

# The Carleton Place Herald.

"ONWARD AND UPWARD."

Vol. LXIX, No. 17.

Carleton Place, Lanark Co., Ont., Tuesday, Oct. 22, 1918

Terms--\$1.50 a Year in Advance  
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Go-Carts, in the latest models, placed in  
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Having recently added a dray to our  
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Nice Writing Paper, in  
small or large pads or  
boxes.

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### MISCELLANEOUS!

## 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.

## COWLING BUSINESS COLLEGE

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makes a specialty of preparing candidates for  
these examinations. Start NOW and be  
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is open all summer.

W. E. GOWLING, H. G. W. BRAITHWAITE,  
President. Principal.

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Meals 50 cents.  
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Sheds Free. FRANK HUGHES, Manager.  
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**\$5,000 PROTECTION for**  
**\$67.75--age 20**

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1917

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New Insurance Issued  
**Over FIFTEEN MILLIONS**

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## CATTLE AND HORSES WANTED.

HAVING disposed of my Butcher Business I  
herewith desire to announce that I purpose  
devoting my time to the purchase of Cattle,  
Horses, Hogs, Sheep and Poultry. For any and  
all of which I will pay the highest market prices.  
Will also buy and sell Second-hand Vehicles of  
all kinds.  
W. MCGONAGAL & SON  
Carleton Place, Dec. 4, 1916.

Among those of our erstwhile citizens  
who have suffered from the prevailing  
epidemic is Mr. W. H. Powell and  
family, of Ottawa, death claiming their  
only son, Harold, a bright boy of twelve,  
the early part of last week. The Car-  
leton Place members of the family went  
down to the funeral, interment being  
made in the family plot at Stittsville.

Victory Bonds Buy Food and Bullets!  
The ban on Sunday gasoline in Can-  
ada has been lifted.

No less than twenty obituary notices  
appeared in last Thursday's Smiths  
Falls Record.

Miss Doucett, a daughter of Mr. Jos.  
Doucett, of Ramsay, died in Ottawa  
last week, a victim to the prevailing  
epidemic.

The schools and churches in Beck-  
with have been closed by the Board of  
Health until further notice on account  
of the influenza.

Dr. McIntosh, who has been off duty  
for a fortnight, fighting an attack of the  
flu, and seriously ill, is now progressing  
favorably to recovery.

By the terms of the daylight saving  
law the hands of the clock will be turned  
back next Saturday night and we  
will be able to sleep an hour longer on  
Sunday morning.

Rest, warmth and quiet are three sover-  
eign remedies of the primary disease  
of influenza, and the best preventive of  
its more deadly complications, of which  
pneumonia is the most frequent.

The Women's Institute make an  
appeal to the school children for small  
articles for the Xmas stockings, such as  
gun, soap, lead pencils, writing pads,  
envelopes, or any other small article.  
The same to be left with Mr. Peden at  
the town hall.

### MAMMOTH STOCK SALE

Of 10 Horses, 200 Head of Cattle, 75  
Sheep, and Sundries, at the residence of  
Joseph H. Ebbs, Drummond Centre, on  
Thursday, October 24th, commencing at one  
o'clock. See bills for full particulars.  
C. HOLLINGER, Auctioneer.

Mr. Wm. E. Dockrill, of Smiths Falls,  
fell a victim to the flu last Tuesday,  
aged 30 years. Deceased was a son of  
Mr. E. Dockrill, and a brother of Mrs.  
Geo. E. Moore. The latter we under-  
stand is also suffering at present with  
the same dread disease.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Currie, of Kingston,  
announce the engagement of their  
daughters, Catherine to Mr. Ernest  
Bell, of Peterboro (late Sergt. P.P.C.L.I.)  
and Ina to Mr. Carl H. McLaren, (late  
Sergt. M.G.S.), the double wedding to  
take place on October 30th.

The remains of Daniel Hallinan, son  
of the late Patrick Hallinan, and grand-  
son of the late Daniel Hallinan of Car-  
leton Place, died at Smiths Falls last  
Thursday of influenza, aged 27 years.  
The remains were brought to Carleton  
Place for interment in St. Mary's ce-  
metery on Saturday morning.

The family of Mr. Francis Kilfoyle,  
Franktown, are bereaved by the death  
of the youngest son, Lloyd Stanley, an  
employee of the C.E.R., who died at  
Smiths Falls a week ago of Spanish  
influenza. Deceased was 26 years of  
age and much esteemed. The funeral  
took place Friday afternoon to St.  
James church and cemetery, Franktown.

The meeting of the Lanark and Ren-  
frew Presbytery, fixed for to-day, has  
been postponed indefinitely.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Munro and Miss  
Reta, of Grant, Ont., are spending a  
few days with relatives here.

St. Thomas citizens are wearing gauze  
masks on the streets, and the workers  
in factories are all using these as a pre-  
ventive.

The Board of Health appears to have  
the epidemic well in hand, and a few  
days should see a decided improvement  
in the condition of affairs.

The Town Council has passed a by-  
law that hereafter all wood must be  
sold in Carleton Place by the cord, or  
fraction of a cord--not by the load.

Mr. Gordon C. McCallum went to  
Ottawa last week to report for duty at  
military headquarters and returned on  
Saturday evening, very sick with the  
influenza, and is still quite ill.

The dog tax has been raised from  
\$1.00 to \$2 a year for one dog, and \$4  
for each additional dog. The tax on  
females is \$4 and \$6 respectively. This  
should reduce the supply of dogs.

We regret to learn that Miss Bessie  
McLean has been very sick at Almonte  
with the prevailing epidemic. She was  
engaged nursing the sick in our neigh-  
bor town when taken down herself and  
was seriously ill for a few days, but now  
thought to be convalescing nicely.

The funeral of the late John P.  
O'Donnell took place last Thursday  
morning to St. Mary's church, where the  
requiem mass was sung by Father Gray  
and the choir. The pallbearers were  
Messrs. Thos. Sherlock, J.S. Galvin, S.  
T. Mullett, Martin Lang, Thos. Carson  
and Dan Sullivan. The deceased was  
born at Clayton, being a son of the late  
Andrew O'Donnell, one of the early  
settlers from Ireland. In 1886 he  
married Susan O'Brien, daughter of  
the late Jeremiah O'Brien, who sur-  
vives, with one son and two daughters.

There are now about 270,000 women  
working on farms in Great Britain.

### Finish Your Beef

The Hon. T. A. Cramer, Minister of  
Agriculture, calls upon Canadian farm-  
ers to finish their beef animals for  
market. "Too many light weight ani-  
mals have been slaughtered. It is of  
the greatest importance," says Mr.  
Cramer, "that our farmers should make  
every effort to finish their stock before  
marketing, so long as space for trans-  
atlantic cargoes is as limited as at  
present. The British Ministry of Food  
will pay the top prices only for bacon  
made in cut from select hogs, weigh-  
ing between 150 and 250 pounds, live  
weight. The beef carcass, in order to  
be favorably considered, should weight  
at least 500 pounds.

### Shipping Day

All kinds Stock Saturday, October 26th.  
Lambs 13 cents, Calves over 200 lbs will be  
cheap. Hogs under 150 lbs not wanted.  
CHAS. HOLLINGER.

ESTABLISHED 1874

Capital Paid Up	\$4,000,000
Reserve	4,750,000

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and Letters of Credit issued.  
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Carleton Place Branch, J. G. CRAIG, Manager.

## RED CROSS GIVING HELP

A committee of ladies under the  
auspices of the Red Cross Society  
has been formed to give assistance  
during the epidemic of Spanish  
influenza. It has transpired that  
in some families all the members  
are ill and consequently are unable  
to carry on the necessary affairs of  
the household, and give the atten-  
tion that is absolutely necessary to  
combat the disease. The committee  
of ladies earnestly ask in these  
cases or in any instances where help  
is required, those needing assistance  
should give their names to Miss  
Florence Edwards (phone 39) in the  
morning, or to Miss McLaren  
(phone 170) in the afternoon before  
3 o'clock. Prompt action will be  
taken to give whatever assistance  
is required in all such cases.

### Death at Winnipeg

Word has been received at Carleton  
Place of the death at Winnipeg on Sun-  
day of Miss Sarah A. Smith, daughter  
of Mr. and Mrs. Jos. Smith, formerly of  
Ramsay. The deceased young lady was  
born and received her education here  
and was well known among the young  
people. By profession she was a sten-  
ographer and lived with her parents.  
Mrs. Nor. Carmichael and Mrs. W. E.  
McNeely, of Beckwith, are sisters.  
Interment will be made at Winnipeg.

## Death of Thos. R. White, Almonte

After an illness extending over two  
years, Mr. Thos. R. White passed away  
on Monday, aged 74 years. Deceased  
was one of the oldest continuous resi-  
dents and business men of the town,  
coming here over forty years ago from  
the township of Bathurst, close to  
Perth. He was in the hardware and  
coal business for many years, although  
he followed the latter occupation only  
in recent years, selling the hardware to  
Messrs. Torrance & Kaufman, and when  
they retired to Messrs. Knight Bros.

He served on the Council Board for a  
couple of years, and took a keen interest  
in all that affected the town's welfare.  
He is survived by his second wife, and  
three children, two daughters and one  
son, by his first marriage--Mrs. Jas.  
McCreary, of Sudbury; Mrs. (Dr.) Web-  
ster, of Vancouver, B.C.; and Richard,  
of Winnipeg. Mrs. McCreary was with  
him when the end came, but the son  
was unable to come home, as he is ill  
of influenza. He is also survived by  
two brothers, John, of Carleton Place  
and George of town. A sister, from  
Moosejaw, is also here. The funeral  
took place on Wednesday to the 8th  
line cemetery--Almonte Times.

Dr. W. M. Johnston, who is with the  
dental corps at Kingston, came down  
here for Thanksgiving, and was almost  
immediately taken down with the pre-  
valing epidemic and is still here, but  
now improving.

## Young Man Dies in Ramsay

A very sad death was that which oc-  
curred in Ramsay on Sunday, when  
Howard, the son of Mr. James Desch,  
passed away, a victim of the influenza  
epidemic. The deceased was 22 years  
of age. He had been taking military  
training at Ottawa and got leave of  
absence with others to assist with the  
harvest. His leave had not yet ex-  
pired when he was taken ill with the  
flu, which developed into pneumonia,  
and ended fatally. He was a young  
man of splendid character and most  
highly esteemed, and his demise is  
deeply lamented. His funeral took  
place this afternoon, interment being  
made in the Methodist cemetery at  
Boyd's.

### Death of Noble McGonegal

The death occurred at Carleton Place  
on Friday, Oct. 18th, of Noble Mc-  
Gonegal, at the age of 32 years and 2  
months, at the residence of his sister,  
Mrs. T. J. Leakey. On Oct. 11th, while  
working at Woodroy, Que., he was tak-  
en ill with Spanish Influenza, which  
turned to pneumonia. He was only  
three days home when death claimed  
him. He was a bright young man and  
had many friends. Deceased was a  
son of the late John McGonegal, Flower  
Station. His mother died a year and  
two months ago. He leaves to mourn  
his loss four sisters and five brothers.  
The funeral took place on Saturday  
from his sister's residence, Victoria  
street, to Calabogie, where interment  
was made.

### Young Man Dies in Beckwith

Yesterday evening Mr. Alexander J.  
D. Williamson, son of Mr. W. R. Wil-  
liamson, of Ottawa, a young man in  
his 24th year, passed away at the home  
of his aunt, the Misses Duff, after a  
brief illness of pneumonia, succeeding  
the influenza. Alex. had been doing  
some work for the Agricultural De-  
partment in Western Ontario, being a  
graduate of the Guelph College, and  
took cold. He came here to see his  
mother for Thanksgiving, and was tak-  
en down with the influenza, and sank  
most rapidly. A young man of good  
physique, and yet he could not stand  
the ravishes of this insidious disease.  
The bereaved parents and other rela-  
tives have the deep sympathy of many  
friends in their hour of sorrow. The  
funeral took place this afternoon to  
St. Philan's cemetery.

### Death of Nonagenarian

At the ripe old age of ninety-two,  
Mrs. Abraham Morphy, passed away  
last Wednesday afternoon, at the home  
of her son, Mr. Herbert Morphy, in  
Ramsay, just beyond the town limits.  
The deceased lady was born in Ireland,  
and came to Canada with her parents  
when but a little girl. Her maiden  
name was Mary Bobier. The family  
settled in Goulbourn township, where  
in 1866 the subject of our notice mar-  
ried the late Abraham Morphy, son of  
the late John Morphy, one of the first  
settlers of this district, who was born  
in an old log house near the Bates &  
Innes mill that was torn down a few  
years ago by this company. After their  
marriage they moved to Ramsay,  
to the farm where she died, at present  
owned by her son Herbert. Here they  
lived until about 14 years ago, when  
they moved into town, and here it was  
that the husband died some eight years  
ago. The widow remained in town un-  
til a few weeks ago, when she went  
out to reside with her son. Hers was a  
long life and a busy one. Blessed with  
good health she always found employ-  
ment for her willing hands, and was  
indeed a mother in Israel. Her fatal  
illness was of only a few days, taking  
a stroke on Sunday evening, and pass-  
ing away within three days. She is  
survived by three sons--John B., in  
Carleton Place and George G., of Sault  
Ste. Marie, twms, and Herbert, on the  
homestead, and two daughters, Mrs.  
Wm. Hill, of Ottawa, and Mrs. David  
Bain, town. Two sons and one daugh-  
ter deceased. Mrs. Morphy was a  
member of the Anglican faith and the  
service at the funeral on Friday af-  
ternoon was conducted by Rev. Canon  
Elliott. The pallbearers were Messrs.  
D. McDougall, D. Cram, J. Cunning-  
ham, Wm. Coleman, Jos. Houston and  
W. J. McNeely. Interment was made  
in Pine Grove cemetery.

## Will Lose Part of Fingers

Mr. Wm. Kenny had his right hand  
caught in the picker yesterday in the  
Hawthorn Mills, and will lose a part  
of each of the three first fingers. The  
accident will also put him out of work  
for some weeks to come.

### A Carleton Place Boy

The new vice-president of Western  
Lines C.P.R., Mr. D. C. Coleman, was  
born in Carleton Place, where he received  
his public school education, then his  
high school education he received in  
Arnprior, as the family moved to Brae-  
side. He got business education in the  
Albert Business college in Belleville  
and after completing that he worked  
for about a year on the Belleville In-  
telligencer, the paper then owned by the  
late Sir Mackenzie Bowell. Then he  
became private secretary for Senator  
Cox of Toronto, and after a short time  
became private secretary to Mr. G. P.  
Bury, then Supt. of C.P.R. at North  
Bay. He then entered the assistant  
engineer's office at Ft. William, was  
appointed superintendent at Nelson,  
B.C. in 1907, and in 1908 was super-  
intendent of car service western lines.  
In April, 1912, he was appointed general  
superintendent of the Manitoba division  
at Winnipeg. In 1913 became general  
superintendent at Calgary, and in 1915  
assistant general manager, western lines,  
Winnipeg. He is a brother of Mr. F.  
W. Coleman, town. His photo will  
appear next week.

Victory Bonds Buy Food and Bullets!

We sell Everything that  
Men and Boys Wear.

## OVERCOATS

Every good dresser, in buy-  
ing a Winter Overcoat, ap-  
preciates a certain amount of  
style and snap, combined  
with good material and a  
good fit. Our Coats have  
been very much admired by  
all who have seen them, and  
we hope to have the pleasure  
of showing them to you at  
an early date.

Suppose you do step in to  
see them.

We have all the New  
Models for young fellows,  
including the smart belted  
models, the new form-fitting  
belted-back Ulsters, and the  
popular slip-on styles. All  
made in a variety of nice  
Tweeds, including the brand  
new Plaid Cloths.

Then for the more conser-  
vative dressers we have a  
nice range ready. Our spe-  
cial Tweed-lined Melton  
Ulster is one that makes an  
instant appeal, and there are  
many others to choose from.

N.B.--The prices on these  
Coats are as varied as the  
cloths from which they are  
made; they are all plainly  
marked, and every one is  
marked at as low a figure as  
possible.

We will be pleased to see  
you at any time.

## F.C. McDIARMID

Phone 143.

