

The Carleton Place Herald.

"ONWARD AND UPWARD."

Vol. LXVII, No. 6.

Carleton Place, Lanark Co., Ont., Tuesday, July 25, 1916.

Terms—\$1.50 a Year in Advance
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in perfect condition. Address Box A, care of
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SUBSCRIBE FOR THE HERALD.

Miss Blanche Kirkpatrick, of Ottawa,
is holidaying at home at present.

Miss Rose Morphy, of North Bay, is
holidaying with her mother at Lake
Park.

Dawson Emmerson has enlisted with
the Ambulance Corps, the last of our
boys to dance the khaki.

The Canoe Club purposes holding a
regatta on the river on the Civic holiday,
the first Monday of August.

F. C. McDIARMID has a Special Sale of Boys'
Wash Suits this week. Better come in soon and
look them over.

Jas. Williams and W. R. McLequhan,
of the 72nd Queen's Battery, of Barrie-
field, spent a few days last week at
their respective homes here.

The thermometer registered 95 in the
shade at the Experimental Farm yes-
terday, and more in the city. Here our
highest has been 90, on Saturday.

The Supreme Grand Orange Lodge
of British America meets at Toronto
this week. Carleton Place will be re-
presented by three or four delegates.

Aviator Willie Lodge writes that he
is now in Essex, Eng., where he is com-
pleting his schooling on the engine of
the flying machine; he expects soon
to go to France.

Capt. and Mrs. W. R. Caldwell ar-
rived here last week from overseas, the
former being on furlough to recuperate
from the injuries received in the trenches
in France. He is due back in England
in September.

The new August Columbia Records
go on sale this week. Call in and hear
them whether you buy or not.
W. M. ALLEN, Local Dealer.

The tax collector received a tri-
bute over \$6,000 on this year's tax bill.
The new bylaw was not very fully taken
advantage of, probably due to uncer-
tainty as to its operation. At least
double that amount was expected.

The Waterworks Commission, having
completed the drain to the Hawthorn
Mills, is now making an extension on
Charles street, from Emily to the river.
Gradually the service is being extended
and more subscribers are being added to
the list each week.

Mrs. Albert Browne (nee Mabel Lang)
of Ottawa, is visiting with relatives
hereabouts at present, her husband hav-
ing recently enlisted at Kingston for
overseas service. Mr. Browne was
through the South African campaign as a
bugler with Col. Williams, who is now
a prisoner of war in Germany. Mr.
Browne gives up a good position at the
capital to rejoin the colors again.

Mr. J. M. Quinn did not have a very
large attendance for his big auction sale
last week, doubtless owing to the dry
weather and the farmers being busy
with their hay, but Auctioneer Hollinger
was instructed to offer whatever stock
those coming a distance were looking
for, and the result was the disposal of
about \$1,500 worth. The main stock
will be put up again for sale at a date
to be decided upon later in the season.

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Carleton Place Branch. J. C. JEFFREY, Manager.

James Ferrill Passes Away.
After a lengthy illness Mr. James
Ferrill, miller, passed away at the
home of his mother, William street,
last Friday evening, aged 40 years. He
is survived by his wife and five child-
ren. The funeral took place Sunday
afternoon to Pine Grove Cemetery, and
was private.

The highest temperature recorded at
the Meteorological Office was 90 Sunday
and 92 on Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Peter McLaren and
Miss Bessie, of Ottawa, are spending a
few days with friends in Carleton Place.

D. M. Halpenny, of Kemptville,
former principal of Elgin school, Smiths
Falls, has been appointed mathematical
master and cadet drill instructor in the
Athens high school.

Mr. Russell Watt, brother of Lieut-
Colonel Watt, commander of the 240th
Batt., has enlisted with the 240th as a
private. He is the third member of the
firm of Watt Bros., to enlist, and the
business will be discontinued under the
firm name.

The new shower-bath in the canoe
club house was finished last week, and
is an attraction to this popular resort.
The club has a fairly good membership
and plenty of promising young paddlers.
The boys are taking an interest in the
sport, and the regatta on the civic holi-
day should be very popular, as the pro-
ceeds are for a most worthy cause.

Mr. Leo Doyle left yesterday to visit
friends in Quebec province.

The Red Cross Rooms in the town
hall will be closed from now on till the
5th of September.

Pies, David Mundell and Murray
Kirkpatrick, of the 130th, were week-
end visitors here.

The hot wave is staying with us, and
is certainly making a record as did the
cold spell earlier in the season.

Mr. and Mrs. Luke Wedge and chil-
dren, of Winnipeg, are spending a few
days with Carleton Place friends.

Mr. J. S. R. McCann, of Kingston,
with his grandson, little David Gillies,
and Mrs. McCann, are spending a few
days here at the Gillies' homestead.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph H. Lowe, of
Joliette, who have been visiting friends
in Carleton Place, have returned on an
automobile trip by way of Montreal to
Joliette.

Mr. Chas. Hollinger will be shipping Hogs,
Calves and Sheep from here on Saturday. High-
est Market Prices paid.

A party consisting of Drs. Quorum,
Fife and H. K. Box, Bert Box and
Frank Rodger, motored here from
Toronto arriving Saturday evening last
and will spend a week hereabouts.

Miss Lena E. France, who has recently
graduated as a professional nurse from
the Montreal General Hospital, is spend-
ing a week or two with friends in town,
and will return to the metropolis to
follow her profession.

Mr. John Hollinger, of Ferguson
Falls, brother of Mr. Chas. Hollinger,
the well-known auctioneer and cattle
buyer, who has been an invalid for a
long time, passed away on Saturday at
the old home, aged 37 years. The
funeral took place yesterday to St.
Patrick's church in that village, inter-
ment being made in the churchyard.
Deceased had his back broken in a run-
away accident in the west 14 years ago.

The Grand Worthy Mistress of the
Ladies' Orange Benevolent Association,
Mrs. G. O. Akerley, of St. John's, N.B.,
paid an official visit to Ottawa last
week, when representatives from the
various lodges in the Ottawa district
assembled to do honor to the visitor.
Carleton Place No. 123 was represented
by Mrs. J. B. Morphy. The occasion
was made a memorial one by presenting
the Grand Mistress with an address,
accompanied by a silver card case.
The recipient made an address in reply
that will long be remembered by those
present. A social hour followed the
business of the meeting, and the Order
is likely to be greatly benefited as a
result of the visit.

The camping season will soon be
here and to complete the pleasure of
outdoor life you need some music.
Why not take along a small Columbia
Gramophone. Nothing adds more to the
evening's entertainment than one of
these machines. Drop in and see the
Eclipse at 833, Mahogany case, a most
convenient size.
W. M. ALLEN, Local Dealer.

SAD DROWNING ACCIDENT.

Russell Stevenson Goes Down Whilst Bath-
ing and Fails to Rise.

The club house at Riverside Park,
usually a place of pleasure these hot
evenings, was last night turned suddenly
into a port of gloom. About 8 o'clock,
when many of the boys were bathing
Russell Stevenson, son of Mr. Wm.
Stevenson, High street, joined the throng
and went in for a bath. Although not
a strong swimmer, little attention was
paid to him, as he was a big strong boy
for his age (16), and all seemed to be
enjoying the water after a very hot day.
Suddenly Stevenson was seen to go
down, without a word, and as he did
not come up again, his comrades became
alarmed and shouted for help. There
were dozens of good swimmers near by,
and the war canoe crew had just landed,
and immediately there was a plunge
into the waters to find the missing boy.
But the efforts of the swimmers were of
no avail, and grappling irons and poles
were brought into use and after an hour
and a quarter the body was brought to
the surface. It is thought that the
young fellow was seized with heart
failure which caused him to go down so
quickly and not rise again. The remains
were taken to the club house, and later
removed to Patterson Bros.' undertaking
rooms.

Russell was a fine healthy boy, of
good character and most popular with
those who knew him. He came here
last year with his parents from Fitzroy,
and was becoming acquainted with the
young people when the unfortunate
accident befell him. The parents have
the fullest sympathy of the whole town
in their bereavement. The funeral is
fixed for to-morrow morning to the
C.P.R. train for Pakenham and thence
to Fitzroy.

