

T. STEVENS
Phone 121.

HOME CIRCLE COLUMN

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

KEEPING THE HOME TOO NEAT
One of our exchanges says that an eight-year-old boy came into the house and a little piece of mud drifted off his shoe onto a rug. But mother didn't run for a slipper or for some other spanking apparatus.

Father came home, put on his slippers but didn't put his shoes in the particular place where he is supposed to keep them when he isn't wearing them. But mother did not start in to give him a verbal lashing.

In came the six-year-old daughter and cut up some paper into little strips and let a few of these strips fall onto the parlor rug. But mother didn't send the little daughter to bed as punishment for this.

After all, this mother who ran this household, must be a pretty sensible mother after all. The neighbors knew her as a woman who makes good care of her children, who makes home comfortable for dad who works in a factory office, who keeps the house looking neat but who does not spend all her waking hours down on her knees wiping little specks of dust off of her hardwood floors.

We don't need to mention the other kind of a "good housekeeper"—the woman who never allows a piece of mud to get into her house, who makes her husband toe the mark in everything, who never lets the children cut pictures out of the paper because they might let a little piece of paper get on to the rug. But, if our experience has taught us anything, the woman who is over-careful about keeping the house clean is very apt to keep things so spic-and-span that home will hardly be home at all—just a kind of a neat well-kept building where people have to sit up straight and be careful that they will not break one of the many house rules.

It is fine to be a good house-keeper. Few people are more rare. But we would venture the suggestion that there are some dear good women in this world who try to keep things so clean and shiny at home that the eight-year-old boy would almost rather stay out in the street; the six-year-old daughter would almost rather play at the neighbor's—and father would almost rather stay down town at night and play cards at the club.

Just a little suggestion, of course. Keep the home clean and neat? Of course! Just as clean and neat as it is possible to keep it.

But just keep in mind, Mrs. House-keeper, that maybe it would pay to compromise a little with dust or disorder—if you would make pa and the kids think that home is an honest-to-goodness place to live in.

Never forsake a friend. When enemies gather around, when sickness falls on the heart, is the time to try true friendship. They who turn from the scene of distress betray their hypocrisy and prove that interest only can move them. If you have a friend who loves you—who has studied your interest and

Going in for Good Roads.

Hon. Mr. Ferguson, Minister of Forests, Lands and Mines, had the following to say a few days ago regarding good roads: "The expenditure of the Provincial Government on highway construction this coming year is going to be limited only by our capacity to build. We are going in for good roads, and we are going to go the limit in getting them. In the provincial treasury at the present time we have \$2,500,000 which represents automobile licenses, and this coming year we shall receive at least \$1,250,000 more. We are going to spend that money in building highways, and with it a great deal more; and we are going to construct the best and most perfect system of roads that money can buy and engineering brains devise."

How the "Flu" Cure Worked

Dr. J. J. Bedard of North Bay was convicted of an infraction of the O.T.A. The evidence showed that from the first day of July to the 22nd, he had granted 390 prescriptions and that in some cases he had given the prescriptions for sixteen ounces, instead of six. The doctor claimed that he had a perfect cure for influenza in liquor, milk and ginger, and from October first to January 22nd he had given this treatment to 547 patients suffering from "flu" and had not lost a case. Dr. Bedard was fined \$200 and costs the later amounting to \$80.

Fire in Ramsay

A fire broke out at Mr. Wm. Thompson's on the twelfth line of Ramsay last Tuesday evening, and practically all the outbuildings, the season's grain and feed and implements were completely destroyed. The Gazette says: "The origin of the fire is a mystery, but it is thought it may have been started by a spark from the house chimney or have resulted from spontaneous combustion. The fire originated in a straw stack near the barn, and the fire was burning in the stack when first noticed. Mr. Thompson was in town when the fire occurred, and though neighbors gathered quickly little could be done beyond releasing the stock from the buildings, and getting them to safety. The loss is partly covered by insurance, but the loss will be a heavy one, especially as Mr. Thompson is left without feed for the stock saved. Mr. Thompson's neighbors have come to his help and have taken his stock until he can make some arrangements to do so himself.

A cow near Orangeville gave birth to triplets; all are doing well.

happiness—be sure to sustain him in adversity. Let him feel that his former kindness is appreciated, and that his love was not thrown away. Real fidelity may be rare, but it exists—in the heart. They only deny its worth and power who have never loved a friend or labored to make one happy.

What a wonderful gift to be blessed with the attractiveness that makes every one wish to know the owner better, and yet it is a gift easy to possess or cultivate. It is about as elusive as the perfume of a flower, the bloom of the peach, or the bird's twitter. It is only a smile, a courteous deed, an unselfish act performed at just the right time and place.

HAVE SOME ENJOYMENT.

How much better to use some of the good things of life as we go along; to make our humble homes as cheery and bright as possible now. Do not starve today, either body, mind or soul, thinking that poverty will knock at your door tomorrow. Don't hoard and scripp through all the best years of your life that you may be generous in your will. Life is uncertain, and it is better to be under the home roof; to call to that home every agency that will make their lives sweeter and better, than to deny them these that you may leave them a large account when you are gone. It will be too late for them to return kindness to you then. Don't keep the parlor shut up and live in the kitchen, unless you want the boys and girls to be anxious to leave you. Don't think they must not go anywhere but to Sunday school and prayer meeting; remember you were once young yourself. Do not ask them to walk two miles to a singing or lecture after working hard all day, when there are two or three horses in your barn that would enjoy the trip as much as they. For God's sake show them you think as much of them as you do of your beasts if not more.

What a pure, blessed region is the open country. None should go away from it forever, and some should never leave it, so full is it of purity and beauty. Its beauty is the basis of some of the fine arts, and the inspiration of all. Culture is no more the power to appreciate an orchestra or an opera than the power to appreciate the songs of birds. It requires as much culture to appreciate a gallery of art. True culture is not the power to appreciate a book, a picture, or an opera; it is the power that detects the anthem of the morning larks; that can hear a robin sing without shooting it; the power to walk carefully upon the earth's carpeting of flowers. It spares even the bruised reed. This is the culture of earth and heaven.

A husband and a wife have no business telling one another's faults to anybody but to one another; and the more rarely they do that the better.

WHEN BABY IS CROSS

Mothers, when your baby is cross—when he cries a great deal and no amount of attention, or petting cheers him up—something is the matter. It is not the nature of the little ones to be cross and peevish—the well child is a happy child. Give him a dose of Baby's Own Tablets and he will soon be well again. They are a mild but thorough laxative; regulate the bowels and stomach; banish constipation and indigestion; break up colds and simple fevers; in fact they cure all the minor ailments of the little ones. Concerning them Mrs. Alphonse Lachance, St. Apolline, Que., writes: "My baby cried continually but Baby's Own Tablets soon set her right and now she is fat and happy." The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Agriculture on Commercial Basis

The French Minister of Agriculture and Food recently informed representatives of the press that the future prosperity of France, depended on the quality of its agriculture. The war had taken men into other districts and brought them into touch with other nations whose methods of agriculture were entirely different from their own, and the experience thus gained would be of great service in reorganizing the home industry. This was important, as agricultural over-production would be required after the war. Credit and insurance must be made available to the agricultural labourer, who must be trained to take an intelligent interest in his work and must have his life rendered less monotonous. The cinema must be used for instruction. Unless something is done quickly to make agricultural pursuits more attractive, the younger generation will drift into commercial establishments, with disastrous results for French agriculture.

A decree has been issued by the Central Russian Soviet of Moscow, calling to the colors all men between the ages of 29 and 45 years.

Gray Hair
Gray Hair Health
A preparation for restoring natural color to gray or faded hair, for removing dandruff and as a hair-dressing. Is not a dye. Generous sized bottles at all dealers, ready to use. Philo Hay Co., Newark, N.J.

FROCKS OF PELTRY

Gowns for Street and Evening
Entirely of Fur

Soft Kind of Material, Superimposed
on Silk or Satin—Kinship to
Ancient Costumes.

In Paris they delight in medieval gowns of peltry. In such costumery there is not only the determination to be unique, but to be warm. We, at the apex of scientific civilization and hygiene, observe a fashion writer, have been cast down into the depths of medieval discomfort and disease organization during the war. We thought the world forever free from plagues, but we have been visited by one which spread over a world and gathered in its victims as did the dread plagues of a century ago. We who had ceased to think that hunger and cold—both elemental disasters—could ravage our health, have been face to face with both, over three continents. No longer did only the poor and dirty, those easy victims of all disasters, pay the final penalty; but those who had for over a century considered themselves immune through the adoption of all that science and health demanded.

Was it not natural, then, that, under the accumulation of the catastrophes, women should turn to the kind of apparel that kept their far-away ancestors comfortable? At least the French women must think along this line, for they have provided themselves with evening gowns and street gowns made entirely of peltry. It is a soft kind of fur which is used, and it is superimposed on silk or satin; but it produces a strong kinship to the costumes of the year one.

When the gown of fur is not worn there is a new kind of huge fur hat which is supposed to furnish the warm touch. It has a cart-wheel brim and is usually devoid of trimming. Only the oval, slim face can permit it. It is not the hat for the average woman, but it is new, and therefore desirable.

There are also wraps that give more weight than warmth—a high quality in a covering—and which are fashioned somewhat like the dolmans of Victorian days. They have obliterated the ugliness of that period and developed a smart appearance. They contribute to the need for economy in apparel, for they allow the usage of a one-piece frock, and even the fall or spring tailored suit. In sealskin, beaver, molekin, they are at their best. A collar of another peltry can be added if it is considered desirable. There are women who are not happy in a garment that is left unadorned.

BITING NAILS, CHEWING LIPS

Disfiguring Habits Easily Acquired,
Young Girls and Older Women
Being Among Offenders.

One of the most unwholesome and disfiguring habits is the biting of the nails and chewing the lips. All ages, too, are represented, since wee children, young girls and older women are among the frequent offenders.

(Chewing the lips, extracting bits of skin from the lips, or biting them is a habit which tends to disfigure the mouth by making it larger and pulling it out of shape. Thus the expression of the face changes for the worse. This habit is easily acquired and grows apace. Some persons immediately start to bite their lips as soon as they are engaged in a book or with work in hand. Facial distortions are often grotesque, though the offender is totally unconscious of the attention he is attracting.

While this practice of drawing the lips about does not improve the face, it is not in the same class with biting the nails, which admits thousands of germs directly into the mouth, hence to the stomach and intestines, and so on into the blood.

FASHIONS IN BRIEF

The newest veils are of tulle, chiffon or chantilly lace. Stitching of silk or wool makes a very attractive trimming. A beautiful cape is of cerise wool jersey, lined with gray silk. There is a tendency to place wings at the back of a hat. Boots will measure eight inches from the breast of the heel. Millinery colorings are dull and one-tone effects are favored.

HAT OF BLACK PANNE VELVET



This is an exceptionally interesting hat of black panne velvet. A large flat bow threaded in gold is laid across the front of the rose brim, adding charm to its lines.

CARE OF THE BREEDING EWE

(Experimental Farms Note.)

Ewes that are strong and in good flesh when winter sets in can be carried until near lambing time without much grain. They will need, however, a supply of good clover hay and a few roots, about three pounds per head each day. If a little grain is fed for about four weeks before they lamb, one pound per head each day of mixed oats and bran, they will be in good condition when lambing time comes. These feeds stimulate the milk flow, and their use before and after lambing is advisable.

The present price of such feeds is extremely high, but even at the price they should be used, as the results will more than pay. It has been found by experience that lambs coming from ewes which had not been grain-fed previous to lambing were weaker and required more attention than those from grain-fed ewes, also the ewes fed grain are better milkers, which is a big factor in the growth and development of the lambs.

It is best to separate the ewes and put them in a small pen one week before the lambs are due, as it gives the ewes a chance to get acquainted with their new surroundings. It also prevents them from being injured by overcrowding and they seldom refuse to mother their lambs when they are separated from the flock.

If the ewe is not shorn until after lambing, all tags of wool should be trimmed from around the udder before and immediately after lambing. If this is neglected, the lambs sometimes will suck the tags and swallow them, often causing balls of wool to form in the stomach.

Soon after lambing the ewe should be given water with the chill removed. Feed a light grain ration for a couple of days to avoid udder trouble, but the ewe should receive all the roughage she needs.

Just as soon as the weather is warm enough in the spring all the sheep and lambs should be dipped to free them from lice and ticks.

After the sheep have been turned out to pasture they will not require much attention, except to see that the pasture is not overstocked and that they have plenty of fresh water and salt.

WHAT TO USE TO PREVENT APPENDICITIS

Carleton Place people should know simple buckthorn bark, glycerine, etc., as mixed in Adler-i-ka, flushes the ENTIRE bowel tract so completely that appendicitis is prevented. ONE SPOONFUL Adler-i-ka relieves ANY CASE of sour stomach, gas or constipation because it removes ALL foul matter which clogged and poisoned your system. The INSTANT action surprises both doctors and patients. W. J. Hughes, druggist.

Few Pagan Indians

Of the total Canadian aboriginal population of 105,998, not including Eskimos, only 8,414 adhere to their primitive paganism, according to the report of the Department of Indian Affairs for the year ended March 31, 1918. Of the Indians who have embraced Christianity, 43,986 are Roman Catholics, 20,153 are Anglicans, 12,820 are Methodists, 2,155 Presbyterians, 1,297 Baptists, and 1,426 profess other Christian beliefs.

\$75,000,000 Worth of Eggs

The value of the eggs and poultry marketed during the fiscal year ended March 31, 1918, in the Dominion was between seventy and seventy-five million dollars, of which the eggs represented from fifty-eight to sixty millions, according to an estimate in the report of the Minister of Agriculture for that period.

Bunched Them

Harold does not give a party. She told the little fellow that whenever he passed in front of anyone he must say: "Excuse me." Harold made many trips back and forth, and got tired of repeating the same phrase over and over; so he finally said: "Ladies and gentlemen, please excuse me for the whole evening."

So Long as He's Healthy

Two Irishmen met at a country fair and held the following conversation: "Ah, Pat, sure, is it you?" "Yes, an' it's been a long time since we met. What's the news?" "It's married I am, and I have a little boy who looks just like me!" The other surveyed him critically for a moment, and then replied consolingly: "Well, I shouldn't mind so long as he's healthy."

Mrs. Katherine Baker died at Belmore, near Wingham, in her hundred and fourth year.

