911,

returning the following year for his family and coming back to Canada, settled in Almonte where they have since resided. In September, 1915, he enlisted with the 73rd Royal Highlanders and went overseas the following March. He was slightly wounded in the foot at Vimy Ridge in April, 1917, but was not fortunate enough to be sent to England, and continued in active service until called upon to give his life on August 28th. Surviving him are his wife and three children.

## Everybody's Corner.

25 words or less, 1st insertion, 25c; 2nd insertion, 20c; 3rd or subsequent insertions, 15c. Three times for 60c. Over 25 words to a word first insertion, 1/2c a word for subsequent insertions.

LOST—On Thursday last, a Lady's Pocket-book containing a sum of money. The finder will be rewarded by leaving the same at this office.

WANTED—A Maid for general housework, or an elderly woman, one who can cook for small family. Apply at this office.

FOR SALE—A Team of Good Work Horses, 1200 lbs. each. Aged 5 and 12 years. Good condition. Apply to  
WM. PURDY,  
Cor. Thomas St. and Town Line.

FOUND—On Sept. 10th, on the Innisville Road, a Gold Watch and Chain. Owner may obtain same by proving property and paying expenses. GEO. PRESSLEY, Franktown Road.

DRY WOOD FOR SALE—Leave orders for Dry Wood at Baird & Riddell's Men's Furnishing Store—\$1.00 per load.  
CAMERON & CO.

WANTED—Women and Girls to mend and inspect Underwear and Operate Sewing Machines. Apply to  
BATES & INNES, Limited,  
Carleton Place.



## HIGHLAND LINEN

If it were impossible to purchase good writing paper at a reasonable price there might be some excuse for using poor stationery. But when it is possible to get such an excellent quality of paper as Eaton's Highland Linen at so moderate a price, you surely cannot afford not to use it.

Your letters are your messengers. If you must write instead of making a call you can at least send a letter on a paper that fittingly represents you.

## Nyal Quality Store

## MCINTOSH'S

Drug and Book Store

## JUST RECEIVED A CAR OF

## Alberta &amp; Crescent

## PROVENDER

\$58 and \$63 per Ton

We also have a quantity of Bran Shorts on hand at low prices.

## C. F. BURGESS,

Can. Food Board License No. 279

Headquarters for the Lake of the Woods Co. products

## Opera House

Carleton Place  
One Night

## Wed. Sept. 18

Direct from SPECIAL EXHIBITION Engagement

B. N. Charles presents the

Thrilling Powerful Timely  
Dramatic success

## "THE ALIEN"

"The greatest Spy Play ever written."—N. Y. Sun

Massive Scenic Production

Exciting and Realistic Zeppelin  
Raid on London

Brilliant New York Company, including  
Goldwin Patton Margaret Bulkeley  
A. L. Pemberton Blossom G. Baird  
A. Pacie Ripple and L. Harcourt Farmer

Seat Sale now Open at Pattie's Drug Store



## ABDALLAH'S

## SPECIAL THIS WEEK

We are showing a nice range of Ladies Fall and Winter Coats, in Tweeds, Plushes and Baby Lamb Cloths.

We strongly advise all who require Coats this season to make selection early, as materials are very scarce and the prices are bound to be higher.

See our Window display.

## H. ABDALLAH

## THE STORE OF PLENTY

## IF YOU WANT GEM JARS

## GET THEM NOW

The next we buy will cost you more.

Improved Gem, pints, qts, 1/2 gal.  
Perfect Jars

## THE PICKLING SEASON

has started, and we are prepared to supply the people with their wants.

VINEGARS—Malt, Cider, Spirits.

Pickling Spices of every kind.

## BOWLAND &amp; McROSTIE

License No. 8-296

Bridge St. Carleton Place

## McGREGOR BROS. GARAGE



## FROM FRONT TO REAR

From top to bottom, there is nothing in the way of auto repair work we are not prepared and equipped to do promptly and expertly. Send your Car here at the first sign of trouble or after meeting with the least accident. Promptness on your part means increased promptness on ours and decreased expense to you.

BRIDGE STREET

CARLETON PLACE

## Ferdinand Staked All

On Victory of Germany,  
And He May Have to Pay

WASHINGTON despatch says that Ferdinand of Bulgaria is not at a German spa for his health, but is held there virtually as a German prisoner. Stranger things have happened than this. Ferdinand has a reputation. Berlin knows that his word of honor is worthless and that no promises he makes can be trusted unless he is under lock and key.

The Germans bought him for cash and have kept him under surveillance ever since. In Sofia he was surrounded by German officers. Von Mackensen was sent to command his armies. While Germany was overrunning Russia, crushing Serbia and humiliating Roumania Bulgaria was satisfied with Ferdinand's bargain. She looked forward to acquiring Macedonia and the Dobruja and to becoming the leading Balkan state. Her soldiers under von Mackensen made the conquest of Wallachia possible.

But when Roumania, crushed and deserted, had to make peace with the



KING FERDINAND.

Quadruple Alliance, Germany gobbled the Roumanian spoils—the railroads, the oil and mineral resources and the Black Sea ports—and left Bulgaria and Turkey to quarrel over an eventual reversion to them of the scraps from people grew indignant. They upset the Government and clamored for an immediate liquidation of Bulgaria's claims. Germany couldn't liquidate them without increasing Turkey. Ferdinand's position became highly uncomfortable. Being familiar with his propensities, his German entourage probably thought that it was time to get him out of Sofia and to intern him somewhere where he couldn't try to sell out to the Allies.

Ferdinand used to call himself "Ferdinand the European." There are no Europeans in Germany for him to consort with. There are no Europeans outside of Germany who want to consort with him. He is an outcast, an Ishmael. The Turks hate him. The Austro-Hungarians despise him. The Germans imprison him.

Now he is a hostage. But what would Bulgaria pay to redeem him? Probably nothing. He has brought her to the brink of ruin. To save her own skin she would leave him marooned in his German watering place and auction off his empty throne.

### Josh Billings' Sayings.

The truth is Josh Billings (Henry Wheeler Shaw) fairly bubbled with the rugged humor of Lincoln, the country lawyer and politician. His sayings had all the dryness and quaintness of those attributed to the "railsplitter." Many would insist upon finding something Lincolnian in such observations as:

Kontentment can be cultivated a little, but it is hard to acquire.

When a man gets perfectly kontented, he and a clam are fust cousins.

When a man is thoroughly kontented, he is either too lazy to want ennything, or too big a phool tew enjoy it.

A man can't laff here is sum mistake made in puttin' him togeter, an' if he won't laff he wants as much keepin' away from as a bear trap when it is set.

In konklusion, I say, laff every good chance you can git, but don't laff unless you feel like it, for there ain't nothin' in this world more hearty than a good, honest laugh, nor nothin' more hollow than a heartless one.

Silence is still-noise.

One of the hardest things for a man tew do, is to keep still.

Silence never makes any blunders, and alvius gits as much credit as is due it, and oftimes more.

It is a safe kalkulation that the more praise a man is willing to take, the less he deserves.

There are people who don't do anything but watch their symptoms. I have seen dogs akkt just as sensible; I have seen a rat terrier watch the symptoms ov a knothole in a board fence all day for some rat to cum out, but no rat didn't cum out.

### Heels vs. Head.

"I suppose she is head over heels in love?"

"I think it is a case of heels over head this time. She's engaged to a tango fend."

## LITERATURE OF TRENCHES.

Old Idea of Glory of War Has Changed.

