

The Carleton Place Herald.

"ONWARD AND UPWARD."

Vol. LXVII, No. 36

Carleton Place, Lanark Co., Ont., Tuesday, February 20, 1917

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The ice harvest has commenced.
There is some wood coming in, but
the demand is far in excess of the supply.

Mr. J. H. Saunders is advertising his
business and property at Prospect for
sale.

Mr. Currie, of Ottawa, rendered a
solo very acceptably on Sunday evening
in Zion Church.

Quebec defeated Ottawa in the hockey
race on Saturday by 3-2, and now leads
in the championship.

Mrs. J. H. Miscener, Moore street, has
returned from Tilsonburg, after a visit
to her mother, who was seriously ill.

Miss Murphy, of Ottawa, daughter of
Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Murphy, was a
week-end visitor to town, guest of Mrs.
R. E. Bok.

A very interesting film showing Canadian
Women's part in the making of Munitions, is
expected to arrive for exhibition at the Star
Theatre, on Wednesday and Thursday of this
week.

The Street Commissioner has disposed
of one of the town's fine bay horses, and
is looking for a younger animal to match
the team.

Mr. and Mrs. D. Sutherland have re-
turned home from a prolonged visit to
their daughter, Mrs. Jos. Lowe, at
Joliette, Que.

Our esteemed cotem has added a
type-setting machine to his office equip-
ment. We congratulate him upon this
evidence of progress.

The Hawthorn Mills, Limited, has
been incorporated by Letters Patent
under the Dominion Companies Act,
with capital stock of \$200,000, in shares
of \$100 each.

The Enactment Oddfellows had a
field night last Friday when nine candi-
dates were elevated to the patriarchal
degree. All were from Almonte. At
the close of the meeting the visitors
were entertained to refreshments.

The ball given by the young men last
Friday evening was quite a success. A
number of visitors were present from
outside. Valentine's orchestra present-
ed an attractive musical programme.
The Red Cross Society will be \$25 a-
head from the proceeds.

Mrs. S. J. Allen has disposed of her
house on William street to Mr. T. C.
Arthur, who moves to town about the
end of March. Mrs. Allen has leased
Mrs. Murphy's house on Bridge street,
recently vacated by Mr. J. C. Jeffrey,
where the Misses Allen will be conveni-
ently located for their music studio.

Mr. G. W. McCreary, real estate
agent, Ottawa, last week negotiated a
sale whereby property on the Market,
consisting of stores and residences
changed hands, the amount of the trans-
action being in the neighborhood of
\$125,000. The property was formerly
owned by Mr. Farah, of Brooklyn, N.Y.,
and was purchased by Jacob Freedman,
wholesale produce merchant, Ottawa.

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equipped to handle any job you may have—from a
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Co. Assessment Appeal.
The town of Perth has appealed
against the equalization of the assess-
ment for the different municipalities in
the county as fixed by the county council,
this equalization being made for the
purpose of fixing the county rate to be
paid by each municipality. A pre-
liminary hearing was held at Perth on
Tuesday before His Honor Judge Scott,
and the mode of procedure to be adopted
was arranged, and the matter was
adjourned until Tuesday, February
27th. Mr. J. A. Stewart appeared for
the town of Perth; Mr. J. S. L. Mc-
Neely for the town of Carleton Place,
and Mr. W. H. Stafford for the County
of Lanark.

Pembroke Wins the Tankard.
In the Central Canada bonspiel at
Renfrew last week the Pembroke cal-
lants won the final match and the
championship prize. In the first draws
Ottawa won from Renfrew by 10,
Smiths Falls from Almonte by the same
score and Pembroke from Arnprior by 6.
Pembroke got the bye and Ottawa
defeated Smiths Falls by the unlucky
number, 13. In the final Pembroke
defeated Ottawa by 7. In the consol-
ation contest Smiths Falls defeated Ar-
nprior and Renfrew and won out by 6.
In the single rink competition Smiths
Falls also won out.

Mr. S. Morrison, of Winnipeg, is
spending a few days with friends here.

To-morrow will be Ash Wednesday
and the first day of Lent.

Miss Helene Bangs, of Ottawa, is
spending a few days in town, the guest
of Miss Mary Scott.

The Lanark and Renfrew Presbytery
is in session in Carleton Place to-day,
with a very full docket.

George Sparks, a native of Bells Cor-
ners, died at Carleton on the 12th inst., at
the ripe old age of 89 years. He is sur-
vived by three sons and three daughters.

By the death of Rev. A. A. Scott the
last surviving member who was present
at the organization of the Lanark and
Renfrew Presbytery in 1878 has passed
away.

The firemen had another run yester-
day afternoon for a fine that was aban-
doned at the home of Mr. J. McMullen on
Queen street. The flames were ex-
tinguished without the use of the hose.

Mrs. John Foster, of Smiths Falls, met
with a painful injury when she fell
down the steps from the kitchen to the
woodshed and broke her left arm at the
wrist. It was also dislocated at the
elbow.

SESSIE HAYAKAWA, the great Japanese actor-
in "Alien Souls," also a comedy from the cele-
brated Bray Studio, Wednesday and Thursday, at
the Star.

Renfrew has virtually captured the
upper Ottawa hockey championship. In
the last series they won from Arnprior
6 to 1, whilst the 240th defeated Pem-
broke 9 to 2 and Almonte won from
Carleton Place by 3-1.

Canon G. W. G. Groat, clerical
secretary and registrar of the Anglican
diocese of Ontario, died last Wednesday,
in his 80th year. He was at one time
rector in Carleton Place. Mr. Trevor
H. Groat, of Arnprior, is a son.

Miss Margaret Brown, daughter of
Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Brown, at present
matron of a hospital in Salem, Mass.,
had the misfortune to have a leg broken
above the ankle a few days ago, on a
toboggan slide. We understand the
fracture is not a bad one, but the
accident is a serious handicap to Miss
Brown in her responsible position.

The British Columbia Bantam Bat-
talion, the 143rd, 983 strong, Lt. Col. A.
Bruce Powley, O.C., recruited as infan-
try and converted into a railway con-
struction unit about six weeks ago, pass-
ed through here last Wednesday, en
route east. Mr. Jos. Powley, of Toronto,
formerly of Kingston, came this far to
meet his brother in passing and wish
him God-speed.

After an illness of some months which
gradually wasted his vitality, Mr. Thos.
Lynch passed away somewhat suddenly
on Saturday, Jan. 27. The late Mr.
Lynch was a son of Michael Lynch and
was born in Ramsey fifty years ago.
When quite a boy he moved with his
parents to Huntley, where he resided
until his death. He was the youngest
of a family of eight. Those surviving
are Mrs. Hugh Kennedy and John Lynch,
of Huntley; Michael of West Port, Cal.

YOUNG PEOPLE'S DEBATING UNION

The Methodists and Baptists Try
Conclusions.

The first meeting of the above society
was held in Zion Church on Friday
evening last, when the comfortable and
commodious Sunday school hall of the
church was well filled by representatives
of the several unions.

Rev. Mr. Newton, President of the
Union, occupied the chair, and after
scripture reading and prayer, explained
the object of the society, its rules, and
announced the subject of the first
debate: "Resolved that the 'Dreamer'
is superior to the 'Doer' as a world
asset."

The debate was between the Metho-
dists, represented by Miss McFadden
and Mr. Dean, who upheld the affirma-
tive; and Miss Schwerdfeffer and Miss
Cram, of the Baptist church, who upheld
the negative.

The leaders were allowed 15 minutes
each, and the other two 10 minutes
each, with an extra three minutes for
the leader of the affirmative to reply.

For an hour both sides battled to con-
vince the judges—Mr. R. Patterson, Mr.
J. S. L. McNeely and Wm. Robertson
—that their side should win. At the
conclusion Mr. Newton requested the
judges to retire in order to come to a
decision, during which time solos were
rendered by Miss Jessie Simpson and
Miss Queenie Allen.

Principal Robertson, who was selected
to announce the decision, came to the
platform, and after complimenting both
sides on their excellent presentation of
the case, stated that the decision of the
judges was that the negative side won.

The next debate will be between Zion
Church and St. Andrew's, if the latter
decide to enter, otherwise between Zion
and the Baptists.

The consensus of opinion seems to be
that the union will be fruitful of much
good in bringing out talent that is found
in all to a greater or less degree.

Rev. Mr. Dobson was absent through
illness, but Rev. Mr. Henderson repre-
sented the Methodist body and Rev.
Mr. Newton the Baptist body.

The meeting was brought to a close
by singing one verse of "God Save the
King."

The slight thaw of Saturday afternoon
had the effect of settling the snow some
and consolidating the roads.

At the meeting of Drummond Council
last week a grant of one thousand dollars
was made to the Patriotic Fund.

Sergeant S. Houston, Corps R. Menzies
and W. Coyle, P.M.S. H. Robertson, J.
Corkery, H. Williamson and Signallers
H. Humphrey and A. Houston, of the
Queen's Ambulance Corps, Kingston,
are spending a few days at their respec-
tive homes here.

Mr. Robert Korry who left Perth 36
years ago, arrived here Monday, the first
time he has been back to the place of
his birth since he left. He has covered
almost every foot of the North American
continent in that time. He is a son of
the late Mr. George Korry, who was
noted all over Eastern Ontario half a
century ago by reason of his reputation
as a maker.—Expositor.

Sad Death in Dalhousie.

A sad death occurred in Dalhousie on
Saturday, when Mrs. Robert E. Duncan
passed away suddenly, from convulsions,
succeeding confinement, when a healthy
little baby girl was born. The deceased
lady was before her marriage, 16 months
ago, Miss Barbara Donald, daughter of
Mr. Matthew Donald, and was about
25 years of age. The funeral took place
yesterday, when Messrs. F. C. Donald,
J. D. and C. E. R. Taylor, Thos. Houston
and A. C. Brown drove up to be present
at the obsequies. The bereaved have
the sympathy of many friends in their
sorrow.

To Purchase Storage Battery System.

At an adjourned meeting of Council
last night, the special committee ap-
pointed to visit Smiths Falls to inspect
the electric fire alarm system, reported
very favorably of it and recommended
its adoption here. The report of the
Committee was received and adopted,
and a resolution was passed to close a
contract with the Northern Electric Co.
for the installation of a system, as out-
lined at the last meeting of Council, the
contract price to be \$944. The primary
object of the change is efficiency, whilst
the saving in upkeep will pay for the
plant in a few years.

Sudden Death of Robert McLanahan.

The many friends in Carleton Place
of Mr. Robert McLanahan, a former
resident of the town, will learn with
regret of his death, which occurred
suddenly about 3 o'clock this morning,
at his home in Brockville. The de-
ceased was a man of sterling character
and most highly esteemed by all who
knew him. He was born in Drummond
township. For many years he was an
employee of the C.P.R. shops here,
retiring when attaining his super-
annuation. He was a Presbyterian in
religion, and an elder of St. Andrew's
church. On removing to Brockville he
transferred his membership to St. John's
church, and was made a member of
session there. He is survived by his
wife, who with the other relatives have
the sympathy of many friends in their
bereavement.

We sell Everything that
Men and Boys Wear.

**OUR SALE OF
Odd Lines**
IS STILL GOING ON.

There are a lot of genuine
bargains to be had just now,
and we cannot advise you
too earnestly to come in
while the opportunity is
yours. Just glance over
this list which gives a fair
idea of the goods offered.

Men's Fine Boots, reg.
\$4.50 and \$5 values, for
\$2.50 and \$3.50. There are
not many pairs left, so come
in early.

Men's Working Shirts,
reg. 50 and 75c, for 39 and
59 cts.

Men's Woollen Under-
wear, reg. \$1.50 per gar-
ment, sale price \$1.

Men's Felt Boots, clear-
ing at \$1.75 and \$2.00.