Definite claims for compensation for losses to Canada arising out of the war have already been sent to the Peace Conference totalling sixteen million dollars.

Nature's Remedy
Better than Pills
For Liver Ills.
NR Tonight—
Tomorrow Bright

A Golfing Story

It was a threesome golf match played after the signing of the armistice, and the man whose handicap was somewhere about 30 sliced his drive, and the ball went into an abandoned quarry, where he descended after it. Presently the two waiting outside heard a series of whacks, and after a bit out comes the ball with the player in hot pursuit. "How many shots in the quarry?" asked one of his opponents. "Three," said the long-handicapman. "Why, Bill—I heard six plainly." "I know; but three of them were echoes."

Old But Good

General Hugh L. Scott, late Chief of Staff of the U.S. Army, is especially proud of his knowledge of the American Indian sign language. The veteran of the early Indian wars was also proud of his hands, several fingers having been shot off. He has the fingers of his gloves cut off accordingly.

One day General Scott was telling a civilian friend about his ability to talk with his hands. The friend, who is said to have been "in his cups" glanced at the general's missing fingers and said:—

But General, I should think the Indians would consider you had an impediment in your speech."

Domestic Casualty

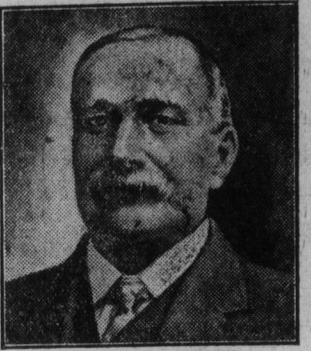
This conversation was overheard in an English munition canteen after a serving of some heavy and half cooked pudding; Sam: "This 'ere puddin' ain't 'alf 'heavy stuff'."

Bill: "That's nothing. My missus made some one day that we couldn't eat so we gave it to our ducks. A few minutes later a little boy knocked at our door and said: Mrs Jones, yer ducks have sunk."

"What's the dispute about?" demanded the proprietor. "Remember in this store the customer is always right." "He says you're an old shark," explained the clerk briefly.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

ACUTE NERVOUS EXHAUSTION

All Treatments Proved Useless Until He Tried "FRUIT-A-LIVES".



MR. JAS. S. DELGATY.

R.R. No. 4, Gilbert Plains, Man. "In the year 1910, I had Nervous Prostration in its worst form; was reduced in weight from 170 pounds to 115 pounds.

The doctors had no hope of my recovery, and every medicine I tried proved useless until a friend induced me to take "Fruit-a-lives".

I began to mend almost at once; and after using this fruit medicine for 3 or 4 months, I was back to my normal state of health.

I never had such good health for twenty years as I have enjoyed the past six years. We are never without a box of 'Fruit-a-lives' in the house".

JAS. S. DELGATY.

50c. a box, 6 for \$2.50, trial size 25c. At all dealers or sent postpaid on receipt of price by Fruit-a-lives Limited, Ottawa.

JUST RECEIVED A CAR OF

Alberta & Crescent PROVENDER

\$58 and \$63 per Ton

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

C. F. BURGESS,

Headquarters for the Lake of the Woods Co. products

THE GIFTS THAT LAST!

Home furnishings make the most delightful of all Gifts. They are not just for a day. They are for years, add even for a life-time so,—

Why not Furniture for the new year?

Our store is well-stocked with new, useful and reasonably priced gifts for the home.

Plan to call on us.

Open every evening and glad to see you.

"The store that pleases."

W. H. MATTHEWS

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

Recommended.
We know an insurance agent who always has a good list of prospects. When he closes one contract, he asks the insurer about any friends that might be interested, and often gets a note or a verbal message of recommendation to some of those friends.
Merchants could use similar methods to advantage modified to suit their business. First give your customers perfect satisfaction; then get them to recommend you to their friends. If you sell a washer, wringer, stove, piano, a brand of paint, or baking powder, get your customer to write his experience and publish it in your advertisement.

FEB. 11, 1919

THE CARLETON PLACE HERALD.

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Carleton Place Herald

(Established 1850).

W. R. ALLEN, Proprietor.

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

Advertising Rates

Legal and Government Notices—10 cents per nonpareil line (12 lines to inch) for first insertion and 5 cents per line for each subsequent insertion.

Yearly Cards—Professional cards, \$5.00 per year.

Local Readers—10 cents per line for first insertion; 5 cents per line subsequent.

Black Type Readers—15 cents per line for first insertion; 7½ cents per line subsequent.

Small Advs.—Condensed advts. of such a nature as Lost, Found, Strayed To Rent, etc., 1 cent a word for first insertion and ½ cent a word subsequent; minimum charge 25 cents for first insertion, 20 cents for second insertion and 15 cents subsequent.

Auction Sales—50 cents per inch first insertion and 25 cents per inch subsequent.

Card of Thanks and In Memoriam, 50 cents; Obituary Poetry, 10 cents per line.

Commercial Display One insertion 50 cents per inch up to 10 inches; 11 to 50 inches, 25 cents per inch; subsequent insertions up to 13, 20 cents per inch; over 13 insertions and under 1 year, with a total of 10 inches, 15 cents per inch; 1 year with a total of 250 inches, 12 cents per inch.

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

THE HERALD, Carleton Place, Ont.

Professional Cards.

R. F. PRESTON, M.D.

GRADUATE of Queen's University Physician, Surgeon, etc. Office and residence, Bridge St., Carleton Place.

J. A. McEWEN, M.D.

(successor to Dr. D. A. Muirhead) GRADUATE of Toronto University House Surgeon C.C.G.P. Hospital, Ottawa; License of College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario. Office—Old Bank of Ottawa Building, Franklin Street, Carleton Place.

DR. DOWNING,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Office and Residence, Bridge Street, formerly occupied by Dr. McFarlane. Telephone No. 55.

A. A. METCALFE, M.D., C.M.

SURGEON. Attendant at Rosamond Memorial Hospital. Specialist in Operative Appendicitis and General Surgery. Almonte, Ont. Telephone No. 90.

G. McDONALD, L.D.S., M.R.C.D.S. SPECIALIST in all diseases of the mouth, throat, nose, and ears. Hours from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Office—Galvin's Block, Carleton Place.

M. H. STEELE, L.D.S., D.D.S. GRADUATE of Royal College of Dental Surgeons and Philadelphia Dental College. Office: Struthers' Block, Carleton Place. Entrance, Bridge Street, next door to R. A. Patterson. Telephone No. 45.

ROBERT MUIRHEAD BOX, D.D.S. GRADUATE of the Royal College of Dental Surgeons. Post graduate course in treatment of pyorrhea and dental abscesses. Bridge St., Carleton Place, over Allan's Shoe Store. Same entrance as Hammond's. Phone 229.

PATTERSON & FINDLAY, BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, Notaries Public, Conveyancers, etc. Solicitors for the Bank of Ontario in the new Ottawa Bank building. Money to Loan.

ROBT. C. PATTERSON GEO. H. FINDLAY. C. MCINTOSH, B.C.L., LL.B., BARRISTER, Solicitor of the Supreme Court, Notary, Conveyancer, etc. Solicitor for the Union Bank of Canada. Office: McDonald's New Block, Carleton Place. Money to Loan.

J. W. GIVEN

(Organist Zion Ch. reb). TEACHER OF PIANO ORGAN AND VOICE. Studio in Bell's Block, over Keays' Restaurant, Carleton Place.

D. R. McNEELY

Manufacturer of Every Description of Cut Stone. Monuments of Newest Designs kept in stock. All inscriptions neatly Cut and Gilded by First-class Workmen. Stone Yard on Frankton Road, opposite Edwards' Grocery. Box 189. CARLETON PLACE, ONT.

LELAND HOTEL

THE Leading Farmer's Hotel. Cheap rates. 1 Month 50 cents. Traveller's Rate, \$2.00 per day. Sheds Free. FRED HUGHES, Manager. Canada Food Board License No. 10-3947.

COLUMBIA GRAFONOLAS

—AND—

McLagan Phonographs

Also a full stock of Columbia Records. Nothing nicer for Christmas gifts. Call and see our stock.

Beautiful pieces of Fancy Furniture for the holiday season.

PATTERSON BROS.

Furniture Dealers and Undertakers.

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.

Cut Flowers!

Everything in Cut Flowers, Plants, etc., Wreaths and all varieties of designs for Funerals. Orders may be left at This Office. W. H. ALLEN, Agent.

BOARD OF EDUCATION

Annual Meeting—Officers and Committees Appointed

The statutory meeting of the Board of Education was held in the council chamber last evening with the following members present: Messrs. Warren, Cornell, Patterson, Muirhead, Steele, Richards, Caswell, Cram and Allan. The secretary read a letter from the town clerk notifying the Board of the election of Messrs. Warren, Downing, and Richards. He also read a letter from the County clerk at Perth to the effect that Mr. G. W. Allan had been appointed by County Council as a member of the Board.

The secretary then called for nominations for a position of chairman of the Board for the year when it was moved by Mr. G. A. Cornell, seconded by Mr. J. W. Patterson, that Mr. T. B. Caswell be chairman for the year. The motion carried.

Mr. Caswell said the election came as a complete surprise to him. He had been chairman for a term of three years some time ago and he felt it was an honor to be re-elected to that position. He wished to pay a tribute to the retiring chairman, Mr. Colin McIntosh, as in his experience he had never known a chairman who conducted the business with such carefulness and dispatch, and he regretted that Mr. McIntosh had seen fit to sever his connection with the Board. The new chairman further stated that it would be his best endeavor to promote the interests of education in the town during his term of office.

The chairman then appointed Messrs. Cram, Patterson and Richards a committee to strike the standing committees for the year.

Dr. Steele asked if the Board was prepared to take any action on his suggestion at the last meeting when he proposed a change in the committees for the appointment of a Committee of Finance, Management, Property and Contingent. He explained that according to his proposal the Finance Committee would look after the accounts coming before the Board as in the past. The Management Committee would have charge of the Management of all the schools, the teachers, caretaking and matters of a similar nature from time to time of an unforeseen nature. He thought there were various ways the business would be better attended to under this division of the committees and cited as an instance at a previous meeting where there were two separate accounts for wood, one procured for North Side schools and the other for wood for the south side. These accounts had been brought in by two separate committees and in his opinion the supplies should be bought by the one committee.

Mr. Richards said he agreed with Dr. Steele's suggestion to a certain extent. As the rules are now laid down he thought it would require a notice of motion to make any change.

Mr. Muirhead said every thing seemed to be working well in the present arrangement of committees. It will be necessary to deal with the erection of new schools and certain out buildings in a short time and he thought it might be well to have a property committee.

Dr. Steele asked for a ruling from the chair as to the necessity of a notice of motion for a change in the committees.

The rules were looked up and it was learned that a notice of motion was required if the change suggested by Dr. Steele was to be acted upon.

The special committee then retired and a short time later brought in their report as follows:

Finance Committee—Messrs. Fulton, Cram and Nichols. Contingent, North Side—Messrs. Warren, Muirhead and Steele. Contingent, South Side—Messrs. Richards, Allan and Patterson. Printing—Messrs. Cornell, Downing, and Muirhead.

Visiting—Messrs. Cram, Steele, Muirhead, Downing and Patterson. The report was adopted on motion of Messrs. Cram and Richards.

The minutes of last meetings were then read and adopted.

The report of the principal of the High school on being read showed 126 pupils enrolled with an average attendance of 118. The principal reported his thanks to the Board for leave of absence granted to him on January 13.

The report of the principal of the public schools was read showing 613 pupils enrolled with an average attendance of 540, when compared with past year showed 610 enrolled and an average attendance of 612. He reported several teachers absent during the month owing to illness. The caretaking and heating were satisfactory throughout the month. He suggested that if the schools were to be visited two or three times a month it would be difficult to find out just what pupils were playing truant throughout the month owing to so much illness. He reported three families in which there were children who were persistent truants.

The secretary reported that he had a couple of letters from the Forestry Association relative to holding a lecture here, the date proposed being February 5th and 6th. Owing to the prevalence of so much sickness in town it was thought wise to postpone this lecture until a later date.

The following accounts were read and on motion of Messrs. Cram and Allan order were passed for payment.

High School
Carleton Place W. W. Comm.
water supply \$ 2.50
Dr. McIntosh, supplies 6 00

Public School
Taylor Bros., brooms \$ 4.00
Taylor Bros., coal 17 53
Dr. McIntosh, 20 gal. ink 35 00
Central Canadian pub. minutes, 8 00
Royal Insurance Co., premium, 35 00
Mr. C. McIntosh, agent 17 00
Sun. Ins. Co., premium, Patterson & Findlay agents 17 00
D. G. Thompson, repairs 1 20

Dr. Steele gave notice of motion that at next meeting he would move to have rule No. 31 rescinded and a new list of committees substituted in their stead.

Dr. Steele brought up the question of dental inspection of the pupils again and said he would like to have an expression of opinion by the members of the Board on the matter. He stated that according to the Toronto papers it would only be a short time until it will be compulsory for all Boards to take this matter up. The town of Renfrew had already engaged a nurse to look after the welfare of the health of the children attending school. He did not know just what it would cost but he was satisfied it would mean some expense as there were too many pupils to expect the dentists to do this work for nothing.

DESIRABLE CHARACTERS IN GRAIN VARIETIES

(Experimental Farm Note)

The desirable characters of any variety are those that enable it to thrive in the environment in which it is placed, or give it commercial popularity. The undesirable ones are those that prevent it from achieving its best whether on the farm or in the market. According to conditions a desirable character in one locality may be an undesirable one in another.

In any kind of grain, yield is, and always will be, a desirable character, but in many localities the variety must primarily depend on other characters, such as drought resistance, early maturity and tightness of chaff, to give it value.

In localities where conditions are less severe, these again may be of actual harm, as a large yield could be obtained with a variety that was later in maturing, having a loose chaff and being more adapted to a humid climate.

Earliness extends yield in importance in all of the northern districts of Canada, and whenever it is a question of maturing grain before the time of frost.

Tightness of chaff in wheat is necessary wherever high winds prevail at the time of ripening as on our prairies. In eastern Canada, however, where no loss is experienced from winds, and the threshers are not used to threshing tight chaffed wheat, considerable grain may be lost over the roar of the mill.

Varieties that have the ability to resist drought do not, as a rule, succeed where there is an abundance of moisture. High baking strength is absolutely essential wherever wheat is grown for export, but for domestic use a variety may be grown to advantage that has only moderate baking strength, if it gives a high yield.

