

The Carleton Place Herald.

"ONWARD AND UPWARD."

Vol. LXVII, No. 48.

Carleton Place, Lanark Co., Ont., Tuesday, May 1, 1917

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Delays are dangerous, purchase your Policy
Contract to-day.

P. SEWELL ROBERTS,
Manager Eastern Ontario,
115 Sparks St.,
OTTAWA, Ont.

Plant, plant, plant.
The Hawthorn Mills are running on a
rush order for blankets for the United
States Government.

William Johnston, a native of Fitzroy
township; died in the hospital at Ottawa
a week ago, aged 70 years.

Miss Kate McPherson left on Satur-
day for New York to enter the Roosevelt
Hospital as a nurse-in-training.

Miss Roberts, of Brockville, has been
engaged as teacher in the H.S. in lieu
of Miss Walker who resigned on account
of illness in her family at home.

Miss M. C. Thomas, of Toronto, has opened up
Dressmaking Rooms at the home of Miss Ethel
McEwen, Queen St.

The annual meeting of the Carleton
Place Rink Co. will be held in the
council chamber of the town hall next
Friday evening.

The members of the 240th Batt.
passed through here last Wednesday
afternoon, and were given a hearty send-
off by the crowds that assembled at the depot.

Messrs J. F. Cram & Sons have pur-
chased over 8,000 muskrat skins during
the past week from the trappers and
collectors in this neighborhood. The
rats have been very numerous this
season.

Miss Glenn, of Glen-Charles, Toronto, Can-
ada's Hair Fashion Store, will be in Carleton
Place, Thursday, May 10th, Mississippi Hotel,
with a full line of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Hair
Goods. If you are not satisfied with the appear-
ance of your hair consult Miss Glenn, who is an
authority on Hair Goods and individual Hair
Styles. Free demonstration.

The forty-third session of the Synod
of Montreal and Ottawa is appointed to
meet at Renfrew, and within St.
Andrew's Church there, on Tuesday, the
8th day of May, at 8 p.m., and will
probably continue three days.

The many friends in Carleton Place
of Kenneth D. Oliver will regret to learn
of his death, which occurred in France
recently. Kenneth enlisted from Otta-
wa. He died of his wounds. He was
the youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. W. J.
Oliver, formerly of this town.

It may be of interest to many of our
readers to know that W. George Mac-
farlane, son of Rev. A. H. Macfarlane
of Kincardine, formerly of Franktown,
is an officer with the Canadian forces in
France. George holds the responsible
position of Lieut. Colonel, and is at
headquarters, attached to the Canadian
military staff.

A rare musical treat will be given in
the Town Hall, May 14th, by Mr.
Duncan Robertson, a lyric Baritone of
New York. He is a Canadian who has
studied with the best masters in New
York and has been invited to sing with
several celebrated musicians of that
City. It is our good fortune that he
offers to sing here in aid of the comforts
for our Soldier boys. Do not miss this
great treat. Further notice will be
given in next week's issue.

Job Printing—As good as can be had.
Keep your work at home. THE HERALD is fully
equipped to handle any job you may have—from a
Visiting Card to a double sheet poster.

May Day.
Mr. R. A. Sibbitt of Ottawa, is in town
to-day.

Baptist missionaries are to be given
increased salaries.

The Women's Institute will meet next
Saturday afternoon in the Council
Chamber.

Mr. Wilson McCue is at present con-
fined to his home in Smiths Falls with
an attack of typhoid.

James Jenkin, a native of Nepean
township, died at his home in Arnprior
a few days ago, aged 76 years.

Mr. R. F. McGregor, who underwent
an operation in the Smiths Falls general
hospital last week, is convalescing nicely.

The daughters of the Empire purpose
holding a bazaar in the banquet hall in
the Masonic Temple next Friday after-
noon and evening.

A resident of Playfair was fined for
trapping rats without a license. It is
said that there are several other cases
pending of a similar nature.

Owing to the small attendance the annual
meeting of the Carleton Place Game Club, which
was to have been held last Saturday night will
be held on Saturday night, May 26th, in the Town Hall,
when the election of officers will take place. A
good turn out is hoped for.

Rev. H. B. Moore, rector of South
Alice Anglican church, dropped dead on
Saturday in Pembroke whilst helping a
friend to arrange a flower plot.

Mr. James Cavers underwent a serious
operation in the Royal Victoria hospital
at Montreal a week ago, and is pro-
gressing most favorably toward recovery.

BAZAAR—The Capt. Hooper Chapter Daughters
of the Empire will hold a Bazaar in the Banquet
Hall of the St. one Temple on Friday afternoon
and evening. Sale of Fancy and Useful articles.
Refreshments served. Tea from 6 to 8 o'clock.
Proceeds to be devoted to the Sir Sanford Fleming
Convalescent Home for Soldiers. You are
invited.

Mrs. Wm. Fraser, whose husband
recently went overseas with the Railway
Construction Corps, has removed with
her family to Carleton Place, her native
home.

Some twenty-seven members of Stella
Lodge motored over to Almonte last
Sunday morning to unite with the mem-
bers of Alpha lodge in the Oddfellows
anniversary service in that town.

Mrs. J. J. Monds, Mrs. W. A. Dobson,
Mrs. Andrew Bell and Miss Berryman
left this morning for Kingston, to
attend the Provincial Presbyterial of the
Women's Missionary Society.

Mr. G. E. Moore has disposed of his
drug business here to Mr. W. P. Pattie,
a graduate of the same shop, who will
continue the business. Mr. Moore will
go to Smiths Falls, where he has another
store. The new proprietor takes charge
to-day.

Sergt. Alex. Shaw spent a couple of
days last week here with his parents,
Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Shaw, when his
battalion—a western one—were passing
through. Alex. got advance leave for a
couple of days and rejoined his battalion
at Montreal. He looks well in his uni-
form and makes a fine looking soldier.

MEMORIAL SERVICE.

**In the Methodist Church in Honor
of Rev. Mr. Christie
and Others.**

Last Sunday evening's service in the
Methodist Church will long be remem-
bered by those fortunate enough to
secure an entrance. Long before the
hour the church was filled, as all were
anxious to hear something about the



LIEUT. (REV) J. H. H. CHRISTIE

actions of Rev. J. H. H. Christie and
others who fell somewhere in France in
defence of the Empire.

The School Cadets, about forty strong,
headed by Instructors Wethey and
Robertson, lined up on the Public School
grounds and marched in a body to the
church, where seats were reserved for
them.

The pastor, Rev. W. Gould Hender-
son, was in excellent form and delivered
one of the most instructive and edifying
discourses ever heard in the church.

The text was "And a Book of remem-
brance was written." The pastor
strongly urged the congregation to con-
tinue the memorial day from year to
year as a reminder of the bravery and
heroism of those who have fallen already
and those who still may fall.

Rev. Mr. Stevens, of Almonte, who
was present, also spoke in laudable terms
of those who went forward at the call
of duty.

Miss Mildred McGuire sang very
sweetly "Rock of Ages." The choir
sang, "When the Roll is Called up
Yonder," the last thing Mr. Christie
said in leaving here.

Photographs of the four fallen heroes
Lieut. Rev. Christie, Pte. Cummings,
Pte. Hamilton and Pte. Tyrie were
placed at the altar, and rested peacefully
within the folds of the Union Jack.

TWO MORE CARLETON PLACE MEN.

**Make Supreme Sacrifice—Daniel O'Donovan
and Eddie Hockenull.**

Mrs. O'Donovan received a message
last Thursday advising her of the death
of her son Pte. Daniel O'Donovan, who
was killed in action in France.

Mr. Geo. Hockenull received this
morning the official announcement of
the death of his son Pte. Edward Hock-
enull, killed in action.

Mrs. McLeod Passes Away Suddenly.
The death of Mrs. John McLeod last
Thursday afternoon came as a shock to
her many friends in town and township.
She had been suffering for some time
with a bealing ear, but the ailment
seemed to be over and on Wednesday
morning Mrs. McLeod was about, feeling
quite good, her only complaint being a
stiffening in the joints and an expressed
fear that an attack of sciatica—which
she had had before—was coming back.
But in the afternoon a high temperature
developed, and caused alarm in the
household. The physician was called,
who advised further advice, and a second
doctor was called and a consultation
was held. But all that could be done
was of no effect and on Thursday after-
noon death relieved the patient sufferer.
Mrs. McLeod was 71 years of age. Her
maiden name was Christina Anderson,
a native of Beckwith. She is survived
by her husband and several brothers
and sisters. The funeral took place
yesterday afternoon at St. Fillan's
cemetery, the services at the home and
the grave being conducted by Rev. Mr.
Monds, of whose congregation she was
a member.

London Times Overseas Tobacco Fund.

The Union Bank of Canada begs to
acknowledge with thanks the following
subscriptions to the London Times
Overseas Tobacco Fund: Joe Cram,
\$1.00; Miss Jessie McGregor, R. D.
Carmichael, J. G. Steele, W. J. Cum-
mings, William Price, 50c each; D. E.
Grant, Miss Natalie McDiarmid, Dr. D.
H. McIntosh, Mrs. D. H. McIntosh, H.
McC. Wilson, W. H. Stevens, Jas. E.
Bennett, F. A. J. Davis, Arthur Cram,
Miss Constance Cram, Miss Norma
Cram, 25c each; total, \$6.25. Pre-
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The Imperial Munitions Board and
the United States Shipping Board will
co-operate in the building of wooden
ships in Canada and the United States

We sell Everything that Men and Boys Wear.

For the Motorist

The season is again at
hand, and we are ready to
supply your wants in the
following lines:

MOTORING GLOVES.

In Black and Tan Leather;
we offer a nice variety in this
line.

MOTORING CAPS.

We have Paramatta Caps,
with goggles, and leather
trimmings, also several varie-
ties of light-weight silk caps,
which are ideal for this pur-
pose.

DUST COATS AND RAIN COATS.

One of these is a very
necessary adjunct to your
outfit, and in our range you
will find exactly what you
want.

F.C. McDIARMID

Phone 143.

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Get Busy
Grow Vegetables
and help win the war. But
first of all get

GOOD SEED

We are handling

RENNIE'S and STEELE-BRIGGS'

Seeds that grow.

Have you tried

LIBBY'S Sweet Potatoes

Good buying to-day at our
Price of 20c per tin.

ASPARAGUS

Small..... 30c per tin
Large..... 40c " "
Peaches..... 40c " "
Pears..... 40c " "
Pineapple..... 40c " "
Apricots..... per lb 25c
Peaches..... " " 15c
Prunes..... " " 15c
Figs..... " " 10c

T. STEVENS

Phone 121.

P.S.—Farmers, bring us
your Eggs and Butter

HOME CIRCLE COLUMN

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

LOST—A BOY

Not kidnapped by bandits and hidden away in a cave to weep an I starve and raise a nation to frenzied searching. Were that the case, one hundred thousand men would rise to the rescue if need be. Unfortunately, the losing of the lad is without any dramatic excitement, though very sad and very real. The fact is, his father lost him! Being too busy to sit with him at the bedside and answer his trivial question during the years when fathers are the only great heroes of the boy, he let go his hold upon him. Yes, his mother lost him!

HOME

Our nature demands home. It is the first essential element of our social being, which cannot be complete without the home relations. There would be no proper equilibrium of life and character without the home influence. The heart, when bereaved and disappointed, naturally turns for refuge to home life and sympathy. There is a mother's love and a father's influence, the loving brother's and sister's. Oh, what is life without these! Our habits, too, are under the moulding power of home. Every young woman should feel that just what she is at home she will appear abroad. If she attempts to appear otherwise, everybody will soon see through the attempt. All the duties and labors of home, when rightly understood, are so many means of improvement. To love home with a deep and abiding interest, with a view to its elevating influence, is to love truth and right, heaven and God. The grand idea of home is a quiet, secluded spot, where loving hearts dwell, set apart and dedicated to improvements.

MOTHER'S LIFE

One of our valued exchanges most truly says your mother's life has not been easy. Your father was a poor man, from the day she married him, stood by his side, fighting as a woman must fight. She worked, not the eight or ten-hour day of the union, but the twenty-four-hour day of the poor wife and mother. She cooked and cleaned and scrubbed and patched and nursed from dawn until bedtime and in the night was up and down getting drinks for thirsty lips, covering restless little sleepers, listening for croupy coughs.

Benefit Fund For Employees.

The Bell Telephone Company has established an employees' benefit fund effective on July 1, to provide pensions, accident and sickness disability benefits, and benefits to dependents of deceased employees. There are nine thousand employees, none of whom will be called upon to contribute. The company will bear the whole cost of the fund, which will be administered by a committee of five officials of the company. Male employees may be retired on pension at the age of sixty years, and female employees at the age of fifty-five, if their term of employment has been twenty years.

The County Municipal Assessments.

A further enquiry was held on Tuesday of last week, at Perth, before Judge Scott into municipal assessments. The assessors of Ramsay, Pakenham, Lanark, Darling, Dalhousie, North Sherbrooke and South Sherbrooke gave evidence. The final hearing will take place on May 8th, at 1:30 p.m. In the case of urban municipalities further hearing will be extended to cover that class of property which exists in these special cases whose selling value is difficult to determine, such as costly residences not readily saleable, manufacturing establishments, etc.

Useful Inventions.

Canadian and New Zealand Patents recently secured through the agency of Messrs. Marion & Marion, Patent Attorneys, Montreal. Canada—E. H. Wingqvist, Stockholm, Sweden, Methods of forming bevel gear wheels: A. Binette, 370 Seigneurs St., Montreal, Wind shield cleaner; Wilfrid J. G. Roger, 1038 St. Denis St., Montreal, Pneumatic tire; Y. Berthiaume, Grand Mere, Que., Shoe sole; O. Leclerc, 791 Notre Dame St. East, Maisonneuve, Que., Rain shields for automobiles; T. F. Miller, St. John, N.B., Wire working machines. New Zealand—Le Jos. A. Amyot, Quebec, Corset with reinforcements between ribs.

The increase in the cost of living since March, 1914, is almost 40 per cent. The increase since July, 1914, is about 41 per cent. In the family budget of staple foods, meats and potatoes showed the chief increases.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

She had time to listen to your stories of boyish fun and frolic and triumph. She had time to say the things that spurred your ambition on. She never forgot to cook the little dishes you liked. She did without the dresses she needed that you might not be ashamed of your clothes before your fellows. Remember this now while there is yet time, while she is yet living, to pay back to her in love and tenderness some of the debt you owe her. You can never pay it all.

IF ONLY

The inner side of every cloud Is bright and shining; I therefore turn my clouds about And always wear them inside out, To show the lining. If you can't have what you like, like what you have. But that's just what the majority of us don't do. Instead of resolutely making up our minds to like what we have, our lives are one continual lament that we can't have what we like—or think we should like. Distance lends enchantment to the view, sometimes. It is wonderful into what discontented grumblers we can degenerate too, once let ourselves go, and forget to look for the silver linings of our lives. It's the easiest thing in the world to cure oneself of the habit, once it has got a hold of one.

And the worst of it is that people who grumble not only make themselves utterly miserable, but are extremely unpleasant to live with, and make things miserable for other people, too. The husband of the "if only" woman is the man to be sincerely pitied. Her children, likewise, are in need of help. Fancy bright youth compelled to spend its days with a mother who is always lamenting the fact she hasn't and can't have what she likes! If they don't grow up to be pessimists it certainly isn't her fault; and imagine what pleasure it would give you to return to such a home. My dear friends, if you're in the habit of wearing your silver inside, do make up your minds to "turn your clouds about." That silver lining would be so much more inspiring, so much more cheerful, to live with, than the cloud side you so persistently turn to the world.

No. Make up your mind that whatever you may have done in the past you will in the future wear your clouds "inside out, and show the lining." We all have clouds, but that is no reason why we should draw the attention of the world to them. It is the brave, cheerful soldiers who inspire the others. So if you can't get what you like, determine to like what you have or, at all events, to make the best of it and go on your way bravely, without complaining.

Give the children work as well as play. An idle person is neither a benefit nor an ornament. Let the children learn music. It is a great charm in a family, and that, in connection with books and instructive games, will make better children and make them like to stay at home.

Many Expropriate Gravel.

As one result of the highway legislation passed last session, authority will be given to county road engineers or superintendents to secure needed material for road work without waiting for lengthy round-about purchases, negotiations or council by-laws. In the future the superintendent without the passing of a by-law or resolution by the council of the county may proceed with a form of expropriation of any gravel in the county. The superintendent must first make an offer for the gravel and if the owner within three days does not agree with the engineer for the sale of the gravel, the superintendent may, upon seven days' notice, apply to the county judge for an order fixing the price to be paid. The judge, after hearing such evidence as he deems necessary, may fix the price per cubic yard to be paid for the gravel, and direct that upon the tendering to the owner of the price fixed, the superintendent or his employees may go upon the lands and take the gravel required. Any order made can be enforced under the Judges' Orders Enforcement Act.

Turn About is Fair Play.

"You are not making up that prescription as I would," remarked the stranger who had dropped in. "Dump in a little of this and a pinch of that." "What do you mean? Are you a druggist?" "No." "Then why do you try to tell me how to run my business?" "Oh, I'm the manager of the ball team. I notice you in the bleachers occasionally handling me unsolicited advice."

No Great Rush to Enlist.

The American people do not appear to be going into the war quite so wholeheartedly as did their government. From April 11, to April 15, recruits for the regular army were enrolled at the rate of less than 1,500 a day. Assuming that recruits for the National Guard are coming in no faster, according to the N. Y. Sun, 181 days, or six months, will be required to get the 530,000 men needed for the two services.

All the Ministers of Premier Foster's Cabinet in New Brunswick were returned unopposed.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

"SERVING THE GUNS."

The following poem was written by an English lady, at present working in one of the large munition plants in England, one of the many English ladies who are giving her time to her country during the war, and a friend of Miss Ruby Lee's town.