Big display of Neckwear,
reg. 50c value, 35c, 3 for \$1.

A quantity of Linen
Collars, A1 quality to clear
at 5c. 6 for 25c.

P.S.—We are agents for Victor Talk-
ing Machine, Records, Needles,
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Salmon, at 10, 15, 20
25 and 30c per tin

Kipperd Herring,
per tin 15c

Fresh Mackerel, very
choice, per tin 25c

Golden Fillets,
one of the best
values we have
2 cans for 25c

Sardines, at
6, 15 and 20c per tin

Smoked Fillets
and Ciscos.

McLAREN'S CHEESE

Cream, 10, 15 and 25c

Pimento, 10 and 15c

Roquefort, jars 25c

Peanut Butter,
per lb 25 cts

T. STEVENS
Phone 121.

HOME CIRCLE COLUMN

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

TELL HER SO.
Amid the cares of married life,
In spite of toil and household strife,
If you value your sweet wife,
Tell her so.
Prove to her you don't forget
The hand to which the seat is set;
She'd like to see you, the sweetest yet—
Tell her so.
When the day is dark and deeply blue,
She has her troubles, same as you;
Show her that your love is true—
Tell her so.
There was a time you thought it bliss,
To get the favor of a kiss;
A dozen now won't come amiss—
Tell her so.
Your love for her is no mistake;
You feel it, dream of it, awake—
Don't conceal it! For her sake,
Tell her so.
Don't act, if she has passed her prime
As though to please her was a crime;
If ever you loved her, now's the time—
Tell her so.
She'll return for each caress,
A hundred fold of tenderness;
Hearts like hers were made to bleed,
Tell her so.
You are here and here alone;
Well you know she's all your own;
Don't wait to "carve it" for her sake,
Tell her so.
Never let her heart grow cold—
Richer beauties will unfold;
She is worth her weight in gold,
Tell her so.
—Detroit Free Press.

What is it that makes a home? All men and women have the indefinite knowledge of what they want and long for when the word is spoken. "Home," sighs the disconsolate bachelor, tired of boarding house fare and buttonless shirts. "Home," says the wanderer in foreign lands as he thinks of mother's love, of wife and sister and child. The word has in it a higher meaning, hallowed by religion; and when the Christian would express the highest of his hopes for a better life, he speaks of his home beyond the grave. The word home has in it the elements of love, rest, permanency and liberty; but besides these it has in it the idea of an education by which all that is noblest within us is developed into nobler virtues, fit for a higher life. The little child by the home fire was taken on the mother's knee when he would explain to his disciples the mysteries of the kingdom.

MOTHERS AND BOYS.

Of all the love affairs in the world, none can surpass the true love of the big boy for his mother. It is pure and noble, honorable in the highest degree to both. We do not mean merely dutiful affection. We mean a love which makes a boy gallant and courteous to his mother, saying to everybody plainly that he is fairly in love with her. Next the love of a husband, nothing so crowns a woman's life with honor as this second love, this devotion of a son to her. And we never yet knew a boy to "turn out" badly who began by falling in love with his mother. Any man may fall in love with a fresh faced girl, and the man who is gallant with the girl may cruelly neglect the worn and weary wife. But the boy who is a lover of his mother in her middle age is a true knight who will love

his wife as much in the sear-faded autumn as he did in the daisied spring-time.

CHARITY AT HOME.

No reward comes to him who robs himself of what he needs to sustain life and health, or what is needed to care for his own, merely to give to those who ask. No man has a right to give what is not fully his own; no right to give away any time that belongs to another, to create poverty; to lose the respect of his home ones, or to do what will weaken their faith in him as a provider and a protector.

Man's duty is to God, and he discharges the duty when he is true to the family, that is the result of his making and begetting. Men err by withholding when they have means to spare as well as not, and they err by giving heedlessly to the endless asking of those whose great aim in life is to attach themselves to those inclined to charity. Help those who are in sickness, in trouble and distress, if you can do so without robbing your creditors, yourself or your family. Be just, and then be generous. To give wisely is an art, to give well is to give successfully. To provide employment is even human and wise, but you should give it or find it to those who try to deserve such assistance, not to those who are lazy, dirty, shiftless, careless and indifferent to your success. Let those who will not try to come up just a little higher, with your help, remain where they are, except you are able to give.

No man has a right to walk deliberately into poverty in order to prove his manhood or a disposition to humanity. This is not the way to help mankind; or to serve your country. When a man is stricken down, then help him if you can, but do not encourage him to fall again and to keep on falling simply to be helped. Do not be a miser, nor yet a spendthrift. Do not be selfish, but be careful to preserve your own health, means and ability to help those who will be with us here and here today.

The relief of Belgians will be transferred from the United States Commission to some other neutral organization. The Department of Militia is arranging to call out from 25,000 to 50,000 of the militia for home defence and training.

FRETFUL BABIES

Mrs. John M. Weaver, Blissfield, N.B., writes: "I can speak very highly of Baby's Own Tablets. I have used them for my children and find they are the best medicine a mother can give her little ones. I would strongly recommend them to all mothers who have fretful babies." The Tablets regulate the bowels and stomach; break up colds and simple fevers; expel worms; cure vomiting and indigestion and make teething easy. They are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Forty Thousand Investors Hold Canadian Pacific Stock

Canadian Holders Now Total 6,531, a Gain of 161 Per Cent. in Five Years—United States Acquired More Shares Last Year—Statement Furnished by Baron Shaughnessy.

Canadian Pacific Railway.	January, 1911.	June, 1913.	August, 1915.	October, 1916.
Total number of common stock-holders—				
In all countries	24,000	27,000	40,468	40,287
In Canada	2,500	3,400	5,138	6,531
Percentage of common stockholders in—				
Great Britain	65%	60%	62.88%	49.25%
Canada	10.41%	12.58%	13.64%	15.13%
United States	9.59%	10.42%	10.39%	22.13%
Germany	10%	10%	5.33%	5.34%
France	5%	5%	5.63%	5.82%
Other countries		2%	2.13%	2.33%

How the common stock of the Canadian Pacific Railway is held has always been an interesting study. During the past few years there has been considerable change in the grouping of the holdings. Baron Shaughnessy, president of the railroad company, has on various occasions furnished *The Monetary Times* with figures showing in what countries the stock is held and to what extent, and also an analysis of the shareholders' list as it stood on October 1st, 1916. This is compared with previous analyses in the above table.

It must be borne in mind, in analyzing the figures that the capital stock of the Canadian Pacific Railway has been increased several times during the period under review as follows: In November, 1909, when \$30,000,000 of additional stock was allotted at 125, the amount of stock outstanding was \$180,000,000. That would be the amount of stock held by the 24,000 shareholders in January, 1911. A further block of \$18,000,000 was allotted in January, 1912, at 150; \$3,000,000 was sold during 1912 at a premium of \$2,800,831.80; and \$30,000,000 was allotted at 175 in January, 1913. In June, 1913, August, 1915, and at the present time, therefore, the full \$280,000,000 of stock has been issued.

In a little more than four years the number of shareholders had increased 24,688, or over 61 per cent. Last year there was a small decrease in the number. In the past few years a remarkable change has occurred in the number of holders. Whereas three years ago there were 27,000

holders of the common stock, there were in 1915 40,468, an increase of 13,468, or 49 per cent. Last year, the number dropped to 40,287, but still a good record. These figures seem to indicate that the so-called small investor has been in the market during the past three years getting Canadian Pacific Railway stock, the large holdings having been sold to some extent and picked up by small investors. The increase in the number of holders was probably made to a large degree during the latter part of 1915, by those who had faith in the strength of the company and the maintenance of the 10 per cent. dividend. This faith was rewarded. The number of Canadian holders has increased over 161 per cent. in the last four years, and now stands at 6,531. This is an excellent showing for a country which has done more borrowing than investing.

The number of holders in Great Britain in 1915 was larger than two years previously, but smaller than in 1911. Great Britain probably sold to the United States last year. The French and German holdings have dropped considerably. The volume of shares held by United States investors is not very large, only 10.39 per cent. In 1915, a record which was beaten by Canada, which then held 13.64 per cent. of the total. The United States total has been increased most likely by purchases last year from Great Britain.

The figures in regard to Germany are of unusual interest. In January, 1911, and June, 1913, German holdings were 10 per cent. This figure has been reduced now to 5.34 per cent.

GRANDMOTHER'S SHAWL.

How Paisleys, Once More Flourish in Today's Fashion.

Once more the little hamlet of Paisley, in Renfrew, Scotland, is on the map, and again the name of Paisley is on the tip of the tongue, as it has not been for some fifty odd years—not since the days when every fashionable woman possessed a Paisley shawl or two in lieu of other cloak or wrap.

All over the land women are getting out of shawls from old dust covered trunks and finding in them a veritable treasure for this winter's wardrobe. There is really a big demand for old Paisleys in the fashionable dress-maker's and milliner's shop, and some women have sold their old shawls instead of having them used for their own costumes. In the meantime strips of Paisley are the most fashionable of the season's trimming, and perhaps because Paisley shawls are not any too plentiful and because imitations are not very satisfactory the vogue will remain good for months to come.

Cashmere trimming is also fashionable, though one would really hesitate at cutting up a genuine antique cashmere even to be in the current of fashion. Always valuable, cashmere shawls are now veritable treasures. One woman owns one for which her grandfather paid \$1,000 when he bought it sixty years ago for her grandmother. And another woman possesses a little shawl, just a scarf a couple of feet wide and four or five long, with ends of the wonderful cashmere work, and the rest of plain black, which cost \$100 half a century ago. These lovely old shawls are really too valuable to cut up for finery that will serve for only a year or two. But they can be very effectively used if they are in good condition for covering a divan or low couch.

HER NEW BLOUSE.

A Model as Charming as It Is Simply Cut. Georgette crape in straw color, cut surplice fashion and simply trimmed with a sailor collar of navy satin and



GOOD LINES.

squares of navy embroidery gives this blouse designed to go with a suit of navy serge. Two toned blouses occupy much space in smart shops.

Cost of Baked Chicken Pie Dinner For Six Persons.

Cocktail—cranberries, 1 cupful sugar, 25c; oranges, 4c.....	.05
Soup—rice, 1c; parsley, 1c; seasoning, 1c.....	.03
Celery, 1c.....	.01
1 lb. chicken, 15c; to 1 lb. 15c; potatoes, 4c; crust, 7c; seasoning, 1c.....	.71
Cranberries, 1 qt. 10c; sugar, 5c.....	.15
Farinella, 5c; sauce, 3c.....	.08
Salad—apples, 4c; celery, 2c; dressing, 3c.....	.10
Pump pudding and sauce.....	.25
Rolls, 5c; coffee, 5c.....	.12
1/2 lb. nuts, 10c; 1/2 lb. cluster raisins, 12c.....	.22

Total cost of dinner..... \$1.78
Cost of Roast Goose Dinner For Six Persons.

Cocktail—3 grapefruit.....	.25
Broth—10 clams @ 2c.....	.20
Celery, 10c; olives, 10c.....	.20
1 lb. goose @ 25c; to 3 lb. 30c; this is 25c.....	1.25
Filling—Oysters, 20c; seasoning 1c; butter, 5c.....	.27
1 qt. cranberries, 10c; sugar, 5c; ice.....	.20
1/4 pk. potatoes, 5c; butter, 2c; milk, 1c.....	.10
8 onions, 10c; butter, 2c; milk, 2c.....	.16
Salad—tomatoes, 5c; gelatin, 5c; seasoning, 2c; lettuce, 5c.....	.20
Cheese, 5c; parsley and seasoning, 2c; crackers, 3c.....	.18
Mince pie.....	.10
Pineapple mousse—pineapple, 12c; cream, 15c; ice and salt, 3c.....	.30
Nuts, 10c; mints, 10c.....	.20
Rolls, 5c; coffee, 5c.....	.12

Total cost of dinner..... \$4.48
Of course prices will vary in some localities.