Thinness of hull in oats is a desirable character under all conditions. Hulllessness in oats is only desirable for a few special purposes. The husk facilitates the commercial handling of the grain and protects the kernel from injury.

Beards on wheat and barley are most undesirable but in the case of barley it has not yet been possible to produce a beardless variety giving a yield that will equal the best of the bearded sorts.

Wings in oats are unnecessary and are in any way connected with yield. The color of grain is most important, not that it has any intrinsic value, but because the market demands a certain color of kernel in wheat, oats and barley. This demand has arisen from the association of a certain color with an outstanding variety such as the red color of the Red Fife and Marquis wheats, etc.

Enough has been said to show the fallacy of the idea that any variety of wheat or oats or barley is superior under all conditions, to all other varieties. The truth is that every variety has its limitations, and it is up to the grower to procure a variety which possesses the characters that will enable it to thrive under his conditions. If in doubt, consult the superintendent of your nearest Experimental Station, or write directly to the Dominion Cerealists, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, describing your climatic conditions and requesting his advice as to the variety that will succeed best in your locality.

He thought it might be possible to engage a nurse who could devote part of her time to the duties of this inspection.

Mr. Richards pointed out that the finances and appropriations had all been arranged for the year and he did not think it wise in inaugurating Dr. Steele's proposal during the present school year. He recalled that a few years ago a lady speaker had been here in connection with the Women's Institute and had brought the matter up but the Board at that time had not seen fit to take action. He was glad that Dr. Steele had again placed the matter before the Board. If a child is suffering from bad teeth or is otherwise unwell that child is not fit to attend school. He thought it would be well to place an amount of the estimates for this inspection beginning with the next school year.

Mr. Cram explained the reason of the closing of the schools was owing to the fact that so many of the teachers were indisposed. The Board of Education at that time had had a meeting together and the closing was only of a temporary nature. He said he thought the illness going about was more of the nature of the old time gripe or a light cold and did not anticipate any serious results. He thought Dr. Steele's suggestion regarding the inspection of children's teeth was good.

Dr. Steele said he was just as anxious as any one else to keep the expenses of the school and thought some headway might be gained by a committee being appointed to look into the matter and report. His suggestion was seconded by Mr. Muirhead, that the visiting committee look into the matter of medical and dental inspection of pupils and get some information which should be submitted at the next meeting of the Board.

Some discussion took place regarding the fumigation of the several school rooms but no decided action was taken as it was felt that practically every house in town was just as much in need of this disinfection and at present there did not appear to be any serious cause of alarm.

Mr. Muirhead said he understood it had been customary in the past to charge a small fee in the Science department of the high school for the purchase of supplies such as batteries, blue stone, etc. He understood from Miss McNeely that less than \$25.00 per year was collected from the pupils in this manner and he thought the Board should provide these supplies rather than taxing the pupils for them. This was concurred in by the other members of the Board.

Mr. Richards said he had been giving considerable thought lately to sanitary equipment in connection with the schools. During the past four years he had not favored any expense along this line owing to the scarcity of labor as well as the high cost of materials. Today we are advised by the press everywhere to provide work in order to give employment to as many as possible. He would like the Board to consider the question of connecting one or two of the schools with water works and sewerage this year.

The Board then adjourned.

UNREST IN OLD LAND.

Schemes to Improve Condition of British Labor.

LONDON, Feb. 3.—The industrial unrest has superseded the Peace Conference as the chief topic of interest in Great Britain. Many of the leaders in the camps of capital and labor are bringing out specifics for a general remedy. The proposal of John R. Clynes, the former Food Controller, for an industrial congress representing all interests, seems to be the most popular to-day. It has a rival in a new society called the "National Alliance of Employers and Employed," which represents men on both sides are promoting.

One point on which everyone is agreed is that some general principles, particularly applying to wages and hours, must be recognized. Local settlements of disputes in the different trades and factories only create unrest and confusion. Whenever one section of workers secures any particular concession, the others who have not equal advantages become dissatisfied.

Sir Eric Geddes has made a novel proposal—that some trade union take over a large national factory and run it as an experiment to show what can be done by co-operative management.

Naturally politics is becoming involved in the agitation. Some workers and free traders assert that the Government is keeping back stocks of food, which might be released now in order to keep up prices in the interest of the dealers, and also that the Board of Trade has an understanding with the manufacturers to maintain an embargo against imports, in the interest of British goods. The protectionists justify this policy by the argument that it guarantees employment for British workers, while the free traders argue that the whole community would benefit more by cheaper prices. The newspapers are divided, roughly, into two parties, one claiming that the unrest is due chiefly to the desire of the workers for better conditions of living and more leisure, and the other that the strikes are engineered by Socialists and syndicalists who want to revolutionize conditions of industry and capture control for the working classes.

GIVE PEOPLE A VOICE.

Proposal Made by Canadian Minister of Justice.

PARIS, Feb. 3.—An international peoples' house of representatives, to be established in connection with the League of Nations, is a striking proposal contained in a memorandum submitted to the Peace Conference by Charles J. Doherty, Canadian Minister of Justice, through the British League of Nations Commission, of which he is a member.

Every nation in the world would be represented on this body, and the delegates would be representatives of the peoples themselves. This plan is to be presented to the various delegations in the Peace Conference.

Mr. Doherty's view is that it would be a vital mistake to declare at this time the principle that the interests of humanity are to be confined only to sovereign states. He believes that the present is an opportune time to interest the peoples of the world directly in methods for the prevention of war, and that the opportunity ought to be seized.

The plans thus far suggested provide for the constitution of judicial tribunals and for the exercise of executive powers by the Governments, especially the great powers. Mr. Doherty declares there would be greater assurance of a general determination of the peoples of all countries to maintain peaceful relations, if a body, mainly legislative in function and composed of representatives directly elected by the nations, great and small, were added to supplement the work of these judicial and executive bodies.

In such an assembly the principal powers would be those of inquiry and legislation, taking the form of recommendations of sovereign states. The necessity so far insisted upon of equal representation would disappear, the members assigned to each country conforming rather to such considerations as influence the distribution of seats in any legislative assembly.

Soldier Dressmakers. War-broken soldiers are making ladies' dresses in London, while former dressmakers are turning out shells and other munitions in factories. The London costumer has never been so busy in her life. Many are five or six weeks deep in work, their clients being grateful to get a promise of dresses at almost any date. Munitions pay the dressmaker better than the needle, and they are all eager to go to Woolwich or the big factories to help make shells. A suburban dressmaker, who has three wounded men helping, says it is astonishing how well they do the work. The finest bead work on the market is turned out by wounded soldiers.

A Good Haul. "There is one way of raising revenue they have overlooked." "What might that be?" "Putting a war tax on a poet's license."

Unsightly pimples and blemishes on the face are sure signs that the skin and blood need the purifying and strengthening action of

BEECHAM'S PILLS.

Largest Sale of any Medicine in the World. Sold everywhere. In boxes, 25c.

The incomparable Tea-Pot results always obtainable from an infusion, has given it a prestige possessed by no other tea on sale.

"SALADA"

out-draws and out-classes all other teas.

"This is no idle claim"

Germany will turn over fifty more submarines to the British.

Farmers, Attention!

Make money in your spare time during the Fall and Winter months by selling Hardy Canadian Nursery Stock.

British and European markets will be open again for Canadian Fruit and now is the time to order for spring planting. Largest list of Fruit & Ornamental Stock, Seed Potatoes, etc., grown in Canada. Write for Particulars.

Stone & Wellington

The Old Reliable

FONTHILL NURSERIES

(Established 1887)

TORONTO, ONT.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

In Effect October, 1918

Present Time-Table to and from Carleton Place:

EAST BOUND

No. 18 800 Exp. 4:20 a.m. daily

2 Imp. Ltd. 5:30 a.m. daily

556 Chalk River Pass. 6:45 a.m. daily ex. Sunday

558 Penn. Local 5:30 p.m. daily except Sunday

90 Toronto Pass. 5:45 p.m. daily ex. Sunday

560 Brockville Local 7:45 p.m.

NORTH AND SOUTH BOUND

No. 17 800 Express 1:25 a.m. daily

1 Imp. Ltd. 3:30 a.m. daily

556 Penn. Local 5:30 a.m. daily ex. Sunday

558 Toronto Pass. 9:55 a.m. daily ex. Sunday

567 Chalk River Local 5:45 p.m. ex. Sunday

560 Brockville Local 7:45 p.m.

For particulars apply to

J. F. WARREN,

Agent Carleton Place

Rheumatism, Kidney or Stomach Trouble and Asthma Promptly Cured

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

Corporal W. Lewis No. 305525, 1st D.A.C., at present residing in Eganville, Ont., writes:—"I was 18 months in France and went through the battles of the Somme, Vimy Ridge, Lens, Hill 70 and Passchendaele. On account of Kidney Trouble I was invalided to England. I was treated there for some months in the 5th and 11th Hospitals, and was finally invalided home to Ottawa, where I received treatment in the Convalescent Home. I was finally discharged as being medically unfit for further active service. Having heard of your Victory Rheumatic and Kidney Cure, I decided to try it, and after using four bottles I feel certain it has made me as well as ever, and I am gaining in weight every week. I can highly recommend it to any sufferer from Kidney Trouble as a sure and quick cure."

Mr. W. J. Payne, Renfrew, Ont., writes:—"I had Rheumatism in my arms, shoulders and legs for over four years. At times I was unable to get on my coat without assistance. My kidneys were also in bad shape. Three bottles of your Victory Rheumatic and Kidney Cure completely cured me."

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

Price, 75c per Bottle.

In remitting for mail orders add sufficient to cover postage.

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THE HERALD.

TUESDAY, FEB. 11TH, 1919.

CANADA'S revenue last year was over forty million dollars ahead of the previous year's, the surplus being the largest during the war.

DAIRY butter is selling in Montreal at from 42c to 44c a pound, and in New York at from 44c to 45c. And yet in these backward places where it is made the price is 20 p.c. higher. Why?

THE parish priests of St. Hildion, county of Charlevoix, have sent parliament a petition against compulsory education. Thirty parishioners signed this petition, but not with their names, as they could not write. They merely marked their cross on the petition. What stronger evidence could be given for the necessity of the law.

THE cancellation of the British pork orders came a bit unexpected for the packers, and has endangered their dividends. But rather than reduce the price to the consumer, they will close their plants until the surplus stocks are exhausted. The means of the consumer never seem to enter into their calculations at any stage of the game.—Guelph Mercury.

SOME of that \$25,000,000 which the Dominion Government is to vote for highway improvement should be used to substitute subways or overhead bridges for the deadly level crossings. Scarcely a day elapses when the newspapers fail to report one or more serious or fatal accidents due to dangerous crossings.—Kingston Whig. Another argument for the subways in Carleton Place.

DEVELOP NATURAL RESOURCES

Largely as a result of the war Canada will have to pay interest on about \$2,000,000,000. Her hope of financial salvation lies in the development of her natural resources. In calling attention to these facts, Chairman H. B. Thomson of the Canada Food Board, urges that the greatest possible development of the sugar maple trees of Eastern Canada be undertaken this spring. "Every dollar's worth of Canadian maple sugar and syrup produced is a dollar saved for Canada," said Mr. Thomson.

Those who have made a business of maple sugar and maple syrup say that only 52 per cent of the trees in the average sugar bush under operation are tapped, and that without additional equipment save extra pails it would be possible to increase the production greatly if those already accustomed to tapping some of their trees would tap more. In addition to this possibility for expansion is the opportunity presented by many farms which have sugar maple groves which are not tapped at all, or, if a few trees are tapped, the small quantity of sugar and syrup produced suffices only for the use of the family on the farm. A Montreal dealer recently sent out a questionnaire to a large number of producers asking questions as to the amount produced, number of trees and total receipts in money. The answers varied very considerably, but one man, with 75 acres of bush realized \$1,500 last year for about three weeks' work.

The average healthy maple tree was supposed to produce 60 cents worth of sap in the season at prices pertaining before the war. It should be much more now. It will do no harm for farmers to experiment this season and see how many trees they could tap, for sugar and syrup will pay.

THE LIVE STOCK BUSINESS

The various interests engaged in the live stock business, including producers, packers, transportation companies, and the Canadian bankers have realized that the Canadian live stock industry must take a greater part in our national economies. Each of these varied interests have appointed representatives on a Committee to confer with the government officials and each other upon the problems in connection with the domestic and export trade in animal products. The present situation interrupting our export meat business is regarded as a temporary one, and a policy looking forward to the next five years is what is in mind. The development looked for is not merely a matter for producers to consider, but for those whose business it is to manufacture, find markets and distribute animal products for human consumption, and to finance these various stages of the industry. The Committee will meet as occasion demands or suggests as advisable, to consult with the Live Stock Commissioner at Ottawa upon any measures found necessary in the practical development of the trade. Decisions of the Committee after action is decided upon will be transmitted to the bankers, or the railway companies, or the Live Stock Council, or the packers as the case may require by the member of the Committee directly representing that interest and in this way co-ordination and generally approved action may be obtained. The Canadian Live Stock Council will be represented by Mr. Robert Miller, of Stouffville, Ont.

It is recognized that the live stock industry is not a separate series of conflicting competitive interests, but a chain of links, each depending on the other and upon that principal the Committee will proceed.

WILL ENFORCE TERMS

Allies to Control the German Demobilization.

May Also Occupy Munition and Artillery Plants as Tentons Are Too Slow In Carrying Out Their Promises — Blockade Against Germany to Be Partially Raised In Near Future.

PARIS, Feb. 10.—The Supreme War Council is reported to have reached a decision that it was necessary to impose more severe conditions upon Germany for the renewal of the armistice because of Germany's attitude toward the fulfillment of her obligations. Decisions are said to have been reached for the control of the German demobilization and of the production of plants formerly engaged in producing war material.

It is expected that the means for securing the execution of the conditions laid down will be reached at Monday's session of the Council.

One of the questions which the Council discussed was the gravity of the relations between Germany and Poland. The military danger with which Germany menaces Poland, it is felt, may threaten France later on. So far, it is declared, the Germans have turned a deaf ear to the injunctions of Marshal Foch in regard to the evacuation of territory claimed by the Poles. The Germans are holding an army in readiness to march into Poland and are concentrating troops in the east.

The War Council is resolved, according to an Exchange Telegraph Company despatch, to compel Germany to carry out the clauses of the armistice and in the renewal of the armistice on February 17 will probably impose such conditions that from the point of view of demobilization and disarmament all the danger threatening Poland will be removed.