We are just a band of women workers, doing each her bit. For the Empire—for the land we love so well, And in this way we consider we are showing British grit. Though not actually facing shot and shell. We are piling up munitions for the men who've gone to fight; We are helping cleanse the Continent of Huns, And the spirit animating us is one of keen delight, Just because we are allowed to serve the guns. Our work of cartridge-testing unimportant may appear When compared with making hand grenades and shells. But when Tommy's armed with rifle and a well-filled landoller, Can't you hear him mutter? "Bless them plucky gels!" And the dread machine-guns—Hotchkiss, Maxim, Nordenfeldt—these all need supplies; the Country's sending them in tons! O! we women are no slackers! We have heard the Nation's call; And in thousands we are here to serve the guns. From the Empire's vast Dominions—all their hearts arlow with pride— See! her sons have flocked to crush the German foe, And we women—spite the rising tears that will not be denied— Bow our heads to Fate's decree—and bid them go! And meanwhile we fill the ranks at home; the countless factories Need our hands, to do the work of absent ones. Caring naught for wind and weather, like a hive of busy bees, We are toiling day and night to serve the guns. We are often cold and weary, longing sore for warmth and sleep— And at times we feel we cannot bear the strain: Yet we dare not pause or falter: we have England's faith to keep! So that those who die will not have died in vain. When the victory is ours: when the clouds are rolled away, And the world is freed from pestilential Huns; Then the women of Park Royal one and all, "Oh, thank God! we seized our chance and served the guns!"

THE BEST MEDICINE FOR LITTLE ONES

Baby's Own Tablets are the best medicine a mother can give her little ones. They are a gentle laxative—mild but thorough in action—and are guaranteed by a government analyst to be absolutely free from opiates and other injurious drugs. Concerning them Mrs. Auguste St. Brioux, Sask., writes: "Enclosed find twenty-five cents for another box of Baby's Own Tablets. I find them the very best medicine a mother can give her little ones." The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

The Montreal Evening News has ceased publication.

The Reichstag adjourned after too frank talk by a Socialist. More Canadian wheat has reached Holland for the Belgians.

The United States armed liner Mongolia sank a German submarine. Turk harbor works near Trebizond were destroyed by a Russian cruiser.

The new Russian Minister of Justice stated that the nation was united for victory.

In a temporary fit of insanity James Clarke, a moulder, of Brockville, shot his wife dead and then killed himself.

Dominion-wide womanhood suffrage will be considered by Parliament at this session, according to a promise to Hon. Dr. Pugsley by Sir Thomas White, leading the House.

Sir Thomas White stated in the House that he had offered to assist the Imperial Government to the extent of ten million dollars in financing the construction of wooden vessels in Canada.

In all, 26,015 horses have been purchased in Canada for the Canadian army since the war began, according to a return tabled in the Commons. The total cost of the animals was \$4,398,850.

A general change in the C.P.R. timetable will be made about June 3rd, with the possibility of some of the passenger trains which were taken off during the winter, being again placed on the schedule.

Mr. Bickerdike, of Montreal, proposed last week in Parliament that the Government should permit all prisoners in the jails, prisons and penitentiaries in the Dominion of Canada to enlist for active overseas service, thus enabling them to wipe out the stain of imprisonment and to fill up the depleted ranks in the trenches.

Here's Proof That ZUTOO Cures Headache

Mr. E. F. Tomkins, Ex-Mayor of Coaticook, Que., proves it. "Your Tablets are a safe and effective remedy for headaches."

Mr. Geo. Legge, Editor of the "Granby Leader-Mail" proves it. "Your Zutoo Tablets deserve to be widely known as a cure that will cure."

A. C. Hanson, B. A., K. C., Colonel of the Hussars, proves it. "I use Zutoo Tablets and find them a very satisfactory cure for Headache." 25 cents per box—at all dealers.

ULTRA FOR SPRING.

Fetching Frook For Morning Wear at Home.



SIMPLE GRACE.

Photo by American Press Association. Shepherd's plaid, a black and white wool jersey cut one piece, makes a most attractive spring novelty. White broadcloth and a black satin Windsor tie afford the trimming, but bound buttonholes, two rows of them, help finish the straight front.

A "FIRELESS" WARNING.

How to Handle Food So It Won't Ferment.

It is not for economy's sake alone, but for the blessed convenience of them, that so many of us are welcoming fireless cookers to our homes. For those who can afford to provide themselves with the "boughten" kinds printed instructions dealing with the methods of most efficient use are generally included. But even those pamphlets of tempting recipes, with their careful directions, have been known to omit a certain rather vital fact about fireless, while those of us who contrive the homemade apparatus, using a box or candy pail or even the now classic ice cream freezer pail, may have to find out this same fact at cost of some goodly portion of leftover food or even by risk of slight illness.

The fact alluded to is this: Food of any sort served hot from its cooking in the "fireless" needs, as a rule, no additional heating to make it ready for the table. But should any remain it must never be set away for future use without being first brought to full boiling point and being kept there long enough to destroy the chance of its spoiling within the next few hours. This precaution, especially necessary in hot weather, is the only way to prevent the quick fermentation which follows the long, slow cooking operation at less than simmering heat, once the contents of the cooking kettle have stood cooling still more slowly in the open. Soup stock is particularly liable to cause trouble of this nature if not brought to a good bubbling point before setting away after removal from the fireless.

Homemade Jewel Buttons. This is how to make these buttons, like those they have on blouses sold in the smartest shops: Have a button mold the size desired, cover with material of blouse; then string small sized beads (a combination of Persian colors is striking), coil the beads on top of button to cover it, tack each one in place, and you will be surprised to see what an ornamental button you have, with little expense. Try hemming chiffon or georgette crape this way: Run two or four small stitches, then make a buttonhole stitch; draw this last one firmly and then make three or four small stitches again. Continue this till the hem is done; then you will find the hem is formed by tiny scallops, very ornamental for a dainty collar or front of blouse.

A Garter Purse. If you are addicted to the bad habit of carrying your valuables and money with you wherever you go you should provide yourself with one of the new garter purses. They are made of two pockets, one large for jewels, the other small for money, and both attached to straps to buckle tightly around the leg below the knee. They come in all shades of satin.

Studs Again. The men who make white wash blouses in special designs are getting orders for finely tucked ones of thin cambric with frills down the front and buttonholes through which are to be used colored studs. The latter are of turquoise and amethyst set in rims of full gold. This is known as the "quot setting."

ROLL OF HONOR

Several thousand officers and employees of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company enlisted for active military duty with the Canadian Expeditionary Forces, and the majority of them are now in Europe, bravely battling for Canada and the Empire. This list of those who have given up their lives for their country or been wounded in action does not include the Army Reserves.

Table listing names, ranks, and military status of Canadian Pacific Railway employees. Columns include Name, Rank, and Status (e.g., Killed in action, Wounded, Died of wounds).

HERALD, April 2nd, 1917. (List No. 16.)

DO YOU DREAD WINTER?

If every man, woman and child in this vicinity would only take one spoonful of

SCOTT'S EMULSION

after meals for one month, it would put vigor in their blood to withstand the rigors of winter weather and help prevent colds, gripe and winter sickness.

SCOTT'S is a fortifying medicinal-food of particular benefit in changing seasons, and every drop yields direct returns in richer blood, stronger lungs, and greater resistive power. Insist on SCOTT'S.

Scott & Bowne, Toronto, Ont.

LIBBY'S CALF MEAL

Is the best Food for Calves known

Calves fed on this Meal will bring you great returns.

C. F. BURGESS, Grain, Flour and Feed, Carleton Place.

Famine and World-Hunger Are On Our Threshold



*"in the nation's honour, heed!
Acquit yourselves like men.
As workers on the land, do your
duty with all your strength!"*
—Lloyd George.

THE CRISIS

France, England and Italy in peace times did not depend upon America but on Russia, Roumania and Bulgaria for most of their breadstuffs. With these sources closed the crisis of the hour demands that we see that our soldiers and the Motherland are fed.

Everyone in Great Britain has been put on limited rations: meat is prohibited one day a week and the making of cakes and pastry has been stopped. Further restrictions are anticipated.

Bread has gone to 28c per four-pound loaf in England, for the first time since the Crimean War.

Lord Devonport, British Food Comptroller, proposes taking authority to search the houses of Great Britain to prevent food hoarding.

Forty million men, less the casualties, are now on active service.

Twenty million men and women are supporting them by service in other war activities.

In the last analysis, the land is bearing this burden.

One million tons of food-carrying ships have been torpedoed since February 1st, 1917.

Germany's hope for victory is in the starvation of Britain through the submarine.

Canada's sons will have died in vain if hunger compels the Motherland's surrender.

The land is waiting—the plough is ready—will we make the plough mightier than the sword?

Will we help the acres to save the flag?

World-Hunger Stares Us in the Face

David Lubin, representative of the United States to the International Institute of Agriculture—maintained by forty Governments—reports officially to Washington that the food grains of the world on March 31st, 1917, showed a shortage of 150,000,000 bushels below the amount necessary to feed the world until August, 1917. He declares it is beyond question that unless a greater acreage is put to crop in 1917 there will be WORLD-HUNGER before the 1918 crop is harvested.

The failure of the grain crop in the Argentine Republic, which is ordinarily a great grain-exporting nation, resulted in an embargo being placed, in March, 1917, upon the export of grains from that country to avert local famine.

The United States Department of Agriculture, in its official report, announces the condition of the fall wheat crop (which is two-thirds of their total wheat crop) on April 1st, 1917, to be the poorest ever recorded and predicts a yield of 244,000,000 bushels below the crop of 1915. The 1916 crop was poor. Even with favorable weather, the wheat crop of the United States is likely to be the smallest in thirty-five years, not more than 64% of the normal crop.

Under date of April 10th, Ogden Armour, executive head of Armour & Company, one of the world's largest dealers in food products, stated that unless the United States wishes to walk deliberately into a catastrophe, the best brains of the country, under Government supervision, must immediately devise means of increasing and conserving food supplies. Armour urged the cultivation of every available acre. The food shortage, he said, is world-wide. European production is cut in half, the Argentine Republic has suffered droughts. Canada and the United States must wake up!



Hunger Tightening His Grip
—New York Evening Mail

People are starving to-day in Belgium, in Serbia, in Poland, in Armenia, in many quarters of the globe.

Famine conditions are becoming more wide-spread every day.

On these alarming food conditions becoming known, President Wilson immediately appointed a Food Comptroller for the United States. He selected Herbert C. Hoover, to whom the world is indebted as Chairman of the International Belgium Relief Commission for his personal direction of the distribution of food among the starving Belgians.

Mr. Hoover is already urging sacrifice and food restrictions, for, as he states, "The war will probably last another year and we shall have all we can do to supply the necessary food to carry our Allies through with their full fighting stamina."

The Problem for Ontario

The land under cultivation in Ontario in 1916 was 365,000 acres less than in 1915.

Consider how much LESS Ontario produced in 1916 than she raised in 1915:

	Year	Acres	Bushels	1916 DECREASE	Bushels
Fall Wheat	1916	704,867	14,942,050	105,315	9,794,961
	1915	811,185	24,737,011		
Barley and Oats	1916	529,886	42,388,969	24,432	7,504,160
	1915	552,318	49,893,129		
Peas and Beans	1916	95,542	1,243,979	31,401	799,070
	1915	126,943	2,043,049		
Corn	1916	258,332	12,717,072	51,441	9,043,424
	1915	309,773	21,760,496		
Potatoes and Carrots	1916	139,523	7,408,429	34,411	5,856,594
	1915	173,934	13,265,023		
Mangel-Wurzels and Turnips	1916	42,793	9,756,015	8,006	15,600,308
	1915	50,797	25,356,323		

Other crops show as critical decline.

Reports from Ontario on the condition of fall wheat for 1917 are decidedly discouraging.

As there is an average of not more than one man on each hundred acres of farm land in Ontario, the prospects indicate even a still smaller acreage under cultivation in 1917 unless extra labor is supplied.



—Photo from London (Eng.) Bystander.

A 15-year Old Girl at Work

Miss Alexandra Smith, one of the thousands of British women workers on the land. She recently won an All-Comers' Champion prize for plowing.

Food Production is the Greatest Problem the World Faces To-day

Cwing to destruction by submarines, ocean ships are scarce.

It is much easier to protect shipping between Canada and England than on the longer voyages from India or Australia.

One vessel can make twice as many trips from Canada to Britain as from India, and four times as many as from Australia.

Therefore, every ton of food stuffs grown in Canada is worth to the Motherland two tons grown in India or four tons grown in Australia.

Why the Call to Canada is So Urgent

If this country does not raise a big crop this year, not only will the people of Canada suffer but the Motherland and her Allies will suffer and their military power will be weakened if not paralyzed. Therefore, the right solution of the present war problem comes back to the farm, as to a foundation upon which our whole national and international structure must be built and maintained.



The Second-Line Trenches

—McCay in The New York American.

The farmers know that they are the last reserve, and that the soil on which crops are grown is the strategic ground on which wars are decided. To their care is entrusted the base of supplies.

To enable the farm to do the work two factors are essential. The first is Time. Whatever we are to do must be done at once. Nature waits for no man. The second is Labor. Many farmers cannot plant the acres they would because they cannot get the necessary help. Many are afraid to increase their acreage because they fear they would not be able to cultivate and harvest an unusual crop after they have raised it. If they are to do the work that is essential for them to do, the last man in each city, town and village must be mobilized at once.

Every man not on Active Service can help. In every city, town and village are men who, by their training on the farm, or by their present occupation, can readily adapt themselves to farm work. These can render no greater service to the Empire at the present time than by answering the call of the farm. Capable men and boys willing to learn should not allow their lack of farm experience to stand in the way.

Can the employer render a more signal service in this crisis than by encouraging these men to help the farmer to cultivate every available acre, and by making it easy for them to go?

Ontario's farm lands are waiting—the implements are ready—the equipment is complete—the farmer is willing—all he needs is labor.

So short is the world's food supply that without increased production many in Canada must go hungry, and even with enormously increased production we cannot expect cheap food. The world is waiting for our harvest.

If peace should be declared within a year, the food conditions will be no better, for the accumulated hunger of the Central Empires must be met. This will absorb a large part of the world's supply.

We do not know when this war shall cease. It is endless—its lengthening out has paralyzed the thought and conception of all men who thought about it and its possible time of conclusion. Three months—six months, we said; nine months, a year, we said; and yet two years and eight months have passed their long dreary and sanguinary length and there is no man who can tell how long this gigantic struggle may yet last.

Lloyd George, in a letter addressed to farmers throughout the Empire, said:

"The line which the British Empire holds against the Germans is held by those who WORK 'ON THE LAND' as well as by those who fight 'on land and sea. If it breaks at any point it breaks everywhere. In the face of the enemy the seamen of our Royal naval and mercantile marine and the soldiers gathered from every part of our Empire hold our line firstly. You workers on land must hold your part of our line as strongly. Every full day's labor you do helps to shorten the struggle and brings us nearer victory. Every idle day, all loitering, lengthens the struggle and makes defeat more possible. Therefore, in the nation's honour, heed! Acquit yourselves like men, and as workers on land do your duty with all your strength!"

So, for the honor of Canada's soldiers in France—and for the glory of our New-born Nationhood—let it be said of Ontario's citizens that, in the hour of our greatest need, their response was worthy of their sons.

We owe a great debt to those who are fighting for us.

Organization of Resources Committee, Parliament Buildings, Toronto.

Chairman: His Honour, Sir John S. Hendrie, K.C.M.G., C.V.O., Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario; Vice-Chairmen: Honourable Sir William H. Hearst, K.C.M.G., Prime Minister of Ontario; N. W. Rowell, Esq., K.C., Leader of the Opposition; Secretary: Albert H. Abbott, Esq., Ph.D.

We Must Produce More Food

REBUKED THE DEAN.

The Theological Student Got His Revenge in a Few Words.

Thirty years ago Alexander Schmidt was dean of the university at Dorpat in the Russian province of Livonia "The Bloodsmith," as the students called him because of his researches concerning the circulation of the blood was noted for the severity of his discipline. An amusing incident is told of him by an army chaplain in the Zeitung der 10. Armee:

A certain theological student once wanted to get leave from the university to attend his sister's wedding. The dean refused the necessary permission on the ground that the reason was too trivial. The student was greatly offended both because he wanted to go to the wedding and because he suspected that Dr. Schmidt had not believed that his excuse was a true one. Accordingly he was determined to get some kind of revenge.

It chanced that on the day after the affair he was reading St. Paul's second letter to Timothy when he suddenly saw a very clever way to get satisfaction. Laying down the Bible, he wrote to the Dorpat newspaper and ordered an advertisement inserted in large type that said simply, "I Tim. iv, 14-15a."

Every reader of the paper, surprised by that line, reached for his Bible and looked up the verses. Imagine the amusement of the university students when they found that the passage was, "Alexander, the copper-smith, did me much evil; the Lord reward him according to his works; of whom be thou ware also."

BURNING THE LEAVES.

A Foolish Waste of What Might Be a Valuable Fertilizer.

Many tons of valuable fertilizer are wasted every year through our practice of raking the fallen leaves from lawns and parks into the street and burning them. We destroy one of the best of nature's fertilizers, that on which she relies for the renewal of the vegetable humus in the soil.

All nature's protection is removed in the interest of tidiness. Then we wonder why lawns must be so frequently reseeded and why grass seed "won't catch." The fallen leaves protect the roots of grass and shrubs from the freezing and thawing of winter and, deposited in a corner of the back yard with a little earth thrown over them to prevent their blowing away, in a year or two are converted into what the forester calls "duff," an organic material, which makes the loam that grows the farmer's best crops.

It is an excellent top dressing for the lawn and enrichment for flowers and shrubs and, mixed with a little ordinary earth, a most desirable soil for filling the window boxes and other plants, something hard to get in town. It is invaluable to the amateur gardener who utilizes his back yard, and yet it is almost invariably wasted. We pay thousands of dollars every year for phosphates and nitrates and overlook this valuable product of nature's laboratory.—Detroit Free Press.

