

The Carleton Place Herald.

"ONWARD AND UPWARD."

Vol. LXIX, No. 7.

Carleton Place, Lanark Co., Ont., Tuesday, August 13, 1918

Terms--\$1.50 a Year in Advance
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Office—Old Bank of Ottawa Building, Franklin
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Manufacturer of Every Description of Cut
Stones. Monuments of Newest Designs
kept in stock. All inscriptions
neatly cut and Gilded by
First-class Workmen.
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Watchmaker, Jeweler and Optician.
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Orders are now
being taken for
Summer Delivery
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PAROWAX

For sealing Fruit Jars, Jelly
Glasses, etc.,
One lb package, 25c

FRUIT JAR RINGS

Best quality Red Rubber
one dozen in package, 10 cts

PARIS GREEN

One pound Tin, 90 cents

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Druggist and Stationer.

MISCELLANEOUS

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Learning office work is like learning any other
kind of work or trade or profession.
Machinists are trained by practical machinists,
Doctors by doctors, dentists by dentists.
The secret of success of the Graduates of Willis
College is that they are the only ones trained by
expert, experienced office workers for expert
work.

For Stenographer, Secretary or Accountant, we
have the best courses available anywhere.
Last year our increase was 45%. This year to
date is even better. Still Employers Demand
Exceed the Number of Willis Graduates.

N. I. HARRISON, Principal
WILLIS COLLEGE
139 1/2 Sparks Street, Ottawa, entrance
between Ketchum's & Sims'.
"A Position for Every Willis Graduate."

A BIG DRIVE
for stenographers. For the past year the
Civil Service Commission has been scouring
the Country for competent stenographers.
On Feb. 16 every Branch of the Service was
placed under the Commission which means
that the demands are now doubled.

GOWLING BUSINESS COLLEGE
OTTAWA
makes a specialty of preparing candidates for
these examinations. Start NOW and be
ready for the Fall Round Up. Our School
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W. E. GOWLING, H. G. W. BRAITHWAITE,
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THE Leading Farmer's Hotel. Cheap rates.
Traveler's Rate, \$2.00 per day.
Sheds Free.
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Canada Food Board License No. 10-3947.

A NEW POLICY
RATE LOW
In event of total and permanent dis-
ability prior to age 60, insured entitled
to following benefits:
FIRST—The Company will cancel all future
premiums, during continuance of total dis-
ability.
SECOND—Will pay monthly in Cash \$10.00
per each \$1000 of Insurance. Policy not
reduced by disability benefits.
See our Agent.

Confederation Life Association
(Established 1871)
P. SEWELL ROBERTS, District Manager

WATCHES AND JEWELLERY
Our many lines are most complete.
Gold Necklets and Pendants
Diamond Rings Pearl Rings, Signet
Rings and all other kinds of Rings.
Fancy Reading Lamps, Ivory Goods,
Cut Glass, Brooches, Scarf Pins, Cuff
Links, etc.
A full line of Silverware.

J. A. DACK.
Carleton Place.

Everything in Harness.
We carry in stock at all times
Light and Heavy Harness and all
kinds of Horse Clothing and re-
quisites.

In Trunks and Valises, Hand
Bags and Travelling perquisites we
have a very complete line.
Leather goods our specialty.

FERGUSON & SMYTHE
TAYLOR'S BLOCK.

Mr. J. G. McPhail and family are
returning to Carleton Place from Guelph.
Mr. Wm. McNab, of Vankleek Hill, is
renewing old friendships here for a day
or two.

Dr. C. H. Brown, of Ottawa, was a
week-end visitor to Carleton Place
friends.

Mr. R. J. Robertson left this morning
for a ten days trip to Quebec city and
the lower St. Lawrence.

Miss Lillian Wilson left for Carleton
Place this week, where she has secured
a good position.—Smiths Falls Record.

Mr. and Mrs. P. Eardly-Wilmont, who
have resided in Ottawa for the past few
years, returned to Perth and will take
up residence there.

Mr. and Mrs. Goldworthy and child-
ren, of Lachute, Que., spent the week-
end at the Baptist parsonage here,
guests of Mr. and Mrs. Forsythe.

Mrs. Robt. Curtis has as her guests
this week her sister, Mrs. C. W. Hagen,
and her daughter, Miss Dena Isabel,
of Regina.

Mr. W. J. Cairns, of Westboro,
president of the Montreal Conference
Epworth League, will occupy the pulpit
in the Methodist church next Sunday.

Rev. A. H. Scott, of Perth, will con-
duct the services in St. Andrews church
next Sunday in exchange with Mr.
Dobson, who goes out to the county
town.

Mrs. J. A. Boland, sen., who is at
present residing with her daughter at
Harrison, Ont., is spending a few
days here with her son, Mr. J. A.
Boland.

Dr. A. Metcalf of Almonte received
15,000 bricks from Arnprior to be used
in the construction of his new residence.
They cost \$15 per thousand. Before
the war the same brick was from \$8 to
\$9 per thousand.

Miss Eva Low, of Carleton Place, who
has been employed as stenographer in
the Town Office for some months, has
resigned, and left for Ottawa on Monday,
where she has accepted a position as
stenographer in the Civil Service.—
Renfrew Journal.

The deputation to Gouverneur, N.Y.,
which left Ottawa on Saturday, 100
strong, to see the effect of good roads in
New York State, had a most successful
trip, and returned as enthusiasts for
better roadways to build up the country
and increase land values. Among those
who took the trip were Messrs. W. W.
Taber and W. J. Muirhead, of Carleton
Place.

M. F. Davidson, baker, Smiths Falls,
has been appointed as inspector by the
Canada Food Board for the district.
His duties will be to see that the making
of bread and other things in bakeries
are carried out, and for this purpose
will make weekly visits to the bakeries.
His territory will include Smiths Falls,
Brookville, Perth, Carleton Place and
other nearby places.

Mrs. Frank C. McDiarmid will re-
ceive in September, date to be announced
later.

Mr. Jas. McLaren, of Toronto, with
his son Gillan, is spending a week with
relatives here.

Machinery has "been" invented for
shredding waste paper into an accept-
able substitute for excelsior.

An Ottawa boy, aged 15 years,
whilst diving off a bridge at Porter's
Island, touched a live electric wire in
the water and was instantly killed.

Mr. R. G. Curtis left a day or two
ago for Toronto, where he will repre-
sent Enreka Encampment No. 65 at the
annual meeting of the Grand Encamp-
ment which convenes to-day in the
Oddfellows' Temple. Mrs. Curtis
accompanied her husband to the Queen
City.

Hymeneal

A quiet wedding took place last Sat-
urday evening, when Miss Laura Jenkins
was united in marriage to Mr. Ernest A.
Cuff, of Toronto, the ceremony taking
place at the Baptist parsonage, Rev. Mr.
Forsythe officiating. The young couple
are on their honeymoon in Montreal,
but will make their home in Toronto.

Western Opportunities

The attention of our readers is directed
to the advertisement on page 8 by Mr.
W. S. Smith, of Pilot Mound. Mr.
Smith, himself a Ramsay boy, writes of
the good crop prospects in that district
and explains more fully the object of
this advertising, which is being carried
out in Ontario, and especially in Lanark
County which has supplied a very large
proportion of Pilot Mound's population.
The project is supported by several
Pilot Mound men who claim that it will
be, as it has been, Canada's premier
agricultural province.

The Women's Institute.

The Women's Institute meeting was
held in the Council chamber on Satur-
day afternoon, August 3rd. General
business and reports. At this meeting
the drawing for the sweater took place.
Miss Olive Saunders, of Carleton Place,
was the winner, 53 being the lucky
number. 546 tickets were sold realizing
\$106.75. Ten dollars was voted to each
of our seven town nursing sisters
serving overseas, and twenty-five dollars
to the Navy League. Donations
received for August: Mr. David Bain,
\$13.00; Mrs. Yull, \$2.00; Mrs. Wesley
Young \$1.00; Mrs. S. A. Torrance, \$1.00.

SHIPPING DAY.

Will ship Cattle, Hogs, Sheep and Veal
Calves from Carleton Place on Saturday,
August 17th, 1918. Stock must be delivered
early in forenoon.

J. M. QUINN,
Phone 199, Carleton Place.

TRAGIC DEATH OF MISS BURKE

Found Fatally Burned in her
Home

Almost beyond belief was the an-
nouncement on Friday morning that
Miss Julia Burke, one of our best known
and most highly esteemed citizens, had
during the night met a most tragic
death by burning.

For some time the deceased lady had
been suffering with her eyes, which were
gradually becoming worse and her sight
was rapidly passing from her. About 3
o'clock on Friday morning she arose
from her bed without awaking her
sister, Mrs. Nagle, who slept with her,
and descended to the kitchen where she
poured coal oil into a dish and from the
charred remains of a letter in another
dish evidently intended to destroy some
private papers which she did not wish
other eyes to see. The use of the oil
had a disastrous effect for when she
lighted it the flames evidently flashed to
her clothing and set her night dress
ablaze with fatal results, her hands
and arms, the upper part of the body
and the face and head being dreadfully
burned, and death must have been
rapid by suffocation.

Mrs. Nagle awoke, and missing her
sister, turned on the light and went
down stairs, and to her horror found
her lying in the summer kitchen, with
the blaze flickering up the walls of the
building. Possibly some noise aroused
her, although she was not conscious of
it, but it was providential, otherwise the
fire might have caused a more serious
calamity. She at once extinguished
the flames and called for help, the facts
as stated above being adduced from the
surroundings on investigation.

Miss Burke was born at Smiths Falls
72 years ago, being a daughter of the
late Edmund Burke, one of the early
settlers to this district from Ireland.
When quite young she came with her
parents to Carleton Place, where she
spent the best part of her life. For 35
years or more she was a teacher on the
staff of the public school here, and was
most successful, and hundreds of our
citizens to-day received their first in-
struction at the hands of Miss Burke.
She had been on the retired list for
some years. She is survived by one
brother, John, with whom she lived,
and three sisters—Mrs. G. A. Cornell,
town; Mrs. M. Nagle, Montreal, and
Mrs. Kinch, of Detroit, all of whom
have the deepest sympathy of the com-
munity in their sudden bereavement.

The funeral took place yesterday
morning to St. Mary's church and
thence to the Catholic cemetery for
interment. The pallbearers were Messrs.
J. S. Galvin, G. A. Cornell, W. J.
Welsh, T. B. Caswell, Wm. Pattie and
J. M. Quinn. The School Board attend-
ed in a body. Among the floral tributes
was a beautiful wreath from the teachers
of the public school.

Hawthorn Mills to be Enlarged

The Hawthorn Mills Co. which has
developed a large and profitable business
under the management of Messrs. R.
Thompson and C. W. Bates in an
almost incredibly short time and now
gives employment to some 200 odd
hands, is to be greatly enlarged as soon
as arrangements can be completed, the
addition to cost in the neighborhood of
from \$40,000 to \$50,000. Naturally the
company desires to know how it will
stand with the town when the new
building is erected, as at present they
are under agreement with a fixed assess-
ment. They are agreeable to a large
advance on the present assessment but
still desire a fixed amount for a term of
years so as to make their arrangements
accordingly. The proposition is a good
one for the town and is likely to be
favorably considered by the ratepayers.
The question will likely be analyzed by
a joint meeting of the Town Council and
the Board of Trade, and a public
meeting will then be called to discuss
the matter in its different phases.

Farmers Lead as Motor Owners

The latest figures issued by the
Provincial Department of Highways
show that the farmer has jumped into
the forefront as the largest user of the
automobile, the figures showing that out
of the 78,861 cars owned in the province
the farmers come first with 23,409,
while merchants and manufacturers
come second with 14,825. Perhaps the
most striking feature of this is the fact
that it has only been since the outbreak
of the war that the farmer has become a
consistent user of the motor car, further
figures issued from the same department
showing that in 1913 there were only
966 motors owned by farmers of Ontario.
On the total ownership for the province
it is also shown that the rural owners
far outnumber the city, comparative
figures being 47,337 and 31,095. The
change in the situation has been so
marked that Mr. W. A. McLean, Deputy
Minister of Highways, has made a
statement on the question after being
asked as to whether it was an indication
that the farmer was spending his money
recklessly. "The automobile is now
regarded in many communities as an
absolute necessity" he states, "and
except in isolated cases the farmer is not
purchasing the car as a luxury but as a
necessity. There are now hundreds of
farmers who regard the motor as a part
of the regular farm equipment and who
feel that they could not accomplish their
work without this as a means to save
time and labor.

We sell Everything that
Men and Boys Wear.

YOUR NEW SUIT

WE HAVE just received
our set of Fall samples
from the

20th Century Clothing
Firm. The Set includes
several smart patterns, in
Tweeds and Worsted, also
plain Greys and Browns,
and several good Mixtures.

It is a very attractive
range considering the scar-
city of good cloth at the
present day, and we feel sure
you will see something in
these samples that will sat-
isfy you.

We are glad to announce
that prices have been kept
at a moderate level, and we
will be pleased to show you
the set at any time.

Several smart new models
for young men are featured
this fall, and of course there
are quieter styles for older
men.

Drop in, we will be glad
to see you.

F. C. McDIARMID

Phone 143.

THE PALACE GROCERY



License No. 8-2084

GOOD VINEGAR
IS ESSENTIAL TO
GOOD PICKLES

We are again handling the
same old Brand that has
given our customers such
genuine satisfaction in the
past. If you have not used it
try it this year.

XXX Spirit Vinegar
White, per gal, 50c
XXX Blended Cider
Vinegar, per gal, 50c
Blended Malt Vinegar,
per gal, 60c

PICKLING SPICE
A splendid mixture.
A bargain at 40c per lb
Celery Seed, Mustard Seed,
Turmeric, Curry Powder,
and a host of other spices
for good pickles.
Parowax, per pound, 20c

TEA—We still have some
splendid values in
Black Tea at 60c, Japan 50c

T. STEVENS
Phone 121.

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

HOME CIRCLE COLUMN

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

TRUE COURTESY.
True courtesy is "the beauty of the heart." How well it is that no class has a monopoly in this kind of beauty; that while favorable circumstances undoubtedly do render good manners more common among persons moving in higher rather than in lower spheres there should nevertheless be no positive hindrance to the poorest classes having good manners. Here is an illustration of true politeness exhibited by both classes of society. One day in hastily turning the corners of a crooked street in the city, a young lady ran with great force against a ragged little beggar boy, and almost knocked him down. Stopping as soon as she could, she turned around and said very kindly to the boy, "I beg your pardon, my little fellow. I am very sorry that I ran against you."

The poor boy was astonished. He looked at her for a moment in surprise, and then taking off about three-quarters of a cap, he made a low bow and said, while a pleasant smile spread itself all over his face. You can have my pardoning, miss, and welcome; and the next time you run agin me, you can knock me clean down and I won't say a word." After the lady had passed on he turned to his companion and said, "I say, Jim, it's the first time I ever had anybody ask my pardoning, and it kind of took me off my feet."

Woman now has, or should have, the right to govern her own home. The right to vote is insignificant when compared to this. She must be its mistress, but never its slave. That she has made it immaculate in cleanliness and resplendent in beauty is not enough. She must feel the love and truth which should unite government. What power or dignity can reach higher? What is the ability to sway large audience over a home with such skill that husband and children shall rise up and call her blessed? To be the ruling spirit in such a position is a more sacred honor than to rule an empire. "Woman's rights!" Has man any higher or more noble? And when husband and wife see eye to eye and heart to heart one in the interest of home, they have reached as near perfection as we are allowed to hope for while on earth.

Every husband can have good coffee if on some morning, the coffee is a shade too brown to suit your taste, do not scold about it; and, on every other morning when it is delicious, say so. Try this way, and you will find your coffee and everything else, to your taste much oftener; and besides, you will give the ones you ought to love best the sweetest consciousness that they are doing the work well, and giving satisfaction to the one, of all others, they most desire to please—thus inspiring them with renewed energy to strive for the merited reward of kind, appreciative words. And so shall an atmosphere of peace and sweet home happiness come to pervade the whole house, born and nurtured into beautiful, fragrant blossoming by your own kind words and deeds.

If the little child gets a bump or a fall or a cut or skinned finger, mother will say: "Come to your mother and let her pet you, and she will kiss the bumped head and wrap up the cut finger with a few kind words. Then the child knows you love it, and it will love you and always respect you, and when years have passed and gone and they have grown to manhood and

womanhood they will look back to their childhood days as the happiest days of their lives.

No man is ever likely to accomplish any more than he resolutely sets himself to accomplish. The tendency is to drift, to float with the current, to let the stream of life sweep us whither it will. That is the easier way doubtless, and the banks are very beautiful and pleasant as we glide between them; but our true journey lies the other way, the real treasure mines of life are in the hills near the sources of the river; and we must row, row hard against the current if we would reach them. Let us row not float through life; steer, not drift.

Do you know how many books are in the Bible? Let us tell you one good way to remember, so as never to forget. First write down the word "Old Testament." Now how many letters are in the word "Old"? Three. How many in the word "Testament"? Nine. Put three and nine together and you will have 12, the number of books in the Old Testament. Next write down the words "New Testament." There are also in "New" and "Testament" three and nine letters. Now multiply 3 by 9 and you have 27, the number of books in the New Testament. Of course by adding 33 and 27 you have 66, the number of books in the Bible. Any boy or girl who will read this over twice will never forget how many books are in the Bible.

How sad is he who can never go back to his childhood without a shudder. Who can never recall a period when his life was filled with sweet and simple satisfaction. When a kind and loving mother read aloud to the family the Home Circle department from the columns of this paper.