Lower School Exams.

The following students of the Carle-
ton Place High School were successful
in passing the lower school exams:—
Hazel Argue, David, Findlay, Gordon
Lowry, Jean MacDougall, Blanche Mc-
Kim, Eva Montgomery, Harold Playfair,
Marion Sinclair, Myrtle Lambert (art),
Eileen Morris (arith).

Death of Mrs. W. J. McNeely.

The death of Mrs. William J. Mc-
Neely, of Ramsay, which occurred early
last Friday morning, came as a surprise
to her many friends hereabouts. The
deceased lady was 46 years of age.
Before her marriage 22 years ago she
was Agnes Isabella Goth, daughter of
the late Wm. Goth, of Beckwith. She
was very highly esteemed by a large
circle of friends who deeply lament her
demise. The funeral took place Satur-
day afternoon to St. James Church, and
thence to Pine Grove Cemetery, to the
family burial plot. The service was
conducted by Rev. Canon Elliott. The
palbearers were Messrs. D. R. Mc-
Neely, Alfred McNeely, Russell Mc-
Neely, G. T. Chapman, John Cunning-
ham and Herb Morphy. One son and
one daughter survive who with the
bereaved husband have the deepest
sympathy in their sorrow.

Encampment Officers.

The officers of Eureka Encampment
No. 65, I.O.O.F. were installed last
Friday evening by D.D.G.P. Young-
husband, of Ottawa, assisted by
Patriarch Powers, Elliott and Giles,
also of the city. The party arrived by
the 8 p.m. train and were met by Mr.
C. F. Burgess, who conveyed them to
the hall in his auto. The visitors being
anxious to return by the 9:30 train, no
time was lost, and the business was
proceeded with at once, the following
being the office bearers:
C.P., J. H. McFadden,
H.P., W. M. Allen,
S.W., J. H. Bond,
Scribe, N. D. McCallum,
F.S., W. Machin,
Treas., W. H. Allen,
Guide, R. G. Curtis,
1st W., W. J. Porter,
2nd W., H. Wilson,
3rd W., A. D. McDiarmid,
4th W., W. H. Morphy,
G. of T., D. G. Thompson,
G. of T., C. F. Burgess,
I.G., O. Fleming,
Rep. to G.E., T. E. Armstrong.
Short addresses were made at the
close, and the visitors got away by the
Brockville train. Eureka Camp is likely
to have the next District Deputy in the
person of Mr. N. D. McCallum.

HIGH SCHOOL PROMOTIONS.

Partial list of Promotions from Form
II to Form III:
Boys—Gordon Bennett, Frank Deach-
man, Fraser Findlay, Lorne Hughes,
Hollie Lowry, Ebert Morris, Donald
McDiarmid.

Girls—Elison Arbuckle, Alice Ben-
nett, Marion Bennett, Alice Donett,
Lillian Fulton, Myrtle Lambert, Helen
McNeely, Eva Montgomery, Annie
Orrmrod, Mabel Walford.

Twelve others have through some
misunderstanding neglected to hand in
some detail of their work and their
names have to be withheld until the
return of our Science Teacher from
Toronto.

E. J. WETHEY, Prin.

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Men and Boys Wear.

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of Furnishings for Boat-
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Brief Suggestions!

Khaki Trousers,
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Khaki Shirts,
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A nice range to choose
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PAGE TACHEE

FOR THE CHILDREN

Sleepy Time Story About an Extremely Ugly Looking Fly.

DEVIL'S DARNING NEEDLE.

Many Evil Deeds Attributed to This Insect Are Without Foundation—Interesting Items For Little Folk—Puzzles to Solve.

Uncle Ben was ready with a story when bedtime came around. He told about

THE DRAGON FLY.

Don't be afraid of this wicked looking insect, no matter how many fierce and wild stories you have heard told about him. He isn't half so wicked as he looks. And, as for his voracious habits, the only things he eats are mosquitoes and flies and gnats, not to mention many other pests you would like the world rid of. He's called properly the dragon fly.

Maybe you know him better as the devil's darning needle. Perhaps you've been told when you were a bad boy or girl that he would get in your hair and sew your ears shut, or maybe you've been calling him snake feeder. He gets this name probably because the female dragon fly when she lays her eggs glides down on top of the stream or lake and drops them in the water, as if she were feeding water snakes.

These eggs stick fast to water plants until the larvae hatch, crawl out of the water, split up the back, and, behold—other dragon flies!

It will take more time and patience than the amateur bug collector possesses to get acquainted with the whole dragon fly family. There are something like 2,200 specimens, so authorities tell us, and 300 of these fly around in North America.

What the hawks and eagles are to birds the dragon flies are to mosquitoes and flies. Imprison a dragon fly in a jar and the flies and mosquitoes will disappear. So, you see, he isn't such a bad bug after all.

A Fur Clad Boy.

The young lad here pictured is a woodcraft boy, which means that he has much knowledge of the lore of field and forest. The costume he wears is trimmed with muskrat, skunk and



Photo by American Press Association.

WOODCRAFT BOY IN COSTUME.

other furs caught by himself. He is a shrewd trapper and has learned the ways of beast and bird, and he is also an expert on trees, plants and flowers.

Nero a Shrewd Dog.

My Nero is very useful. He is sometimes sent on errands and brings parcels from the shops very nicely. He goes alone to the market, writes a little girl in the Iowa Homestead.

But Nero has an enemy, a fierce bulldog that lives on the road to the market. Nero is stronger than the bulldog, but the sly rascal keeps out of sight except when Nero has a basket in his mouth; then he runs at him, and Nero is too faithful to drop his burden, so he has to scamper.

One day the scamp worried Nero all the way home. He came in much excited. I set the basket on the table and took out the meat. Then Nero leaped up, seized the basket with his teeth and ran out of the house. Nero went straight to the house where the ugly dog lives. The dog saw the basket and thought he had a good chance to bite Nero, so he rushed. What then? Why, Nero dropped the basket in a hurry, and he gave that wicked dog such a whipping that he never forgot it.

Brave Fido.

"Why, Fido, I'm surprised to see you wear a muzzle!"

What foolish people they must be who are afraid of you!"

Thus cried the dancing bear one day when he had chanced to meet a little dog that came his way along the village street.

But Fido growled at Mr. Bear and stared into his eye. And fiercer still became his glare when thus he made reply:

"They muzzle me, I'd have you know, to save the likes of you! Each day, were I not muzzled so, I'd eat a bear or two!"

When the fight begins within himself a man's worth something.—Brown.

HOME CIRCLE COLUMN

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

GOOD COUNSEL.

Dr. Tarnage said that the man who never made a blunder has not yet been born. If he had been, he would have died right away. The first blunder of the universe was born in Paradise, and it has had a large family of children.

Some people think the more religion a man has the longer his face will be; but the idea of making a man's face the counter on which to measure his religion by the yard! Why, the longest-faced man I ever knew borrowed \$25 of me and out of pure delicacy of feeling never afterward referred to the subject.

Don't be stilted. Most of us have got to go through this world afoot, and if anybody will walk beside me and give me a lift, I shall be everlastingly obligated to him.

As a rule, a man can do only one thing at a time and do it well. Some men are specially prepared for their work by natural advantages, as was Hugh Miller, and the same by sheer trouble, reaching their rightful places only after having graduated at the university of hard knocks. It doesn't make much difference what you do, if you only do it. Any man by diligent effort, ought to reach success in any occupation by the time he is thirty or thirty-five. But he must stick to one thing. Center your efforts on one thing. Don't be afraid to be called a man of one idea. Better have one big idea than a score of little ones. A man whose whole energy, body, mind and soul is concentrated in one direction is a tremendous man. Look out for him.