Nature's Monument to Washington. Among the many monuments to Washington is the one which every visitor to the Cape Verde islands will remember as one of the most colossal and marvelous freaks of natural sculpture in existence. Along the farther side of the harbor of San Vicente, the principal town, rises a bold ridge of dark gray volcanic rocks, the crest of which forms an exact likeness of our immortal George, seemingly lying face upward, as if in a peaceful sleep. The nose is large, bold features, the backward wave of the hair, his massive shoulders and even the full of the shirt front are all reproduced on a gigantic scale with wonderful exactness. The strange monument, sharply outlined against the deep blue of the tropical sky, is one of the first objects that meet one's eye in approaching the island.

Venus and Jupiter. The "earth's twin sister," Venus, is 27,000,000 miles from the sun. It receives more heat than we do. Very little is known of Venus, and so few markings are seen that it is not known whether Venus rotates on its axis once in twenty-four hours or once in 225 days. Jupiter, the giant of the sun's family, is covered with a shell of clouds which change so rapidly that conditions there can be interpreted only in one way—that Jupiter is so large and it has cooled so slowly that it is still far too hot to support life.

Value of Knowledge. Knowledge is like the coin of exchange. A man is justified, to a degree, in taking pride in its possession if he himself worked over the gold of it and tried to coin it or, at least, if he came by it honestly, already tested out. But when he did not do anything of the kind, but just got it from some passerby who threw it into his face, then what ground has he to boast of it?—John Ruskin.

Abnormal Situation. "It is a wonder the majority of stenographers in business offices are feminine." "Why is it?" "Because that is the only position left in which a woman will let herself be dictated to."—Baltimore American.

Classified. Heiress—I want every one to know that our engagement is broken. "All right. I'll have it put in the papers under the heading 'Business Troubles.'"—Life.

HYDE PARK WOLVES.

Footpads and Highwaymen Also Once Infested Royal Grounds.

The announcement that parts of the Royal parks are to be set aside for corn and vegetable growing marks a notable era in the history of England's famous pleasure grounds which are royal in more senses than one, for in almost every case they were originally planned and set out by kings.

At the time of the Roman conquest of Britain and for some centuries later, Hyde Park was part of a great forest in which dwelt wild boars, wolves, and deer. It took its name from the Manor of Hyde, to which it belonged in Saxon times, explains Pearson's Weekly. Later it fell into the hands of the Church, but Henry VIII. took it from the monks and made it his private hunting-ground. The last time royalty hunted in the park was in the reign of George III.

Queen Caroline, the wife of George II., took a great interest in its appearance, and it is to her we owe the Serpentine, for she caused the 11 pools fed by a little stream called Westbourne, which then drained the park, to be thrown into one with the narrow sheet of water which we know as the Serpentine to-day.

The Green Park, between Buckingham Palace and Piccadilly, was a piece of waste ground until the time of Charles I., who bought some of the surrounding ground and enclosed it all together, building a nice house in the middle of the park for the purpose of cooling wines. In the reign of George III. the wall separating the Green Park and St. James' Park was taken down and a railing put up in its stead.

St. James' Park has one of the most interesting histories of all our pleasure grounds. Up to the reign of Henry VIII. it was a meadow on which stood a hospital for lepers, but the King acquired the ground and built St. James' Palace on it. From the time of James I. to that of the Georges it seemed to have been the fashion for our royalties to keep all kinds of animals in the park.

James I. also planted the mulberry tree garden, in which a number of silkworms were reared. Charles II. brought ducks and other water fowl from all over the world to live upon this large sheet of ornamental water. Birdcatcher Wall got its name from the fact that a number of birds kept in cages were hung on trees all along the road which extends to Buckingham Palace.

It was William III. who first laid out Kensington Gardens, in which Kensington Palace stands. He threw them open to the public every Saturday, on which occasions all visitors were expected to wear full dress.

Charles I. also laid out the famous park of Richmond. Richmond Lodge was a favorite residence of George II. The adjoining Kew Gardens were made up of several properties, the chief of which was the ground attached to Kew House, the residence of George III. when Prince of Wales, which was demolished in 1802. Kew Gardens were first opened to the public in 1841.

Deadlier of the Species.

It is well known to mothers that boys are more difficult to rear than girls, the fact being generally ascribed to the greater amount of "original sin" inherent in the male. But probably it is not realized that no fewer than four boys die to each three girls who succumb to the adverse conditions of life during the first three months. This is the startling fact which the figures for England and Wales bring out. We can find only one sufficient explanation for it—namely, that girls are born with more vitality, that boys are less resistant to disease.

The male mortality excess begins at the moment of birth, when 180 boys die to every 145 girls. Then inborn physical defects seem to be now prevalent among boys, for several deaths among boys are ascribed to this cause, as compared with six among girls. And boys do not thrive so well as girls, for the wasting diseases of early infancy carry off fifty boys for every forty-one girls.

As soon as the infectious diseases begin their attacks boys yield to them far more readily than girls, with the single exception of whooping-cough. Tuberculosis diseases, convulsions, intestinal troubles, bronchitis and pneumonia and other maladies all kill more boys than girl infants in their first year. The figures are surprising.

All though life the death rate from nearly every disease is greater among males than among females—no fewer than fifteen men die of tuberculosis diseases to eleven women, twelve from pneumonia to eight women, five from typhoid fever to three women, eight from appendicitis to six women, and so on.

Train Travel in Japan.

Of course everyone rides on the trains in Japan nowadays, for there are 700 miles of railways in the country, and every considerable town is at least connected with the railway or electric car or automobile. Not so very long ago, however, the train was a curiosity, and many ludicrous incidents occurred with persons taking their first rides.

On third-class cars in country districts there is still a broad white line painted across the middle of each window, says The Youth's Companion. This, as done originally to keep the country folk who had never seen a glass window from bumping their heads against the glass in the effort to look out.

A party of women who were taking their first ride on the train once had trouble with their shoes. A Japanese on entering a house always leaves his shoes at the door; so when these women got aboard they politely left their clogs on the station platform. Great was their consternation later to find that their shoes had been left miles behind.

THE HISTORIC SCHOENBRUNN.

Austria's Royal Palace the Scene of Many Dramatic Events.

Less than three miles southwest of the Ringstrasse, which surrounds the inner city of Vienna, is the impressive pile of masonry known as Schoenbrunn, where some of the most dramatic episodes in the history of Austria have been staged and where Emperor Francis Joseph's death brought to a close a phenomenal reign of sixty-eight years. A National Geographic society bulletin gives the following description of the royal summer residence and some of the episodes which have had a regal setting there:

"With its more than 1,400 rooms Schoenbrunn is a splendid example of imperial residence modeled on the standard of the great palace at Versailles. One of the striking peculiarities of this home of Austria's royal family, however, is that instead of crowning an eminence it is built on low ground, while the magnificent park of nearly 500 acres occupies the high ground, rising gradually from the palace doors until it terminates on a hill adorned with a beautiful colonnade called the Gloriette.

"Three important events of the Napoleonic era were staged in the imperial apartments of Schoenbrunn. The first was the treaty of 1805, signed here by Napoleon and Haugwitz, the latter acting for the king of Prussia. By this document Napoleon inflicted a humiliating diplomatic defeat on the Prussian statesman, who agreed to surrender Cleves, Ansbach and Neuchatel to France in exchange for Hanover, whereas he had come to see the emperor for the express purpose of delivering an ultimatum demanding the return of Hanover. In the same year (Dec. 27) Napoleon issued the proclamation of Schoenbrunn, in which the Bourbon dynasty in Naples was declared at an end.

"Four years after Haugwitz's humiliation a second treaty of Schoenbrunn was signed, the principals this time being Napoleon and Francis I., the Austrian emperor, who less than a year later was to become the father-in-law of the 'upstart Corsican.'

"On this occasion the emperor of the French again drove a hard bargain, but this time his antagonist had no alternative, for the Austrian army had just sustained the crushing defeat at Wagram. The vanquished nation was forced to give up Salzburg, a portion of upper Austria and extensive territory in Carinthia, Carniola, Croatia and along the Adriatic seaboard. In addition, Francis was compelled to relinquish that share of the booty which had fallen to Austria in the third dismemberment of Poland (1795).

"One of the most pathetic scenes ever witnessed within the walls of this palace erected by Maria Theresa was the final hour in the life of the unhappy Duke of Reichstadt, son of Napoleon and the Austrian archduchess Marie Louise. 'The Eagle,' as he was called, was just twenty-one when he died of tuberculosis in a room once occupied by his illustrious father on one of the occasions when he held Schoenbrunn as his military headquarters. A perhaps too highly colored and historically warped but superbly appealing picture of this deathbed has been given to the world by the distinguished poet-playwright of France, Edmond Rostand, in his widely known drama of 'L'Aiglon.'

"One of the novel features of Schoenbrunn is its amazing number of kitchens—139.

Aroused His Suspicions.

A well known business man who was lately married, says Billy Blair, took out some life insurance last Thursday. Coming uptown Monday morning, he was accosted by one of his friends with the salutation:

"What's the matter, old man? You look worried."

"Well, to be honest with you, I am. You know, I took out some life insurance last Thursday."

"Yes," replied the sympathetic friend, "but what has that to do with the woe-begone expression on your face?"

"Well, the very next day after I had it written my wife bought a new cookbook. Possibly it's all right, but it certainly looks suspicious."—Kansas City Star.

Thirteenth Century Happiest Era.

Dr. James J. Walsh of New York spoke on "The Happiest Era in Human History" recently. He so described the thirteenth century, calling attention to the good wages and low prices of that age, the holidays and the leisure to enjoy life. It was the century of architecture and literature. Contrasting it with the present age, Dr. Walsh regarded the twentieth century as almost the unhappiest in human history.—Boston Transcript.

From General to Particular.

"Has Miss Oldgirl lost any of her animosity for man?"

"None at all. She has merely transferred it from the sex to the individual."

"What do you mean?"

"She is going to be married."—Richmond Times-Dispatch.

A Puzzler.

"If you want to improve your mind," said the sage, "associate only with persons who know more than you do."

"But if they follow the same rule," said one of those who were learning wisdom at his feet, "what are we to do?"—Chicago Tribune.

Depends on the Point of View.

"Does your husband do foolish things with his money?"

"Well, I wouldn't say that. He gives it all to me."—Detroit Free Press.

TWENTY FIVE YEARS ON THE JOB.



THIS is the first of a series of biographical sketches of Canadian Pacific Railway men who have been a quarter of a century and over in harness. These men, principally graduated from headquarters, and by their own perseverance, hard work and faithfulness to duty, gained for themselves high honors in railroad service.

W. B. LANIGAN, assistant freight Traffic Manager of Western Lines, was born at Three Rivers, Que., Oct. 12, 1861. He was educated at St. Joseph's College, Three Rivers, and St. Andrew College, Quebec. He joined the Canadian Pacific Railway service Sept. 18, 1884, as telegraph operator at Sharnot Lake, when the Ontario and Quebec railway was opened between Montreal and Toronto via Smith's Falls and Ottawa. From 1885 to 1888 he was relieving agent, and in February, 1912, he was appointed general freight agent, Ontario Division; 1888 to 1888 agent at Claremont, Myrtle and Dundalk; 1888 to 1891 agent at Galt; 1891 to 1900 travelling freight agent, Toronto; 1901 assistant general freight agent, Toronto; on July 1, 1901, he was appointed general freight agent, Winnipeg. In March, 1908, he was promoted to assistant freight traffic manager of western lines, which position he now holds. He is using the first desk occupied by a freight traffic manager on the C. P. R. lines, and says he would not exchange it for the best mahogany desk made.

FRED. E. GAUTIER, purchasing agent, western lines, was born at Gibraltar, in 1854. He was educated in Paris, France. He is a university graduate, and holds a B. S. degree in French foreign office. He served in the marine department, Canada, also fishery protection service afloat. He was sent to Winnipeg in 1882 by George Stephen, then president of the Canadian Pacific Railway. In March of that year he was clerk in the local freight office. In May he was put in charge of the supplies in General Manager Van Horne's office. In June he was appointed private secretary to Mr. Van Horne. In August he was in charge of purchases, with no title. During three months, in 1884, he was acting local treasurer, while also in charge of purchasing department. In January, 1900, he was appointed assistant purchasing agent, and in February, 1912, he was appointed purchasing agent, which position he now holds. Mr. Gautier has seen the beginning and completion of the line. In 1885 he was sent by General Superintendent Egan to meet the first troop of rangers, during the Red Rebellion; he was a captain in the Governor-General's Foot Guards, Ottawa. HENRY WILLIAM SWEENEY, local Treasurer, Winnipeg, is a son of the late Col. J. F. Sweeney. He was born at Montreal, Jan. 22, 1868, and educated at Montreal High School. He entered the service of the Canadian Pacific Railway as junior clerk in the treasury department, June 9, 1888, and was appointed cashier in 1893. In April, 1894, he was appointed paymaster on lines east of Montreal. In September, 1897, he was appointed paymaster on all lines east of Fort William and promoted to local treasurer at Winnipeg in 1908. His work embraces territory covered by the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, and part of British Columbia, and includes jurisdiction over the paymasters' offices at Winnipeg and Calgary. Mr. Sweeney has been with the company 31 years and more than eight years in his present position as local treasurer at Winnipeg.

ORGANIZER OF WOMEN'S LABOR.



Mrs. J. W. Bell.

WOMEN workers have been so successful in the factories in Great Britain that they are being tried in the great workshops of Canada. Everywhere they are proving themselves to be keen rivals to men, and it is now evident that the home is not the only place where a woman may excel in work calculated to advance the welfare of mankind. The Canadian Pacific Railway Co. has sent thousands of its male employees for service in Europe, and as a consequence male workers have become scarce in various departments of industry. In 1915 women workers were introduced into the Canadian Pacific Angus Shops at Montreal. At present there are two hundred of them engaged in the shops.

These women workers have been organized and work under the supervision of Mrs. J. W. Bell, wife of Mr. Bell, superintendent of the Montreal Windsor Street Station building. Mrs. Bell is enthusiastic over the success of the efforts of those entrusted to her charge, and considers that the field of manual labor requiring skill and application is one in which women will yet exercise a wide influence.



feel that he is observing the world march away from the old era of prejudice and convention and entering a period of freedom and common-sense. The spheres of the activity of the Angus Shops women workers are made cheerful and comfortable as it is possible to make them. Each woman has a locker in which she places her belongings before donning her overalls and cap. At the outset of the experiment it was difficult to induce some of the women to take kindly to the garments which tradition had marked out as male preserves, but after a little while every woman found these working dresses were more convenient than skirts. The overalls have three distinct recommendations: they are tidy, they are sanitary, and they are safe, allowing their wearers to move amongst the machines without danger of being drawn into machinery clutches.

The women work on the piece system, and they are paid at the same rate as their brothers. They work amongst the men with the harmony that prevails in offices where there are female and male clerks. In the Angus Shops the women are to be found sweeping, coach washing, coach painting, working on drills, at lathe, at various kinds of machinery, bling and drilling in the brass shops, brass polishing, operating nut-tapping machines, cleaning dynamos in the electrical department, assisting in the steamfitting centre, and making mattresses and pillows. No woman is asked to do heavy work.

The women bring the material for their lunch with them, and this they may prepare in the lunch room which accommodates two hundred. Soup and bread are provided by the Company at cost price. Attached to the lunch room is a rest room, and near the rest room is a first aid room, where any accidents that may occur

are treated. No less than seventeen of the women workers hold certificates of proficiency in first aid work. Should any accidents occur the services of these trained women are very valuable.

There has been no scarcity of applications for work at the Angus Shops. Hearing of the liberal treatment which they receive women have been anxious to secure work there. But only those who are specially adapted for employment are taken on. Many of the workers are widows, soldier's wives, and women who are the sole means of the support of dependants. These plucky and industrious women lessen to a considerable extent the strain on the Patriotic Red Cross, and other charitable funds.

Mrs. Bell makes a thorough investigation of the circumstances of each woman before she is given employment, and a close watch is kept on each worker for the first few days after her appearance in the workshops. This is done so as to guard against the danger of alien enemies, for many nationalities are represented among the female employees of the Angus Shops. Mrs. Bell says that every effort is made to have each woman placed at the task that is most congenial to her tastes and ability. Those who show exceptional talent and skill are promoted. There have been instances where girls entered as coach washers and in a short time found themselves installed as office assistants. Many of the women," says Mrs. Bell, "are one hundred per cent efficient, and this efficiency is in no small way due to the suitable conditions under which the women perform their tasks. The women are reliable and models of punctuality, and only in cases where there is illness of the worker or some member of her family do workers absent themselves from duty. Women are a decided success in the Angus Shops."

Carleton Place Herald

(Established 1880).

W. H. ALLEN, Proprietor.

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

SUBSCRIPTION PRICES—In Canada, One Dollar and a half a Year, payable in Advance; \$2.00 if sent by mail, to United States, \$2.50 per year, payable in advance.

ADVERTISING RATES—Transient advertisements 10 cts. per Non-Trade 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 unless otherwise stated.

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

Advertisements without specified instructions will be inserted until forbidden and charged accordingly. The business office of THE HERALD is open every evening from 7 to 9 o'clock, and on Monday and Saturday evenings to 10 o'clock, to oblige our 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.

QUALITY CHICKEN MEAT.

(Experimental Farms Note)

Crate feeding on milk mashes will do more to put quality in chicken meat than any other practice. The small portion of the consuming public that have eaten crate, milk-fed poultry have no desire to purchase the range and yard fattened birds, as there is such a great difference in the quality of the meat of the birds handled under the two different systems.

Crate feeding on milk mashes is a simple process that may be practised on few or many birds. At the experimental station for Vancouver Island, slat crates to accommodate eighty birds were prepared and five birds of an average weight of three and one half pounds were confined in each section. These birds were fed for a period of fourteen days and made an average gain of two pounds per bird. The meal mixture used was sixty per cent wheat middlings and forty per cent corn meal. To this meal mixture was added three ounces of salt for each 100 pounds used. The birds were starved for twenty-four hours and given a mild dose of Epsom salts before feeding commenced. They were fed sparingly the first day and the quantity of feed increased at each meal until they were on full feed at the end of the third day. The allotted quantity of meal for each feed was mixed with sour skim milk to the consistency of porridge. Three feeds were given each day at intervals of six hours. Grit was supplied once each week and chopped green Swiss chard was given daily at noon.