Did you ever realize that nothing on earth can smile but a human being. Gems may flash reflected light but what is a diamond flash? A face that cannot smile like a bud that cannot blossom, and dies on the stalk.

Youth and age have too little sympathy with each other. If the young would remember that they may be old, and the old remember that they have been young, the world would be happier.

BABY'S GREAT DANGER DURING HOT WEATHER

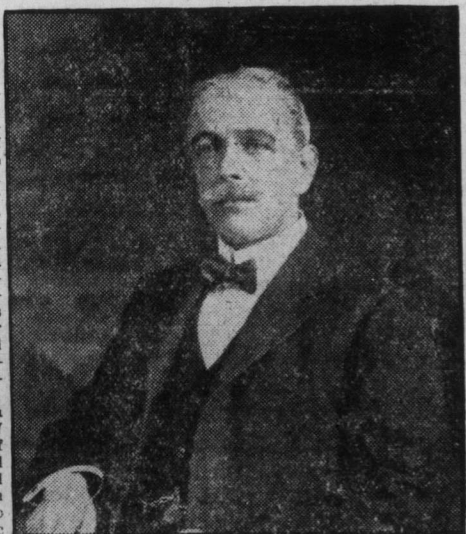
More little ones die during the hot weather than at any other time of the year. Diarrhoea, dysentery, cholera infantum and stomach troubles come without warning, and when a medicine is not at hand to give promptly the child may pass beyond aid. Baby's Own Tablets should always be kept in homes where there are young children. An occasional dose of the Tablets will prevent stomach and bowel troubles, or if these troubles come suddenly the prompt use of the Tablets will cure the baby. The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

A census just completed shows that the population of Petrograd is now 1,417,000, or 1,000,000 less than it was eighteen months ago.

Canadian Masons In England

H. S. Carmichael, Passenger and Freight Manager of the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, was installed W. M. of the Canada Lodge at the installation banquet held recently in London, England, attended by the Rt. Hon. Sir Edward Clarke, Sir Gilbert Parker, General J. G. Ross and many other Canadians and English representative men interested in Canada.

The Canada Lodge No. 3527 on the Register of the United Grand Lodge of England was founded in 1911, in order to provide a Masonic centre for Canadians resident in Great Britain and Brethren from the Dominion visiting the Old Country. The object of the founders was also to form a bond of union between the Brethren of the Dominion and the Brethren of the United Kingdom in the strong hope and confidence that Freemasonry might so even still further assist in the great work of forming these bonds of "indissoluble attachment" which shall forever taken over by the Allan Line. In 1895 he commenced his long connection with the Canadian Pacific Company at Glasgow, transferring to its Liverpool office in 1903, when the company established its transatlantic passenger service. In 1908 he was promoted to be general passenger agent for Great Britain and Europe. Since the establishment, in 1916-16, of the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd., which manages the entire fleet of the C. P. R. and Allan Lines, Mr. Carmichael has occupied the position of passenger and freight manager, and has his headquarters at Waterloo Place, London, England.



H. S. CARMICHAEL, W. M.
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POLKA DOT MAKES BOW



Polka dots are destined to be in demand this coming season, if present indications hold true. This charming afternoon gown from Balch Price has employed black and white polka dotted pussy willow taffeta as an ornamentation over the draped dress. The gown itself is of black georgette crepe.

FATE OF THE SHORT JACKET

Doubt is Expressed Whether the One-Time Popular Garment Will Retain Its Past Favor.

It is a question as to whether the short jacket will remain at the pinnacle of fashion, but nevertheless a woman who wants to be in the picture will risk a chance on it and will find that it is not an easy garment to achieve through alteration, says a New York fashion correspondent.

There is another type of coat, which appeared in America a year ago in a modified form, and upon which the French place a high valuation. It is usually called the buttonless jacket. It is crossed in the front in surprise form, and these fronts extend into long ends that go across the peplum of the jacket at the back, are loosely knotted, and then dropped.

There is a short jacket which has taken the long one as its inspiration, but it will have nothing to do with the peplum. It is fashioned after the sweaters that were worn this winter. It reaches to the waistline, and the fronts, crossing below the bust, make a soft girle and a Japanese bow at the back. The Eton jacket, the bolero, the belt-jacket and the Dagobert corset are in high fashion, but they are garments that demand to be bought today from a tailor or a shop. They cannot be evolved with any degree of success from something that was good in other days.

WHAT THE WISE GIRLS WANT

Perfect Health, Good Features and a Clean Skin Leave Very Little to Worry About.

It is the rare girl who hasn't something about herself that she doesn't like. Perhaps this is as well, since youth is inclined to be self-centered and egotistical. Which sounds like a paradox, but what is youth but a paradox?

If a young girl is in perfect health, and can boast good features and a clean skin, she has nothing to worry about, so far as looks are concerned. That her eyes are brown instead of blue, or her face is round instead of oval, and something else is one way instead of another, are matters not to worry over. There are just as many people who like brown eyes as there are those who like blue, and vice versa.

What every girl should be concerned about first of all is her disposition. Is she sweet? Is she agreeable? Is she thoughtful and helpful? These are the really big things in a girl's life as well as in the life of everyone else. Second, she should be careful about her health. Often from the state of her health comes her disposition. A bad stomach will make a sour temper. Bad stomachs are often caused, in girls, from unwise eating, and too little outdoor exercise. Candies, pickles, white bread, strong coffee, are the Waterloo of many a girl's happiness and success in life.

White Kid Pumps.

It would be a safe prediction to make to say that the footwear most in favor among smartly dressed women for the coming summer will be those of white kid. The kid is very heavy and the pump is made with a substantial sole and a military—not very high—heel. The vamp is long and there is no buckle, the toe piece extending up beyond the vamp line to form a sort of tongue. The toe is well shaped but narrow and there is neat perforation across the point of the toe.

Fabrics That Have Use.

Pongee and shantung, the latter in the plain natural color, are feathered in smart tailored frocks for southern wear, says the Dry Goods Economist. Gingham in fancy checks are as popular for southern wear as they have been for several seasons, and many good looking dresses are made up in this material.

Kosovo Day and the Serbians

DURING the last week of June the people on this continent joined others in observing the discovery of America.

In 1389 a great battle was fought between the Turks and the Serbs. The Turks won. The day has ever since been observed by the Serbs as a day of mourning. This year Americans helped the Serbs to keep it. It has taken Americans a long time to appreciate what Serbia has meant in history, but they are now beginning to appreciate her.

Had it not been for Serbia, Turkey would have overrun Europe as far as Vienna sooner than she did. Had Serbia not been able to withstand the forces of Austria as she did, she would have been overwhelmed sooner than she was—and when she was, it took Germany and Bulgaria as well to do the work.

Serbia, militarily and economically a prosperous country during the centuries preceding the battle of the plain of Kosovo (plain of the black-birds), so exhausted the Turks in the battle that they did not completely subdue Serbia for seventy years after.

In that battle both the Serbian King Lazar and the Turkish Sultan Murad lost their lives. The legend has it that on the eve of the battle the Serbian King dreamed that he saw great earthly possessions as a reward for letting the Turks march through his territory, and he also saw a heavenly crown as a reward for resistance. He chose the latter and hence Kosovo Day has always had deep religious significance to the Serbs.

It was appropriate, therefore, that a service was held in the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, of New York City, in which the clergy of the Protestant Episcopal, Presbyterian, Serbian, and Russian Churches took part. In his sermon Dr. Robbins, dean of the cathedral, said:

"Kosovo Day voices the cry of a race that more than five hundred years ago suffered martyrdom for freedom. Like Israel, Serbia stood in the way of a great and ruthless conqueror, seeking world dominion, and faced him in the name of freedom and faith.

"But Israel proved, and Serbia also proves, that there is something in the world stronger than brute force. It is the indomitable spirit, the spirit of a nation that remembers. At Kosovo Serbia stood in the face of the Turks, between the Turk and Europe. She fell, but the Turk suffered so heavily that Europe had a breathing space and time to prepare. That Belgium did in the first month of the present war Serbia did on the field of Kosovo."

The following day, at a celebration at the Waldorf-Astoria in New York, Serbia was picturesquely to the fore by reason of many Serbian khaki uniforms with feathered shakies and with coats thrown back on the shoulder so as to display the scarlet shirt. Among other distinguished speakers was the Serbian Minister, Dr. Ljubomir Michaelovitch, who asserted:

"The battle of Kosovo taught us the value of liberty and honor above everything else. Our people have again sacrificed all that a nation can sacrifice, but have saved their honor."

The Minister added: "The liberty and union of the Polish, Czechoslovak, and Yugoslav nations is the surest guarantee of world peace and check to Pan-Germany." It is not only the Serbs of Serbia who are interested in Kosovo Day. The Serbians about five millions in the Kingdom of Serbia, are but a part of the Yugoslav race, which also includes the Croats and Slovenes from Austria-Hungary. The three factions, together with the Serbs in Boston and elsewhere, number about thirteen million. They stand not only for national independence but also for united endeavor with the Poles and the Czechoslovaks.

Among all the Slavs, however, it will always be Serbia that will have peculiar prominence. This is not only because her geographical position barred the way to the Turks in their attempt to extend Greater Germany southward. It is, in the ultimate analysis, because of the spirit of a people that has known how, year by year, to keep Kosovo Day, a day of mourning, as a day of honor.

In Jerry-Built "Palace."

The Hon. Lady Byng gives a graphic pen picture of the King and Queen of the Belgians in a vivid description of "a flying visit to Flanders," which she contributes to the National Review.

The temporary "palace" at La Panne she describes as "three of the most hideous Jerry-built villas it was possible to conceive," and before them stood Queen Elizabeth.

"With her fragility it was hardly credible that she should have weathered the storms of this war as she has done, or that she should retreat from Brussels across her husband's kingdom to this little out-of-the-way seaside resort," says Lady Byng. "Nobody but those who endured it will ever know what that journey must have entailed in suffering and horror, as her motor threaded its way through troops advancing eastwards to try to defend the country and hosts of terrified civilians fleeing westwards from the Germans behind them.

"So close on the Queen's heels were those brutal hordes that more than once, when she and her lady-in-waiting, Comtesse de Caraman Chimay, left their motor at some point whether they were making a despatch rider would rush up with orders to resume the journey at once. Some day perhaps the world will hear all the details of that grim fight, and not only of that, but of the daily life of the Belgian sovereigns at La Panne.

BIG LOSS IN GRANARIES

Bad Weather and Mice Destroy Much Grain.

Concrete Structures Best — How to Make Old Granary Efficient — Flush Ewes to Increase 1919 Lamb Crop — Great Shortage of Fall Wheat Seed.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

NO hard and fast rules can be laid down for the erection of a convenient and efficient granary. Each problem requires a knowledge of local conditions and requirements. Granaries, in the majority of cases, are built in enclosures on the barn floor, and constructed with too little regard for strength, durability and convenience. These structures should be located immediately over the feed room, each bin having a chute with a controlling slide, or a canvas distributor to convey the grain to the hopper of the grinder; or if the grain is intended for market, to a sack placed on the scales below the chute ready to receive it. To facilitate emptying the grain, the floor of the bins should be sloping.

The important consideration in the construction of granaries and bins for loose grain is to be sure that the structure is designed with sufficient strength to prevent bulging of the sides and springing of the floor, for grain, owing to its enormous outward thrust, corresponding somewhat to that of water, has a tendency to burst the sides unless well braced or supported. Timber construction requires frequent repairs to prevent decay and general depreciation from use. It is always liable to climate conditions. The boards will swell and shrink in the summer when the bins may be empty, and when the new grain is dumped into the bins an enormous quantity promptly disappears into the cracks and crevices and through mice holes, entailing considerable loss to the farmer, to the consumer and to the nation. Thousands of bushels of grain are, in this way, annually lost to the producers through sheer indifference to the condition of the granary. Yet this preventable waste may be easily remedied and made secure by lining the bins with sheet metal.

The watchword is "Conservation." Every grain is needed to feed the Empire and its Allies. It is, therefore, highly desirable at this time to bend every effort to eliminate all possible leakages and conserve our grain for the need of the Allied nations. While there is an annual depreciation on a timber structure varying from 4 to 8 per cent, concrete construction grows better as it grows old; hence concrete properly reinforced, is the ideal material for granaries, because it is both damp-proof and fire-proof, two very essential factors in the construction of granaries.

Concrete properly made to suit existing conditions, is absolutely impervious to moisture, and can be kept as dry as any structure of wood built. The experience of many farmers is that grain, mature enough to be placed in storage, will not spoil on contact with concrete, nor will corn mold, provided there is good ventilation and the roof is tight. To get rid of rats and mice destroy their food and place and to this end concrete is pre-eminently the best material and is recommended for all farm structures.

Under average present day conditions a reinforced concrete granary may represent an additional outlay of about 25 per cent that required to construct of timber, but the high efficiency distinctive of concrete quickly offsets this increased initial cost. Concrete construction has many in short, important advantages. The contents are safe from the depredations of rodents, is damp-proof, requires neither paint nor repairs, is fireproof, the grain is perfectly preserved under all conditions of climate and temperature, and the resulting structure is practically everlasting.

Prof. John Evans, Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph.

Care of Ewes After Weaning.

In order to avoid under trouble it is necessary to keep a close watch of the ewes for a few days after they are separated from the lambs. Not a few cases of defective udders can be traced to the want of a little care in this respect. Milk out just enough to keep the udder soft the day after the lambs have been weaned. After two days' time they are again milked out. Some ewes do not need any more attention after the second milking. Such ewes may be marked to indicate that they are dry. Three more days should elapse before the next milking is done and this method followed until it is certain the entire flock is safe. In conjunction with the method outlined above the ewes should be separated some distance from the lambs, and be on scant pastures until all are perfectly dry. This is a good time to go over the flock and cull out all undesirable members. Non-producers and those with broken mouths and poor udders should not be retained. A good deal of the success of the subsequent lamb crop will depend upon the treatment the ewes receive from time of weaning until after they are bred. They should have good pastures and be given an opportunity of putting on flesh. This is what is commonly called "flushing." Nothing is better for this purpose than rape pasture. It is usually from six weeks to two months from date of sowing that rape is ready for pasture. If rape pasture is not available new seeding or second crop of clover will serve fairly well. Stock should not be turned on rape or fresh clover for the first time when the leaves are wet from rain or even dew, in order to avoid trouble from bloating.

J. P. Sackville, B.S.A., Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph.

SPECIALIST SAID HE MUST OPERATE

She Took "FRUIT-A-TIVES" Instead. And Is Now in Perfect Health.



MME. F. GAREAU

153 Papineau Ave., Montreal.
"For three years, I suffered great pain in the lower part of my body, with swelling or bloating. I saw a specialist, who carefully examined me and gave me several tonics to take, which did not help me. Then he told me I must undergo an operation. This, I refused to permit.

I heard about 'Fruit-a-tives' and the wonderful results it was giving because this medicine is made from fruit juices, so decided to try it.

The first box gave great relief; and I continued the treatment, taking six boxes more. Now, my health is excellent—I am free of pain and swelling—and I give 'Fruit-a-tives' my warmest thanks."

MME. F. GAREAU.
50c. a box, 6 for \$2.50, trial size 25c. At all dealers or sent by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

There are now more than 20,000 cases of cholera in Petrograd.

The two men in peril on a scow above Niagara Falls were brought off safely.

Half a million fighting men are being raised in India, besides numerous combatants.

An Ottawa restaurant has been closed up for a week for violating food regulations.

Triplets were born by Mrs. Daniel Michaelis, near Perry Sound—two boys and a girl—all healthy.

Major Sharpe, Casualty Officer at Kingston, is believed to have been drowned in the harbor.

The biggest salmon catch in twenty years is anticipated by British Columbia fishermen and cannerymen.

For Your Aching Head

Take one ZUTOO TABLET and in 20 minutes, the pain is gone and you feel fine. ZUTOO will stop any Headache, Sick, Nervous, Dyspeptic or Monthly—in 20 minutes by the clock. 25c at dealers.

Eleven Toronto Jewish bakeries have been closed for a week by the Food Board for baking oven sole bread.

The British schooner Gladys J. Hollett was sunk by a submarine en route from Newfoundland to New York.

Investigation by U. S. authorities discloses the fact that the armored cruiser San Diego, sunk off the American coast, struck a mine.

The Railway Labor Board of Canada has been formed to settle all railway labor disputes not settled by officers and men of the individual roads.

The Germans have levied war contributions of 2,330,000,000 francs on Belgium, besides enormous fines on municipalities, firms and individuals.

The bill which finally winds up German banks in England and prevents their opening for five years after the war has passed the British House of Commons.

Romania's wheat crop is a failure and the condition of the maize harvest is only medium. Berlin, the papers warn the public, cannot depend upon supplies from there.

George Elbert, brewer, New York, whose estate, valued at \$400,000,000, recently was taken over by Alien Property Custodian Palmer, is returning from Germany to institute proceedings for recovery of the property.

Great Commercial Route Between Ottawa and Toronto

Travellers show preference for Scenic Route; Busy Men use Night Train

Nowadays, forethought, and a lively sense of public appreciation play an important part in the construction of a railroad. The Canadian Northern made a happy choice in the selection of its route between Ottawa and Toronto; skirting the Rideau Lakes; over the height of land between Sydenham and Napanee; and along the shore line of the Bay of Quinte and Lake Ontario, adds zest to the daytime journey in Spring or Summer. Comfortable trains leave Ottawa Central Station at 12.30 noon and 10.30 p.m. daily except Sunday, passing Smiths Falls at 1.55 p.m. and 11.50 p.m.