Four years of war and the absorption of the whole manhood of the nation in the army have given us a class of literature hitherto unknown, writes Capt. Hugh B. C. Pollard, an English writer. In the early days of the war, when excitement ran high and both causes and results were still obscure, those who could write wrote little, for they were too busy learning their new trade of soldiering to have time for the pen, and the torrent of new emotions and new standards of proportion swept away all preconceived notions of war.

As things settled down and the war took its normal place in men's perceptions, those who were writers by nature began to unburden themselves of their thoughts and feelings upon this great new experience of war. The term soldier-poet or soldier-author has outlived its real meaning, for today all men are soldiers; but at least it implies that these men write of something they have personally witnessed or experienced. In the past, the greatest epics of war were written for the most part by men who were unacquainted with camp or battlefield. Thus the writings of soldiers during this war are something apart from any previous descriptions of battle; for in none of them will you find any of the traditional pomp and magnificence of war.

Prose writers and poets reveal precisely the same sentiments and emotions. The prose writers paint their pictures of modern war with all its bitter realism. They dwell, too, on the better side of war; its heroisms, the little daily incidents of cheerfulness, kindness, and self sacrifice; but nowhere will you find a spirit of militarism or of the magnificence and power of war. There is no echo of the Prussian sentiment that war is good, healthy or fine.

In the same way the poets sing not of the glory of war as did their armchair forbears; but rather of its harshness. There is no expression of hate save that of war and its authors. Throughout the work of those writers who have had personal experience of war runs a new note—a note of humanity, different from anything that war-prose or war-poetry has expressed in the past. The same note runs through all their work—a realization of the sacrifice they make, a painful memory of dear scenes and things they love, a real hatred of the wickedness of war, yet a willing acceptance of their duty and a proud joy in the justice of their cause.

Here and there, young men have written verse that will live, fragments that will be grouped in anthologies of later years. Some of them accept the war as a penalty for years of ease, and echo the voice of the priests that hold the doctrine of vicarious sacrifice. The majority seem to accept it as a blind evil, sprung from the perversion of the German mind.

revival has been inspired by the war, signs are not wanting that a new era in literature is at hand; for it is remembered, the writers, voices what thousands are thinking and would like to read. The vivid introspections that characterized the literature of the day immediately prior to the war have completely lost their grip, for since that time millions have been face to face with the realities of life. It is the writings of men that have been through the war that hold the promise of the future. Good literature is essentially the work of men who have leisure to concentrate upon their task. In the life of the trenches and amid the incessant physical and mental turmoil of the war, there is small opportunity for any man to put forth his best work; yet some strikingly good work has already been done under these adverse conditions. It is impossible to point to any war writer, it prose or poetry by a soldier, who rings a palpably false note. Possibly for the first time in history succeeding generations will be able to judge the philosophical aspect of this great war as it really is; for its annals have been written, not from an armchair, through a medium of years and second-hand evidence, but from the battlefield itself.

### New Zealand Lacks Salt.

There is a marked shortage of salt for all purposes in New Zealand, especially table and stock salt. The price has been increased considerably during the last year, and the outlook does not seem bright for a sufficient supply in the near future.

Last July fine salt was selling locally for \$31.68 per ton, and by October the price had increased to \$65.69 a ton, and at the end of the year, \$80.29 a ton.

The imports for the five years from 1911 to 1915 ranged from 20,250 to 25,275 tons, averaging about 22,162 tons per annum, and for 1915 the figures jumped to 32,298 tons, but dropped to 16,101 tons for 1917.

Of the imports during 1917 the United Kingdom supplied 8,928 tons; Australia, 5,577 tons, and the United States, 574 tons.

It would seem that there is an opening for additional salt from the United States at this time, providing shipping space can be procured and prices met.—Commerce Reports.

### Hun Efficiency.

It is reported that in Germany several thousand women—selected for their youth, energy and attractiveness—are learning the Russian language. Their tutors are Russian prisoners, who are compelled to give them lessons. These students are intended to pursue, after the war, the occupation of travelling saleswomen to the Russian markets.

### A New Bread.

A highly nutritious bread has been invented by a European scientist, who replaces milk and eggs with beef blood, bleached, sterilized and deodorized with hydrogen peroxide, which itself is a substitute for yeast.

## Insects Are Often Useful

THE importance of insects in the animal world is too generally overlooked. More knowledge along these lines is certainly desirable in view of the fact that of the million and more species in the animal world the largest place is held by the insects. Perhaps their significance may be better realized from the fact that the annual loss by insects in the United States is \$800,000,000, compared with an annual fire loss of \$143,000,000. As over against 7,000 deaths per year due to railroad accidents, there are 97,200 deaths each year in the republic to the south of us due to malaria and intestinal diseases, spread by insect carriers. And while in the whole Spanish war only 300 men were killed by Spanish bullets, 5,000 died of fly-borne diseases. Yet in the face of these startling facts and contrary to popular belief, the great majority of insects are either harmless or beneficial to man. For the damage by insects is done by less than 1 per cent. of the species and a large number of the remainder spend their lives keeping those in check.

Although we are able to determine fairly accurately the damage done by insects, it is impossible to calculate the benefits they confer. It is true that certain species destroy \$29,400,000 worth of fruit annually, but the remaining \$147,000,000 worth owes its existence largely to the pollinating of the blossoms by insects. Practically no fruits could be formed without the aid of insects, and in the production of a harvest, insects, especially bees, of course, dwarf into insignificance all modern implements in husbandry. It would be impossible to get a single crop of red clover without the aid of insects and the present scarcity of bumble bees, who usually perform this service, is making itself felt in the smaller crops and lower vitality of the clover seed. The importance in this connection was realized in Australia and the Philippine Islands, which imported bumble bees for the sake of their clover crops. Figs could not be successfully grown in this country until a big pollinating insect was imported from the Mediterranean countries. A great majority of the beautiful flowers depend on insects for the development of their seed, only the inconspicuous ones being typically pollinated.

But perhaps the most valuable beneficial insects are those which function in repressing the harmful insects by preying on them. The services of the dragonfly in this capacity are of the greatest interest and importance. The dragonfly has long been the object of fear and dislike by human beings, owing no doubt to its fierce appearance and rapid, darting motions. Children have been terrified by the superstition that the dragonfly, or "devil's darning needle," would pierce their ears, or sew them shut. Yet the dragonfly is not only harmless to man, but is one of his best friends in that he is the deadly enemy of the mosquito—that pest that is one of the most numerous, widely distributed and persistent of the creatures that menace the health and comfort of man. So much is the dragonfly the mosquito's enemy that he is called the "mosquito hawk"—and anyone who has watched the swift movements and dart at his prey will agree that the name is well given. As both the mosquito and dragonfly are semiaquatic, the warfare between the two begins early in the young of the dragonfly feeding on the young mosquito, just as the adult dragonfly preys on the full-grown mosquito. As serious blood maladias are known to be transmitted by the mosquito, the dragonfly's service to man is no small one. At one time, in fact, it was undertaken to breed dragonflies artificially with the purpose of exterminating the mosquito, but the plan was found impracticable and was abandoned.

Another beneficial insect is the variety of Australian beetle which was used with brilliant success to save the orange orchards of the nation. The so-called "Australian lady-beetle" was fitted against the destructive scale insect which threatened ruin to the orange industry. The beetle exterminated the scale. Parasitic wasps attack caterpillars and sting them to death, laying eggs in the dead bodies of their victims, so that their young, when hatched, may find abundant and convenient nourishment. The wheat midge, so destructive to the grain, is preyed on by several insects. Ravenous two-winged flies seize and carry it away to suck out its juices. But most powerful of its insect foes are its parasites—small, black, four-winged flies somewhat resembling ants. Their young subsist on the larvae and eggs of the midge, and live therein. As the midge increases in numbers, its enemy increases in proportion, for the numbers of the parasites depend on the amount of available nourishment. Eventually the parasite overwhelms the midge. This is illustrated by the fact that often, a year or two after an excess of midges there is a great scarcity of the noxious insect. In the same way the army worm and fruitfully destructive Hessian fly are constantly kept repressed by their parasitic foes.