The quantity of the meal mixture and skim milk required for a pound of grain was but one pound, three-eighths and a half ounces of meal and three pounds four ounces of skim milk. Valuing the meal at three cents per pound and the skim milk at fifty cents per hundred pounds, the cost of each pound of gain was seven and a half cents.

Starting with three and a half pound thin birds and increasing them to five and a half pound high quality birds at a cost of fifteen cents each, the five and a half pounds of first quality chicken meat was sold for twenty-seven cents per pound, which was an advance of nine cents over the ruling price for the not specially fed birds. Thin three and a half pound birds were selling at eighteen cents per pound or sixty-three cents per bird. The added fattening weight brought them up to the five and a half pound weight and increased the quality and value of the original three and a half pounds so they were sold for one dollar and forty-eight cents per bird. In other words, a sixty-three cent chicken was, by the crate milk feeding method, at a cost of fifteen cents, converted into a first-quality chicken that sold readily at one dollar and forty-eight cents. Quality in table poultry will lift the industry to the level attained by other competing food products. Call poultry will always be just as hard to sell as cull apples. Try crate milk feeding a few birds for your own table, eat them and you will not want any other kind. Quality will count with you ever afterwards.

An Unreasonable Disturber.

A lawyer was trying a case, when a young man created much disturbance by moving about the room, lifting chairs and looking under things. "Young man," called out the judge, "you are making a great deal of unnecessary noise. What are you about?" "Your Honor," replied the young man, "I have lost my overcoat and am trying to find it." "Well, young man," said the judge, "people often lose whole suits here without making all that disturbance."

Double-Ended Education

Jimmy had not come up to his father's expectations in regard to his studies at school and an explanation was demanded.

"Why is it," inquired the irate parent, that you are at the bottom of the class?"

"I can't see that it makes any difference whether I am at the top or the bottom," replied Jimmy pacifically. "You know they teach just the same at both ends."

The 16th, 210th, 227th and 231st Battalions, with drafts of several branches of the service, arrived safely in England.

PROFITABLE SOIL CULTURE

SECRET OF CORN GROWING.

Maintaining a Balance Between Heat, Moisture and Fertility.

The secret of successful corn culture is to maintain a proper balance of moisture, heat and fertility. These three factors, together with the nature of the seed, determine yields in all parts of the country.

A change in the supply of one may make a change in another advisable. Thus the moisture requirement varies with the amount of heat available. In addition to water and heat, soil fertility and seed also must be regarded among the chief essentials. No one of these can be said to be more important than another. Where all are abundant except one—as water, for example—this one becomes the limiting factor, and methods of supplying it become the important means of increasing the yield.

Corn possesses characteristics which appear to make it adapted to drought conditions and, on the other hand, has qualities which limit its possibilities as a crop for semi-arid regions and call for special adjustments. In producing a given weight of feed or dry matter corn uses less water than certain other crops, as oats, clover and alfalfa. It is deep rooted and can if necessary draw water from a depth of five or six feet. In hot, dry weather the rolling of the blades reduces the loss of water. On the other hand, the heat requirements and peculiar flowering habits of this crop make it less adapted to semi-arid regions than other grain or forage crops.

Corn makes its entire growth during the season of highest temperature, growing best when the thermometer registers 80 to 100 degrees F. It cannot grow in early spring or late fall, and its growth is retarded during the summer by cold nights or cool weather. It needs its greatest supply of moisture during the summer weeks when droughts are most likely and when rains are less effective because of losses from evaporation. In other words, the heat requirement of corn prevents growth at times when moisture conditions are likely to be most favorable, while lack of moisture frequently retards growth when heat conditions are most favorable. The problem, therefore, where heat is great and moisture deficient is to store up moisture, and where moisture is plentiful

Countless Women find—

that when suffering from nervousness, sick headache, dizzy spells and ailments peculiar to their sex—nothing affords such prompt and welcome relief, as will follow a few doses of

BEECHAM'S PILLS

A proven women's remedy, which assists in regulating the organs, and re-establishing healthy conditions. Beecham's Pills contain no habit-forming drug—leave no disagreeable after-effects. They are—

Nature's aid to better Health

Directions of Special Value to Women are with every box. Sold everywhere. In boxes, 25c.

Getting Even

A younger man and a young woman leaned on the front gate. They were lovers. It was moonlight. He was loath to leave, as the parting was the last. He was about to go away.

"I'll never forget you," he said, "and if death should claim me, my last thought would be of you."

"I'm true to you," she sobbed. "I'll never love anybody else as long as I live."

They parted. Six years later he returned. His sweetheart of former years was married. They met at a party. She had changed greatly. Between dances recognition took place.

"Let me see," she mused, "was it you or your brother who was my old sweetheart?"

"Neither," he replied. "Probably my father."

Mr. Thomas Findley has been appointed President and General Manager of the Massey-Harris Company, in succession to the late Sir Lyman Melvin-Jones.

Several of the oldest fishing companies in the Provinces of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Quebec have amalgamated to form the Leonard Fisheries, Limited, of Montreal, with \$1,000,000 capital.

TO OUR FARMER FRIENDS

We advise you to grow as much good Scotch Wheat this season as will supply your own needs.

We cannot tell how scarce it may be or how high the price may be before another season.

If SUNLIGHT FLOUR

does not already brighten your home, give it a trial. Quality guaranteed.

H. BROWN & SONS

ORDER YOUR HOUSE FURNISHINGS

NOW. Quality and Prices are Right.

Complete Range of Beds, Springs, Mattresses, Bedroom, Dining-room and Parlor Suites.

We sell Window Shades and Fixtures.

See our New Stock of **Curtains**, made of the best material and latest designs, ready to put on your windows.

Our **Rug Stock** is complete. If you have a place where one is needed, come and choose it; we know we can satisfy you perfectly, and save you money besides.

Congoleum, in Rugs and by the yard, Linoleum and Oilcloth. Bring the size of your room.

Picture-framing a specialty. Workmanship guaranteed.

W. H. MATTHEWS,

FURNITURE, UNDERTAKING, UPHOLSTERING AND REPAIRING

Leslie Block, Bridge Street.

Store Phone No. 200.

House Phone No. 14

FILL THE CARS

A LITTLE more co-operation between the merchants and the railways will do much to relieve the present freight situation. The railways are not trying to shift the responsibility on to the public, but are asking the public's help. Much more tonnage, for instance, could be handled with the existing locomotive power and terminal facilities if cars were loaded to capacity instead of being so often only two-thirds full. In the old days when traffic was lighter, it mattered less to the railways if a shipper did not use all the space he paid for—that was the shipper's loss. But now it is realized that the extravagance of one shipper may cause delay to others owing to the limited amount of locomotive power and terminal facilities. The shortage is not so much in equipment as in train crews, and labor in the yards and roundhouses. Anything which can help to secure quicker clearance and freer movement in the yards, helps to speed up the movement of freight. Another drawback to the economical movement of freight is that a great many consignees order not the full carload of freight, but merely the minimum allowed under the classification. It would materially help to solve the problem if in placing orders consignees would order enough to fill a car to capacity instead of the minimum, which very often does not represent more than half a carload.



MEASURING DEPTH OF GRAIN IN CAR.

80,000 lbs. are found capable of carrying over 30,000.

It has been figured that if the average load could be increased on Canadian railways in 1917 by five times over that of 1915, this would be equivalent to 54,800 additional cars, requiring no additional locomotives or man-power.

Canadian business men are, therefore, being urged to co-operate with the railways in their endeavor to increase the existing carrying capacity, by using to better advantage the present available rolling stock. Light bulky commodities, of which there are many, should be loaded to the full cubic capacity of cars. Heavier freight should be loaded to the full carrying capacity which is 10% in excess of their stencilled capacity.

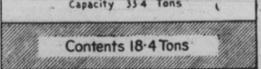
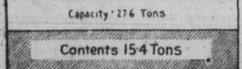
The following figures are taken from the Railway Statistics of the Dominion of Canada, issued by the Deputy Minister of the Department of Railways and Canals, and cover all the railways of Canada.

Note.—1907 is the first and 1915 the last year for which figures are available.

	1907	1915	Increase
Total tons freight carried 1 mile	11,687,711,830	17,661,309,723	51.1%
Aggregate capacity of freight cars (in tons)	2,908,903	6,731,265	131.4%
Total freight cars	105,540	201,690	91.1%

The 1907 average car

The 1915 average car



The car capacity increased 5.8 tons. The contents increased 3.0 tons. 48% of the additional capacity provided was not used.

The public is asked to co-operate with the railways in an endeavor to remedy the existing car shortage.

It can be done by utilizing to better advantage the present available rolling stock.

By increasing the average car load to 23.4 tons or 5 tons more than during 1915 would be equivalent to the placing of

54,800 additional cars in service

Light bulky commodities, of which there are many, should be loaded to the full cubic capacity of cars. Heavier freight should be loaded to the maximum carrying capacity authorized.



The corn crop here pictured was a failure because the soil moisture became exhausted just when the plants should have begun to form ears.

and heat deficient so to handle the soil as to prevent moisture from lessening unduly such heat as may be available.

In the case of corn, which differs in this respect from perfect flowering plants, the setting of seed and the filling of the ears are seriously interfered with by summer droughts. Corn has two kinds of flowers—the tassel or silk bearer and the seed forming or silkle bearing flowers. The pollen from one falling on the silk of the other is necessary to the development of grain.

Droughty conditions often hasten the shedding of pollen, but delay the appearance of silks, with the result that the pollen is mostly wasted. If fertilization is prevented in this way no amount of later rain can cause kernels to form or make a good grain yield.

The corn crop is sometimes injured by hot winds that do less damage to such crops as alfalfa and the grain sorghums. The problem here is by the choice of planting time and the selection of early maturing or late maturing varieties to bring about the double flowering of the corn at times when drought is least liable to interfere with fertilization.

Everything corn gets from the soil is in liquid form, and the crop cannot grow unless the soil contains moisture to spare.

Irrigating Upland.

Where uplands near and overlooking lowlands are irrigated provision should be made for subdrainage or the filtering of the drainage, as the salts in the upland soils will be carried to the lowlands and damage them for agriculture. This has shown quite clearly in research work following the drainage on irrigated uplands.

Here's help in decorating your home inside and outside



People judge you by your home. A beautiful home, well decorated outside and inside is not only a pleasant place to live—but commands the respect and admiration of your friends and neighbors. Good decorating results require good taste plus good finishes, plus proper skill in applying. You can get expert advice on all three if you consult us about

Low Brothers

Paints, Varnishes, Enamels, Stains

In the selection of paint for the exterior it is economy to use Low Brothers "High Standard" Liquid Paint. It is scientifically-made paint that gives perfect protection with lasting beauty. "High Standard" Paint spreads and "goes" farther than cheap paint—sets in a close tight coat—resists years of wind, sun and wet—fails only by gradual wear—leaves a good surface for repainting.

For the walls and ceilings, use Low Brothers

If you have a decorating problem we'll be glad to help you

"High Standard" Mellotone. Its rich colors rest as well as delight the eyes. It is fadeless and washable—not easily scratched or marred—and decidedly economical.

For refinishing furniture, floors and woodwork, Low Brothers Vernicol comes in colors to match usual finishes. Easy to use—economical.

For varnish that wears, retains its brilliancy and depth of lustre, choose Low Brothers "Little Blue Flag" Varnish—one for every purpose.

For solid colors on old floors use Low Brothers Hard Drying Floor Paint.



You will always get good paint where you see this sign.

Sold in Carleton Place by D. G. THOMPSON.

THE HERALD.

TUESDAY, APRIL 24TH, 1917.

APPEAL FOR INCREASED FOOD PRODUCTION.

The appeal of the Organization of Resources Committee, which appears on another page of this issue, deserves the careful and earnest attention of every man and woman in Canada. The world faces a very serious food crisis. The war has taken many millions of men off the land and millions of acres out of production. Europe is producing only a fraction of what it did in peace-times, and on top of this has come a series of comparative crop failures in a number of exporting countries outside of Europe. Every Canadian man and woman and boy and girl can help to meet this situation, can help avert the threatened food famine. Those who dwell on the land can drive themselves and their machinery and what help they can get the utmost in the next few weeks, getting a maximum amount of land under crop. People in cities and towns can assist by giving all the help they can to the farmers in their vicinity and by raising all the vegetables they can on vacant lands and in backyards. The whole population can give invaluable assistance by exercising providence and economy in the use of food. The avoidance of extravagance in consumption is almost as important as a maximum increase in production.

The provincial Treasurer has announced that the amusement tax on race tracks will probably be increased from 10c. to 25c. per person, and that the license fee may also be raised in Ontario.

Since the coming of Woman Suffrage Liberal women in several sections of the province have met together to discuss the problems arising from their new situation and have shown a marked aptitude for public affairs and public service. The first time that they will meet in a gathering province-wide in scope, will be at the annual meeting of the Ontario Women's Liberal Association to be held in Toronto on Friday, May 11th. Invitations are being sent to women in all the ridings of the province, and it is expected that a most representative gathering will be on hand.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Minutes of Special meeting held in Council Chamber, Monday, April 30th. Present: Mr. Riddell, Chairman, Messrs. McIntosh, Fulton, Caswell, Muirhead, Patterson and Cornell.

Chairman explained that the meeting was called to consider the matter of arranging accommodation for the increase in the number of scholars attending the Public Schools since Easter, and also to take up other regular business.

The Board decided to take up regular business at this meeting, and the minutes of previous regular and special meetings were read and approved.

A letter was read from Mr. R. J. Robertson, giving a statement of the present enrollment in the various rooms of the Public School, some of the rooms having as many as 73, 75 and 85 pupils, including a large percentage of beginners. Mr. Robertson also gave some possible solutions of the difficulty caused by the overcrowding of these rooms.

A letter was also read from three of the teachers, Messrs. Cram, Leech and McNab, complaining that the overcrowding in their rooms prevented them from giving the individual attention necessary in their classes.

The assistant teachers in the Public School presented a petition for an increase of salary, and hoped it would receive careful and immediate consideration. They request a maximum salary of \$650 for assistant teachers to be reached by an annual increase of \$50.

The following accounts were presented, and on motion of Mr. McIntosh, seconded by Mr. Fulton, were ordered to be paid:

Table with 2 columns: Name and Amount. Includes D. H. McIntosh \$11 25, Artists Supply Co. \$10 08, W. H. Matthews \$80, Water Commission \$2 50, W. H. Allen \$4 90.

Motion carried. The chairman explained about the great congestion in the rooms of the Public School, and showed how very urgent it was to make some arrangement to relieve this serious difficulty. No suitable additional accommodation could be found around town to place another class. Mr. Robertson was requested to state any further suggestion he could think of to solve the problem. He stated that it might perhaps be possible to arrange for one of the teachers to take two classes in the one room, thereby relieving one teacher and one room where a number of the excess pupils in other rooms could be accommodated. A lengthy discussion took place, various methods were considered. Finally it was decided to leave the matter in the hands of the Chairman and Mr. Robertson, to see the teachers and endeavor to make some such arrangements as Mr. Robertson suggested.

The petition from the assistant teachers for increase of salary was next taken up. Mr. McIntosh called the attention of the Board to the very large expenditure already incurred and not included in the estimates, and the Board decided that the cost of such an increase as requested would have to be carefully considered before they could decide. The Board then adjourned.

C. H. ABBOTT, Secretary.

W. B. Northrup of East Hastings, has given notice of a resolution asking for a special committee of the Commons, consisting of nine members, five to be named by the leader of the Government and four by the leader of the Opposition, to consider ways and means of reducing the cost of Parliament.

CAPTURE PIVOT TOWNS

Important Positions on German Front Taken by British.

General Haig's Forces Occupy an Entire System of Enemy Trenches on Mile Front South of Oppy—Nine Hundred Prisoners Were Taken, Two Hundred of Them Falling Into Hands of Canadians.

LONDON, April 30.—A new British offensive on a tremendous scale is in progress on the French front. The blow was struck over a front of several miles in width. Part of Oppy, six miles east of Arras, and the pivotal point of this defensive sector, is in British hands, together with an entire German trench system a mile in extent to the south of Oppy. All of Arleux, a mile further north of Oppy, has also been taken by the Canadians, who gained positions a mile and a half in length by a depth of a mile. These towns are supposed to constitute the northernmost points of the "Wotan line."

Both positions were centres for German counter-attacks that for sheer violence surpassed any recent fighting on the western front. The British thrust is toward Douai, northern pivot of the Hindenburg line. To stop it Field Marshal Hindenburg is recklessly sending thousands of his grey-clad troops in massed attack. Every word from the front emphasizes the enormous total of the German losses—and in the face of this, the continued counter-attacks.

Bitter fighting continued throughout Saturday night and Sunday. Reuter's correspondent at the British headquarters telegraphs that the Germans apparently have a good idea of the principal points against which the British effort is directed and which must be carried before it will be possible for the British to go ahead again. The Germans are throwing in fresh troops to defend these positions as rapidly as it is possible to hurry them up.

The contour of the Scarpe valley is particularly favorable to the establishment of a perfect nest of machine gun positions, which are extremely difficult to detect, and therefore are very hard to deal with by artillery fire, but they are gradually being subdued.

Just as in the last pitched battle, the hottest fighting centred around Monchy, now Roex is the scene of the severest fighting. The correspondent continues: "The Germans appreciate the tactical value of Roex as a complement to Monchy, and are sacrificing troops in droves in the effort to keep the British out, but the concentration of big British guns is making the Germans pay a heavy price for their opposition."

All night long the battle crashed and thundered around Roex, and the high sun this perfect Sabbath morning must be looking down upon a veritable German graveyard between the chemical works and Mount Pleasant wood. To the northward we are well established in Arleux village and along the line of advance running from the south-east of Arleux wood to about 1,200 yards west of Aveville. Our posts were pushed forward up the western slope of Greenland hill and now command the cross-roads northward of its summit. Between Oppy and Gavrelle the struggle is proceeding with a degree of intensity which renders it impossible to define the situation."