There is a vast difference between a house and a home. The house is but the building and furniture, the outside shelter and gathering place of a household. The home includes the kindly family affection, the thoughtful care and ready sympathy and mutual confidence and trust of the members. A true home breathes the atmosphere of love. A child should be made to feel that his home is indeed a home, the happiest place in the world to him, not merely an outward shelter and resting place, but a center of enjoyment by love, the thought and remembrance of which shall be the safeguard of his life as he goes forth to the world giving strength and proportion to his character, and turning his thought to all that may prepare for the heavenly home when the scenes of earth shall have passed away.

"He who would, free from malice, pass his days, must live obscure and never merit praise." So breathed one who had passed through many life battles. He had been a close observer. Malice never communes with the good. "Malice toward none and charity for all."

Earn your own bread and see how sweet it will be. Work and see how well you will be. Work and see how cheerful you will be. Work and see how independent you will be. Work and see how happy your family will be. Work and see how religious you will be.

has been the thought of great souls ever since creation's dawn. All along the pathway of life where that thought has been the most dwelt upon there have always bloomed and bloomed the sweetest flowers. Where that principal has been practiced the most, and applied the most, round about have fluttered in the air the prettiest birds and with the sweetest tunes. Where that virtue has been the most deeply penetrated human souls there can be found the purest and highest civilization, the loveliest temples and the most beautiful cottages with the most fruitful vines of love twining about.

The effort at "pleasing mother," should be cultivated in the childish heart. Early in life they should begin the cultivation of thought and effort with reference to the gratification of her wishes and of making her happy. If they would do this they would find daily opportunities for speaking kind words and rendering such helpful services and showing such noble traits of character in dealing with others, as would gladden the heart and lighten the cares of mother in a way too often little thought of. If boys, if girls, could but realize their indebtedness to their mothers, they certainly would generally be very much more anxious about pleasing them.

There is no use standing idly, crying about what you would do if you had capital if you will only use it. Brains and muscle working together in harmony always win. It is what a man was endowed with them for. If such valuable capital is left to rest and the possessor will live in poverty and obscurity as he ought to. Cease whining and go to work. Keep away from saloons and gambling houses. Throw aside that cigar and remove that horrible quid from your mouth. Abandon all useless expenses and no matter how small your income, save a certain per cent of it each year, and soon you will have credit, capital and wealth. The road is plain, easy and certain. Providence has given you capital—don't bury it—go forth and "a thousand a year" shall be thine.

There is evil enough in man, God knows; but it is not the mission of every young man and woman to detail and report it all. Keep the atmosphere as pure as possible, and fragrant with gentleness and charity.

Earn your own bread and see how sweet it will be. Work and see how well you will be. Work and see how cheerful you will be. Work and see how independent you will be. Work and see how happy your family will be. Work and see how religious you will be.

ROLL OF HONOR

Several thousand officers and employees of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company enlisted for active military duty with the Canadian Expeditionary Forces, and the majority of them are now in Europe, bravely battling for Canada and the Empire.

As particulars of Army Reservists are not available, these lists of those who have given up their lives for their country or been wounded in action are necessarily incomplete, and do not therefore indicate fully the extent to which the Company's officers and employees have participated in the great struggle.

NAME	IN COMPANY'S SERVICE	NATURE OF CASUALTY
Addison, Herbert	Carpenter	Winnipeg
Anderson, John M.	Clerk	Calgary
Arkle, Harry	Tariff Compiler	Winnipeg
Atkins, Arthur	Cook	Winnipeg
Bouchard, Henry	Engineer	Winnipeg
Burritt, Edgar M.	Clerk	Fort William
Chapman, L. J.	Accountant	North Bay
Diver, John W.	Car Repairer	Agassiz
Ellis, Thomas G. G.	Record Clerk	Toronto
Foster, James B.	Car Repairer	Montreal
Gilchrist, Thomas R.	Draftsman	Fort William
Hamilton, Edward	Deliveryman	Ogden Shops
Hayward, John	Boiler-maker's Hlp.	Winnipeg
Hilliard, Samuel J.	Porter	Winnipeg
Hogg, James	Clerk	Winnipeg
Hunt, Thomas	Fitter's Helper	Winnipeg
Inahan, Ernest	Switchman	Winnipeg
Iwan, George I.	Brakeman	Winnipeg
MacCourt, Samuel	Laborer	Winnipeg
MacLaurin, Douglas C.	Student Fireman	Winnipeg
MacLaurin, Walter	Wood Mach. Hand	Winnipeg
Morrison, Harvey	Asst. Agent	Pilot Mound
Moss, Albert	Car Inspector	Saskatoon
Parkes, Herbert W.	Clerk	Montreal
Price, John	Loco. Fireman	Montreal
Ross, Lorne	Fitter's Helper	London
Scammell, Edward J.	Clerk	Bull River
Sheen, Wilfred J.	Clerk	Winnipeg
Sweetman, L. H.	Asst. Agent	Strathcona

MONTREAL, July 3rd, 1916. (List No. 8.)

After-War Condition.

It is announced that the Westinghouse Airbrake Company will dismantle its Pittsburg munitions plant at once. The war is not yet over, but this company is completing a contract for 1,250,000 shrapnel shells of the eighteen-pound type for the British Government, and as it has no more business of this sort in prospect there is nothing for it but to close its munitions factory, and a total of 2,500 employees will be thrown out of work. This is an indication of what will take place all over the world as soon as the war ends.

Mr. J. W. Flavell of the Imperial Munitions Board has issued a plea for the employment of women on munitions.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

KEEP CHILDREN WELL DURING HOT WEATHER.

Every mother knows how fatal the hot summer months are to small children. Cholera infantum, diarrhoea, dysentery and stomach troubles are rife at this time and often a precious little life is lost after only a few hours illness. The mother who keeps Baby's Own Tablets in the house feels safe. The occasional use of the Tablets prevents stomach and bowel troubles, or if trouble comes suddenly—as it generally does—the Tablets will bring the baby safely through. They are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Workers on the Parliament Buildings at Ottawa have struck for more pay.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA



Ripe Cherries and Lantic Sugar

make delicious and economical preserves

Order LANTIC SUGAR by name in original packages

10 and 20-lb bags
100-lb bags

PRESERVING LABELS FREE—Send red ball trade-mark for book of 54 printed gummed labels to

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Power Bldg. Montreal 41

INFANTILE PARALYSIS.

Circular of the Provincial Board of Health, Ontario, re the Disease—What is it?

The following instructions regarding Infantile Paralysis are issued by the Provincial Board of Health:

Infantile Paralysis, also called Anterior Poliomyelitis, is a communicable disease chiefly of children between the age of two and fourteen years. Older children and adults may also be affected by the disease.

The cause is unknown. It is known, however, that the agent causing the disease is present in the secretions of the nose and mouth and in the intestinal tract from being swallowed.

The disease is epidemic in some United States cities and in at least one town in Ontario.

It is believed that Infantile Paralysis is spread from one child to another by means of the secretions of the nose and mouth by direct transfer. It is possible also that it is spread by flies which have been in contact with intestinal discharges. It may become widespread in country as well as in crowded city districts, and persons who have been in contact with cases of the disease may harbour the contagion and give it to others without contracting the disease themselves; that is they are "carriers."

WHAT TO DO ABOUT IT?

(1) Every case must be quarantined for a period of six weeks.

(2) All children who have been in contact with a case must be quarantined and kept under observation for a period of two weeks.

(3) Adult members of the family who are wage earners may be allowed to go about their work subject to the regulations of the Provincial Board and on the discretion of the Medical Officer of Health.

(4) Where there is an outbreak, gatherings of children, such as picnics, picture shows, and playgrounds, should be prohibited.

(5) The source of origin of each case should be carefully enquired into in order that proper quarantine may be maintained.

(6) In houses where cases appear all doors and windows should be screened, the premises kept clean, and no accumulation of garbage or waste permitted.

(7) All cases should be at once notified to the Medical Officer of Health, and by him to the Chief Officer of the Provincial Board.

(8) Mild cases, showing slight headache, rise of temperature and vomiting persisting for a few days, with slight muscular weakness and absence of paralysis, should be quarantined. These are probably one of the chief sources of contagion.