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## SOME HANDY THINGS

TO HAVE ABOUT  
THE HOUSE

- |                           |                    |
|---------------------------|--------------------|
| CAMPBELL'S SOUP           |                    |
| Tomato, Vegetable and     |                    |
| Pea Soup                  | per tin, 50c       |
| Canadian Boiled Dinner    |                    |
|                           | per tin, 25c       |
| Chicken Haddie            |                    |
| Very fine                 | per tin, 25c       |
| OXO Cubes                 |                    |
|                           | 10 and 25c         |
| Salmon                    |                    |
|                           | per tin, 25 to 45c |
| Klim                      |                    |
|                           | per tin, 35c       |
| Reindeer Coffee           |                    |
|                           | per tin, 30c       |
| Instant Postum            | 30 and 50c         |
| Prunes                    |                    |
|                           | per lb., 25c       |
| Cranberries               |                    |
|                           | " 20c              |
| Fresh Figs just received. |                    |
| Oranges, Lemons, Grape    |                    |
| Fruit, Apples, Grapes,    |                    |
| Raisins, Currants, etc.   |                    |

## 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.

Home should be so truly home that the weary, tempted heart could turn to it anywhere on the dusty highway of life and receive light and strength. What a blessing it is when weary with care and burdened with sorrow, to have a home to which we can go, and there in the midst of friends we love, forget our troubles and dwell in peace and quietness. Home is the chief school of human virtue. Its responsibilities, joys, sorrows, smiles, tears, hopes and solicitudes form the chief interest in human life.

Home is the greatest school of life. Few can receive the honors of a college education, but all are graduates of home. The learning of the university may fade, its knowledge may moulder in the halls of memory, but the simple lessons of home impressed upon the hearts of childhood, defy the rust of years and outline the vivid picture of life. "Mid pleasures and palaces we may roam. Be it ever so humble, there's no place like home."

There is sweet music in every home where the heart strings are touched by gentleness and courtesy. The mild word, the gentle answer, the tender act, the patient consideration, will touch chords of kindness and make sweet melody in the family as everywhere. A desolate, dreary place is a home devoid of those little courtesies which are practiced in the best social life.

A great helper to gladness is a happy home. Many of us would never be able, day after day, to face life with its struggles, its duties, its antagonisms, were it not for the renewal of strength, which we get in our home.

A true home is a little fragment of heaven left down to earth to inspire us with patience and strength for the way.

The real pleasures of life are not to be bought. Amusement is for sale, but joy comes without bargaining. There are no figures set upon happiness; it springs up in the pathway like a flower the seed of which has been waited from some other world. The quiet, deep joys of life, benison like, fall from heaven upon our hearts. None can command them, none can corner them. You may purchase assistance and interest, but affection and love come unsought, unsolicited, unbought.

We do not care how poor a young man may be if he has good health, sound principles, is respectful of sacred things, is temperate in his habits, and is not afraid to work and work hard, and face the world with a determination to succeed. That young man can be trusted with the best and sweetest girl ever reared in a home. Marriage and all that a good loving wife means, is the developing power of such a man.

Kindness makes sunshine wherever it goes; it is the real law of life; the link that connects earth with heaven.

### Colored Snow

The discolored snow of the Northern United States storm of March 9, 1918, has been shown by Weather Bureau observers to have fallen at least from Dubuque, Iowa, to Chelsea, Vt., and from Madison, Wis., to Newberry, Mich., the area covered, having been not less than 100,000 square miles. At Madison about an eighth of an ounce of dust was collected from a square yard of snow, and it has been estimated that the total quantity of dust that fell must have been at least one million tons, probably tens or even hundreds of millions. From the investigation reported by A. N. Winchell and E. R. Miller, it appears that the particles ranged in size from one ten-thousandth to one two-hundred-thirtieth of an inch. Under the microscope, crystalline feldspar and quartz seemed to form 65 to 75 per cent of the mass; amorphous material, including various minerals, 20 to 30 per cent, and all other constituents, 5 per cent. Feldspar, quartz, opal limonite, hematite, hornblende, calcite, mica, apatite, tourmaline, giron, and possibly kavin, were minerals recognized; and some organic matter was present. Besides plant fragments a few diatoms were seen. From a consideration of the winds the kinds of material, and the well-sorted, finely divided and chemically unaltered condition, it is concluded that the sand must have originated in a very arid region of granitic rocks, such as exists in New Mexico and Arizona, and been carried a long distance. The transport of a million tons a thousand miles in a single storm, suggests that wind must have been scarcely inferior to water as a geological agent.

## 20 MINUTES

That's all. Twenty minutes after taking a ZUTOO tablet your headache will be gone. One of these little tablets—safe, reliable and harmless as soda—will cure any headache in 20 minutes. Or, better still, taken when you feel the headache coming on, a ZUTOO tablet will ward it off—nip it in the bud.

## No Headache

Authority for the City of Ottawa to retire by debentures \$100,000 for the purchase of wood for the civic fuel yard was granted by the Ontario Railway and Municipal Board.

Would you live in the remembrance of others after you are gone? Write your name on the tablets of their hearts by acts of kindness and love. The noblest revenge we can make upon our enemies is to do them a kindness.

If you wish your children to be respectful to you, then you should be respectful to them. The boys and girls who are spoken to in a harsh rough tone of voice naturally fall into the habit of responding in the same way.

Praise the work of your children, no matter how trivial the act. It will give them an honest desire to do better the next time.

Do not think too much of your dignity. Do anything to make the boys think they are having a good time. In short, live with your boys. A little fun and good nature will go far towards turning work into play. When you get a boy so that he will love his home and his parents and you will have a strong arm to rest on as you go down the slope.

Home! One is more than ever impressed by the significance of that word, when, even in the roughest little hamlet, and most desolate looking hut, it may mean so much to those who were born in it. It is a beautiful trait, this clinging to the very soil of one's birth-place, sterile and unattractive as it may be to those who have no such associations.

The stern realities of life permit only short seasons of recreation, and it is only by planning judiciously the arrangements of time and divisions of labor that a busy mother can insure a child his rightful portion of her company.

Parental dignity and authority may be asserted with the utmost firmness, and yet without coarseness or arrogance. In fact it cannot be well asserted in any other way. A rude father or mother is likely to have rude sons and daughters.

If the mother is in the habit, in her common conversation, of coloring facts, of exaggerating what she hears and relates, can she expect her children to grow up with a love and reverence for the truth?

Where is the stream of life so dark and unpropitious that the sunshine of a happy face falling on the turbid tide will not waken an answering gleam? Why these joyful, good-tempered people don't know half the good they do.

It is the person rather than the occupation that adds dignity to labor. There are those who can beautify the most menial occupation or service and there are others who can degrade the most honorable calling.

There is no rank, no condition that may exempt a manly man from a kind regard for a mother.

### GUARD THE BABY AGAINST COLDS

To guard the baby against colds nothing can equal Baby's Own Tablets. The Tablets are a mild laxative that will keep the little one's stomach and bowels working regularly. It is a recognized fact that where the stomach and bowels are in good order that colds will not exist; that the health of the little one will be good and that he will thrive and be happy. The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

### Self-Feeding Hogs

Repeated tests at the Experimental Farm at Ottawa, as between the use of self-feeders and the usual method of feeding at stated periods, have proved that by the use of the self-feeder pork is produced more economically with regard to the food used and labour required. This sort of feeder consists of a box or hopper, so constructed that when filled with meal it will automatically deliver, or keep continually before the pigs, in troughs, a certain amount of dry feed. It can be built, according to Special Circular No. 15 issued by the Department of Agriculture and obtainable from the Publications Branch, for about \$10. The method of construction is described fully in this pamphlet, which deals with the system of automatic feeding that should be followed.

### Not So Bad

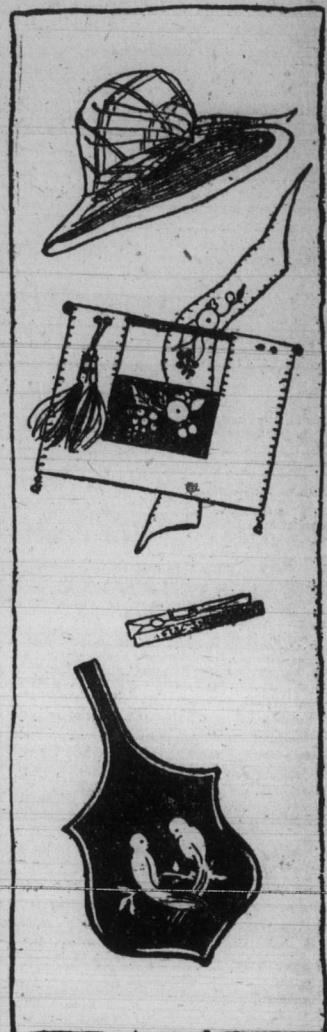
It was a hot day, and two sailors had just been released from a long spell of duty on a mine sweeper. They made a bee-line for the first public house they saw, and one of them ordered two quarts of ale. The men emptied their mugs in one draught while the barmaid looked on in undisguised admiration. The man who had paid stood for a second or two wetting his lips meditatively, and then turned to his companion with a grin: "Taint so bad, Bill, is it?" he remarked. "Shall we 'ave some?"

**Gray Hair**  
use  
**Gray's Hair Health**  
A preparation for restoring natural color to gray or faded hair, for removing dandruff and as a hairdresser. It is not a dye. Generous sized bottles sold by dealers, ready to use. Philo Gray Co., Newark, N. J.

### JUST DIFFERENT, THAT'S ALL

Artistic Hand Bags of Leather and Felt—Reversible Hat of Manila Straw.

One shop tempts you with this artistic bag of black patent leather made gay by hand-painted parrots of red and green; and again by a square one of



Art Work That Tempts.

white brush felt buttonholed in black wool. The fruit is formed of cleverly painted wooden beads.

A reversible hat is of manila straw, its crown swathed in a silken plaid scarf. Reversed this hat is rose colored. A prosaic clothe-cap glided and hand-painted was declared fit to hold back the guestroom curtains.

### BEADS GIVE TOUCH OF LIFE

Necklaces or Pendants Add Much to Appearance—Enhance Cheerfulness and Beauty.

The most somber frock may be relieved of dullness by the addition of clever extras in the way of beaded or painted ornaments worn as necklaces or pendants. The swaying line of a brilliant string of painted beads gives life and a sanguine touch at once.

Much enthusiasm has been given the handwork of one of our successful little school of American artist folk who has whittled beads of quaint outline and painted them in rich, warm colors. For instance, a black cord strings some pendants of long "vamp earring" shape, threaded next to squatty little mushroom shapes. The paint color scheme is rose, deep blue and turquoise, buff and white—held with black. The lacquer finish is effective. Just now, when America is learning to feel, it is intensely interesting to watch the little beacons flare up to illustrate the need and craving for beauty—and beauty that shall not selfishly consume too much labor and material.

A simple frock that suits its wearer and serves its purpose may be made lovely with clever colored buttons, or a touch of handwork or such beads as these just described. It is the whole-some individual need for cheerfulness and beauty.

### SKIRTS DROPPED TO ANKLES

New Type of Garment Said to Be Accepted With More Than Usual Enthusiasm.

The skirts of suits are both narrow and short, and the women who appeared on the street in them without leggings or high shoes created some unpleasant criticism.

But just when we are accepting with enthusiasm this continued style of short and narrow garments, notes a fashion critic, the prophets say that the real French skirts are growing longer. And the smart American designers say the same. They are making the garments slim, without using an inch of surplus material, but they are dropping them to the ankles, omitting the leggings and the high boots, and coming back to the flat-heeled pumps with broad ribbon bows across the vamp.

Three or four of the best houses emphasize these skirts, and those who are tired of the brevity of the skirts we have worn for years are accepting this new type of garment with more than the usual enthusiasm. If it had fullest it would be impossible for street usage, but its narrowness and the slight bias line at the sides, that comes from the material being pulled backward and upward, make it pleasing.

### SERIOUS FEED SITUATION.

Shipment of Feed from North to South Presents Serious Problem.

The Saskatoon Star reports that farmers about North Gully, Sask., are faced with a very serious situation in consequence of the severe frost of July 23. A special meeting of the local branch of Saskatchewan Grain Growers, was called to deal with the matter, and a resolution was passed calling upon the Government to take the situation in hand. There is no doubt, it is added, that the feed question is a serious one in many parts of Saskatchewan, though the recent rains have relieved the situation considerably. At the same time the question is largely one of distribution—the getting of feed to the stock or the stock to the feed. An investigation has been conducted by the Provincial Department of Agriculture, and everything possible will be done to relieve the situation.

Practically all the obtainable hay of the country north of Edmonton has been taken up, according to Mr. A. E. Meyers of the Alberta Department of Agriculture. Mr. Meyers states that there are some small lots owned by private individuals which are still to be had, but in most cases these are being held at exorbitant prices. It has been rather difficult getting the buyers and sellers together on the matter of prices. About 1,000 head of cattle from Gleichen have recently been located in the Killam district and more are going into Merna. A lot of sheep have been located near Millet and north and east of Ranfurley.

Mr. W. F. Stevens, Live Stock Commissioner for the Province of Alberta, reports having seen more of the frozen grain left standing than he had seen in the stack. Left standing until this stage, the value of the crop for green feed was largely gone. He found a great deal of hesitation on the part of farmers as to whether to bother cutting the wheat, not knowing whether there would be any sale for it or not, and not wishing to go to the expense of harvesting if it was not of any value. The rancher, on the other hand, is being filled up with stories that the frozen wheat will not be satisfactory feed for his cattle, so he is making no arrangements, and, in the meantime, the wheat is past the proper moment for cutting.

Mr. Stevens is further quoted by the Edmonton Bulletin as saying that unless there are generous rainfalls very soon throughout the greater portion of the drought-stricken area of Alberta, there will be required a quarter of a million tons of feed to carry the southern farmers' and stockmen's animals through until another crop of grass is grown in the south country.

"To move a quarter of a million tons of hay," Mr. Stevens says, "will require one trainload every two hours for one hundred days; it will mean a similar number of empties going back. As fully one-half of this hay will have to come over a line of railway but recently opened for traffic, it is physically impossible for such a road to handle that number of trains in addition to its ordinary traffic, and to encourage stockmen to rely upon it would be nothing short of criminal."

### Big Crop—Labor Short.

The wheat crop in New Brunswick this season covers about fifty thousand acres, while the acreage last year ran to about sixteen thousand, according to the Fredericton Gleaner. Oats are looking fairly well, except in the low-lying lands and in the clay sections, where the exceptionally wet weather did considerable damage. There will, according to the reports received, be a good average crop of hay this year, taking the province as a whole, but much was too ripe before cutting owing to labor shortage. The returns regarding barley, which are coming in from the district representatives of the Department, show an increased crop.

It is stated that potatoes are running exceptionally well in nearly all parts of the province, and it appears that, taking the province as a whole, the crop will average, if not surpass, that of other years. Reports from the Carleton County section would seem to indicate that the crop in that county will be lighter this year, but the Department is not yet quite satisfied that this will be the case. Blight is showing slightly on the potato crop in different sections of the province. This, the Department claims, is due to the fact that spraying has not been properly followed up.

Hon. J. F. Tweeddale, Minister of Agriculture for New Brunswick, states that if weather continues favorable and the harvest is gathered in good condition, New Brunswick will have the greatest crop in her history. Wheat and oats are progressing particularly well and are ripening magnificently. Mr. Tweeddale states, however, that unless more is done to secure labor for farmers within the next five or six weeks a large portion of this season's crop will be lost. "Many industries might well be closed down and the employees turned out into the fields," he says. As a means of relieving New Brunswick's labor shortage no harvest excursions to the west will be permitted this year, and soldiers from Camp Sussex are being given harvest leave.

### Profitable Pea Crops.

The Oshawa Reformer reports that Mr. Thomas Newcombe of Whitby Township, has delivered 280 bushels of peas from five acres of ground, and 20 bushels of seed, a yield of 56 bushels to the acre, which netted him about \$156 to the acre, after allowing for his seed. Mr. F. T. Rowe, also of Whitby Township, delivered 263 bushels from seven acres, netting him \$639.75, after allowing for seed. "These," the Reformer adds, "are but samples of what the farmers in the vicinity have been able to accomplish this year growing peas."

# Economy ! "SALADA" TEA

is not only the most economical on account of its great strength but you have the refreshing and delicious qualities as well.

Ask your Grocer. In Sealed Metal Packets.