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

CANADIAN NORTHERN

AUGUST 13, 1918

THE CARLETON PLACE HERALD.

3

Eat less Bread

GOOD CITIZENSHIP

Has it ever occurred to the majority that those priceless things—ideals of liberty and justice and right living—can be neither bought nor sold? They are not heirlooms and no parent can hand them down ticketed and tied like government bonds or enclosed, like jewels, in a strong box. They may be "recommended" and even insisted upon but are adopted voluntarily or not at all.

These facts offer food for serious thought on the part of those who are responsible for Canada's future. What- ever ideals it is desirable for the citizen- of to-morrow to possess must be instilled into the consciousness of the children of to-day. The process is the tedious one of "line upon line, precept upon precept, here a little, there a little"—a process at times inspiring but more often than not discouraging. It is a process little realized in the main because its work- ings are unseen. Not until the generation stands ready for citizenship can it be seen that damage has been done. Only then is one aware of the existence of the harmful influence. Human careers are too precious to be submitted to this exploitation and the most serious duty confronting patriots to-day is the provision of influences that will produce high standards of living for generations to come.

Had this truth been recognized from any other than a largely theoretical standpoint by the men and women of the preceding and the present generation it would not have been possible for the vicious theories promulgated by Frederick the Great (wrongly so called) to be working themselves out to-day in Prussian atrocities. There can not be too vigorous pushing of baby welfare move- ments or the establishment and main- tenance of supervised playgrounds. By Scout movements, national health boards, carefully considered housing schemes, city planning and every other movement that centres in the cleanest, finest living. An examination into the things in which all will most keenly concern a decade ago will not result in a list of these national interests. Every one of them must be absorbing interests if Prussianism is to be stamped out forever.

Conserve the Kiddies

There is a close relationship between an increased cost of milk and infant mortality. This was proved by the investigations last year of the American Commission on Milk Standards.

It was found that the use of milk had been entirely discontinued in many families among the poor and its place was being taken by baby foods, evaporated or condensed milk, potatoes, macaroni, tea and coffee. In other families, cheaper milk of a poor quality had been purchased for infant feeding. The increased mortality from diarrhoeal diseases is believed to be due in a number of cities directly to the decreased amount of high-grade milk purchased by mothers for infant feeding as well as by the substitution of cheaper grades of milk.

The work of the pure milk depots, hospitals and other agencies that provide modified or certified milk for infants of all classes at reasonable prices is one of national importance and value. The country as a whole must assist in conserving the kiddies, if it would do its duty on behalf of posterity.

Rod and Gun

"The Skunk and Dolphin" by Jane Dilworth, a story of the visit of that particularly obnoxious little animal with the white stripe down its back to the cabin of a French Canadian; "A Wet Breakfast on a Dry Stump" by Marlow A. Shaw, showing the psychological effect of continuous rain on the mind of an ordinary cheerful camper-out; "When Grandpa Jumped over the Tracks," the story of a trip to the northern gold fields; "Five Shots at a Cluck" by F. V. Williams, are among the list of contents in the August issue of Rod and Gun. Such departments as Rod and Gun Mechanics, Fishing Notes and Guns and Ammunition are well maintained while a specially illustrated account of the tournament of the Canadian Indians at Niagara on the Lake on July 1st and 2nd is contained in this issue. Prominent trap-shooters in Indian costume are shown in connection with this account. Rod and Gun is published by W. J. Taylor, Ltd., Woodstock, Ont.

There was a man who fancied that by driving good and fast, He'd get his car across the track before the train came past; He'd miss the engine by an inch, and make the train-hands sore, There was a man who fancied this: there isn't any more.

—Safety Hints.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

How to Can Tomatoes

Select fresh, ripe, firm tomatoes. Grade for size, ripeness and quality. They will cook better if the same degree of ripeness and quality, and will look better. Wash, scald one-half to one and one-half minutes or until the skins loosen, but do not break. Scald means to immerse in boiling water. Cold dip, but do not allow them to remain in the cold water. Cut out the stem end, taking care not to cut into the seed cells or the seed and pulp will later be scattered through the liquid. Remove the skins.

Pack the tomatoes whole in the jars, doing one jar from the beginning to placing in sterilizer, before starting on another. Shake down well, hitting the base of jar with palm of hand, and also press with a tablespoon, but avoid crushing.

Do not add water. Hot tomato pulp may be added, otherwise add no liquid whatever. Tomatoes are an exception to the general rule of hot water or hot syrup for fruits. A large part of the tomato's water. It is not necessary to add anything but one level teaspoonful of salt to each quart, and if liked, one-half tablespoonful of sugar. The tomato pulp for home canning, made from large and broken tomatoes, cooked and strained, should have one teaspoonful of salt to each quart, and should be poured hot into the filled jars, allowing it to enter the spaces.

Put on rubber and top, adjust top ball or screw, top on with thumb and little finger. Sterile 22 minutes in hot water bath, or 16 minutes under five or ten pounds' steam pressure. Remove, tighten, seal and cool.

Canada's Substitutes For Wheat Flour

A supply of substitutes for wheat flour in Canada is being rapidly augmented. The Quaker Oats Company of Peterboro have installed a mill to produce corn flour, corn-meal, oat flour and oatmeal, at the rate of 7,000 barrels a day. Two mills to produce 200 barrels of substitute flour per day are being installed in London and Penetang, respectively.

Canning Don'ts

Don't start canning until you have the right appliances.

Don't use old screw-tops. Buy new ones.

Don't use old rubbers. New ones are cheaper than allowing fruit to spoil.

Don't use two-quart jars. Use quart size. Pint size is best for a family of not over five members.

Don't neglect cleanliness—clean person, clean room, clean apparatus, clean work. Cleanliness counts fifty per cent.

Don't plan to can more than three to six jars of fruit or vegetables the first day. Speed up gradually.

Don't assume that the water surrounding the jars will keep boiling without attention to fuel. The right fuel will result in a list of these national interests.

Don't mistake simmering water for boiling water. "It was boiling just a minute ago," doesn't water, at the moment of using.

Gathered His Crops

A farmer who was much troubled by trespassers during the nutting season consulted with a botanical friend. The botanist furnished him with the technical name of the hazel, and the farmer placed the following notice at conspicuous points about his premises:

"Trespassers, take warning! All persons entering this wood do so at their own risk, for, although common snakes are not often found, the Corylus Avellana abounds everywhere about here, and never gives warning of its presence."

The place was unmolested that year, and the farmer gathered his crop in peace.

Experience vs. Theory

"Why don't you get out and hustle? Hard work never killed anybody," remarked the philosophical gentleman to whom Rastus applied for a little charity.

"You're mistaken dar, boss," replied Rastus, "I see lost four wives dat way."

Overheard up the Lake

"I'm quite a near neighbor of yours now," said Mr. Bore, "I'm living just across the lake."

"Indeed," replied Miss Smart. "I hope you'll drop in some day."

Canada's war bread is made from 90 per cent wheat flour and 10 per cent substitutes. This makes the loaf a little darker out it is just as palatable as ever, if properly made, and just as nutritious. The Canada Food Board warned bakers not to use artificial means of whitening war bread.

Conservation necessarily means more public ownership, more public business; this means a demand for better government; and this means giving men a real career in the public service.—Richard T. Ely.

The Washington Postoffice Department has announced the loss of 1,741 letters and other postal matter for Egypt through the sinking of a steamer in the Mediterranean Sea.

Germany as a sop to Finland for the adoption of monarchical form of Government has offered to use its influence to secure the cession by Russia of Eastern Karelia to the Finns.

A reduction in the weekly meat ration in Germany from 250 to 200 grammes is reported by The Vossische Zeitung of Berlin. The new ration comes into force on August 12.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

The Romance of Lighthouses

IN these days of darkened coast lines, danger zones, and forbidden seas, the lighthouse, in many cases, is having a very unwanted rest, for, if there is one thing specially notable about a lighthouse, it is that it must never be off duty. Many, indeed, of the most remarkable stories, whether fact or fiction, connected with them have been bound up with determination of the keeper never to fail in the lighting of his lamps. And so the longshoreman, far away, at sea, counts on the lights appearing at the appointed hour, and they have a common bond in the white or red shaft which from dusk to dawn, year in and year out, sweeps round the horizon of land and sea.

In the early days, of course, there were no refinements of this kind in the way of lights, moving or stationary. On the tops of the towers built by the Libyans and Cushites in lower Egypt, many centuries before the Christian era, great fires were lighted and kept replenished by the priests. And so it was for 2,000 years or more; the lighthouse of antiquity and the Middle Ages was a beacon tower, and many of them are still to be found up and down the world to-day. They were often wonderful structures. The tales, for instance, that are told of the famous Pharos of Alexandria, built by Sostratus of Cnidus in the reign of Ptolemy II., would make the structure a serious competitor with the Eiffel Tower. No less than 600 feet in height, it was, for more than 1,400 years, regarded as one of the wonders of the world. Evidence in support of the statement is, it is true, what the scholars would call "doubtful," but, at any rate, Sostratus' wonderful creation has come to be regarded as the patriarch of all lighthouses, and has given its name to the art of lighthouse building, although the average man, light fail in a definition of pharology.

Whether Ptolemy II. was the guiding spirit in the construction of the Pharos is not known, but lighthouse building was a special joy of kings and princes. Thus the very earliest example of the wave-swept lighthouse, the famous light of Cordouan, on a rock in the sea at the mouth of the Gironde, owes its beginning to Louis le Debonnaire, whilst the second tower to be built there was erected by Edward the Black Prince. And yet it was reserved for a country gentleman, Henry Winstanley, to build perhaps the best-known lighthouse in history, namely, the famous Eddystone Light, off the coast of Devon. For many years before the day of Henry Winstanley, the Eddystone reef, which, swept by the sea at high tide, lies south some fourteen miles south-southwest of Plymouth Sound, had taken its toll of ships.

When the reef was fully exposed, the Channel, the reef is fully exposed, the end of the Seventeenth Century, Winstanley submitted plans for the building of a lighthouse there. Gaining permission to try, he set to work with a will, and gradually there began to rise out of the waters a wonderful structure. Fashioned for the most part of wood, it was built on a polygonal plan, highly ornamented with galleries and projections. Its construction was attended with many adventures. One especially should be mentioned, wherein the redoubtable Henry, whilst superintending his work, was carried off by French privateers, and not released for several months.

When he was released, however, he went back at once to Plymouth and resumed his task on the Eddystone reef. In 1698 the tower was finished, and the light exhibited for the first time. There were those who doubted, who sailed past the strange top-heavy structure, so reminiscent of the ships of the period, and declared that the first great storm would blow it into the sea. But Henry was certain that he had built true, and he declared that he wished for himself nothing better than that the first great storm should find him inside his lighthouse. And so, indeed, it happened. Towards the middle of November in the year 1703, the southwest wind began to blow up the Channel with mighty force, as it does still to-day, on occasion. Winstanley made his way to the Eddystone Light, and on the night of the 20th, he and his tower were swept away.

Winstanley had, however, done a great and meritorious deed. He had proved the possibility of building a lighthouse on the reef, where it was so greatly needed, and, when Rudyard erected his tower there three years later, he profited much by Winstanley's mistakes. His tower withstood sea and storm for nearly half a century, and was finally destroyed by fire in 1755. Then came Smeaton's famous work, built entirely of stones dovetailed into each other, and rising to a height of some seventy-two feet above the sea. Smeaton's tower stood more firmly than the rock on which it was built, for it was only the undermining of the foundation which compelled the Corporation of Trinity House, 118 years afterwards, to build a new tower on sounder rock. All this is, of course, about lighthouses in particular, but, then, about lighthouses in general there is the same family likeness as about the world's seas. To know one well is to be introduced to all the others.

Long Livers.

Lady Mabelle Knox, who died some time ago, was one of nine brothers and sisters, whose aggregate ages totalled 769 years. Four of them survived to 99, 98, 93 and 89 years, respectively.

Compressed Peat.

Compressed peat, formed into sheets, has been invented in Europe for insulation against heat and cold.

USE OF TRACTORS IN SAVING LABOR

Greater Acreage Made Possible by Improved Machines.

INCREASE CORN PRODUCTION

Larger Plows, Harrows and Other Implements, Make It Possible to Accomplish More Work Per Man on Farm.

The more extensive use of labor-saving implements will make it easier in 1918 to approximate the record-breaking acreage of 1917, especially when employed in sections where corn is now grown profitably but on a more limited scale than is desirable because present methods require a large amount of man labor. The more general use of recently developed and improved tractors that are adapted to the uses of the small farm as well as the large farm would tend to increase the acreage and to effect a saving in labor. The use of larger plows, harrows, and other implements used in fitting the land would make it possible to accomplish more work per man. Similarly the substitution of two-row planters in place of smaller and less efficient implements would make it possible to do the same amount of work with less expenditure of labor.

Replant Missing Hills.

In some corn-growing sections it is the practice to replant missing hills as soon as the corn is up to a stand. Frequently this is done by dropping kernels by hand and covering with a hoe. A labor-saving and quicker method would be the use of small hand planters. These could be used to advantage for the first planting also in sections where comparatively small areas are planted and where it is at present the custom to drop the corn by hand and cover with the hoe.

It is the practice in some localities to plant a much larger number of kernels than the number of stalks desired and to thin to the desired stand when the corn plants are about 6 to 8 inches tall. This method may be satisfactory where plenty of labor is



Two-Row Cultivator Is a Labor Saver.

available, but where it is desirable to economize labor it would be advisable to plant tested seed at about the same rate as the stand desired and do no thinning.

A more general use of efficient harvesting machinery would permit a more economical use of labor. A corn binder with an attachment for elevating the bundles of corn into a wagon should be used much more extensively than it is for harvesting ensilage corn. There is also on the market a machine that converts the corn into ensilage in the field, elevating it into a wagon, from which it is sucked or lifted into the silo. The use of either of these machines, especially the latter, would do away with the necessity of much laborious work.

Harvest by Machinery.

A large percentage of the cutting and shocking of corn is done by hand labor. In some sections, because of unfavorable topography or other reasons, it is not practicable to use machine cutters. However, the greater part of the corn that is now cut by hand labor could be harvested by machinery, economizing labor and doing the work in a less laborious manner.

Much of the corn that is now husked from the shocks could be handled more economically and with a saving in feed value of stover by substituting machine huskers and shredders for hand labor. The use of corn pickers would accomplish similar results in the case of corn husked from the standing stalks. Unloading and elevating machinery at the crib should be introduced and more generally used in many sections where it is now unknown or not commonly used. Where such facilities are not available cribs should be constructed in such a manner that they can be filled and emptied with the least possible labor. For level ground, double cribs with an elevated driveway and approaches that will enable the loads to be driven through the cribs and dumped or scooped out of the wagons without any high pitching are very satisfactory.

Value of Stable Manure.

A ton of stable manure, of good quality, may be said to contain 11 pounds of ammonia, six pounds of phosphoric acid and 10 pounds of potash.

Mileage of Gravel Roads.

The gravel road probably ranks next to the earth road in total mileage.

Never known to disappoint the Most Critical Tastes—

"SALADA"

A Tea-pot Test is better than a page of Advertisement.

Black—Green or Mixed . . . Sealed Packets Only.

CAN'T ALWAYS SIZE THEM UP

Former Acquaintances One Meets in New York Must Not Be Judged by Their Appearance.

You never can tell who is who when you meet them in the White Light section. The other night a Pittsburgher ran into a former Steel Cityite who was wandering along the big lane. He wasn't so glad to see him, as he feared a "touch," because back home the man never seemed prosperous, neither was he down and out. His appearance hadn't changed since his residence here.

"How long have you been living in New York?" asked the visitor.

"Oh, about three years," replied the former resident.

"Then you know the town pretty well?" was the next query.

The former Pittsburgher, admitted that he did, and gave the visitor some advice and warning about the big city. He listened. Then he asked: "What are you doing here, Bill?"

"Working for a bank down town," replied the other man.

The Pittsburgher didn't press his chance friend for details. He thought that Bill had one of those jobs down town where one starves to death amidst the wealth of the nation—die of thirst upon the fountain's brink. "Won't you take lunch with me?" he asked, and Bill said he would be delighted—some time.

The next day the Pittsburgher went to a bank down town to see about a check of a friend of his which had gone astray. "You will have to see the cashier," he was told, and there was the former Steel City man. He was in an office marked "private" on the door and his name in gold on the side of the desk. He was cashier of one of the biggest banks in the world.

COMPREHEND IF THEY WISH

Foreigners Reluctant to Admit Knowledge of English, but Understand When It Is Advisable.

Many of the foreigners are extremely bashful about admitting their ability to speak our language.

When there is work to be done, according to the officers, observes the Boston Herald. On the other hand, if they desire a pass or any similar official boon, their comprehension becomes exceedingly acute. On one occasion, a captain announced:

"Kahbible, you are on fatigue duty; you will sweep the mess hall and the office."

"No spik Engleesh," murmured the conscript, with a blank look at his superior.

"Hm—wait a minute."

The officer whispered to one of the sergeants.

"Sure, he understands all right," the latter affirmed.

The captain returned to the still uncomprehending Kahbible.

"Look here, if you don't sweep this mess hall quickly, you'll lose your pass for next month. Do you understand that?"

"All right; where the broom?" the private replied with astonishing facility.

Gray Hair
USE
Hair's Health

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

HELP INCREASE PRODUCTION

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

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

Use SUNLIGHT Flour

It will please you.