(9) As Infantile Paralysis is a most serious disease and in the present epidemic giving a high death-rate, the public is urged to second the efforts of the authorities in every way in order to prevent a severe outbreak in the Province.

(10) All materials such as cloths, etc., carrying secretions and discharges from patients should be burned, boiled, or disinfected.

If the disease shows any tendency to spread, special quarantine measures may be necessary.

JOHN W. McCULLOUGH,
Chief Officer of Health.

After any Sickness or Operation doctors prescribe SCOTT'S EMULSION—it contains the vital elements nature craves to repair waste, create pure blood and build physical strength. No Alcohol or Opium. Scott & Borne, Toronto, Ont. 12-23

CANADA'S CROP FOR 1916

Ottawa, 15.—A press bulletin issued by the Census and Statistics Office today estimates finally the areas sown to the principal field crops in Canada for the season of 1916, reports on the condition of grain and hay at the end of June and gives estimates of the numbers of farm live stock at the same date.

AREAS SOWN TO FIELD CROPS.

The reports received from correspondents at the end of June are confirmatory of the estimates issued a month ago, when seeding had not been completed. What differences exist are in almost all cases caused by slightly higher returns this month. The area sown to wheat in Canada is now definitely estimated at 11,517,600 acres, which is 1,368,800 acres, or 11.3 per cent, below the high record of last year, when 12,986,400 acres were harvested; but 1,223,700 acres, or 11.9 per cent, above the harvested area of 1914, which was 10,293,900 acres. The acreages estimated as sown to other crops are as follows: Oats 10,644,000 as against 11,365,000 last year; barley 1,397,900 against 1,509,350; rye 159,685 against 112,300; peas 107,420 against 196,210; mixed grains 410,770 against 466,800; hay and clover 7,974,000 against 7,875,000; alfalfa 89,900 against 92,630. Of late sown crops the acreages are as follows: Buckwheat 355,500 against 343,800 in 1915; flax 723,000 against 806,900; corn for husking 183,700 against 253,300; beans 34,490 against 43,310; potatoes 448,800 against 478,600; turnips, etc. 156,200 against 172,700; sugar beets 13,000 against 18,000 and corn for fodder 297,670 against 343,400.

CONDITION OF GRAIN AND HAY CROPS.

The reports show that the prospects for grain crops are excellent throughout the West, but owing to the lateness of the season there will be a greater risk of damage from frosts than last year. For all Canada the condition of the principal grain crops, expressed in percentage of the standard, ranges from 82 for peas to 91 for rye; but in the Northwest provinces the condition is well over 90, and for Manitoba and Saskatchewan it is even higher than at the same date last year, when the high promise at the end of June was so abundantly fulfilled. Converting the figures in per cent of a standard of 100 to the scale in which 100 represents the average condition on June 30 of the past eight years, 1908-1915, the condition becomes for wheat, rye, barley and oats as follows: Fall wheat 99.2, spring wheat 100.2, all wheat 100.2, rye 103.6, barley 98.5, oats 96. That is to say, if conditions between June 30 and the date of harvest are not abnormal, the anticipated yield per acre is about equal to the average for wheat, 3.6 per cent above average for rye, about 2 per cent below average for barley and 4 per cent below average for oats.

ESTIMATED NUMBERS OF FARM LIVE STOCK.

It is estimated from the reports of correspondents that the numbers of farm live stock in Canada on June 30 were as follows: Horses 2,990,635; milch cows 2,603,345; other cattle 3,826,519; sheep 1,965,101; swine 2,814,672. As compared with 1915 these figures represent decreases of horses by 5,464; of milch cows by 63,501; of sheep by 73,561 and of swine by 297,228; but an increase of "other cattle" by 427,364. The decreases apply principally to Eastern Canada; in the West all descriptions show increases over last year, except swine in all three provinces, and "other cattle" in Manitoba.

SEED CORN

Just received a Car of CHOICE SEED CORN

COMPTON EARLY
LONGFELLOW
NORTH DAKOTA

WHITE CAP YELLOW DENT
KING PHILIP
EARLY BAILEY

MAMMOTH S. SWEET
WISCONSIN NO. 7
CANADA YELLOW

RED COB

WHITE FLINT

This is all Choice Seed. Prices right.

C. F. BURGESS.

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We are in a position to supply every known need in Counter Check Books. This is a convenience many of our business people should appreciate. Samples of any style you want.

The Herald Office

JULY 25, 1916

THE CARLETON PLACE HERALD.

3

Carleton Place Herald

(Established 1850).

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

Subscription Price—In Canada, One Dollar and a half a Year, payable in Advance; \$2.00 if not so paid. In United States, \$2.50 per year, payable in advance.

Advertisements—Transient advertisements 10 cts. per line for first insertion; 5 cts. per line for each subsequent insertion.

Rates for Display Advertising on application. Advertisements will be changed once each month desired.

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

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

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

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

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

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

THE HERALD,
Carleton Place, Ont.

DISEASES OF POTATOES.

A timely bulletin issued by the Division of Botany, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, deals with late blight and rot of potatoes. Paul A. Murphy, assistant Plant Pathologist at Charlottetown, P. E. I., is the author and the Bulletin, which is entitled Circular No. 10, can be had free on application to The Publications Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa. Both the Director of the Dominion Experimental Farms and the Dominion Botanist agree that the subject is most important, as late blight has caused incalculable losses, but that those losses can be reduced to a minimum by thorough and timely spraying with Bordeaux mixture. Mr. Murphy describes the symptoms very fully. Early blight is prevalent in July and the spots which it causes are characteristically dry, brown, and marked with a series of concentric rings. Late blight makes its appearance in August and September as a rule, although it is always present before it is generally noticed. The first spots, which are usually on the lower leaves or stems are dark brown to purplish black in colour sometimes surrounded by a ring of light green and they have a water-soaked appearance. In fine weather they dry up and become brown. In moist weather they increase in size and number and may involve the whole plant. An infected tuber is characterized by lurid colored slightly shrunken areas on the surface that are abnormally hard. Mr. Murphy says that the losses from the diseases are incalculable and that in the United States some time ago they were placed in value at \$36,000,000 a year. In 1915 it is estimated that the loss to Prince Edward Island alone was not less than \$1,000,000 representing 2,000,000 bushels. The damage all over Eastern Canada was about on the same scale. Methods of control by spraying are detailed and the prescription for making the Bordeaux mixture given. The stocking of solution of copper sulphate and milk of lime is advised. Poison for the Colorado beetle can be applied with the Bordeaux as often as necessary. For this, either Paris green or arsenate of lead, or a combination of both may be used, half a pound of the former and a pound and a half of the latter to 40 gallons of spray being sufficient. In very severe cases the quantities of the poison can be increased by half.

SHIPPING AND MARKETING OF FRUIT.

Two most reasonable bulletins have been issued by the Dairy and Cold Storage Branch of the Federal Department of Agriculture bearing upon the pre-cooling, shipment and cold storage of tender fruit. Both bulletins can be had on application to the Publications Branch of the Department at Ottawa. In the first of these publications, Elwin Smith, B. Sc., in charge of pre-cooling station at Grimsby, Ont., gives details and advice regarding the pre-cooling of fruit along with results obtained from experiments. Results and observations are given relative to all kinds of fruit, including tomatoes, and not only in reference to transportation but also as to the effect on marketing. During 1913, this Bulletin states, while tender fruit laid on the ground rotting in Ontario, the Dominion of Canada imported huge quantities of peaches, plums, grapes, pears, apricots, etc., from the United States, owing to the better and more provident care that had been taken. By following the counsel contained in this bulletin, this state of things will be avoided. Rates, rules and regulations for pre-cooling and storage are supplied. The second bulletin, for which J. M. Creighton, B. S. A. shares with Mr. Smith the responsibility; not only deals further with pre-cooling investigations, but also goes fully into methods of packing, shipping and storing tender fruit, tomatoes, corn and cucumbers. Both bulletins are suitably illustrated and should command the earnest attention of fruit growers and shippers.