### Following Reveille.

The bandmaster of a certain regiment somewhere near town has a keen sense of humor. After the bugle plays reveille to waken the troops from their slumbers, the tunes selected are "Oh, it's nice to get up in the morning," "Oh, it's a lovely war," and "Who were you with last night?" A varied selection.

## SMELTING IN EXCELSIS

Canada's Only Refining Centre



The Great Smelter at Trail, B.C.

ALTHOUGH, as is well known, a world-wide attention was first directed to British Columbia by reason of the discoveries in the late "fifties" and early "sixties" of alluvial gold in the Fraser river and in the streams of the Cariboo district—and for many years a rich harvest was reaped from these sources—mining as an important, basic industry of the Province—and it is now by far the most important industry in British Columbia—was not, fairly launched until nearly forty-five years later; and the building of the Trail smelter in 1896 by that brilliant young American financier and copper king, P. Auguste Heintze, not only made Rossland, whose mines have since produced gold, silver and copper to the value of \$70,000,000 in round figures, but had the effect of enormously stimulating mineral development and the investment of capital in mining in other sections of the province. But Heintze was essentially a business man, and in establishing his smelter was certainly not actuated by philanthropic or eleemosynary motives. It was no part of his plan to operate the smelter for the profit of anyone but himself. Hence although he received a land grant from the Provincial Government as a consideration for the construction of the smelter and for the narrow-gauge railway to afford connection between the works at Trail and the mines at Rossland, and also obtained an assurance from the Dominion Government of a bonus of a dollar on each ton of ore treated, he also took care that the rate imposed on the treatment of customs ores of the mines progressed and it became necessary to market ore of a lower grade average, the margin of profit left to the miners after paying treatment charges became considerably restricted; and consequently the rate in fact was very general when in 1898 the reduction works and railway were acquired by the Canadian Pacific Railway, and the rates were at once reduced very materially. It is fair, however, to state that the new owners were in a much better position to undertake to smelt at a lower cost owing to the great cheapening of the fuel following the development of the Crownsnest coalfield. In 1906, the smelter became the property of the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Co., of Canada, which also acquired

at that time the War Eagle—Central group of mines at Rossland, the St. Eugene lead mine at Moyle and other properties, (which since have been further augmented) and the capacity of the plant was greatly increased, so that the undertaking now ranks as one of the largest and most important of its kind in the British Empire. This is attested by the fact that the smelter has treated to date 5,179,307 tons of ore having a gross value of \$94,315,754 and representing 1,778,321 oz. gold, 27,500,350 oz. silver, 458,326,524 lb. lead, 75,047,410 lb. copper, and 23,056,996 lb. zinc.

The site of the smelter was admirably selected having regard to engineering and commercial considerations and requirements on an elevated terrace of gravelly soil overlooking the Columbia river; an only a few miles distant are the magnificent Falls of Bonington, from which the plant derives its power. Moreover, ore can be shipped for treatment to this centre most readily and advantageously from the various localities in both West and East Kootenay, and indeed from much farther afield. In consequence the Trail smelter has become almost a national, if not an international institution, since in recent years it has treated in addition to British Columbia lead, zinc and copper ores, ores from the Yukon, Manitoba, and Ontario, from the United States and from China. From quite small beginnings the works have been expanded until they now cover many acres of ground, and when working at full capacity give employment to 1,600 men, a large proportion of whom are necessarily skilled. In this article it is not proposed to go into technical details, but it may be stated briefly that the main smelting plant consists of from copper blast-furnaces, four lead blast-furnaces, and two 12-ft. basic-lined converters, the product of which is produced locally, employing electrolytic methods. This latter, perhaps, is the most interesting part of the story; and as a national achievement reflects the greatest credit on those responsible for its successful establishment. Before the war the only useful metal in refined form produced in Canada was lead, which was exclusively undertaken at Trail; but all our copper and our zinc, both being by the way essential metals in the manufacture of munitions, were shipped out of the country as matte, or in other unfinished state, to be re-

fined, and then to satisfy our own requirements for these metals in finished or unmanufactured form we purchased at, of course, a vastly enhanced price representing the profits of manufacture in a foreign country plus the import duty. All of which was the reverse of good business. But the war, which has had so stimulative an effect on the national energies in general, influenced action beneficially in this direction also; and upon the urging of the Munition Board those in charge of the Trail Smelter set to work with a will, and succeeded after much experimentation in producing refined zinc electrolytically on a commercial scale. The plant now in operation has a capacity of from 60 to 70 tons of spelter daily, and last year, reduced 10,000 tons of zinc, having a value of \$3,000,000, which, as is stated in an official report, marks "an epoch in the metallurgical history of Canada." So also with the refining of copper, which, before the war was on many sides pronounced to be an undertaking that could not economically be conducted in Canada, but which during the past two years has been most successfully carried on at Trail, the two copper converters installed in 1916 enabling the matte from the copper furnaces that previously had been shipped away for further treatment, to be converted into blister-copper, which in turn is refined electrolytically in a plant which has an initial capacity of 10 tons daily, but which, since has been enlarged to handle a much larger amount. Other products of the smelter are copper sulphate, lead pipe, shrapnel, wire, gold, silver, sulphuric acid, and hydrofluosilicic acid. In short, it is now as complete a metallurgical works as there is on the continent, and as such has played a most important and useful role in furnishing the metals needed for munition making in Canada, thus contributing materially to the effectiveness of the Dominion's war efforts. Nor does this complete its record for patriotic achievement. Since its production began it has inscribed the names of something like three hundred of its employees, who enlisted voluntarily for overseas service early in the war. Among these are several members of the engineering staff, all of whom have won distinction for conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty in the battlefields of France and Flanders.—N. L.

It is fine for cleaning cans - says the dairyman

**Comfort Lye**

### The Judge, He Knows.

"What, you here again?" exclaimed a New York police magistrate when his eyes fell upon a familiar face before the bar. "Why, you're only out of the workhouse," said the magistrate to the man, who was arraigned for striking his wife. "Well, you see, judge," began the prisoner, "we have mice in the house—you know how it is, judge—and my wife set a trap for them. I was going around the room in my bare feet—you know how it is, judge—not thinking of the trap. I stepped on the bait and my big toe caught in the sharp wire noose—you know how it is, judge." "What's that got to do with striking your wife?" "I threw the trap at her—you know how it is, judge—and she didn't dodge it." "No, I don't know how it is. You had been drinking last night." "I had one drink—you know how it is, judge." "Two months in the workhouse—you know how it is," said the magistrate.

Back-Handed Comfort. "They say men of brains live longer than others."

"Don't worry about that, dear boy; you may be one of the exceptions to the rule."

**Gray Hair**

Gray Hair turns to its natural color with Gray Hair Lye. A preparation for restoring natural color to gray or faded hair, for removing dandruff and for softening the scalp. Is not a dye. Generous sized bottles at all dealers, ready to use. Philo May Co., Newark, N. J.

## HOW CAMEL WAS PERSUADED

Beast, Resented Carrying Bushman's Teakettle, and Was Led to Believe Rider Did the Work.