H. BROWN & SONS

Canada Food Board License No. 85

Had He Only Known

The average Oklahoma Indian is more interested in oil royalties than in current events. Recently a locally well-known Indian came into Ardmore to cash his quarterly cheque, and on being approached for a Red Cross contribution, asked:—

"What for, Red Cross?"

Red Cross work was briefly explained, and the Indian came back with another query. "What war?"

"Why, the war with the Germans," was the answer. "Didn't you know America is at war with the Germans?"

"No," replied the Indian. "How long?"

The situation was explained at length and after studying over the matter, the Indian said:

"Too bad! Know um yesterday, could help heap. Two Germans by my place, hauling well rig. Could kill 'em easy."

While on the operating table at the Peterboro hospital to undergo an operation for tonsillitis, Samuel Swartz, a fourteen-year-old boy, expired. He had been given an anesthetic, and the doctors were about to begin the operation when it was found that the patient was dead. The boy was a son of Abraham Swartz, and was an accomplished violinist.

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.

Stomach Trouble and Asthma Promptly Cured.

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

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

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

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

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

Price, 75c per Bottle.

In remitting for mail orders add sufficient to cover postage.

Carleton Place Herald

(Established 1850)

R. ALLEN, Proprietor.

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

Subscription Prices:—In Canada, One Dollar and a half a Year, payable in Advance; \$2.00 if not so paid. In United States, \$3.00 per year, payable in advance.

Advertising Rates:—Transient advertisements 10 cts. per Nonpareil line for first insertion; 5 cts. per line for each subsequent insertion.

Advertisements will be changed once each month if desired.

Reading Notices are inserted at 10 cts. per line for first insertion, and 5 cts. per line for each subsequent insertion.

Advertisements without specified instructions will be inserted until forbidden and charged accordingly.

The business office of THE HERALD is open every Saturday evening from 7 to 9 o'clock, and on Monday any Saturday evening from 9 o'clock, to enable town subscribers, advertisers and parties needing printing.

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

A file of this paper may be seen at McKim's Advertising Agency, Montreal, and at Gibbons' Agency, Toronto.

All money letters should be registered, and all correspondence addressed to:

THE HERALD, Carleton Place, Ont.

TUESDAY, AUG. 13TH, 1918.

THE Canadians are still making history. Their latest exploit in France was a great triumph. May their success continue until the Hun is driven out of business.

Canada now holds the continental record for speed in wooden shipbuilding, the War Seneca having had its dock steam trial at Quebec 48 days after its launching, six days better than the best record in the United States so far.

PRACTICALLY everything has advanced except the rate of interest on bank deposits, which still remains at 3 per cent. In the United States the rate of interest has long been 4 per cent. Of course the banker will tell you a dollar is not worth as much as it used to be.

CANADIAN Army Service Corps in England are purchasing ham and bacon at less than thirty cents a pound. Canadians at home are obliged to pay nearly double the amount. The people in this country are being shamelessly exploited by the big interests, the middleman and the cold storage proprietors. So far the government has taken no action to protect the public. Failure to do so will result in more food riots similar to those in Toronto.—Kingston Whig.

PREMIER TO BOOST GOOD ROADS

Sir William Hearst, Prime Minister of Ontario, in all probability will visit Ottawa during the Central Canada Exhibition and will receive a delegation from the Eastern Ontario Good Roads Association regarding highway improvement plans for the eastern portion of the province.

The Premier will be accompanied by some of his Ministers, the Hon. T. W. McGarry having definitely announced that he will come. Invitations also have been sent to the Hon. Howard Ferguson, the Hon. Dr. Preston and the Hon. Finlay McDiarmid.

The letter of the Premier, addressed to Ald. Wm. Findlay, president of the Eastern Ontario Good Roads Association, is as follows:

"I have your letter of the 20th ult., and if at all possible I will try and arrange to attend the Central Canada Exhibition this year, and will be glad to listen to the representations of your association with reference to the question of public highways. Later I will be glad to try and fix a date during the fair that will meet your convenience."

Stewart McClenaghan, president of the Central Canada Exhibition Association, also received a letter from Sir William Hearst practically accepting the invitation to attend a luncheon in connection with the exhibition.

As it is the intention of the directors to have Sir William speak on the good roads question, he has been invited to be present on Wednesday, September 11, which will be "Good Roads" day and will be attended by Good Roads advocates from Ontario and Quebec, and New York state.

Several more Montreal establishments have incurred penalties for violating the Food Board's regulations.

Edward Tighe, son of a Marlborough farmer, was killed by lightning while standing at the stable door.

Sir George Christie, K.C., of London, who negotiated for Canada the International Waterways Treaty and was Chairman of the Commission, died at Montreal.

A shortage of 500,000 unskilled workers in the war industries is shown in incomplete reports of the U.S. Department of Labor's Federal employment bureau.

It was announced in the British House of Commons that the Government is considering the question of giving the Irish an opportunity of volunteering for service with the Canadian forces.

British and American capitalists are making the repeal of an order in Council passed on the 17th March, 1916, giving extreme powers of expropriation, with possibly a minimum of compensation to the Government.

GREAT VICTORY IS WON

Results of New Allied Offensive Growing.

Canadians Captured Chaumes and the French Troops Forced the Germans Out of Montdidier—Thousands of Prisoners and Guns Fall Into Hands of the Victors in Big Drive.

LONDON, Aug. 12.—The Allied victory is daily assuming larger proportions, and the military experts are discussing the possibility of a general withdrawal by the Germans, some of them even declaring that the retrograde movement already is becoming a general one. On Sunday the Canadians captured Chaumes in a brilliant action, rounding out their magnificent work in the present offensive.

The battle Saturday developed according to the Allied plans. Gen. Humbert's army, when it was thrown into the battle, compelled von Hutier to abandon Montdidier, and under the irresistible pressure the retrograde movement in the Montdidier region assumed a rapidly verging upon that of a rout.

As soon as the French infantry had scored an advance of between six and seven miles east of Montdidier the cavalry and tanks, keeping upon the heels of the enemy, pushed on considerably further, reaching even as far as the western outskirts of Roye. Gen. Humbert's troops have now established touch with those of Gen. Debeney to the west of the town of Bus. In other sectors where the French and the British were fighting important progress was accomplished even at points where the Germans offered a resistance which was at times desperate.

When the French troops entered Montdidier at 12.30 o'clock Saturday afternoon the Germans had been completely evacuated the town, clinging to the outskirts of the place with the help of machine guns, some of which were being served by the officers of the detachments, all the men having been killed or wounded.

The French troops are pursuing their success, and have now progressed far east of Montdidier, gathering up along the route thousands of prisoners, with enemy cannon and machine guns. Harassed by the French cavalry, which had pushed far ahead, the Germans were thrown into disorder as they sought to fall back.

In the wake of the cavalry came armored cars with automatic guns, which scattered terror and destruction amongst the retreating foe. The enemy was engaged in a desperate effort along the roads to the rear, crowded with masses of men and material, seeking to disengage himself from the French pursuit.

Further south the French army on the right continued equal pressure, taking the heights of Boulogne-la-Grasse. At the end of the day the French held the front of Orville, Conchy-le-Pots, La Neuville, Piermont, Lepsieres and Chevincourt.

The French artillery had under its fire important enemy concentrations of men and material retreating near Noyon and Guiscard.

Everything tends to confirm the impression that a great victory has been won.

With his right flank menaced and with a third French army under Gen. Humbert harassing his rear, at a point where his retreat is disorderly, Gen. von Hutier's army, it would appear, will have to fall back beyond the Roye-Lassigny line to escape a veritable pulverization from the concentration of the three armies under Generals Rawlinson, Debeney and Humbert.

The past three days have witnessed machine-like movements by these three armies, each reaching its designated objectives without a single hitch. The speed shown in manoeuvring is regarded as masterful for such large bodies of troops, all the armies functioning perfectly.

The advance of 12 miles by Gen. Rawlinson's army at the outset of the offensive was accompanied by a push from the French First Army. Gen. Humbert then delivered his stroke from the south and joined with precision in executing the pre-arranged plan.

As a result it seems likely that the Germans will be forced back beyond the Somme. There are some advantages for them in the location of that stream as it winds in a general northerly and southerly direction above the bend near Peronne.

Besides crushing the enemy hope of further menacing Paris, the German retirement under pressure from the Montdidier region has restored to the Allies important railway facilities, the absence of which had previously handicapped their transport.

Made Long Flight.

LONDON, Aug. 12.—Two Royal Air Force officers, with two mechanics, have completed a flight from England to Egypt, a distance of 2,000 miles, in a type of airplane that has seen considerable service on the front. The official report, in announcing this feat, says: "One or two halts were made for petrol, but the flight was merely a bit of routine work."

Many Officers Captured.

PARIS, Aug. 12.—All the reports from the battle front show extreme confusion among the enemy forces in their precipitate retreat.

Among the prisoners taken are generals, colonels and officers of all other grades. Eleven divisions of Gen. von Hutier and von Metz have been identified by prisoners taken.

Bridges Destroyed.

PARIS, Aug. 12.—All the bridges across the Somme between Peronne and Ham, a stretch of about 15 miles, have been destroyed by Allied aviators. The Germans have been attempting to throw temporary bridges across the stream and the Allied aviators are now systematically bombing these improvised structures.

FOG IS BLAMED.

Official German Explanation of Latest Defeat.

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 12.—The Anglo-French successes were attributed to their surprise attacks and the presence of a thick fog over the battlefield, according to a Berlin telegram received here, quoting a semi-official German news agency.

"Notwithstanding the exceedingly favorable ground for the movement of great masses of troops and the operations of tanks, the initial success of the Anglo-French armies under Field Marshal Haig have not surpassed the limits which usually result from a first day's offensive, the agency declares.

"A certain loss in guns and prisoners in such circumstances is unavoidable, but the enemy has not reached any of his strategic goals. His gain of ground is the less important because it comprises no consolidated system of defence, but is a mere advance of the fighting which started March 21 has not yet come to a conclusion."

Another semi-official utterance telegraphed from Berlin says "Field Marshal Haig undertook the attack to restore the badly-tarnished military prestige of Great Britain, and asserts that, 'as usual,' the brunt of the battle was not borne by the English, but by Canadians and Australians."

"An extremely dense fog the morning of the 8th favored the enemy attacks," the statement said. "The fog cloud so densely enveloped the Anglo-French tank squadrons, which pushed forward, after a sudden and formidable bombardment by artillery, that they could pass unhindered by the German anti-tank fire and partly penetrate into the artillery lines."

FIGHTING IN THE AIR.

British Losses Have Been Heavy in Recent Fighting.

LONDON, Aug. 12.—The losses to the flying squadrons have been the heaviest of any three days in the war owing to the low altitude at which the airmen have been flying attacking troops.

Sixty-five German airplanes were destroyed by British aviators or driven down out of control in the fighting of August 8. Fifty British machines are missing, the British losses being due chiefly to fire from the ground.

Sixty-one German airplanes were accounted for by the British in the air fighting of Friday, August 9, the second day of the Allied offensive. It was officially announced last night. Thirty-nine of these were destroyed and twenty-two driven down out of control. Twenty-three British machines are missing.

Saturday's French War Office report on aviation said:

"French aviators again participated in the battle in conjunction with the infantry, harassing the enemy with shells and machine guns. Our squadrons took part in several battles in the air, the result of which fourteen German airplanes were downed. Nine captive balloons were set afire.

"Our formation dropped more than 23 tons of projectiles on troops assembled in the valley of the Aisne and other parts of the battle zone, as well as in the rear. During the night our airmen threw nearly 17 tons of bombs on the stations at Ham, Tergnier, Neules and Hombleux, and on several bivouacs, causing fires and explosions."

Lenine May Flee.

LONDON, Aug. 12.—The anti-Bolshevik movement in Russia is growing rapidly. The Bolsheviki Soviet organization has virtually gone to pieces and Nikolai Lenine, the Premier, and Leon Trotsky, his War Minister, intend to flee to Germany should the situation become too serious, according to recent Russian newspapers. An Exchange Telegraph correspondent at Copenhagen telegraphs.

The Petrograd newspaper Isvesta is quoted by the correspondent as stating that at several points "in that part of Russia, not occupied by the enemy," counter-revolutionary movements have broken out in a number of towns. The Bolsheviki Soviets have been overthrown in these places and replaced by Councils consisting of representatives of the Mensheviki, or Moderates.

In the city of Kazan, the newspaper adds, the widely-known Bolsheviki leader, Olschinsky, has been killed, while there has been great bloodshed among the Bolsheviki in the Novogord and Biazan districts.

Two Big Victories.

LONDON, Aug. 12.—Speaking at a luncheon Saturday at Newport, Monmouthshire, Premier Lloyd George emphasized the importance of the pushing back of the Germans from without gun range of the Amiens railway.

"Hundreds of trains used to pass through Amiens daily," the Premier said, "but we were temporarily deprived of its use until recently, when we were able to employ 20 trains daily. Amiens is now safe through the recent Allied triumphs on the Marne and the Somme, which were due to the unity of the command. Those two great victories have resulted in the capture of between 50,000 and 60,000 prisoners and between 800 and 900 guns."

Big Bag of Prisoners.

PARIS, Aug. 12.—The number of prisoners taken so far in the Allied offensive in Picardy is now estimated at 35,000, including more than 1,000 officers. This includes the 8,000 captured by the French. More than 500 guns have been captured, according to the latest advices.

Karlsruhe Bombed.

LONDON, Aug. 12.—An official communication issued by the Air Ministry, last evening, announced that an air raid had been made on Karlsruhe, a town which was an explosion in the Karlsruhe station.

What He Said

One of the best stories of General Smith-Dorrien, who is to take the Gibraltar command, is that which he used to tell against himself of an incident during the South African war.

An orderly arrived at his quarters one day with important despatches, which he delivered with a verbal message—this in language that was rather unconventional, judged by his rank. Smith-Dorrien read the despatches and dismissed the man with a reply that he would be ready to move in two hours.

"And," he added, "say please the next time you speak to me." The orderly delivered Smith-Dorrien's reply to Kitchener. "What did he say?" he was asked. "He said he would be ready to move in two hours," the soldier answered, "and would you kindly say 'please' the next time you speak to him."

The State of Louisiana has ratified the Federal prohibition amendment.

BIRTHS.

FERGUSON—In Carleton Place, August 5th, the wife of Mr. John Ferguson, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

CUFFENBERG—At the Baptist Parsonage, on Saturday, Aug. 10th, by Rev. J. P. Forzyth, Mr. Ernest A. Cuff, of Toronto, to Miss Laura Jenkins, of Carleton Place.

OLMSTED-ROBERTSON—At Ottawa, on Aug. 3rd, by the Rev. J. A. Mac-Gilchrist, Clair Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Robertson, son of Perth, to Howard Russell, second son of Mr. and Mrs. Chas. A. Olmsted, of Ottawa.

DEATHS.

BURKE—In Carleton Place, August 9th, Miss Julia Burke, aged 72 years.

IN MEMORIAM.

MOORE—In sad and loving memory of little KARE MOORE, who went to rest with Jesus, August 20th, 1915.

Why do we mourn departed ones
Or shake at death's alarm?
'Tis but the voice that Jesus sends
To call them to his arms.
God forbids his longest stay,
God recalled the precious loan,
God hath taken him away
From our bosom to his own.
Gone but not forgotten.
THE FATHER AND MOTHER.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

THE MUNICIPAL COUNCIL of the Township of Beckwith will meet in the Township Hall on Saturday, August the 17th, 1918, at 10 o'clock a.m. for general business.

J. W. ROBERTSON, Clerk.

STRAYED.

TO THE PREMISES of the undersigned, about the middle of May, a Yearling Heifer. Owner may obtain same by paying expenses.

T. G. KELLOUGH.

Lot 8, Con. 12, Lanark Tp.

or R.R. No. 1, Carleton Place.

FOR SALE.

A FLOURISHING MILK BUSINESS, consisting of Milk, Horse, Harness, Waggon, Sleigh, Caps, Bottles, Boxes, Tanks, Ice and other articles in connection with the business. Reason for selling, help taken for overseas service. Terms one half cash, on the other half time will be given if necessary. Apply to:

BRIOR MCNEELY (Arkian), Carleton Place P.O.

One mile east of Mississippi Hotel.

\$50.00 REWARD.

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

COLIN MCINTOSH.

COLLECTOR WANTED.

APPLICATIONS for the office of Collector of Taxes for the Township of Beckwith will be received by the Clerk any time prior to the next meeting of Council on August 17th, 1918. Address:

J. W. ROBERTSON, Township Clerk, R.R. No. 2, Carleton Place.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

In the matter of the Estate of THOMAS COOKE, late of the Village of Innisville, in the County of Lanark, Gentleman, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, pursuant to the Statutes in that behalf, that all creditors and others having claims against the estate of Thomas Cooke, late of the Village of Innisville, in the County of Lanark and Province of Ontario, are to present the same to me on or before the Twenty-second day of June, A.D. 1918, at the Village of Innisville, in the County of Lanark, on or before the Seventh day of September, 1918, to deliver or send by post prepaid to Patterson & Findlay, of the town of Carleton Place, in the County of Lanark, Solicitors for the Executors of the estate of the said deceased, a statement of their claims and addresses, and full particulars of their claims, together with a statement of their assets and nature of securities (if any) held by them.

And Notice is further given that after the said date mentioned date the said Executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased amongst the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which notice shall have been given as above required, and the said Executors will not be liable for the said assets or any part thereof so distributed to any person of whose claim notice shall not have been received as aforesaid at the time the said distribution is so made.