Fourteen labor leaders were convicted in Chicago on charges of conspiracy.

"Kind sir," he suddenly exclaimed, "will you not give me a loaf of bread for my wife and little ones?"

The stranger regarded him not unkindly. "Far be it from me," he rejoined, "to take advantage of your destitution. Keep your wife and little ones; I do not want them." —Tit Bits.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

PLANTING OF SEED CORN.

A Difference of Opinion Regarding the Depth.

How deep should seed corn be planted? Inquires the Farm Progress. There are some mighty growers of corn who argue that it should go into the soil to a depth of at least two inches. There are a few men who plant as deep as three inches and a very great many who are satisfied if they get an inch of dirt over the grains.

Who comes nearest to being right? This was worked out about three years ago by the Iowa experiment station at Ames, where corn was planted at depths varying from one to six inches. The results were something of a surprise to the advocates of deep planting. The depths of planting and the yields per acre shown by the Iowa station are as follows:

1 inch deep, 53.3 bushels per acre
2 inches deep, 51.2 bushels per acre
3 inches deep, 52 bushels per acre
4 inches deep, 49.2 bushels per acre
5 inches deep, 47.8 bushels per acre
6 inches deep, 45.8 bushels per acre

Some years ago the Illinois crop investigators made a similar series of tests and came out with about the same general conclusions. Private experimenters have had the same results.

Of course the character of the soil has a lot of bearing on the question. A loose, ashy soil will stand deeper planting than a close packed clayey dirt that is inclined to cake and bake so badly that air cannot get down through it.

The stiff, sticky, gummy soils will close over the grains and hold them back from proper germination. A few rains that pack the soil surface may even prevent the corn from ever reaching the light and air.

Early in the season shallow planting is absolutely necessary. Very early in the planting time the ground is warmed to a very shallow depth. For possibly two inches the soil has been warmed to a degree that will make germination possible. Deeper than this there are the cold and the clamminess of winter. As the summer nears it gradually warms to a greater depth and it is possible to plant more deeply and with good results.

If it is a very dry spring deeper planting may be necessary. The moisture is down pretty well in the ground, and corn planted and left lying in the dust of the first inch or two of the soil will lie there till it rains. Once or twice seed corn planted in a dry spring has been found lying in the soil unchanged, scarcely swollen at all, after two weeks.

The seed must be brought in contact with the moisture, though the water can be brought up by working the soil about as effectively as we can bring moisture and seed together by deep planting. If you know you have done a poor job of plowing and have a poor seed bed it will be best to plant deeply.

Three things are always necessary for the germination of corn. These are warmth, air and water. Warmth and air are easiest to get near the soil surface, and in the average spring there will be plenty of moisture near the top of the soil. That is why shallow planting makes the best showing.

Novel Way of Growing Potatoes.

Some gardeners in Denmark grow potatoes without taking any garden space whatever and grow them in considerably less time than it takes to produce a crop in the garden.

The starting place is an absolutely dark place in a cellar, where not a single ray of light enters and where there is no ventilation. Such a place is difficult to make use of, and this system of growing potatoes will prove interesting to all having a dark corner of the kind.

A table of the desired size, dry earth to cover the top to a depth of two or three inches and seed potatoes are all that will be required.

The earth can be dug up from the garden and laid in a warm place in the cellar until it has thawed and dried out. Cover the table top with this to a depth of from two to three inches and on this place the potatoes.

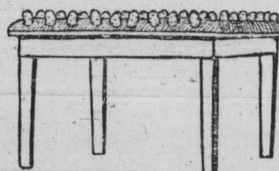
Use perfect potatoes for seed, free from rot or disease. Wash them thoroughly with a moist sponge and dry them carefully with a cloth, as there must not be the slightest trace of fungus to spoil the operation.

If there are any sprouts these must be cut off close without wounding the potato.

The potatoes washed and freed from sprouts are half buried in the soil in rows four inches apart. Inspect occasionally and cut off any sprouts that appear. In two or three weeks each potato will be crowded with white points, changing a few days later into little white potatoes that grow rapidly. When large enough the new potatoes are removed, leaving the parent potatoes to continue bearing. Several weeks after the first crop a second crop will be ready, followed by a third, and so on until the parent potato is completely exhausted, only the skin remaining.

No water will be required. All sprouts if they appear must be cut off carefully without injuring the parent potato. The new potatoes are said to be firm and solid, of good flavor, with thin skins.

This system has an advantage over cultivation in the garden inasmuch as there is no deep planting, hoeing, weeding, digging and fighting insects, and the experiment will at least be interesting.



SUNDAY SCHOOL.

Lesson IV.—Third Quarter, For July 23, 1916.

THE INTERNATIONAL SERIES.

Text of the Lesson, Acts xviii, 1-22. Memory Verses, 9, 10—Golden Text, Acts xviii, 9—Commentary Prepared by Rev. D. M. Stearns.

I do not know that we can tell how long Paul remained at Athens, but he gave a faithful testimony, and some believed (chapter xviii, 34). The messenger of the Lord is apt to be discouraged if he finds opposition to his message and seemingly few, if any, believing, or if after a faithful testimony there is neither a "thank you" nor a word of appreciation. It is true that we must never speak to please people nor covet their approval, but most of us are so awfully human that a word of gratitude from one who has been helped by the message is very cheering (I Thess. ii, 4; II Tim. ii, 15). The devil will be sure to tell you that you have accomplished nothing and had better seek some other occupation, and messengers have been known to heed his suggestion. I am thankful that some one said to me many years ago, as I wondered if any good was being done: "Do you recollect that when the devil sowed his tares he went his way, for he was sure that they would grow? And you do not seem to think that the Word of God is as good seed as the devil's tares." That helped me greatly, and since then I have gone my way after a service, saying: "Thank God; that will work; it will surely accomplish His pleasure" (Isa. lv, 11; Jer. i, 12; R. V.).

Leaving Athens, Paul went to Corinth, a wicked, worldly, commercial center, notorious for its immorality, and the first thing we read of him is, not that he preached, but that he found employment with some who were of the same craft with himself—that of tent making—and he abode with them (verses 1-3). He would rather work at his trade and thus earn his living than be a burden to any one. He afterward wrote to this people, asking them to forgive him if he had wronged them by not being a burden to them (II Cor. xii, 13-16). It does sound a little like sarcasm. The Lord Jesus Himself was known as the carpenter (Mark vi, 3) and no doubt helped to make a living for the family till He began His public ministry.

When the Sabbath days came round Paul was ready to testify to the Jews in the synagogue that Jesus was the Christ, their Messiah (verses 4, 5 and margin). Silas and Timothy, whom he had left at Berea and for whom he had sent from Athens that they might come to him, reached him here at Corinth (xviii, 14, 15). The phrase "pressed in spirit" (verse 5) is translated in the R. V. "constrained by the Word." Weymouth says Paul was preaching fervently. We think of Jeremiah, who when he was derided and reproached, was tempted to stop speaking the Word of the Lord, but it was such a burning fire within him that he had to speak (Jer. xx, 7-9). We think also of Elihu, who said that he was so constrained by the spirit within him that he was like a bottle of wine ready to burst and he had to speak that he might be refreshed (Job. xxxii, 18-20).

When the Jews opposed Paul and blasphemed he turned from them to the gentiles and found an open door in a house called Justus, who was a worshiper of God (verses 6, 7). When God wants His message proclaimed He will provide a place. I held a class in one town where all the churches were closed against me for the truth's sake, but a hotel proprietor invited us to meet in his parlors, and so we continued.

Paul said concerning one place, "A great door and effectual is opened unto me, and there are many adversaries" (I Cor. xvi, 9). Notwithstanding the opposition at Corinth there was much encouragement, for the chief ruler of the synagogue and all his household believed, and also many of the Corinthians (verse 8). No doubt it was, as always, because of the manifest work of the Holy Spirit that the devil stirred up such opposition. How Paul must have been strengthened to continue by that most gracious visit of the Lord Jesus Himself, who came to him in the night and said, "Be not afraid, but speak, and hold not thy peace, for I am with thee, and no man shall set on thee to hurt thee, for I have much people in this city" (verses 9, 10). The day that the Lord appeared to him on the way to Damascus He said, "I have appeared unto thee, and I will appear unto thee" (chapter xxvi, 16), and this was one of those other appearances to him.