In 1896 camels from India were first brought to Australia for general service, says Norman Duncan in his book, "Australian Byways." It was a happy experiment. A herd of more than 600 arrived with their Afghan masters in 1884. It is estimated that there are now 10,000 camels at labor in the dry, back regions of the commonwealth. An Australian loves a horse and respects the sturdy worth of a bullock; he regards a camel, however, with tolerance rather than approbation, and will not employ so outlandish and perverse a beast except to the great advantage of his needs.

"We used to think," said Jerry, the camel driver employed by the author, "that we couldn't get along without the 'Ghans.'"

"Surely they know how to take care of camels?" I asked.

"No fear!" Jerry scoffed. "They had a lot of superstitions—like curing a camel with a necklace of blue beads—and that's about all. The government breeds better camels now. That's only

natural; we're white. I don't mean to say, though, that we've bred the devil out of our camels. Sometimes I lose patience with the brutes.

"A couple of years ago I was traveling to the north of this with a train of four pack camels. One morning when I was packing I found that I had forgotten to stow away a billy can (bushman's teakettle). When I picked that little billy can up and made for the nearest camel, meaning to hang it on his pack, he began to double and groan, as if it wasn't his billy can, and he wasn't going to carry more than his share, and what did I mean anyhow by proposing to overload a poor camel that way? So to make things easy I switched off to the next camel. And he began to groan. They all groaned. Not one of them would have that little billy can on his back.

"Well, I was disgusted. Instead of hanging it on a pack I mounted my riding camel, with the billy can in my hands. He was horrified. Goodness, how he bawled! When he got up he was bawling still. Wouldn't make a step! And then I leaned forward and shook that billy can in his face, and that satisfied him. Off he went without a murmur. Why? I reckon he thought I was carrying that billy can."

## BEECHAM'S PILLS

When your head aches, it is usually caused by your liver or stomach getting out of order. These "sick headaches" quickly disappear as soon as the stomach is relieved of its bilious contents. Right your stomach and regulate and tone the liver with Beecham's Pills, which rapidly improve conditions and promptly

## Help Headache

Directions of Special Value to Women are with Every Box.  
Prepared only by Thomas Beecham, St. Helena, Lancashire, England.  
Sold everywhere in Canada and U.S. America. In boxes, 25 cents.

SEPT. 17, 1918

THE CARLETON PLACE HERALD.

7



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"Don't be cross, Jack," she whispered. "Please. I'm sorry. I simply can't help it. You don't understand."

"Oh, don't I?" he said savagely. "I understand too well; that's the devil of it. But I suppose that's a woman's way—to feed her soul with illusions and let the realities go hang. Look here."

He caught her by the shoulders and pulled her to her feet, facing him. There was a fire in his eyes, a hard shutting together of his lips that frightened her a little.

"Look here," he said roughly. "Take a brace, Stella. Do you realize what sort of a state of mind you're drifting into? You married me under more or less compulsion—compulsion of circumstances—and gradually you're beginning to get dissatisfied, to pity yourself. You'll precipitate things you maybe don't dream of now if you keep on. Hang it, I didn't create the circumstances! I only showed you a way out. You took it. It satisfied you for awhile. You can't deny it did. But it doesn't any more. You're nursing a lot of illusions, Stella, that are going to make your life full of misery."

"I'm not," she sobbed. "It's because I haven't any illusions that—that—Oh, what's the use of talking, Jack? I'm not complaining. I don't even know what gave me this black mood just now. I suppose that queer miracle of my voice coming back upset me. I feel—well, as if I were a different person, somehow—as if I had forfeited any right to have it. Oh, it's silly, you'll say. But it's there. It can't help my feeling—or my lack of it."



"Try it, Stella," he whispered passionately.

Fyfe's face whitened a little. His hands dropped from her shoulders.

"Now you're talking to the point," he said quietly. "Especially that last. We've been married some little time now, and, if anything, we're farther apart in the essentials of mating than we were at the beginning. You've committed yourself to an undertaking, yet more and more you encourage yourself to wish for the moon. If you don't stop dreaming and try real living, don't you see a lot of trouble ahead for yourself? It's simple. You're slowly hardening yourself against me, beginning to resent my being a factor in your life. It's only a matter of time if you keep on until your emotions center about some other man."

"Why do you talk like that?" she said bitterly. "Do you think I've got neither pride nor self respect?"

"Yes. Both a-plenty," he answered. "But you're a woman, with a rather complex nature even for your sex. If your heart and your head ever clash over anything like that you'll be in perfect hell until one or the other gets the upper hand. You're a thoroughbred and high strung as thoroughbreds are. It takes something besides three meals a day and plenty of good clothes to complete your existence. If I can't make it complete some other man will make you think he can. Why don't you try? Haven't I got any possibilities as a lover? Can't you throw a little halo of romance about me for your own sake—if not for mine?"

He drew her up close to him, stroking tenderly the glossy brown hair that flowed about her shoulders.

"Try it, Stella," he whispered passionately. "Try wanting to like me for a change. I can't make love by myself. Shake off that infernal apathy that's taking possession of you—where I'm concerned. If you can't love me, for God's sake fight with me! Do something!"

Looking back at that evening as the summer wore on Stella perceived that

it was the starting point of many things, no one of them definitely outstanding by itself, but bulking large as a whole. Fyfe made his appeal, and it left her unmoved save in certain superficial aspects. She was sorry, but she was mostly sorry for herself. And she denied her premonition of disaster.

She never dreamed that Jack Fyfe could possibly have foreseen in Walter Monohan a dangerous factor in their lives. A man is not supposed to have uncanny intuitions, even when his wife is a wonderfully attractive woman who does not care for him except in a friendly sort of way. Stella herself had ample warning. From the first time of meeting the man's presence affected her strangely, made an appeal to her that no man had ever made.

There was no denying the man's personal charm in the ordinary sense of the word. He was virile, handsome, cultured, just such a man as she could easily have centered her heart upon in times past—just such a man as can set a woman's heart thrilling when he lays siege to her. If he had made an open bid for Stella's affection she, entrenched behind all the accepted canons of her upbringing, would have recoiled from him, viewed him with wholly distrustful eyes.

But he did nothing of the sort. He was a friend, or at least he became so. Inevitably they were thrown much together. There was a continual informal running back and forth between Fyfe's place and Abbey's. Monohan was a lily of the field, although it was common knowledge on Roaring Lake that he was a heavy stockholder in the Abbey-Monohan combination. At any rate, he was holidaying on the lake that summer. There had grown up a genuine intimacy between Linda and Stella. There were always people at the Abbots, sometimes a few guests at the Fyfe bungalow. Stella's marvelous voice served to heighten her popularity. The net result of it was that in the following three months scarce three days went by that she did not converse with Monohan.

She could not help making comparisons between the two men. They stood out in marked contrast, in manner, physique, in everything. Where Fyfe was reserved almost to taciturnity, impassive featured, save for that whimsical gleam that was never wholly absent from his keen blue eyes, Monohan talked with facile ease, with wonderful expressiveness of face. He was a finished product of courteous generations. Moreover, he had been everywhere, done a little of everything, acquired in his manner something of the versatility of his experience. Physically he was fit as any logger in the camps, a big, active bodied, clear eyed, ruddy man.

What it was about him that stirred her so Stella could never determine. She knew beyond peradventure that he had that power. He had the gift of quick, sympathetic perception, but so too had Jack Fyfe, she reminded herself. Yet no tone of Jack Fyfe's voice could raise a flutter in her breast, make a flush glow in her cheeks, while Monohan could do that. He did not need to be actively attentive. It was only necessary for him to be near.