Russians Attack Turks. PETROGRAD, April 30.—Russian troops have captured from the Turks the ground lost south-east of Erzingan, on the Caucasian front, it is announced officially. The statement says: "Near Balumer, 40 miles south-east of Erzingan, our detachments recaptured the height lost Saturday. All the Turkish attempts to attack our positions near Take-Pinori, five miles west of Balumer, were repelled. On the remainder of the Caucasian front rifle firing and reconnaissance occurred."

On the Russo-Galician and Rumanian fronts the usual firing and scouting operations took place.

Pirate Has Perished. COPENHAGEN, April 30.—Lieutenant-Commander Petz, one of the most successful of the German submarine commanders, has perished in the submarine campaign. The newspapers of his home town, Koenigsberg, carry an official death notice, although the Admiralty has said nothing of the loss of his boat. Commander Petz was mentioned in despatches in February as being in charge of a submarine which destroyed 52,000 tons of shipping in one day.

Big Indian War Loan. LONDON, April 30.—A Simla despatch says that subscriptions to India's special war loan exceed ten million pounds sterling. In 1915 India subscribed one million pounds sterling to the British war loan. In January of 1917 the British Government arranged the issue of a war loan of unlimited amount in India, to be raised during 1917 and 1918. Chancellor of the Exchequer Bonar Law later stated in the House of Commons that the amount expected to be raised in India was one hundred million pounds sterling.

Appeals to Farmers. BERNE, April 30.—Herr von Brettreich, Minister of the Interior of Bavaria, has begun a campaign of circularization, according to advices received here from Munich, urging farmers to hold out for the short time which remains before submarines have compelled a victorious peace, in order that Germany herself may not have to conclude a "hunger peace."

Anna Held, the famous actress, entertained wounded soldiers in Toronto.

WILL RAISE WAR ARMY

Congress Decides to Adopt the Selective Draft.

Overwhelming Majorities Are Recorded in Favor of Compulsion in Both Senate and House of Representatives at Washington—"Liberty Loan of 1917" to Be Raised for Fight Against Autocracy.

WASHINGTON, April 30.—By overwhelming majorities both the Senate and House passed into Saturday night the administration bill to raise a war army by selective draft. The final roll calls brought into line behind the bill many Senators and representatives who had fought for the volunteer system until routed by decisive defeat of volunteer amendments earlier in the day in both Houses. The Senate, which had voted down the volunteer plan, 68 to 18, passed the bill by a vote of 81 to 8. In the House the vote against the volunteer plan was 313 to 109, and that by which the bill itself was passed was 397 to 24.

An amendment written into the bill in the House was one authorizing the President to include in the exempted classes persons "engaged in agriculture." Farmers had not been specifically mentioned in the exemption clause which authorized the President to use in part of exempted persons in military service those engaged in pursuits useful in the maintenance of the military forces of the United States.

The House twice recorded itself overwhelmingly in opposition to the volunteer system. Both Senate and House adopted amendments just before the bill roll-calls which would greatly increase the pay of enlisted men during the war. The House provision would make their pay \$20 a month, and that approved by the Senate would fix it at \$29 a month. The present pay is only \$15.

The American training system probably will follow to some extent that used in Canada, where the instructors have made every effort to reproduce as closely as possible conditions at the front. Sections of trenches have been built at the Canadian camps exactly duplicating important parts of the lines in France held by Canadian troops.

Mr. McAdoo, Secretary of the Treasury, Saturday decided that the great bond issue which he will soon begin offering to the public will be known as "Liberty Loan of 1917." A Treasury statement says: "The money to be raised by this loan is for the purpose of waging war against autocracy. It is to supply the sinews of battle in the interest of free government. It is peculiarly appropriate that as the negotiation of this loan will constitute the first great step of the United States in the prosecution of the war it should be issued in the name of freedom."

Snow in the Balkans. Fighting Continues Though Handicapped by Bad Weather.

LONDON, April 30.—A determined effort was made on Thursday night to eject the British from the positions gained by them in their attack on the Macedonian front earlier in the week. The British defeated this effort, inflicting heavy losses on their adversaries, the War Office announces.

"On the front between Lake Doiran and the Vardar," says the statement, "a strong attack by the enemy during Thursday night on our positions situated at the extreme right of the positions gained by us Tuesday night succeeded in penetrating our trenches, but a counter-attack was immediately organized and the enemy was driven out leaving a large number of dead."

"On the Struma front the artillery has been active against villages near our front line."

The French War Office report reads: "Eastern theatre: On the 26th the Bulgarians, after a violent bombardment, succeeded in gaining a temporary foothold in the trenches recently captured by the British troops west of Lake Doiran, but an immediate counter-attack drove them out with heavy losses. The bad weather has grown worse. The snow on the hills has reached a depth of six or eight feet."

Relief for U. S. Publishers. WASHINGTON, April 30.—Lord Northcliffe, the noted British publisher, has offered the output of his print paper mills in North-eastern Canada, to American newspaper publishers to relieve the print paper situation. The output of the mills is 60,000 tons a year, and probably a sufficient factor to break the high price market.

English Hero Captured. PARIS, April 30.—The Matin says that news has been received at British headquarters that Lieut. William Leece Robinson, the aviator who destroyed a zeppelin, is not dead, but a prisoner in Germany. Lieut. Robinson's gasoline ran out and he was obliged to land within the German lines.

Decoration Day in England. LONDON, April 30.—Another American innovation is the movement afoot here to emulate the American national Decoration Day by observing May 30 as a special occasion for strewing flowers on the graves of the soldiers of all the allied countries who have fallen in the war.

Mayor Going Overseas. HAILEYBURY, April 30.—Lieut. J. E. McCuaig, Mayor of Haileybury, will resign his position as chief magistrate of the town at the next meeting of the Council, to be ready to go with his draft overseas when called upon.

\$100 Reward, \$100

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is catarrh. Catarrh being greatly influenced by constitutional conditions requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts through the mucous surfaces of the system. This system thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, giving the patient strength by building up the curative powers of Hall's Catarrh Cure that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials. Address: F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio. Sold by all Druggists, etc.

BIRTHS. JEFFREY—In Carleton Place, April 26th, to Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Jeffrey, a son. TUCKER—At Admiral, Sask., April 21st, the wife of Mr. J. C. Tucker (nee Maiale McLean) of twin daughters.

DEATHS. SHALL—In Beckwith, April 28th, Mr. James Shall, aged 65 years. MCLEOD—In Carleton Place, April 28th, Christina Anderson, beloved wife of Mr. John McLeod, aged 70 years.

IN MEMORIAM. NICHOLS—In loving memory of Mrs. W. A. Nichols, who died April 29th 1916. —Husband and children. MCDANIEL—At Carleton Place, April 24th, 1916, Elva Maude, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Harvey McDaniel, aged 1 year and 9 mos.

DOYLE—In Carleton Place, May 1st, 1916, Michael Doyle, aged 51 years. Quiet and lone on the hillside to night, No sound but the flow of the river, While soft falls the dew on the narrow green bed Where father lies sleeping forever. —Mrs. M. Doyle and family.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. SPIRELLA CORSET. Full particulars and a free demonstration will be gladly given by local Corsetiere any time between May 7th and 18th, at your home, on receipt of a stamped envelope. MISS ANNIE ROBINSON, Carleton Place, Box 229.

FOR SALE. BEAVER MEADOW and bush lot containing 100 acres, Shanty and Stable, east half of lot 16 on the 5th Con. Beckwith. This bush has never been culled. Further particulars apply JOHN HUGHTON, Frankton, Ont.

FOR SALE. RESIDENCE—Beautifully located on Lake Road, Carleton Place. Nine Rooms and Bath, Modern Plumbing, Gurney Hot Air Furnace, Two Side Entrances, Electric Lights, Stable and Garden in rear. Reasonable price for spot Cash. Apply to P.O. Box 115 or Phone No. 60.

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 kinds I will pay the highest market prices. Will also buy and sell second-hand Vehicles of all kinds. W. MCGONAGAL & SON, Carleton Place, Dec. 4, 1916.

FOR SALE. MOTOR BOAT—2855. Completely equipped with St. Lawrence 3 Cy. Engine, Detroit Reverse Gear and Dynamo, Electric Start, Light and Running Lights, Cork Filled Cushions 2 Life Belts, one Life Ring, Carpet, Boat Hook, Anchor and Rope, 2 Maple Paddles, Canvas cover for Cockpit, two good Wicker Chairs. This Outfit is practically as good as new and will be sold very reasonable. Apply to F. C. McDIARMID, Box 3 4 Carleton Place, Ont.

AUCTION SALE OF FARM, FARM STOCK AND IMPLEMENTS. I have received instructions from Mr. DAN WHITTE, to sell by Public Auction, on the premises, Lot No. 6, 11th Con. Goulbourn, MONDAY, May 7th, 1917. Beginning at 1 p.m.

The following stock and implements: Bay Horse, 5 yrs. old; Black Gudgey, 5 yrs. old; good driver; Massey Harris Binder, Discing Mower, Massey-Harris Horse Rake, Disc Harrow, Sander, Manure Spreader, Sulzer Wagon, Single-Buggy, Single Cutter, sulky plough, Christian Fanning Mill, Iron Harrow, Set Double Harness, Set Single Harness, Buffalo Lotion, 2 Hens and many other articles too numerous to mention. TERMS: \$10 and under, Cash; over that amount 3 months' credit, approved Joint Note.

The Farm, which consists of 30 acres, more or less, will be offered for sale at the same time, and is a lot of excellent land, 40x25, and shows 22288 Good well and young orchard, 35 acres clear, balance bush and pasture. Terms liberal, trade taken on day of sale. If not sold, the farm may be rented at time of sale. CHAS. HOLLINGER, Auctioneer.

FLORIST. We make up Floral Pieces to be sent to the house of bereavement, and exercise all our best skill in making such tokens. We are prepared to fill orders for Funeral Flowers on short notice and to deliver them with promptness. JEFFREY'S GARDENS, Phone No. 83. Store phone 35. Greenhouses, High Street.

WARMER WEATHER WEAR. LADIES' UNDERWEAR in Summer Weights, the Vests can be had without sleeves, half sleeves, or long sleeves, from 13c up. DRAWERS 25c, 40c, 45c and 50c. COMBINATION SUITS, without sleeves or half sleeves 50c, 60c, 75c, 90c, \$1.00. Hose, Silk Boot, colors White or Black at 30c and 50c. Silk Lisle, Black only at 25c and 35c. One and one rib in Black or White at 18c or 2 pairs for 35c. Heavy rib at 25c. CLOVES in fair Assortment. We appreciate your trade. BAIRD & RIDDELL.

Men with Common Sense are taking to our Bachelor Suits like ducks to water. Good reason why, too. Notwithstanding their good looks, good workmanship and good wearing qualities, they are the biggest bargain ever offered to men, being the first guaranteed trade-marked, nationally known clothes to be sold at \$16.50. "The Bachelor" Suit is sold exclusively by H. ABDALLAH, CARLETON PLACE.

NEW GARAGE AND REPAIR SHOP. THE CARLETON PLACE MOTOR SUPPLY COY., having leased the Machine Shop on Bell Street, from Messrs. H. Brown & Sons, are converting the same into an Up-to-date Garage and Motor Repair Shop. The former Moulding department has been covered with a concrete floor, and accommodation provided for at least 20 Cars, whilst the Machine Shop is being equipped with the best machinery for repairing large or small Cars. Experienced Mechanics only have been secured, and satisfaction is guaranteed on all work. A full line of Tires, Accessories and Supplies will be carried in stock. Patronage is invited. We are also selling agents for the celebrated Grey Dorr, Studebaker and McLaughlin Cars. CARLETON PLACE MOTOR SUPPLY CO. H. McFADDEN, A. D. McDIARMID, R. W. CARTER.

McGREGOR BROS. Blacksmithing and Machine Repairing CARLETON PLACE. For Your Wants in WRIST WATCHES. —SEE— J. A. DACK, Jeweller and Optician, Carleton Place. Welding of all kinds of Castings by the Oxy-Acetylene Process. Repairing and overhauling of Automobiles and all kinds of Gas Engines. We store Storage Batteries for the season and re-charge them monthly by Generator. Leave them with us. Patronage solicited and satisfaction guaranteed.

SOCIETY REGISTER

THE LADIES LODGE No. 122, I.O.O.F. meets every TUESDAY Night in the Chosen Friends Hall, 2nd and 4th Monday in each month, at 7:30 p.m., in the Chosen Friends Hall. Prerequisite: Visiting brethren always welcome. Visiting brethren invited. F. NOLAN, C.E. J. BENNETT, E.S. N.E.—All Dues must be paid in advance on or before the 1st of the month. W. HARRISON, F.S.

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. Prerequisite: Visiting brethren always welcome. Visiting brethren invited. F. NOLAN, C.E. J. BENNETT, E.S. N.E.—All Dues must be paid in advance on or before the 1st of the month. W. HARRISON, F.S.

CARLETON COUNCIL, No. 27, G.O.C.F., meets in the Chosen Friends Hall, second and fourth Thursdays in each month, at 8 o'clock. Visiting Friends welcome. J. McFARLANE, C.O. W. H. ALLEN, Rec.

COURT ORION, No. 634, G.O.C.F., meets in the Chosen Friends Hall, first and third Monday in each month. Visiting brethren always welcome. J. B. ROBERTSON, C.R. W. J. HUGHES, F.S.

I.O.L. No. 48 meets first Thursday in each month in the Orange Hall, two doors from postoffice. Third Thursday for Degree. Visiting Brethren always welcome. ROBERT WEIR, W.M. ELI COBB, E.S.

DISTRICT NEWS

APPLETON.

Special to THE HERALD. Mr. Lorne Finemerton, of Hull, spent the week-end with his father here.

Mr. and Mrs. Hill are settled in their own house now.

A very serious accident happened to Mr. Dowdall on Saturday, while wheeling from Carleton Place. He was thrown from the wheel in such a manner and had his collar bone broken and his head badly cut. He was driven to his home and a doctor called, who reports him still in a very serious way. He has been unconscious almost ever since, but we hope for his recovery.

Moving is the order of the day at present—Mr. John Black has moved into his own house lately purchased from Mr. A. Wilson, and Mr. Ashman into the house lately vacated by Mr. Black. Others will follow soon.

The graduating class of nurses in the Smiths Falls Chambers Memorial Hospital took place on Tuesday last, Miss Syme, of this place, being among the number. Miss Syme will continue for the present on the hospital staff, as assistant Superintendent. Congratulations in abundance.

The Ladies Aid will meet at the home of Miss M. C. Wilson on Thursday afternoon.

We are sorry to hear of the wounding of Mr. George Neilson, somewhere in France. He is a son of Mr. John Neilson.

FRANKTOWN.

Special to THE HERALD. The farmers are now very busy in the field, and they need to be, when we observe that it is the first of May and so much to do in the great and pressing work of agricultural production. Let us remember that the war is to be won on the fields at home as well as on the fields of battle abroad. As Premier Lloyd George says, "In the nation's honour, heed the call! Acquit yourselves like men; and as workers on the land, do your duty with all your strength." Let us do it! Famine and World Hunger are on our threshold. "Work while it is day."

Pte. Jerry O'Shea, one of our best hearted and most truly manly village soldiers, was reported as "killed in action," by a special telegram to his wife, received here on Wednesday last. Private O'Shea enlisted with the 80th Battalion about two years ago, and some eighteen months ago he went overseas and proceeded very quickly to the front where he proved himself a most loyal and courageous soldier. He was for several months a guard over the prisoners at Petawawa Camp. Jerry had been a resident of this community for several years and was well liked by all. There is much sincere sorrow for his death and sympathy for his bereaved widow and two little boys left alone in the world. He is the first of our Franktown soldiers to fall in battle.

Mrs. D. R. Ferguson, and daughter Marie visited over the week-end with friends in Carleton Place.

Mrs. J. H. Edwards and daughter, Miss Eva, went to Smiths Falls on Wednesday last to see the father of the family off with the 240th Battalion.

The infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Cardiff has been seriously ill for the past week, but is now recovering.

Mr. Thomas Scott, of Goulbourne, visited on Sunday with his cousin, Mr. John Hughton.

Mrs. A. Dewar and Mrs. Knox, of Ottawa, are visitors this week at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Campbell.

Sunday School starts again in the Presbyterian Church next Sunday afternoon with a special spring time service and rally of the children of the congregation along with their parents. A suitable programme has been provided and an interesting service is expected. All are cordially invited.

A memorial service in connection with the death of Pte. J. P. O'Shea was held in St. James' Anglican Church last Sunday afternoon and was largely attended. Rev. Mr. Osborne conducted the solemn exercises of devotion and preached an appropriate sermon.

Miss Hazel Davis, who is teaching school in Marlboro was home over the week-end.

The Canadian authorities are asking the removal by Great Britain of the embargo against live Canadian cattle.

The death occurred in St. Francis General Hospital, Smiths Falls, on the 20th April, of William Larkins, after a lingering illness. The late Mr. Larkins was eighty-two years of age and was a life-long resident of Smiths Falls.

ALMONTE.

From the Gazette. Mrs. Elizabeth Scott passed away on Saturday, in her 81st year, after an illness extending over some time, the result of a paralytic stroke from which she had suffered. Elizabeth Scott was a daughter of the late Wm. Scott of Union Hall. She was born in Armagh, Ireland, in 1837, and came to Canada in 1846—the year of the great famine in Ireland, on account of which many left their native country, to seek prosperity elsewhere. She came with her parents to Smiths Falls in 1855, and later she was married to Mr. Edward Letang at Carleton Place. After some years of residence in Carleton Place, Lanark and Clayton they came to Almonte in 1876, where they since resided. Mr. Letang passing away a little over two years ago. A family of thirteen were born to them, ten of whom are still living.