PATTERSON & FINDLAY, Solicitors for the said Executors.

Dated at Carleton Place, this Seventh day of August, A.D. 1918.

CATTLE AND HORSES WANTED.

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

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

ERNEST REYNOLDS

Builder and Contractor

Estimates furnished for all kinds of buildings and alterations. Estimates made for all kinds of work. Estimates made for all kinds of work. Estimates made for all kinds of work.

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AUGUST 13, 1918

THE CARLETON PLACE HERALD.

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SOCIETY REGISTER

STELLA LODGE No. 125, I.O.O.F. meets every TUESDAY Night in the Hall, at Taylor's Block. Visiting brethren always welcome.

A. P. WILLIAMSON, N. D. McALLAN, Sec'y.

COURT MISSISSIPPI No. 78, I.O.F. meets every 2nd and 4th MONDAY in each month, at 7:30 p.m., in the Chosen Friends Hall. Punctual attendance of members is requested.

Visiting brethren invited.

F. NOLAN, C.E. J. BENNETT, R.S. F.E.—All dues must be paid in advance on or before the 1st of the month. W. HAMMOND, F.S.

CARLETON COUNCIL No. 37, C.O.C.F., meets in the Chosen Friends Hall, second and fourth Thursday Evenings in each month, at 8 o'clock. Visiting Friends welcome.

Mrs. J. BAIRD, C.C. W. H. ALLEN, Rec

COURT ORION, No. 634, C.O.F., meets in the Chosen Friends Hall, first and third Monday in each month. Visiting brethren always welcome.

J. R. ROBERTSON, C.E. W. J. HUGHES, F.S.

O.L.N. No. 48 meets first Thursday in each month in the Orange Hall, two doors from post office. Fourth Thursday for Degrees. Visiting brothers always welcome.

ROBERT WHEAT, W.M. ELI CORR, R.S.

DISTRICT NEWS.

APPLETON

Special to THE HERALD.

Mr. and Mrs. R. N. Code, of Ottawa, called on friends last Friday.

Mr. John Paul, and Mrs. Harvey, of Poland, visited friends a few days ago, also Mrs. M. Paul of Middleville.

Mrs. Reed and Mrs. Jaques, of Bisby, Man., spent a day with their cousins here.

Miss Drummond, of Toronto, called on friends here on Sunday.

Miss R. Teskey returned home to-day from Quebec, where she has been for the last three weeks.

Mrs. Hart with her two daughters is visiting at her home in Poland at present.

Mrs. James Wilson, who has been visiting friends here, returned to her home in Ottawa to-day.

Mrs. James Pye is visiting her daughter in Toronto at present.

Mr. Barnes, of Smiths Falls, is visiting his daughter, Mrs. Buchanan at present.

The Misses Paul and Hart returned home on Sunday after a two weeks holiday with friends.

The Messrs. Collins and T. O. Crawford and the Misses Crawford of Huntly and Miss Tessie Forrest and Miss Kadie Sullivan, motored to Pakenham on Sunday and spent the day with friends.

We have quite a lot of campers here again, they are putting up a concrete dam at the woolen mill.

BOYDS.

Special to THE HERALD.

Harvesting is in full swing, and a bumper crop is being garnered in.

Mr. and Mrs. Alf Park and family visited at Rev. O. Keganian and wife's daughter, from New York State, visited friends and old acquaintances here the past week.

Do not forget to come and bring your friends to the Methodist church here on Tuesday evening at 8:30, Aug. 20th, and hear Rev. Crawford, B.A., of Ottawa give an illustrated address in the interests of the British and Foreign Bible Society. The lantern slides are most interesting.

Mrs. John Sturgeon and Miss Marjorie of Carleton Place, are visiting here at present.

Mrs. W. H. Sturgeon, of Carleton Place, is also a visitor here.

Mr. W. J. McCall and wife are visiting over the week-end up north.

Some of our "most-up-to-the-minute" farmers have had their buildings rodded, a protection against lightning it is said.

Mrs. J. Willows, of Carleton Place, visited here Sunday.

ALMONTE

From the Times.

Miss May Eades, of the post office staff, spent the week-end visiting Smiths Falls friends.

Mr. Herb. Gemmill, late of the Davis House, left this week to clerk in a lumber camp about 50 miles west of Cheltenham.

Mr. Wm. Aitken has had a very handsome monument erected in the 8th line cemetery as a tribute to the memory of his son, killed in battle in France.

LANARK

From the Era.

Mr. Howard McIntyre, who went to Hespeler a couple of weeks ago to take a position as inspector of woollen goods for the Dominion Government, became suddenly ill with appendicitis shortly after arriving there. Prompt medical treatment checked the trouble, but Howe is still indisposed and unfit for duty. He came home yesterday to recuperate.

Miss I. A. Wilson Henry left Friday to spend a vacation with friends at Oso. Boyd Caldwell & Co. Limited are having repairs made to the dam at the grist mill and as a result the grist mill will be closed for a week. Water in the river is lowering and the Clyde is but a shadow of its former self.

The marriage took place very quietly at 8:30, Monday morning, July 29th, in the R.C. Church, Preston, of Elizabeth Harper, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. S. Harper, Lanark to Charles A. Arnold, son of Mr. and Mrs. D. Arnold of the village, Rev. Father Gehl officiating.

Mrs. T. A. Mason has received word from Sergt. Mason telling her of his safe arrival in France. He had a nice trip across the channel and enjoyed it fine. He is in No. 13 Co., and is Orderly Sergt. of his company, and Sergt. of the Rifle Section.

SUBSCRIBE FOR THE HERALD

"I'M HAVING A WONDERFUL TIME"

"For goodness sake keep the Y.M.C.A. going," and, "I believe the Peace Bell will be ringing before this year is out" are the messages sent to his home, Valleyfield, Que., in a letter by Lance Corp. Thomas Moir, of the 24th Victorian Rifles. The letter is written from the First General Hospital, Stourbridge, near Birmingham, and the writer gives the highest possible praise to the hospital staff. "Fancy a bunch of nice nurses and sisters to wait on you, lying in bed and having your meals brought to you. Why, it's worth while getting wounded, for this is the best part of the war hospital!" "For goodness sake keep the Y.M.C.A. going," implores Lance Corp. Moir, who in his comfortable quarters in hospital does not forget the discomforts of the boys still in the trenches.

"Just think of coming out of the front line after a hard trip, wet, tired and hungry; never having a hot drink for days, to say nothing of a hot meal, and right up near the line you find the 'Y' with steaming hot tea and a smoke waiting. I don't know what we would do without them. I think if people really knew what the Y's are doing they would give more."

The writer concludes with the prophecy that the war will end this year. "Austria's back is broken, he declares, and Germany cannot spare troops from the Western front to help her ally."

"Dinner time" is the excuse for an abrupt ending to an interesting letter, and the last sentence is the cheerful prediction that "the Peace Bell will be ringing before the year is out."

WHEAT FERTILIZATION

When the wheat seed is sown, the tiny rootlet branches off into the soil, while the young plant sends up its growing leaves. The wheat seed is essentially a storehouse of food and is able to maintain the growing crop just so long as the plant can get out of the kernel the essentials of food—nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash. As soon as this supply is exhausted, the further requirements of the plant must come from what food the tiny rootlets can take up. It is therefore exceedingly important that the wheat crop (especially in a season when it has gone through a hard winter) should be supplied with an abundance of suitable plant food.

The choice of proper plant food to apply has an important bearing on results obtained. If your soil is a medium loam and if you have been keeping up the organic matter of it by turning under clover once in three or four years or if you have been giving it a coating of 5 or 6 loads of manure to the acre every second or third year, the fertilizer you should use will be high in available phosphoric acid, and will contain a small amount of nitrogen and potash, — 1 to 2 per cent. nitrogen to 10 or 12 per cent. available phosphoric acid, and 1 to 2 per cent. potash. If the soil tends to be light, the fertilizer should contain more nitrogen (up to 3 or 4 per cent.) with approximately the same phosphoric acid and potash.—Henry G. Bell, B.S.A.

Four Nonagenarians

In a neatly painted frame house on the seventh line of Fitzroy township—far enough from anywhere to be quiet and peaceful, albeit close enough to the other dwellings of the tillers of the soil to keep them from being lonely, live a remarkable quartet of old people—remarkable in many ways. For one thing the country would have to be pretty closely combed to find four who have withstood the assaults of vigorous life so long. Their combined ages total 379 years and they are all over the nonagenarian mark. Despite this they are all able to move around actively still take an interest in the management of the farm and in what is going on about them. The quartet's long life raises two questions: Whether living on the farm is more conducive to a good old age than living in the city? And again whether a person can live longer if unmarried? None of the four has been married. The oldest is Paddy Ryan, the only male member of the quartet, who has passed his ninety-ninth year and is going strong for the century mark. The other two whose names unfortunately could not be learned, are 92 and 90 years of age respectively. This unique family was found by one of the civil servants who went on the farm to do their best during the past month. Mr. Eric C. Jamieson, inspector of systems for the stated branch of the Militia Department, who has been a newspaperman in his early days and has widely traveled came across them when he was at a barn-raising bee at the farmhouse surrounding district. The three old ladies cooked appetizing meals that day for 35 men and although it was oppressively hot the exertion did not seem to bother them a whit, said Mr. Jamieson in telling the story. He said he nearly fell off his seat when he saw Mary, smiling under her 98 years, carrying two big pails of water into the kitchen after pumping it herself at the well.—Renfrew Journal.

A meeting of the Ottawa Valley Press Association was held at Smiths Falls last Friday, when the following officers were elected: D. Jones Pembroke, president; N. G. Dickson, Perth, vice-pres. F. A. J. Davis, Carleton Place, secretary. Two sessions were held at which a number of the problems peculiar to newspaper publishers and printers, and particularly those resulting from war conditions, were discussed, and many helpful suggestions and ideas were exchanged. A committee consisting of Messrs. McKinnon, Davies and W. R. Smallfield was appointed to consider prices and prepare a schedule for the members of the association.

GIVEN LENGTHY TERMS

Conscientious Objectors Sent Down for Ten Years.

Military Authorities Desired to Give Them Life Imprisonment to Terrorize Any Other Draftees Whose Religious Scruples Might Make Them Stubborn, But Original Sentence Was Afterwards Commuted.

NIAGARA CAMP, Aug. 12.—The drastic manner in which the military authorities intend to enforce the Military Service Act was emphasized at Niagara Camp Saturday when ten conscientious objectors, tried by general court-martial, heard their fate. The original sentence was life imprisonment, but this was commuted by the Department at Ottawa to ten years.

The men sentenced were: Pte. Eric Kitcher, Pte. Samuel N. Sullivan, Pte. B. G. Calma, Pte. W. D. Calma, (all of the First Depot Battalion, First C.O.R.), Pte. N. H. Bailey, Pte. A. T. Grimley, Pte. J. G. Phillips, Pte. A. E. Scott, Pte. T. G. Wilkie, Pte. F. T. Bradley (all of the First Depot Battalion, Second C.O.R.).

These men were among the first lot of conscientious objectors to be tried by general court-martial since that form of trial was authorized to replace the district court-martial, the maximum sentence under which was two years' imprisonment. The change to general court-martial resulted in much longer sentences, the sentence in each case as decided by the court being penal servitude for life.

In consideration of the fact that these were the first men to be tried by general court-martial, the Minister recommended and the Governor-General-in-Council agreed with his recommendation, that the sentences be commuted to ten years' penal servitude.

All units in camp were drawn up in a hollow square when the parade was called to attention by Col. M. Laren, camp commandant, and the sentences were read by Major A. C. Lewis, brigade major.

The scene was very impressive, and the men were all much affected, several of the men in the ranks fainting under the strain.

Upon conclusion of the parade the men were despatched to Kingston, where they will serve their sentences in the Kingston Penitentiary.

BLOW AT AUSTRIANS.

French Troops Victorious In Minor Engagement.

ROME, Aug. 12.—French troops penetrated deep into the Austrian entrenchments on Monte Sismole, capturing 250 prisoners, according to an official statement by the War Office.

The official statement issued by the War Office on Friday says: "The Chinese in the valley and at Asiago, the British and French have carried out raids. On Thursday in the Giudicaria region the Chinese were surprised a party of the enemy on the southern slopes of Dosso del Mort, and took 21 prisoners."

"This morning French troops penetrated deeply into the enemy's strong points on Monte Sismole, destroying part of the garrison and forcing the remainder to surrender. Two hundred and fifty prisoners and eight machine guns were taken. From our positions on Monte di Valbella, Col de Rosso and Col di Chele we succeeded at various points in passing the enemy lines and inflicting heavy losses. We took 59 prisoners. Our losses were light."

Face Chronic Famine.

LONDON, Aug. 12.—Germany's unrestricted U-boat warfare could neither keep the army of the United States from taking part in the battles on the fields of France nor break the will of the Allies to continue the war, is the admission made by the Munich Post, a copy of which has been received here. In a review of the situation at the beginning of the fifth year of the war the Post says:

"Eighteen months of unrestricted submarine warfare could not break the enemy's will to war nor prevent Americans putting a well-equipped army of a million men on the western front. Hopes that after the conclusion of peace in the east the final struggle in the west would be decided in favor of Germany and bring a general peace have proved deceptive, and the eastern peace itself is a disappointment, and not only politically."

The Post takes exception to the word "unfavorable" in describing the food situation in Germany, and says "chronic famine" would be nearer the truth.

Turned Down King.

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 12.—The bill providing for the election of a King of Finland was rejected on the third reading in the Finnish Diet because it failed to receive the necessary five-sixths majority vote, there being 75 votes against and 38 for the measure, according to a telegram from Helsingfors to the North German Gazette of Berlin. The bill cannot be revived until after the general elections.

Bolsheviki Defeated.

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 12.—Gen. Semenov, the anti-Bolshevik leader, with the help of Chinese artillery, has defeated the Russian Red Guards on the Chinese frontier and dispersed them, according to a Moscow telegram to the Rheinische Westfaelische Gazette of Essen.

Friends of the Hun.

PEKIN, Aug. 12.—The Chinese Government has declined to receive Monsignor Petrelli, recently appointed Papal nuncio to China, on the ground that he is a personal friend of Admiral von Hinte, German Secretary of Foreign Affairs, and late Minister of Peking.

Try Another Parson

A Yankee soldier was being shown over an old church in the motherland where hundreds of people were buried. "A great many people sleep here," said the guide, indicating with an eloquent and official wave of the hand the inscription-covered floor. "So I said 'Summy' same way over in our country. Why don't you get a more interesting preacher?"

The Only Polite Thing to Do

In the scarcity of food from which the whole world suffers, we have heard what meat suggested as a palatable addition to the bill of fare. When that suggestion is acted upon, the answer of the school child who, as an English periodical says, was one of a class that showed extraordinary ignorance on the subject of whales, may seem less amusing.

"Come! come!" said the teacher patiently, when no one of the class was able to tell her anything about whales. "What do we do with the whalebones?" There was a silence, and then a small hand was raised.

"Please, teacher," a timid voice ventured, "we leave them on the side of our plates."

Still the Same

Citizen—Unless I'm mistaken, you are the party I gave ten cents to yesterday.

Beggar—I am, sir. Did you think a dime would make a new man of me?

Everybody's Corner.

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

BY WOOD FOR SALE—Leave orders for Dry Wood at Baird & Biddell's Men's Furnishing Store. \$4.00 per load. CAMERON & CO.

MACHINISTS WANTED—Minimum wage fifty-five cents the hour with higher scale to more competent men. Modern shop conditions. Apply Munitions Department, Taylor-Forbes Company, Limited, Guelph, Ont.

PROPERTY FOR SALE—Near the river splendid location. Small frame house Apply at THE HERALD OFFICE.

HOUSE FOR SALE—\$1,200 will buy warm well-built, comfortable, brick-veneered brick dwelling, on line of water and sewers, Beckwith Street. Five years ago sold for \$1,700. Apply to COLT MCINTOSH.

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

ANSKO CAMERAS & FILM

Hester Brown for the kids, and for grown-ups, too. Takes a picture 2 1/2 x 3 1/2 inches and costs only \$2. Other Ansco's up to \$55. We'd like to show you the entire line. Our photographic department has established quite a reputation for developing, printing and enlarging. Come in, won't you?

McINTOSH'S BOOK AND DRUG STORE

NEW BLACKSMITH SHOP

THE UNDERSIGNED has leased from Messrs. H. Brown & Sons the shop recently vacated by McGregor Bros., and desires to announce to the public that he will open therein on or about July 22nd a First Class Blacksmith Shop, with Horse-shoeing as a specialty.

Having had a wide experience I am prepared to handle all kinds of work satisfactorily, and respectfully invite public patronage.

H. T. BARNES, Horse Shoer and Farrier.

Beckwith St., Carleton Place July 9, 1919

LOCAL AGENT WANTED for the Old Reliable Fonthill Nurseries

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

The demand for Ornamental stock in towns and villages is large. Secure a paying Agency with liberal commissions. Experience not necessary. Stone & Wellington

(Established 1837) TORONTO, ONT.

ABDALLAH'S

SPECIAL DISPLAY

On Wednesday and Thursday

PRINTS, Navy Blue, Black, Red, Pink, Lilac, Grey, in Checks, Stripes and Flowered Patterns.

Priced at 18c, 20c, 23c, 25c

These prices are less than the present wholesale prices. As this stock was bought at last year's price we are enabled to make this splendid offer.

It will pay you to buy your Prints, Cottons and Flannels whilst our stock is complete, and our prices are lower than they will be in a few weeks, when the fall stock is in.