It is declared in well-informed French quarters that in view of the German attitude toward the Poles, the Associated Powers may think it advisable to consider the question of the occupation of the port of Danzig and the railroad from Danzig to Thorn with allied and Polish forces.

The Supreme War Council continued its discussion of the terms for a renewal of the armistice Saturday. The following official communication with respect to the negotiations was issued Saturday afternoon:

"The Supreme War Council met Sunday from 3 to 5 o'clock at the Quai d'Orsay. The discussion of the terms of the renewal of the armistice was continued. The following resolution, proposed by President Wilson, was approved:

"First.—Under present conditions many questions not primarily of military character, which are arising daily and which are bound to become of increasing importance as time passes, should be dealt with on behalf of the Allies by civilian representatives of these Governments experienced in such questions—finance, food, blockade control, shipping and raw materials.

"Second.—To accomplish this, there shall be constituted at Paris a Supreme Economic Council to deal with such matters for the period of the armistice. The Council shall absorb or replace all such other existing inter-allied bodies and their powers as it may determine from time to time. The economic council shall consist of not more than five representatives of each interested Government.

"Third.—There shall be added to the present International Permanent Armistice Commission two civilian representatives of each Government, who shall consult with the Allied high command, but who may report direct to the Supreme Economic Council."

The question of feeding Germany involving a partial raising of the blockade is said to be solved. An agreement is said to have been reached between the Inter-Allied Food Commission and the newly constituted Blockade Commission in conjunction with the Armistice Commission sitting at Spa, for a supply of food not only to Germany but to Holland, and in the latter case the French will not only furnish transport but escort, and America will furnish the food. The German attempt to lay down obstructive conditions for the use of Danzig as a port of entry for Polish food has been quickly overcome at Spa, and the Inter-Allied Supreme War Council will frame additional armistice terms to prevent any further essays of the same kind.

There has been much alarmous writings in the French press about the recrudescence of German militarism. On this point, Gen. Maurice, late Director of Military Operations of the British Army, said on Sunday that Germany has only two forces now effective for military operations, one at Danzig, the other on the Silesian border. All their armies, elsewhere throughout Germany have fallen into complete disorganization and could not be reorganized again by anybody for years to come.

France naturally feels nervous concerning her neighbor who attacked her now humiliated condition, and this nervousness is at the root of French chariness in accepting a League of Nations as adequate protection in all circumstances.

Discover Oilfield In England.

LONDON, Feb. 10.—A number of drillers, working for the Government, have struck oil in a well near Birmingham, Derbyshire. No announcement is made as to the extent of the flow. Six wells are being put down in Derbyshire, testing what is believed to be an extensive oil field.

Black Plague Is Now Raging.

WARSAW, Feb. 10.—The black plague is raging in Kiev and Kovle, and is also prevalent among the Ruthenian soldiers. The danger from the Bolsheviks is diminishing along the Polish frontiers. The Czechs continue their advance in Galicia.

THE CARLETON PLACE HERALD.

FEB. 11, 1919

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

The Speakers' Patriotic League has dissolved. "Flu" is decimating the Indians in northern Manitoba.

Six trawlers are operating in Canada, four on the Atlantic and two on the Pacific.

The proposed exclusion of European emigrants from the United States is giving alarm in Italy.

A Royal Commission to ascertain the extent of feeble-mindedness in Ontario has begun its sessions.

The British mine sweeper Erin's Isle struck a mine near the mouth of the River Thames and sank.

An armistice between the Czechoslovaks and Poles on the Silesian front was signed on February 3.

Two divisions of Bolsheviks have been virtually annihilated by Siberian troops under General Gards.

Canadiens beat Ottawa, leaders of the second half of the N.H.L. schedule, at Montreal Saturday by 4 to 3.

The Luxembourg Chamber of Deputies has adopted a bill granting women the right to vote and to be elected to office.

The Government of Great Britain is quietly arresting deporting undesirable aliens believed to be Bolshevik propagandists.

It is estimated that 100,000 tons, or \$1,200,000, has been saved in the consumption of coal during the mild winter in Toronto.

The Turkish Government has 40 members of the Union of Progress party who are charged with profiteering and massacre of Armenians.

Daniel Rodgers, a farmer living near Canoeau East, was held up by two highwaymen in an automobile and robbed of his gold watch, but a large sum of money secreted in the cushion escaped their notice.

A. E. Ames & Co., Toronto, bought a block of County of Lanark bonds, amounting to \$100,000. They bear 5 1/2 per cent, and are payable in twenty instalments. The money is to be spent for good roads.

The Ontario Railway and Municipal Board has fixed 200,000 cubic feet of natural gas as the maximum quantity which any person, firm or corporation may use without cost under any franchise, lease or agreement.

Because frail ice stopped Welland town pumps, S. M. Diltz and the fire men could not put out a fire in his house, and his four-year old boy perished in the flames, the father, mother and another child being seriously burned also.

Hon. J. D. Reid, Minister of Railways and Canals, at the Good Roads Dinner, said a bill will be introduced shortly providing all necessary funds for five years of progressive road building. No new department of highways was mentioned.

In Toronto bread has taken the second tumble in price within the past week and can now be bought for nine cents a loaf or 12 tickets for a dollar, which brings it down to eight and one cents, as compared with 11 cents charged last week.

Sir Joseph Flavelle is moving back to Toronto, having practically completed his war work for the Imperial Munitions Board. The offices of the board, occupied practically the whole of the big nine-story transportation building on Rideau street.

The sum expended in the construction maintenance and repair of public buildings in the dominion during 1917 was \$5,717,450.25, a decrease of over \$1,000,000 from the preceding year, according to the report of the Minister of Public Works for that year.

If some one has left down the bars leading into the cornfield, make it your business to put them up again. If the sitting-room rug is kicked up, take it for granted that it is your business to smooth it out as you go through the room. Make it your business to keep things about you in the best shape possible, to correct other people's mistakes, to right wrongs, even though you are not responsible for them.

DEATHS.

McCOY.—At the residence of her daughter, Ottawa, Feb. 8th, Jean Wilson, widow of the late W. A. McCoy, of Ashton, aged 79 years.

NOTICE.

THE MUNICIPAL COUNCIL of the Township of Rock Hill will meet in the Township Hall, on Saturday, February 22nd, 1919, at 10 o'clock a.m., for general business.

J. W. ROBERTSON, Clerk.

CARD OF THANKS

To the Officers and Members of L.O.L. No. 525, Prospect, Ont.

Gentlemen: It was with very deep gratitude that I received the Resolution of Condolence, passed by Prospect Lodge upon the death of my dearly beloved husband was received by me. I deeply appreciate the kindly thoughtfulness of his brethren in this expression of their sympathy with me in my great sorrow. Such expressions of brotherly sympathy are a deep source of comfort and consolation to the bereaved. The loss I have sustained will ever be remembered by me, and this resolution of the Lodge will in future years be associated in my memory.

Again thanking you all for your kindly sympathy and wishing the Prospect Lodge all prosperity.

I remain, Your sincere well wisher, MRS. JEFFERSON

FARM FOR SALE.

THE East Half of Lot Number Four and the West Half of Lot Number Five, both in the Seventh Concession of the Township of Godbourn, upon which are erected Dwelling-house, two Barns, Stable and Sheds. Property is well fenced, and has abundance of water thereon, consisting of well and running spring. 130 acres under cultivation, 20 acres bush and pasture, 2000 bush of wheat, 1000 bush of corn, 1000 bush of clover, 1000 bush of alfalfa, 1000 bush of timothy, 1000 bush of hay, 1000 bush of straw, 1000 bush of grain, 1000 bush of feed, 1000 bush of stock, 1000 bush of poultry, 1000 bush of fruit, 1000 bush of vegetables, 1000 bush of flowers, 1000 bush of seeds, 1000 bush of plants, 1000 bush of trees, 1000 bush of shrubs, 1000 bush of vines, 1000 bush of herbs, 1000 bush of spices, 1000 bush of oils, 1000 bush of essences, 1000 bush of perfumes, 1000 bush of cosmetics, 1000 bush of toiletries, 1000 bush of household goods, 1000 bush of furniture, 1000 bush of fixtures, 1000 bush of appliances, 1000 bush of machinery, 1000 bush of tools, 1000 bush of implements, 1000 bush of equipment, 1000 bush of supplies, 1000 bush of materials, 1000 bush of labor, 1000 bush of services, 1000 bush of 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FEB 11, 1919

THE CARLETON PLACE HERALD.

5

SOCIETY REGISTER

STELLA LODGE No. 125, I.O.O.F.
Meets every TUESDAY Night
in the Hall, in Taylor's Block.
Visiting brethren always welcome.
J. M. BARBER, N. D. McCAILL, Secy's
Noble Grand

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

CARLETON COUNCIL No. 37, C.O.C.F., meets
in the Chosen Friends Hall, second and fourth
Thursdays, 8 o'clock in each month, at 8 o'clock.
Visiting Friends welcome.
JAS. A. GREENE, C.G., W. H. ALLEN, Rec

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

O.I.L. No. 48 meets first Thursday in
each month in the Orange Hall,
two doors from post office. Fourth Thur-
sday for Degrees. Visiting brethren
always welcome.
ROBERT WEIR, W.M. J. S. SHAW, R.S.

DISTRICT NEWS.

APPLETON

Special to THE HERALD.

Pte. George Jones is listed amongst
the returned soldiers who arrived at
Halifax a day or two ago on the Car-
mania.

Mrs. Muirhead, sen., of Carleton
Place, is visiting with her sister, Mrs.
Wm. Struthers, at present.

There was a social evening in the
village hall last Friday evening. All
proceeds go to swell the building fund.

Miss Olive Aitken, who has been
residing in Vancouver, B.C., is visiting
her father and mother, Mr. and Mrs.
John Aitken, sr.

The Mississippi river is unusually
high for this time of year and has not
been frozen over any time during the
winter. Quite a change from last year,
but very acceptable.

Mr. and Mrs. Caldwell, of Hall's Mills,
were guests of Mr. Jas. Paul's during
the past week.

A successful meeting of the ladies aid
society was held at the manse on Thurs-
day last.

Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Syme visited in
Ottawa during the past week.

Mrs. Wm. Neilson purposes leaving
shortly on a trip to Scotland to visit
her parents and other relatives in the
vicinity of Glasgow.

Mr. Wilmer Campbell visited his
friends in Lanark village recently.

The Mission Band held their regular
monthly meeting on Saturday afternoon.
The band is again under the able leader-
ship of Mrs. John Turner, and a good
year's work is anticipated for the child-
ren.

Rev. Mr. Moody, of Maberly, was a
guest at Mr. George Buchanan's last
week.

The hall committee announce another
of their popular dances for Friday
evening, Feb. 21st.

The death occurred at his father's
residence, Ottawa, Jan. 20th, of D.
Frank Cleary, only surviving son of Mr.
Thomas Cleary after a short illness of
influenza. The late Frank Cleary was
born at Appleton, Ont., thirty-one years
ago. He was a popular young C.P.R.
engineer, and had been employed by the
Company for the past ten years. This is
the second bereavement in the family in
the past seven months; his brother,
Gunner J. Lawrence, having died over-
seas of gas poisoning on June 9th, 1918.

LANARK

From the Era.

Mrs. D. Baird has returned home
from Winnipeg, after an extended visit
with friends in Minnesota and Dakota.

The proposed County Provincial
Highway from the city of Kingston to
the city of Ottawa traverses the County
of Lanark. In designating the route
through the County of Lanark, the
Council at its Saturday session, last
week adopted a line from Rideau Ferry
to Perth, thence to Lanark Village,
Carleton Place and Ashton, where it
passes into the County of Carleton.
This Highway is of a high standard and
would serve the County almost as good
as a railway.

Mr. Matt McCurdy left last night for
Englehart, Ont., where he has a position
as fireman on the train. Before leaving
he disposed of his black driving horse
and outfit to Mr. Bea Willis.

Miss Lyle Luteman left last Friday
for Ottawa, where she has entered the
Protestant-General Hospital as nurse-
in-training.

Mr. and Mrs. W. S. McIlquham,
Drummond, received the Military Cross
which was won by their son, Lieut. Max
who was killed in action in France.

Lt. James Maxwell McIlquham, F.A.,
for conspicuous gallantry and devotion
to duty. When the battery was heavily
shelled while in action he went from gun
to gun looking after the wounded, and
finally took the place of a gun layer,
and kept a gun in action till he was
seriously wounded.

ALMONTE

From the Gazette

Mr. and Mrs. Archie Rosamond moved
last week from "Pinehurst" to their
new dwelling in New England.

The Epworth League of the Metho-
dist church drove over to Carleton
Place last Friday evening, where they
were entertained by the Carleton Place
League.

Almonte curlers defeated Arnprior by
a score of 32 to 29, thus winning the
preliminary game for the Governor
General's trophy. At the close of the
sixteenth end the score was tied, 29 to
29, necessitating the laying on of an
extra end, which Almonte won by 3
shots.

BOYD'S

Special to THE HERALD.

Ice investing has begun and last week
the season's supply was put in at the
chinese factory here, and the quality is
the very best.

Our High school students who have
been home the past week owing to "flu"
in Carleton Place, returned this Monday
morning to resume their studies.

The young folks hereabouts have
taken up skating with a vengeance, and
as a consequence nearly every evening
loads are sliding around almost all
directions to ponds of ice, and needless
to say a grand and glorious time is the
result.

Mrs. Broese, from down front, visited
her many friends hereabouts recently.

Mr. Robt. J. Kellough, of Almonte
and Mr. Willie Wilson of Ramsay
visited here last week.

Mrs. W. H. Sturgeon, of Carleton
Place, visited friends here recently.

Saving the season's supply of wood
for home consumption is very popular
these days.

INNISVILLE

Special to THE HERALD.

Mrs. W. J. Hawkins, of Pembroke,
arrived here last week to be with her
sister, Mrs. R. J. Dial, who is seriously
ill.

Mr. E. H. Bolton, who has been
employed with Mr. Frank Ireton at
Drummond Centre, spent the week end
at his home here.

Mr. and Mrs. Jno. Chamney, of
Scotch Corners, and Mr. and Mrs. Jno.
Frizell, of Drummond, spent an evening
last week at Mr. J. H. Morris.

Mrs. McGuire and Mrs. Darou of
Lanark spent Thursday evening at Mr.
R. J. Dial's.