#### CHAPTER XI. The Crisis.

It dawned upon Stella Fyfe in the fullness of the season, when the first cool October days were upon them, and the lake shores flamed again with the red and yellow and amber of autumn, that she had been playing with fire and that fire burns.

This did not filter into her consciousness by degrees. She had steeled herself to seeing him pass away with the rest of the summer folk, to take himself out of her life. She admitted that there would be a gap. But that had to be. No word other than friendly ones would ever pass between them. He would go away, and she would go on as before. That was all. She was scarcely aware how far they had traveled along that road whereon travelers converse by glance of eye, by subtle intuitions, eloquent silences. Monohan himself delivered the shock that awakened her to despairing clearness of vision.

He had come to bring her a book, he and Linda Abbey and Charlie together, a commonplace enough little courtesy. And it happened that this day Fyfe had taken his rifle and vanished into the woods immediately after luncheon. Between Linda Abbey and Charlie Benton matters had so far progressed that it was now the most natural thing for them to seek a corner or poke along the beach together, oblivious to all but themselves. This afternoon they chatted awhile with Stella and then gradually detached themselves until Monohan, glancing through the window, pointed them out to his hostess. They were seated on a log at the edge of the lawn, a stone's throw from the house.

"They're getting on," he said. "Lucky beggars. It's all plain sailing for them." There was a note of infinite regret in his voice, a sadness that stabbed Stella Fyfe like a lance. She did not dare look at him. Something rose chokingly in her throat. She felt and fought against a slow welling of tears to her eyes. Before she sensed that she was betraying herself Monohan was holding both her hands fast between his own, gripping them with a fierce, insistent pressure, speaking in a passionate undertone.

"Why should we have to beat our heads against a stone wall like this?" he was saying wildly. "Why couldn't we have met and loved and been happy, as we could have been? It was fated to happen. I felt it that day I dragged you out of the lake. It's been growing on me ever since. I've struggled against it, and it's no use. It's something stronger than I am. I love you, Stella, and it maddens me to see you chafing in your chains. Oh, my dear, why couldn't it have been different?"

"You mustn't talk like that," she protested weakly. "You mustn't. It isn't right."

"I suppose it's right for you to live with a man you don't love when your heart's crying out against it?" he broke out. "My God, do you think I can't see? I don't have to see things; I can feel them. I know you're the kind of woman who goes through—her for her conceptions of right and wrong. I honor you for that, dear. But, oh, the pity of it! Why should it have to be? Life could have held so much that is fine and true for you and me together. For you do care, don't you?"

"What difference does that make?" she whispered. "What difference can it make? Oh, you mustn't tell me these things! I mustn't listen. I mustn't."

"But they're terribly, tragically true," Monohan returned. "Look at me, Stella. Don't turn your face away, dear. I wouldn't do anything that might bring the least shadow on you. I know the pitiful hopelessness of it. You're fettered, and there's no apparent loop-



"Oh, you mustn't tell me these things! I mustn't listen. I mustn't."

hole to freedom. I know it's best for me to keep this locked tight in my heart, as something precious and sorrowful. I never meant to tell you, but the flesh isn't always equal to the task the spirit imposes."

"Whether I care or not isn't the question," she said. "I know what I have to do. I married without love, with my eyes wide open, and I have to pay the price. So you must never talk to me of love. You mustn't even see me if it can be avoided. It's better that way. We can't make over our lives to suit ourselves—at least I can't. I must play the game according to the only rules I know."

"Oh, I know," he said haltingly. "I know it's got to be that way. I have to go my road and leave you to yours. Oh, the blank hopelessness of it, the useless misery of it. We're made for each other, and we have to grin and say goodbye, go along our separate ways trying to smile. What a devilish state of affairs! But I love you, dear, and no matter—I—ah—"

## NOW RAISES 600 CHICKENS

After Being Relieved of Organic Trouble by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Oregon, Ill.—"I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound for an organic trouble which pulled me down until I could not put my foot to the floor and could scarcely do my work, and as I live on a small farm and raise six hundred chickens every year it made it very hard for me."

"I saw the Compound advertised in my paper, and tried it. It has restored my health so I can do all my work and I am so grateful that I am recommending it to my friends."—Mrs. D. M. ALTERS, R. R. 4, Oregon, Ill.

Only women who have suffered the tortures of such troubles and have dragged along from day to day can realize the relief which this famous root and herb remedy, Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, brought to Mrs. Alters.

Women everywhere in Mrs. Alters' condition should profit by her recommendation, and if there are any complications write Lydia E. Pinkham's Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass., for advice. The result of their 40 years experience is at your service.

## SELL COCKERELS NOW

How Fall Fairs Can be Made a Great Success.

Attend Your Local Fair to Improve Education and to Have a Good Time.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

THE marketing of thin chickens is not conserving our meat supply nor is it the most profitable method to the producers. Present prices of market poultry admits of the liberal use of feeds and the marketing of well-fleshed birds.

The best birds to flesh or fatten are those of the heavier breeds, such as Wyandottes, Reds, and Rocks. The light breeds, such as Leghorns, seldom pay to fatten unless they are very thin in flesh.

The birds intended for fattening should be confined to a small pen or slatted coop. The process is not difficult if you will but pay attention to a few points that are essential.

Do not feed the birds for the first day they are shut up. You should give them something to drink, but it is best to give no feed. After the first day feed very lightly for two or three days and then gradually increase the ration, being very careful not to overfeed. We usually start chickens on very finely ground grains at the rate of three-quarters of an ounce of grain per feed to each bird, feeding twice daily. This can be increased gradually to two or three times this amount. Generally the most profitable gains are made during the first fourteen to sixteen days feeding. Such birds will not be excessively fat, but should be fat enough to cook and eat well. Some markets demand a fatter bird.

The most profitable gains are made on birds weighing from three and one-half to four and one-half pounds when put up to fatten.

The grains fed should be finely ground and, if at all possible, should be mixed with sour milk. Mix the feed to a consistency of a pancake batter. The more milk the chicken will take the better bird you will have in the end. Milk appears to have no good substitute for fattening chickens. If you cannot get milk then add ten to fifteen per cent. of meat meal to the ration and mix with water. The addition of a little green food daily will help matters. Many people get better results by feeding a little salt. About one-half pound to one hundred pounds of dry grain is sufficient. This mixes best by being dissolved in water and adding a little at each feed. Be careful not to use too much.

The best grains available now are a mixture of ground barley, corn meal, finely ground buckwheat, and shorts. Oats are good if part of the hull is sifted out, as are also ground "cracked" grains. We have used with good results a mixture of two parts of ground barley, two parts corn meal, and two parts shorts, mixed with twice the amount of sour milk. In general feed about one-third shorn and then whatever grain finally shorn grains you may have about the farm.

If at all possible mix the ground grains with sour milk.—Prof. W. R. Graham, O. A. College, Guelph.

#### Importance of Attending Exhibition.

Fall exhibitions are a permanent feature in the life of Ontario, and are of particular interest and import to the farmer and his family. True, many of the smaller shows might be greatly improved by the introduction of more new educational features, and some of the larger exhibitions have been criticized in the past for tardiness in placing agriculture in its due place, but at the present time, with things agricultural to the fore-front as they are, exhibition managements realize the value of a strong agricultural and live-stock department and are making this a leading feature of their work. In fact, no fall fair, large or small, could exist let alone prosper, without the products of the farm well represented.