Wine sauce poured over slices of fruit cake makes an excellent dessert. The following recipe is quite easy to follow: Two cupfuls of powdered sugar, one-half cupful of wine and one cupful of butter. Cream the butter. Gradually add the sugar and when very light add the wine, which has been made hot, a little at a time. Place the dish in a pan of hot water and stir for two minutes. The sauce should be smooth and foamy and may be served hot or cold.

THIS BIRD LIVES ON FISH.

And He Doesn't Build a Nest, but Lives in a Sand Tunnel.

The belted kingfisher has a great taste for fish. Every day is Friday with him, because no matter how hungry he gets, he will eat nothing except fish. Wherever there are creeks, rivers, ponds or lakes the kingfishers are to be found.

His principal business in life seems to be diving into the water for fish. From his perch on a dead branch or as he hovers over the water this unusual bird spies a small fish. With a swoop and a splash and a dive he goes into the water and is out as quickly with the fish firmly held in his stout beak. As he emerges from the water a quick shake of the body sends the water flying from his oily feathers, and he is dry in short order. The fish is tossed into the air, caught again in the beak and swallowed head first.

Unlike most other birds, the kingfisher does not build his nest in trees, but seeks a sand bank, in which he digs a tunnel several feet straight in. At the far end a little room is hollowed out, and there on the sand the glossy eggs are laid. The belted kingfisher is recognized by his buffy crown and his breast band. The male has a blue-gray breast band, back and sides, while the female has chestnut colored sides and breast band in addition to a gray breast band.—Exchange.

ONE WAY TO PAY.

How the Artist Raphael Settled His Bill at an Inn.

Raphael, the great Italian painter, whose celebrated Biblical pictures are worth fabulous sums of money, was not a rich man when young and encountered some of the vicissitudes of life like many another genius.

Once when traveling he put up at an inn and remained there, unable to get away through lack of funds to settle his bill. The landlord grew suspicious that such was the case, and his requests for a settlement grew more and more pressing. Finally young Raphael in desperation resorted to the following device:

He carefully painted upon a table top in his room a number of gold coins, and, placing the table in a certain light that gave a startling effect, he packed his few belongings and summoned his host.

"There," he exclaimed, with a lordly wave of his hand toward the table, "is enough to settle my bill and more. Now kindly show the way to the door."

The innkeeper, with many smiles and bows, ushered his guest out and then hastened back to gather up his gold. His rage and consternation when he discovered the fraud knew no bounds until a wealthy English traveler, recognizing the value of the art put in the work, gladly paid him \$50 for the table.—Stray Stories.

A Famous Welsh Fortress.

Carnarvon castle is the most splendid specimen of medieval military architecture surviving in Britain, not excepting Alnwick. Art and beauty were combined with strength by De Eifreton, the architect, who had been commanded to construct a palace within an impregnable fortress. Whether the mean little passage chamber in the Eagle tower was the birthplace of the infant prince whom Edward I. made the medium of such a grim practical joke upon the Welsh seems doubtful, but the main story may still be true. Every famous soldier who helped to make history in this corner of Britain has played some part within or without the walls of Carnarvon castle. It has been starved into surrender, but never captured by force of arms and can therefore claim to be considered a "virgin fortress."—Westminster Gazette.

Proverbs of the Highway.

Thank the Lord that most of the deep rivers to cross are those we see in dreams.

Don't want a world so bright that we won't enjoy the glory that's waiting for us hereafter.

We spend lots of time praying for Providence to help us, and it never occurs to us to surprise Providence by helping ourselves.

If's too great a compliment to trouble to be always heeding it—especially when you know the old fellow will come to you if you only wait for him.—Atlanta Constitution.

Filling a Sack.

The clumsy performance of holding a sack and filling it at the same time can be simplified if the sack is hung in a barrel. Four curved nails are placed at equal distances in the rim, and the sack is suspended from these. When it is filled the sack can be easily removed.

Question of Credit.

"Do you think the world owes you a living?"

"Yes. But the world's like a bank. You've got to go to some trouble to get yourself identified as the person to whom the living is due."—Washington Star.

Like a Wet Blanket.

Hokus—I never knew such a wet blanket as Flubbub. Pokus—That's right. If that fellow should jump from the frying pan into the fire he would put the fire out.

The Reason.

"That young fellow is always complaining he cannot find an opening." "That is why he is always in the hole."—Baltimore American.

Give no refs to your inflamed passions. Take time and a little delay. Impetuosity manages all things badly.—Sturges.

Rich Yet Delicate—
Clean and Full of Aroma.

"SALADA"

is blended from selected hill-grown teas, famed for their fine flavoury qualities. Imitated yet never equalled.

EARLY RAILROAD FLIERS.

When the Threat of Twelve Miles an Hour Was Called Nonsense.

When the first passenger railroad ever built was opened in England in 1825 the train traveled from one end of the line to the other, a distance of twelve miles, in two hours. And Wood, one of the best known writers on the subject of railroads at that day, wrote as follows:

"Nothing can do more harm to the adoption of railways than the promulgation of such nonsense as that we shall see locomotives traveling at the rate of twelve miles an hour."

Today, with locomotives traveling at the rate of seventy-five miles an hour, one can look at Wood's warning with a feeling of amusement.

In 1829 a locomotive was introduced in this country, and in the following year Peter Cooper experimented with a locomotive on the B. and O. railroad. The flues of the boiler were made from gun barrels. The boiler was about the size of a flour barrel.

Cooper related with considerable satisfaction how on the trial trip of this wonderful engine he passed a gray horse attached to a wagon.

Double Stars.

A double star is one which consists of two stars lying close together and revolving in an orbit. For some time Professor Comstock, astronomer of the University of Wisconsin, has made a particular study of this feature in the heavens.

A new phenomenon is a double star which he noticed was that two bright stars "wobbled" and did not have the usual steady appearance. At length the conclusion was reached that this condition was caused by a dark star in close proximity to the two bright stars. Such a situation was considered impossible at first, but analysis revealed that the two bright stars could thus exist with a dark star without breaking down. Although the dark star has never been seen, there is sufficient proof to justify the belief that it is the cause of this double star's peculiar behavior. It revolves about the double star about once in a little less than twelve times.

Tart Retort.

Every small town has its prominent citizen who appears before the city fathers and "talks right out in meeth." Not every town, however, has among its councilors a member with sufficient moral backbone to answer back, as did John Hammer of a western town whose name is of no consequence. Concluding his arraignment, the prominent citizen buried this thunderbolt at the board, "I'd sooner put up as a candidate for a lunatic asylum than put up for the town council!"

"Well, you'd stand a much better chance of getting in," dryly responded Mr. Hammer.—Argonaut.

If you want health

you can have it, by heeding Nature's laws. Keep the stomach strong, the liver active, the blood pure, and the bowels regular, and you will seldom be ill. Take good care of these organs, and at the first sign of anything wrong—promptly take Beecham's Pills.

you certainly need

the help and relief of this world-famed remedy, to keep the body in health. They quickly establish normal conditions, so the organs perform their functions as Nature intended. No other remedy will so surely strengthen the system, stimulate the liver, regulate the bowels and quickly improve the general health as

BEECHAM'S PILLS

Worth a Guinea a Box
Prepared only by Thomas Beecham, St. Helena, Lancashire, England.
Sold everywhere in Canada and U. S. America. In boxes, 25 cents.

SUNLIGHT FLOUR

Is made from the Best

Wheat in the World.

In one of the Best Mills.

By Men who Know How.

Quality guaranteed satisfactory

H. BROWN & SONS

Feb. 20, 1917

THE HERALD.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 20TH, 1917.

The price of potatoes in England under war restrictions is lower than in Canada. Why?

Hon. Martin Burrell Federal Minister of Agriculture, has issued an urgent appeal for increased production of food as a high national service for the Empire.

The cost of living is still soaring. The Department of Labor's index number of wholesale prices stood at 268.1 for January, as compared with 204.8 for December; 170.2 for January, 1916; 138.9 for the same month in 1915 and 136.5 for January, 1914.

Addressing a meeting in London, the Speaker of the House of Commons, the Rt. Hon. James William Lowther, declared that it was impossible for British statesmen to make any agreement with the German Government as now constituted. It would be necessary before signing any peace or any agreement, he said, to insist that it must be with a Government different in essence and constitution from the present one.

WHY POTATOES ARE SCARCE

Ottawa, Feb. 17.—Canadians will find food for serious reflection in a statement sent to the Department of Trade and Commerce from Cuba by J. C. Manzer, who represents that department and the New Brunswick Government there. He tells of the enormous quantities of Canadian potatoes that have been shipped to Havana. He says:

"The arrivals of potatoes this week at the port of Havana amounted to \$1,506 sacks and barrels. The entire ship came from New Brunswick, and it was necessary to put on an additional steamer from Boston in order to handle this large quantity. These shipments were sold for \$136,552 at Havana, and are the most valuable Canadian shipments of potatoes that ever arrived in one week.

"During the five months ending January 30, when shipments of the 1916 crops have been coming forward, Canada has shipped to Cuba 250,000 sacks and barrels of potatoes, which were sold for upwards of \$1,400,000."

Yet Great Britain, the allies and Canada herself are short of potatoes.

OPENING WEEK IN THE LEGISLATURE.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

Toronto, February 17.—After five years of agitation by the Liberals and by Mr. Alan Stuchholme, Labor member, Woman Suffrage has developed into a question of immediate and front rank importance in the Ontario Legislature. It was opened in its present session on February 13th. Newton Rowell and Mr. Stuchholme on this occasion secured a resolution calling for the enfranchisement of women. Sir William Hearst was noncommittal in his reply.

If the government does grant the reform this year it will be after years of pressure from the Opposition. For the last five years they have voted down all Liberal moves to give votes for women, and the Prime Minister himself as well as Hon. L. B. Lucas and other members of the government have been cold towards the proposition. The Liberal however have kept hammering and hammering and now Woman Suffrage is one of the leading planks in the Opposition platform.

VOTES FOR SOLDIERS.

The most important announcement in the Speech from the Throne was a clause forecasting legislation to provide for votes for soldiers. Later in the week Hon. Mr. McGarry introduced a bill on this matter which provides that all soldiers, whether of the legal age of twenty-one or not will be given a vote. The Liberals thoroughly concurred in this proposal and in the opinion that a man who is old enough to fight for his country is also old enough to vote. Other things mentioned in the Speech from the Throne were proposed legislation to provide for the settlement of returned soldiers upon the land; to create a fire prevention department; to authorize the construction of provincial highways; to provide for certain farm loans relating to hydro electric development; and to regulate cooperative societies.

TITLES.

While congratulating Sir William Hearst on the honor conferred on him in knighthood, Newton Rowell in his speech in reply to the address from the Throne said: "I am sure that although we may not all agree in the wisdom of degrading the system of titled honors on this side of the Atlantic, we will agree that when such things are being conferred the man who occupies the honored position of Prime Minister of this province is well deserving of such recognition." But Mr. Rowell proceeded to comment upon the recent conferring of the title of "Baron" upon a Canadian and said that a statement in the press pointed out that this was the first native Canadian resident of Canada on whom such a title had been conferred. "In the free democracy of Canada," said Mr. Rowell, "we are not improving conditions by imparting hereditary titles passing from father to son. If this is the first, I hope it may also be the last."

HUN DEFENCES TAKEN

British Make Advances on Both Sides of the Ancre.

About 800 Prisoners, Practically All Prussians, Were Captured and Heavy Losses Were Inflicted on the Enemy—Many of the Men Who Surrendered Admit Being Without Food for Over 48 Hours.