Mr. A. Crampton received the repairs
for his sawing-machine from Montreal
last Friday. "Surely Ab will make
things hum now."

Miss Evelyn Warren, of Boyd's, spent
the past week at her grandfather's, Mr.
Thos. Churchill's.

Mr. Edmund and Miss Zelda Anderson
of Franktown, also Mrs. Ste ras, spent
a few days last week with Mr. and Mrs.
J. M. McLaren.

Miss Mary Rathwell spent Friday
with Miss Lucy Ruttle.

Miss Florrie Hall, school teacher from
the Scotch Corners, spent the week-end
with friends in the village.

Mrs. F. Kilfoyle, of Manitoba,
accompanied by Miss Gladys D'Arcy,
spent Friday afternoon with Mr. and
Mrs. Benj. Crampton.

Mr. Benj. Willis, of Lanark, spent an
evening last week with friends in the
village.

PERTH

From the Courier.

Friday afternoon last, at 5 o'clock, as
Mr. C. H. Albee, late superintendent of
Perth Shoe Co., was severing his con-
nection with the firm the employees
gathered in the finishing department
and presented him with a fine club bag.
Mr. Harry Camm, on behalf of the
employees, expressed their regret at his
leaving and wished him much success in
future. Mr. Albee replied, thanking the
employees for their kind regards, and as
Mr. Albee returned to his office a
beautiful electric reading lamp was
there awaiting him, a present from the
girls of the office staff.

Mr. Harold Smith, accountant in the
Bank of Ottawa, is leaving shortly for
his old home at Cornwall to go into
business in a hardware partnership,
severing his connection with the bank.

A fire occurred in the Clement block
Wednesday afternoon in the attic,
caused by a burning flue. The roof was
on fire in a number of places and the
floor of the attic, but was finally extin-
guished by the firemen with two lines
of hose. Smoke was seen coming from
the roof at 9 o'clock in the morning by
several citizens but no alarm was sent in
until several hours later, when fire was
noticed.

Shorter Hours for Freight Sheds

From February 1st, railway freight
sheds in Canada will open at 7:30 a.m.,
and close at 5 p.m., except on Saturdays,
when the hours will be from 7:30 a.m.
to 1 p.m. At special points where a
later closing hour is essential on account
of local conditions an extra half hour is
added to the end of the day and taken
off the beginning of the day. The
present order has just been issued by
the Canadian Railway War Board after
discussion with various boards of trade.

Divisions of land in Hungary will
begin as soon as the Land Reform Act
is published.

A Hamilton woman picked a primrose
in her garden and sent it to her officer
son overseas.

A movement with strong backing is
afoot in Hungary for re-establishment
of the monarchy.

Penmans, Ltd., announce an increase
in their dividend on common to seven
per cent. per annum.

The Hollinger Consolidated Gold
Mines, Limited, in annual statement,
reports gold recovered last year the
greatest in history.

Hon. Dr. H. J. Cody announced to
the Women's Institute convention legis-
lative changes coming in connection
with rural schools.

Great Britain loaned £220,000
monthly to the Hedjay Government to
enable it to take an active part in the
war against the Turks.

Hon. T. A. Cramer announced that
nearly a million dollars will be appro-
priated by the Government this year for
a cold-storage plant in Montreal.

Plans for landing wounded Canadian
soldiers at Portland, Maine, so as to
reduce the length of the land journey
home, have been approved by the
Washington Government.

DAVID NOW PRESIDENT

Socialist Chosen by New Ger-
man Republic.

National Assembly Is Working at the
Constitution Which Will Control
Future of State—New Ministers
Intend to Retain the Title "Im-
perial," According to Latest
Reports.

WEIMAR, Feb. 10.—Dr. Edward
David, for many years one of the
leaders of the German Social Demo-
cratic party, was almost unanimously
elected president of the German Na-
tional Assembly. Dr. David is one of
the Under-Secretaries of State for
Foreign Affairs.

Dr. David received 374 out of a
total of 339 votes, the Independent
Socialists withholding their votes.
Voting was by ballot and there was
considerable confusion when dele-
gates crowded in the narrow aisles of
the theatre to place their votes in the
ballot boxes.

Dr. David's speech was little more
than a repetition of the words of
Chancellor Ebert on Tuesday, espe-
cially when he referred to Alsace-
Lorraine and the union of Austria
with Germany, both of these refer-
ences being loudly cheered.

Germany, he said, could earn the
confidence of this world only by rapid
creative work and must understand
how to bridge the gulf to co-operative
understanding. His greeting to
Alsace-Lorraine and the declaration
that Germany would not stop insist-
ing that it have the right of self-
determination evoked a great ova-
tion, as did his reference to the Aus-
trians, whom, he said, he hoped to
be able to welcome as colleagues.

The Assembly passed the first read-
ing of the provisional constitution by
acclamation. The main portion of the
Assembly's time was devoted to a
speech by Hugo Preuss, the Secretary
of the Interior, who had been en-
gaged in drafting the constitution.
The Minister explained the character
of the provisions of the instrument,
from which the Assembly is to de-
rive its powers as a law-making body.

The provisional constitution em-
powers the Assembly to adopt a per-
manent constitution.

It provides for the choosing of a
national president by a majority
vote and for the creation of a "Com-
mittee of State," which shall occupy
the position of a quasi-second
chamber.

The provisional constitution makes
no attempt to anticipate or limit the
future permanent constitution, ex-
cepting as to one vital detail. This is
a provision that the territory of the
German state shall not be altered
without their consent. This is ob-
viously the Government's method of
meeting the opposition evoked by the
earlier reports that a division of
Prussia was contemplated.

Sentiment is fairly crystallized, af-
ter various party caucuses, in favor
of transferring the National Assem-
bly to Berlin after the Easter holi-
day. It is probable that there will
be an adjournment on April 11, af-
ter which the President will call
upon the Assembly to reconvene at
Berlin. The Independent Socialists
favor an immediate transfer, but
stand alone in this demand.

The new Ministers probably will
bear the title of "Imperial Ministers"
instead of "State Secretaries." Several
of them will be without portfolio,
even though additional portfolios be
created. The Finance Ministry will
be divided into two departments, one
for special technical details, and to
deal with loans, and the other to be
the department of the Imperial
Treasury for the administration of
socialized public works. It is pos-
sible that a Labor Ministry will be
created. A Demobilization Ministry
and an Economic Ministry are be-
lieved to be certain of formation, in
addition to the reformation of the
Imperial Treasury Department.

Twelve former residents of Als-
ace, including Maj.-Gen. Scheuch,
former Prussian War Minister, have
arrived in Weimar. They were chosen
delegates to the National Assem-
bly by numerous Alsatian refugees,
and they came to offer, if possible,
the French prohibition
against elections in Alsace, having
conducted a make-shift election by
mail.

Whether these delegates shall
have a vote in or be received by the
National Assembly has not been de-
cided, but they will in any event have
an opportunity to report on condi-
tions in Alsace.

Teachers Threaten a Strike.

VICTORIA, Feb. 10.—Refusing to
accept an offer of the School Board
of a five per cent. increase in salary,
representatives of the Victoria
Teachers' Association have threaten-
ed to call a strike for Monday next
if their demands regarding a revised
salary scale are not met. The public
and high schools will be closed for
an indefinite period, commencing on
Monday morning, according to pres-
ent indications. Little hope is en-
tertained by either side that the sal-
ary question will be adjusted by that
time, and the teachers are determin-
ed to stand by the decision to strike
with the coming of the new week.

Indians Ravaged by "Flu."

WINNIPEG, Feb. 10.—Reports
from Cedar Lake, eighty miles north
of Winnipeg, indicate that the rav-
ages of the influenza have nearly de-
pleted the Indian population of that
district, virtually every one of them
having been stricken with the mal-
ady. There are no physicians near
to give aid.

WHI Wipe Germans Off Slate.

VIENNA, Feb. 10.—The Economi-
cal Association of Prague has issued
a boycott on everything German in
the Czech-Slovak Republic. Ger-
man shops, physicians and lawyers
are to be avoided. No German books
or music are to be used. No German
theatres should be frequented. Every-
thing German must be eliminated
from Czech life.

The Speakers' Patriotic League has
dissolved.



CARD OF THANKS

HAVING disposed of our business to Mr. Calvin W.
Moore, we desire to thank our customers for the
generous patronage bestowed during the past six years,
and bespeak for our successor a continuation of your
custom, feeling assured that Mr. Moore, with his wide
experience, will be competent to supply your needs with
perfect satisfaction.

Again thanking you, in retiring from business,

We remain, yours respectfully,

DEACHMAN & WEIR

Carleton Place, Feb. 10, 1919.

W-S
Buy W-S Where You See This Sign

FIRST SERIES (1919)
COST DURING 1919—
JAN. \$4.00
FEB. \$4.01
MAR. \$4.02
APR. \$4.03
MAY \$4.04
JUNE \$4.05
JULY \$4.06
AUG. \$4.07
SEPT. \$4.08
OCT. \$4.09
NOV. \$4.10
DEC. \$4.11

WHEN AFFIXED TO A WAR SAVINGS CERTIFICATE AND SUBJECT TO THE CONDITIONS PRINTED THEREON — FIVE DOLLARS — WILL BE PAYABLE — JAN. 1, 1924 —

Read the Figures

Notice how the cost—and the cash value—of the stamp advances each month until, on the 1st day of January, 1924, the Dominion of Canada is pledged to pay \$5.00 for each W-S.

ACTUAL SIZE OF W-S

Everybody's Corner.

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

FOR SALE—Comfortable Frame Dwelling House, in central part of the Town; two excellent garden lots attached, also good house. Apply to COLIN MCINTOSH.

FOR SALE—A Jersey Cow, Good milker, coming in in March. Apply at this office.

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Genius of Lord Fisher

Prepared British Navy

To Win the Great War

LORD FISHER says that Nelson was the greatest man who ever lived; Harold Begbie informs readers of the London Chronicle that Lord Fisher is a greater man than Nelson, and perhaps it may occur to someone that the author of the slogan, "Business as Usual," has a slight edge on Lord Fisher, thus reducing Lord Nelson to his proper place. It is not necessary to take Begbie's view about Lord Fisher to appreciate the fact that he played a great part in this war, one that the public is inclined to forget just because Lord Fisher happened to be out of office when the final victory was won. He resigned as First Sea Lord after a quarrel with Winston Churchill, the merits of which have not been disclosed; but it is not what Fisher did when at the Admiralty that entitles him to the undying gratitude of his fellow-countrymen. Once the fighting begins the success of the navy depends upon the captains and the commander of the Grand Fleet.

This is what he did: He revolutionized British methods of naval warfare; he produced the first Dreadnought; he trained the navy for fighting in the North Sea. If ever there was a British sailor steeped in the Nelson tradition it was Fisher. His remark that Nelson was the greatest man who ever lived suggests this. No one ever studied Nelson's strategy like Fisher, unless it was Mahan, and despite the fact that one of the smallest ships in the modern British fleet could easily



LORD FISHER.

destroy any fleet that Nelson ever commanded, Fisher found that the great principles of naval warfare were better understood by Nelson than by any other man before or since. It would be too much to say, perhaps, that Fisher got his ideas of the Dreadnought from Nelson, but he did get his idea of training the British navy in the North Sea from Nelson. "Your battle ground should be your drilling ground," was a saying of Nelson's that struck home to Fisher, and when he was chief of the British navy some years ago he began to put the precept into practice.

He called home on one excuse or another and at different times every British man-of-war that was cruising in the Mediterranean or other waters, and put it patrolling in the North Sea. He wanted the fleet to drill on what he knew would be the battle-ground of the future. He said: "I wanted it to nose about in the fogs, smelling different patches of pea-soupiness, sniffing and peering until it could say, 'Hello, not his idea of the Dogger bank' and feel it had met a friend." He added: "What hope would the fleet have had of victory called from the bright sunshine and the blue air of the Mediterranean to fight a battle in the fogs of the North Sea? There they were with white-topped caps and linen trousers, with beautiful polished decks and shining brass work, living in a yachtsman's paradise, and God was saying every hour as loud as Sinai's thunders that Armageddon would be fought in the pea-soup of the North Sea." In Fisher's ears must have sounded those "ancestral voices prophesying war," for in 1908 he put into writing his firm conviction that Germany and Great Britain would be at war in 1914—when the Kiel Canal improvements were complete.

So this is one of the things that Fisher did, which helped the British navy to win the war. He told Begbie that in those days when he was trying to put his theories into effect he had only one friend, King Edward. The King told him to stick to it, that he was on the right track, and there can be no doubt that the King's influence, which was so largely responsible for the Entente with France, made it possible for British warships to be withdrawn from the Mediterranean and stationed in the cold mists of the North Sea.

Von.

Von, in the German, is a part of the family name, like the Mac in MacDonald or the O in O'Brien. Von is German for "of," and was originally used to differentiate a person of some particular locality from all other persons. From being a mark of distinction or badge of honor it gradually became part of the family name.

Spitzbergen Lost to Germany

A LAND where highway robbery and other high crimes and misdemeanors are perfectly legal, or at least are not unlawful, will be one of the problems that will arise to perplex the Peace Conference which will hand down a decision on the last unpleasantness. This land is Spitzbergen, and acts that are punishable by death or imprisonment elsewhere in the world are not unlawful there because there is no law. For Spitzbergen is in the truest sense of the word a "No Man's Land."

This curiosity among the nations of the earth is not some tiny inlet in an isolated corner of the remote oceans, but an island, or group of islands, of vast extent, embracing 50,000 square miles. Spitzbergen is 400 miles north of Norway, and is about as desolate a place as can be found on the earth's surface. In the few sunny days of midsummer a little grass appears in sheltered nooks, but for the greater part of the year the Arctic winter reigns supreme.

Germany, before she went out of the business of apportioning the world to suit herself, sought to steal a march on the rest of the nations by inserting a clause in the now defunct Brest-Litovsk treaty dividing the control of Spitzbergen between Germany and Russia—in other words, giving it to Germany. When this clause came to light there was great indignation in England over this act of German presumption. For, until the signing of the Brest-Litovsk treaty, neither Germany nor Russia had ever put forth any claim to Spitzbergen. Neither had Great Britain, for that matter, nor any other nation. Over Spitzbergen's bleak wastes no flag has ever flown.