We have His completed word and can hear Him speak to us at any time if only we have ears to hear, for He is the same Lord who revealed Himself to Samuel by His word (I Sam. iii, 21), and He loves to do it still. Being thus strengthened, he continued at Corinth a year and six months, teaching the word of God among them (verse 11). In due time he sailed thence, taking Priscilla and Aquila, and leaving them at Ephesus, he went on to Caesarea and Jerusalem and Antioch, thus completed his second missionary journey (verses 18-22). We would like to know where he left Timothy and what became of Silas, but we shall meet Timothy again, and we can wait to know a lot of things. It seemed to Paul that he must be in Jerusalem in the near future, but note his "If God will" and see Jas. iv, 15.

FREAKS OF FASHION.

How a Fad For Wearing Ribbons in the Hair Was Started.

Dress experts keep changing the fashions, it is it were, in self defense. At one time elaborately worked and hand embroidered blouses were the vogue. Then machines were so perfected that machine embroidered blouses outrivaled the hand work, and fashion experts retaliated by designing blouses as plain as possible.

The fashion for uncured feathers was the result of a wet day. Curled ostrich feathers were on every hat, when at some fashionable function the rain descended in torrents and every feather was soon absolutely straight. Milliners, always alert for an idea, were stuck with the appearance of these feathers, and uncured ostrich plumes became the demand.

The fashion for wearing ribbons intermingled with curls piled on the top of the head originated in the reign of Louis XI, of France. A certain Mlle. Fontange was out hunting with the king and court when a branch of a tree caught her hair and pulled it down. With quick resourcefulness she leaned down, pulled off her ribbon garter and twined up her hair with it. The king, noticing the pretty effect, complimented her on her charming coiffure, and from that moment the "fontange," as it was termed, became the rage.

WHISTLING JUGS.

Curious Musical Product of Peru's Ancient Potteries.

The potters of ancient Peru used to manufacture an ingenious musical instrument which may very properly be called a whistling jug. In collections of antiquities it is called a silvador or silvio. Specimens are obtained from the ancient burial places of Peru.

One of these consists of two vases whose bodies are joined one to the other, with a hole or opening between them. The neck of one of these vases is closed, with the exception of a small opening, in which a clay pipe is inserted leading to the body of the whistle. The closed neck of this double vase is modeled into a representation of a bird's head.

When a liquid is poured into the open necked vase the air is compressed in the other, and in escaping through the narrow opening is forced into the whistle, the vibration producing the sounds. Many of these sounds represent the notes of birds; one in the collection at the British museum imitates the notes of the robin or some other member of the thrush tribe peculiar in Peru.

Rice in Ecuador.

Rice is the principal article of diet of all Ecuadorians, rich and poor. The country produces excellent rice in limited quantities and imports largely. The crop is harvested in May by stripping the grains with the hands, the average yield being twenty bushels per acre. The rice growing lands are rented to small farmers, who sell the harvested crops to town merchants. The latter in turn send the grain to the rice mill, exchanging 100 pounds of the unhusked rice, if of good quality, for 100 pounds of the husked product. If of inferior grade a larger toll is taken. This includes storage for six months. Some of the very small growers hull their rice with a ball and winnow it with the wind. The husks are thrown away, but the remaining waste is fed to the horses in exchange.

Something to Steal.

An English prisoner blind for the tenth time been convicted for theft and to avoid punishment for his last offense had promised to enlist. The judge was greatly perplexed as to what degree of blindness he should best allot. Addressing the counsel, he remarked, "It is difficult to see what one such a man as your client would be in the army." Counsel for the defense, seeing that the judge was in excellent humor, deciding a bit of facetiousness might accomplish what a tearful plea would not, replied, "Well, my lord, he might be usefully employed in stealing a march on the enemy."

Known by Their Fruits.

A small boy was discussing the differences in members of the vegetable world.

"How did people first know an apple tree from a pear tree?" he asked. "By the bark?" "No," replied his mother gravely, "by the bite."

Getting On.

Grubbs—Is Juks improving his game of golf? Stubbs—Immensely. He has hung around while the Scotch professional addressed his ball until he knows exactly what to say every time he gets stymied.

What She Thought.

"Did the burglars upset your house much?" "Terribly. When I entered and saw everything upside down my first thought was that Jim had come home unexpectedly and changed his clothes."

Needs.

Husband—Now, then, what are our needs? Wife—Well, the house needs painting, we are all out of kitchen utensils, the dining room rug is threadbare, the bathroom must be decorated, and I've simply had to order some clothes.—Judge.

Also Freedom.

She—I'd like to know what you had before I married you. He (defectively)—Well, I had a night key, anyhow.—Boston Transcript.

SUNLIGHT FLOUR

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In one of the Best Mills.

By Men who Know How.

Quality guaranteed satisfactory

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AND ADVERTISE IN
THE HERALD

FOOLS THE COWS.

Dead Nettle is Harmless, but Makes Itself Look Dangerous.

In this case the joke's on the cow. She's fooled into the belief that this little, harmless plant will bite her. The plant helps with the joke by masquerading as a dangerous weed, with real teeth, whereas it wouldn't hurt a flea. This plant is the dead nettle.

One of its cousins, the stinging nettle, covers itself with sharp, poisonous hairs. The cow has learned to avoid the weed. So the dead nettle makes up to look like its cousin, and the cow leaves it alone.

The dead nettle grows in waste places all over eastern United States. It isn't as useful as its near relative in the East Indies and in China, called ramie. This relative also is harmless and plays similar jokes on Chinese cows and other grazing animals.

But ramie furnishes a vegetable fiber which is stronger than hemp, as fine and shiny as silk. It is used in making cordage and nets, and paper made from it is used for banknotes.

So when the ramie imitates the stinging nettle it is protecting itself from grazing animals so it may grow into money.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children

In Use For Over 30 Years

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W. M. Allen

Reliable Agent WANTED

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

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

Splendid List of New Specialties for Season, 1916-1917 including the new Everbearing Raspberry, St. Regis.

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The Fonthill Nurseries

(Established 1857.)

TORONTO, ONTARIO

THE SUN LIFE

Is Canada's Leading Assurance Company

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

W. M. ALLEN
Carleton Place.

Total assurance in force 1915—

\$257,404,160.69

Assets.....\$74,328,433.00

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

DIRT ON COPY
PAGE TACHEE

THE HERALD.

TUESDAY, JULY 25TH, 1916

CANADA'S net debt at the end of June was \$539,000,000. The war is adding about sixteen millions a month to the debt. There is need for the most rigid economy in carrying on all public services.—Toronto Globe.

Like that British victory which looked like a loss at first, the more the report of the Meredith-Duff commission is studied the more it looks as though Mr. Kite had a pretty fair idea of what he was talking about.—Ottawa Citizen.

The talk of a nickel company being able to account for every pound of ore or metal which leaves its hands does not amount to much. Where is the nickel the Americans are exporting to Germany coming from? Can the Canadian sleuths answer this question?—Kingston Whig.

CANADIAN RED CROSS GIFTS.

The Canadian Red Cross is a very potent factor in bringing Canada into the sphere of international relations. Our Canadian Red Cross representatives are our ambassadors abroad, envoys charged with a peaceful and healing mission. An interesting development along this line is the close cooperation which has been arranged between our Canadian Society and the French military hospitals. Col. Hodgetts, the commissioner in England, in April made a preliminary offer of 10,000 cases of Red Cross supplies, and the gift was heartily welcomed by the French Govt. which without official delays, made immediate arrangements for the receipt of this Canadian donation. Already 5460 cases have been delivered to the French Govt., from the Canadian Red Cross warehouse in London and its auxiliary depots in France. Of these 5,460 cases, 2,000 contained bandages and dressings. There were 1,000 cases of sheets, 500 of socks, 300 of pyjamas. In fact there was a well arranged selection of all the articles required for the relief of the wounded in the hospitals. This is only the beginning of Red Cross reciprocity between Canada and France, and it should be a matter of pride to every Canadian that our country is so efficiently discharging its moral Red Cross obligation to our allies.