LONDON, Feb. 19.—Again the British have struck on both sides of the Ancre, cutting a wide gap in the German lines and pushing within a few hundred yards of Petit Miramont. A successful attack Saturday captured trenches on a front totaling more than two miles to an almost uniform depth of a half mile.

It was another of the thoroughly planned attacks the British have delivered recently on the Somme-Ancre front, far different from trench raids. Its main object was to push closer to the immediate objectives of Miramont and Petit Miramont, the north and south respectively of the Ancre and on the road to Bapaume.

On Sunday the Germans tried to regain the positions taken from them by the British, but their attempts were fruitless. Attacking in waves, the Germans came under the concentrated fire of the British guns and were swept back to their trenches, suffering heavy casualties. At no place did the attacking forces reach the British line, and the British suffered no casualties. The British captured 780 officers and men.

A despatch from British headquarters gives the following details:

"The British on Saturday carried out an attack on a two-mile front west and south of Miramont on both sides of the Ancre for the purpose of gaining the higher ground commanding that town, toward which the Germans retired after evacuating Grandcourt. It was estimated at corps headquarters that approximately 800 prisoners had been passed back, with more expected.

"Not one of these prisoners had had food in 24 hours, having been for 48 hours without food during this time the British guns had cut off all supplies from behind the lines. The prisoners virtually all were Prussians, and the first request made was for food.

"The British troops easily attained the first objective. Then they continued to go forward just south of Miramont in an effort to gain entire control of all the high ground. The first fog in five weeks interfered with the artillery, but Sunday night the fighting was still in progress. British aeroplanes ventured boldly into the fog banks, but could see nothing by which to direct gunfire.

"One of the most daring incidents of the day's operations came toward the close of the preliminary bombardment, when an artillery officer crawled out of the trenches with a telephone, stationed himself forward in a shell-hole and calmly directed the fire which cut the German barbed wire to pieces. An English sergeant, losing his way, was captured, and was being escorted back by two Germans when the British barrage crept up to them. The captors fled and the sergeant returned to his own lines directly through the curtain of fire. He was wounded badly, but managed to reach a dressing station unaided, where he was able to give valuable information concerning the German positions."

Jury Could Not Agree.

CHATHAM, Feb. 19.—Abandoning all hope of reaching a verdict, the jury in the Frank McDonald murder case returned to the court room at 11.25 Saturday night, after nine hours and a half of deliberation, and were dismissed. It was learned from several members that the jury were evenly divided, six favoring conviction on a charge of manslaughter and six holding out for acquittal. In view of the strong charge made against the prisoner by Mr. Justice Clute, the verdict came as a surprise. McDonald will be retried at the Fall Assizes. The trial of Henry McDonald, his brother, will be proceeded with at 2 o'clock Monday afternoon. He will first be tried for murder. The McDonalds are accused of causing a train wreck near Ridgeway in which two of the crew were killed.

Russians Are Active.

PETROGRAD, Feb. 19.—Germans dressed in white Sunday took the offensive against the Russians near Kuchava, southwest of Dvina, on the northern end of the eastern front, and broke into a front line Russian trench. Russian reserves, says the official statement issued Sunday by the War Department, immediately drove out the Teutons. In the Carpathians Russian detachments surprised and captured without firing a shot a strongly fortified Austro-German position southwest of Chama. Teuton counter-attacks were repulsed.

Denies Divergence of Views.

PETROGRAD, Feb. 19.—Viscount Milner, Minister without portfolio, and member of the British War Council, took occasion, at a reception of the delegates to the Entente allied conference, to deny allegations printed in a Russo-German newspaper that the prolonged sojourn of the delegates in Russia was due to a divergence of views among them. Lord Milner averred that complete harmony prevailed at the conference.

Farrell Branded as Liar.

MONTREAL, Feb. 19.—Frederick J. Farrell, of the Canadian Army Medical Corps, who gave himself up to the authorities here as an accomplice in the murder of Marie Cole, a girl's mother, in Philadelphia, was branded as a liar on Saturday afternoon through questioning by the press. Farrell was thereupon given over to officers of the Canadian army as a deserter.

TURKS FALLING BACK

British Took 1,995 Prisoners in One Assault.

Fighting in Mesopotamia Continues With General Maude's Troops Making Steady Gains—All Ground Has Been Taken in Dabra Bend, and Important Tactical Points Seized—Turks Admit Retreat.

LONDON, Feb. 19.—Several important gains against the Turks in Mesopotamia are recorded in the official report made public Saturday night. In addition to forcing the Turks back on the Tigris River, the British captured 1,995 prisoners. The text of the report reads:

"Mesopotamia: The offensive against the Turks on the right bank of the Tigris was resumed Thursday. An important tactical point in front of the enemy's right was first seized. An attack on his right centre followed, resulting in the securing of our objective on a front of 700 yards. This was afterwards extended by bombing to a depth of 500 yards on a frontage of 1,000 yards. The half-hearted Turkish counter-attacks were easily repulsed.

"Some hours later an assault was launched against the enemy's left centre, securing our objective on a front of 850 yards.

"During the night the enemy were cleared out of small areas they held on the river bank. By dawn Friday, all the ground in the Dabra bend was in our hands.

"The prisoners taken numbered 89 officers, including two regimental and three battalion commanders, and 1,906 other ranks. We captured five machine guns, 2,500 rifles, and a large quantity of ammunition, equipment and stores.

"A further advance of 1,200 yards was made Friday south of the Shumran loop. Our advanced troops now hold the southwest corner of this bend."

Two Turkish official communications received Saturday admit retirement of the Tigris. The communication, under Thursday's date, says: "After an enemy attack against our right wing had been repulsed, part of our positions were evacuated, according to orders, to prevent needless losses."

The second communication, undated, reads: "On the Tigris front we executed a slight backward movement to avoid unnecessary casualties."

STILL MARKING TIME.

President Wilson Is Expected to Move This Week.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—The American Government continued its waiting policy towards Germany's ruthless submarine warfare Sunday, and although it is taken for granted in all quarters that President Wilson will go before Congress on the situation before adjournment March 4, the statement was authorized that so far he had made no definite plans to that end.

The President made no move during the day, and unusual quiet prevailed at the State, War, and Navy building. If any despatches of importance came in they were not made public.

The visit of the President to the capitol Saturday to discuss with Senators the advisability of appearing before a joint session to ask authority for protecting American sailors and ships from submarines has given rise to much speculation as to when the step will be taken. No one professes to know, however, and the official answer to all queries is, "The President will decide."

The content belief everywhere that there will be action not later than next week, if nothing happens to precipitate it before, is based upon the knowledge that the President wishes to avoid calling an extra session of Congress if possible, and the reiterated declaration of members of the administration that the present conditions, under which most of the American ships in overseas trade have been frightened into cancelling sailing dates, cannot be permitted to continue.

German Losses Last Month.

LONDON, Feb. 19.—Casualties in the German army, exclusive of colonial troops, reported in the German casualty lists in the month of January, 1917, totalled 77,534 officers and men killed, wounded, prisoners, or missing. The totals compiled from the list follow: Killed and died, 15,806; prisoners, 1,645; missing, 11,874; wounded, 48,109; total, 77,534. These casualties bring the total of Germans killed and those who died of wounds or sickness to 388,329, and the total casualties since the war began to 4,067,692.

Canada Develops Trade With Cuba.

OTTAWA, Feb. 19.—During the five months ending January 30 Canada shipped to Cuba 250,000 sacks and barrels of potatoes which were sold for \$1,400,000. Mr. J. C. Manzer, representing the Department of Trade and Commerce, and the New Brunswick Government, has reported that two shipments of New Brunswick potatoes, totalling 21,508 sacks and barrels, arrived in Havana in one week recently and sold for \$136,552. Canada is also supplying codfish, hay, malt, and some sardines to Cuba.

Militarism Must Go.

LONDON, Feb. 19.—Addressing a meeting in London Sunday night the Speaker of the House of Commons, the Right Hon. James William Lowther, declared that it was impossible for British statesmen to make any agreement with the German Government as now constituted. It would be necessary, before signing any peace or any agreement, he said, to insist that it must be with a Government different in essence and constitution from the present one.

The report of the Department of Education on the penny banks in connection with the schools of the Province shows that there is a sustained interest in these banks in many schools throughout the Province. The average monthly deposits per pupil, ranges from 6c. to 68c.

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and for years it was supposed to be incurable. Do not despair of local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced incurable. Catarrh is a local disease, greatly influenced by constitutional conditions and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Halls Catarrh cure, a medicine used by J. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is a constitutional remedy, is taken internally and acts upon the blood, the mucous surfaces of the system. One Hundred Dollars reward is offered for any case that Halls Catarrh Cure fails to cure. Send for circular and testimonials.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Halls Family Pills for constipation.

BIRTHS.

POATRONS.—In Carleton Place, Feb. 6th, the wife of Mr. Clifford Porteous, of a daughter.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MILK IN PLENTY.

HAVING recently added a number of good cows to my Dairy Herd, I wish to inform the citizens of Carleton Place that I have now a liberal supply of Pure Milk and can accommodate a number of new customers. Orders may be left at the City and High Street Grocery or at Edwards' Grocery.

W. G. HUDSON, Dairyman.
Feb. 19, 1917.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY.

THE UNDERSIGNED offers for sale his General Store at Prospect, with Property, which consists of 50 acres of land upon which is the brick veneered Store and Dwelling, and the necessary outbuildings for the store.

Also Farm, consisting of 100 acres more or less, being near half of Lot No. 24 in the 1st Concession of Beckwith, on which is dwelling and outbuildings. Well watered by a never failing well. For further information and terms apply to J. H. ANDERS, Prospect, Ont.

ANNIVERSARY SERVICES

—IN—

ZION CHURCH

THE ANNIVERSARY SERVICES in connection with Zion Church, Carleton Place, will be held (D.V.)

SUNDAY, March 4, 1917

at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

Rev. W. A. Dobson, B.A., B.D.

will preach at both services.

Extra Music by the Choir
Special Collections in aid of the Building Fund.

MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 5TH

A Programme will be rendered in the Church. Addresses by the local ministers and Special Music by the Choir and others.

Refreshments served at the close in the school-room.

Admission . . . 25 cents.

All are cordially invited.

NOTICE.

HAVING disposed of my Meat and Grocery business to Mr. D. J. Cameron, notice is hereby given that all accounts due to me are payable to him, and all bills owing by the business will be settled by him.

Carleton Place, Feb. 5, 1917. W. H. THOMS.

PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THE PROPERTY owned by W. G. Ketcheson, 1 High St., Carleton Place, House—Brick, metal roof, 10 rooms, contains a well, a large cement basement and cistern, furnace and electric lights installed. Sables—A good arrangement of stables, with cement floors and metal roofs to accommodate stock, poultry and automobile. 15 acres of choice garden land included, with an excellent well. Price \$2,000.00. Among loose property for sale is 1 registered Holstein Cow, No. 10221; registered Holstein Heifer, No. 86157; a passenger Ford Car, nearly new. Reason for sale—going West.

W. G. KETCHESON, Box 229, Carleton Place, Ont.

FARM FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

FARM consisting of two hundred acres more or less situated within half a mile from Afton station and post office about two miles from the village of Appleton and Ashton. On the Farm there is a Log Dwelling and Outbuildings and a never failing well and plenty of good water for cattle in pasture. For further particulars, apply to

MRS. ARTHUR COLLINS, On premises.

Parties wishing to rent will call at an early date.

CATTLE AND HORSES WANTED.

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Important Plans Made By Province of Ontario To Aid the Returned Men

IN a recent address before the Social Service Congress at Toronto the Honorable G. Howard Ferguson, Minister of Lands, Forests and Mines in Ontario, spoke of the problems of providing for returned soldiers. Without any hesitation Mr. Ferguson declared that the class of citizens of the Empire deserved more generous, kindly, or sympathetic treatment than the men who had been fighting in the interest of the Allied cause; and no men had done as much for the Dominion of Canada.