The remarkable history of Spitzbergen began when the islands were discovered in 1596 by William Barents, the Dutch explorer. The islands were covered with ice and snow, and no nation considered it worth while to lay claim to such worthless territory. So, while visited occasionally by whalers, they have remained ownerless through 400 years, while the powers of the earth have been scrambling for colonies in fairer lands. But if Spitzbergen is so worthless as to remain unclaimed through all the intervening centuries since Barents visited its harbor, why should the peace conference with its manifold troubles be called upon to add this remote one to its list? The answer is that it has been found that, nestled under Spitzbergen's thick blanket of snow and ice are great deposits of coal, iron, pure gypsum, marble and oil-bearing rock.

An American company began the development of coal mines in Spitzbergen in 1900. Other countries hastened to follow suit. Then the curious fact presented itself that, Spitzbergen belonging to no nation, and being without government of any kind, there was no such thing as private right of property there. Conditions as to ownership of property in Spitzbergen were just the same as they were in Europe in the Stone Age, when every man took what he could from his weaker neighbor.

Why, it probably will be asked, did not some nation raise its flag there and proclaim its sovereignty, as is done when an uncharted island is discovered, or as Columbus claimed America in the name of Spain? Because the nations had so long acquiesced in the assumption that Spitzbergen was terra nullius that none of them had the hardihood to make claim of individual ownership. It was after Secretary Lansing made a statement to that effect that Germany had an excess of hardihood and drew up the Brest-Litovsk treaty. After Germany's action became known Britain hurried a ship to Spitzbergen and raised the British flag there. Britain announces, however, that she took this action merely to offset the claim of Germany, and that the disposition of Spitzbergen will have to be made by the Peace Conference.

But reverting to pre-war conditions, if capital was to be invested in the development of Spitzbergen, capitalists must have some assurance of protection. As matters stood, any man who was strong enough physically could take anything he pleased. He found in Spitzbergen, and there was no law in the world, except the law of greater might, that could punish him or say him nay. Something had to be done to remedy this impossible condition before Spitzbergen could be developed. So a conference was called to meet in Christiansia in 1914. Delegates from the United States and the northern nations of Europe attended. The outbreak of the war brought the conference to an abrupt end.

The conference had proceeded only far enough in its deliberations to develop the difficulties of the situation, difficulties so extraordinary that Secretary Lansing discussed them in an article written for the American Journal of International Law. Speaking of the problem of the conference, Secretary Lansing said:

"The situation is one that is entirely novel. The records of history will be searched in vain for precedents. Since a similar state of affairs has never before arisen to perplex the statesmen of the world, there is no use seeking a solution in past examples. Indeed, so unusual is the situation that comparisons and conclusions drawn from historical experiences are entirely wanting, and the problem must be solved by a consideration of the fundamental principles underlying governmental institutions. It must be determined whether the nature of sovereignty admits the possibility of the exercise of sovereign power on land without the existence of territorial sovereignty. Such a problem leads into the fields of political philosophy, into an analysis of the abstract idea of sovereignty, and into a consideration of its origin, extent and exercise."

BANFF IN CARNIVAL TIME



BANFF will again be en fete for its Third Winter Carnival, from February 7th to the 15th. Those who were fortunate enough to visit it during the Carnival last year, found Banff they had never dreamed of; how could they know of the beauty of this mountain resort in winter? Ask any resident of Banff which season he prefers, and his answer will invariably be "Winter."

It will only be a case of a very few years till tourists arrange their trips to take in the Carnival at Banff; as thousands visit New Orleans in March

for the Mardi Gras, Pasadena for the Rose Tournament, or Continental cities and towns when they are en fete. Banff, the National Resort, will soon be the centre of winter sports in Canada, as Kristiania in Norway, and Stockholm, Sweden. Why? It is a perfect winter playground, apart from the wonderful scenery, and many will want to see the "Top of the World" in winter.

The preparations for the Carnival this year are on a larger scale than previous years. The aim is to make Banff a winter as well as a summer

playground. In one aspect the visitor will find the amusement of both combined in the hot sulphur springs, which gives one the privilege of swimming out in the open with the thermometer above, or twenty below zero, in not tepid, but warm water.

The spirit of the Carnival will again have full sway throughout the town, and those who arrive at night will feel the pages of many books have at last become a part of their lives; for they are in a veritable tiny miniature fairyland. Colored lights are to be strung across the streets, down the toboggan slide, and on the rinks in thousands, giving the gala effect as desired.

The ice palace will as usual be the centre of attraction. The style is one which will be admired by all who see it. Hundreds of lights shining through the blue green of enormous blocks of ice, produce an effect that can readily be imagined to be very lovely; and most harmonious with the dark pines around, the clear blue sky and the mountains in the background.

Those only in town a few moments will suddenly be attracted by bells, shouting, singing, etc. When their eyes follow the sound, another spot of this Fairyland will be revealed. Two rows of many colored lights and flaming torches mark the route of the toboggan slide.

The list of amusements is a long one. There are the hockey and curling matches, toboggan races, snow shoe, and ski races. The ski jump, being this year promises to be one of the big events, for a new jump costing five hundred dollars is being built. Some of the best skiers in

Canada taking part in the competitions. The Pony Ski races are, of course, on the programme, and will no doubt create the usual excitement. Snow shoe tramps equally as interesting as last year have been planned where lunch will be served at Game Warden's Cabin. These tramps are conducted by men who know every inch of the country. Masquerade balls bring the items on the programme to a close.

Those who imagine the world in the mountains to be a dead one in winter, will have a pleasant surprise. Rivers, brooks, cataracts and falls are all pursuing their merry course, as in summer, except in perhaps very occasional spots. The animals are not huddled up inside their burrows seeking shelter away from the world to escape "this awful winter," but roam around as in summer (except the bears) deer, goats, Rocky Mountain sheep, and coyotes are to be seen, also winter birds of several varieties.

Banff dead in winter? No, indeed, and very soon it will be more alive than ever, for instead of hundreds there will be thousands come to see the "Top of the World" in winter. Let those who come this winter enjoy Nature in all the beauty of her winter garb—or enter into any of the competitions for the many lovely prizes the residents of Banff are giving, for the true sport and joy of amusement; and those same people will again be claimed as guests at other Carnivals.—E. C. McD.

BETTERING GRAPEFRUIT.

Experiments Tried to Improve the Quality of the Fruit.

Who has not been overcome with confusion when, breaking his fast at a strange table, the juice of the grapefruit squirted into his eyes or over his clothing as he pressed the spoon home between the seed segments?

And who, even admitting that many a good breakfast has been spoiled by such an outward incident, would expect one of the biggest agencies of the United States Government to devote its energies to producing a grapefruit that would not squirt?

As an altruistic effort, wisely directed, is never wholly lost, the result has been not only a non-squirting fruit, but one that has many other good points. It has always been recognized, ever since old Capt. Shaddock introduced the grapefruit into England from the wild groves of the East Indies, and gave it his own name, that neither the pear-shaped fruit that he found nor the round pomelo was all that it might be. The combined bitter-sweet flavor of the juice was attractive to many palates, but the sour was a little too pronounced and all but epicures insisted upon adding sugar. Horticultural experts devoted to citrus fruit culture and propagation saw in the tangerine, with all its condemning characteristics, others that might make it a desirable fruit. The pomelo of a new fruit combining the good in both. Of course, the union might bring out only the bad qualities in both, but that is a chance to be taken in all propagation.

For years the Department of Agriculture has been crossing between various varieties of citrus fruits, few of which have proved to be worth while, but the cross of the tangerine and the grapefruit, to which the most attention was given, has proved to be worthy and has been named tangelo.

As a class, these fruits resemble oranges more than either of their parents and are exceedingly variable, sister fruits from seeds of a single cross-pollinated fruit even being very unlike. Second-generation seedlings, however, reproduce the parent variety almost as closely as though grown from a bud of the parent tree. Two well-recognized varieties have been thoroughly tested, and for a number of years have been distributed to co-operators for further trial. These tangelos are called the Sampson and the Thornton. The Sampson is, under normal conditions, a decidedly late fruit, maturing in Florida through March, April and May. The Thornton is considerably earlier, the time of ripening, however, seeming to vary in different sections, though it usually is not mature before January or February. Some trees, however, have lately come to notice, the fruit of which is distinctly early ripening in November and December.

Manufacturing Alcohol.

With the harvesting of a larger than usual potato crop in Denmark, the alcohol manufacturers are obtaining permission to resume business on a somewhat larger scale, and expect to make 800,000 gallons, compared with 600,000 last year.

Japan's Income Tax Increases.

Japan having decided upon an increase in her navy that involves the expenditure of \$150,000,000, spread over six years, a general increase of taxation has been proposed, and it will probably be carried out.

The income tax is to be raised in a way to bring an aggregate addition of 20 per cent, the increase being graduated so as to be only 10 per cent upon the smallest incomes and 50 per cent upon the largest. The minimum income tax will be \$250.

A war profits tax is to be initiated on both business profits and on incomes, but no personal income of less than \$1,500 a year will be taxed on account of its having risen during the war, and in this way the wages of working people and moderate salaries do not have to pay for the wage increases of war time. Higher than \$1,500, personal incomes must pay 15 per cent of increase and companies that have increased profits must pay 20 per cent tax upon the increase.

All of the more formidable college crews of the United States will compete in the American Henley at Philadelphia this year.

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Portland, Ind.—"I had a displacement and suffered so badly from it at times I could not be on my feet at all. I was all run down and so weak I could not do my housework, was nervous and could not lie down at night. I took treatments from a physician but they did not help me. My Aunt recommended Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I tried it and now I am strong and well again and do my own work and I give Lydia E. Pinkham's Compound the credit."—Mrs. J. JOSEPHINE KIMBLE, 935 West Race Street, Portland, Ind.

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FEB. 11, 1919

THE CARLETON PLACE HERALD.

7



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Only once did his faith waver. It was on the day when Dick Holden, a roll of plans under his arm, came into the office.

"Davy, are you too busy to do a little job for me?"

That was the formula Dick, who was very thoughtful in little things, always used when he turned work over to David.

"I guess I can make room—with crowding." That was the reply David, with a smile only half humorous, always made. "What is it?"

"I want you to make one of your pretty, pretty pictures of some church plans I'm making."

"What church?"

"St. Christopher's."

David looked up quickly. "Let's see the plans."

Dick spread them out on the table. David glanced over them hastily, then was silent for a moment.

"You're trying for it with that?" he said quietly.

"Even so," Dick laughed. "Dick at that stage of his career laid no claims to genius. 'But I know what I'm doing. I've been talking with old man Bixby.'"

David looked up again.

"Dick, it's fair to tell you that I'm trying for that St. Christopher's job myself."

"Meaning you'd rather not make pretty, pretty pictures for a competitor?"

"No; I mean you'd be wasting your money."

"Why?"

David drew out his original sketch and laid it before Dick.

Dick looked and looked again. He leaned over and studied it intently, his eyes widening and shining. Suddenly with a queer gesture he rose and went to a window. He stood there, back turned to David, for several minutes.

When he turned a flush was on his face and he found it hard to meet David's questioning eyes. Finally he looked up and spoke.

"Davy, it's good. It's very good. It's so much better than mine that I can't find a comparison. I know just enough architecture to be sure of that. I take off my hat to you. But it's fair to tell you—it won't win."

"Why not?"

"I'm going to win."

"With that?" David nodded toward Dick's plans.

"With that."

"How?"

"I'm giving old Bixby what he wants, and I'm—"

Dick made gestures of pulling wires.

David was silent.

"Maybe," Dick went on after a moment, "you think I oughtn't to work this game against you. And maybe I oughtn't. But if I didn't somebody would beat us both out. They're all working it. It's the only game that pays nowadays. And, besides, I need the money. It isn't out yet, but I'm going to be married—and she's used to a lot of money. I've been doing pretty well, but if I land this job I'll be fixed and able to give her the things she deserves so much. Do you blame me, old man?"

A troubled smile was on David's lips. "Not wholly, Dick."

There was another silence, awkward now, and then Dick began to move toward the door. But with his hand on the knob he turned.

"Davy, why don't you play the game? You've got the stuff. If you only could put it across, if you had the punch, you could go any distance. I—I'm not quite big enough to step down for a better man, but I'd rather have you beat me than any other man alive. Why don't you try it?"

The troubled smile lingered. "I can't, old man."

David did not hear the door close. For a long time he sat staring vaguely at his sketch.

But that night, when he was alone with his work once more, the old faith rushed back into his heart. Dick was wrong—he must be wrong! The committee were honorable men, they held a position of trust. Surely they could see how much better his plans were than Dick's. And surely they could not be tricked into passing them by for a hodgepodge that would only bring a storm of ridicule down upon their church.

He was ashamed that he had lost faith, even for a day.

Toward the end of two months Shirley began to grow a little impatient with his industry.

"Will it never be finished?" she would sigh plaintively. "You never have any time to spare for me any more."

"You see," he would explain, "there are so many details to be worked out in a thing like this, and I mustn't slur over any of them. We must make it the best we can. And it will soon be done."

But a little throb of regret would clutch his heart as he said that.

And one evening he did come to the end, the illustrative sketches complete, the beautiful plans all made, the last calculation for the specifications set down.

"There! It's done."

He propped the sketch on the easel and leaned back, sighing in his great weariness.

Shirley looked up from her novel.

"Thank goodness—at last! Are you sure you've made it the very best you can?"

"Yes," he looked long at the sketch, a strange wistfulness in his eyes. "Sometimes I wonder if I shall ever do as well again."

"Suppose it shouldn't win after all?" she asked.

"Oh, don't!" he cried. "Don't suggest that—just now."

She caught the sudden sharp pain in his voice and looked at him wonderingly.

"Why, what's the matter with you, David?"

"Nothing," he answered, his voice gone dull now. "I guess I've been working harder than I thought and am pretty tired."

"You'd better go to bed early and get a good sleep."

"Yes," he said. "I'm going to do that."

But he did not do that. Instead, for the last time, he stayed up until nearly morning in the company of his completed work.

It was as if he patiently watched the night out with a loved one who in the morning must go upon a long and certain journey. This also Shirley had seen known, would have called very temperamental, but she did not know, for he crept to bed quietly so that she would not be disturbed.

CHAPTER V.

A Failure.

FOR a month they waited, a feverish, anxious but always hopeful month, for the committee's decision.

And then one morning as he sat idly in his office an errand boy came, under his arm a long round parcel.

"Mr. Bixby sent me this with."

When the boy was gone David quickly ripped open the parcel. It contained his sketches and plans. With them was a note:

"As we have accepted the plans submitted by Mr. Richard Holden, we return yours herewith. Thanking you for—"

The rest was a dancing blur.