The last records of shipments of Red Cross supplies from Dominion Headquarters in Toronto show large increases. Up to May 1st the total number of cases shipped from Canada was 63,742. The May total, the largest for any month to date, was 8,332, making a grand total of 72,174. The chief items in the month's shipments were 17,716 pairs of socks, and 63 cases of tobacco. The shipments came from all over Canada.

DO SOME DEEP THINKING.

Help Your Mind by Going Into a "Brown Study" Once in a While.

"If the 'brown study' were more often cultivated many people would be happier and more clear thinking would be done," says the London Lancet. "It is in such a state that truths dawn suddenly and clearly upon the unclouded intelligence. It is in such a state that mighty actions are conceived, poems born at a stroke and mankind enlightened through the enlightenment of the individual."

"In this state of mind there is such a concentration of mental energy that the body is ignored. The mind, on the other hand, is so working upon its own affairs, that the external world is obliterated, and any bodily discomfort that may have been pre-existing is now negligible and unnoticed." The Lancet says the relationship between mental activity and the bodily state is not realized with sufficient frequency or with sufficient thoroughness by the European of today. "The average man is too engrossed with his bodily pabulum, and in caring for the needs of the body he neglects the needs of the mind."

Churches in Colonial Days.

The New England churches in colonial days were all unheated. In Miss Earle's book on "Home Life in Colonial Days" we find that few of these places of worship had stoves until the middle of the last century. The chill of the damp places, never heated from autumn to spring and closed and dark throughout the week, was hard for every one to bear. In some of the log built meeting houses fur bags made of wolf skins were nailed to the seats, and in the winter church attendants thrust their feet in them. Dogs, too, were permitted to enter the meeting house and lie on their master's feet. Dog whippers or dog pelters were had to control or expel them when they became unruly or unbearable.

How a Bird Dresses.

As bird fashions do not change, two suits a year are quite enough for most birds, but they need to take great care of them. Each separate feather must be cleaned and looked over and the useless ones pulled out. These feathers are not packed close together, you know, but lie loose and have places between filled with air. When a bird wants to get warmer he lifts his feathers so that these air spaces may be larger. But if his feathers are tangled or wet and dirty he could not raise them, and soon he could not keep the heat in his little body and would, of course, die.

NEWS TOPICS OF WEEK

Important Events Which Have Occurred During the Week.

The Busy World's Happenings Carefully Compiled and Put Into Handy and Attractive Shape for the Readers of Our Paper—A Solid Hours' Enjoyment.

TUESDAY.

A Kingston battery arrived in France.

Sir Roger Casement's appeal was argued in London.

Another Russian contingent disembarked at Brest, France.

Mr. Robert Gill was appointed to the Canadian Hospitals Commission.

Heavy Austrian attacks were repulsed by the Italians in the Tyrol.

Citizens of Hamilton and London dislike the daylight-saving measures.

Workers on the Parliament Buildings at Ottawa have struck for more pay.

Lieut.-Colonel Bickford lectured the officers at Camp Borden on discipline.

Guelph aviator fought eight aeroplanes, but died from injuries received.

It is stated that the Hon. Robert Rogers wants to retire from Federal politics.

Mayor Alex. Stewart of Victoria was sworn in as Finance Minister for British Columbia.

Premier Asquith announced that the Irish bill would be introduced before adjournment.

Reports of the Masonic Grand Lodge, meeting at London to-day, show that 18,000 Masons have enlisted.

The Ontario License Board suspended the license of the Station Hotel at Gravenhurst for a week because of sales to invalid soldiers.

WEDNESDAY.

Belgian troops won a notable success in the East African campaign.

King George sent a congratulatory message to General Sir Douglas Haig.

Ontario municipalities have declared against the continued exportation of Niagara power.

General Nivelle, defender of Verdun, told his troops to prepare for the "general offensive."

Premier Asquith admitted in the House of Commons that mistakes had been made in Mesopotamia.

Representatives of the International Nickel Company visited Hamilton in search of a site for a plant.

J. W. Nivelle, of the Imperial Munitions Board, has issued a plea for the employment of women on munitions.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier called attention to the nickel problem in addressing the Liberal Advisory Committee at Ottawa.

The latest parade state at Camp Borden demonstrates that the list of illegally absentees now numbers 1,000 men.

The French Government has called to the colors a part of the class of 1888, that is, men from forty-seven to forty-eight years of age, except those in munition factories, and, for the present, farmers.

The Allies, exchanging reports on the front situation on the respective fronts, state that satisfactory conditions are now reigning everywhere, as the enemy is no longer able to check the advance of the Allies either on the Russian or French fronts.

THURSDAY.

An electric storm did serious damage in the Eastern Townships.

General Smuts reported more gains in the East African campaign.

Sir William Robertson paid a high tribute to the troops from overseas.

The Canadian Underwriters gathered in convention at Hamilton yesterday.

Ten units at Camp Borden have received orders to move east for further training.

Mrs. Tillie Gellar, a Toronto bride of three days, ended her life by taking carbolic acid.

Freemasons from all parts of the Province have met at London for the annual Grand Lodge meeting.

Mr. Alexander Robinson, of Toronto, seventy-six years old, was struck down and seriously injured by an auto.

Captain C. O. Beardmore, a prominent military and business man of Toronto, died suddenly in Philadelphia.

Mrs. Martha McKittrick, held for eleven years as a vagrant in Orangeville jail, has been released as a result of a sister's bequest.

Dr. Hefferich, the Imperial German Treasurer, painted in roseate colors the benefits accruing to Russian Poland from Teutonic occupation.

The British Government sustained a technical defeat Saturday when an amendment to a bill dealing with the placing of retired soldiers on land was carried by a vote of 51 to 46.

The Cunard liner Saxonia arrived in New York last night from Liverpool carrying \$20,000,000 in specie and securities consigned to J. P. Morgan & Company by the Bank of England.

FRIDAY.

Heavy rains flooded the Sarina tunnel and held up several trains.

The Liberal Advisory Council at Ottawa passed several important resolutions.

The Meredith-Duff report on the fuse inquiry has been handed to the Federal Government.

The Masonic Grand Lodge elected officers at the concluding session of the meeting at London.

Hamilton honored two returned soldiers who have received the Distinguished Conduct Medals.

Premier Asquith said there would be a public inquiry into the death of Skelington, the noted Irish editor.

Two women collapsed in Toronto

owing to the intense heat, and a dog turned mad by the heat, bit two children.

Forces of the Grand Duke Nicholas took Kugi, a town 60 miles south-west of Erzerum, in Asia Minor.

John Patrick Stephenson, of Toronto, aged 13, died as a result of being struck down on Berkeley street by an auto.

The British Government granted the demand for an investigation of the Dardanelles and Mesopotamian campaigns.

The British Government through the Secretary for the Colonies, expressed satisfaction with Canadian nickel situation.

Aaron Towman, resident of New Dundee, near Galt, and one of the best known men in Wilmett township, was drowned Saturday. He had gone in to bathe when he suddenly disappeared.

Flight Sub-Lieut. Douglas Whitaker, a Canadian of Victoria, B.C., was killed yesterday while looping-the-loop at a great altitude over the Island of Thanet, county Kent. During the manoeuvres the machine became unmanageable and fell to the ground, where it was smashed to bits.

SATURDAY.

The steamer T. E. Kirby ran ashore off Balais Reef.

The London City Council decided to repeal its daylight-saving by-law.

More threats of reprisals against France were made by the German War Office.

It is stated that the Hon. Col. J. W. Allison will be permitted to resign his rank.

Richard Drake, a G. N. W. operator, was stabbed during a quarrel on Yonge street, Toronto.

Lieut. Clarence Rogers, of Toronto, is credited with bringing down Immelmann, the German aviator.