There now lies before us the acute question of how to deal with these men on their return. The moral and social side is really of more importance than the material side. It is easy to furnish land and money for soldiers, but the moral problems will be the decisive factors in any future citizenship.

The Honorable Mr. Ferguson pointed out that Ontario would have a tremendous amount of responsibility to bear. Half of the men who were sent overseas were from this Province, and in addition to these would be the great number of immigrants who would seek homes in this country when the war was over.

A new means of earning their livelihood would have to be provided for many of these men. Fortunately, in Ontario greater facilities existed for education and training than could be found anywhere else on the continent of America. The scheme proposed was embodied in the opening up of Northern Ontario. There was a dual advantage in putting the soldier on the land. In the first place it would assist in his rapid, moral, and material betterment and in the second it would increase agricultural production.

"With this end in view we thought it necessary to establish training schools on our demonstration farms. A selection system would be instituted so that each man might fit into his own particular niche."

The land would be divided into eighty-acre farms. Ten acres would be cleared off the front and assistance given to the men to erect buildings. The farms would be absolutely free, and the man would be paid for his services while preparing the land; money would be given him to buy stock, implements, seed, etc., and due provision would also be made to carry him over the period between seed time and harvest.

There was also the problem of the wife and family. Perhaps surprisingly, the Northern Ontario would be quiet at first, but the success of these efforts by the Government would depend largely on the social environment provided. It was proposed to introduce moving pictures, travel talks, and otherwise contribute to the social life of the community through the church and school, and develop forces that would bind the community together and create a spirit that would add to the contentment and prosperity of these people.

In addition to the foregoing announcement reference was made to the work of The Soldiers' Aid Commission appointed by the Ontario Government, of which the Honorable W. D. McPherson is chairman. It is expected that twelve thousand soldiers will reach Canada within the next few months. An average of seven hundred Ontario men have been coming back each month for some time. Sixty-five branch offices have been established by the commission in different centres, and these will be increased up to three hundred if the demand warrants it. During the past year work has been provided in the province for over two thousand men.

Vanity of the Papuans.

The natives of most primitive countries are vain, but the Papuans are particularly so, and though they wear next to nothing in the way of clothing, they love to spend hours greasing themselves like birds, combing their hair with long-toothed wooden combs and adorning the great mops with bright flowers, giving a most artistic effect. They also paint their faces with red and yellow pigments, in designs that are weirdly funny. In the remote mountains both men and women carry small grass bags containing their toilet requisites. Women, adds the writer in the February Wide World Magazine, who are recent widows or who are mourning for near relatives, blacken their already dark faces with a sable pigment or mud, which gives them a very strange appearance and makes them look so ugly that—especially in the case of widows—it very successfully keeps off lovers, thus ensuring a decent period of widowhood.

Other Press Gangs.

There is an old Scottish lament wrung from the hearts of white men, sent or sold into slavery in North and South America in the middle of the eighteenth century, which aptly describes the position of the Belgians to-day. One verse of it is:—

We art yokit in a plow, and wearied sair now,

In the land of Virginia, O,
Wi' the yoke upon our neck, till our hearts are like to brek,

And, O, but I'm weary, weary, O.

In "Kidnapped" Stevenson puts into the mouth of the sailor lad Ransome a reference to these unhappy slaves, who were either criminals, or innocents kidnapped, or trepanned, for private interests or vengeance. They were known to the seamen engaged in the traffic as "twenty-bonders," that being the usual price paid for their transportation.—London Chronicle.

King Albert's Subjects, Once Prosperous and Free, Are Now Victims of Greed

GERMANY'S virtuous protestations that her deportation policy in King Albert's little country is a social necessity required by the conditions of unemployment arising from the British blockade are once more punctured, this time by the Belgian Minister at Washington, M. Havenith, who says that Germany herself is responsible for the prostrate state of Belgium industry.

The world knew this before, but it is well to have an authoritative statement from the Belgian representative at the American capital.

Not only did Germany overrun the little country in 1914, slaughtering innumerable civilians and laying waste populous towns, but ever since her initial outrages she has systematically sapped the life blood of the kingdom. Even now Belgium is paying a monthly war tax of eight million dollars—more than a quarter-million dollars a day. To what end? Why has Germany imposed this burden upon her?

Belgium has committed no wrong. She simply endeavored, at the time of the unlawful invasion of her territory, to protect herself. But, previous to the war, she had been pros-



KING ALBERT

perous, and Germany had no compunctions in compelling her to pay a levy on her material well-being. Whatever the explanation or subterfuge, the real reason is that Belgium has the money and Germany needs it.

As the Belgian Minister at Washington says, raw materials, machines, and tools have been "requisitioned" in Belgium and sent to German soil. The result of course is that industries have been hampered and unemployment has increased. General von Bissing, the Military Governor, has openly said that his business is to guard the interests not of Belgium but of Germany. This is the theory on which the occupation has rested from the first. It is the outworn medieval theory on which the whole German programme of conscienceless aggression is based.

Germany has deported more than 120,000 Belgian workmen. She professes to have taken only the unemployed, but there is an abundance of testimony to the contrary. Her methods, as well as the deportation itself, have been cruel in the extreme. M. Havenith does not enlarge on this point, but he might properly have done so. All he says is that the Belgian exiles except in a very few instances have refused to work for Germany and that "nearly every one of them has chosen rather the harsh treatment, the privations, the suffering, which he knew would be his lot, rather than aid Germany in her struggle against his brothers."

The more Germany "explains" the Belgian deportation, the worse her course appears. Her treatment of her defenceless neighbor has been from the beginning of the war, and still continues to be, a heartless record of unparliamentary and unforgettable greed.

House of Commons Shocked.

Mr. T. P. O'Connor, in T. P.'s Journal, tells of a scene one night in the House of Commons, "caused by nothing greater than some form of beetle that had strayed on the floor of the House." The beetle was large, light in color; it fascinated and concentrated the attention of the whole House; it looked, indeed, almost as if it were some rattlesnake or some other noxious animal that benumbed its victims before it attacked them. And just as the House was engaged in this extraordinary forgetfulness of its real business there walked up the floor of the House a daring member; he saw the beetle or whatever the ugly and affrighting thing was, and trampled on it with a particularly broad and thick-soled boot. At once there rose from the whole House a groan of disapproval, and the poor member had to hurry to his seat, abashed and pursued by this chorus of disapproval.

Red Cross in Schools.

Proposals to establish a course in Chicago high schools in military work for girls, teaching them to act as Red Cross nurses and first-aid workers, is under consideration by the local board of education as an adjunct to the plans for military training for school boys, now under way. If the plans are accepted by the board of education all the work will be done by the women teachers.

THE THEATRE IN JAPAN.

How Playgoers Are Entertained in Far East.

The revolving stage, hardly more than an experiment in Europe and America, has been in use by the Japanese for centuries, while the runway, which is rarely seen here except in a musical play, is a necessary adjunct of almost every drama in Japan. Such are among the observations of Percy Burton, an English theatrical manager, who has been traveling in the Far East.

"A leading actor in Japan is well off if he receives \$1,500 a year," declares Mr. Burton, "and lesser players are proud to be attached to a star's company, quite apart from the matter of salary, so long as they receive their daily rice."

"The Japanese audience expects full value for its money and usually four, five, or six plays of varying length and style are performed in a single afternoon and night, drama being interspersed with farce and musical comedy or dancing."

"The spectators squat on their haunches or recline at their comfort, but are enthusiastic enough when their attention is aroused by the discomfiture of the villain or the frequent murders which take place, none being too bloody for the sanguinary loving Japanese pebbles, who will cry with apparently greater facility than he can laugh, and applaud as vigorously as an Italian opera enthusiast."

"Nor does the scenery leave much of anything to be desired, both interior and exterior scenes being on realistic lines and wonderfully well designed and executed. One, in fact, of a bamboo grove, with rushes waving and whistling in the wind, and with flowing water, I have not seen excelled. Sometimes, it is true, a carpenter coming on with a hammer, will destroy the illusion of a scene if it is not quite finished when the circular stage revolves."

Munition Workers' Diseases.

The high pressure under which the production of munitions has had to be performed has brought with it destructive maladies. These are particularly noticeable in connection with the manufacture of high explosives. Thus, in handling trinitrotoluol after a prolonged period one becomes drowsy, suffers from frontal headache, loss of appetite, and may even become afflicted with a distinctive eczema. Unless the operative takes a rest in time jaundice may supervene, with decided danger to life. In a few instances death has been directly traced to the handling of the explosive.

Tetryl throws off a slight dust, which, unless timely precautions are taken, leads to troublesome eczema. Another medium inimical to health is the varnish with which the wings and bodies of aeroplanes are treated. Tetra-chlorethane enters largely into the preparation of this varnish, and this throws off a noxious vapor which produces drowsiness and loss of appetite, and if work is persisted in ultimately jaundice, liver complications, and coma. In this case an alternative varnish has been discovered which is free from the evil constituents; but it has not come into general use for the simple reason that there are insufficient supplies of the necessary ingredients to meet demands.

Canada and the Beef Problem



WITH the price of beef and other meats coming to Toronto under the heaviest of heights, and every newspaper carrying stories about the future prices of boots and shoes and other articles made of leather, there may be a modicum of comfort to be taken from the fact that the farmers and ranchers of Western Canada are during the short periods when the weather might otherwise be too severe. There are several large flocks in the west, and the success that the owners of these have met with has prompted the smaller farmers to start flocks. As an excellent price was obtained for wool this year, ranging as high as 36 cents a pound, and averaging ten pounds of wool per animal, the industry thus received another impetus. One sheep owner in Alberta was offered \$12.00 per head for his entire flock of 6,000 head. He refused the offer and also another of \$7.50 per head for 1,800 lambs. A short time after refusing these offers he purchased another 500 ewes.

The report estimates that there are at present 2,648,354 cattle in the three western provinces, 545,769 being milch cows and the balance beef and other cattle. This shows an increase of nearly 15 percent over 1913, and also the very large number of beef cattle that have been marketed during the past couple of years must be taken into consideration. Many large war orders were filled in Western Canada.

The Dominion and Provincial Governments and the Canadian Pacific Railway, through its Agricultural and Animal Industry Branch, have all aided the farmers in every possible way, and have published broadcast literature showing the best results that have been obtained on the various experimental and demonstration farms. The Canadian Pacific has several of these farms throughout the West, with an expert in charge of each, and at every cattle sale these farms are represented by animals of a very high class, both for breeding, milch and beef animals. The experts in charge of these farms will at all times aid in any way they can the farmer who seeks advice with reference to the best stock to go in for and also the proper way to secure the greatest results.

As an instance of the demand for good breeding stock, eighty-one head of short-horn cattle realized \$27,000 at a sale recently held at Calgary, Alta. The top price obtained was \$885, which was paid for a thoroughbred bull.

When it is known that 65 of these animals were under eighteen months old, it will be seen that they were a fine lot of animals. While there is no prospect of an immediate reduction in the price of meat as a result of the increased interest displayed by the farmers of the west, the patries of the Canadian West have unlimited room for the raising of all kinds of livestock, and with the farmers taking a greater interest in livestock than ever before, Canada is destined to play a large part in solving the meat problem which the world now faces, and which is likely to become still more acute at the close of the war when European countries will be buying animals to replace their herds, while the average price was \$340, and when it is known that 65 of these animals were under eighteen months old, it will be seen that they were a fine lot of animals.

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DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, OTTAWA,
OCTOBER 7th, 1916.

FEB. 20, 1917

THE CARLETON PLACE HERALD.

7

Arkansaw

He Was a Gentleman of the Southwest.