It was midafternoon when he rose from his table. The first dizzying shock had passed, but a dull, unceasing ache was left, and he was very tired.

He tried to smile, to gather together the tatters of his courage and faith, but he could not think of the future.

When he tried to think of Shirley a sickening qualm rushed over him, leaving him weak and nerveless.

He was silent.

"Shirley," he pleaded, "don't take it so. Our plans were good."

"Poor Shirley!" he muttered. "How can I tell her? Poor Shirley!"

Mechanically he put on his hat and overcoat and went out. It was storming. He had no umbrella, and as if he had had one it would have been but scanty shelter against the driving rain. But he did not care. He was even glad of the storm and the discomfort of wet feet and clothes.

For an hour he splashed aimlessly through the city's streets. Then he turned slowly but doggedly homeward.

"Poor Shirley!" he kept saying to himself. "I mustn't let her see how it hurts. I must put a brave face on it before her."

He was halfway home when he stopped with a sudden "Oh!" that was almost a groan. A memory had cut even his misery. It was their fourth anniversary!

He took out what money was in his pocket, counted it and tramped back through the rain until he came to a florist's. There he got a small bunch of carnations. It was all he could buy with the money he had with him, and it was too late to go to the bank—and little money was there! He started homeward once more.

By the time the apartment was reached he had pulled himself together a little. With an effort he achieved a smile and went in.

Shirley was waiting for him. "Any word?"

He shook his head. He could not tell her just then, but he could not trust his voice with a kindly lie.

"Oh, I thought surely we'd hear today! You've brought something for me?"

"It isn't much."

He gave her the little box—it was rain soaked now—and saw her face fall as she peeped within. Always he had brought her some pretty extravagance on their anniversary. But she kissed him and sent him to his room to put on dry clothes.

They sat down to dinner, a special dinner with things they both liked and could not always have. And for a while he tried to be as merry as the occasion demanded, but not for long. His tongue fumbled over his poor little jokes, and his laughter was lifeless. Shirley saw.

"David, look at me."

His eyes wavered, fell, then rose doggedly to hers.

"What's the matter? Something has happened. Do you mean it's—"

"Yes, Shirley. Dick Holden won."

For a moment she stared blankly at him, then burst into a storm of weeping. In an instant his own heartache was swallowed up in sorrow for her. He sprang to her side, catching her close and petting her, begging her not "to take it so," saying foolish, brave things.

The storm subsided as suddenly as it rose. With a sharp movement she pushed herself away from him and sat looking at him with eyes in which he would have said, if he could have trusted his senses just then, anger and—almost—hate were blazing.

"Shirley," he pleaded, "don't take it so. Our plans were good. It was only pulled that beat us. Dick told me—"

The eyes did not change. "It doesn't matter why, does it? They didn't take them—that's all. What difference does it make if things are good when nobody will buy them? And I had hoped—"

"Dear, don't take it so," he repeated. "We must be brave. This is only a test, the hardest of all. If we're brave and keep hanging on—you remember what we used to say."

She laughed—not her old beautiful laugh, but a shrill outpouring of her bitter disappointment.

"Oh, we said a lot of silly things! We were fools, I didn't know what it would be like." Anxiously, yes, and even hate were unmistakable in that moment. She sat up sharply. "And David, you've got to do something to change it. I'm tired of it all—sick and tired of scripping and worrying and wearing made over dresses and being—just shabby genteel. You've got to do something."

Every word was a knife in his heart. But he could not be angry with her. He was thinking of her disappointment.

"But, dear, I'm doing all I can. How can I?"

"You can get a position somewhere and at least have a steady income that would—"

"Why, Shirley, you don't mean—give up my profession? You couldn't mean that."

"I mean just that. It would give us a steady income at least."

"But I can't give it up. There's more than money to working. There's being in the work you want to do and are fitted for."

"Ah!" She turned on him fiercely. "I thought you cared more for your work than for your family. Now I know it. You would keep us poor just so you can do the things you like to do. And what right have you to think you're fitted for it? Why can't you be sensible and see what everybody else sees—that as an architect you are?"

"Shirley!"

But she said it.

"—a failure."

For a little he stared blindly at her. All other aches were as nothing beside this. Then something within that had sustained him since he left the office snapped, gave way. His head and shoulders sagged forward. With a weary gesture he turned and went into the living room.

The storm, too, passed. It had been more than half the hysteria of shattered hope. She had hardly known what she was saying. Now she remembered his eyes as she had dealt her thrust. She was a little frightened at what she had done. She waited nervously for him to come back to her. Always David had been first to mend their quarrels, and Shirley thought her kisses balm to heal ill wounds.

But he did not come back. In the living room was a heavy silence.

At last she went softly to the door. He was standing by the table, still in the broken attitude, with the same dazed eyes. He did not see her.

"David!"

He did not seem to hear. She went to him and put an arm around his shoulder.

"David, I didn't mean to be nasty. It really isn't your fault. I didn't mean—"

The sound of her voice brought him out of his daze. He shrank from her touch and, turning, regarded her with a queer look that held her from him. After a little the sense of her words seemed to come to him.

"I think you did mean it," he said wearily. "And I think—I think you are quite right."

In the morning the world, strangely enough, was outwardly the same. Even the sun had the bad taste to shine, as though a black shadow were not on their hearts.

They went through the routine of bath and toilet and breakfast. David glanced over his newspaper and romped a bit with Davy Junior. And because he kissed her as he left for the day Shirley supposed that the scene of the night before had been filed away with their other tiffs in a remote pigeonhole labeled "To Be Forgotten."

She was glad of that.

(To Be Continued)

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To Ensure Strong and Healthy Fools. Pregnant Mares Must Be Given Exercise, Be Properly Fed and Have Careful Stable Attendance.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

ACETYLENE lighting is not by any means a new thing in this country as there are homes here and there in village and countryside in which this system of lightning has been in use for many years. Many improvements have been made in the mechanism of the plant, so that now this system is considered to be absolutely safe and reliable if it receives reasonable care and attention. The cost, of course, is rather more since the war, but even at the present price it is an investment that will return high dividends, probably not always directly in dollars and cents, but in better health, more comfort, less labor and genuine satisfaction for those living in the home, because acetylene gas in burning produces less heat, consumes less oxygen and forms less carbon dioxide than kerosene, for example, and makes a far more brilliant light than even electricity, and it is easier on the eyes. It may also be used for cooking in the house and it is also well adapted for street lighting of villages and small towns.

The acetylene lighting plant consists of a gas generator, gas service piping, and gas jets or chandeliers. The generators vary in size according to amount of gas required, one for the home being, of course, much smaller than that required for a large institution or village. The chief parts of the generator are: Water chamber, carbide holder, gas holder, filter, gas washer, gas intake pipe, feed pipe, safety vent, sludge agitator and automatic carbide feeder device. The generator for a home requires only a few square feet of space, as it is very compactly constructed. It is usually placed in the basement and it is very important that it be kept safe from frost.

The operation of the plant is as follows: The chemical substance used for making the gas is calcium carbide, the same material that is used in bicycle lamps, for instance. Automatically this chemical is fed into the water chamber as fast as the gas is used in lights. In contact with the water it forms a gas known as acetylene gas, which collects in the gas holder from which it passes through small iron pipes to the lights. In the most modern plants no gas can possibly be generated except as it is required, hence there is no chance, as was true of earlier types of plants, for the gas to accumulate under pressure in the plant and leak out, and become ignited by a raw flame, resulting in an explosion. The automatic feed should be examined occasionally and every care taken to keep it in first-class working order. The directions that come with the plant should be followed accurately and religiously. The writer knows of several plants owned by farmers for many years, and in all cases under proper care the results have been very satisfactory. What does it cost? This question can be answered very generally as costs vary with size of plant, etc. In general I would say the initial cost would be about \$200, including generator, pipes, chandeliers, etc., the work of installation for the average sized farm home. The carbide for a year will cost in the neighborhood of \$12 to \$15. Detailed information regarding installation, etc., will be answered upon request by the writer.

—R. R. Graham, B.S.A., O. A. College, Guelph.

Winter Care of Pregnant Mares.

Those who have had experience in horse breeding have noticed that a considerable percentage of the spring colts, especially those born before the mares are on pasture, are weakly, often not able to stand, and sometimes without sufficient ambition to nurse when held up and the teat introduced into the mouth. It will also be observed that foals of this description are usually those of dams that have been pampered during the winter months—those that have been well fed, and kept in the stable most of the time without exercise.

The pregnant mare should be well fed and given regular exercise or light work. The idea that she should not be well fed is not uncommon. The foetus is daily increasing in size. This growth does not take place without nutriment. The nutriment must be supplied by the blood of the dam, and as nutriment is not a normal product of the blood, but is supplied by the food the animal eats, we can readily see that the pregnant animal has not only her own tissues to nourish, but also those of a growing foetus, which, in the latter months of gestation is no small matter. Hence we see that the pregnant mare requires more food than her non-pregnant sister of the same size that is doing the same work. Good hay and oats are the foods to be relied upon to provide nourishment, and these should be fed in quantities proportionate to the size of the animal and the grain in proportion to the amount of work or exercise given. In addition she should be given a few raw roots daily, and a feed of bran with a cupful of linseed meal at least twice weekly. She should also be given all the good water she will drink at least three times daily.

A pregnant mare should, where possible, be provided with a large, comfortable box stall when in the stable. This, we may say, is necessary after the ninth month of gestation, as parturition may take place at any time after this. —J. H. R., O. A. College, Guelph.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

(By Rev. P. J. FITZWATER, D. D., Teacher of English Bible in the Moody Bible Institute of Chicago.)

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LESSON FOR FEBRUARY 16

THE TEN COMMANDMENTS.

LESSON TEXT—Exodus 20:1-17. GOLDEN TEXT—Luke 10:27. ADDITIONAL MATERIAL—Ex. 19: Lev. 19:31-38, 22:31, Matt. 5:17-48.

PRIMARY TOPIC—God gives his commandments to Moses. Memory Verses—I John 4:8; Luke 10:27.

JUNIOR TOPIC—Giving commandments to the people. Memory Verses—Matt. 22:37-40.

INTERMEDIATE TOPIC—Jesus and the ten commandments.

SENIOR AND ADULT TOPIC—The commandments in modern life.

The ten commandments furnish us the world's greatest moral code.

I. The First Commandment (20:3):

"Thou shalt have no other gods before me." Means literally, "Thou shalt have no other gods before my face." This commandment enjoins the obligation of single-hearted worship and service. It may be broken by (1) living for one's self. If life's activities center in self then one is an idolater. (2) Making pleasure the goal of living. (3) Being covetous (Col. 3:5). Every one who is greedy for gold is an idolater. (4) Actually worshipping idols.

II. The Second Commandment (20:4-6):

While the first commandment is directed against false gods, the second is directed against the worship of the true God under false forms. It can be broken by (1) the use of images in worship; (2) putting sinful man in the place of Christ; (3) putting God's ordinances and institutions in the place which he alone should have.

III. The Third Commandment (20:7):

The Hebrew word "vain" translated means lying, deceptive, unreal. "Guiltless" is from the word meaning clean, unpunished. The meaning is that God will not hold to be clean and will not allow to go unpunished him who uses his name in a lying, hypocritical manner. This commandment may be broken by (1) profanity, (2) perjury, (3) levity and frivolity, (4) hypocrisy, which is professing to live for God yet living for self.

IV. The Fourth Commandment (20:8-11):

The command to work six days is as binding as to rest on the seventh. The resting one day in seven applies to servants and horses as well as to the man and his family. This commandment may be broken by (1) living in idleness, (2) working on the day set apart for the worship of God, (3) engaging in carnal pleasures on the Lord's day.

V. The Fifth Commandment (20:12):

This commandment rests upon the fact that parents stand to their children in the place of God. It may be violated by (1) disrespect to parents, (2) disobedience, (3) failure to give proper care in old age.

VI. The Sixth Commandment (20:13):

The sanctity of human life is due to the fact that man was created in the likeness and image of God. This commandment may be broken by (1) sinful anger (Matt. 5:22), (2) hatred (I John 3:15), (3) neglect of means to preserve life, (4) oppression of the weak, (5) suicide, (6) infanticide (7) unrighteous wars.

VII. The Seventh Commandment (20:14):

The sin which strikes at the home is most deadly, for it undermines the whole human fabric. It may be broken by (1) unclean imaginations, thoughts, and affections (Matt. 15:19; 5:27, 28), (2) unchaste conversation and wanton looks (Isa. 3:16; 2 Peter 2:14), (3) divorce, which is for the most part legalized adultery.

VIII. The Eighth Commandment (20:15):

This strikes at the sin of theft. Many things are legally right but morally wrong. This commandment may be broken by (1) taking what belongs to another, (2) false weights and measures, (3) extortion, (4) usury, (5) "graft," (6) making assignments to escape payment of debts.

IX. The Ninth Commandment (20:16):

The unfaithful test of a man's religion is the use he makes of his tongue (James 1:26; 3:2-8). This commandment may be broken by (1) open lying, (2) perjury, (3) slander, (4) talebearing, (5) breach of promise, (6) withholding truth, (7) flattery.

X. The Tenth Commandment (20:17):

This commandment strikes at the desire for things which belong to another. It applies not merely to the open violation, but to the very purpose of the heart.

Religion Worth Having.

A religion that cannot be brought into every phase of life is not worth having; and the affairs of life that cannot be maintained side by side with Christ's teachings ought to be scrapped without delay. And until the brotherhood movement rises to its responsibility and makes these facts plain, it will fail to be the power it may be its privilege to become.

A Real Cure.

Progress is the real cure for an over-estimate of ourselves.—G. MacDonald.



Your Liver Is the Best Beauty Doctor

A dull, yellow, lifeless skin, or pimples and eruptions, are twin brothers to constipation.

Bile, nature's own laxative, is getting into your blood instead of passing out of your system as it should.

This is the treatment, in successful use for 50 years—one pill daily (more only when necessary).

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS

Genuine bears Signature

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

Carter's Iron Pills will help this condition.

Joy for Eugenie.

Among the American soldiers who fought their way to Sedan, and whose cutting of communications there compelled the Germans to beg for an armistice, probably few, if any, gave a thought just then to Eugenie, once the Empress of the French. The most of them must have had in mind the surrender there in 1870 of her husband, Napoleon III., with his out-maneuvred and defeated army, the event which opened the way for the German armies to Paris and so made France's loss of the war inevitable. But did any one remember that she who at that time had acted as regent was still alive? Perhaps not. Though aged, being in her ninety-third year, she was very much alive to all that was going on in France, and eager to hear of every blow that made the Germans stagger back toward the Rhine.