H. ABDALLAH

WOOL Wanted!

We are prepared to purchase all the Wool that may be offered, Washed or Unwashed, for which we will pay

The Highest Market Price in Cash or Trade.

Full stock of Staple Goods as usual.

J. A. MCGREGOR General Merchant - Appleton

FOR SALE AS A GOING CONCERN

A HIGH GRADE Cut Glass and China Store IN OTTAWA

The Store is well stocked with a good selection of moderate and medium-priced ware, the fixtures are all new and up-to-date, the location at the corner of Bank and Sparks sts. is one of the best in Ottawa.

Will sell at a big bargain. Full information cheerfully given to any bona fide inquirer by mail or by appointment.

MARTIN ROSENTHAL & CO.

67 Bank Street, OTTAWA Telephone No. 5763 Queen

HELP SAVE WESTERN CROP

20,000 Farm Laborers Wanted \$12 to Winnipeg

Plus half a cent per mile beyond. Returning, half a cent per mile to Winnipeg, plus \$15.00.

Comfortable Through Trains, Lunch Service at moderate prices, Special Accommodation for Women and a Scenic Route by C.N.R.

Excursion Dates from Carleton Place, Aug. 15 and 27

Special Train Service: From Ottawa 10:30 p.m. Aug. 15 and 27

For information see: F. A. J. DAVIS, Local Agt., Carleton Place or write General Passenger Dept., 68 King St. E., Toronto, Ont. Ask for "Farmers' Work and Wages" Leaflet.

CANADIAN NORTHERN RAILWAY

JUST RECEIVED A CAR OF Alberta and Crescent PROVENDER

\$58 and \$63 per Ton

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

C. F. BURGESS, Headquarters for the Lake of the Woods Co. products

Turkey Has "Joke" Sultan

It is sufficient for most persons to know that the Sultan of Turkey is the Sublime Porte, but not so with F. Cunliffe Owen, who explains to the readers of the New York Sun that the latest and present, and maybe the last, Sultan is probably Burhan Eddine Effendi, who has been proclaimed under the name of Mohammed VI. For military purposes it is not important to know anything about the Sultan, since he, like the German Ministers, is the creature of the Kaiser, but it is interesting to note that the new Sultan, whom we shall call Eddie for short, has been manoeuvred to the throne in a manner that reflects credit upon Potsdam. The new Sultan is one of the sons of Abdul Hamid, which is no particular distinction in itself, considering the size of the old Sultan's family, but although he is supposed to have been the favorite of his father, he stood far down in the list of probable successors at the time Abdul was deposed. The fact that he has been manœuvred to the position is an indication of the methods employed by the present rulers of Turkey, inspired, no doubt, by their masters in Germany.

The rules governing the succession to the Ottoman throne are simple. First, the reigning Sultan commits suicide or is otherwise done away with. Then his eldest brother puts on a wrought-iron vest and takes his place. If he has no elder brother, his son is called upon to go over the top, loyally backed by a crowd of expert soup-tasters. This procedure is sometimes varied, for the final authority with regard to the succession to the throne is reposed in two officials, namely, the Sheik-ul-Islam, head of the Mohammedan Church, and the Fetva Emini. The former dignitary can be deposed by the Sultan; the latter appears to have permanent tenure of office and to be independent. As regards the Fetva, very little is known by the writer. In fact, if Mr. Owen had not mentioned him his very existence would have been unsuspected. It was far otherwise in Berlin, for when the former Fetva died and another was to be appointed or elected, German influence made itself felt and the present Fetva is said to owe his position to the Kaiser.

According to precedent the present Sultan of Turkey ought to have been Yousseuff-Izzeddine, nephew of the late Sultan, who had favored the Young Turk movement and applauded the dethronement of Abdul, by whom he had been kept in captivity. The fact that the heir-apparent is pro-Ally, and realized that the course upon which Enver Bey was embarking his country was a disastrous one, led to his disqualification, and he was deposed. It was announced that he had committed suicide. His elimination left the way clear for Yussuf Veddine, the late Sultan's youngest brother. The fact that this prince is half-witted would seem to be a sufficient recommendation for the Germans, who control Turkey, but he was passed over. Next on the list was Abdul Melid, poet and painter, whose work in known in Europe and there admired. He has no taste for politics, and it is supposed that the murder of his brother Yousseuff preyed on his mind until he became demented.

Half a dozen other princes were disqualified on account of their opposition to Turkey's course in the war, and so, working down the list, the name of Burhan Eddine appeared. This candidate had been educated by European tutors, and is a fine figure of a Sultan. He was the favorite son of his father, who wished to have the succession altered in his favor, but was timid about approaching the Fetva Emini. He was able to convey to his brother sovereigns that Eddie was the child of his heart, and the best calculated of all his sons to continue the traditions of Abdul the Damned. In Germany the youth was royally received, and is supposed to have conceived a tremendous admiration for the Kaiser. At that time he had no expectations whatever of becoming Sultan, and as a matter of fact he became later on the crony of Enver Bey and Talaat Pasha. It is said that he supported them in their revolt against his dotting father, and did not lift his hand for the old Sultan when his enemies descended upon him.

He also did much to bring about the marriage of Enver to the Imperial Princess Nadje, which was so earnestly desired by Enver, but opposed by the girl on the romantic grounds that Enver's father had been a waiter for her father. Now he has his reward, though the length of time in which he will be Sultan is properly the subject of bets. The fact that the Sheik-ul-Islam, who is supposed to be one of the Godfathers of the Sultans of Turkey, is now an open enemy, will have some effect upon weakening the tenure of the throne or whatever it is that a Sultan sits on. No son of the present Sultan is likely to administer the high justice, the middle and the low.

New Version of Golden Rule.

Captain Walter Palmer, of the Remount, insists first, last, and all the time, upon kindness to the animals under his charge. The following timely verse is posted on the bulletin board at the Waggon Company and Pack Train:

Would you have a gentle Mule
Then apply the Golden Rule;
If he's full of pep and vim
He'll do to you as you do to him;
Cuss him less and curry more,
He'll repay a hundred score;
Fet him more and pound him less,
He'll return each fond caress;
But kick him — and His Muleship waits
To land you through the Pearly Gates.

MINISTER FACES DIFFICULT TASK

Sir Auckland Geddes Speaks of
National Service.

HAS MANY HARD PROBLEMS

British Organizer Who Is Well Known on This Side of the Ocean Has Undertaken to Put Things on a Basis That Will Restore Confidence Among the People of Great Britain.

THE recent National Service debate in the British Parliament gave fresh evidence of the peculiar difficulties that face Sir Auckland Geddes as Minister of National Service. The matter is of interest to Canadians both because the Minister held a professorship on this side of the ocean, and because it demonstrates how far they have gone in the Old Country in finding men for the army and are still engaged in doing it. The statement was made that the British have put six millions into khaki, and it is just the task of finding the fit and rejecting the unfit amongst the elders up to 51 which has brought the Department under considerable fire of criticism. Under the old scheme for men up to 41, as it was carried through until last October, the classification of recruits by medical boards was in categories A, B, and C, each with three sub-divisions, the definitions being made according to the services that might be required by the War



SIR AUCKLAND GEDDES.

Office. That system of medical boards for several reasons proved unsatisfactory, not the least objection being that the doctors were in considerable proportion military men and did not appear to appreciate the civilian disabilities. It was to restore public confidence that Sir Auckland Geddes, then created Minister of National Service, took over from the War Office the organization of the medical boards which were then made up to a very large extent of civilian doctors. In view of the call to the older men, a fresh system of grading was introduced, the principle adopted being to classify physical fitness according to age. Thus in the reckoning are two factors—condition of health and age. Under this grading the medical boards do not reckon to take any cognizance of the duties that may be assigned to recruits in the army, but there is an understanding that the men should be slowly trained and the implication that the men shall not be used for the trenches except on emergency. It was also arranged with the War Office that for the present at any rate men should be battalioned according to age. These observations apply to such of the men as are to be used in secondary line. A considerable percentage are to be employed in various other duties as their abilities may suggest. It will be seen that whichever system were adopted it must be open to criticism. Sir Auckland Geddes said that the new medical boards being largely civilian could not possibly decide what military duties should be undertaken by recruits. On the other hand, it is urged that mere proof of physical fitness according to age leaves a serious risk that men may be engaged in the army in duties for which they are quite unequal. The real complaint was not so much against the National Service Department as such, but that under the plan they did not get their assurances guaranteed by the War Office, which claimed discretion in these matters whilst maintaining that it exercised care. Several chairmen of appeal tribunals, who are members of the House of Commons, reflected the feeling of apprehension as to the working of the new scheme, and in the end the Prime Minister took up a suggestion by one chairman that there should be a conference between seven M.P.'s who hold such positions and Sir Auckland Geddes, with the object of clearing up misunderstandings and smoothing the operation of the Act. There is no doubt, as Mr. Lloyd George said, that very great sacrifices have to be made, but it appears necessary to take the older men to replace the younger required for the fighting line if Great Britain's strength is to be kept up and they are to release the Americans now battalioned with them, so that they may make up their own battalions in the near future. The disclosure of the hardships involved for middle-aged business men will prove an additional incentive to the Dominion to give the utmost in their power.

THE WORK OF AGES.

Some of the Great Monuments of Art.

Great edifices, like great mountains, are the work of ages. Often the art undergoes a transformation while they are yet pending—pending opera interrupts—they go on again quietly, in accordance with the change in the art. The altered art takes up the fabric, incrusts itself upon it, assimilates it to itself, develops it after its own fashion, and finishes it if it can. The thing is accomplished without disturbance, without effort, without reaction, according to a law natural and tranquil. It is a graft that shoots out, a sap that circulates, a vegetation that goes forward. Certainly there is matter for very large volumes and often for the universal history of human nature, in those successive engraftings of several species of art at different elevations upon the same fabric. The man, the artist, the individual, are lost, and disappear upon those great masses, leaving no name of an author behind. Human nature is there to be traced only in its aggregate. Time is the architect, the nation is the builder.

To consider in this place only the architecture of Christian Europe, that younger sister of the great masonry of the East—it presents to us an immense formation, divided into three superincumbent zones clearly defined: The Roman zone; the Gothic zone; and the zone of the Revival, which we would willingly entitle the Greco-Roman. The Roman stratum, the most ancient and the deepest, is occupied by the circular arch; which reappears rising from the Grecian column, in the modern and upper stratum of the Revival. The pointed arch is found between the two. The edifices which belong to one or other of these three strata exclusively, are perfectly distinct, uniform and complete. Such is the Abbey of Jumiege; such is the Cathedral of Rheims; such is the Church of Sainte-Croix at Orleans. But the three zones mingle and combine at their borders, like the colors of the prism. And hence the complex fabrics—the edifices of gradation and transition. One is Roman at its feet, Gothic in the middle, and Greco-Roman in the head. This is when it has taken six hundred years to build it. This variety is rare; the donjon tower of Etampes is a specimen of it. But the fabrics of two formations are more frequent. Such is the Notre Dame of Paris, an edifice of the pointed arch, which, in its earliest pillars, dips into that Roman zone in which the portal of St. Denis and the nave of St. Germain des Pres are entirely immersed. Such is the charming semi-Gothic chapter-house of Rocherville, which the Roman layer mounts half-way up. Such is the cathedral of Rouen, which would have been entirely Gothic, had not the extremity of its central spire pierced into the zone of the Revival. —Victor Hugo.

Gathering War News.

The war has restored some of the old romance to the lives of Canadians might regard as the far ends of the world. When the Canadian settles down into his easy chair at night and lets his eye run casually down the column of his favorite paper over the date-lines of the far corners of the world he does not always realize what an effort it often costs to lay before him the news of these far places.

Take some of the Associated Press despatches from Jassy, the capital of Roumania, for example. Things were going pretty bad for little Roumania last March. The Bolsheviks had turned things topsy-turvy in Russia and King Ferdinand's country was left alone on the eastern front to face the hordes of Germany and Austria. Roumania was quarrelling with the Bolsheviks over the disposition of Russian troops which had been on the Roumanian front. There were serious possibilities for Roumania in the situation.

There was an Associated Press correspondent in Jassy, but the only way of getting news out was by the way of Odessa, where the Bolsheviks held sway. Communication with Odessa by wire was impossible and no trains were running as bridges were destroyed.

The Roumanian Government was sending Col. Joseph Boyle, formerly of the Canadian army, from Jassy to Odessa, in an airplane, with a peace treaty and when Col. Boyle flew 200 miles over the mountains he carried not only the treaty but despatches from the Associated Press correspondent for forwarding to America.

That is how some of the news started on its way from Jassy, through Russia, Finland and Sweden to London and finally to America.

Hypodermic needles.

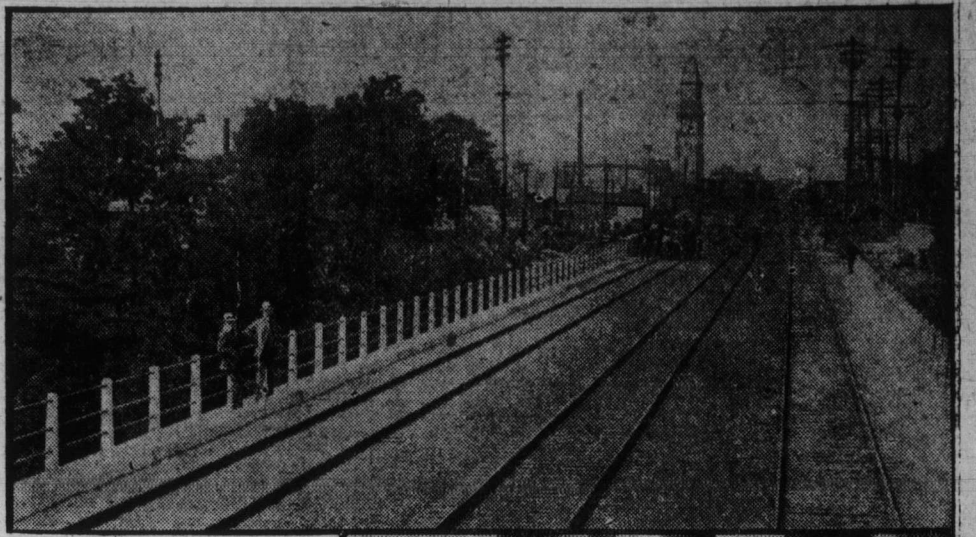
The war has upset many old standards and set up many new ones. One of the curious results of this upheaval is that gold has been reduced, in some cases, to the role of a cheap substitute for other metals, says the Popular Science Monthly. Hypodermic needles, for instance, were formerly made of platinum or platinum-iridium, two metals now practically unobtainable. The increased war demand for these needles led to many experiments with other metals and alloys in the hope of finding a good substitute. A manufacturing concern, making a specialty of tempering precious metals, has recently perfected a hypodermic needle of speciality of tempering precious metals, has recently tempered 14-carat gold, which offers many advantages. The metal has almost the hardness and rigidity of steel, is not attacked by caustic, boiling water or chemical solutions used for sterilizing, and the needles are much cheaper than those of platinum or platinum-iridium.

New York in 1656.

In 1656 New York city, then New Amsterdam, and ruled by the Dutch, had 1,000 inhabitants, 120 houses and seventeen streets.

Sugar is extracted from sixteen varieties of palms that grow in Ceylon.

Record In Concrete Bridge-Building



THE double tracking of the North Toronto Sub-division of the Canadian Pacific Railway between Leaside and North Toronto is now nearing completion, and involved the replacement of bridges (known as 0.9 and 1.8) which heretofore had been trestles constructed of steel. Owing to the high price of steel and the difficulty of procuring it since the war began it was found that reinforced concrete competed successfully against steel.

The bridges were therefore constructed of this material and are a triumph of railway construction work, No. 0.9 being 356 feet long and 50 feet high carrying two tracks, and No. 1.8 of similar dimensions, but a three track structure. The length of the individual spans and the details of their construction are unprecedented in the engineering world. Previous to this no reinforced concrete beam with a length of more than about 25 feet had been attempted; the spans of these two C. P. R. structures are each from 35 to 37 feet long. These spans have been made possible by the employment of unit construction by which each span was designed as two T beams which, after being manufactured near the work, were laid side by side on the previously built reinforced concrete towers. The towers themselves are really reinforced concrete buildings constructed in the usual manner by means of wooden forms built around a steel reinforcement which was previously assembled and securely wired together. When all was in readiness the concrete was poured by means of long spouts which led in several directions from the main mixing tower. The pouring of the concrete was maintained as continuously as possible until a whole tower was completed. This work was done during the winter at a time when no temperature was below freezing point; it was performed inside of what was virtually a building erected to maintain a suitable temperature around the newly deposited concrete until it was out of danger of being damaged by frost.

These two structures are provided with narrow sidewalks and handrails, which enable trainmen to move conveniently along side-standing trains. The hand rails add considerably to the aesthetic appearance of the structures, which are extremely

artistic in appearance and at the same time satisfactory from a general and utilitarian point of view, besides being absolutely permanent. Both are designed to carry the heaviest engines in existence with-

able margin of safety, and are epoch-making in the art of bridge engineering inasmuch as they have demonstrated that reinforced concrete can take the place of steel for a very large number of permanent bridges.

These two structures are so solid that when passing over them on a train one gets the impression that he is on a solid fill instead of a bridge.