Bearing this in mind, it is important that all attend their local fall fair and their nearest large exhibition. A well-managed fair is an education. The best live stock of the various types and breeds, the highest quality grain, roots and vegetables, the newest devices to aid the farmer and his wife in their work, and the most up-to-date special attractions are all there and each has its value to those who attend with the purpose of improving their knowledge. It is worth while to watch the judging being done to get an idea of approved type and to have one's interest stimulated that he may go home and do better work in breeding live stock or in the production of farm crops. Study the work of the judges. It helps to fix in the mind the proper type of live stock of the various breeds and the requirements of all farm crops. The boys and girls should be taken to the exhibition and encouraged to study and learn as well as to enjoy themselves.

Exhibitions also have their place in the social welfare of the people. It is profitable to get away from work for a few days and mingle with others, there to discuss matters of interest to all, and to see what progress is being made in industry other than that from which the fair-goer gets his or her living. It makes for a wider viewpoint. A little clean, wholesome amusement is necessary in order to get the most out of life.

Go to the exhibition with the idea of improving your education and at the same time to have a real good time. It is profitable to get away from work occasionally, and the exhibition offers not only an opportunity for pleasure but also for profit.—Prof. Wade Toole, O. A. College, Guelph.

## IMPROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

(By Rev. F. B. FITZWATER, D. D.,  
Teacher of English Bible in the Moody  
Bible Institute of Chicago.)  
(Copyright, 1918, by Western Newspaper Union.)

### LESSON FOR SEPTEMBER 22

#### FRUITS OF THE CHRISTIAN LIFE.

##### LESSON TEXTS—Matthew 25:14-30; 5:1-12.

GOLDEN TEXT—All things are yours; and ye are Christ's, and Christ is God's.—1 Corinthians 3:1-3.

DEVOTIONAL READING—Galatians 6:16-25.

ADDITIONAL MATERIAL FOR TEACHERS—Psalms 17:15; Isaiah 61:11; Acts 16:25; Romans 2:10; 5:1-4.

#### I. The Parable of the Talents.

This parable, like that of the Ten Virgins, is associated with the second coming of Christ. In both instances there is evident an unpreparedness on the part of the people. In the first case there is failure of the inward life; in the second, there is failure to use the gifts which have been entrusted to them. The first was failure to watch; the second was failure to work. By talents is meant, the gifts which God has entrusted to his servants. It may be natural endowments, special endowments of the Spirit, or it may be the gospel of Jesus Christ. With reference to these talents note:

1. Their distribution (vv. 14, 15).

(1) A sovereign one. The servants belong to the Lord as well as the money. (2) An intelligent one. The distribution was made on the basis of the ability of each servant. The reason one man received one talent was because the Lord knew that he would be incapable of using two or five. (3) A purposeful one. The talents were given to be traded with. They were not given for the servant's own use, but stock-in-trade for the enrichment of the master.

2. Employment of the talents (vv. 16-18).

In this employment all the servants recognized that the talents did not belong to them. The two-talented man and the five-talented man put their talents to use, which resulted in a large increase. It is always true that the right use of talents increases them. The one-talented man hid his in the earth. The unmistakable sign of the one-talented man is that he is hiding his talents. The two-talented and five-talented men are always busy.

3. The accounting for the talents (vv. 19-30).

(1) Its certainty. There is a day coming when the Lord's servants shall give an account to him for the use they have made of their talents. (2) The time of. This is at the coming of the Lord. (3) The use of their talents. They will rejoice when the Lord comes that they may present unto him their talents with increase. But the one-talented man will have fear and dread against that day. (3) The judgments announced. To the faithful there was reward. This reward consisted of praise: "Well done," promotion: "ruler over many things," and entrance "upon the joy of the Lord." For the faithless one there was awful punishment which consisted of reproach—"slothful," being stripped and cast into outer darkness.

II. Characteristics of the Subjects of the Kingdom (Matt. 5:1-12).

These beatitudes are connected with each other with the strictest order of logical sequence. They set forth the characteristics of those who are subjects of the kingdom. They fall into three groups: four in the first, three in the second, and two in the third.

1. Poverty of spirit (v. 3). To be poor in spirit does not mean to be without money, but to come to the end of self, to be in a state of absolute spiritual beggary, having no power to alter his condition or make himself better.

2. A profound grief because of this spiritual bankruptcy (v. 4). The mourning here is not because of external cares, but a keen consciousness of guilt before a holy God.

3. A humble submission to God's will and obedience to his commands without asking the reason why (v. 5). This is the outgrowth of mourning for spiritual insolvency.

4. An intense longing to conform to the laws of the kingdom (v. 6). Having received the righteousness of Christ as a free gift, every desire of his soul is to be filled with righteousness.

5. Merciful (v. 7). At this stage the subjects of the kingdom take on the character of the King. Christ was merciful; his followers will be likewise.

6. Purity of heart (v. 8). This heart purity begins by having our hearts sprinkled from an evil conscience with the blood of Christ, and is maintained by living in fellowship with him. Those who have pure hearts can see God everywhere.

7. Peacemakers (v. 9). Those who have been reconciled to God by Christ not only live in peace, but diffuse peace.

8. Suffering for Christ's sake (v. 10). The world hated Christ and crucified him. Those who live for him shall suffer persecution (II Timothy 3:12).

9. Suffer reproach (v. 11). It means suffering under false charges. In such case we shall glory in it because it brings great reward in heaven.

Quote the Bible.

Scholars may quote Plato in their studies, but the hearts of millions will quote the Bible at their daily tell, and draw strength from its inspiration as the meadows draw it from the brook.—GORDON.

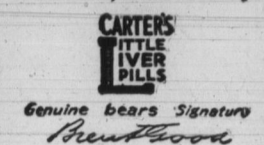


## Nature's First Law

is order—regularity.  
Obey it in your own body.

Keep your liver active and your bowels regular and natural. Good health is possible in no other way.

One pill a day is the regular rule. Two—perhaps three—now and then, if necessary.



Colorless faces often show the absence of iron in the blood.

Carter's Iron Pills will help this condition.

#### Electric Ship Has Future.

The electric ship is no longer a dream but a reality and I should not be surprised to find, within a few years of the close of the war, every new vessel of any size driven, steered, stopped, reversed or turned, merely by the pressing of a series of buttons on the bridge, says a writer in the Electrical Times, London. The application of this principle will enable ships to be run with the highest efficiency at an even speed, permit marine engineers more liberty of design and yield proportionately greater cargo space than the present cumbersome form of machinery allows.

#### An Old Habit.

The recruit at bayonet practice had just given the dummy a vicious jab, when the drill sergeant noticed that he was grimacing in a rather unusual manner.

"Number Four!" cried the sergeant; "what's the idea of all that mugging?"

"Why," said the recruit, a former movie actor, "you want me to register hate or fear or something don't you?"

## After Measles Whooping Cough or Scarlet Fever

the extreme weakness often results in impaired hearing, weakened eyesight, bronchitis and other troubles, but if Scott's Emulsion is given promptly, it carries strength to the organs and creates rich blood to build up the depleted forces.

Children thrive on Scott's Emulsion. Free from Harmful Drugs.

## INSURANCE!

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Sickness,  
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## THE SUN LIFE

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Leading Assurance Company

And if not already a Policy Holder it will pay you to interview the Local Agent.

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Carleton Place.

Total assurance in force 1915—  
\$257,404,160.00  
Assets..... \$74,326,423.00

JOHN R. & W. L. REID

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OTTAWA.

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Have you an Insurance on your Dwelling, and have you protection from fire upon your Personal Effects?