By F. A. MITCHEL

When boys' summer camps were first established in the United States, at one of them, located in northern New England, were two boys who were chums. They were the very antipodes of each other. Both were of the older boys at the camp, being between seventeen and eighteen. Frank Vinton hailed from Connecticut. He was intellectual and spiritual. Those who knew him best predicted for him a marked career in some intellectual pursuit, probably the church. Edward Davis was from Arkansas and a typical southerner. He was long of limb, large boned and muscular. He was two years behind his chum in fitting for college.

Each was in his way a leader of other boys. Frank Vinton was usually entrusted with the management of the entertainments got up at the camp and was recorder. His camp journal was beautifully written. Davis, who was universally called Arkansaw, led the hikes, the canoeing, the swimming—in fact, all the sports. Naturally the boys, who placed strength and daring above intellect, admired him more than Vinton. But Arkansaw ranked himself far below his chum. What we possess we do not value; what we lack we covet. Arkansaw saw no merit in his diving from a platform elevated forty feet above the surface of the water or being able to throw any boy in the camp. He would have given his strength and daring for the ability to learn Latin grammar, which was beyond his intellectual endowment. For this reason, perhaps, he was pleased at his intimacy with the intellectual Vinton.

When the season was ended and the campers went home the chums regretted that they could not enter college in the same class. Vinton had passed his entrance examination, but Davis had still a long period of study before him. When Vinton became a junior Davis became a freshman. Of course he entered the same college as Vinton. Notwithstanding that they were two years apart in the college curriculum they were still chums. Naturally their associates wondered what was the tie that bound the brawny southerner and the polished New Englander. The truth is, persons don't usually make friends with their counterparts. They generally seek what they are not themselves.

Vinton graduated with high honors, and while his chum was struggling through the last two years in college he was studying for the ministry. The Arkansaw was wanted on the varsity crew, on the varsity football and baseball teams, but he could not be induced to train with any of them. He had as profound a contempt for muscular as he had reverence for intellectual strength.

Davis pulled through college, being graduated among the "dregs," as he called them, of his class. Vinton studied theology at his alma mater, so that their intimacy was not interrupted. When Davis finished his academic course Vinton was admitted to orders, having taken a three years' course in two. They said goodbye to each other, Davis with more regret than his friend, who by this time was beginning to feel the difference between them, for the clergyman belonged to an aristocratic family and was engaged to a society belle. She had met Davis and wondered what her lover could see in him to admire. Perhaps this is the main reason why Vinton parted with his chum without the regret that was to have been expected.

Davis inherited an estate that rendered him independent of work, but it would have been impossible for him to be idle. An office in the gift of the people of his state becoming vacant and it being desirable that a man not stained with political iniquity should be elected, Davis was waited on by a committee from both parties who asked him to run for the office, promising him a sure election. He was too dumfounded for awhile to reply, then said that a better man than he was needed for the duties involved. But the committee would not accept his refusal and left him assuring him that he would be elected whether he ran or not.

This was the beginning of a political career that was thrust upon Davis, but it lasted only a short time, for he became disgusted with politics, and when his friends proposed to nominate him for an important state office he flatly refused.

One summer five or six years after he had parted with Vinton he resolved to go north for a visit, taking in his old chum by the way. The truth is he had learned to love the north in summer while at the boys' camp and longed to get back into the northeastern territory where he could enjoy the cool woods and waters.

One Saturday evening a lanky man with a strong southern accent registered at a hotel in the city where Frank Vinton was rector of the most fashionable church. Edward Davis was the name entered, and his residence was Arkansas. Sunday morning he went to the church in which his old chum preached. He noticed that the congregation was made up of the elite and all were dressed in the height of fashion.

An assistant read the service, and the rector preached the sermon.

Arkansaw, gazing for the first time in several years on his old chum, saw that he had grown sleek and parted his hair in the middle. His sermon was on the value of a correct interpretation of the Scriptures, and his interpretation of certain passages pertaining to riches were very comforting to his congregation. Arkansaw was slightly disappointed in his friend's development, but his heart was still with the man who had been his chum till the spell—on his chum's part—had been broken by marriage. At the end of the service he waited at the church door for the rector and his family to come out. Vinton on seeing him grasped his hand cordially, but Mrs. Vinton could not conceal a look of annoyance. Arkansaw was dressed in southwestern costume. His hat did not shine as did the rector's, for the latter was of silk, while Arkansaw's was of felt, with a very wide brim.

"Come to my study tomorrow," said Vinton. "This is, of course, a busy day with me. Monday is for us of the cloth our day off. I shall expect you by 9 o'clock."

Then Vinton was hurried away by his wife lest he should be seen talking to the rawboned Arkansaw. Davis rather expected his old chum to take him home with him to dinner. Vinton did not dare to do so since he knew the guest would be frozen out by his wife. So the man from the south was thrown upon his own resources for the rest of the day. After dinner he sat smoking in the hotel office. A gentleman sitting near opened conversation with him.

Before parting with this person Davis learned a disagreeable truth. There was a skeleton in the rectory of Vinton's church. Mrs. Vinton was accepting the attentions of a man of fashion. The congregation would have already brought the matter before the vestry except for their attachment to their rector, who was the only person that appeared to be ignorant of the situation.

The next morning Davis and Vinton met in the rector's study. Vinton, now that he was alone with his old chum, relapsed into the chum of former days. But there was no invitation to the rectory. Mrs. Vinton had put her veto on Arkansaw.

"How long will you stay here, Ark?" asked the rector.

"I'm not decided about my going. I may be here a day or two, and I may go suddenly, so I'll say goodbye in case I don't see you again."

Vinton pressed his friend's hand. Davis saw that there was something on his mind, but could not fathom it.

The same afternoon the tall southerner appeared at the office of one T. Robinson Rhodes and sent in his card. The office boy who delivered it returned with the inquiry as to the nature of the caller's business.

"Private," was the reply.

The boy went back and presently returned with the words "Come in" and led the visitor to the office door. Davis saw a man dressed in the height of fashion sitting at a rosewood desk. Looking about to see that they were alone, the southerner closed the door and turned the key. Mr. Rhodes looked at him in surprise.

"What do you want with me, sir?" he said.

"Sign that," replied Davis, laying a paper on the desk before Mr. Rhodes. It read:

From this day I agree to forego any association with a lady to whom I have been paying marked attention, never again to call upon her at her house or to join her elsewhere.

Mr. Rhodes' eyes were fixed upon this paper long enough to have read it a dozen times. He was thinking what to do. He was no coward and resolved to try to dominate the man who seemed disposed to interfere in his affairs. He turned upon Davis fiercely.

"Is this a case of blackmail?"

"You know that it is not."

"I don't know who is the lady to whom you refer, but if you intend to drag any lady into a quarrel you are contemptible."

"There is no necessity for dragging the lady's name into a quarrel. I have not mentioned her in his paper."

"Suppose I refuse to sign it?"

"You shall sign it."

"How do you propose to compel me?"

"There is but one way I can compel you without injuring others. If you refuse I shall seek you out in some public place and insult you. I am not known in this city, and no one will suppose that my real motive is to prevent your bringing ruin upon my friend, his wife and his children."

There was something so quietly determined in the southerner's manner that his adversary saw there was no escape for him. What his course would have been had he not had all to lose and nothing to gain no one knows, but he saw that this man was saving him from himself and yielded.

"I must communicate my reasons to the lady for my action," he said after pondering.

"That is admissible."

Davis left with the pledge duly signed and, going to his hotel, departed on the next train.

The Christmas festivities had passed when Mrs. Vinton said to her husband:

"You have been overworked during the holidays this year, dear, and are tired out. Suppose we run down south for the cold season."

"In what direction?"

"We might make a call upon your old friend Mr. Davis."

Vinton looked searchingly at his wife.

"As you like," he said.

When Arkansaw next saw his old chum he was greeted with fervor by his chum's wife. She gave no explanation for the change, but the Dixie man knew that he had saved her from a grievous misfortune. From that day she also was his chum.

SUNDAY SCHOOL.

Lesson VIII.—First Quarter, For Feb. 25, 1917.

THE INTERNATIONAL SERIES.

Text of the Lesson, John v, 1-15—Memory Verses, 8, 9—Golden Text, John ix, 4—Commentary Prepared by Rev. D. M. Stearns.

While the lesson assigned to us today covers only fifteen verses, we must consider, as far as possible, the whole of this wonderful chapter concerning Him who is the fountain of living waters and the only Judge of all mankind. These feasts were all originally "feasts of the Lord" (Lev. xxiii, 2, 4, 44), but they had degenerated into mere religious formalities as feasts of the Jews. Jesus attended them because there He found opportunities to teach and to heal, and it was His custom to go everywhere preaching the gospel of the kingdom and healing all sickness and disease (Matt. iv, 23). The scene of the healing of our lesson was at a pool in Jerusalem called Bethesda, which was by the sheep market or, as in the margin and the Revised Version, the sheep gate. Bethesda means house of mercy, but mercy can only be found in Him of whom the sheep gate is so suggestive, the Lamb and the sheep of Isa. lxi, 6, 7, on whom all our iniquities were laid, the Lamb of God, who taketh away sins. It is interesting to note that the building of the wall by Nehemiah began and ended at the sheep gate (Neh. iii, 1, 32).

This pool, with its troubled waters, was as useless for a really impotent person as were the feasts of the Jews to help any one, for he must needs be a lively impotent who would get in first. The poor, hopeless impotent of our lesson had his infirmity thirty-eight years, and we remember that the infirmities of Israel in the wilderness lasted just thirty-eight years (Deut. ii, 14), and only the Lord Himself could and did deliver Israel. Without help from any mortal man or without ever touching the pool this poor impotent was made whole, for surely the fountain is better than the pool, and there is none other who can do aught for the really impotent, and such we all are, for the whole world is guilty before God, and there is not one thing that we can do, not one step that we can take toward the righteousness which God requires.

We can only plead our guilt and utter helplessness, and then comes from Him the word of life and health, and we become justified, freely by His grace through the redemption that is in Christ Jesus (Rom. iii, 19-24). As it is stated in verse 24 of our lesson chapter, hearing His word and receiving Him we have everlasting life, have

passed from death to life, and shall not come into judgment for our sins. The Judge Himself says so (verse 22), and that settles it. This is the life that is given to all the dead in sins who now receive Him, and the hour still continues, though it has already lasted nearly 1,900 years (verse 25). The other hour of verses 28, 29, will last 1,000 years and will begin with the resurrection of the righteous at the coming of Christ (I Thess. iv, 16-18; Luke xiv, 14) and will end with the resurrection of the rest of the dead for the great white throne judgment (Rev. xx, 5, 6, 11-15). Note some of the testimonies of Him who alone can give life, before whom all sickness flees and to whom all judgment has been committed: The Son can do nothing of Himself; the Father loveth the Son and sheweth Him all things that Himself doeth; the Father hath committed all judgment unto the Son; he that honoreth not the Son honoreth not the Father which hath sent Him; I seek not mine own will, but the will of the Father which hath sent me; the Father Himself hath sent me; I am come in my Father's name; had ye believed Moses ye would have believed me, for He wrote of me (verses 19-23, 30, 37, 43, 46). Yet this is the man whom they sought to kill, accusing Him of breaking their Sabbath and of making Himself equal with God.

One would think that His words and His works would have convinced them (verse 30). But when people allow themselves to be blinded by the devil he does his work very thoroughly. When the truth is rejected God allows lies and strong delusion to grasp the hearts (II Thess. ii, 9-12). One great hindrance to believing God is the temptation to seek honor from men rather than from God only (verse 44), the desire to be held in esteem by our fellows because of learning and scholarship, the unwillingness to be wholly for God and seek in all things only His approval. Jesus Christ came in His Father's name seeking in all things to glorify Him, and all His words and works were the Father's through Him. But there is one coming in His own name, and it may be soon, who will exalt himself and whom all the world will worship except those whose names are in the book of life (verse 43, with Dan. xi, 36; II Thess. ii, 3, 4).