JUST RECEIVED A CAR OF

Alberta & Crescent

PROVENDER

\$58 and \$63 per Ton

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

C. F. BURGESS, Can. Food Board License No. 9-279

Headquarters for the Lake of the Woods Co. products

## HIRST'S PAIN EXTERMINATOR

Pain? Hirst's will stop it!

Used for 40 years to relieve rheumatism, lumbago, neuralgia, sprains, lame back, toothache, earache, swollen joints, sore throat and other painful complaints. Have a bottle in the house. All dealers or write us. HIRST REMEDY COMPANY, Hamilton, Canada

## 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



The Thrift Car

**Overland**

YOU serve yourself and your country—save your money and promote the Dominion's thrift spirit when you drive an Overland car.

With an Overland you can do more work in less time, release railroads and speed up your war-winning activities.

You have a car complete in every respect, efficient, durable, comfortable and thoroughly modern and protected by our ability to take care of service and parts requirements now and later.

Five points of Overland superiority:  
Appearance, Performance,  
Comfort, Service and Price

Light Four Model 90 Touring Car Model 90 Sedan Model 85-4 Touring Car

J. H. EDWARDS

Local Dealer, Carleton Place

Willis-Overland, Limited

Willis-Knight and Overland Motor Cars and Light Commercial Wagons  
Head Office and Works, West Toronto, Ontario  
Branches, Montreal, Que., Winnipeg, Man., Regina, Sask.



OCT. 22, 1918

THE CARLETON PLACE HERALD.

3

## SPANISH INFLUENZA RAGES IN CANADA

Thousands of Cases Reported With Many Deaths.

### THOSE WHO ARE MOST SUSCEPTIBLE TO IT

"FRUIT-A-TIVES"—The Wonderful Fruit Medicine—Gives the Power To Resist This Disease.

The epidemic of Spanish Influenza which played such havoc in Europe, has reached this continent. Thousands of cases of the strange malady have appeared and many deaths are already reported. Surgeon-General Blue of the United States Public Health Service having stated that "Spanish Influenza will probably spread all over the country in six weeks".

Practically every ship which touches our shores from abroad, brings those infected with the disease.

Surgeon-General Blue urges that "the individual take all the precautions he can against contracting the disease by care and personal hygiene". Plenty of exercise should be taken; the diet should be regulated, etc.

Spanish Influenza affects most severely elderly persons and others whose powers of resistance are weakened by illness, work or worry, especially those who are "run-down" or "not feeling up to the mark."

The really great danger from the disease is not so much in the disease itself, as that it often develops into pneumonia.

What everyone needs now is a general tonic like "Fruit-a-tives". This wonderful fruit medicine is not a germ-killer. It is a body-builder; a strength-maker; a blood-purifier; a power in protecting against the ravages of disease.

"Fruit-a-tives" regulates the kidneys and bowels, causing these organs to eliminate waste regularly and naturally as nature intended. "Fruit-a-tives" keeps the skin active, and purifies and enriches the blood. "Fruit-a-tives" tones up and strengthens the organs of digestion, insuring food being properly digested and assimilated.

Everyone can take ordinary precautions, avoid crowded places, and use "Fruit-a-tives" regularly to insure sound digestion, to keep the bowels and kidneys regular and the whole system in the best possible condition. Then we are safe from disease.

"Fruit-a-tives" is sold by dealers everywhere at 50c a box, 6 for \$2.50, trial size 25c or sent postpaid on receipt of price by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa, Ont.

### IT PAYS TO FINISH POULTRY

(Experimental Farms Note.)

Even with the present high price of feed no one can afford to sell birds and especially cockerels, in a thin condition. The good prices received for poultry meat more than pay for the extra feed, and if there ever was a time when birds should be finished, it is now.

As a war measure the marketing of thin chickens should be prohibited. The most expensive part of the bird to produce and that, which is of the least value for food is the frame. The cheapest weight for the feed fed is the flesh, as it is all edible, the necessity of putting this flesh on is evident.

The most profitable weight at which to finish cockerels is when they weigh about 4 pounds, but even earlier birds may be fed with profit, as several experiments conducted at the Experimental Farm this summer go to prove.

Poultry meat of all kinds has been a good price. Hens have been selling as high as roasters and broilers have paid well. Leghorn cockerels at the Experimental Farm have been sold at about 2 pounds each, and because of being specially finished on milk, brought good returns and paid well for extra feed.

Four different lots marketed in August, 152 birds, weighed 280 pounds, they were fed for about ten days during which time they gained 60 pounds, weighing at the end of the feeding period 340 pounds. They consumed 180 pounds of mash and 24 gallons of buttermilk. The mash was composed of 2 parts corn-meal, 1 part middlings, and 1 part buckwheat screenings.

The cost of feed was \$70.00 at 4c per lb. = \$1.20, making a total of \$84.00 for feed and milk. Add to this the value of the birds at the start 280 lb. of thin chickens that would bring 35c per lb. \$98.00, and it makes a total cost for thin chickens and feed of \$116.40.

The weight of the finished chicks was 340 lb., having gained 60 lb. in the 10 days feeding. The value per lb. was increased because of the quality of the flesh to 50c per lb. making the total value of the birds \$170.00.

This meant a revenue of \$54.00 for the care of 152 birds for less than two weeks. It also showed that for every pound increase on the birds it took 3 lb. of mash and 4 lb. of milk or an average cost of 14c per lb. of gain.

The Imperial Munitions Board, which operated the explosives plant at Trenton that blew up last week, will start rebuilding immediately, the output being very essential.

The Socialist Congress at Munich unanimously adopted a resolution favoring the abdication of the Kaiser and the Crown Prince, according to the Munich Nachrichten.

### CARLETON PLACE COUNCIL

Council met in its regular monthly session on Tuesday evening with Mr. Wm. Pattie, Reeve, in the chair and Messrs. Cameron, Donald, Findlay, McRostie, Hughes and Edwards present. The minutes of last regular meeting were read and adopted.

A letter was read from the Secretary of the Eastern Ontario Good Roads Association asking Council to name the director and two members of the association to which we are entitled by virtue of the Ten Dollar membership in this organization.

A letter was read from the Canadian Serbian Relief Committee asking for a small reasonable grant to this worthy patriotic fund in proportion to the population of the town.

The inspector of theatres wrote that the town was maintaining a public hall which was used for amusement purposes and it would be necessary for the town to pay a theatre tax to maintain it as such.

Miss Mary I. Cameron wrote that through a misunderstanding with her solicitor, Mr. J. S. L. McNeely, her taxes last year were not paid and she did not know of it until she was notified by the treasurer that ten per cent had been added because of this non-payment. She thought that in view of this misunderstanding and the fact that she had money in the solicitor's hands sufficient to cover her taxes that she should not be assessed the ten per cent additional.

Several accounts were read by the clerk and passed over to the Finance Committee.

"Mr. F. C. McRostie reported that in the interval since the town wood had been previously measured it had been very difficult to get men but that the prospects appeared quite bright for a fairly large gang from now until the end of the year when it is expected that all the wood purchased on the wood lot will be cut. He reported that there had been between \$750 and \$800 worth of wood already sold although very little of it had been delivered owing to the continued rains and bad roads. There are now pretty close to 600 cords of wood cut. Since his last report he said there was an amount owing for cutting as follows: Mr. Dowdall, \$148.45; Mr. Knowles, \$216; Mr. Beeslie, \$4.60, making a total of \$379.05.

A bylaw was introduced amending the previous bylaw regulating the tax on dogs. This bylaw was given its several readings and passed. It provides for a tax of \$2.00 on each owner of a dog with \$4.00 extra for each additional dog owned. The tax on female dogs is \$4.00 with \$6.00 as the tax in cases where an additional female dog is owned. This tax is collectable when the municipal taxes are gathered by the tax collector.

The wood bylaw, which was introduced at a previous session of council and given its first reading, was again brought up and given its second and third readings and passed. According to the terms of this bylaw no wood can be sold in town except by the cord or a proportion of a cord, the amount sold requiring to be stated in writing by the seller and this voucher delivered to the purchaser. This prevents any more wood being sold in town by the load. The bylaw provides a fine up to \$50.00 for a violation.

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

Pay sheet ending Oct. 15th	\$ 59.25
D. G. Thompson, paint and repairs to house	8 35
Jas. Halliday, tile	43 17
W. J. Hughes, medicine for horses	4 90
Northern Electric Co., work re fire alarm	45 00
John Jackson, hay	31 10
Canon Elliott, rent of dump ground	25 00
H. Brown & Sons, street lighting, \$214.92; hall lighting, \$33.97; lamps \$16.66	258 55
Bell Telephone Co., exchange	25 50
John O'Donnell, work on streets	7 00
John Baird, repairs to wagon	5 50
J. A. Dack, lockets	50 00
Northern Electric Co., fuses and electrolyte	3 00
W. H. Allen, premium on collectors bond	20 00
The MacEldrie Press, honor certificates	30 00
Waterworks Com., water rates	7 00
W. A. Nichols, lumber re streets	74 45
Taylor Bros., sundries	11 79

Carried.

The complaint of Miss Cameron re her taxes was held over in order to gain further information owing to the misunderstanding between herself and her solicitor.

Moved by Mr. Donald, seconded by Mr. Cameron, that Mr. W. A. Nichols be named as the director appointed for this municipal Council of Carleton Place as our representative on the Eastern Ontario Good Roads Association and that Messrs. W. J. Hughes and J. H. Edwards be named as members. Carried.

No action was taken on the request for a contribution to the Serbian Relief Committee.

The clerk stated that a license fee for maintaining the town hall as a place of public amusement was \$1.00 per year and he was instructed to forward this amount.

The Council then adjourned.

## SAVE TO LEND

The United States has proposed to the Allies that an ultimatum be served on Germany to the effect that in future the destruction of towns and villages by retreating Huns will be followed by the destruction of an equal number of towns and villages in Germany. Reprisals of this nature are the only thing that will put a stop to the wanton outrages perpetrated by the Hun.

No other remedy will so surely and quickly correct stomach ailments, regulate the liver and improve the general health as a dose of

**Beecham's Pills**  
Largest Sale of any Medicine in the World. Sold everywhere. In boxes, 25c.

### CHINESE HAD BRIGHT IDEA

Attempted Reproduction of Machine, However, Didn't Win Any Approval From Aviator.

After completing his service in the United States army (he enlisted in 1907), Raoul Lufbery roamed over Japan and China and India. During his travels he ran across an airplane exhibition flight in Saigon, Marc Pourpe, the famous French trick flyer, was barnstorming in the far East. He gave Lufbery employment as mechanic, and thus occupied in a new and fascinating pursuit, Lufbery continued his airplane education for three years under Pourpe. The experience lasted until the beginning of the great war.

While performing in China the two aviators were struck with the unusual warmth of their welcome and the repeated invitations they received to prolong their stay. They were overwhelmed with gifts as well as with praise, and received many marks of royal favor.

Their hosts examined the strange bird again and again, received the intelligible explanations of its miraculous flight, made measurements and drawings, and excitedly discussed the problem with one another, while the two foreigners examined the new gifts that had been lavished upon them.

Finally the secret of this prolonged hospitality was out. Pourpe and Lufbery were conducted in state to a neighboring city, where the Chinese experts had all this time been constructing their first airplane. It was far more marvelous to the aviators than was the original.

Upon approaching the inclosure, the aviators saw the admiring populace roll back, disclosing to view a gorgeous spectacle—the first Chinese airplane. Stepping nearer to study the magnificent creation they heard the subdued roar of the engine above the riotous clamor of foreign tongues.

Politely examining the framework and multicolored fabric, they found the spars, struts and flooring to be constructed of light bamboo. The beautiful fabric was of the lightest tissue paper.

The roar of the engine continued. Placing an ear against the engine hood, Pourpe tried to fathom this mystery. The propeller stood motionless, a splendid production of highly polished teak wood and mahogany, but undeniably indifferent to the healthy manifestations of engine power within. Several coolies anchored the impatient machine to earth by holding desperately to its framework with all their might.

The crowd was pressed back and the aviators cordially invited to climb into the seat. He demurred politely, and inquired, with gestures, as to the character of the motor and the fuel. And could he examine the spark plugs?

The engine hood was reluctantly removed. A huge swarm of angry bees was buzzing madly within the glass cage, rivaling in the intensity of their fury the noise of Pourpe's own powerful motor. The Chinese had estimated conscientiously the amount of weight that could be carried by one bee and after carefully weighing the new airplane their mathematical experts had inclosed enough bees to carry the whole weight, adding a few extra bees to give a small margin of extra horse power for emergencies.

But Pourpe was dissatisfied with the soundness of these arithmetical calculations and declined to fly, much to the disappointment of his new friends.

—Laurence La Tourette Driggs in Century.

England Breeds Rabbits for Food. Rabbit breeding in England has been undertaken by the government in an effort to relieve the shortage of meat due to the war.

The National Utility Rabbit association, it was announced recently, has established a central breeding station and stud exchange in Vauxhall, London. The first club started in London under auspices of the association is at the Royal mews, Buckingham palace.

The primary object is to build up as quickly as possible a large supply of the best pedigree stock, which will be sent to provincial breeding centers. These in turn will supply breeding stock to smaller stations.

Each of the larger provincial centers will have 100 breeding does, while the smaller stations will keep on hand about 20 each. It is the hope of officials that all allotment societies, food production organizations, women's institutes and many factories, munition works, school and summer camps will form rabbit clubs to be affiliated with the national association.

Study of Rats Valuable.

After 11 years of experimenting with rats, Dr. E. V. McCollum, head of the chemistry department of the school of hygiene and public health of Johns Hopkins university, has reached the conclusion that the food requirements of all animals, including man, are the same.

He declares that the extensive consumption of dairy products is necessary to produce a vigorous race and prolong life.

During the years that Doctor McCollum has been studying this question, especially interesting now, when food is playing such an important part in the affairs of the world, he has been housing about 1,500 white and hybrid rats in his laboratory.

Fortunate Man.

Pessimist Jones—How it is, Smith, that you look so hale and happy and well?  
Optimist Smith—Every time I sit down to worry I fall asleep.—Pearson's.

## WAR SAVING GAME

European Conflict Takes Sportsmen Out of the Field.

Increase in the Price of Guns and Ammunition Makes Hunting a Rich Man's Sport.

Despite the war the permanent wild life protective fund is continuing its battle to save American game from extinction, writes Frederic J. Haskin. War is a benefit to wild life in that it takes many hunters out of the field and has raised the average price of guns and ammunition about 50 per cent, making hunting what it is rapidly becoming in this country, anyway—a rich man's sport.

The wild life protection fund, in its literature and the lectures of its campaigning trustee, William T. Hornaday, of the New York zoological park, is seeking to spread the idea that the sportsmen must act to save the game, that they are robbing themselves and future generations if they do not. This idea has been well set forth in a poster of the New Mexico Game Protection associations, which have set out with determination and success to save the wild life of that state. The poster is as follows:

"Your grandfather hunted elk and buffalo until there were none.  
"You are hunting deer. There still are some.

"What do you want your son to hunt? Rabbits?"

The average New Mexican reading that sign knows that it is true. He has heard from the old-timers that the abundance of game used to be; he sees in a flash the long generations of ruthless destruction, the inevitable end when the mountains where he loves to hunt will be lifeless.

Another difficulty in the path of game preservation lies in the opposition in congress to federal action in the matter. Nothing but federal action saved the wild fowl. By reason of the migratory game law, drawn by government scientists and providing protection for waterfowl from Canada to Mexico, they are now believed to be safe for a hundred years.

The fact which the average sportsman does not realize is that when a species of wild game is reduced to a certain point it cannot "come back," no matter how much it is protected. For example, in 1884 the buffalo hunters said and believed that there would always be plenty of buffalo. In 1885 they went out to hunt them and there was none. It took them two years to realize the fact that the buffalo was practical.

Wolves and hunt-



McGREGOR BROS.  
MACHINE SHOP AND GARAGE

### YOUR IGNITION

The explosion and propulsive power of your cylinders—depends on the spark plugs you use. The best batteries or magneto, the most effective carburetor, are of no avail if you do not get live, continuous sparks. We recommend one of the best Plugs. It never fails to give large bright sparks.

ers destroyed the remnant much faster than it could breed.

Of course the buffalo has been overworked as an object lesson in game protection. As opponents of protective measures have pointed out, the buffalo could not have survived civilization except in very limited numbers anyway.