On Friday Mrs. Wemyss Ballentine, sr., fell and broke her leg, with such serious results that she died on Monday. Mrs. Ballentine's maiden name was Helen Hogg, and she was a direct descendant of James Hogg, the Eterick shepherd. She was born in Howick, Scotland, in 1832, and was 85 years of age. She was married to Mr. Ballentine in Scotland 63 years ago, and came to Canada in 1883, and to Almonte in 1887, where she has since lived. Four sons and four daughters were born to them, six of whom are living. Two daughters, Mrs. Wilson, and Helen, an infant, died in Scotland. Those living are Maggie (Mrs. Blackwood); Thos., Almonte; Joan (Mrs. Dunfield), in Carleton Place; John and Matthew, in Almonte, and Wemyss, in Sherbrooke, Que. Mr. Ballentine died in August, 1913. The funeral took place on Wednesday to the eighth line cemetery, the services at the house and grave being conducted by Rev. S. G. Brown.

Mrs. McGregor, who has been in poor health for some time and who of late has been so ill that members of her family at a distance were called home, passed away this Thursday morning, in her 81st year. Her maiden name was Mary Dunlop, and she had been a resident of Almonte for a long term of years, and in her younger days had shared in the difficulties and deprivations which were a concomitant of the earlier days in a slowly developing country such as Canada was in those days. The funeral, to the eighth line cemetery, will be private.

Mr. F. J. Blake, who had for thirty-five years been an employee of the Rosamond Woolen Co., for a number of years as superintendent of the warping department, has severed his connection therewith, and will devote his whole time to other interests which demand more attention than he has been able to give. Before leaving the mill he was waited upon by the employees of his room and was presented by them with a handsome pipe and case to show their appreciation of him, and was also given a cheque by the Company in token of their appreciation of his long services.

The Rosamond Woolen Co. have devised a scheme of a most commendable character, which is to supply their employees who wish to enter the greater production campaign with seed potatoes. Each employee will receive one bag free of charge and additional bags at a price covering the cost of bringing them here. To make the scheme still more effective, vacant plots of ground owned by the Company will be plowed up and turned over to those who have no ground of their own, but who wish to take a hand in this good work. To show the enthusiasm with which the scheme is being taken hold of by the employees, orders have been handed in for over two hundred bags already.

LANARK.

From the Era. Lieut. H. C. McIntyre of the 240th Patt., Renfrew, has been transferred to Kingston.

Mrs. Alex. Prentice is visiting friends in Carleton Place.

Mr. Howard Cameron had three fingers of his right hand severely lacerated by the planer in Mr. James Young's shop yesterday.

Mr. T. B. Caldwell recently sold the last of his Calabogie property—fourteen lots—to Mr. J. S. Box. He still, however, retains possession of a farm lot near there on which iron ore has been mined.

Mr. Earle F. McIlraith, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. James McIlraith, Hope-town, arrived home on Saturday from Tuber, Alta., to spend a few days prior to going to England to train as a Lieutenant in the Royal Naval Air Service. A large number of recruits for this branch were taken on at Ottawa last week.

A double wedding takes place this evening at the home of Mr. Wm. Robertson, 10th line Drummond, when his eldest daughter, Eda, becomes the bride of Mr. Mervyn D. McLaren, and his second daughter, Mary, the bride of Mr. William Napier. The ceremony will be performed by Rev. J. C. MacLeod, pastor of St. Andrew's Church, at half past five o'clock.

About 8 o'clock last Saturday morning the fire alarm rang in a call from the residence of Mr. James Watt on Mill Street. Fire had broken out in a room above the back kitchen caused by a coal oil heater blazing up. The alarm was at once given, neighbors rushed in and did what they could to keep the flames under control. The fire engine and brigade were quickly on the spot, but the fire had been brought well in hand when they arrived. A considerable amount of damage was done by smoke and water.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

Knox Church, Beckwith.

A large congregation assembled last Sabbath morning to hear the pastor's sermon on "The Good Road." The text was from Isaiah, xxx 18 and 9, "Another highway shall be there, and a way, and it shall be called the way of holiness." "No lion shall be there, etc., but the redeemed shall walk there." He said that the highway to the celestial city of Jerusalem was different from the ways of this world in that it was "a way of holiness," it was "a strait and narrow pathway—the only safe and secure way—the way to glory and to God. The world to-day wanted an easier way to heaven, but the good old way through Christ was the only way."

Special prayer was offered last Sabbath for the safe conduct of the 240th Battalion of Lanark and Renfrew, now on its way to England, and the hymn 451 was sung as a prayer song— "Speed thy servants, Saviour speed them, Thou art Lord of winds and waves."

Sabbath school reopens for the season on next Lord's Day at 10 a.m. Preaching service begins at eleven o'clock which will be the order of morning worship throughout the rest of this year.

The monthly evening service next Sabbath at seven o'clock will be a special one in connection with the closing of the Young People's Guild and the opening of the Sabbath school. The Y.P.C. closed for this season last Friday evening with a good attendance and a timely programme on "Canada."

Migratory Birds Will be Protected. Ontario is now in line for an international action required to protect the migratory birds of the continent. Legislation incorporated in the Statute Law Amendment Act gives the Ontario Government power to make any regulations needed to give effect to any treaty entered into between the Imperial or Canadian Governments and the Government of the United States for the protection of any birds or animals. The regulations can be made to fix or change the seasons for killing or taking any class of birds or animals, for fixing closed seasons when even possession will be illegal, or for prohibiting the purchase or sale of any class of birds or animals. The matter is now receiving the consideration of the American and Canadian Governments and an international agreement is expected to be reached.

A Zeppelin was destroyed and its entire crew incinerated. Before the Parliamentary Committee on care of returned soldiers reference was made to a gift of \$100,000 given to the Hospitals Commission by James Carruthers, of Montreal. Mr. Scammell said it was being used to assist returned soldiers.

CANADIANS TAKE ARLEUX. Enemy Had Prepared Positions With Great Care. CANADIAN HEADQUARTERS, April 30.—Once again the Canadians have driven German picked troops from carefully prepared positions which they were confident of holding, and are now in possession of Arleux.

The bite taken out by the Canadians Saturday morning was about 2,500 yards in length, with the penetration of the enemy's line at the deepest point of 1,800 yards. A feature of the action was a procession of our stretcher cases across the open plain, borne by German prisoners. They came across the fire-swept zone carrying either our wounded, who, even when badly hit, enjoyed the triumph of being thus served by the enemy, or their own seriously wounded. The number of prisoners who have already passed through unwounded is about 200, while over one hundred wounded enemies are being cared for by our surgeons. These figures are liable to be increased.

In the grey dawn of Saturday morning after an artillery bombardment of great intensity, the troops advanced under the protection of a barrage which they had to pass with a hail of steel, and attacked the village of Arleux. Our men passed through the remains of what a few days ago were exceedingly strong wire entanglements erected or strengthened since the Battle of Vimy by the continual labor of thousands of the enemy. Many new trenches were dug and the wire along the front was increased to an average width of 30 feet. Guns, especially heavy, were brought up to make good the losses through capture. A reserve division of the Prussian Guard was introduced to take the place of the destroyed Bavarians. These preparations went on while our men were busy making a way for their guns over the pathless ridge. Captured German guns turned against their former owners were at this stage an effective means of offence. After our own guns were in their positions, a systematic bombardment was resumed.

The first breach in the wire was made at Gavrelle early in the week. The capture of Gavrelle was followed by frantic counter-attacks lasting over two days and two nights. The only result was the thousands of German dead who cumber the ground.

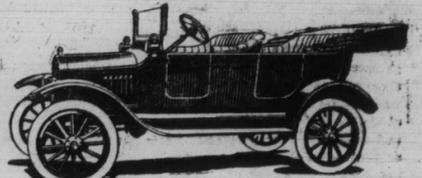
Now in co-operation with the victors of Gavrelle the Canadians have taken Arleux, the spearhead pointing to Vimy, and have broken the defensive line erected there by the Germans, thus performing an important part in disrupting the enemy's plans to prevent the invasion of the plain of Cambrai.

Comparisons. "I hadn't been six months in this place before I was robbed." "I hadn't been a day here before I was held up." "By grafters?" "Not exactly, by my nurse."—Baltimore American.

LAST WEEK was the Most Satisfactory Sales week we have ever had. A few more weeks like that and our entire stock will be sold.

The Ford plant, large as it is, is behind in its shipments. A carload of Ford Touring Cars (six) due to reach us the first week of this month, will only reach us to-morrow.

The 1917 Five Passenger Ford Touring Car is most Wonderful Value at \$517.00 at your door. For real car use you cannot get much more at any price. Many millionaires have bought Fords in the past year, because they are more dependable than any other car.



Permit us the pleasure of showing you our new Fire Proof Garage. See the stock of parts we carry and you will, we think agree with all others that have visited us that we can give you Service with your car. The Ford Motor Co. don't want dealers who do not look after their customers as well after they buy their car as before it. We want you to get the satisfaction you expected and we are bound you shall. We pleased our clients in 1916 and we are going to be able to do better in 1917.

For those who have not all the money to pay down we can grant liberal terms which our salesmen will be pleased to fully explain.

The roads being mostly dry now why not Settle it? Buy a Ford and make all the family happy.

Ford Touring Car, \$517; Runabouts, \$497, at your door. Phones—Day 196 Night 205 CARLETON MOTOR SALES CO. Sole dealers in this district. Drop in and see our new fire proof Garage any time, you will be welcome.

A vigorous debate took place in the Commons over the wet canteen for Canadian troops in England. A number of farm tractors, purchased by the War Production Club, have been operated in the province and proved highly satisfactory.

Advertisement for The Bell Telephone Co. of Canada. Includes 'Everybody's Corner' with various services like 'Telephone Directory', 'Apprentice Wanted', 'Girls Wanted', 'For Sale', 'House for Sale', 'B.G. Michel, C.E.', 'For Rent or Sale', and 'Wanted'.

Advertisement for ANSCO CAMERAS & FILM. Features 'Buster Brown' camera for kids, 'McINTOSH'S DRUG AND BOOK STORE', and 'CANADIAN NORTHERN WESTERN CANADA'.

Advertisement for BOWLAND & McROSTIE 'THE STORE OF PLENTY'. Features 'Seeds Seeds Seeds', 'CHICK FEED for the little Chickens', and 'CREAM WANTED'.

Advertisement for VALLEY CREAMERY OF OTTAWA LTD. and J. F. WARREN, Agent. Includes 'CANADIAN PACIFIC' and 'Present Time-Table to and from Carleton Place'.

**Gallant General Nivelle,
Who Commands the French,
Earned That High Honor**

GENERAL NIVELLE seems to have been predestined to be the supreme commander of the western front by the fact that he is, so to speak, an incarnation of Anglo-French friendship, being the son of a French father and an English mother. He was colonel of an artillery regiment at the time of the battle of the Marne and fought in that part of it known as the battle of the Ourcq, signaling himself by a feat of arms which is strikingly illustrative of the spirit of daring and successful initiative which is to dominate the western front henceforth. The infantry in his section was giving way under terrific assaults and had been thrown across the Ourcq when Nivelle, gathering some eighteen pieces of artillery, calmly rode up with them, lined them up in front of the enemy, and fired into the German ranks point blank as fast as the guns could



GENERAL NIVELLE

use up the shrapnel shells. The effect was instantaneous. The Germans who had crossed the Ourcq in pursuit were cut to pieces; those beyond the river fled in disorder, and a whole German division was decimated as the French infantry, taking heart from the extraordinary feat, reformed and regained the ground lost. Nivelle repeated this same exploit shortly afterwards at the Aisne and thereafter became brigadier-general. After distinguishing himself before Soissons, where he stopped a German rush, and at Queenvillers where he broke the German line, he was called in hot haste to Verdun in March of last year when the offensive of the German Crown Prince was at its height. At first under the direction of Pétain and from May 2nd on as commander of the Verdun army, Nivelle was the heart and soul of the French resistance whose watchword was from the first, "They shall not pass!" Onslaught followed onslaught, yet Nivelle and that army of heroes remained undaunted, fighting back and giving up ground foot by foot at a cost which made each square yard represent the value of at least one enemy life given for its purchase. The wise, those to whom human events are translated in market terms, had "discounted" the surrender of Verdun. Not so with him. The offensive on the Somme, launched in July, coincided with the supreme effort of the Crown Prince's forces, which almost reached Souville. By July 11th the tide had turned. Nivelle set himself to work to prepare the offensive after having been so long upon the defensive, a defensive which had turned the brilliant artillery officer into a veritable genius in the conduct of the war of today, which is pre-eminently a war of artillery.

The Torpedo Car.

Although the use of modern artillery has worked a revolution in battle practice, preparing the way for an infantry charge entails a staggering cost. For that reason inventors have tried and indeed still are trying, to substitute some agency which will replace the big guns and do their work cheaper but no less efficiently. The torpedo car is said to be such an agency. It consists of a torpedo carrying several hundreds pounds of high explosive mounted on a chassis. It may be propelled either by gas, steam, compressed air of a storage battery and electric motor, all depending on its contemplated use and the estimated range of action. The car is guided and fired by means of cables and wires in the hands of the attacking party. The control cable is attached to a valve in the supply pipe connecting the cylinders of the engine with the boiler, operating the speed of the car. The charge is fired by means of a wire attached to the trigger. If it is found that the torpedo cannot reach the enemy because of rough ground, the control cable may be used to close the valve and to draw the machine back to the trench, for aiming it in a new direction. A windlass is provided for this purpose. Spiked wheels insure traction.

Compounding Ointments.

In biblical times a person whose business it was to compound ointments was called an "apothecary" (Nehemiah iii., 8; Ecclesiastes x., 1). The work was sometimes carried on by women "confectionaries" (I Samuel viii., 12).

AND NOW FOR SEEDING

Soil Should Be Allowed to Warm Up Before Planting.

SOME FIRST CROPS TO PUT IN

Beans Are a Splendid Food Product to Grow This Year—How to Proceed in Several Lines.

(By S. C. JOHNSTON, Vegetable Specialist, Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

Having discussed the methods of preparing the garden soil to receive the seed we now turn to the sowing of the seed itself. There is no need to hurry the sowing of the seed. Better results will be obtained if the amateur gardener will wait until the soil is warm and easily worked. The vegetables discussed are arranged as nearly as possible according to the time they should be planted.

LETTUCE. Lettuce is grown for its leaves, and is our best known salad plant. It is a short-season plant, and is often grown to follow or precede another crop. It is quite hardy and may be planted quite early in the spring, grown to maturity, and followed with a tender crop such as tomatoes, or it may be planted between any plants of the cabbage family. It is a good plan in a small garden to plant only a few feet at one time and follow this with successive plantings made every ten days or two weeks until July 1st. The lettuce seed may be sown in rows comparatively thin at a depth of a quarter of an inch. The plants should be thinned to stand two inches apart.

If one desires large single heads of lettuce the plants should be thinned to stand from seven to nine inches apart. The thinnings may be transplanted to another part of the garden.

RADISH. The radish plant is grown for its roots, which are eaten raw just as soon as they are large enough to use. It is quite hardy, and may be planted very early in the spring. Radishes are frequently sown with other crops which are not such rapid growers, such as parsnips. They should, however, be pulled out before the parsnips or other crops need the ground. Successive planting is also advised for this crop. Radish seed may be planted in rows, four inches apart or broadcasted, the depth preferred being from a quarter to half an inch only. Radish as a general rule require no thinning, and the soil between the rows should be kept loose with the hoe. A crop of winter radish may be obtained if the seed is sown about the first of August. These should be thinned out to three inches apart.

SPINACH. Spinach is a short season crop which is grown to provide table greens. The plant matures in about six weeks from planting, and seed should be sown very early in the spring, as the plants run to seed during the hot summer months. The seeds may be planted in rows or broadcasted, and should be sown at a depth of one half inch. Successive planting may be made if so desired. When the leaves are large enough to use they may be pulled off or the whole plant may be cut from the root.

ONION. The onion is grown for seasoning, pickling, and for eating raw. A large percentage of onions stored for winter use are grown from seed planted in the soil very early in the spring. The soil should be rich, moist and well drained, but fresh manure is not the best to apply. The seeds should be planted at a depth of about one-half inch, and the rows should be from twelve to fourteen inches apart. The seed should be planted very thinly so that there will be no need for extra thinning of the onions. Cultivation should cease when the onion tops are such a size as to prevent easy work. In the fall when the tops are about two-thirds dried down the onions should be pulled and laid in windrows so arranged that the bulbs are covered with the tops of the onions. This prevents any sunburn which causes considerable trouble in storage. After they have been kept in this position for five or six days they may be gathered up and placed in a slat box or basket and tied up some way so that the rain will not get at them and the wind will have plenty of chance to circulate around the bulbs. The tops may be removed from the onions at this time if so desired, or they may be left on. Dutch sets may be planted as close together as they will stand in a straight row very early in the season. They should be barely covered with soil, which should be well firmed by tramping on it, and the green onions should be pulled as soon as they are ready for use.

PEAS. Peas may be planted very early in the season, and for the early crop the seed should be sown in a furrow of two inches deep and the seeds placed an inch apart. Some arrangements should be made so that the pea vines will have some support. Limbs of trees or chicken wire may be used for this purpose, as the vines will cling to this for support and will be kept up from the ground. This support should be set preferably at the time of planting. This soil should be drawn up around the vine.

BEANS. Generally speaking, it is not a good practice to add fresh manure to the soil where one expects to grow beans. They prefer a moist, deep loam. The seeds should be planted fairly early in the spring. The rows being at least eighteen inches apart. A furrow two inches deep may be made with the corner of a hoe and the seeds placed from two to three inches apart in the bottom of this furrow. Another way which is sometimes followed in planting beans is to make holes two inches deep twelve inches apart and in each hole three or four seeds be placed. It is always advised not to touch the plant when they are wet.

THE ABUSED LASCAR.

A Pleader Recounts His Many Good Qualities.

There has been much discussion at various times as to the advisability of employing lascars on liners, and a certain section of the community is strongly against it. A great deal of this adverse opinion comes undoubtedly from ignorance, for it is impossible for passengers, even if they are regular travellers by Eastern liners, to learn anything of the men. They see them in their picturesque blue-and-scarlet uniform scrubbing the decks at early morning, standing in rows in their cleanest attire for Sunday inspection, or running with swift bare feet to answer the call of the serang's piercing whistle; but to learn their real value we must consult the ships' officers. It was from one who had had life-long experience in Indian waters that I gleaned the following particulars.