A number of Standard Fire Insurance Companies are represented by

W. H. ALLEN

Will be pleased to quote you rates at any time.

**CAPITAL & RESERVE—\$8,400,000**  
**TOTAL ASSETS—\$13,000,000**

### MONEY IN CATTLE

National demands make it essential that more cattle be raised immediately. "We must go on or go under"—the surest way to go under is by not keeping the Allied armies fed.

The profit of raising cattle is enormous on account of the prices now prevailing and prices will continue high even after the war.

Raise more cattle as a duty to the nation and your bank account. If financial help is required, consult our local manager.

**UNION BANK OF CANADA**  
HEAD OFFICE WINNIPEG, MAN. 213

CARLETON PLACE BRANCH, D. B. OLIVER, Manager.  
STITTSVILLE BRANCH, W. A. L. BURCHILL, Manager.  
KIMBURN BRANCH, T. McMillan, Manager.  
PAKENHAM BRANCH, A. C. THOMSON, Manager.

### TWO MEN ELECTROCUTED

**Bell Telephone Men—George Good and Benjamin Banks**

A shocking fatality occurred in Carleton Place last Friday afternoon when two young men in the employ of the Bell Telephone Co. met death very suddenly by electrocution. They were George Good, aged 28, and Benjamin Banks, aged 18, both of Kemptville. A third, John Davidson, also of Kemptville, was thrown over 20 feet by the force of the shock.

The men were working with a gang on Lake avenue, when the wire that was being held by Good, who was in charge of the gang for the day, slackened and crossed a high voltage wire. Good was instantly killed. Banks, another, who had only been in the employ of the company for a short time, ran forward and attempted to release Good's body. He received the full force of the shock and met instant death. Davidson then essayed a rescue and was thrown fully twenty feet. Word was sent to the power house and the power was cut off. Doctors were called and an effort was made to resuscitate the second man, but without success.

Dr. Metcalf, of Almonte, the coroner, was summoned and empaneled a jury, and the bodies were taken to Patterson's undertaking parlors. After viewing the remains an adjournment was made to Monday evening.

Saturday morning an uncle of young Banks motored from Kemptville and the bodies of Banks and Good were sent to Kemptville.

### THE INQUEST

The coroner's jury met last night in the council chamber and heard the evidence of several witnesses as to the facts of the accident. At the conclusion they retired for over an hour and on their return presented the following verdict:

Your Jury find that George Good came to his death by the telephone wire he was helping to string and had in his hands, becoming charged in some manner not made clear by the evidence; and that Benjamin Banks came to his death in trying to rescue him without taking proper precaution to insulate himself.

We also find that carelessness was displayed in not wearing gloves, and also that proper precautions were not taken knowing that they were crossing a high power wire.

Signed by James Richards, foreman, G. T. Fulton, E. Fanning, W. Knox, T. C. Steele, W. J. McNeely, J. W. McPadden, S. Lowe, J. Rowledge, Roger Robertson, F. Morris, R. McCallum.

### A Perth Man and the Y.M.C.A.

In a letter from Pte. R. E. Stone, of the 87th Grenadier Guards, who has been in the front line trenches for several months past, he has the following to say, with reference to the much discussed topic at the present time, what is the worth of the Y.M.C.A. to the boys at the front. Here is what he says in a letter to his father, Mr. C. F. Stone:—

"Dear Dad—If you hear anyone running down the Y.M.C.A. you just give them a piece of your mind. What would we be without them? They are our only source of supply for everything we need out here in the front line trenches. 'Jack Canuck' is wrong in every part of his argument, and the boys who write and say so much about it, or those who have returned and talk so much about it, have never been in the forward areas, very much. 'Jack Canuck' said the Y.M.C.A. stayed miles behind the line—a darned lie—for in the last trip the Y.M.C.A. was at least 400 yards from us, and there were four of them in a railway cutting behind us. As to the statement of overcharge; that is another falsehood for we get all we want at exceptionally good prices. For instance cigarettes which cost fifteen cents at home are sold to us at five cents, and the boys out here in the front line trenches are pretty sore at the stuff 'Jack Canuck' has been printing, and at what some of the returned soldiers have been saying. The stuff printed in 'Jack Canuck' is wrong too. If the people only realized it the Y.M.C.A. is the only organization that the troops in the front line trenches look forward to. In fact it is a regular home for us. We have had a good many cups of hot tea from them and never, in any time, have we paid one cent for it. Why, even on the way out, the other day they served us with cold lemonade along the route. Give them the dickens who have anything to say about the Y.M.C.A."—Perth Expositor.

During the month of August Canada spent nearly \$20,000,000 for war purposes.

Canada's trade decreased more than 270 million dollars in the five months ending with August as compared with last year.

### THE FUEL PROSPECT

The fuel situation as it affects Carleton Place for the approaching winter should be thoroughly understood by every citizen, unless we are to be subjected to serious inconvenience if not actual hardship. The question of obtaining an adequate supply of Coal and Wood for all has occupied the attention of the municipal authorities for many months, and the condition as it now exists must warrant the closest study and co-operation of every fuel user. The allotment of coal which has been made to Carleton Place for delivery between April 1st, 1918, and March 31st, 1919, is 3,200 tons. Nearly one half of this time has passed and little over one third of the allotment has arrived. The total of 3,200 tons would not be sufficient to supply everyone with all the coal they would use under normal conditions, and there is no prospect whatever of getting more than this amount and considerable possibility of receiving less. With these facts in view it is the duty of every citizen to study the matter of securing a supply of wood and using it as long and wherever possible. If every one would obtain and use wood for all purposes until December 15th there would be but slight likelihood of a serious coal shortage. The municipal wood lot will supply in the neighborhood of 1000 cords of wood, which will be available between now and January 1st. Besides this there are dealers who will be able to supply large quantities. Get your orders in now and save the coal you have as long as possible. Other years vague hopes of bounteous supplies of coal being loosened by some fairy hand from the snow banks of the border ports engendered a certain optimism which probably stopped many from rustling after a substitute. Not so this year. We know now that 3200 tons is the maximum to be allowed us, and on top of this we are reckoned the many agencies which tend to retard production and deliveries. It is absolutely up to you to provide a substitute supply of wood and prevent any possible hardship and now is the time to make your plans.

R. W. BATES, Mayor.

### THE CANADA FOOD BOARD SAYS

Do householders in Canada seek to evade the food regulations? Are the merchants of Canada conniving at the evasion of the food regulations? Let us see about that.

The main objectives of the Canada Food Board is to supply Great Britain and the Allies with vital foods. With this in view food regulations are made, which, if respected by the people of Canada, will enable Canada to keep faith with the Allies on food.

Do the people of Canada want to keep faith with the Allies on food? They do. Are the people of Canada keeping faith with the Allies on food? They are.

To take any other position is to suggest that the people of Canada would rather keep their pre-war food habits than keep faith with the Allies on food. No true Canadian is breaking the regulations of the Canada Food Board for he knows those regulations are made in order that Great Britain and the Allies and the Canadian Army at the front may be properly fed. Who of us will eat what should be conserved for the Canadian Army at the front?

The hearts of the people of Canada are sound and in this war to a finish. Food is a first class munition of war and Canadians so view it. It will be time enough to go in for rations in Canada when the people of Canada refuse to conform to national efforts to conserve food for Great Britain and the Allies, and the Canadian Army at the front. When that time comes a policeman, not a food controller, will be needed.