But this is not true of deer, elk and mountain sheep which inhabit the high mountain ranges that will always be a wilderness. There is only one measure which can save them, and that is the provision of game refuges in national forests where these animals can breed unmolested, and the increase restock the surrounding country.

### History Repeats.

"The penalties for poaching used to be very severe."

"Yes. And we're drifting around to those times again. As values are going I shouldn't be surprised to see stealing a watermelon or a chicken classed as grand larceny."

### 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 1887)

TORONTO, ONT.

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

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

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

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

Price, 75c per Bottle.

In remitting for mail orders add sufficient to cover postage.

SUPPORT YOUR LOCAL PAPER

## "Suicide by Inches"

THOUSANDS of people commit suicide by inches!

If one should take minute daily doses of some irritant or poisonous drug, no particular effect might be noticed until accumulation of the poison made its action evident.

Yet how many realize that irritant and poisonous substances are formed constantly, even in health, during food digestion and the preparation of its waste for elimination?

If the bowels act regularly and thoroughly, such dangerous matter is safely gotten rid of.

But if constipation exists, there results stagnation of intestinal waste, increased production of poisonous substances, and their absorption into the blood, which carries them all over the body.

The result is disease or disorder, which, if neglected or allowed to continue, cripples or kills.

The victim of such self-poisoning commits suicide by inches.

Constipation is a bad habit. It is a sign against the body.

But there is an even worse habit, a crime against Nature, the taking of pills, castor oil, laxative mineral waters, and salts to "force the bowels to move." Because such drugs do

not cure constipation. They make constipation a habit. They do not prevent "suicide by inches."

On the other hand, the Nujol Treatment not only overcomes constipation, but prevents stagnation and makes self-poisoning impossible.

Nujol is not a drug, does not act like any drug; it is absolutely harmless. Nujol helps Nature re-establish easy, daily, thorough, bowel evacuation.

### Warning:

NUJOL is sold only in sealed bottles bearing the Nujol Trade Mark. Insist on Nujol. You may suffer from substitutes.

Send for Instructive Booklet

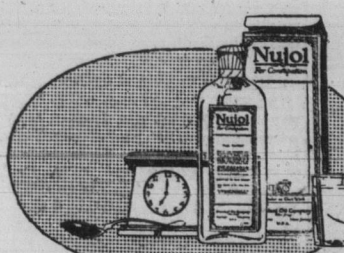
CHARLES GYDE & SON  
P.O. Box 875, Montreal

CANADIAN SELLING AGENTS FOR

Nujol Laboratories

STANDARD OIL CO. (NEW JERSEY)

NEW YORK CITY



"Regular as

Clockwork"



# Carleton Place Herald

(Established 1890)

W. H. ALLEN, Proprietor.

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

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

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

**NOTICE**—All copy for changes of advertisements should be in on Saturday evening, or not later than 10 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 Gibbins' Agency, Toronto.

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

**THE HERALD,**  
Carleton Place, Ont.

**TUESDAY, OCT. 22ND, 1918.**

Back up Canada by Buying Victory Bonds.

The allies continue to drive the Huns out of Belgium and France.

The German reply to President Wilson is described as one of the most colossal impudences of history.

We must take our hats off to the Americans. In their fourth Liberty Loan they set the objective at \$6,000,000,000. This immense amount has been oversubscribed by the snug sum of \$150,000,000. It is hoped Canada's Victory Loan will meet with the same splendid success.

The Canadian wheat crop for 1918 has proved disappointing, despite the increased efforts to put a larger acreage into crop. This effort must be renewed for 1919. Victory is in the air. Canada must not relax in her task of furnishing supplies. It is important that the greatest possible wheat acreage be plowed this fall. The United States crop this year was fortunately a big success. Next year it will be Canada's turn. The Allies depend upon us.

## A VICTORY LOAN CATECHISM

Q. What is the Victory Loan, 1918?  
A. It is Canada's second Victory Loan and fifth war loan.

Q. What is a victory bond?  
A. It is the promise of the Dominion of Canada to repay the lender the sum named upon it at the time stated.

Q. What security stands behind this bond?  
A. The entire assets and wealth of the Dominion of Canada.

Q. When was the last Victory Loan raised?  
A. In November, 1917, when \$420,000,000 was subscribed.

Q. What became of that money?  
A. It has been used to prosecute Canada's part in the war and to finance and carry on great industries at home.

Q. For example?  
A. Millions were spent in raising, equipping, and sending forth the Canadian reinforcements.

Q. How was the money spent at home?  
A. In many ways. The British Government was given large credits and out of these great orders were placed in Canada for munitions, wheat, spruce, salmon, and other things needed by the army.

Q. Why did Great Britain need these advances from Canada?  
A. They were needed to offset Britain's advances to Canada in army expenses overseas.

Q. How does the loan affect the people of Canada?  
A. Without it our war effort would collapse, our industries would suffer a great break-down, our manufacturers and farmers alike would lose their foreign market.

Q. What has the loan done for the farmer?  
A. It has bought the greater part of the wheat crop, and provided a market at good prices for his dairy and animal products.

Q. What would have happened to these products without the loan?  
A. Most of the wheat would have been unsold, the price would have been greatly reduced, and the cheese and bacon would have been a drug in the market.

Q. Has the Loan established any new industries?  
A. It has revived ship-building and created new and bustling ship-yards, on the shores of the St. Lawrence and the Great Lakes. It has brought into being great plants for the making of aircraft.

Q. What do these mean to the country?  
A. The employment of thousands of well-paid men and women and their development into highly skilled workers.

Q. Does the Loan reach widely in the distribution of the money?  
A. It reaches virtually everybody in Canada. All the great industries are benefitted, while the financial and mercantile classes all reap their share as middle-men.

Q. Why is it necessary to raise the Loan in Canada?  
A. Because there is no other place to raise it. Our Allies are burdened to the limit, and we must carry our own load.

Q. Why is Germany fighting?  
A. To dominate the world and crush civilization under her cruel militarism. General Von Bernhardi wrote years ago: "Our next war will be fought for the highest interest of our country and mankind. World power or downfall will be our rallying cry."

Q. Why is Canada fighting?  
A. To save herself and civilization from this cowardly attack on the world's liberty.

Q. What part has money in this fight?  
A. While armies of men are indispensable, no country can make war without "silver bullets."

No farther effort will be made by the U.S. Congress to continue the existing daylight saving law and the hands of the clock will be turned back an hour on October 27th, as originally planned.

## GREAT BELGIUM SWEEP

German Retreat Toward Antwerp Is Hurried.

All of Western Flanders as Well as Belgian Coast Now Clear of Invaders—Allied Armies Have Advanced 30 Miles and Tens of Thousands Are Said to Be Evacuating Brussels.

LONDON, Oct. 21.—The Belgian advance continues. Cavalry closely following the enemy yesterday captured several machine-gun nests, according to advices received last night. Further north the Belgians reached the Dutch frontier. To the south they reached a line more than 20 kilometres east of Bruges, capturing numerous villages, including Moerkerke, Maldegem, Ursel and Aelle. The material abandoned by the enemy is enormous. Several batteries were captured on the Belgian coast. The Allies have command of three railways running direct into Ghent, the last great rail base west of the Antwerp-Brussels line. One is the Bruges-Ghent line which runs through Eecloo southeast of Eede; the second runs from Bruges straight southeastward into Ghent, and the third leads to that city from Thielt via Deynse, which the Belgians and French are reported to be approaching.

Zeebrugge, which for years has been a German U-boat base, is definitely in the hands of the Allies. When Belgian troops entered it they found Germans had destroyed the batteries and virtually all the intricate coast defences built at great cost during their occupation. Three steamers in the port were sunk.

A floating dock in the Bruges harbor was burned and sunk by Germans.

"Ghent is practically surrounded," says Reynolds' newspaper late yesterday. The newspaper adds Ertvelde and Sleydinge have been captured and the Allies are nearing Alost. Ertvelde lies 22 miles east of Bruges and eight miles due north of Ghent, while Sleydinge lies a little less than five miles to the northwest of that city. Alost is 14 miles southeast of Ghent and midway between Ghent and Brussels.

The Belgian coast has been cleared completely of enemy forces and several thousand German troops caught between the advancing Allies and the Dutch border and the North Sea were forced to cross into Dutch territory. This force apparently was unable to escape southeastward in the direction of Antwerp, owing to the rapidity of the Allied advance from Bruges.

Allied troops are reported near Eecloo, 15 miles east of Bruges and the same distance northwest of Ghent, and also are approaching the Dutch frontier near Stuiv. Allied troops in Flanders have regained 60 square miles of territory in the past four days.

The evacuation of Brussels by the German troops already has begun, according to M. Heinrich, an Activist Belgian deputy. The deputy is quoted thus by the correspondent of the Nieuw Van Den Dags at Rotterdam, on the Dutch frontier, who says the deputy himself has arrived from Brussels. Indications received at British headquarters are to the effect that the German army believes that it is being withdrawn entirely from France and Belgium.

## GOVERNMENT IS FORMED.

Czecho-Slovaks Establish Headquarters in Paris.

PARIS, Oct. 21.—A provisional Czecho-Slovak Government, with headquarters in Paris, has been officially constituted, according to a letter written to Stephen Pichon, the French Foreign Minister, by M. Benes, the Czecho-Slovak Foreign Minister.

"By the declaration of the United States, Sept. 3, 1918," says the letter, "the National Czecho-Slovak Council sitting at Paris has been recognized as the de facto Czecho-Slovak Government."

"This recognition has been confirmed by the Governments of Great Britain, Sept. 3; France, Sept. 28, and Italy, Oct. 3."

"I have the honor to transmit, in view of these successive recognitions, that the provisional Czecho-Slovak Government is constituted, with a seat at Paris, as follows:

"T. G. Masaryk, President of the provisional Government; Eduard Benes, Foreign Minister, and Milan Stefanik, Minister of War."

M. Pichon, in response to the letter of M. Benes, assured the Foreign Minister of the sympathies of France with the Czecho-Slovaks. He said that in recognizing the new Government France and her Allies had shown their admiration of the patriotism and valiant spirit of sacrifice both of the Czecho-Slovak nation and its armies.

## May Invade Turkey.

SALONICA, Oct. 21.—The last remaining territory in Macedonia invaded by the Bulgarians has been reoccupied by the Allies in the shape of the Greek forces. A strong Greek army is now ready for action, and it is announced, can be utilized from now on. The whole Greek nation and press ask that the fight be kept up; it is the desire of the Greeks to march immediately against Turkey.

## Big Gun Captured by Belgians.

PARIS, Oct. 21.—During the advance on Ostend the 15-inch gun at Lageboom, which bombarded Dunkirk, was captured. The great bell in the Lille Cathedral rang Friday morning for the first time in four years. It is the only bell left in Lille.

Wm. Taylor, a daring Toronto thief, ran off with an automobile belonging to a detective.

## THE CARLETON PLACE HERALD

### GERMANS STILL SILENT.

Next Peace Move Is Awaited With Interest.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—So many conflicting reports about a German reply to President Wilson have come out of Holland and Switzerland during the past few days that officials here are disposed now to believe nothing on the subject until the text of a note is received either through official channels or from an unquestioned unofficial source.

German Government organs announced Wednesday that the reply had been despatched, and since then the newspapers of border neutrals have heard almost hourly that the note was on its way or about to be sent or would not be sent for several days. They have given varying stories of its contents. A circumstantial story of how the reply was held up at the last moment for further consideration after a stormy meeting of members of the Berlin Government with the military leaders and sovereigns of the German states, appeared to observers here to have the color of truth, and it is regarded as entirely possible that the same thing happened again later in the week.

Every version of the probable nature of the reply under consideration if not adopted, indicates that the Germans are preparing to come forward with what they, at least, will expect the world to believe is a long step toward meeting conditions which President Wilson has said must be met before there can be any thought of an armistice or discussion of peace. Whatever may be the substance of the note, it is believed here its form will be designed to make it difficult for President Wilson to avoid further exchanges.

According to one of the reports the Germans will agree to evacuate Belgium and to abandon provisionally unrestricted warfare, but will dispute the right of foreign powers to meddle with German internal affairs. Another says the offer will include immediate suspension of submarine warfare, political guarantees and an armistice, "which the American and German sign commands will arrange on the battlefield."

A despatch from Madrid saying the Spanish Government had been informed that all German submarines had been ordered to their bases appeared to support suggestion of abandonment of the U-boat campaign has been determined upon.

### BATTLING IN RUSSIA.

Bolsheviks Suffer Defeat With Heavy Losses.

LONDON, Oct. 21.—Bolshevik troops advancing toward Yekaterinburg have been severely defeated by Czecho-Slovak and Siberian forces. The Bolsheviks lost 1,000 men killed, as well as three armored trains, 11 locomotives and 60 machine guns.

The Don Cossack volunteer army and other detachments have surrounded the Bolshevik forces in the northern Caucasus, says a despatch from Kiev. The retreat of the Bolsheviks to Astrakhan and Tzaritzyn has been cut off.

### Compelled to Withdraw.

ARCHANGEL, Oct. 18.—Allied forces on the Dyne have been withdrawn a little over six miles because of an attack by greatly superior forces, which had been reinforced from Petrograd and apparently commanded by competent officers. The withdrawal was successful under a severe bombardment.

A last reports the Bolshevik reinforcement were reported attacking and the Allied forces were under a hail of shrapnel shells and "pom-poms." Occasionally a 6-inch shell from a Bolshevik gunboat or a land battery would strike.

The positions abandoned by the Allies were held for a week against great superior forces. The Allies operating along the Dyne and Vega rivers have been handicapped by a fall of the water, which left boats stuck on sandbars and barred progress by gunboats at critical times.

### Sofia Was Pillaged.

SOPIA, Oct. 21.—The abdication and departure of King Ferdinand put an end to a reign of terror. All the German troops have already left Bulgaria after committing great devastations. About a thousand rail cars and riages filled with grain, food, provisions and ammunition were pillaged and transported to Germany. Pillages of public property amount to half a billion francs. The losses altogether from private property blown up and railways, bridges and tunnels destroyed amount to a billion francs. Former Premier Radoloff fled with the withdrawing German troops. The Entente war prisoners are already being released and are soon expected to be sent to their respective countries. British and French military officers, headed by a French colonel and a British lieutenant-colonel, have arrived. The Entente military men make a favorable impression for smartness and courtesy on their part since the conclusion of the armistice. Murphy, the American Charge d'Affaires here, is an object of general attention and public sympathy.

### Liberty Loan Over-subscribed.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—Probably 25,000,000 or more individuals bought bonds of the fourth Liberty Loan, unofficial reports reaching Washington to-day showed. A large proportion of these filed their subscriptions during the last few days of the campaign, which ended Saturday night. Consequently it will be a task of many days to actually count the number of pledges and to compile reports from the entire country. The only official figures in hand here were of Friday night, showing about \$1,400,000,000 yet to be subscribed. Despite this lack of definite information, officials were confident that the \$5,000,000,000 popular war credit had been over-subscribed.

Lieut.-Governor Leblanc of the Province of Quebec died at Quebec.

### National Fish Day

October 31st is National Fish Day. It is the new national day which for its benefits ought to be as well known as Thanksgiving. The intention is to make known the tremendous wealth of our Canadian seas and lakes, now largely going to waste because people's tastes have run toward meat. At present the annual value of Canadian fisheries is \$52,000,000 or only about one-eighth of a dollar a week for each person. Forty-three years ago it was \$35,000,000. The fish industry and fish consumption have not kept pace with the general progress of the country. A revival is long overdue. The average price of fish is about one-half that of meat, so that the housewife who insists upon getting fish from her local dealer combats the high cost of living. National Fish Day was established to give a right direction to the thought of the people respecting fish in the ordinary home diet. Eat fish October 31st.

### SUBSCRIBE FOR THE HERALD

#### BIRTHS.

MATHESON—At St. Joseph's Hospital, Sudbury, Ont., on Oct. 18th, to Mr. H. Matheson, D.L.S., and Mrs. Matheson (nee Macfarlane), a daughter.

#### DEATHS.

WILLIAMSON—In Beckwith, Oct. 21st, Alexander J. Williamson, son of Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Williamson, of Otisawa, aged 25 years and 6 mos.

CURTIS—In Carleton Place, Oct. 16th, Robert G. Curtis, aged 42 years.

MORPHY—In Ramsey, October 16th, Mary Bohler, beloved wife of the late Abraham Morphy, aged 92 years.

DEWELL—In Ramsey, October 20th, Howard C. Dewell, aged 52 years.

#### NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

##### HORSE FOR SALE

Chestnut Hackney Gelding rising 4 years; 15 $\frac{1}{2}$  hands. Apply to J. R. McDIARMID. 40-11.

##### NOTICE.

THE MUNICIPAL COUNCIL of the Township of Beckwith will meet in the Township Hall, Beckwith, Ont., on Oct. 22nd, 1918, at 10 o'clock a.m., for general business.

J. W. ROBERTSON, Clerk.

##### FARM FOR SALE.

WITH or without stock and implements, west half of farm, sixth concession G. G. G. Road. Apply to JOHN McLAUGHLIN, on the premises.

##### BECKWITH HEALTH NOTICE

AT an emergency meeting of the Beckwith Board of Health, it was resolved to close the schools and churches and dispense with all public meetings and social gatherings until further notice, on account of the prevalence of the Spanish Influenza. All residents are hereby notified to observe the Regulation.

By Order of the Board,  
J. A. McEWEN, M.H.O.

##### STRAYED.

FROM the premises of the undersigned, 12th Line Ramsay on or about July 15th, Black and White Steer, 2 yrs old, had pig ring in left ear. Information thankfully received.

JOHN MADDEN,  
R.R. No. 4, Almonte.

##### THE ANNUAL MEETING

OF THE CARLETON PLACE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY will be held in the Council Chamber on Tuesday, the 5th of November, 1918, at 8 p.m. A large attendance is requested.

Membership fees are due 1st November, which please send to the Secretary-treasurer.

A. H. EDWARDS, J. R. McDIARMID, Sec-treas.

##### RE SALE OF WOOD

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all persons violating the following provisions of By-law No. 795 are subject to a penalty not exceeding \$50 and costs.

"That all persons delivering Cordwood of Firewood, within this municipality by a vehicle, shall surrender to the purchaser thereof, when making delivery a ticket signed by, or on behalf of such person, upon which shall be legibly written or printed his name and address, the quantity of wood delivered from such vehicle, expressed in terms of a cord of 128 cubic feet, and the price at which the same has been sold. The above shall not apply to kindling wood, mill waste or mill cuttings.

A. R. G. PEDEN,  
Town Clerk

43-21.

## We are Retiring

FROM THE

# DRY GOODS BUSINESS

At an early date. You require no better evidence than the prices quoted in recent advertisements to prove the saving it will be to you to buy any stock we have left.

We may not have everything you want but we are sure to have something.

Come in and look around.

## BAIRD & RIDDELL

## Many SPLENDID FARMS FOR SALE

—IN—  
Southren Manitoba—Pilot Mound District  
Many at Extreme Sacrifice Prices

THERE IS NO MORE ATTRACTIVE COMMUNITY IN WESTERN CANADA THAN PILOT MOUND

EXAMPLES

1. 320 acres, 215 under cultivation, 80 arable unbroken land, 40 fenced. Good water. Frame house, barns, stable, granaries; near school, 7 miles from good town. Snap at \$6,500, with \$2,000 cash.
2. 80 acres, 60 broken. 3 miles from town. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  miles from the school. House and kitchen, small stable. Price \$3,500.

We want many substantial farmers from your community to help fill up the gaps.

**W. S. SMITH, PILOT MOUND, MAN.**

## THE STORE OF PLENTY

### IF YOU WANT GEM JARS GET THEM NOW

The next we buy will cost you more.

Improved Gem, pints, qts,  $\frac{1}{2}$  gal.  
Perfect Jars

## THE PICKLING SEASON

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

WINEGARS—Malt, Cider, Spirits.  
Pickling Spices of every kind.

## BOWLAND & McROSTIE

License No. 8-296  
Bridge St. Carleton Place

SUBSCRIBE FOR  
AND ADVERTISE IN  
THE HERALD

## Telephone Service and Spanish "Flu"

In common with the general community the operating staff has been affected by the present epidemic of colds and influenza, and has been seriously depleted in consequence.

At the same time the volume of telephone calls has greatly increased. So many people are ill at home that the telephone has been used continuously and the load of extra calls on our depleted staff has been very heavy.

Please keep this extraordinary situation in mind and use your Telephone only when absolutely necessary. You will thus be helping to keep the service intact to meet the urgent needs of the community in the present emergency.

## The Bell Telephone Company of Canada



Oct. 22, 1918

THE CARLETON PLACE HERALD.

5

# SOCIETY REGISTER

**STELLA LODGE No. 134 I.O.O.F.**  
meets every TUESDAY Night  
in the Hall, in Taylor's Block.  
Visiting brethren always welcome.  
A. P. WILLIAMSON, N. D. McCAULIN, Rec. Sec'y.  
Noble Grand.

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

**CARLETON COUNCIL No. 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.C.F.**, meets in the  
Chosen Friends Hall, first and third Monday  
in each month. Visiting brethren always welcome.  
J. H. ROBERTSON, C.E. W. J. HUGHES, F.S.

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

## DISTRICT NEWS.

### APPLETON

Special to THE HERALD.

The schools were closed last Wed-  
nesday until further notice.  
The churches here were both closed  
last Sunday.

There are a great many cases of in-  
fluenza here just now. The new hall  
has been turned into a hospital where  
there are six patients at present, two  
young ladies, Miss Paul and Miss Neil,  
kindly volunteering to do the nursing  
until they can procure more nurses.  
These two young ladies deserve  
greatest praise for doing this work of  
mercy. It is to be hoped they will  
soon get some help.

We regret to learn of the death of  
Mr. Lorne Fumerton, which took place  
on Saturday morning at Hull, after a  
short illness of pneumonia. The body  
was taken to Almonte on Saturday  
evening and the funeral took place to  
the "Old Town" cemetery. He was sur-  
vived by his wife, who was Emma Mc-  
Fadden, of Ashton, and two little sons,  
also his father and mother, four sis-  
ters and three brothers. One of those  
is Mr. Fred Fumerton, of Carleton  
Place. Lorne was brought up at Ap-  
pleton, being a son of Mr. David Fu-  
merton and lived here continually un-  
til about two years ago, when he moved  
to Hull. The family have the deep-  
est sympathy in their sad bereavement.

A very serious accident happened on  
the dam last Thursday, when one of  
the work-men was caught in some of  
the machinery and badly bruised. He  
was taken to the R. M. hospital in Al-  
monte where he is reported resting  
nicely.

Word has just been received by his  
parents, Mr. and Mrs. M. James, that  
Pte. George James has been wounded  
in the thigh, somewhere in France.

### LANARK

From the Etna.

Mr. David Headrick of Snowflake,  
Manitoba, dropped in last Saturday on  
a visit to the "Old Town." In his  
usual cheerful way he assured his friends  
that he was glad to be home again and  
see that Lanark was enjoying a spell of  
real "Manitoba weather."

Sad news passed around town on  
Sunday morning announcing the death  
caused by pleurisy, of Mrs. Thos. E.  
Elmsley at the age of 33 years. It was  
generally known that she was ill and  
that her mother had gone down to be  
with her, but no one thought she was  
so near the end. Margaret May King-  
ston, was the eldest daughter of Mr. and  
Mrs. Wm. Kingston of this village.

### ALMONTE

From the Gazette.

Mrs. Geo. Wilson and her daughter,  
Miss Dolly Wilson, of Indian Head,  
Sask., arrived in town this week, and  
are with Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Wylie.

Mrs. G. B. Horton and children have  
gone to Ottawa to take up residence,  
Mr. Horton having a position with the  
Weston Biscuit Co. as city traveller.  
Their confectionery store is closed.

Pte. J. L. Greig arrived from the  
hospital in England on Thursday, and  
has ten days' home leave before report-  
ing at the Kingston hospital. He was  
wounded at Vimy Ridge; and the  
wound is not yet healed up, and bleeds  
afresh when he exerts himself at all  
vigorously; but his health is surprisingly  
good nevertheless.

Rev. Harry Jackson has accepted the  
call to the pastorate of the Baptist con-  
gregation and will conduct the services  
in the church on November 3rd. His  
acceptance has given great satisfaction  
to the Baptist people here, and they  
look forward to a successful pastorate  
under him.

Pte. Wm. Traill, who went with the  
130th Battalion, and was on active  
service in France, came home last  
week. Pte. Traill was so severely  
wounded in the left hand that amputa-  
tion was necessary.

Pte. Morris Gilmour, son of Mr. and  
Mrs. A. C. Gilmour, arrived home from  
England last Thursday. Pte. Gilmour  
went overseas with the 73rd Highlanders  
and was badly wounded in the breast in  
November, 1916, and has since been  
receiving treatment in the hospitals in  
Scotland and England.

Death at any time is always sur-  
rounded with sadness but when it comes  
with such suddenness, and claims a life  
so young, so popular and so useful as  
that of Edna Howitt's was, that sadness  
is much intensified. Miss Howitt, who  
was 23 years of age, was the daughter  
of Rev. Wm. and Mrs. Howitt, and was  
engaged as teacher in the public school  
at Pembroke. There she was taken ill  
with the prevailing influenza, and on  
Monday, October 7th, she came home,  
but the exertion was too much for her,  
and just a week later, on Thanksgiving  
day, she passed away. Two other

## Beckwith In The Bushes

I'm weary of this Western life,  
The hurry and the bustle;  
I'm tired of the wind and dust,  
The constant rush and hustle.  
I'm longing to be home again  
Amid the happy bushes,  
In Lanark's fairest township yet,  
Old Beckwith In The Bushes.

I'm tired of these prairie trails,  
Of driving and of walking;  
Of huge wheat fields and great big deals,  
The monstrous style of talking.  
For home and friends I sigh and yearn,  
Where love unbounded gushes;  
Oh, give me home, sweet home again,  
Dear Beckwith In The Bushes.

By Prospect heights and Derry vales,  
And Old Black's Corners yonder,  
I'd like to drive round there to-night,  
As home in dreams I wander.  
And to those bonnie bays and braes,  
Where the Mississippi rushes  
And know I'm safe within the shades,  
Of Beckwith In The Bushes.

I long to roam those woods and dells,  
That gird Ontario's borders;  
And hear the little birdie's notes,  
Of sweetest morning warbles.  
I long to hear my choir sing  
With tongues as sweet as thrushes.  
Their lofty thrill of Zion's songs,  
At Beckwith In The Bushes.

McLaren's Men—McArthur's Men,  
Scotts, Camerons, Stewarts and Campbells,  
Fergusons, McKays and McEwens all,  
With the Hendersons and Carmichaels,  
The Irish too—true Orange and Blue  
Drummonds, Nesbitts, and McNeely's  
blushes,  
With chiming Bells and charming swells,  
Through Beckwith In The Bushes.

And if my days should end with you,  
Just take me to Saint Fillan's;  
And rest me on that ancient hill,  
Where hallowed memory mingles.  
And there to wait in silent peace,  
While time it onward pushes;  
With those of now and long ago  
From Beckwith In The Bushes.

J. W. S. LOWRY.  
Brownlee, Sask.  
October 12, 1918.

children of Rev. and Mrs. Howitt, Helen  
and Isabel, are ill with the same  
disease. Of these Helen is making  
good recovery, but Isabel is still within  
the danger zone.

From the Times.

On receipt of a telegram on Sunday  
that their son, Mr. Russell Young, was  
seriously ill of influenza, at his home in  
Philadelphia, Pa., Mr. and Mrs. And  
Young left on Sunday to visit him.

The numerous friends of Mr. Jos.  
Haydon will be pleased to learn that  
he has returned home after being ill  
for several weeks in an Ottawa hospital  
—and he is looking well, too.

Mr. Robert H. Barker died at Renfrew  
on Sunday of pneumonia, following  
an influenza attack. The deceased was  
a son of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Barker, of  
Almonte, and was in his 31st year.

A particularly sad death occurred on  
Tuesday night, when Mrs. Wm. Dyson  
passed away, aged 41 years. She had  
been ill of influenza, which turned to  
pneumonia. Her husband was killed in  
France a few weeks ago, and three  
children of tender years are left with-  
out a relative in the town or country.  
The family came to town a few years  
ago from England.

## The Late Lawrence N. Stokes

The Ottawa Citizen says: "Mr.  
Lawrence N. Stokes, a well known  
commercial traveller, of 183 Lady Grey  
road, died on Saturday after a week's  
illness. Deceased was 29 years of age,  
and had for several years travelled over  
the greater part of Ontario as repre-  
sentative of manufacturing firms. At  
the time of his death he was agent for  
the firm of R. and G. Manufacturing  
Company, Rock Island. He was for-  
merly a member of the firm of Scrivens  
and Stokes, in this city. His death will  
be greatly regretted by a large number  
of friends. He leaves a widow, who is  
very ill, two sons and one daughter, also  
three sisters, Mrs. W. H. Dunn, of  
Pembroke; Mrs. S. Sutherland, of  
Toronto; and Mrs. C. Schwerdfeger, of  
Ottawa; and two brothers, Mr. Arthur  
Stokes, of Regina, and Mr. Albert H.  
Stokes, of Beachburg." The remains  
were brought to Carleton Place yester-  
day morning for interment. Mrs. Stokes  
was before marriage Miss Heddlston,  
daughter of Mr. James Heddlston, of  
Carleton Place.

## Everybody's Corner.

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

YOUNG PIGS FOR SALE—\$5.00 per pair.  
D. McDougall, Glen Isle.

LOST—On Street, on Tuesday morning, a Black  
Leather Guntlet, Finder please  
leave at  
TAYLOR BROS. STORE.

WANTED—An Apprentice for the Drug Store  
—either male or female. Apply at  
DR. MCINTOSH'S Drug Store.

STRAYED—From the home of the undersigned  
on October 17th, a Dark Brindle Bull Dog,  
short tail, white face and breast. Information of  
his whereabouts will be thankfully received.  
J. H. McPHERSON, Barber.

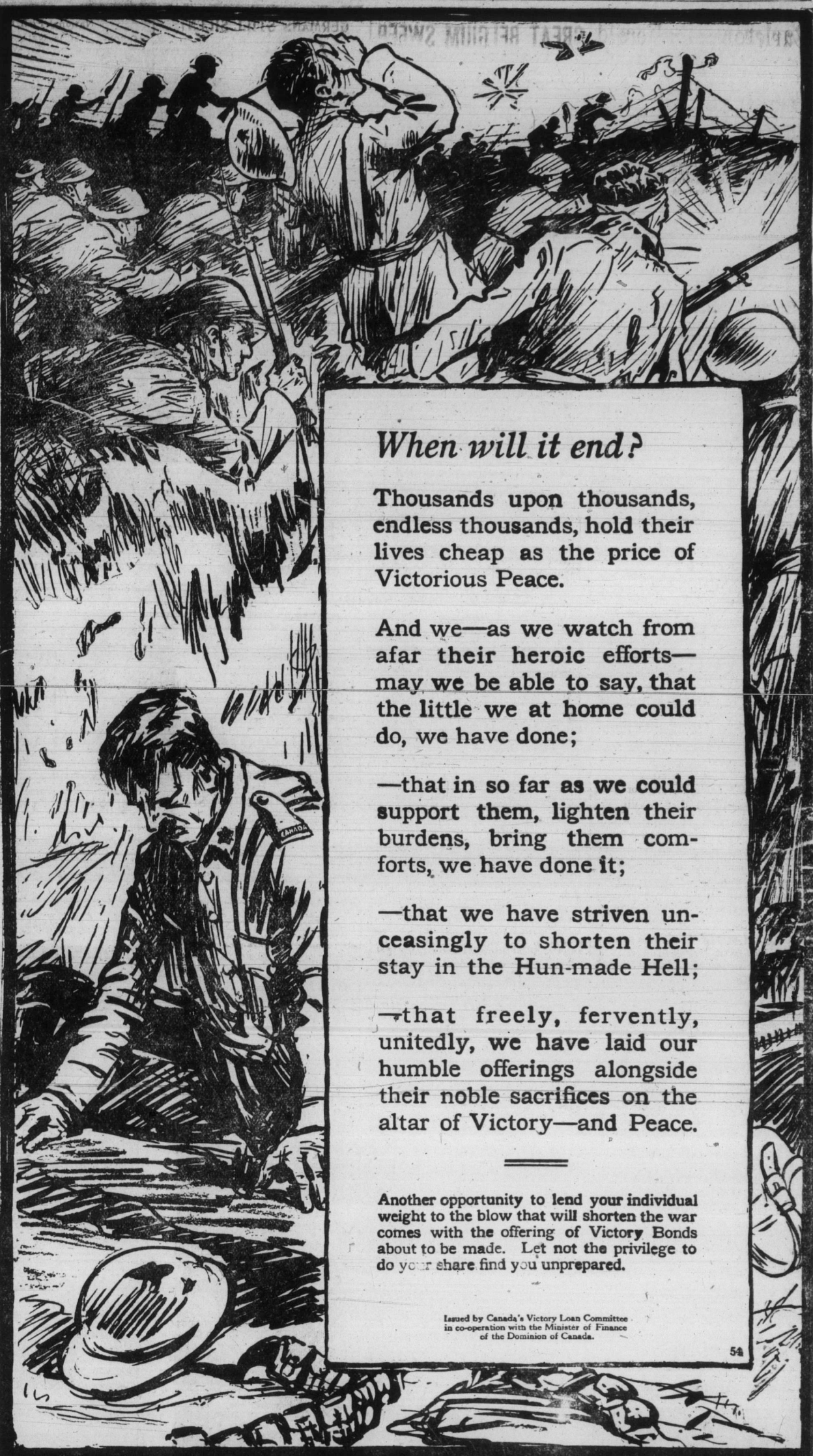
HOUSE TO RENT—On William street, Six  
Rooms and Kitchen, Stable, large yard and  
garden. Apply to  
HERBERT MORPHY.