The lascars of West India come from the coast of Goghra, Diu, Surat, and Ratnagiri. They are essentially seafarers, taking to the water in early childhood and carrying on their profession from father to son, whether they navigate their own fishing boats or take service in a foreign steamer. These men have the reputation of being the best lascars in India, and from their ranks were recruited the crews of the Honorable East India Company's navy, which was maintained chiefly to suppress piracy, but did much valuable survey work around the coast of India and up the Persian Gulf, the accuracy of which is testified to by navigators of the present day. The service preserves records of many brave deeds performed by the native bluejackets both in battle and in danger from storm and stress of weather.

The lascars of East India hail from Chittagong, Kidderpore, and the villages around Calcutta, and have as good a market value as their brothers of the Western coast. They are largely employed on the old pilot brigs standing at the Sandheads, which have made a world-wide reputation for sticking to the pilotage station in the worst of weather. This proves their efficiency, as the best men are needed for these ships—the slightest mistake or hesitation in handling them would be fatal.

Nearly all the launches that ply in Eastern waters are manned by ex-lascars, which proves that they are capable of learning other work as well.

There are cowards in every community, but to condemn these British subjects wholesale on a slight and superficial knowledge is surely unjust, when those who know them best can testify to many deeds of heroism performed by them of which the world has never heard. During a severe cyclone in May, 1902, which did much damage to life and property at Karachi, the lascars of the Port Trust launches made themselves conspicuous by their bravery, which was commented on by all the ships' officers in the harbor. When launching lifeboats at sea, even for drill purposes, the men shout and make a great deal of noise in carrying out the work, and this might be easily mistaken for cries of fear by those who do not understand their language.

So many shipping companies employ lascars nowadays that the supply of good men is not equal to the demand. The big lines that trade in Indian waters are a great deal of them, and son follows father in the service and till they come to look upon themselves as personally belonging to it. Officers say that these Indian seamen are more amenable to discipline than Europeans, and less prone to loaf or grumble when bad weather or other emergencies bring unexpected and unavoidable hours of long and trying work. Sometimes such a strain comes during the fast of Ramadan, when Mohammedans may not touch food, water, or tobacco from sunrise to sundown; yet they preserve a stoical endurance of which a white man might well be proud. The lascars have implicit faith in their officers, and, given a leader whom they can trust, they will obey him to the death. In fact, the Indian fisherman is just as capable of making a good sailor as the Gurkha or Sikh a soldier, his only disadvantages being that he has less physical strength than an Englishman, and his health suffers severely from excessive cold.

The firm strong attachments for an officer who treats them kindly and justly; and one elderly captain was surprised on going to his cabin one Christmas morning to find a stocking stuffed with toys and sweetmeats placed there by his faithful crew as a present for the great day. Another amiable trait is their love of children, and I have seen them gaze in rapt admiration at a little ruddy-haired English boy, each trying to contrive that his daily piece of polishing and cleaning should bring him nearest to the object of his devotion. Had the little sahib chanced to fall overboard, I will wager that not one of his dusky friends would have hesitated to leap into the sea and rescue him.

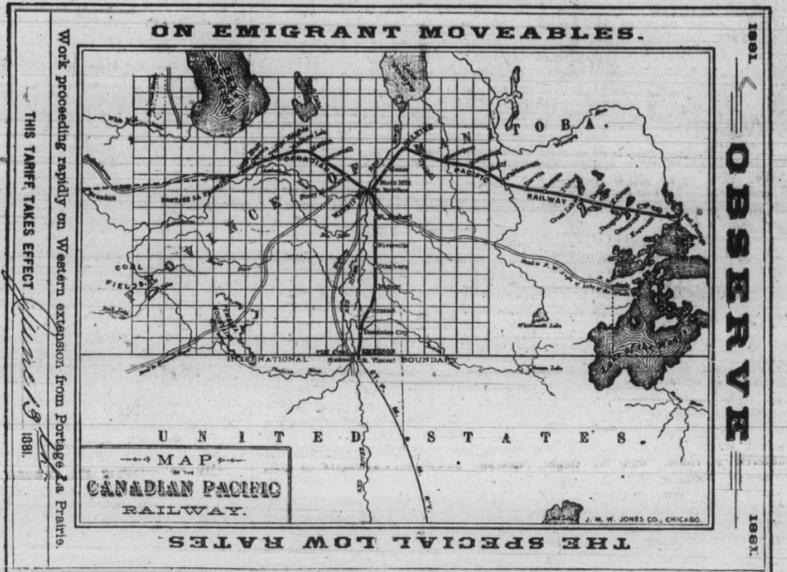
The Geography of Japan.

Until Ivo Chuki finished his labor of love in 1821 nothing like an authentic map of Japan existed. His career was remarkable, for it was not until he had reached the age of fifty-five years, having been a sake brewer from boyhood, that he turned his attention to surveying. His maps were found to be so good and so free from errors that they were adopted as the basis of the more recent trigonometrical survey of Japan. During his work he surveyed one hundred and thirty-seven thousand square miles, using instruments which he made himself, but he met with no reward during his life, for on the termination of his undertaking he was thrown into prison by the Shoguns, and he remained there until he died. He has since been honored by a monument, erected to his memory in Tokio.

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HIGH SPOTS IN C. P. R. HISTORY

The First Map of Lines



A PIONEER doing his chores near his log cabin at Stonewall, Manitoba, one day early in June, 1881, put down his feed bucket to put a hand to his ear to listen. Then he threw down the bucket and ran toward the log cabin. As he neared the cabin the man shouted: "Here she is a-comin'!" His wife and children ran out of the cabin to watch the first train on the Canadian Pacific Railway steam along from Winnipeg to Portage la Prairie. A few days previous, the first map of the lines was issued at Winnipeg. The map announced "Special low rates on emigrants' moveables." The tariff went into effect June 13, 1881. At that time the railway lines ran from Rat Portage to Winnipeg, a distance of 133 miles; from Winnipeg to Portage la Prairie, 55 miles, and from Winnipeg to Emerson, 65 miles. The total mileage of lines in operation was 253 miles. In 1881 Portage la Prairie was the western terminus of the railway, and Rat Portage, now Kenora, was the eastern terminus. The Pembina branch, 65 miles long, which was later taken over by the Canadian Pacific, was started in 1875 and completed in 1878. The first train over this branch left St. Boniface on November 3, 1878. The train officers were F. Hayward, conductor, C. D. Vanama, engineer, and J. Donovan, fireman, and it consisted of an engine, three flat cars and a caboose. It was a new sensation to Winnipegers, who had gone by York boats in summer, and the dog train in winter who had journeyed overland in the Red River cart; and afterwards in stages or Red River steamboat. A new era of affairs was ushered in by the railroad. It made a trip from Ontario to Winnipeg in three days possible, over the line to Rat Portage. Previously it often took five weeks to make the trip, and even a longer period in winter. When the Canadian Pacific took over the branch lines in Manitoba, connection with the outside world was made at Emerson, 65 miles from Winnipeg, by St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railway. The main line of the C. P. R. west to Portage la Prairie was situated a little north of the present line. The time card in 1881 showed names of several towns and villages which are hardly heard now. A daily service was maintained south and west of Winnipeg, and east as far as Cross Lake, from which point to Rat Portage a bi-weekly service was run. The 55-mile run to Portage la Prairie was made in 5 hours and 40 minutes, with a stop at Poplar Heights for refreshments, giving the actual running rate of a fraction more than ten miles an hour. The trip to Portage la Prairie today is made in one hour and thirty-nine minutes, including several stops. The surveyed route, which for years had been selected as the future direction of the railway west of Portage la Prairie, ran northward. When the first map of the lines was published it was announced that work was proceeding rapidly on western extension from Portage la Prairie. From a total of 253 miles in 1881 the Canadian Pacific Railway has extended to 18,233 miles of lines. The railway now has 1,500 miles of double tracks, which exceeds that of all other Canadian railways put together.

The first map of lines ever issued by the railway company. The lines in 1881 extended 252 miles. To-day there are 18,090 miles in operation.

MURAD CIGARETTES
The blending is exceptional
Everywhere Why?
Finest Quality
FIFTEEN CENTS

Inside the Lines

By EARL DERR BIGGERS and ROBERT WELLS RITCHIE



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Woodhouse turned his back on the bundle of clothes and reached for the malacca stick. Even in his coma its owner grasped it tenaciously at mid-length. Without trying to disengage the clasp Woodhouse gripped the wood



"Son of a pig!"

near the crook of the handle with his left hand, while with his right he applied torsion above. The crook turned on hidden threads and came off in his hand. An exploring forefinger in the exposed hollow end of the cane encountered a rolled wisp of paper. Woodhouse pocketed this, substituted in its place a thin clean sheet torn from a cardcase memorandum, then screwed the crook on the stick down on the secret receptacle. By the light of a match he assured himself the paper he had taken from the cane was what he wanted.

"Larceny from the person—guilty," he murmured, with a wry smile of distaste. "But assault—unpremeditated." The conveyance trundled down a long spit of stone and stopped by the side of a black hull spotted with round eyes of light. The driver, scenting a tip, helped Woodhouse lift Capper to the ground and prop him against a bulkhead. A boy, summoned from Le Vendee by the cabby's shrill whistle, heard Woodhouse's explanation with sympathy.

"Occasionally, yes, m'sieu; the passengers from Marseilles have these regrets at parting," he gravely commented, accepting the ticket Woodhouse had rummaged from the unconscious man's wallet and a crinkled note from Woodhouse's. Up the gangplank, feet first, went the new agent of the Wilhelmstrasse. The one who called himself "captain in his majesty's signal service" returned to his hotel.

At dawn La Vendee cleared the harbor for Alexandria via Malta, bearing a very sick Billy Capper to his destiny. Five hours later the Castle liner Castle Claire, for the Cape via Alexandria and Suez direct, sailed out of the old port, among her passengers a Captain, Woodhouse.

CHAPTER IV.

32 Queen's Terrace.

JUST before the Castle Claire raised the breakwater of Alexandria came a wireless, which was posted at the head of the saloon companionway:

Germany declares war on Russia. German flying column reported moving through Luxemburg on Belgium.

The fire was set to the grain. Upon landing Captain Woodhouse's first business was to go to a hotel on the Grand square, which is the favorite stopping place of officers coming down from the Nile country. He fought his way through the predatory hordes of yelling donkey boys and obsequious dragomans at the door and entered the palm shaded court which served as office and lounge. Woodhouse paused for a second behind a screen of palm leaves and cast a quick eye around the court. None of the loungers there was known to him. He strode to the desk.

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In Use For Over 30 Years

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Always bears the Signature of *Dr. H. H. Stittchen*

APPLES, ORANGES, FIGS AND PRUNES

Are The Four Fruits Used in Making "Fruit-a-tives"

"FRUIT-A-TIVES" is the only medicine in the world that is made from the juices of fresh ripe fruits. Thus, it is manifestly unfair to say, "I won't take Fruit-a-tives because I have tried other remedies and they did me no good". On the other hand, the fact that "Fruit-a-tives" is entirely different from any other preparation in the world, just why you should give it a fair trial, in any trouble of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys or Skin. "Fruit-a-tives" is composed of the active principle of fruit and the greatest nerve tonic ever discovered. 50c. a box, 6 for \$2.50, trial size, 25c. At all dealers or sent postpaid by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

changes all around in the personnel of the staff, I don't doubt. You'll have no trouble."

Silence between them for a minute, broken by the captain.

"Our friends at Gib—who are they, and how will I know them?"

The doctor bent a sudden glance of suspicion upon the lean face before him. His thick lips clapped together stubbornly.

"Aha, my dear friend, you are asking questions! In my time at Berlin the Wilhelmstrasse taught that all orders and information came from above—and from there only. Why?"

"I suppose in default of other information I may ask the governor to point out the Wilhelmstrasse men," Woodhouse answered, with a shrug. "I was told at Berlin I would learn all that was necessary to me as I went along; therefore I supposed—"

"Come, come!" Dr. Koch patted the other's shoulder with a heavy joviality. "So you will. When you arrive at Gib put up at the Hotel Splendide and you will not be long learning who your friends are. I, for instance, did not hesitate overmuch to recognize you, and I am under the eyes of the English here at every turn even though I am a naturalized English citizen—and of undoubted loyalty." He finished with a booming laugh.

"But Woodhouse—you have arranged a way to have him drop out of sight before the Princess Mary sails? There will be no confusion, no slip-up?"

"Do not fear," the physician reassured. "Everything will be arranged. His baggage will leave the Hotel Khedive for the dock tomorrow night, but it will not reach the dock. Yours?"

"Will be awaiting the transfer of tags at the Cap de Liberte—Mouquere's little place," the captain finished. "But the man himself—you're not thinking of murder?"

CONTINUED

An Ancient Work on Angling. The greatest work of antiquity on angling is the "Haliecticus" of Opplan, a Greek poet who flourished in the time of Severus, A. D. 198, from which we learn that many artifices in fishing thought to be modern were known to ancients.

We also learn from Athenese that several other writers had written on fishing some centuries before the Christian era.

Not to His Liking. When he was on his dying bed the witty Bishop Wilmer of the Episcopal church was asked by one of his relatives where he wanted to be buried. "I do not want to be buried," was the bishop's conclusive reply. —Richmond Times-Dispatch.

AFTER SIX YEARS OF SUFFERING

Woman Made Well by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Columbus, Ohio.—"I had almost given up. I had been sick for six years with female troubles and nervousness. I had a pain in my right side and could not eat anything without hurting my stomach. I could not drink cold water at all nor eat any kind of raw fruit, nor fresh meat nor chicken. From 178 pounds I went to 118 and would get so weak at times that I fell over. I began to take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and ten days later I could eat and it did not hurt my stomach. I have taken the medicine ever since and I feel like a new woman. I now weigh 127 pounds so you can see what it has done for me already. My husband says he knows your medicine has saved my life."—Mrs. J. S. BARLOW, 1624 South 4th St., Columbus, Ohio.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound contains just the virtues of roots and herbs needed to restore health and strength to the weakened organs of the body. That is why Mrs. Barlow, a chronic invalid, recovered so completely.

It pays for women suffering from any female ailments to insist upon having Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.



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SUNDAY SCHOOL.

Lesson VI.—Second Quarter For May 6, 1917.

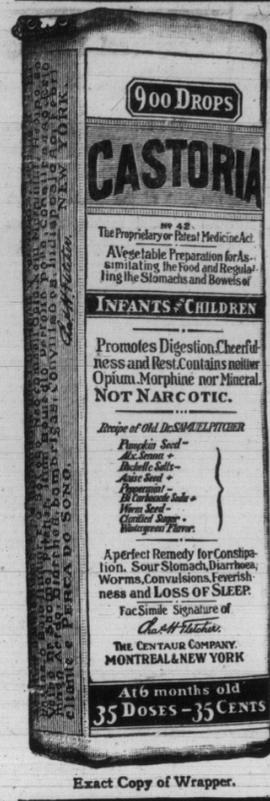
THE INTERNATIONAL SERIES.

Text of the Lesson, John xiii, 1-17. Memory Verses, 14-15—Golden Text, Mark x, 44—Commentary Prepared by Rev. D. M. Stearns.

The last evening of the most wonderful life ever lived on this earth had come. The living and true God in human but not sinful flesh had been on earth over thirty-three years, thirty years in the humble Nazareth home and over three years in His public ministry, filled with the Holy Spirit, going about doing good and healing all that were oppressed of the devil, for God was with Him (Acts x, 38). This was the passover that He had so desired to keep with them before He suffered (Luke xxii, 15, 16). The time had come to which He had looked forward before the world was (1 Pet. i, 20), and, notwithstanding all their blindness and unbelief He was still loving this little company whom He had chosen to be His disciples. There is a lot of comfort in the first verse of our lesson, with which I have in my mind Jer. xxxi, 3, and rejoice in the fact that He still loves this bit of His property, although He knew it so thoroughly before I ever heard Him say that He loved and gave Himself for me (Gal. ii, 20). Peter and John having made ready the passover feast, in the upper room to which the Lord Himself had directed them, He sat down with the twelve, saying as He took part with them that He would not eat of it any more nor drink of the fruit of the vine until the kingdom of God should come. Then He instituted the supper by which we commemorate His death till He shall come again. Some time during the evening there was a strife among them as to which of them should be accounted the greatest—I suppose in the kingdom of which He had spoken—and He had to teach them again that lowliness was true greatness and He was among them as one who served (Luke xxii, 7-30; Matt. xx, 28). Verse 2 reads in the revised version "during supper" instead of "supper being ended" and that the devil had already put it into the heart of Judas Iscariot to betray Him. In Luke xxii, 1-6, we read that before the feast Judas had been to the chief priests and had agreed with them to betray Him unto them. Yet here he is at the table with the others as if he was a true disciple and none of the others had any suspicion that he was not. See verses 18-30.

What a desperate hypocrite the devil can make of a person when he is allowed to take control! If we allow his suggestions to enter our hearts he will soon enter in himself (verses 2-7). How infinitely patient was our Lord to tolerate the presence of such a one and to wash his feet with the others, as He seems to have done, knowing all the time how devil possessed he was! The key to His great humility, His grace to do the lowliest things and to be patient with the devil himself and to bear such insult and injury as came upon Him is seen in verse 3. He knew who He was, that He came from heaven and was going back home and that the Father had given all things into His hands. He was not aiming to be somebody, for He was the only real somebody that ever lived. Real greatness can stoop gracefully to lowliest service, but it is impossible to those who are aiming at greatness. Only as we believe that we really are what God says we are, because of our being redeemed by the precious blood of Christ, can we walk worthy of such a high calling. We are not aiming to be children of God and joint heirs with Christ, for such we are by our receiving Him (John i, 12; I John iii, 1, 2; Rom. viii, 16, 17). But being such by free grace we should hold ourselves ready for any service by which we can glorify Him. His sevenfold act of verses 4, 5, as He rose from the supper and prepared to minister to them is suggestive of perfect humiliation in order to perfect service. This act of ministry in the matter of water for their feet was within the reach of any of them, but people who are striving for greatness, as they were, are not apt to think that any lowly service is in their line. Water for the feet was an act of common courtesy, as in Gen. xviii, 4, and implied in Luke vii, 44.