Israel's trouble and that of the whole world can only be remedied by Him who healed the impotent man at Bethesda, and He will come in His power and glory to do it. But the other man, the man of sin, the devil's man, must get in his work first. Before this wicked one shall be fully manifested the church, the hindrance to the full manifestation of the devil's power, must be taken away (II Thess. ii, 7, 8).

Why Worry?

If you're afflicted with the worry habit, consider this old Chinese proverb: "The legs of the stork are long, the legs of the duck are short; you cannot make the legs of the stork short, neither can you make the legs of the duck long. Why worry?"

A Woman's Problem

How to Feel Well During Middle Life Told by Three Women Who Learned from Experience.

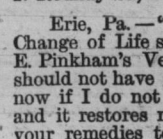
The Change of Life is a most critical period of a woman's existence, and neglect of health at this time invites disease and pain. Women everywhere should remember that there is no other remedy known to medicine that will so successfully carry women through this trying period as Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, made from native roots and herbs. Read these letters:—



Philadelphia, Pa.—"I started the Change of Life five years ago. I always had a headache and backache with bearing down pains and I would have heat flashes very bad at times with dizzy spells and nervous feelings. After taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound I feel like a new person and am in better health and no more troubled with the aches and pains I had before I took your wonderful remedy. I recommend it to my friends for I cannot praise it enough."—Mrs. MARGARET GRASSMAN, 759 N. Ringgold St., Philadelphia, Pa.

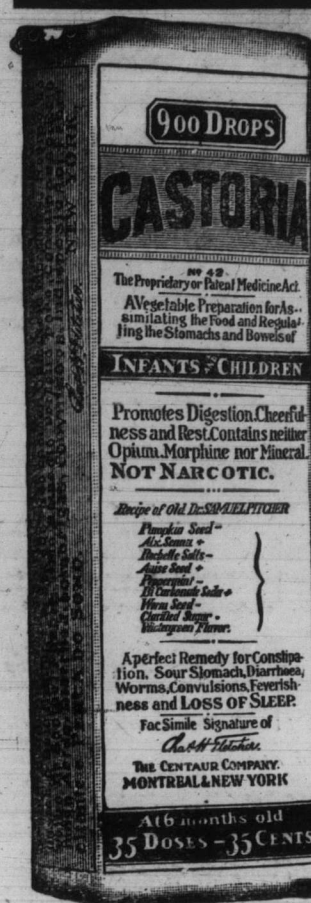


Beverly, Mass.—"I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, for nervousness and dyspepsia, when I was going through the Change of Life. I found it very helpful and I have always spoken of it to other women who suffer as I did and I have had them try it and they also have received good results from it."—Mrs. GEORGE A. DUNBAR, 17 Roundy St., Beverly, Mass.



Erie, Pa.—"I was in poor health when the Change of Life started with me and I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and I think I should not have got over it as easy as I did. Even now if I do not feel good I take the Compound and it restores me in a short time. I will praise your remedies to every woman for it may help them as it has me."—Mrs. E. KISSLING, 931 East 24th St., Erie, Pa.

No other medicine has been so successful in relieving women's suffering as has Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Women may receive free and helpful advice by writing the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass. Such letters are received and answered by women only and held in strict confidence.



CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

Mothers Know That Genuine Castoria

Always Bears the Signature of

Use For Over Thirty Years

CASTORIA

Exact Copy of Wrapper.

THE CASTORIA COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

A Guatemalan Marimba.

The people of Guatemala are very fond of music. Their most popular programs are those in which classical selections predominate. Band, orchestral, and marimba music constitute an indispensable feature of all public festivals and entertainments.

The most highly prized music in Guatemala is that of the Marimba, a sweet-toned musical instrument said to have been invented by the "Tecomate," a tribe of Indians of the State of Chiapas, Mexico. The original form of the instrument, crude in structure, was brought to Guatemala, where it has been greatly improved. It resembles the xylophone in structure and manner of playing. The keys, strips of wood graduated in length to the musical scale, are made of two kinds of wood called "hornigo," not unlike cedar, and "aguacate." The keys are held together by means of a cord drawn through them. There are 45 tones and 30 half tones. The bass tones are given by the long, thick slats, the high tones by the short, thin slats. The keys are struck with two small rubber hammers called "banquetas." The marimba is about eight feet long, and varies from one to two feet in width. The sounding board beneath the keys is constructed of two kinds of wood, "taxicob" and "guachipilin," and the keys are made of mahogany. The cost of a marimba is from \$60 to \$125 gold.

The finest marimbas are manufactured in Quezaltenango, and the most skilled operators also come from the city, which is the second in size in Guatemala. Eight operators are required to play a marimba, and the addition of a bass viol, a recent innovation, gives strength and volume to the music.—Scientific American.

Japanese Superstitions.

The Japanese have many curious superstitions about animals, the chief among which is their belief in the supernatural power of foxes. There are numberless shrines, indeed, dedicated to foxes in Japan.

The badger is another animal feared by the superstitious Japanese mind. It is believed to have power to annoy people and to be able to turn into a priest at will. The crying of weasels and the baying of dogs are considered evil omens, and such insignificant happenings send a shudder over the believers.

In Japan, a light-colored mouse in the house is a sign of happiness. If a spider falls from the ceiling in the morning it brings pleasure, but if at night it is thought to be very unlucky. To see a centipede at night means happiness in Japan.

Diplomacy.

Billy was sending out invitations to his birthday party.

"I don't think I would mention the birthday," advised his mother. "It looks so much like asking for a present."

To this Billy demurred violently, but was finally persuaded to yield the point. For a long time he thought deeply. Then, solving the problem, he asked:

"Well, mother, we won't say anything about the birthday, but don't you think that we might put the picture of a cake with candles at the top of the paper?"

Cheering Him Up.

He (anxiously, after popping the question)—Why do you cry, my love? Did I offend you by my proposal? She (quietly sobbing)—Oh, no, dear. Mama always said to me, "Lil, you are such an idiot that you will not even get a donkey for a lover," and now I have got one after all.—Philadelphia Bulletin.

THE SUN LIFE

Is Canada's Leading Assurance Company

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

W. M. ALLEN

Carleton Place.

Total assurance in force 1916—\$257,404,100.00

Assets.....\$74,326,422.00

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Managers Eastern Ontario, Sun Life Building, OTTAWA.

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Fire, Accident, Sickness, Plate Glass

Guarantee and Liability Insurance.

All Old Established Companies.

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

Territory reserved for the right man. Highest commissions paid. Attractive advertising matter.

Splendid List of New Specialties for Season, 1916-1917

including the new Everbearing Raspberry, St. Regis.

STONE & WELLINGTON

The Fonthill Nurseries

(Established 1837.)

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PROTECT YOUR PROPERTY

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

A number of Standard Fire Insurance Companies are represented by

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Will be pleased to quote you rates at any time.

PATENTS PROMPTLY SECURED

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

MARION & MARION, MONTREAL.

UNION BANK OF CANADA

Are Your Children Learning to Save Money?

Each maturing son and daughter should have a personal Savings Account in the Union Bank of Canada, with opportunities to save regularly, and training in how to expend money wisely. Such an education in thrift and saving will prove invaluable in later life.

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

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Minutes of a special meeting held in the Council Chamber, Wednesday, Feb. 14th. Present, Mr. N. M. Riddell, chairman, Messrs. C. McIntosh, J. S. L. McNeely, G. Fulton, T. Caswell, J. Richards, J. Patterson and G. Cornell. The Chairman explained that the meeting was called to appoint a teacher a substitute for Miss Ewing, now on leave of absence until midsummer.

Ten applications were received in reply to advertisements. These were looked over by the Board and the Principal of the High School.

It was moved by Mr. Cornell, seconded by Mr. Caswell, that we engage Miss R. Allison as Modern and Latin Teacher for the remainder of the term, at the salary of \$1000 as per application.

Mr. McIntosh then called the attention of the Board to the application submitted by Miss A. L. Ward, whose testimonials and successful career as a teacher were worthy of the earnest consideration of the Board. He strongly urged that the services of such an efficient teacher as Miss Ward should be secured if possible, as she no doubt would be an excellent substitute now required on our superior staff in charge of the High School.

Mr. McNeely stated he entirely agreed with Mr. McIntosh, after looking over Miss Ward's papers. He considered it was the duty of the Board to engage the best teacher circumstances would permit for instructing the scholars in our High and Public schools.

The following amendment was then made.

Moved by Mr. McIntosh, seconded by Mr. McNeely, that if Miss Ward can be procured at once at a salary of \$1200 a year for the balance of the term, that she be first choice, and if she cannot be got that Miss Allison be engaged.

The amendment was carried, the original motion put and lost.

Board now adjourned.

CHAS. H. ABBOTT,
Secretary.

Carleton County L.C.L.

The annual meeting of Carleton county L.C.L. was held at Stittville, when 119 delegates were present. Eight districts and 37 lodges were represented. County Master William Joynt presided. Reports of the several officers showed the lodge to be in a prosperous condition. During the past year there were 23 deaths in the membership, four of the members having died on active service. It was decided that each district would govern itself in regard to the celebration of the twelfth of July. The next place of annual meeting will be at Stittville. The election of officers resulted as follows: W. county master, Robert E. Semple, Lodge No. 917; worthy deputy county master, Geo. Clarke, Lodge No. 447; worthy county chaplain, Rev. A. E. Butler, Lodge No. 134; county secretary, Wm. McElroy, Lodge No. 151; county treasurer, J. A. Cummings, Lodge No. 246; county D. of O. Robert Presley, Lodge No. 54; county lecturer, John A. Fraser, Lodge No. 471.

Perth Boy Made a K.C.M.G.

Brigadier General Robert Kellock Scott, a native of the town of Perth, has recently been honored by the King, having been created a Knight Commander of the Order of St. Michael and St. George, in recognition of his eminent services in the Imperial army, and especially in East Africa, where he has been in charge of the ordnance department of the forces operating there. Sir Robert is a son of the late Colonel Thomas Scott, of Winnipeg, who was a resident of Perth for a great many years, and who in conjunction with the late Thomas Cairns, commenced the publication of the Perth Express in 1860. When the Red River Rebellion broke out, Col. Scott was one of the officers in Sir Garnet Wolseley's expedition, his son, Sir Robert, then a boy of only 14 years of age, went along as a bugler. Col. Scott afterwards resided in Winnipeg and was for many years collector of customs. Sir Robert took a course of St. Michael's College, of Kingston, and chose the military profession as his life's work. He rose steadily in rank and for some years enjoyed the distinction of being the youngest colonel in the Imperial service. He has been stationed in many parts of the Empire during his military career and for several years he was in Bermuda, Canada, Ireland and Egypt. He saw service during the Boer war and at the conclusion of this struggle was awarded the D.S.O. Last year he was given the rank of brigadier general. Sir Robert Kellock Scott is a nephew of Mr. J. F. Kellock, formerly of Perth, now of Toronto, and of Mrs. Hugh Robertson, of this town.—Perth Express.

The Costs of Publishing.