FOR SALE—That Comfortable Dwelling on  
the north-side of Morphy street, formerly  
occupied by the Rev. Stern Tighe. Price reason-  
able. Apply to  
C. MCINTOSH.

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

WANTED—Women and Girls to mend and in-  
spect Underwear and Operate Sewing Ma-  
chines. Apply to  
BATES & INNES, Limited,  
Carleton Place.

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



## When will it end?

Thousands upon thousands,  
endless thousands, hold their  
lives cheap as the price of  
Victorious Peace.

And we—as we watch from  
afar their heroic efforts—  
may we be able to say, that  
the little we at home could  
do, we have done;

—that in so far as we could  
support them, lighten their  
burdens, bring them com-  
forts, we have done it;

—that we have striven un-  
ceasingly to shorten their  
stay in the Hun-made Hell;

—that freely, fervently,  
unitedly, we have laid our  
humble offerings alongside  
their noble sacrifices on the  
altar of Victory—and Peace.

Another opportunity to lend your individual  
weight to the blow that will shorten the war  
comes with the offering of Victory Bonds  
about to be made. Let not the privilege to  
do your share find you unprepared.

Issued by Canada's Victory Loan Committee  
in co-operation with the Minister of Finance  
of the Dominion of Canada.

## THE PRESERVING SEASON IS TO HAND

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

## SELF SEALERS

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

Prices right and satisfaction guaranteed.

**J. A. MCGREGOR**  
General Merchant - Appleton

## AMMUNITION GUNS AND RIFLES

The duck season is just beginning.  
See our Imperial Cartridge at the same  
price as ordinary smokeless.

**MUIRHEAD'S HARDWARE**



## FEARFUL PLIGHT OF AUSTRIANS

Duke of Aosta Now Gives His Impressions.

WAS ALMOST A MASSACRE

Italian Commander Tells How the Austrian Offensive on the Piave Was Stopped—Tentons Suffered Terribly Under Concentrated Fire of the Allied Guns and Death Toll Was Large.

HOW the Austrian offensive along the Piave river was stopped was described recently by the Duke of Aosta, commander of the Third Italian Army, which was located south of the Montello Plateau during the fighting, in an interview with the foreign editor of the *Matin*. He said:

"We had to deal with an enemy who had prepared everything minutely, but we were forewarned. I did not have a moment's uneasiness. I let him advance across the Piave along certain fronts as far as Monasterio, and then, when he was just where I wanted him, my batteries opened a concentric fire. What butchery. The Austrians will long remember it. The next day I viewed the battlefield. God knows I saw



DUKE OF AOSTA.

massacres during the three years I fought on the terrible Carso Plateau but my eyes never before gazed on such a spectacle."

Discussing the war situation as a whole, the duke said:

"What the Allied troops are doing against the German army fills me with admiration and wonder. I freely admit that I never believed this vast offensive would be possible before next spring. That it could be launched this year in the middle of the German attack and lead to such victories is a marvel, and also is proof that for Marshal Foch the problem of reserves has ceased to be a care."

"Reserves! The whole question lies there. If one is certain of being able to reinforce and relieve the troops engaged while the action is proceeding one can be assured of victory."

"But," continued the duke, "now that we have the upper hand, there must be no stopping. We must beat them completely. We owe it to ourselves. On our front, also, the enemy has allowed himself to be inspired by savage barbarity."

"The air attacks on our open towns, the slavery imposed upon the population of the invaded territory and a hundred other revelations of his infamy have awakened in all Italian hearts the ancestral hate for the oppressor of our race. For my part I cannot imagine a peace giving the Germans and the Austrians the right to come peacefully to trade and travel in our country."

"But let us leave politics. I am a soldier, and that is all I want to be—a soldier like the youngest of them here. Those around me know that, and I think they return it in devotion and affection. Go and see them. You will behold heroes—those who have repelled the enemy, those of Venice who have occupied the delta of the Piave. They live, cling on and fight under such conditions that one must bow before them. Thanks to them, Venice breathes freely, awaiting the day of revenge."

### Doers Are Not Talkers.

Friends who have been and seen and who had come home again had gone off blithely and unselfishly, to drive ambulances, to nurse the wounded, to know the storm centre for themselves; and they had come back sobered, which was intelligible, and silent, which was unintelligible. That they should be so strangely reticent in speaking of the grim total fact and of their inner reaction was unnatural. They had been willing to communicate a few items from their adventure, but of their total experience they would not speak. The cleverest raconteur broke down. The most discerning philosopher found himself beyond his depth. A touch of the ineffable seemed to have entered into the lives of all such who had seen and shared, however briefly and humbly, in the strain and stress of the storm centre.—Atlantic.

### WIDOWS ARE BURNED.

Attempts Have Been Made to Have End Put to Hindoo Custom.

On Monday, August 30, 1938, at Udaipur, in northwest India, its maharajah, or "great king," Junan Singh, died, and when his body was consumed on the pyre, two of his queens and six of his concubines were burned to death at the same time. Such self-sacrifice is called "suttee," or properly "sati," meaning "good woman" or "true wife," because it was expected as a proof that she was faithful to her deceased husband. It was regarded as showing the affection that she had felt for him during this life, and that she desired to attend him, if he needed any such partner, in the future one. It has been thought, however, that women were taught this duty as a means of the successor getting rid of the burden of supporting them, especially as they might not marry a second husband. Lord William Cavendish Ben-tinck, when Governor-General of India, from 1828 till 1835, had formally abolished these "suttees" on Dec. 7, 1829, but they continued occasionally to take place as on this occasion. On March 1, 1877, several wives of Sir Jung Bahadur, Prime Minister of Nepal, a state on the southwest slopes of the Himalaya hills, thus perished. The Greeks found this custom in India when they reached it under Alexander the Great, in B.C. 327, but the original ancient laws of India required of a widow only to lead a chaste life. Akbar, the greatest sovereign of Hindustan, from 1556 till 1605, made the earliest attempt to stop it. But as late as 1905 a "suttee" was held in Behar, a district of Bengal, and the British rulers were obliged to sentence to penal servitude those who assisted on that occasion.

### Where Father Cooks.

In olden times, when, as Barrie tells us, "the world was so young that pieces of the original egg-shell still adhered to it," long before the Tai Ping or long-haired rebels ravaged this part of China, the two provinces of Kwangsi and Fukien were quarreling. The men went out to fight and left the women at home, even as we do to-day. The women did not know anything about planting crops or puddling rice fields. At first they just let things slide, hoping the men would soon return. But the feuds grew fiercer and more men were called out. The fighting reached the Kan and Beal Kiang. Finally all the strong men disappeared from their ancestral halls. In the swift years that followed the women found, to their surprise, that they could make the rice shops prosper. More junks were sailing up the river than in former days and clean little houses lined the shore for long distances.

But although everything was going beautifully and the women were making more money than they ever had before, the feeling gradually grew that no town could be complete without husbands.

A vote was accordingly taken and the majority decided that husbands should be imported.

Enter husbands from a neighboring clan. The women having conceived the scheme, worked it out logically. Husbands were soon given to understand that they were husbands only, and imported at that.

"We shall still be managers of our lands and rice shops. We will run this town and see that no harm befalls the province. You are to look after the children." So the dictum ran and the men mildly subsided into mere men and became very useful to the community.

So the women managed with a high hand in Hsia Kiang, just as our men did in the Flint Age. And the women in Hsia Kiang have kept on managing just as our men have liked on managing just as our men have liked to the present day.—World Outlook.

### A Birthday In France.

"Yesterday," writes a corporal to his mother, "was my birthday, and I celebrated royally last night. Two fried eggs, a slice of bread and a cup of black coffee in one of the quaint little roadside wine houses near here. This repast is about the limit in 'high life' in this village—it was quite a plunge for me. Just as I had finished a burly Tommy came in and seated himself at a table. Madame approached. 'Woofs,' he commanded. She was puzzled. 'Je ne comprend pas,' she murmured. 'No, none of that stuff,' said the Tommy. 'All I want is a couple of woofs.' She called her husband, who came in a questioning manner. 'For the love of Pete,' yelled the soldier, 'all I want is a couple of woofs.' 'Ne compris,' said monsieur. 'No, I don't want no compromises, just ordinary woofs.' Monsieur and madame conferred. 'What's the matter with these yaps anyway?' he asked me. Then turning to the couple he yelled, 'Woofs! woofs! I want woofs.' Then, pulling a book from his pocket, he opened it and showed them a line in triumph. All smiles; they understood and hurried to the kitchen. 'The fools don't know their own language,' he confided to me. Curious, I inspected the page and line of his soldier's dictionary. 'Just as plain as day,' he said. 'The French for eggs is o-e-u-f-s, woofs!'

### Where He Was Born.

Our company is getting ready to leave, writes a soldier. Sergt Reynolds, inquiring how many men were foreign born, asked Pte. Butler, who had just come into the ranks: "Butler, where were you born?" Butler, not knowing what was going on, didn't understand. Sergt. Reynolds said where were you born? Butler—Upstairs over the kitchen, sir.

### Waste Not!

Waiter (to persevering Scot)—You seem to have difficulty in getting all that soup up with your spoon, sir! Shall I bring you a bit of blotting paper?"

### FARM VERSE.

City Man Sings of Life In the Country.

It comes from New York, but it is a breath out of the west just the same. No one who has not lived on a farm could have written the lines in "Farm Voices," a delightful hour's reading, by Don Seitz, of the New York World. Homely subjects that will recall myriad memories to former farmer boys furnish the themes for Mr. Seitz's verses. "Sheep," "The Snake," "The Woodbox," "The Hair Snake," "Buckwheat," "The 'Coom Hunt," "Going Barefoot," "Soap Boiling" and "Maple Sugar" are characteristic themes, treated mostly in dialect. Here is "To the Bullfrogs":

Biggest noise in natur'  
'Cordin' to his size;  
How he ever holds so much  
Allus a surprise.

Biggest jumper, too, they say,  
Heck'nin' by his legs;  
Man could hop 'most to the moon  
If he had such pegs.

Kinder dreary, though, his note,  
In the early spring;  
Makes me feel lonesome  
When the bullfrogs sing.

East or west boys will have mem-  
ory of the frequent applications of  
goose grease:

I heard the schoolmaster say  
Some geese saved Rome  
By cacklin' at the right  
Minute. Wouldn't wonder  
If it was so.  
A goose has got more  
Sense than anything  
That grows upon a  
Farm. Goose grease  
Is good for rheumatiz,  
The feathers make  
Soft pillows, and  
The big white birds  
Take care of themselves,  
Which is more  
Than most  
Folks can.

Time turns backward while one  
reads of the things that this seasoned  
newspaper man recalls from his early  
experiences, as in the case of the turkey:

He struts and prunes around the  
place  
As if he came from a royal race.  
'Stead out of the woods like wolves  
an' bears.

Which don't prevent him puttin' on  
airs.  
Once, just for fun, we set out a glass  
Beside the coop where the gobbler'd  
pass.

To see what he'd do. He done it all  
right,  
For no sooner had the bird caught  
sight  
Of his han'some self in the mirror's  
sheen

That he goes to work to flutter an'  
preen  
Like some vain maid with her looks  
entranced—

Just so the gobbler strutted and  
pranced  
Before the mirror an' gobbled an'  
cooed

As if he saw some one to be wooed  
In the finger before him, not knowin'  
the while  
It was just himself a-puttin' on style!

### Famous League of Nations.

Enemies of M. Clemenceau are never tired of pointing the finger at him as being, at best, indifferent to the league of nations project. That this is so has been contradicted repeatedly and on good authority, and here is an anecdote which should dispose of the fallacy once and for all. It was related by M. Ferdinand Buisson at a recent meeting of the executive committee of the radical party. M. Leon Bourgeois, said M. Buisson, had been reproaching M. Clemenceau for having spoken in a slighting manner of the league of nations scheme. "Cannot you see what weight your words may have?" he added. "You must not," replied M. Clemenceau, "attach too much importance to a humorous remark made by me to which I did not attach the importance which has been given to it by others. Look at these resolutions taken at a recent allied conference and read the last lines. You see, following the phrase 'to put an end to violence,' written in my own handwriting, are some words approved by my request. These words are: 'And to introduce the regime of organized law for the world.' That means the league of nations."

### She Liked the Germans.

A disabled French soldier named Lestienne, charged with cutting the throat of his wife, who had been familiar with German officers during the occupation of Douai, has been acquitted by the Seine Assize Court. The evidence shows that the husband, a working painter, had been provoked by his wife, who had changed from the modest working girl he had left behind into an overdressed, arrogant woman, who was continually singing the praises of German officers.

On one occasion at a family dinner she served coffee in cups with a portrait of the Kaiser at the bottom, part of a service given to her by the Germans on leaving Douai. Her husband learned also that during the dinners at Douai his wife had worn a German officer's uniform. Finally Mme. Lestienne left her husband, then living in another town, saying she "intended to live her own life."

They met in the street and, the woman having refused to return to her husband, he cut her throat with a razor. The crowd in the court room cheered when the acquittal was announced.

### Australia Is Dry.

In parts of Australia, where the average rainfall is not more than ten inches, a square mile of land will support only eight or nine sheep. In Buenos Ayres the same area, with thirty-four inches of rain, supports 2,560 sheep.

## Speeding 'em up on Fry's Cocoa

The best way to get the most work out of the "human engine" is to give it the food that has the most energy in it. Of all foods, certainly this means FRY'S COCOA—the great food beverage that is *all* delicious nourishment. If you have to work harder these days, try a regular course of FRY'S. You will need less of other and more expensive foods. There is concentrated strength for muscle and brain in every single cup.

**Truest economy—use FRY'S**

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## THE POSSIBILITIES OF IRRIGATION



Wheat on one of the Veterans' Farms, near Tilley, Alberta.

WHAT surprises a person most when travelling through the irrigated areas of Southern Alberta is the wonderful variety of crops that can be successfully grown there, their abundant yields, and their excellent quality. Wheat, oats, barley and flax, the standard crops of the Canadian West grow there and give as heavy yields as anywhere else on the continent. Alfalfa thrives as it does nowhere else in Canada, and is literally making fortunes for its growers. By the application of water the crops of clover and the many varieties of nutritious tame grasses are multiplied manifold. In the gardens vegetables of all kinds, including those that are associated with hotter climes, such as tomatoes, melons, squashes, grow in the open so well as to indicate great possibilities in this direction.

Wheat, of course, is the dominant crop there as it is in those areas of Western Canada where irrigation is not practiced. Oats, barley and flax are also grown extensively. The yields of all these grains compare very favorably with those in any other part of the west. Crops of wheat this season that have been properly irrigated are averaging thirty-five bushels to the acre. Some crops will thresh as high as forty bushels or more to the acre. The yields of other grains are equally as good. Grain growing under irrigation brings ample returns to the farmer, especially when it is considered that uniform results may be looked for every year.