The method employed in the erection of the reinforced concrete spans is a specially interesting feature of the structures. Each slab, as a unit,

weighed 55 tons, which—as the limit load that could be handled by the C. P. R. 100 ton standard wrecking cranes. The crane engaged handled no less than 110 slabs each 55 tons

6,000 tons, and all this was done without a single mishap to either men or material. Another remarkable feature is that both structures were built without interruption from June, 1917, to July, 1918, which was a shorter period than would have been required to manufacture and erect similar structures in steel. Passenger and freight traffic on the C. P. R. main lines was continued without interruption during the progress of these interesting works.

Dog's Death Led to Suicide.

Mrs. Margaret Dugdale, wife of Norman Dugdale, J. P., of Dutton Manor, near Blackburn, was found dead with a bullet wound in her forehead in a field near the grave of her favorite dog, which had been destroyed on account of old age. Depression caused by its loss was suggested at the inquest as the cause of her suicide, says Lloyd's News, London. When found she was grasping a humane cattle killer, at her feet was a mallet with which she had discharged the weapon, and a loaded revolver was in a basket near her. She had fixed a mirror to the fence, and a note pinned to her dress gave directions for the disposal of her body. Mr. Dugdale said he thought the dog's death, which his wife had taken greatly to heart, was the cause of the tragedy, and the jury's verdict was that Mrs. Dugdale shot herself while of unsound mind.

Tibet Takes Up War Game.

Tibet is engaged in a looting expedition. Just as she has been for centuries. She has invaded Szechuan, a border state of China. The only significance this has during the present world war, according to the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin, is that some thousand years before Solomon was born, Tibet boasted of a high state of civilization, as did her neighbor Szechuan. But ages of warfare have made Tibet the domain of half savage marauders. Tibet boasts the sacred city of Lhasa, the seat of official Buddhism, where squalor, art, religion and high pretensions are mixed in inextricable confusion.

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

BEECHAM'S PILLS.

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

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Overland

TRADE MARK REG.

Model 90 cars are helping many Canadians to do more work, to save time and to save money.

Considering the quality of Model 90, it is priced unusually low.

No one knows how far the shortage of material will go.

But you do know that we are unusually well prepared to take care of all service and parts requirements. Even extraordinary requirements can be promptly supplied from our Toronto factory or nearby Branches.

Fine points of Overland superiority
Appearance, Performance,
Comfort, Service and Price

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THE HERALD

AUGUST 13, 1918

THE CARLETON PLACE HERALD.

7



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Jack Eyfe did not happen in again for nearly two weeks and then only to pay a brief call, but he stole an opportunity, when Katy John was not looking, to whisper in Stella's ear:

"Have you been thinking about that hangout of ours?"

She shook her head, and he went out quietly without another word. He neither pleaded nor urged, and perhaps



That Was Only One of a Dozen Brutal Incidents.

that was wisest, for in spite of herself Stella thought of him continually. He loomed always before her, a persistent, compelling factor.

She knew at last, beyond any gain-saying, that the venture tempted, large as it was, was not a mere gamble, but an element of the unknown. To get away from this soul-dwelling round meant much. She felt herself reasoning desperately that the frying pan could not be worse than the fire and held at least the merit of greater dignity and freedom from the twin evils of poverty and thankless domestic slavery.

While she considered this, pro and con, shrinking from such a step on hour, considering it soberly the next the days dragged past in wearisome sequence. The great depth of snow endured, was added to by spasmodic furies. The frosts held. The camp seethed with the restlessness of the men. In default of the daily work that consumed their superfluous energy the loggers argued and fought, drank and gambled, made "rough house" in their sleeping quarters till sometimes Stella's cheeks blanched and she expected murder to be done. Twice the Chickamin came back from Roaring Springs with whiskey aboard, and a protracted debauch ensued. Once a drunken logger shouldered his way into the kitchen to leer unpleasantly at Stella and, himself inflamed by liquor and the affront, Charlie Benton beat the man until his face was a mass of bloody bruises. That was only one of a dozen brutal incidents. All the routine discipline of the woods seemed to have slipped out of Benton's hands. When the second whisky consignment struck the camp Stella stayed in her room, refusing to cook until order reigned again. Benton grumblingly took up the burden himself. With Katy's help and that of sundry loggers he fed the roistering crew, but for his sister it was a two day period of protesting disgust.

That mood, like so many of her moods, relapsed into dogged endurance. She took up the work again when Charlie promised that no more whisky should be allowed in the camp. "Though it's 10 to 1 I won't have a corporal's guard left when I want to start work again," he grumbled. "I'm well within my rights if I put my foot down hard on any jinks when there's work, but I have no license to set myself up as guardian of a logger's morals and pocketbook when I have nothing for him to do. These fellows are paying their board. So long as they don't make themselves obnoxious to you I don't see that it's our funeral whether they're drunk or sober. They'd tell me so quick enough."

To this pronouncement of expediency Stella made no rejoinder. She no longer expected anything much of Charlie in the way of consideration. So far as she could see, she, his sister, was little more to him than one of his loggers; a little less important than, say, his donkey engineer. In so far as she conducted to the well being of the camp and effected a saving to his credit in the matter of preparing food, he valued her and was willing to concede a minor point to satisfy her. Beyond that Stella felt that he did not go. Five years in totally different environments had dug a great gulf between them. He felt an arbitrary sense of duty toward her, she knew, but in its manifestations it never lapped over the bounds of his own immediate self interest.

Stella looked out along the shores piled high with broken ice and snow, through a misty air to distant mountains that lifted themselves imperiously aloft, white spires against the sky—over a forest all draped in winter robes; shore, mountains and forest alike were chill and hushed and desolate. The lake spread its forty odd miles in a boomerang curve from Roaring Springs to Fort Douglas, a cold, lifeless gray. She sat a long time looking at that, and a dead weight seemed to settle upon her heart.

She did not hear Jack Eyfe come in. She did not dream he was there until she felt his hand gently on her shoulder and looked up. And so deep was her despondency, so keen the unassuaged craving for some human sympathy, some measure of understanding, that she made no effort to remove his hand. She was in too deep a spiritual quagmire to refuse any sort of aid, too deeply moved to indulge in analytical self fathoming. She had a dim sense of being oddly comforted by his presence, as if she, afloat on uncharted seas, saw suddenly near at hand a safe anchorage and welcoming hands. Afterward she recalled that. As it was, she looked up at Eyfe and hid her tear stained face in her hands. He stood silent a few seconds. When he did speak there was a peculiar hesitation in his voice.

"What is it?" he said softly. "What's the trouble now?"

Briefly she told him, the barriers of her habitual reserve swept aside before the essentially human need to share a burden that has grown too great to bear alone.

"Oh, thunder!" Eyfe grunted when she had finished. "This isn't any place for you at all."

He slid his arm across her shoulders and tilted her face with his other hand so that her eyes met his. And she felt no desire to draw away or any of that old instinct to be on her guard against him.

"Will you marry me, Stella?" he asked evenly. "I can free you from this sort of thing forever."

"How can I?" she returned. "I don't want to marry anybody. I don't love you. I'm not even sure I like you. I'm too miserable to think, even I'm afraid to take a step like that. I should think you would be too."

He shook his head. "I've thought a lot about it lately," he said. "It hasn't occurred to me to be afraid of how it may turn out. Why borrow trouble when there's plenty at hand?"

"Yes," she said. "I've thought a lot about it lately," he said. "It hasn't occurred to me to be afraid of how it may turn out. Why borrow trouble when there's plenty at hand?"

"Listen," he said in characteristically blunt fashion. "You want to get away from here. There is no sense in our fussing or hesitating about what we're going to do, is there?"

"No, I suppose not," she agreed. "I'll send the Panther down to the Springs for Lefty Howe's wife," he outlined his plans unhesitatingly. "She will get up here this evening. Tomorrow we will go down and take the train to Vancouver and be married. You have plenty of good clothes, good enough for Vancouver. I know—with a whimsical smile—"because you had when you came last summer, and you've had no chance to wear them out. Then we'll go somewhere—California, Florida, and come back to Roaring Lake in the spring. You'll have all the bad taste of this out of your mouth by that time."

Stella nodded acquiescence. Better to make the plunge boldly, since she had elected to make it.

"All right. I'm going to tell Benton," Eyfe said. "Goodbye till tomorrow."

She stood up. He looked at her a long time earnestly, searchingly, one of her hands imprisoned tight between his two big palms. Then, before she was quite aware of his intention, he kissed her gently on the mouth and was gone.

(To be Continued)

SUPPORT YOUR LOCAL PAPER

TO ALL WOMEN WHO ARE ILL

This Woman Recommends Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound—Her Personal Experience.

McLean, Neb.—"I want to recommend Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to all women who suffer from any functional disturbance, as it has done me more good than all the doctor's medicine. Since taking it I have a fine healthy baby girl and have gained in health and strength. My husband and I both praise your medicine to all suffering women."

—Mrs. JOHN KOPPELMANN, R. No. 1, McLean, Nebraska.

This famous root and herb remedy, Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, has been restoring women of America to health for more than forty years and it will well pay any woman who suffers from displacements, inflammation, ulceration, irregularities, backache, headaches, nervousness or "the blues" to give this successful remedy a trial.

For special suggestions in regard to your ailment write Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass. The result of its long experience is at your service.

hand? I don't care whether you love me or not, right now. You couldn't possibly be any worse off as my wife, could you?"

"No," she admitted. "I don't see how I could."

"Take a chance then," he urged. "I'll make a fair bargain with you. I'll make life as pleasant for you as I can. You'll live pretty much as you've been brought up to live, so far as money goes. The rest we'll have to work out for ourselves. I won't ask you to pretend anything you don't feel. You'll play fair because that's the way you're made—unless I've sized you up wrong. It'll simply be a case of our adjusting ourselves, just as mating couples have been doing since the year one. You've everything to gain and nothing to lose."

"In some ways," she murmured. "Every way," he insisted. "You are not handicapped by caring for any other man."

"How do you know?" she asked. "Just a hunch," Eyfe smiled. "If you did he'd have beaten me to the rescue long ago—if he were the sort of man you could care for."

"No," she admitted, "there isn't any other man, but there might be. Think how terrible it would be if it happened—afterward."

Eyfe shrugged his shoulders. "Sufficient unto the day," he said. "There is no string on either of us just now. We start even. That's good enough. Will you?"

"You have me at a disadvantage," she whispered. "You offer me a lot that I want, everything but a feeling I've somehow always believed ought to exist, ought to be mutual. Part of me

Before She Was Quite Aware of His Intention He Kissed Her.

wants to shut my eyes and jump. Part of me—hang back. I can't stand this thing I've got into and see no way of getting out of it. Yet I dread starting a new train of wretchedness. I'm afraid—whichever way I turn."

Eyfe considered this a moment. "Well," he said finally, "that's a rather unfortunate attitude. But I'm going into it with my eyes open. I know what I want. You'll be making a sort of experiment. Still, I advise you to make it. I think you'll be the better for making it. Come on. Say yes."

Stella looked up at him, then out over the banked snow, and all the dreary discomforts, the mean drudgery, the sor-did shifts she had been put to for months rose up in disheartening phalanx. For that moment Jack Eyfe loomed like a tower of refuge. She trusted him now. She had a feeling that even if she grew to dislike him she would still trust him. He would play fair. If he said he would do this or that she could bank on it absolutely.

She turned and looked at him searchingly a long half minute, wondering what really lay behind the blue eyes that met her own so steadfastly. He stood waiting patiently, outwardly impassive. But she could feel through the thin stuff of her dress a quiver in the fingers that rested on her shoulder and that repressed sign of the man's pentup feeling gave her an odd thrill, moved her strangely, swung the pendulum of her impulse.

"Yes," she said. Eyfe bent a little lower. "Listen," he said in characteristically blunt fashion. "You want to get away from here. There is no sense in our fussing or hesitating about what we're going to do, is there?"

"No, I suppose not," she agreed. "I'll send the Panther down to the Springs for Lefty Howe's wife," he outlined his plans unhesitatingly. "She will get up here this evening. Tomorrow we will go down and take the train to Vancouver and be married. You have plenty of good clothes, good enough for Vancouver. I know—with a whimsical smile—"because you had when you came last summer, and you've had no chance to wear them out. Then we'll go somewhere—California, Florida, and come back to Roaring Lake in the spring. You'll have all the bad taste of this out of your mouth by that time."

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MAKING OF ICE CREAM

Food Control Board Permits But 10 Per Cent. Fat.

A Recipe That Has Proven Successful—Stake Vines and Trim Leaves to Grow High-Colored Tomatoes.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

A GREAT many inquiries have recently come to the Dairy Department of the Ontario Agricultural College regarding the new regulation from the Canada Food Board with reference to the manufacture of ice-cream, and also, as to methods of testing ice-cream for fat.

Order No. 34, section 8, issued by the Canada Food Board reads: "On and after May 1st, 1918, no person in Canada shall use in the manufacture of ice-cream more than 10 per centum of fats, whether of animal or of vegetable origin; or more than six pounds of cane sugar, to eight gallons of ice-cream."

As a result of recent investigations made in the Dairy Department of the O. A. College, by Messrs. McMillan, Parfitt, and Miss Miller, of the Dairy Staff, we can recommend the following formula or recipe, for a batch or mix which will produce about eight gallons of plain ice-cream of good quality and which will come within the regulations as laid down by the Food Board:

44½ lbs. (4½ gallons) cream testing 13% fat.

1½ lbs. skim milk powder.

6 lbs. cane sugar—1½ lbs. sugar may be replaced with 2 lbs. corn syrup.

4 ounces vanilla extract.

8 ounces gelatin dissolved in 6 lbs. (½ gallon) skim milk.

The cost of the ingredients in this formula will range from 53 to 67 cents buying in small quantities. If bought wholesale, the cost would be less.

If whole milk and cream are used, mixing equal quantities of these will produce an ice-cream testing not over ten per cent. fat, assuming that the milk and cream are of average fat content—3.5 and 18 to 20% fat respectively.

Three Methods of Testing Ice-Cream

It is necessary for the ice-cream maker to test his ice-cream occasionally, and the following methods will give satisfactory results if carefully carried out:

1.—The Glacial Acetic and Hydrochloric Acid Test.

A representative sample of the ice-cream is taken and melted and thoroughly mixed; a 9-gramme sample is weighed into an 18-gramme Babcock cream test bottle. A mixture is prepared using equal parts of glacial acetic acid and concentrated hydrochloric acid. Twenty cubic centimeters of this acid mixture is added to the 9-gramme sample of ice-cream in the test bottle, and is then all well shaken. The bottle is placed in a water bath of 120 to 130 deg. F., and shaken until a uniform brown color appears. It is then placed in the Babcock centrifuge and the test completed in the same way as for testing cream and the reading multiplied by two.

2.—The Sulphuric Acid Test.

To make the test with sulphuric acid, a 9-gramme sample is weighed into an 18-gramme test bottle. About 9 cubic centimeters of luke-warm water is then added to dilute the sample. In order to have about 18 cubic centimeters of mixture in the bottle. The sulphuric acid is then added slowly, a little at a time, at minute intervals, shaking well after each addition until a chocolate brown color appears in the ice-cream. A little cold water may be added to check the action of the acid. The bottle is then placed in the centrifuge and the test completed in the usual way. The reading is multiplied by two.

3.—Acetic and Sulphuric Acids.

Weigh a 9-gramme sample of ice-cream that has been thoroughly mixed. About 9 cubic centimeters of water is then added to dilute the sample. Add 5 cubic centimeters of acetic acid and then add carefully 5 to 8 cubic centimeters sulphuric acid. Centrifuge, and then add water the same as in other tests. If using an 18-gramme bottle multiply the reading by two, to obtain the per cent. fat in the ice-cream. A 9-gramme bottle which is graduated to give the percentage of fat directly needs no correction when reading.

—Prof. H. H. Dean, Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph.

To Grow Tomatoes Most Successfully.

If you are growing tomatoes to a single stem, be sure to remove all side shoots before they become of any size. All the extra food which is used in their growth is wasted and the breaking off of large shoots injures the plants. When August 15th comes it is well to nip off all growing ends so that the fruit will finish ripening, also open out the plant, if very thick, to allow the sunlight.

When first fruits begin to ripen, apply nitrate of soda, a teaspoonful in a watering can, full of water, to the plants twice a week to make a liquid manure and use it instead. These are more especially valuable after the growth has been stopped.

Keep a dust mulch around the plants. If the weather is very dry, soak the ground around them thoroughly in the evening, then make a new mulch in the morning.

When the first fruits in staked tomatoes are beginning to color, remove one-half of each leaf. This will hasten the ripening. Sunlight is necessary for rapid ripening.

Leave only growth enough on your plants to carry what fruit will ripen before frost. There is no use in allowing more to set than will be of use to you and the fruits you leave will be larger. —A. H. MacLennan, Ontario Vegetable Specialist.

Children Cry for Fletcher's

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over thirty years, has borne the signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. For more than thirty years it has been in constant use for the relief of Constipation, Flatulency, Wind Colic and Diarrhoea; allaying Feverishness arising therefrom, and by regulating the Stomach and Bowels, aids the assimilation of Food; giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS

Bears the Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher.

In Use For Over 30 Years

The Kind You Have Always Bought

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

MAY ADOPT DECIMAL SYSTEM

England Seriously Considering Abandoning Its Antiquated Currency in Favor of Simplicity.

England may adopt the decimal system for its currency. The agitation for this reform appears to be gaining favor with the British people, and among the important agencies behind the movement is the Associated Chamber of Commerce of the United Kingdom. For generations schoolboys have been learning this: Four farthings make one penny, twelve pence make one shilling, twenty shillings make one pound, twenty-one shillings sterling make one guinea, twenty shillings sterling make one sovereign.