### Progressive Farming

To be informed, and up to date, on the general progress and advancement in farming, probably no better opportunity is afforded than that offered by a study of the annual report of the Dominion Experimental Farms system. This report for the year ending March 31st, 1917, has just made its appearance and consists of 150 pages, detailing the experiments and activities that have taken place at all the farms and stations throughout the country. As every province is represented, some at three or four different points, practically every district of the country is covered. Thus information is given, and knowledge can be obtained, not only of the capabilities in production of every section of the country, but facts regarding results that may be achieved by adopting the latest and most improved methods of farming. The report can be had by every farmer in Canada by addressing the Publications Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

### THE CASUALTY LISTS

#### KILLED IN ACTION

Pte. George B. Ledgerwood, kin, Alexander Ledgerwood, Pembroke.  
Pte. James Frederick McVeety, kin Mrs. Ann Jane McVeety, Perth.  
Pte. Frank Joseph Dupuis, kin, Carrie Dupuis (mother), Arnprior.  
Pte. George Alexander McLaren, kin, Robert A. McLaren (father), Renfrew.

#### DIED OF WOUNDS

Pte. Hubert Quackenbush, kin, J. Quackenbush, father, Smith's Falls.  
Pte. Frank Abram, kin, Mrs. Eliza Abram (mother) Almonte, Ont.

#### WOUNDED

Private Albert Chabot, wounded. Gunshot in left hand. The hand had to be amputated. Before enlisting, Private Albert Chabot was employed as a spinner in the Hawthorn Mills, Carleton Place, his mother resides in Lachute.

Mrs. Leakey received word Thursday last that her eldest son, Trooper E. Leakey was wounded Sept. 3rd, in the legs and fingers.

Pte. Peter Laronde, kin Lamab Laronde, father, Pembroke, Ont.

Pte. Joseph Alzair Mariner, kin Mrs. Mary L. Mariner, wife, Arnprior.  
Pte. Wm. MacDonald, kin Mrs. Ella Campbell, Smith's Falls, Ont.

Pte. Edmond Damase Mallette, kin, Alphonse Mallette, father, Arnprior.

Pte. Thomas Henry Saunders, kin, James Saunders, father, Westmeath.

Pte. Paul Fox, kin Mrs. Martha Fox, mother, Richmond.

Sgt. John Moreau, kin, Mrs. Edward Moreau, mother, Arnprior, gassed.

Pte. Alfred Perry, kin, Louis Perry (father), Pembroke.

Pte. Stanley Munro, kin, Mrs. W. Munro (mother), Fitzroy Harbor.

Pte. Alexander Mask, kin, Mrs. Annie Mask (mother), Renfrew.

Pte. Patrick William Derosie, kin, Mrs. Mary Derosie (mother), Pembroke.

L-Sgt. Ernest Leishman Kelly, kin, Mrs. Ellen Kelly (mother), Arnprior.

Pte. Harry Boniface, kin, Mrs. Mary Boniface (wife), Box 454, Almonte.

Pte. John Battle Hamilton, kin, Mrs. Jemima Hamilton (mother), Pembroke.

A-Bdr. Cornelius Anthony Mulvihill, kin, Mrs. Mary Jane Mulvihill (mother), Box 52, Arnprior.

Pte. Mathew Lavelley, kin, John Lavelley (father), Combermere.

Pte. Lorne Edgar Purves, kin, Mrs. C. D. Purves Renfrew.

### Two Perth Nurses Honored

Quite recently a list was issued by the authorities in England of nurses who had been brought to the notice of the British Secretary of War for valuable service rendered. To be included in this list is a distinct honor and one much valued by those who have been devoting themselves to war and patriotic work. This list is not very extensive which makes the honor all the greater. The only V.A.D. nurse included was Miss Jessie Armstrong of Perth who arrived home a few weeks ago and is enjoying a well earned vacation at the Rideau Lake. Amongst the Nursing Listers are the names of Miss I. M. Watt, of Perth, who is a daughter of Mr. William Watt, and who is well known to the Perth people. Miss Cornell of Carleton Place is also included in the names. Miss Cornell has a large number of friends in Perth who will be glad to hear of this honor.—Perth Expositor.

The British steamer Galway Castle, of 7,988 tons gross, was torpedoed and sunk last Friday. She had 960 persons on board, of whom more than 860 were saved.

The Chief Commissioner of Dominion Police has been charged with the enforcement of the anti-looting law, and it will be given a wider application than hitherto.

The Kiev correspondent of Berlin Tages Zeitung telegraphs that according to the Czechoslovak organ published at Samara, Russia, the former empress of Russia and her four daughters were murdered in the region of Ekaterinburg (on the Asiatic side of the Ural Mountains) contrary to the wishes of the Soviet government.

### CHURCH DIRECTORY.

Topics where given are for the following Sabbath

#### Baptist Church

REV. ME. J. F. FORSYTHE, Pastor.  
Services—11 a.m. and 7:30 p.m.  
A.M.—The Great Commission.  
P.M.—The Happy and Contented Man.

#### St. Andrews Church

REV. J. MONDS, B.A., Pastor.  
Services—11 a.m. and 7 p.m.  
Union services in Zion Church.

#### Methodist Church

REV. ELWOOD LAWSON, Pastor.  
Services—11 a.m. and 7 p.m.  
The pastor to preach.

#### St. James Church

REV. CANON ELLIOTT, Rector.  
Services—11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

#### Zion Presbyterian Church

REV. W. A. DOBSON, B.A., E.D., pastor  
Services—11 a.m. and 7 p.m.  
Rev. Mr. Brown, of Almonte, to preach.

### NERVOUS TROUBLE

The nerve system is the governing system of the whole body, controlling the heart, lungs, digestion and brain; so it is not surprising that nervous disturbances should cause acute distress. The first stages of nervous debility are noted by irritability and restlessness, in which the victims seem to be oppressed by their nerves. The matter requires immediate attention, for nothing but suitable treatment will prevent a complete breakdown. The victim, however, need not despair for even severe nervous disorders may be cured by improving the condition of the blood. It is because Dr. Williams' Pink Pills actually make new, rich blood that this medicine has cured extreme nervous disorders after all other treatment had failed. The nerves thrive on the new blood made by these pills; the appetite improves, digestion is better, sleeplessness no longer troubles the former nerve shattered victim, and life generally takes on a cheerful aspect. Every sufferer from nerve troubles, no matter how slight, should lose no time in giving Dr. Williams' Pink Pills a fair trial, thus regaining their old-time health and comfort. You can get Dr. Williams' Pink Pills through any dealer in medicine, or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

*Eat less Bread*

**Kitchener was right**

when he said—

"Either the civilian population must go short of many things to which it is accustomed in times of peace or our armies must go short of munitions and other things indispensable to them."

NOW the only way we can possibly live up to that obligation is by going without in order that our soldiers may have. For the money we waste is not money at all—it is equipment, clothing, shot and shell that are urgently needed in France. By denying ourselves, therefore, we enable Canada to procure to the fullest extent the materials and labor which she and our Allies need for the successful prosecution of the war. What happens when we fail to save? A pull on labor by the Government in one direction and a pull on labor by the people in the opposite direction.

Hundreds of millions of dollars are of no use to the country if goods and services can be secured only to the extent of eighty millions of dollars. So we must do everything in our power to release both goods and labor for the purposes for which Canada needs them.

WHETHER it be food, coal, wool, steel, leather, labor or transportation, the result in all cases is the same. Whoever competes with the nation by freely satisfying his own desires, selfishly appropriates to his own use that which is so urgently required for our fighting men in France.

For the sake of your country and the boys "over there," spend cautiously. Think of what Lord Kitchener has said, and ask yourself first, "Is this something I really need or can I do without it?"

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