Printing a newspaper during war time is looked upon by the average man as a rather pleasant and wholly profitable business. Aren't more newspapers sold when big things are being done in which the public is vitally interested, and isn't news cheap, anyway? But making a newspaper is a complicated business and the list of ingredients in this commercial juggling may prove surprising to many. Rubber, drugs, carbolic acid, felt, cotton, glycerine, gum arabic and metals of various sorts enter into the mess—all this outside the white paper, ink, the paste and the wrappers. Then there are special telegraph services to be paid for, special war features, the additional postage war tax, and the increase in the tariff on goods coming into Canada, and known as the war tax. Some increase in the price of those ingredients may serve to convey an idea of the increased cost of newspaper production during the past two years. The increase in the cost of white paper is 53 per cent. The government is attempting to have this reduced but the present price quoted by newspaper mills represents that much increase over 1914 figures. Postage has gone up 33 per cent., carbolic acid 700 per cent., gum arabic 90 per cent., ink 20 per cent., press felts 69 per cent., rubber 33 per cent., glycerine 100 per cent., metal 70 per cent., wrappers 91 per cent., wipers 67 per cent. Can any other line of business show increases in all its producing material to match these increases in the making of a newspaper? We do not think so. In addition wages and office expenses have gone up proportionately. Wages have increased over 31 per cent. since December, 1914, while office expenses have increased 35 per cent. And the end is not yet, apparently.—Ottawa Citizen.

Useful Inventions.

Below will be found a list of Canadian and American patents recently secured through the agency of Messrs. Marion & Marion, Patent Attorneys, Montreal and Washington: Canada—Mrs. Ella Nesworthy, 1506 Esplanade Ave., Montreal, Combination tables and refrigerator; Norbert Chapdelain, 2194a Cartier St., Montreal, Toy; Konrad Meier, Winterthur, Switzerland, Radiators; John Henry Finder, Cleckheaton England, Machines for hammering wire drawing dies; Carl Jensen Krog, Greenmount, Queensland, Australia, Apparatus for automatically shutting off the steam of locomotives and applying the air brakes and means for operating same; Aileen Babin, Paris, France, Process of fixation of nitrogen; Joseph English Lancaster, 7 William David St., Maisonneuve, Que., Method of making artificial ice.

The January Weather.

The snowfall of January was one-third greater than the month's average for 43 years. Out of 31 days in January, snow fell on 22, showing a total snowfall of 40.2 inches, or 10.8 inches above the average January snowfall during the past 43 years. The highest record was a snowfall of 62.7 inches in January 1896, and the greatest snowfall of any single day was on January 22, of this year when 7 inches were added to the bountiful supply. The temperature for the month was 11.42 degrees above zero, and for the past 13 years was 12.89, which is nearly a degree and one-half lower.

Two Big Potato Roasts.

Presque Isle, Me., Feb. 14.—Four buildings containing 10,000 bags of potatoes, valued at present market price at upwards of \$50,000, was destroyed by fire at Marysville siding, near here, to-day. Eighteen thousand barrels of potatoes were lost in a similar fire yesterday. The blaze started in a loaded freight car.

Over \$1,000 will be turned over to the Soldiers' Comforts Committee of the Ottawa Women's Canadian Club from the managers of the Patriotic Motor Show, as a result of the door receipts.

A well-known and highly esteemed resident of Arnprior, in the person of Mr. Walter Charles Mackey, passed away suddenly on Tuesday last from an attack of acute indigestion. He was a son of the late Hon. William Mackey, a well-known lumberman of the Ottawa Valley, and was engaged in the lumbering business with his father, but upon the latter's death, returned to Arnprior where he has lived for the past few years in private life, following no business pursuit. Eight years ago he married Miss Cole, of Ottawa, who with two small sons are left to mourn the loss of a loving husband and father.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

GREECE IS RESTIVE.

All Rifles Have Not Yet Been Handed Over to Entente.

SYRA, Feb. 19.—The position of Greece is disquieting. The main reason is the difficult question of rifles in the population's possession at present. In round figures 80,000 rifles entered the Peloponnesus. These are said to represent the great bulk of the arms belonging to the troops who crossed the Peloponnesus according to the Allies' demands. The Greek army may have mustered 140,000 rifles, but of these a large number went to Germany with Col. Hadjopoulos, who surrendered to the enemy at Kavalla, and many are in the hands of troops of the Provisional Government at Salonica, Crete, Samos, Mitylene, Chios, Syra, and other parts of Greece. The sum of 80,000 is thought satisfactory enough. It is another story when one turns to hidden rifles. None of these have been produced, but must be produced. The Government, while maintaining that there are no hidden rifles, issued a decree imposing penalties on any who do not deliver their arms. The decree does not seem to have had any effect. The main danger lies in the present temperament of the people, for which the Lambros Government and the Athens press unfortunately are responsible. The Government has allowed the press, which is not an independent force, but a mere creature of its own—a gramophone into which the Ministers daily place records to be played—to circulate false news. In consequence Athens is full of dangerous talk, and the people are becoming more unruly and over their arms, more especially those who are in the ranks of the reservists and think it is now necessary to retain them for self-defence.

ALLIES ARE CONFIDENT.

Optimistic Speeches Delivered by British Ministers.

LONDON, Feb. 19.—Arthur Henderson, member of the War Council, speaking at Manchester Saturday said:

"In Government circles confidence regarding the final close of the war was never so high as now. I believe that our Commander-in-Chief and all the leaders of the allied nations will be surprised if during the coming summer they do not strike such a blow as with other conditions which prevail—will lead the war to close on lines entirely satisfactory for us and our allies."

The Earl of Derby, Secretary of State for War, speaking at Bolton Saturday, expressed the opinion that the critical period of the war would occur in the next few months. "If I would be a false friend," he said, "if I did not warn the country that the war is going to be long-continued, and the struggle even more bitter than in the past, it can only be won by everyone doing his utmost. The three things most vital are money, men, and munitions. Money and munitions are being supplied in large quantities. Men we want and must have. The nation will have to make greater sacrifices in the way of giving its manhood to fight its battles. I am as confident as any one of the eventual results, but do not let us be led away into the too great optimism of thinking that the end is near. I believe we are going to see the critical period of the war in the next few months. We must face it with courage. I confidently predict it will be a successful six months for us, but at the same time I do not think it will be a walk-over."

Hungarians Are Critical.

BERNE, Feb. 19.—Three Budapest newspapers condemn submarine warfare. The Post-Napio attacks Count von Reventlow as the principal exponent of submarine warfare and demands that he be placed in restraint. The Socialists' organ Nepszava attacks Admiral von Tirpitz and demands a cessation of what it calls "murder at sea."

The Post-Dirip publishes expressions from three members of the chamber of deputies who are opposed to submarine warfare. One of them is quoted as saying: "We made the whole world turn against us," and another: "All American countries are joining our enemies. This is sheer madness."

Count Karolyi, leader of the Hungarian independent party, the newspaper adds, said: "I regret deeply the phase of the war into which we entered with the declaration of submarine warfare."

Strike Verduin Medal.

PARIS, Feb. 19.—An official medal, commemorating the defence of Verduin has been struck by order of the municipal council of that town. It was designed by the engraver, Verrier. The face of the medal shows a figure representing France, wearing the new Adrian helmet and wielding a sword. Above is the device: "On ne passe pas" (no thorofare). On the reverse side are the arms of the City of Verduin with the date of the attack by the Crown Prince's army, "Feb. 21, 1916." The medal is to be sold for the benefit of the victims of the war in the department of the Meuse.

Appointed Food Director.

LONDON, Feb. 19.—Sir Arthur Lee, members of Parliament for the Fareham division of Hampshire, has been appointed director of general food production. Sir Arthur will be responsible to the President of the Board of Agriculture for the co-ordination and executive control of those sections of the board which deal with the supply and distribution of seed, fertilizers, foodstuffs, labor and work, and the war and agriculture committees in England and Wales.

Captain Charles A. Polack admitted to U. S. Government officials that he was ordered by the German Embassy to damage the machinery of the Kronprinzessin Cecilie.

THE DOOR TO HEALTH

Is Through the Rich, Red Blood
Dr. Williams' Pink Pills
Actually Make.

The blood is responsible for the health of the body. If it is good, disease cannot exist. If it is bad, the door is shut against good health, disease is bound to appear in one form or another. One person may be seized with rheumatism or sciatica, another with anaemia, indigestion, heart palpitation, headaches or backaches, unstrung nerves, or any of the many other forms of ailment that comes when the blood is weak and watery. There is just one certain, speedy cure—Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. They make new, rich, red blood, and this good blood strengthens the whole system and brings good health and happiness. Thousands owe their present good health, some, life itself, to the pills. Mrs. Charles Goddard, Chatham, Ont., says:—"Four years ago my nervous system was so run down that life seemed nothing but a burden. I doctored for two years with little or no benefit. I could neither work, eat or sleep well. While in this condition a friend advised me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Before doing so I thought I would consult my doctor and he told me he knew of no better medicine for building up the nervous system. I started to take the pills and after a short while found they were helping me. I took the pills for nearly three months and am thankful to say that they completely cured me. Ever since I have kept a box of the pills in the house but have not found it necessary to take them."

You can get Dr. Williams' Pink Pills through any dealer in medicine, or they will be sent by mail postpaid, at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50 by writing The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Germany now seems anxious that the United States continue relief work in Belgium and northern France.

In an address on the war, Frederick Palmer, the well known war correspondent, predicted the Allies would win this summer.

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

Topics where given are for the following Sabbath

Baptist Church

Rev. E. T. NEWTON, Pastor.
Services—11 a.m. and 7 p.m.
P.M.—The Heart of the Gospel.
Come to our Song Service.

Methodist Church

Rev. W. G. HENDERSON, Pastor.
Services—11 a.m. and 7 p.m.
A.M.—On the Down Grade.
P.M.—The Empire's Call.

St. Andrews Church

Rev. J. J. MONDS, B.A., Pastor.
Services—11 a.m. and 7 p.m.
A.M.—The Eye of the Soul.
P.M.—The God of the Hills and the Valleys.

St. James Church

Rev. Canon ELLIOTT, Rector.
Services—11 a.m. and 7 p.m.
First Sunday of Lent.

Zion Presbyterian Church

Rev. W. A. DOBSON, B.A., B.D., Pastor.
Services—11 a.m. and 7 p.m.
A.M.—Watchman, What of the Night?
P.M.—All Things to all Men.

McGREGOR BROS.

Blacksmithing and
Machine Repairing
CARLETON PLACE

Welding of all kinds of Castings by the Oxy-Acetylene Process.
Repairing and overhauling of Automobiles and all kinds of Gas Engines.
We store Storage Batteries for the season and re-charge them monthly by Generator. Leave them with us.
Patronage solicited and satisfaction guaranteed.

CANADIAN NORTHERN

NOTICE.

Commencing Monday, Feb. 12th, Transcontinental Train for Sudbury Port Arthur, Fort William, Winnipeg, Brandon, Regina, Saskatoon, Calgary, North Battleford, Edmonton, Vancouver, and the Pacific Coast, will leave Toronto Union Station at 9 p.m. instead of 10:40 p.m. on Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

Apply to F. A. J. Davis, Local Agent or write to R. L. Fairbairn, Gen. Pass. Dept., 68 King St. East, Toronto, for further information.

CANADIAN NORTHERN RAILWAY.

Taber & Co.

NEW DRESS MATERIALS



In Serges,
Poplins,
Crepes,
Pongees

Armures

and

Queen's Cloth

A beautiful collection of Dress
Materials, ranging from

75c to \$2.00 a yd

NEW GOLD TRIMMINGS

In Laces, Insertions and Tassels.

Crepe de Chene, Georgettes, Ninons, etc.

75c for One Year's Subscription to The
DELINEATOR during February.

Orders must be left with us before March 1st, otherwise the price will be \$1.50

Taber & Co.

Axes. Axes. Axes.

Welland Vale and Walters

High grade English Steel

Hand-made Axe Handles.

See our Sanitary Water Closets.

—AT—

W. J. Muirhead

HARDWARE.

FRESH FISH

Just received our annual supply of Fish,
consisting of

DRESSED PIKE, HALIBUT, SALMON

HERRING AND HADDOCK.

Also Smoked Finnan Haddie

and Cured Codfish.

J. A. McGREGOR
Appleton.

N.B.—We buy Dressed Pork every day, and
live Hogs every Saturday.