Having done for them what any of them might have done, He said, "I have given you an example that ye should do as I have done to you" (verses 12-17). When Peter objected to allowing Him to wash his feet His reply, "If I wash thee not thou hast no part with me" (verse 8), might well search us all and lead us to ask, Can I truly say "Unto Him who loved me and washed me from my sins in His own blood?" (Rev. i, 5). Then to Peter's request for more thorough washing His reply, "He that is washed needeth not save to wash his feet, but is clean every whit," suggests the difference between a sinner's being washed once for all and the daily cleansing of a believer. As Christians we are in constant touch with the defilements of sin and the world and need continually the washing with water by the word of Eph. v, 26. This He will let us do for one another provided it is done lovingly, with water neither too hot nor too cold. It is possible that no sentence in this lesson is more often quoted than verse 7, "What I do thou knowest not now, but thou shalt know hereafter," which may have both a near and a faroff interpretation.



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Always Bears the Signature of

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In Use

For Over

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CASTORIA

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

Did This Chipmunk Reason?

On our return to camp rather late one August afternoon, my partner and I found a chipmunk rummaging about our grub boxes. A little observation revealed the object of his search—prune pits, which, careless of the camp law to destroy all waste, we had scattered quite freely about the ground. It was pretty to see Chippie sit up on his haunches, bite the rim off and stow the pit in his cheek pouch. When he had a full load, he would scamper away, only to return in a few minutes to the store that we had inadvertently provided for him. As it was growing dusk, we helped him by tossing him the pits.

Though at first a bit frightened, he soon gained enough confidence in us to run forward for the treasure.

When he returned for what proved to be his final trip for the day, we plied him with pits to find his capacity. After he had stowed away four he looked as though he had a serious attack of mumps. But he was game for another; and when five proved to be an overload he brought up the fourth, trimmed it closer, tucked it away again, and followed it with the fifth.

Now, let nature students determine if the Chippie's conduct implies the exercise of reason.—All Outdoors.

Ants as House-Destroyers. It is reported that a species of white ant has attacked the country home of an Indiana farmer, and in a short time has eaten away many of the sills and the floors of the house. These ants, according to the State entomologist, have no eyes, can live only in darkness, and their food is wood. The entomologist also said that in many respects they resemble bees.

Cheerfulness keeps up a kind of sunshine in the soul and fills it with a steady and perpetual serenity.

This Good Old Remedy

isn't just a purgative. Quite the contrary.

It makes purgatives unnecessary by keeping the liver lively.

Take small doses regularly—a larger dose only if you're sure you need it.

That's been the rule of hearty, sprightly, happy folks for 50 years.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS

Genuine bears Signature *Dr. H. H. Stittchen*

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

CARTER'S IRON PILLS will help this condition.

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Is Canada's Leading Assurance Company

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

W. M. ALLEN Carleton Place.

Total assurance in force 1915—\$267,404,160.00

Assets.....\$74,326,423.00

JOHN R. & W. L. REID Managers Eastern Ontario, Sun Life Building, OTTAWA.

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Fire, Accident, Sicknes, Plate Glass

Guarantee and Liability Insurance.

All Old Established Companies.

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In every good town and district in Ontario, where we are not represented.

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

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Will be pleased to quote you rates at any time.

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In all countries. Ask for our INVENTOR'S ADVISER, which will be sent free.

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UNION BANK OF CANADA

Exceptional Banking Facilities

The thorough organization of the Union Bank of Canada, covering the Dominion with over 300 Branches, and reaching the rest of the world through Agents and Correspondents, provides splendid banking facilities for its customers, whatever may be their business or private needs.

Why not take advantage of this service?

Carleton Place Branch—D. B. OLIVER, Manager
Stittsville Branch—W. A. BURCHILL, Manager
Kinburn Branch—T. McMILLAN, Manager
Pakenham Branch—A. C. HOFFMAN, Acting Manager.

CANADA'S GRAIN STOCK

Ottawa, April 25th.—The Census and Statistics Office has issued in summary form the results of inquiries as to (a) the stocks of wheat, oats, barley and flax in Canada on March 31; (b) the stocks of all agricultural produce remaining in farmers' hands on March 31; and (c) the proportion of the crops of 1916 that proved to be of merchantable quality.

STOCKS OF GRAIN IN CANADA.

The compilation of returns collected from elevators, flour mills and railway companies shows that on March 31, 1917, the quantity of wheat, and wheat flour expressed as wheat was 126 million bushels, as compared with 197 million bushels last year and 79 million bushels on February 8, 1915. The total for 1917 includes 67½ million bushels in the elevators, flour mills and in winter storage in vessels, 45,628,000 bushels in farmers' hands and 12,862,000 bushels in transit by rail. This year, for the first time, the inquiry was extended to oats, barley and flax. Of oats, including oat products expressed as oats, the total quantity in Canada on March 31 was about 184 million bushels, comprising 37 million bushels in elevators and flour mills, 137 million bushels in farmers' hands and 10 million bushels in transit by rail. Of barley the total quantity in Canada on March 31 was about 15 million bushels, of which 3,420,000 bushels were in elevators etc., 10½ million bushels in farmers' hands and 880,000 bushels in transit by rail. Of flaxseed the total quantity in Canada on March 31 was 5,662,000 bushels, including 3,031,000 bushels in elevators and mills, 318,000 bushels in transit and 1,413,000 bushels in farmers' hands.

STOCKS IN FARMERS' HANDS ON MARCH 31, 1917.

Out of the total estimated wheat production of 1916, 21 per cent, or 45,638,000 bushels remained in farmers' hands at the end of March. In 1916, at the corresponding date, the proportion was 23 per cent, in 1915 it was 12½ per cent and in 1914 it was 16½ per cent. Of the remaining field crops, the proportions and quantities estimated to be in farmers' hands at March 31 are as follows: Oats 39 p. c., or 136,179,000 bushels; barley 26 p. c., or 10,559,000 bushels; rye 28 p. c., or 813,500 bushels; buckwheat 18 p. c., or 1,103,000 bushels; corn for husking 13 p. c., or 814,000 bushels; flax 20 p. c., or 1,413,000 bushels; potatoes 26 p. c., or 15,969,000 bushels; turnips, etc., 14 p. c., or 5,843,000 bushels; hay and clover 32 p. c., or 4,802,000 tons. For corn the quantity on hand at the end of March is smaller and hay and clover it is larger than in any previous year on record. The stock of potatoes, viz., 15,969,000 bushels compares with 12,960,800 bushels at March 31, 1916, both years being lower than in any previous year since the records began in 1909.

MERCHANTABLE QUALITY OF 1916 CROPS.
The returns received from crop correspondents show that of the total estimated wheat crop in 1916, viz., 220,267,000 bushels, 85 p. c., or 187,857,000 bushels, proved to be of merchantable quality. This loss of 15 p. c. is greater than in any previous year on record since 1909, and contrasts with last year's

high proportion of 95 p. c., merchantable or only 5 p. c. loss. The proportions of the other crops of 1916 which are as follows: Oats 89 p. c. (312,798,000 bushels out of 351,174,000 bushels); barley 84 p. c. (34,558,000 bushels out of 41,318,000 bushels); rye 92 p. c. (2,650,000 bushels out of 2,896,400 bushels); buckwheat 78 p. c. (4,606,000 bushels out of 5,975,000 bushels); corn for husking 58 p. c. (3,648,000 bushels out of 6,282,000 bushels); flaxseed 93 p. c. (6,596,000 bushels out of 7,122,300 bushels); potatoes 78 p. c. (47,814,000 bushels out of 61,128,000 bushels); turnips, etc., 75 p. c. (31,099,000 bushels out of 41,274,000 bushels) and hay and clover 90 p. c. (13,371,000 tons out of 14,799,000 tons).



PTE. W. HAROLD McDIARMID.

Son of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. McDiarmid, who enlisted with the 40th Batt. in Nova Scotia. Reported wounded for the second time. Harold is one of four sons of Mr. McDiarmid who are at the front.

Famous All-Kid Troupe.

A troupe of kiddies—some ten in all—including the famous Holmes twins, grandsons of Mr. R. J. Holmes, formerly of Carleton Place, have been making history the past few months. The little ones are known as The Returned Soldiers Association Juvenile Entertainers of Winnipeg, having been organized to aid the good work of this worthy society. The children have just completed a tour to the Pacific coast, and never in the history of travelling troupes has such hearty and whole-souled receptions been accorded—the entire trip being a series of successes. Mrs. Holmes and three or four other adults are with the little ones as managers, chaperons, directors or accompanists, and the company has the good-will of everyone en route, the newspapers publishing columns describing the performances and successes of the clever little tots.

That Great Britain has placed orders with Canadian shipyards for 22 steel vessels, with a total tonnage of 175,000, was announced in the Commons.

AN INTERESTING DEBATE

On Friday evening last, the Methodist Church was well filled with an expectant audience to hear the debate, "Resolved that the English Constitution is superior to the American Constitution."

The affirmative was upheld by David Findlay, as leader, and Miss Elsie Cameron, representing Zion Young People's Society; John Cram, as leader, and Miss G. Kenny, for the Baptist Young People's Union, ably defending the negative side.

Rev. Mr. Newton, President of the Young People's Debating Union, occupied the chair, and with him on the platform was Rev. Mr. Henderson, as time-keeper for the debaters.

The programme opened with a hymn, "Work for the night is coming," after which Rev. Mr. Dobson was called upon to offer prayer. The chairman then announced the subject of the debate, and explained the rules governing it, and called the debaters to take their respective places at the tables.

David Findlay, with fifteen minutes at his disposal, then introduced the debate. He spoke clearly and freely, and presented his points in a convincing manner. Among some of the points put forward might be mentioned the fact that there is no possibility of a deadlock between the two houses in England. There is this possibility in the American system. He then showed how the President is more autocratic than the King of England. It developed that the British Cabinet is superior to the American Cabinet. From this the speaker went on to show that the American people make a more complete surrender of their power than the British do. Then, too, the British constitution avoids the uncertainty, uneasiness, turmoil and expense of the Presidential elections. The debater thought that the American Constitution had a peculiar psychological effect upon the American people, making them excitable, restless and erratic, as compared to the steady conservative Britisher. He concluded by showing that the British Constitution, being an unwritten Constitution, had advantages over a written one.

Miss Georgie Kenny, as supporter of the negative side, with ten minutes to speak, refuted some of the points made by the previous speaker, and then in eloquent style advanced arguments to show that the American Constitution is superior to the British. She stated that the present trend in governments is toward the democratic and Republican form of Democracy. She cited as instances of this the recently formed governments of China, Portugal and Russia. She maintained also that the British Constitution was workable only in such a country as Britain, with a very conservative and slow moving people. She called attention to the fact that many emigrated from Britain and came to America.

Miss Elsie Cameron, in supporting the affirmative, displayed splendid debating style, and proved herself an eloquent of high order by her pleasing tone of voice and clear enunciation. Like the preceding speaker, she attempted to refute some of the arguments advanced by her opponent, and won applause in pointing out that the Russian Constitution is not yet determined, and is as likely to be modelled after the British Constitution as the American. She showed that the English Constitution owes its superiority to the liberties gained by the British people from time to time; the British parliament is the mother of parliaments; the British Constitution has all the advantages of a republic, and the additional advantages of a limited monarchy, and that the British Constitution allows for social equality as great as in America.

John Cram, as leader of the negative side, in a forceful manner, and without a halt or hesitation in his delivery, presented an able case. He covered his ground well, and presented many good points for his side. Among them he said that both the Senate and the House of Congress in the United States were elective, which is not the case in Britain; there is great immigration to the United States, which has been assimilated by the American Constitution. America is the "melting pot" of the nations. He then instanced five grave defects in the British Constitution, from which the American Constitution is free. These are:—Primogeniture, which is unfair; entail, which is unjust; the established Church, which shows unfair discrimination; the English caste distinction; and the centralization of government in London, making it harder for social reforms than under the American system, with its distribution of power to the several states. He showed that a monarchy was, in these days, illogical, and an anomaly, as shown by the trend of governments towards democracy. The speaker contended that the British, with their ingenuity, could take the American constitution and could use it to better advantage than the Americans themselves do. The supreme Court of the United States is the interpreter of the Constitution, and this saves the country from wicked legislation.

The leader of the affirmative, in his three minutes for reply, refuted some of the points advanced by the negative side, and then summarised the points made by himself and his colleague.

The judges, Mr. R. J. Robertson, Mr. J. S. L. McNeely, and Mr. E. H. Ritchie, then retired to confer and reach a decision. In the interval, little Miss Muriel Barber delighted the audience with a reading, which called forth an encore and was responded to by another reading, "Are You Man Enough for That." Miss Jessie Simpson delighted all with a solo.

Rev. Mr. Henderson made a few appropriate remarks as to the value of debating societies in general, and the opportunities and golden time of youth.

Mr. R. J. Robertson, in giving the decision, complimented the debaters and

BANISH PIMPLES AND ERUPTIONS

In the Spring Most People Need a Tonic Medicine.

One of the surest signs that the blood is out of order is the pimples, unsightly eruptions and eczema that come frequently with the change from winter to spring. These prove that the long indoor life of winter has had its effect upon the blood, and that a tonic medicine is needed to put it right. Indeed there are few people who do not need a tonic at this season. Bad blood does not merely show itself in disfiguring eruptions. To this same condition is due attacks of rheumatism and lumbago; the sharp stabbing pains of sciatica and neuralgia, poor appetite and a desire to avoid exertion. You cannot cure these troubles by the use of purgative medicines—you need a tonic, and a tonic only, and among all medicines there is none can equal Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for their tonic, life-giving, nerve-restoring powers. Every dose of this medicine makes new, rich blood which drives out impurities, stimulates every organ and brings a feeling of new health and energy to weak, tired, ailing men, women and children. If you are out of sorts give this medicine a trial and see how quickly it will restore the appetite, revive drooping spirits, and fill your veins with new, health-giving blood.

You can get these Pills from any medicine dealer or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Public School Cadets at the Range.

The first shooting at the ranges for this season was held by the Public School Cadets on Monday afternoon of last week, when some very good scores were made. The following is the list:—

G. Taber	29
Eddie Box	28
Arnold Muirhead	26
Allan Bain	24
B. Ball	22
Dessie Smythe	16
Arstin Hobbs	16
W. Menzies	12
H. Currie	10
Harold Herron	8
Possible	35.

Shipments and Donations for Red Cross

The Carleton Place branch of the Red Cross Society shipped for the month of March and April eleven boxes containing: 183 Pyjama suits, 201 Night shirts, 16 Convalescent robes, 19 Pillows. Donations to the Carleton Place branch of the Red Cross Society for March and April were: 8 Pillows, Miss Margaret and Elizabeth Kidd; 1 pr of socks West End branch of St. John's Guild, Boyd's; 4 Pillows, Mrs. J. Turner; 2 Pillows, Mrs. John McGregor; 1 pair socks, Mrs. Fred Scott, Elk's Corners; 10 handkerchiefs, 1 pair towels.

St. John, N.B., City Council decided against daylight saving in that city this summer, but will memorialize the Provincial and Dominion Governments for a nation wide scheme.

remarked that the debate was very evenly contested. The judges finally came to the decision that the affirmative had proved their point, and declared Zion Y. P. S. debaters the winners.

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

Topics where given are for the following Sabbath

Baptist Church

REV. E. T. NEWTON, Pastor.
Services—11 a.m. and 7 p.m.
A.M.—Looking to Jesus.

St. Andrews Church

REV. J. J. MONDS, B.A., Pastor.
Services—11 a.m. and 7 p.m.
A.M.—Christian Charity.
P.M.—The Danger of Preconceptions.

Methodist Church

REV. W. G. HENDERSON, Pastor.
Services—11 a.m. and 7 p.m.
A.M.—Wayside Opportunities.
P.M.—Elements of Success in Life.
A Sermon for the Young.

St. James Church

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

Zion Presbyterian Church

REV. W. A. DOBSON, B.A., B.D., Pastor
Services—11 a.m. and 7 p.m.
A.M.—Forces Hidden in a Whisper.
P.M.—Heavenly Light in Earthly Darkness.

Harness at Old Price.

THE UNDERSIGNED, having purchased the entire stock of Harness, Blankets, etc., of Mr. W. T. Maguire, desire to announce that they will have some bargains to offer for a short time.

Meanwhile, we hope, by strict attention to business, to be able to attend the needs of Mr. Maguire's customers as well as those of our own, and by fair and honorable dealing to merit the custom of the public.

FERGUSON & SMYTHE

TAYLOR'S BLOCK.

Taber & Co.

Big Value Days

FRIDAY

and

SATURDAY

AT TABER'S

TWO STORES

Taber & Co.

Milkless CALVES

Can be raised just as well on

RYDE'S CREAM SUBSTITUTE

The Milk is worth 15c to 20c per gallon.
The Substitute costs 3½ to 5c.

CALDWELL'S CALF MEAL

also kept in stock.

W. J. Muirhead

HARDWARE.

Seeds. Seeds. Seeds.

Now in stock our annual supply of

Timothy, Alfalfa and Clover Seeds.

All guaranteed perfectly clean and good reliable Seed. Also full stock of

Field and Garden Seeds

All at Lowest Prices, quality considered.

J. A. MCGREGOR, General Merchant, Appleton

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OPTIMISM MUST BE TEMPERED BY PESSIMISM

ARE YOU AWAKE?

Perhaps you may profit by a lesson pointed out to you in

THE BATTLE CRY OF PEACE

At the STAR THEATRE

Monday and Tuesday, May 7 & 8

Two and a-half hours of Realism to which you have not given thought.

Matinee at 2:30 each day, Prices, 10 and 20 cts.
Night at 7:30 " " 15 and 25 cts.