Then there were the symbols to learn—the capital "L" with a short line across the shank of the letter for the Latin "libra," or pound; the little "s" for shilling, the "d" for denarius, or penny, and the "qr" for "quadrans," or quarter of a penny, standing for farthing, though latterly "far" came to stand generally for farthing. All American schoolboys have studied the table of English money in that part of their arithmetic dealing with "reduction," which is "the changing of numbers, either simple or compound, from one denomination to another without altering their values." Many men will probably remember that as boys they worked and labored over two kinds of "reduction," which were called "reduction descending and reduction ascending."

The decimalizing of English money is, of course, in the line of simplification. Some of the financial powers and papers are urging that parliament take the matter under consideration, and it is likely to come up for official treatment and discussion at any time.

Then realize the utter weakness that robs ambition, destroys appetite and makes work a burden.

To regain your strength nothing has ever equaled or compared with Scott's Emulsion; its blood-enriching properties give energy to the body while its tonic value sharpens the appetite in a natural, permanent way.

If you are run down, tired, nervous, overworked or lack strength, be sure to get Scott's Emulsion today.

Scott & Bowne, Toronto, Ont.

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Fire, Accident,

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Guarantee and

Liability Insurance.

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Total Assurance in force 1915—

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Sun Life Building,

OTTAWA.

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

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Will be pleased to quote you rates at any time.

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For Infants and Children

In Use For Over 30 Years

Always bears the Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher

CAPITAL & RESERVE - \$4,000,000
TOTAL ASSETS - \$13,000,000

SOW GRAIN

From each acre of grain you sow this year two benefits are derived. First—you help the Allied cause by producing the much-needed food. Second—it means a handsome profit for you. Grain means real money next spring. Sow while you have the chance and reap the benefits in due course. Extensive cultivation may necessitate a little money. Consult our local manager on questions of finance.

UNION BANK OF CANADA
HEAD OFFICE WINNIPEG, MAN. 220

CARLETON PLACE BRANCH, D. B. OLIVER, Manager.
ST. VICTOR BRANCH, W. A. L. BURCHILL, Manager.
KIMBERLY BRANCH, T. McNEILL, Manager.
PAKENHAM BRANCH, A. C. THOMSON, Manager.

CARLETON PLACE COUNCIL

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

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

COMMUNICATIONS

The County Clerk notified the Council that Carleton Place's levy for this year was \$10.455.

A letter was received from the Eastern Ontario Good Roads Association, soliciting a grant of \$50.00.

A circular was read from the Ontario premier referring to the enormous yearly losses by fire and suggesting organization to combat same, a convention to be held in Toronto Aug. 30th, October 9th to be made Fire Prevention Day.

A letter was read from the Hawthorn Mills requesting a fixed assessment of \$25,000 for ten years, they purposing to enlarge the mills by an expenditure of \$40,000 to \$50,000.

A circular was read announcing a meeting of the Fire Chiefs in Toronto Sept. 28-30.

A letter was read from the Municipal Association of Ontario requesting membership.

A number of accounts were read and referred.

THE HAWTHORN MILLS

On motion Mr. C. McIntosh was heard on behalf of the request of the Hawthorn Mills. He reviewed the history of this property showing how it had lain idle for many years. In 1914 Mr. Bates had rented the mill and the following spring with Mr. Rich. Thomson they purchased the mill. Due to the expiration of the project a fixed assessment was granted of \$9,000, and this agreement has six years yet to run. The mills had prospered and now required more accommodation, that would cost from \$40,000 to \$50,000. Purposed tearing down present boiler house and erecting a new one, new building to the river, leaving road open as at present. The firm want a ten years agreement and were agreeable to having it fixed at \$25,000. Last year the company's wage roll was \$80,000. For first half of this year it was \$60,000, and 200 people were employed, besides much work was being done outside the mill. The firm was a great asset to the town, and if the extension was made it would mean a great benefit to the town. Suggested that Council have a joint conference with the Board of Trade to discuss the project.

Mr. Pattie gave notice of his intention to introduce at next meeting a bylaw to levy the rate of taxation for the current year.

Mr. McRostie, for the wood committee, reported the wood cut so far had cost \$5.06 per cord. The rate for insuring wood was 8 p.c. which seemed high. Had measured the lot and found it was about 25 acres, and about ten acres had been cleared. The following is the report:

August 12th, 1918.

We, the Wood Committee, beg leave to report as follows:

Number of cords cut since last meeting, 86; expense for same: Wages—Henry Evey, \$11.25; Thomas Dowdall, \$7.50; Fred. Labette, \$102.75; Moore Knowles, \$121.50; Equipment, \$1.00; Total, \$244.00.

Total expenditure—Wood lot, \$1,390.99; W. Bailey, open fire inspection, \$3.00; equipment, \$118.86; wages, \$1,630.62; total, \$3,052.48. Receipts—A. Dunlop for wood, \$30.00. Balance \$33,022.48.

Wood Account and Cost—484 cords wood at \$1.50, \$726.00; one half equipment, \$94.43; wages to date, \$2,630.62; total \$2,451.05; Cost per cord \$5.06 1/2.

Wood cut—4 ft. hard, 238 1/2 cords; 2 ft. hard, 8 cords; 16 ft. hard, 80 cords; 4 ft. soft, 108 1/2 cords, total, 486 cords.

Mr. Cameron, on behalf of the Pig Committee, said they would have all the pigs cleared out by Wednesday and would report afterward.

The Mayor said there would probably be a loss on the project.

Mr. Riddell suggested that it would be counteracted by the town garden.

It was moved by Mr. Donald, seconded by Mr. Edwards, that this Council make a grant of \$10.00 to the Eastern Ontario Good Roads Association as a membership fee.—Carried.

ACCOUNTS PASSED

Moved by Mr. Pattie, seconded by Mr. Cameron, that the following accounts be paid and that the Mayor sign the necessary orders on the Treasurer. J. Ashfield, rolling tubs in boiler \$ 3 50 Samuel Wilson, wagon 83 00 Bolton Douglas, oats 50 00 J. H. Scott, attending Court of Revision and expenses 7 25 C. F. Burgess, straw 2 61 H. Brown & Sons, street lighting \$421 15; Hall lighting, \$66.85; Lamps, \$12.60 500 60 Waterworks Com., Water for hall pay sheet ending August 10th. 58 10 Taylor Bros., sundries, sts, \$25.07; hall \$6.16 31 23 —Carried.

The Mayor stated that he had received from Messrs. H. Brown & Sons a price on their power and light plant,

BOARD OF EDUCATION

Minutes of regular meeting held in Council Chamber Tuesday Aug. 6th, 1918.

Present: Messrs. McIntosh, chairman, and Fulton, Nichols, Cram, Caswell, Patterson, Richards, Warren and Cornell.

Minutes of previous meeting read and approved.

Letters were received from Miss Stella May, resigning her position on the teaching staff of the Public School; From Misses H. Cram, E. Robertson and A. L. Menzies applying for positions on the teaching staff of the Public School.

A number of accounts were received and the Finance Committee recommended payment as follows:—

HIGH SCHOOL

C.P. Waterworks Commission, water supply \$ 2 50 Mr. L. M. Tetlock, cleaning pipes etc 6 75 The G. M. Hendry Co., Hyloplate Blackboard 28 00 Messrs. Taylor Bros., coal 29 72

PUBLIC SCHOOL

Mr. L. M. Tetlock, removing ice \$ 3 00 Mr. F. Morris, coal 77 42 The G. M. Hendry Co., Hyloplate Blackboard 266 00 Messrs. Morgan & Co., Insurance Premium 28 00 Mr. W. H. Mathews, repairs 1 75 Mr. C. H. Abbott, ft. paid on B. boards 6 06

..... \$382 23

Moved by Mr. Fulton, seconded by Mr. Nichols, the above report be adopted.—Carried.

The resignation of Miss May, on motion of Mr. Warren, seconded by Mr. Cornell, was accepted.

The applications for positions as Public School teachers were read, considered and the following motion was moved by Mr. Patterson, seconded by Mr. Caswell, that Miss Hilda Cram be teacher of the Public School staff.—Carried.

There was no representative of either of the local papers present at this meeting, the Secretary was requested to make entry in the minutes to that effect.

C. H. ABBOTT, Sec.

Organize to Prevent Fire Wastage

It is generally recognized, by thinking men and women, that the Fire Wastage in the Province of Ontario as well as throughout the Dominion, is a serious drain on our National Wealth and Resources. It is conceded that something must be done, and done in an efficient way, to check the enormous losses for the payment of which we are all contributing either directly or indirectly. With these thoughts in mind, a meeting for the purpose of forming a Provincial Fire Prevention League" to foster and promote such propaganda as shall be decided upon, and arrange for the proper observance of October 9th as Fire Prevention Day, which day has been adopted by general consent for this purpose throughout North America. It is proposed to hold this meeting in the Parliament Buildings, Toronto, on Friday, August 30th. All interested are invited to attend. Further information may be had from Mr. Geo. F. Lewis, deputy fire marshal, 153 University Avenue, Toronto.

The Mystic Letter "B."

In the opinion of Dr. Frank T. Shutt, assistant director at the Experimental Farm, the letter which observers of natural phenomena have found on oat leaves, and whose presence they have interpreted as forecasting the end of the war, is not a "B" nor the figure "8" either, but possibly the letter "R" instead. But Dr. Shutt does not consider the mark as a good omen. Instead, he says that its real portent is that another war must be waged—not against the Hun, but against rust, which destroys thousands of dollars worth of grain every year. It is not an unusual occurrence for rust to form in the shape of the letter "R" on oat leaves, but every year since the war started credulous persons, seeing the letters for the first time, have jumped at the conclusion that it is a mystic sign foretelling the end of the war or the end of the world in the immediate future.

Street car fares in Detroit have been increased to six cents.

which had been forwarded to the Hydro Electric Co. and seemed reasonable to them. Was awaiting action by the Hydro Commission before making the details public.

The request of the Hawthorn Mills Ltd. was left over for a special meeting. The Mayor reported a couple of cases of distress in town that should be attended to, also to the appointment of a Medical Health Officer.

The Council then adjourned.

Chances in War

Based on the mortality statistics of the allied armies, a soldier's chances, according to the New York Times, are as follows:

Twenty-nine chances of coming home to one chance of being killed.

Forty-nine chances of recovering from wounds to one chance of dying from them.

One chance in 500 of losing a limb.

The element of chance was put in a different way in a post card circulated among the Canadians overseas. In this case the number of chances was limited to two: You may be drafted and you may not; if drafted you may get overseas and you may not; if you go overseas you may go to France and you may not; if you get to France you may be wounded and you may not; if you are wounded you may be sent to England and you may not; if wounded you may die and you may not. You still have two chances.

Where he Was Dense

At a dinner in Edinburgh, Baron Kieuchi, principal of Tokio University, was a guest. An Englishman present told the story of a Scotchman who went to his dentist with an aching tooth and was asked if he would have gas; he replied that he would, but should like to count his money first. Everybody laughed but the baron. A Scotchman attempted to explain the joke as to the alleged foibles of his race; the baron remained impassive. Others tried, but the baron said, "I do not understand." Finally he stopped the explanations. "Gentlemen," he said, "you do not understand what I do not understand." His listeners gave rapt attention. "What I do not understand," he went on, "is not why the Scotchman said what he did, but how any Scotchman should not know, at any time, without having to count it, how much money he has in his pockets." The laugh was on the hosts of the "dense" Oriental.

A Brass Finisher

The son of a rich father decided that he ought to enlist, and went to the recruiting station. He was asked his occupation.

"Why—er—well, just running through the gov-nor's money, don't you know," was the reply.

The officer seemed in doubt how to classify him, when a corporal standing near came to his assistance with a brilliant suggestion.

"Put him down as a brass finisher, sir," he said.

The Frankfurter Zeitung admits that General Foch is a good soldier, and that his strategy has been crowned with success.

The Militia Department has issued an order applicable to all parts of Canada governing harvest leave, limited to six weeks, and cancelable at any time by wire or letter.

Work Saturday—deal being made to negroes in the Southern States, who are reminded that they would greatly increase their yield of corn and cotton. It has been customary throughout the South for labour especially on the farms to take a holiday each Saturday.

**REGARDING
PILOT MOUND, MAN.
AS AN
AGRICULTURAL CENTRE**

EVERY CONDITION at present prevailing in Our Province, and in this district especially, permit of the favourable comparison of Our Community with the Provinces West, and of getting it once again into prominence with Eastern Canadians.

Carleton Place and Perth were the two parents of Pilot Mound in the early days. We now require more of your younger generation to help take up several dozen farms to be sold in this district, mostly by owners drafted for Military Service.

There is no more fertile prairie, and no more substantial and attractive district in Western Canada, and there is no better crop prospect in Western Canada at present.

Our desire is to reach those men who may come West to purchase farms, and to compare our district with the much advertised provinces.

We will be glad to answer any enquiries.

**W. S. SMITH
AND OTHERS
PILOT MOUND - MANITOBA**

**Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA**

The First Line of Defense

Pure blood is the body's first line of defense against disease. Strong, healthy blood neutralizes the poisons of invading germs, or destroy the germs themselves. That is why many people exposed to disease do not contract it. Those whose blood is weak and watery and therefore lacking in defensive power are most liable to infection. Everybody may observe that healthy, red-blooded people are less liable to colds and the grippe, than pale, bloodless people. It is the bloodless people who tire easily, who are short of breath at slight exertion, who have poor appetites, and who wake up in the morning as tired as when they went to bed. While women and girls chiefly suffer from bloodlessness the trouble also affects both boys and men. It simply affects girls and women to a greater extent because there is a greater demand upon their blood supply.

To renew and build up the blood there is no remedy can equal Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. They tone up the entire system, make the blood rich and red, feed and strengthen starving nerves, increase the appetite, put color in the cheeks, give refreshing sleep and drive away that unnatural tired feeling. Plenty of sunlight and wholesome food will do the rest.

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

Just Temporarily

There were ominous signs of a brewing storm in the night sleeper.

"Look here," thundered the man in the lower berth, "I want you to stop that snoring up there. Do you hear?"

"What's that?" mumbled the humorous fat man in the upper berth. "What am I doing?"

"Why, you are creating a disturbance by snoring like an elephant. If you can't be a gentleman everywhere you must be one while you are up there. Understand?"

The fat man chuckled softly.

"Oh, I see the point now."

"What point?"

"Why, you want me to be a gentleman by berth."

And the next moment he dodged an umbrella, two suit cases and six shoes.

—Chicago News.

Thirteen thousand, nine hundred and forty-one recruits for the Canadian Expeditionary Force were secured during July in Canada, the United States and England.

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

Topics where given are for the following Sabbath

Baptist Church

REV. MR. J. F. FORSYTHE, Pastor.

Services—11 a.m. and 7:30 p.m.

A.M.—The Incarnation.
P.M.—Seeing Too Far.

St. Andrews Church

REV. J. MONDS, B.A., Pastor.

Services—11 a.m. and 8 p.m.

Rev. A. H. Scott of Perth to preach.

Methodist Church

REV. ELWOOD LAWSON, Pastor.

Services—11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

Mr. W. J. Cairns, Ottawa, to preach.

St. James Church

REV. CANON ELLIOTT, Rector.

Services—11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

Zion Presbyterian Church

REV. W. A. DOBSON, B.A., B.D., pastor

Services—11 a.m. and 8 p.m.

Union services in St. Andrew's during September.

EGGS WANTED

I will pay 33 cents in cash
or 38 cents trade
for any quantity of
Fresh Eggs.

We carry at all times a large
stock of

FRESH GROCERIES

which we sell at the
lowest prices.

Now is the time to buy Soap
Gold Soap, Capitol Naptha
P.N.G. White Naptha

Box of 100 cakes \$7.50
or 12 cakes for \$1.00

DAN. CAMERON

CARLETON PLACE

Canada Food Board License 8-15088

TABER & CO.

Announce their first shipment of

NEW FALL SUITS and COATS

We would strongly advise our customers who anticipate a new Coat or Suit for Fall to make a selection as early as possible, as Cloths will be scarce later on, and prices fully 25 p.c. higher on all repeats.

TABER & CO.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

**FARM LABORERS
TO
\$12 WINNIPEG**

Plus 1/2 c per Mile Beyond

Excursions August 15th, 1918

From all Stations in the Province of Quebec, also Stations in the Province of Ontario—Brockville, Smiths Falls, North Bay and East.

FARE RETURNING: 1/2 c. per mile to Winnipeg plus \$18 to the starting point.

NO CHANGE OF CARS between EAST and WEST on the C.P.R.

For information apply to nearest Canadian Pacific Agent or to J. F. WARREN, Carleton Place, Ont.

Business Men

This is the season to look over
your stock of Stationery, and if
down give us your order now for
any line you're low in.

Note Heads
Letter Heads
Envelopes
Counter Check Books
Bill Heads
Window Cards
Circulars

Or whatever your requirements may be in
the printing line. We are ready to do
your printing and advertising.

We want your business, and you will
require the leverage of THE HERALD'S
advertising columns to get your fair share
of the fall and winter trade.

Mail order houses are spending enormous
sums of money advertising their goods, and
would be delighted to secure local trade,
but if our home merchants will patronage
liberally the local newspaper most of this
business will be kept at home and the
money retained for circulation in this
immediate neighborhood.

We ask that each and every business and profes-
sional man make use of the home printing office
for his supplies and advertising, our interests are
mutual, and so strengthen our local industries.

THE HERALD

CARLETON PLACE