But, yielding such good returns as the growing of grain does, other crops that may be grown under irrigation are possibly still more profitable and it seems reasonable to suppose that in years to come the growing of grain in districts where water is available will be to some extent superseded to enable larger areas to be put into other crops. Land that will produce up to seven hundred bushels of potatoes, of a quality that brings the best prices, on which peas, of the most desirable kinds, yielding forty to sixty bushels to the acre are being grown, where sugar beets of high sugar content thrive, where pumpkins of enormous size



Squash grown with Irrigation at Brooks, Alberta.

and excellent flavor, cantaloupes, watermelons, tomatoes, cucumbers, peppers, to say nothing of giant cauliflowers and cabbages, early and late, and all varieties, carrots, turnips, beets, all kinds of beans and many other vegetables flourish; and which produce the most delicious strawberries, raspberries, gooseberries and other small fruits—this land will, no doubt, be used to grow more of these things in the future, especially when labor conditions are such as to enable a more intensive system of farming to be followed.

Then there are the fodder crops, of which alfalfa is the chief. Contrary to a widespread belief, it is not grain, not fruit growing, not truck gardening, but to the growth of fodder crops that the greater portion of the irrigable lands in the United States are devoted. The large yields of alfalfa that are being obtained in Southern Alberta under irrigation assure this crop of an important place in the production of the farmer who is able to utilize the water from the mountain streams on his land. Not only are the yields of alfalfa large, but this crop also enriches the soil to such an extent that any other crop grown on the land after it has been

plowed up gives considerably larger yields. It makes possible the development to the highest degree of the live stock industry. Horses, cattle, sheep and pigs all like it. Combined with oats, barley, the clovers and grasses which grow abundantly in Southern Alberta, alfalfa enables the irrigation farmer to give his stock the best balanced food possible. He is thus able to get the most milk from his cows, the most wool from his sheep, and have his cattle, pigs and lambs ready for market in the earliest possible time. No wonder there is prosperity wherever alfalfa grows.

The advantage to the farmer of a great diversity of crops cannot be too greatly emphasized. He is able to make his plans for the future with greater certitude. He can devote his chief attention to crops that remunerate him best. He is not greatly influenced by the fluctuations of the markets, and when any of his products are down others are likely to be up. It thus makes for greater stabilization of his efforts, and assures him of a regular and steady income year after year.

J. C.



Oct. 22, 1918

THE CARLETON PLACE HERALD.

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"Well, Stella," he said, "I guess this is the end of our experiment. In six months—under the state law—you can be legally free by a technicality. So far as I'm concerned, you're free as the wind right now. Good luck to you."

He turned away with a smile on his lips, a smile that his eyes belied, and she watched him walk to the corner through the same sort of driving rain that now pelted in gray lines against her window.

She shook herself impatiently out of that retrospect. It was done. Life, as her brother had prophesied, was no kid glove affair. The future was her chief concern now, not the past. Meantime she had not been idle; neither had she come to Seattle on a blind impulse. She knew of a singing teacher there whose reputation was more than local, a vocal authority whose word carried weight far beyond Puget sound. First she meant to see him, get an impartial estimate of the value of her voice, of the training she would need. Through him she hoped to get in touch with some outlet for the only talent she possessed. And she had received more encouragement than she dared hope. He listened to her sing, then tested the range and flexibility of her voice.

"Amazing," he said frankly. "You have a rare natural endowment. If you have the determination and the sense of dramatic values that musical discipline will give you, you should go far. You should find your place in opera."

"That's my ambition," Stella answered. "But that requires time and training. And that means money. I have to earn it."

The upshot of that conversation was an appointment to meet the manager of a photoplay house who wanted a singer. Stella looked at her watch now and rose to go. Money, always money, if one wanted to get anywhere, she reflected cynically. No wonder men struggled desperately for that token of power.

She reached the Charteris theater, and a doorman gave her access to the dim interior. There was a light in the operator's cage high at the rear, another shaded glow at the piano, where a young man with hair brushed sleekly back chewed gum incessantly while he practiced picture accompaniments. The place looked desolate, with its empty seats, its bald stage front with the empty picture screen. Stella sat down to wait for the manager. He came in a few minutes. His manner was very curt, businesslike. He wanted her to sing a popular song, a bit from a Verdi opera, Gounod's "Ave Maria," so that he could get a line on what she could do. He appeared to be a pessimist in regard to singers.

"Take the stage right there," he instructed, "just as if the spot were on you. Now, then."

It wasn't a heartening process to stand there facing the gum chewing pianist, and the manager's cigar glowing redly five rows back, and the silent emptiness beyond—much like singing into the mouth of a gloomy cave. It was more or less a critical moment for Stella, but she was keenly aware that she had to make good in a small way before she could grasp the greater opportunity.

## THIS WOMAN SAVED FROM AN OPERATION

By taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, One of Thousands of Such Cases.

Black River Falls, Wis.—"As Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound saved me from an operation, I cannot say enough in praise of it. I suffered from organic troubles and my side hurt me so I could hardly lie up from my bed, and I was unable to do my housework. I had the best doctors in Eau Claire and they wanted me to have an operation, but Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound cured me so I did not need the operation, and I am telling all my friends about it."—Mrs. A. W. BINZER, Black River Falls, Wis.

It is just such experiences as that of Mrs. Binzer that has made this famous root and herb remedy a household word from ocean to ocean. Any woman who suffers from inflammation, ulceration, displacements, backache, nervousness, irregularities or "the blues" should not rest until she has given it a trial, and for special advice write Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass.

portunity, so she did her best, and her best was no mediocre performance. She had never sung in a place designed to show off or to show up a singer's quality. She was even a bit astonished herself.

She elected to sing the "Ave Maria" first. Her voice went pealing to the domed ceiling as sweet as a silver bell, resonant as a trumpet. When the last note died away there was a momentary silence; then the accompanist looked up at her, frankly admiring.

"You're some warbler," he said emphatically, "believe me." Behind him the manager's cigar lost its glow. He remained silent. The pianist struck up "Let's Murder Care," a rollicking trifle from a Broadway hit. Last of all he thumped, more or less successfully, through the accompaniment to an aria that had in it vocal gymnastics as well as melody.

"Come up to the office, Mrs. Fyfe," Howard said, with a singular change from his first manner.

"I can give you an indefinite engagement at thirty a week," he made a blunt offer. "You can sing. You're worth more, but right now I can't pay more. If you will business—and I rather think you will—I may be able to raise you. Thirty a week, and you'll have to sing twice in the afternoon and twice in the evening."

Stella considered briefly. Thirty dollars a week meant a great deal more than mere living as she meant to live. And it was a start, a move in the right direction. She accepted. They discussed certain details. She did not care to court publicity under her legal name, so they agreed that she should be billed as Mme. Benton, the madame being Howard's suggestion, and she took her leave.

Upon the Monday following Stella stood for the first time in a fierce white glare that dazzled her and so shut off partially her vision of the rows and rows of faces. She went on with a horrible slackness in her knees, a dry feeling in her throat, and she was not sure whether she would sing or fly. When she had finished her first song and bowed herself into the wings she felt her heart leap and hammer at the hand clapping that grew and grew till it was like the beat of ocean surf.

Howard came running to meet her. "You've sure got 'em going," he laughed. "Fine work. Go out and give 'em some more."

In time she grew accustomed to these things, to the applause she never failed



"You've sure got 'em going. Go out and give 'em some more."

to get, to the white beam that beat down from the picture cage, to the eager, upturned faces in the first rows. Her confidence grew. Ambition began to glow like a flame within her. She had gone through the primary stages of voice culture, and she was following now a method of practice which produced results. She could see and feel that herself.

So she gained in those weeks something of her old poise. Inevitably she was very lonely at times, but she fought against that with the most effective weapon she knew—incessant activity. She was always busy. There was a rented piano now sitting in the opposite corner from the gas stove on which she cooked her meals. Howard kept his word. She "pulled business," and he raised her to forty a week and offered her a contract, which she refused, because other avenues, bigger and better than singing in a motion picture house, were tentatively opening.

December was waning when she came to Seattle. In the following weeks her only contact with the past, beyond the mill of her own thoughts, was an item in the Seattle Times

touching upon certain litigation in which Fyfe was involved. Briefly, Monahan, under the firm name of the Abbey-Monahan Timber company, was suing Fyfe for heavy damages for the loss of certain booms of logs blown up and set adrift at the mouth of the Tye river. There was appended an account of the clash over the closed channel and the killing of Billy Dale. No one had been brought to book for that yet. Any one of sixty men might have fired the shot.

It made Stella wince, for it took her back to that dreadful day. She could not bear to think that Billy Dale's blood lay on her and Monahan, neither could she stifle an uneasy apprehension that something more grievous yet might happen on Roaring lake. But at least she had done what she could. If she were the flame, she had removed herself from the powder magazine. Fyfe had pulled his cedar crew off the Tye before she left. If aggression came it must come from one direction.

### CHAPTER XV.

#### A Lost Illusion.

STELLA had not minded matters with herself when she left Roaring lake. Dazed and shaken by suffering, nevertheless she knew that she would not always suffer; that in time she would get back to that normal state in which the human ego diligently pursues happiness. In time the legal tie between herself and Jack Fyfe would cease to exist. If Monahan cared for her as she thought he cared, a year or two more or less mattered little. They had all their lives before them. In the long run the errors and mistakes of that upheaval would grow dim, be as nothing. Jack Fyfe would shrug his shoulders and forget, and in due time he would find a fitter mate, one as loyal as he deserved. And why might not she, who had never loved him, whose marriage to him had been only a climbing out of the fire into the frying pan?

So that with all her determination to make the most of her gift of song, so that she would never again be buffeted by material urgencies in a material world, Stella had nevertheless been listening with the ear of her mind, so to speak, for a word from Monahan to say that he understood and that all was well.

Paradoxically, she had not expected to hear that word. Once in Seattle, away from it all, there slowly grew upon her the conviction that in Monahan's fine avowal and renunciation he had given only the cue she had given. In all else he had played his own hand. She couldn't forget Billy Dale. If the motive behind that bloody culmination were thwarted love it was a thing to shrink from. It seemed to her now, forcing herself to reason with cold blooded logic, that Monahan desired her less than he hated Fyfe's possession of her; that she was merely an added factor in the breaking out of a struggle for mastery between two diverse and dominant men. Every sign and token went to show that the pot of hate had long been simmering. She had only contributed to its boiling over.

"Oh, well," she sighed, "it's out of my hands altogether now. I'm sorry, but being sorry doesn't make any difference. I'm the least factor, it seems, in the whole muddle. A woman isn't much more than an incident in a man's life, after all."

She dressed to go to the Charteris, for her day's work was about to begin. As so often happens in life's uneasy flow, periods of calm are succeeded by events in close sequence. Howard and his wife insisted that Stella join them at supper after the show. They were decent folk who accorded frank admiration to her voice and her personality. They had been kind to her in many little ways, and she was glad to accept.

At 11 a taxi deposited them at the door of Wain's. The Seattle of yesterday needs no introduction to Wain's, and its counterpart can be found in any cosmopolitan seaport city. It is a place of subtle distinction, tucked away on one of the lower hill streets, where after theater parties and night-hawks with an eye for pretty women, an ear for sensuous music and a taste for good food go when they have money to spend.

Ensnared behind a potted palm, with a waiter taking Howard's order, Stella let her gaze travel over the diners. She brought up with a repressed start at a table but four removes from her own, her eyes resting upon the unmistakable profile of Walter Monahan. He was dining vis-a-vis with a young woman chiefly remarkable for a profusion of yellow hair and a blazing diamond in the lobe of each ear—a plump, blond, vivacious person of a type that Stella, even with her limited experience, found herself instantly classifying.

A bottle of wine rested in an iced dish between them. Monahan was toying with the stem of a half emptied glass, smiling at his companion. The girl leaned toward him, speaking rapidly, pointing. Monahan nodded, drained his glass, signaled a waiter. When she got into an elaborate opera cloak and Monahan into his inexpressive vest and tuxedo, Stella breathed a sigh of relief as they passed, looking straight ahead. She watched through the upper half of the cafe window and saw a machine draw against the curb, saw the besacred yellow head enter, saw the Monahan's silk hat follow. Then she relaxed, but she had little appetite for her food. A hot wave of shamed disgust kept coming over her. She felt sick, physically revolted. Very likely Monahan had put her in that class in his secret thought. She was glad when the evening ended and the Howards left her at her own doorstep.

(To be Continued)

## MAKE POULTRY PAY

Laying Hen Needs Plenty of Food, Grit and Shell Material.

In Preserving Manure Prevent Leaching First and Then Keep Pile Moist and Well Packed.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

ANY times the failure of securing a satisfactory winter egg yield is due to neglect of the pullets early in the fall. The ordinary pullets begin laying at from six to seven months of age, and many farmers get a few pullet eggs in October and November, followed by little or no production in December or early January. This frequently is due to a change in roosting quarters or being overcrowded and underfed in the poultry house.

To get the best results the pullets should be placed in winter quarters by November 1st. Sometime in August or September the henhouse should be thoroughly cleaned, the walls, ceiling, etc., brushed down, and all old cobwebs, etc., removed, then give the house a good white-washing, and if the floor is earth or sand at least four inches of it should be renewed.

If at all possible, separate the pullets from the old hens and cockerels. In order to lay well, they should be fed all they will eat, particularly of ground grains and green foods, and should not be overcrowded. About twenty-five to thirty-five pullets is plenty for a pen twelve feet square; in fact, in many cases twenty-five pullets in the pen will lay almost as many eggs as the thirty-five. Should you be fortunate in having too many pullets, or where you can make a selection, get the earliest and best matured ones into the pen first. If you have to crowd or sell some get rid of the small, weak ones and those that are slow to develop.

The pen should be light and well ventilated. Have all the ventilators or openings on one side of the house and close together. Do not have an opening in one end of the house and another in the other end. These cause drafts, which are very apt to produce colds and sickness. It usually takes a pullet at least three weeks to get over a cold, and she seldom lays while she has a cold. Keep the house dry, and use plenty of dry straw in which the birds can scratch for the feed.

Remember a laying hen needs plenty of food, grit, and shell material. Also there should be a variety to the food; that is green food such as clover leaves, cabbage, or sprouted oats, or if none of these can be had, some roots. She also needs some form of meat food—sour milk is the best, but beef scrap, or another meat offal, if untainted, will answer. Usually about one-third of the grain should be ground or even up to one-half. The whole grain makes exercise in hunting for it in the straw. Always remember the pen should be clean, dry, and sweet.—Prof. R. W. Graham, O. A. College, Guelph.

### To Preserve the Fertility of Manure.

In fresh manure the plant food materials are not in as favorable condition for growing plants as in well-rotted manure. In the storing of manure, however, to get it well rotted considerable losses of plant food occur unless the manure pile is properly packed.

If the quickest returns are not wanted following the application of the manure to the soil, then the manure may be added in the fresh condition. If this is done in warm weather the manure should be ploughed in as soon as possible after application. The total plant food materials present in the manure will thus be added to the soil, where they will be prepared by the soil bacteria for use by the growing crops.

The main objections to putting fresh manure on the land are—first, it is not always convenient to do so; second, weed seeds may be numerous in the fresh manure, consequently a heavy weed crop may be expected. Third, its action is not so rapid as in the case of well-rotted manure, but it is active over a longer period.

Where manure is to be stored in piles or pits until it is ripened, or until it is convenient to use, then the greatest care is necessary to prevent losses of plant food materials from it. In the first place the bottom of the pile or pit should be impervious to water so that leachings from the pile will not occur. Second, it is well to have a layer of old well-rotted manure at the bottom. Third, the manure as it is piled up should be well compacted or tramped down to prevent excess of air from getting into it. Fourth, it should be kept moist but not wet. These precautions apply more particularly to horse manure, which is loose and comparatively dry. Unless this is kept well packed and moist, loss by fire fangling is certain. This is an oxidation process, or fermentation, set going by certain species of bacteria in the manure. If cow or pig manure is available it should be mixed with the horse manure in the pile, as these are very wet and compact and will give a good consistency to the whole mass. Manure so kept will have the minimum of loss and the plant food will be ripened by the various species of bacteria in it and thus made ready for immediate use by the growing crops when it is added to the soil.

The main things to be remembered in storing manure are, first, to prevent leaching; second, to keep it well packed down and moist.—Prof. D. H. Jones, O. A. College, Guelph.

## SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

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

### LESSON FOR OCTOBER 27

#### ISAAC'S MARRIAGE TO REBECCA.

LESSON TEXT—Genesis 24. GOLDEN TEXT—Let not mercy and truth forsake thee. . . . So shalt thou find favor and good understanding in the sight of God and man.—Proverbs 3:3-4. DEVOTIONAL READING—Ephesians 6:2-3; 1 Thessalonians 4:12-13. ADDITIONAL MATERIAL FOR TEACHERS—Genesis 25:19-34; Proverbs 31:10-31.

#### 1. Abraham's Solicitude for a Wife for Isaac (vv. 1-9).

He knew that Isaac's success in life would much depend upon what kind of a wife he should have. Man's welfare in this life and that to come largely depends upon his wife. For Isaac to have an idolatrous, Canaanitish wife would be fatal to his posterity, would subvert the plan of God as expressed in his covenant with Abraham. It would have been perilous to Isaac himself. To have married a woman in that land would have made him in a sense an heir to the land through marriage, and would have tended to divert his mind from the heirship through the covenant promise.

1. The Servant's Oath (vv. 2-4). Abraham committed to his trusted servant the matter of securing a wife for Isaac; therefore, he made him swear that he would go to Abraham's country and kindred to get a wife for him. He doubtless regarded his servant more competent to select a wife than Isaac was to select one for himself.

2. The Extent of the Servant's Responsibility (vv. 5, 8). Before the servant would take the oath he must have clearly defined the extent of his responsibility. If the woman would refuse the invitation, the servant would be clear of responsibility. The minister's obligation ends when he has earnestly and intelligently made known to sinners the will of God.

3. The Servant's Helper (v. 8). Abraham assured him that God would send his angel to make the mission successful. The servant found this to be true. God sends his Holy Spirit to make the message of the minister successful.

#### 10. The Servant's Obedience (vv. 10-19).

1. He Took Ten Camels (v. 10). These were to carry presents to the bride, and to conduct her and her companions back to his master.

2. His Prayer for Guidance (vv. 12-14). He asked that the Lord would guide him to the woman whom he had chosen for Isaac. Earnest prayer for guidance should be made in the selection of a wife.

3. His Prayer Answered (vv. 15-27). Before he had done praying, the answer was realized to be in the process of fulfillment. The answer was according to the request, even in the matter of fulfillment. God does definitely answer prayer.

4. The Servant's Message (vv. 33-49). The Lord had prospered the old servant's way. He now was face to face with Rebecca. Supper was ready, but the delivery of his message was more important to him than eating when he was hungry. He said, "I will not eat till I have said my errand." Good were it if all ministers were as much interested in delivering the good news in Christ. (1) His master was rich (v. 35). God the Heavenly Father is rich. The silver and gold and the cattle upon a thousand hills are all his. (2) All his riches have been given to his son (v. 36). All the riches of heaven, God the Father has given to Jesus Christ, his son. (3) Opportunity was given Rebecca to become the wife of Isaac (v. 49). He not only gave the opportunity, but he urged her to accept the invitation.

#### 11. Rebecca's Relatives Begging for Postponement of Action (v. 55).

They did not object to her going sometime, but they desired that she postpone action for a time. What folly to remain and water when she had the opportunity to become the bride of a rich man's son.

What folly for sinners to remain servants in the world when they have the privilege of becoming the bride of Christ.

#### 14.—Rebecca's Glorious Decision, (v. 55).

When the decision was referred to Rebecca she said, "I will go." Good judgment would not allow her to refuse no delay.

V. The Meeting of Isaac and Rebecca (vv. 64-67). Isaac was waiting for the return of the servant with the woman who was to be his wife. Isaac was joined to her in marriage, loved her, and was comforted in her after his mother's death.

#### Spirit of Christ.

The longer you read the Bible the more you will like it; it will grow sweeter and sweeter; the more you get into the spirit of it the more you will get into the spirit of Christ.—Romaine.

#### The Cross Is Peace.

The Cross is peace, and that sums up the past; The Crown is joy and that my future sums. I need but simple faith, faith that shall last, The hope that liberates and evercomes.



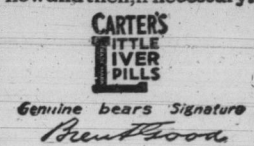
## These Bad Results

follow a lazy liver:— Constipation; Disordered Stomach; Headache; Biliousness, and other evil, painful, dangerous things.

## This Good Old Remedy

comes to the rescue.

Take two or three pills at bedtime—once. After that, one each night; two, now and then, if necessary.



Colorless faces often show the absence of iron in the blood. Carter's Iron Pills will help this condition.

## NAME GUNS BETSY AND ELSIE

Yankee Artillery at the Front Follow Gallant Customs of French Cannoneers.

Following a gallant custom of the French artillery, the boys of Battery B in one of our own F. A. regiments, decided to name their guns after those whom they considered the outstanding figures among the Patriotic women of American history.

Many were named but two were chosen. The first, according to Stars and Stripes, France, was Betsy Ross, who, in her little house in Philadelphia, made for General Washington the first American flag. The second was Elsie Janis, who, in the little hut of France, made the first hit of the A. E. F.

"These guns are of the railway artillery," the captain says, "and among the most powerful in France, and the names selected are now painted on the carriages, where they will be constant inspiration in the future, and we hope, a credit to their namesakes."

One of these two namesakes, who probably never thought of herself as a figure in American history at all, is just back from a tour of the front where she had a good many thrills, including the thrill of finding her name in divisional general orders.

There she delighted one of the bands by turning drum major throughout a long march, cheered up some young German prisoners by talking to them in their own tongue, and came away much pleased by the news that Elsie Janis II had just raised merry h— with a German machine gun emplacement.

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**8**

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**TOTAL ASSETS—\$13,000,000**

**THRIFT MEANS SAVING**

The imperative need for Thrift is apparent to all thinking people. Those who are wise have ceased to spend on non-essentials, and are saving to provide against possible adverse conditions.

The surest way to protect yourself is with a Savings Account. Start one with this Bank at once. Interest paid at current rates. 239

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STITTSVILLE BRANCH, W. A. L. BURCHILL, Manager.  
KINBURN BRANCH, P. MACGREGOR, Manager.  
FAKENHAM BRANCH, A. C. THOMSON, Manager.

**Death of Robert G. Curtis**

The somewhat sudden death of Mr. Robert G. Curtis, one of the town's finest and most popular men, which occurred last Wednesday afternoon after an illness of about ten days, was indeed a shock. A man of splendid appearance and good physique, few thought that he would soon collapse, but the Rider on the White Horse is no respecter of persons, and his edict once issued, is supreme. Mr. Curtis was 42 years of age. He was born in Ramsay, being a son of the late Thomas Curtis. He learned his trade as a blacksmith with the late James Warren, and later transferred to the big C.P.R. shops where he had wider scope for his talent and became quite a skilled mechanic. Unassuming in manner, true as steel, upright in character, generous in his judgment, "Bob" Curtis was probably one of the most highly esteemed men in the Shops, respected by all. In religion he was an Anglican, a member of St. James' church, and for many years an officer. He was an enthusiastic member of the Oddfellows, being a member of the subordinate, the Encampment and the Rebekah lodges, and rarely missed a meeting. He was also a member of the Independent Order Foresters. He is survived by his wife, formerly Miss Clara Watson of Ramsay, one daughter, Marjorie, and one son, Lorne, who have the sympathy of many friends in their bereavement. The funeral took place on Friday afternoon at the 8th Line Ramsay cemetery, and was private. The service at the home was conducted by Canon Elliott. The pallbearers were Messrs. W. Machin, W. Young, J. H. Bond, D. G. Thompson, H. Montgomery and H. C. Boyd. The casket was covered with beautiful floral tributes, from his shopmates, the Oddfellows, the Foresters and others. At the grave side the beautiful burial service of the triple link was read by officers of Stella lodge.

Influenza, which is now sweeping over Canada from one end to the other is a very old disease. It was known in ancient times, and as early as 1510 it over-ran the whole civilized world. For centuries it has periodically swept over various parts of the world. The last great world epidemic was in 1889-1890, when it was generally known by the French name of la gripe.

Back up Canada by Buying Victory Bonds.

## The Herald's Paper Bill Greatly Increased

AT the prices for news print recently fixed by the Paper Controller for Canada, with a surcharge for much of what has already been paid for, the annual paper bill of THE HERALD will be considerably more than for 1917. Similarly the freight charges are greatly enhanced, to which must be added other increased costs (labor, fuel, food, clothing, taxes, etc.) that adds greatly to our weekly publishing costs, which we must eventually collect from our readers and advertisers.

When wheat went up the price of bread went up. When leather ascended the price of boots went up. When wool prices soared the price of clothing went up. It had to be.

Our position, as publishers, is identical with that of the makers of bread, footwear and clothing. We must receive from our customers the advanced manufacturing costs. The newspaper that serves its community best must be able to pay its way at all times.

At preset prompt payment of subscriptions and the clearing up of arrears will aid materially. Reader, we ask for your immediate and hearty co-operation.

## RETURNED SOLDIERS ATTENTION

A meeting of all Returned Soldiers in this neighborhood will be held in the Council Chamber, Carleton Place,

**Tuesday Evening, October 29th**

At 8 o'clock, for the purpose of organizing a Branch of the Great War Veteran's Association in Carleton Place.

All interested are urged to be present.

**R. L. WELLS, District Organizer.**

## HAIG MAKES DEEP CUT

New Blow May Turn the Valenciennes Line.

Germany Massed Forty Divisions on Front of Less Than Forty Miles and Fought Desperately to Hold These Important Positions, But Are Being Driven Back After Terrible Losses.

PARIS, Oct. 21.—The Germans are fighting desperately to hold their positions on the front north and south of Le Cateau which has an important bearing on the situation elsewhere between the Meuse and the North Sea. On a front of 40 miles the Germans have massed 40 divisions in an effort to check the Allies. This is said to be a new record of density for defending forces.

The Selle river has been crossed north of Le Cateau by the British in spite of strong opposition, an advance of over a mile was made on a 10-mile front. The British advance continues further north and Denain, five miles southwest of Valenciennes, has been captured.

The British are approaching the formidable natural obstacle of the forest of Mormal, guarding the Valenciennes-Avesnes railroad, the main German support line in this region.

The town of Solesmes, 5½ miles north of Le Cateau, was recaptured. The Americans and British south of Le Cateau pressed forward in the face of violent counter-attacks and a determined resistance from machine guns, hidden in shell holes, and gained more than three kilometres. More than 1,500 prisoners have been counted.

American tanks crossed the Selle river in a dense fog steering by compass, leading the attack against the Germans.

In a new attack Sunday morning the British troops succeeded in forcing a passage of the Selle river, at several points between Le Cateau and Denain. The attack was carried out in a heavy rain. About 2,000 prisoners and some guns were taken. The advance steadily continues in the direction of Valenciennes, in spite of the stubborn resistance of the Germans in that sector and torrential rains which are making rivers of the brooks and the fields a sea of mud.

The Associated Press correspondent with the British telegraphs under Sunday's date:

"The British third army, attacking at two o'clock this morning, smashed its way eastward to the south of Valenciennes. The success of this operation, which this evening seems assured, means the turning of the Valenciennes line and endangers all the German forces northward to Flanders and southward to the Oise Canal, behind which the Germans have begun to retreat from other British forces and the Americans. This thrust will serve to upset the known German plan of trying to hold the line east of the Scheldt, to which the enemy is retiring hastily from what once was the Lille salient."

"The operation of the third army was characterized by most severe fighting, for the Germans realized the importance of trying to delay the British here. Regardless of the enemy resistance, however, the British gained the high ground to the east of the line from which they were advancing against a perfect storm of machine-gun bullets fired from advantageous positions. The machine guns were cleared out with great rapidity and great numbers of Germans were killed. The fighting was especially fierce in the neighborhood of St. Python, where many barricades had been hastily erected."

## HUN SOLDIERS INTERNED.

Fifteen Thousand Germans Retreated Into Holland.

LONDON, Oct. 21.—Fifteen thousand retreating German soldiers have been interned in Holland after being cut off by Belgian troops moving northward from Eecloo, according to reports from the frontier reaching Amsterdam and transmitted by the Exchange Telegraph Co.

Belgian soldiers took charge of the Dutch-Belgian border Saturday night, and were received enthusiastically by the populace.

An Amsterdam despatch reads: "German sentries along the Dutch-Belgian frontier left this morning, according to the Telegraaf. The electrified barrier along the frontier was also removed and the German flag pulled down. This was replaced two hours later by the Belgian flag, amid the loud cheers of peasants along both sides of the line."

## Enemy Collapse Expected.

PARIS, Oct. 21.—The atmosphere here is surcharged with expectancy this morning. The belief grows that Germany is approaching collapse. Both in Berlin and in the field her power of resistance steadily falls. The reported recall of submarines, and to a minor extent, the withdrawal from Lille and other cities without completing the usual work of destruction, are taken in some quarters as indicating this.

One Paris paper states this morning:

"Apparently the Germans are making a desperate effort to put up a line of resistance along the Meuse. Material for defence is being concentrated there." While the spectacular events in the north rivet the world's attention, it is along the Meuse that the bitterest fighting is necessary. At this last stage of the war it has fallen to the Americans to attack where the Germans must defend or throw up the sponge.

"The British, French and Belgians are hammering the German's head while Pershing holds his hands and feet," commented an American this morning. Thus does Foch move in mysterious ways his wonders to perform. Pressure put on one point squeezes out a result in another.

## Blood-Making Medicine

It took centuries for medical science to discover that the blood is the life. Now it is known that if the blood were always abundant, rich and pure, very few people would ever be ill. It was not until the end of the 19th century that an instrument was invented for measuring the red part of the blood. Then doctors could tell just how anaemic a patient had become, and with medicine to make new blood the patient soon got well.

All the blood in the body is nourished and kept rich and red by the food taken daily, but when, for any reason, a person is run down and cannot make sufficient blood from the food to keep the body in health, then a blood-making medicine is required. The simplest and very best of blood-makers suitable for home use by anyone, is Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. When a course of these pills is taken their good effect is soon shown in an improved appetite, stronger nerves, a sound digestion and an ability to master your work and enjoy leisure hours. For women there is a prompt relief of, or prevention of ailments which make life a burden. As an all-round medicine for the cure of ailments due to weak, watery blood no medicine discovered by medical science can equal Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

You can get these 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.

It is a wonder that somebody hasn't yet suggested that we discard the Fahrenheit thermometer because it is the invention of a German. In this connection the Buffalo Courier points out a strange anomaly. In all English-speaking countries the Fahrenheit thermometer (German) is in universal use; in Germany they use the Reaumur (the French instrument); in France they use the Celsius (Swedish), and in Russia they use the Leslie (English).

## CHURCH DIRECTORY.

Topics where given are for the following Sabbath

### Baptist Church

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

### St. Andrews Church

REV. J. MONDS, B.A., Pastor.  
Services—11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

### Methodist Church

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

### St. James Church

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

### Zion Presbyterian Church

REV. W. A. DOBSON, B.A., B.D., Pastor.  
Services—11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

**HIGHLAND LINEN**

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

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2 Imp. Ld. 5:30 a.m. daily  
556 Exp. Ld. 8:30 a.m. daily ex Sunday  
558 Penn. Local 8:20 p.m. daily except Sunday  
560 Brockville Local 8:20 a.m.

**NORTH AND SOUTH BOUND**  
No. 1700 Exp. 1:25 a.m. daily  
1 Imp. Ld. 2:25 a.m. daily  
555 Penn. Local 8:30 a.m. daily ex Sunday  
563 Toronto Pgr. 9:55 a.m. daily ex Sunday  
567 Chas. River Local 5:45 p.m. ex Sunday  
560 Brockville Local 7:55 p.m.

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In Effect October, 1918

For particulars apply to

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### GOOD WARM BLANKETS

In Saxony Wool and in Flanellettes, all sizes

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in White, in high and round neck styles

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For making pneumonia bags and other sick room necessities, 36 inch

**13c yard**

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When you furnish your "Home" you want the Best Values for your money, hence you should buy at the Store that can give you the best. Of course you will.

Then drop in and see our stock of Bed Springs and Mattresses. Get our prices and see the quality.

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Ladies' Serge and Silk Poplin Dresses, Burgandy and Navy Blue.  
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A new stock of Blouses, in Crepe de Chene Silk and Georgette Crepe, colors White, Maize and Flesh, and trimmed with buttons, pleats and hand embroidered and beaded. These are made by high grade manufacturers, and we fully guarantee them.  
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