From her English home, Farnborough Hill, Eugenie went to France in July, 1914, and visited the scene of her former splendor, the Palace of Fontainebleau. It was at Fontainebleau, on her way back, that she heard of the beginning of the war. When the news was broken to her by M. Pietri, her secretary, she exclaimed: "Ah, it is the revenge! I have expected it for a long time. God protect France! Oh, my country! Oh, the Emperor!" The first thing she did on her return was to pray for France at the graves of her husband and her son in the mausoleum adjoining her home. Then she sent a large subscription to the Red Cross, and set aside an entire wing of her house for the use of wounded officers. There she and her employees have acted as nurses throughout the war, their nearness to Aldershot camp often making their service all the more valuable.

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

THRIFT

Thrift, personal and national, is the greatest need of the hour. "Waste not, want not" is the lesson every Canadian must learn and practise.

Start now! Make your first contribution to Thrift, and your country's welfare—a Savings Account in this Bank. Interest paid at current rates.

UNION BANK OF CANADA
HEAD OFFICE WINNIPEG, MAN.

CARLETON PLACE BRANCH, D. B. OLIVER, Manager.
SPITFIRE BRANCH, W. A. L. BURCHILL, Manager.
KIMURN BRANCH, F. MACGREGOR, Manager.
PAKENHAM BRANCH, A. C. THOMSON, Manager.

Carleton Place Council

The Hydro and Hawthorn Bylaws Receive Last Reading—Assessor Appointed

The regular monthly meeting of the Carleton Place Town Council was held last evening, the Mayor in the chair and every member in his seat.

The minutes of previous meeting were read and confirmed.

CORRESPONDENCE

A letter was received from a number of young ladies requesting the free use of the hall for a Victory ball to be given on the 21st inst., the proceeds to be given to the fund for returned soldiers, and that a member of Council be appointed to act as treasurer.

The Ontario Government sent a circular offering wood at \$6.75 a cord at Algonquin Park, if wood was sold at cost.

From the Sick Children Hospital acknowledging receipt of cheque.

From Mr. Shearer, Smiths Falls, acknowledging vote of thanks for assistance at public meeting.

From C. J. Taber, declining appointment as auditor at \$40.

From the Ontario Municipal and Railway Board asking for the appointment of a representative when the request of the Bell Telephone Co. for an advance of rates comes up.

From the Soldier Civil Re-establishment regarding demobilization of army, repatriation, etc.

A letter was read from Mr. Arch. McGregor, regarding wood that he had received from the town being too rough.

From the Trade and Commerce Department, reporting all samples of milk sent from Carleton Place as up to and above the standard required.

A number of accounts were read and referred to Committee.

REPORTS

Mr. McRostie, for the Wood Committee, reported that Mr. Knowles was ill, but that he would have a full report at next meeting.

Mr. Findlay, for the Fire and Light Committee, reported that the fire alarm system had gone out of business, and that after examination it was found that the wiring system was bad and had to be re-strung. Men had been engaged and were now working on the system.

Mr. Hughes reported several cases of relief that had been attended to, and also stated that the reception to returned soldiers, which had been decided upon, had been postponed on account of the influenza.

ACCOUNTS PASSED

Moved by Mr. Donald, seconded by Mr. Riddell, that the following accounts be paid and that the Mayor sign the necessary order on Treasurer.

D. H. McIntosh, sundries	\$ 4 30
Aldon A. Mather, repairing chairs	3 15
Howland & McRostie, relief supplies	12 06
Waterworks Commission, water rates	7 00
Bell Telephone Co., service	7 75
W. A. Nichols, lumber	5 00
The Central Canadian, printing	137 65
W. J. Hughes, relief supplies	3 54
R. D. Carmichael, relief supplies	50
Baird & Riddell, relief supplies	19 15
Howland & McRostie, relief supplies	30
W. W. Taber, relief supplies	18 00
Mrs. Chas. Bates, relief supplies	5 75
Clyde McConagall, work on streets, etc.	20 50
Thos. Miller, work on streets	1 50
W. J. Hughes, relief	2 08
Thos. Stevens, relief	3 57
—Carried—	

BYLAWS PASSED

On motion the bylaw to appoint an Assessor was introduced and read the required number of times, Mr. Geo. A. Cornell being named at salary of \$225, and passed.

On motion a bylaw to borrow money for current expenses was read the required number of times and passed, the sum of overdraft to be fixed at \$12,000, the rate of interest to be 5½ p.c.

It was moved by Mr. Cameron, seconded by Mr. Donald, that the bylaw appointing Auditors be amended by striking out the name of C. J. Taber and substituting the name of A. H. Edwards.—Carried.

It was moved by Mr. Donald, seconded by Mr. Cameron, that the bylaw fixing the assessment of the Hawthorn Woolen Mills be now read a third time short and passed.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Hughes, seconded by Mr. McRostie, that the bylaw to raise \$100,000 to purchase the Electric Light Co.'s plant be now read a third time short and passed.—Carried.

MISCELLANEOUS

Mr. Donald reported that our resolution had been sent to County Council as directed at last meeting, and that County Council had forwarded resolution to Toronto, requesting the cancellation of the War Levy.

Mr. Riddell stated that the Council would be asked to designate County Council had also designated

THE "THRIFTIEST AMERICAN" IS FRANKLIN'S NEW NAME

The "Thriftest American" is the phrase applied to Benjamin Franklin, in the latest literature issued by the United States National War Savings Committee. As a statesman, a writer, philosopher and inventor his reputation has stood high since his death over a century ago. But to-day it is as a teacher of the gospel of thrift that he is being recalled to the great mass of the people of the United States. On the new issue of United States War Savings Stamps his likeness is also to be found.

The explanation is that to-day the leading men of the world, those charged with directing its affairs, realize that the exercise of thrift is absolutely necessary to the restoration of the normal life of all countries. It is to be observed also that these men consider it just as necessary for the people of the United States and Canada—countries undamaged by the war—to save as it is for those of France or Belgium to do so. It is the condition on which financial and industrial recovery is based.

The Canadian War Savings Plan makes easy this very necessary practice of saving. It also makes saving profitable. Four dollars paid to-day for a War Savings Stamp will bring \$5 in 1924. Twenty-five cents buys a Thrift Stamp and 16 of these make a War Savings Stamp, on which the government pays 4½ per cent compounded half-yearly. Could saving be made easier!

Quinn-Byrne

In the presence of a large number of friends of the contracting parties a very pretty wedding was solemnized in St. John's church, Perth, at eight o'clock on Monday morning, when Miss Anna T. Byrne, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. B. Byrne, of Drummond, was united in the holy bonds of matrimony to Mr. John J. Quinn, of Ferguson Falls. Sharply at the hour appointed, the bride entered the church leaning on the arm of her brother, Mr. Sylvester Byrne, and escorted to the nuptial altar to the side of the groom in waiting. The bride was richly and attractively gowned in taupe broadcloth with hat to match, her only ornament being her mother's wedding locket. She was gracefully assisted by her cousin Miss Anna Dowdall, of Perth, who wore a navy suit with fox furs. The groom was supported by his brother Mr. Frank Quinn. Rev. Father Hogan, P.P., performed the ceremony and celebrated the nuptial mass, assisted by Rev. E. A. Byrne, brother of the bride as acolyte.

The bride received a beautiful display of wedding gifts, testimony of the high esteem in which she is held among a large circle of friends, and which serve as souvenirs of the happy event. The honeymoon is spending in Montreal, and other places of interest in the east and on their return Mr. and Mrs. Quinn will take up residence at Ferguson Falls, Perth Expositor.

Miss Mary Deacon, twenty-four years of age, and Miss Hazel Pursell, fifteen, were run over by a freight engine on a level crossing in St. Thomas, and each suffered the loss of a leg, besides other serious injuries; Miss Pursell died in the hospital.

provincial roadway through Lanark County from Kingston to Ottawa by Perth, Lanark, Carleton Place and Ashton.

Mr. Riddell also asked for suggestions from Council on the question of equalization, to have something to work on when the County Council met.

The Mayor stated that the question was a big one, and he hoped the Council would go very fully into it before the County Council met again. The question of assessment was another issue to be looked into.

Quite an interesting discussion ensued. It was moved by Mr. Edwards, seconded by Mr. Donald, that we grant \$10 to the Eastern Ontario Good Roads Association and that the same director and representative as last year be retained.—Carried.

It was moved by Mr. Findlay, seconded by Mr. Edwards, that the use of the hall be given free of charge to the committee getting up the Victory Ball, in view of the fact that the proceeds go to the committee in charge of the fund for the reception to returned soldiers.—Carried.

It was moved by Mr. McRostie, seconded by Mr. Findlay, that the time for closing the Collector's Roll be extended to February 24th.—Carried.

A discussion took place as to the work to be done this season on the roads, etc. Also a joint meeting of the several committees to outline the work of the season. The last Monday of each month was settled upon for the purpose.

The Council then adjourned.

County Bought Blankets Cheap

Lanark County Council had a communication from J. McCabe of Toronto offering quantities of blankets used by the Royal Air Force while in training in Canada for sale. They were priced at \$2.50, and but slightly used. Council got in touch with another Toronto man, who was commissioned to buy a bunch of them. One hundred was the smallest lot sold. These blankets will be used by the County's road workmen and at the House of Industry, and a number at the County gaol.—Perth Courier.

Mrs. J. S. Livingston

The death took place on Jan. 31st, at Smiths Falls, of Mrs. J. S. Livingston. The deceased had been ill about a week from influenza and Thursday night gave birth to a baby boy, but the infant died shortly afterwards. The mother seemed fairly well until Friday morning, when death resulted. The late Mrs. Livingston was previous to her marriage, Izella May Peever, daughter of the late Mr. & Mrs. J. Peever, and was born at Carp 33 years ago. When a child she moved with her parents to Appleton, where she resided until her marriage about seven years ago. Since then she had lived in Smiths Falls. Surviving are the husband and one little daughter, Phyllis Iona. The funeral took place from the residence, 43 Lombardy street, Sunday afternoon, at 2:30 o'clock, to the Public Vault. The service at the home at two o'clock was conducted by Rev. Dr. Gray, of Westminster church, of which deceased was a faithful member.

LINGERING WEAKNESS FOLLOWING DISEASE

Banished by the Wonderful Tonic Powers of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills

In almost every case the victims of la grippe, influenza, fevers or contagious troubles, are left weak, ailing and despondent after the disease itself has disappeared. They do not pick up strength as they ought, and remain tired, listless and discouraged. The one and only reason for this is that the blood has been impoverished by the ravage of the disease through which the victim has passed. Strength and full activity will not return until the blood has been restored to its normal condition. The blood can be enriched and purified by no other medicine as quickly and as surely as by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. To enrich the blood and strengthen the nerves is the whole mission of these pills, and thousands have found them beneficial in bringing strength and energy after disease had left them weak and run-down. Miss Beatrice Cassidy, Vroomant, Ont., says:—"From my own experience I can speak in the highest terms of praise of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I passed through a severe attack of scarlet fever, from which I did not regain my strength after the fever itself had passed. I was left very weak, pale and frail looking, and although I was continuing to take medicine, I did not improve. At this time a friend advised me to take Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and following the advice, I soon felt the pills were helping me, and after taking them for about a month I found myself fully restored to my old time health and strength. I therefore strongly advise anyone who feels weak or run down to give Dr. Williams' Pink Pills a trial and I feel sure they will not regret it.

Rich red blood is the whole secret of good health, and from the first to the last dose Dr. Williams' Pink Pills enrich and purify the blood. You can get these pills through any medicine dealer or by mail at 50c a box, or six boxes for \$2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

Topics where given are for the following Sabbath

Baptist Church

REV. MR. J. F. FORSYTHE, Pastor.
Services—11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

St. Andrews Church

REV. J. MONDS B.A., Pastor.
Services—11 a.m. and 7 p.m.
A.M.—Mr. Pound, Sailors Missionary.
P.M.—Fitness.

Methodist Church

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

St. James Church

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

Zion Presbyterian Church

REV. W. A. DOBSON, B.A. B.D., pastor
Services—11 a.m. and 7 p.m.
P.M.—Father, Son & Co.
A.M.—Every Inch A Man.
Ordination of Elders.

Knox Church, Beckwith

REV. J. W. S. LOWEY, Pastor.
A.M.—The Old Paths.

St. Paul's, Franktown

REV. MR. LOWEY, Pastor.

Taber & Co.

Knitting Wools and Yarns Crochet Cottons

for the long Winter evenings' work

MONARCH FLOSS AND DOWN

in all the leading colors, for

Pull-overs and Sweater Coats

Khaki and all staple colors in

DOUBLE KNITTING AND SCOTCH FINGERING YARNS

for Sweaters, Mitts, Socks,
etc., etc.

"PERI-LUSTA" CROCHET COTTON

Many complaints are reaching us about the cheaper Crochet Cottons now offered for sale being so inferior that we are again advising our customers to use

"Peri-Lusta" Crochet Cotton

You get full, long lengths, smooth, even thread, far superior to any other makes, and a trifle cheaper.

Colors are Pinks, Blues, Ecru, White, Radium, Black.

Numbers from 1 to 100.

Taber & Co.

Change of Business

HAVING purchased the Grocery business of Messrs. Deachman & Weir, I desire to announce to the public that I purpose continuing the same, and hope, by strict attention to business and faithful service, to not only retain the patronage of my predecessors but also to add many new customers.

Have had twelve years' experience in the business, in the largest and best stores in the county, and have no hesitation in inviting your patronage, feeling satisfied that I can give perfect satisfaction.

Full lines of Staple Groceries, Fruits and Meats will be carried in stock at all times

Now ready for business. Come in and see us.

CALVIN W. MOORE

Keyes Block

Carleton Place

ABDALLAH'S

We are now settled in our new stand, in the McDiarmid Block, the premises formerly occupied by Messrs. Baird & Riddell.

New Goods arriving daily, and our aim is to carry a complete line of Ladies' Ready-to-wears, Dry Goods and Men's Furnishings.

A new shipment of Ladies' Suits and Dresses on display, and now ready for your inspection.

H. ABDALLAH

McDiarmid Block

Carleton Place

Telephone No. 223