Serious food riots broke out in those parts of Belgium and northern France occupied by the Germans.

The suit of Captain Banbury against the Bank of Montreal to recover \$125,000 was heard in London.

A Madrid despatch says that martial law has been abrogated in Spain, except in the coal districts of Asturias.

Reports from down the Miramichi River say that the northern New Brunswick coast is infested with sharks.

The Meredith-Duff Commission report on the fuse inquiry issued yesterday scored Allison and exonerated Hughes.

W. J. MacFarland of Toronto was killed and his son and niece of Markdale, Ont., were injured in an auto smash at Markdale.

Prof. O. J. Stevenson, assistant master, Toronto Normal School, has been appointed professor of English at the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph.

A wireless despatch from Rome transmits Sofia advices stating that Bulgaria is seriously considering making peace, and that Premier Radaslavoff has summoned the Sobranje to discuss the situation.

The Berliner Tageblatt says that at a recent conference at Darmstadt with regard to the food situation, Adolph T. von Batocki, President of the German Food Regulation Board, frankly admitted that there was a shortage of foodstuffs, especially in towns, which it was impossible to overcome.

MONDAY.

Five persons collapsed from heat in Toronto on Saturday.

The submarine merchantman Deutschland still hugs Baltimore pier.

Lloyd's announces the sinking of the British steamship Wolf, 2,443 tons gross.

Arnold B. O'Neill, 698 Richmond street, Toronto, aged 15, was drowned at Centre Island.

A disastrous fire did much damage to the Doon Fibre Company's plant near Berlin.

Several trades unionists declared a sympathetic strike on school buildings at Hamilton.

Opponents of the proposal to change Berlin's name have formed themselves into a committee.

Two street cars were in collision near Hamilton, and the passengers had miraculous escapes.

The Marine Department at Ottawa issued a statement that the Kaministiquia River is now navigable.

Berlin, Germany, butcher was fined \$5,000 for withholding from sale a large amount of meat, and also for secretly selling meat.

A French mail steamer picked up a raft at sea with seven survivors from the British ship Euphorbia, which was sunk several days ago by a submarine.

H. Lariaux, Montreal, a foreman of a gang of drillers on the Canadian Northern Railway, was struck by a car at the Westport C. N. R. tunnel Saturday morning and killed.

The crew of five men of the British schooner Albertha, abandoned during a gale in Vineyard Sound, were taken to Gloucester, Mass., by the schooner Georgia, in response to signals of distress.

"I drank all that medicine, mother," said little Reba Robar, the three-year-old daughter of Mrs. Norman Robar, of Kerr Lake, Friday afternoon, referring to the contents of a bottle which contained laudanum. The little girl died three hours after.

Six Shiploads of Food for Belgians.

OTTAWA, July 24.—Canada has sent six shiploads of foodstuffs for the relief of suffering Belgians. Shortly before leaving London for Ottawa, Sir George Perley, Acting High Commissioner, received the thanks of the Belgian Minister for the sixth of these cargoes, which had just reached England in the steamer Gotthard. The foodstuffs in this cargo were worth a quarter of a million dollars, and included wheat, flour, condensed milk, canned vegetables, and smoked fish.

Toronto, people, were killed, and injured in an auto smash at Markdale, Ont.

Serious food riots broke out in those parts of Belgium and northern France occupied by the Germans.

Catarhal Deafness Cannot Be Cured.

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure catarrhal deafness, and that is by a constitutional remedy. Catarrhal Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a running sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, Deafness is the result. Unless the inflammation can be reduced and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever. Many cases of deafness are caused by Catarrh, which is an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces. Hall's Catarrh Cure acts through the blood on the mucous surfaces of the system.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Catarrhal Deafness that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Circulars free. All Drug-gists, 7c.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

BIRTHS.

HOBBS—At Ferguson Falls, July 23rd to Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Hobbs, a daughter.

COLEMAN—In Beckwith, July 21st, to Mr. and Mrs. Berton Coleman, a son.

COOK—In Carleton Place, July 25th, to Mr. and Mrs. Voyle Cook, a daughter.

DEATHS.

STEVENSON—At Carleton Place, July 24th, W. Russell Stevenson, son of Mr. and Mrs. William Stevenson, aged 16 years.

JAMES—In Beckwith, May 21st, William Henry James, in his 82nd year.

PEARL—In Carleton Place, July 21st, James L. Pearl, aged 40 years.

MCKEY—In Ramsay, July 21st, Agnes Isabella Goth, beloved wife of Mr. W. J. McKey, aged 46 years.

HOLLINGER—At Ferguson Falls, July 22nd, John Hollinger, aged 37 years.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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

Attendant at Rosamond Memorial Hospital. Specialist in Operative Appendicitis and General Surgery.

Almonte, Ont. Telephone No. 90.

NOTICE.

HAVING purchased the Dray and Carting Outfit of the late W. E. Whyte, I am prepared to do moving and general carting on the shortest notice, and invite custom.

J. L. GRIFFITH, Grand St., near C.P.R. Station.

TEACHER WANTED.

FOR S.S. No. 1 RAMSAY. Proficient, qualified Applications, stating experience and salary, will be received to August 1st. Duties to begin after the summer vacation. Address H. MCNEARY, R. R. No. 1, Carleton Place, Ont.

AUCTION SALE

—OF—

FARM STOCK AND IMPLEMENTS.

PURSUANT to instructions from Mr. J. A. STRATHGIRN, I will offer for sale by Public Auction on the premises,

Lot No. 4, 11th Con. Ramsay, SATURDAY, JULY 29, 1916

Commencing at Two p.m.

The following Stock and Implements namely:

12 Milch Cows, 6 Two-year Olds, 100 Hens and Roosters, 2 Turkey Hens and Gobblers and 25 or 30 young ones, Cream Separator, U.S. Vermont, No. 6, Milk Can, Wheelbarrow, Folding Sawing machine, Spring-tooth Seeder, set of Harrows, Plough, Single Sleigh, set of Single Harness, 2 half set of Working Harness and some other articles.

TERMS: \$10.00 and under, Cash, over that amount seven months' credit by furnishing approved Joint Notes.

Owing to illness in Mr. Strathgirn's family he is compelled to dispose of his stock, therefore every thing advertised will be sold without reserve.

CHAS. HOLLINGER, Auctioneer.

FLOWER AND VEGETABLE PLANTS

It is nearing time when Gardens need attention.

We have a large assortment of healthy transplanted Plants, such as

ASTERS (Vick's and Cregos' Special Seeds) in named colors

PETUNIAS, single and double,

DIANTHUS,

STOCK, all Colors,

LARKSPUR,

PANSIES IN BLOOM,

and all Vegetable Plants.

Bedding Geraniums in all colors.

See our Price List for complete list.

Window Boxes filled on order at reasonable prices.

Any help or advice on planning your garden freely given.

Call at Greenhouse, or 'phone orders promptly attended to.

JEFFREY'S GARDENS.

Telephone No. 83.

J. A. DACK.

Watchmaker and Jeweller.

Carleton Place.

This week we specialize on

RINGS

anything from a plain Gold Band to the choicest Diamond. See our display.

Prices to suit every pocket-book.

Having taken a special course in Optics, I am also prepared to test your eyes and fit you with glasses to suit your vision. No charge for examination.

SANITARY GOOGS

We carry in Stock

Seamless Sanitary Towels.

All Elastic Washable Sanitary Belts.

Sanitary Skirt Apron, guaranteed water and stain proof.

Rubber Aprons.

Rubber Feeder Bibs.

Rubber Bathing Caps.

Ladies' and Misses' Bathing Suits, made of Navy Lustre, with White Braid trimming.

Call we are glad to show you.

BAIRD & RIDDELL

SELF SEALERS

- - AT - -

W. J. MUIRHEAD'S

HARDWARE

The Montreal Bargain Store

We have a large stock of Goods of various assortment. Ladies' and Gents' Furnishings.

Ladies' Furnishings

Middys, \$1.50 for..... 98c
Waists, \$1.50 for..... 98c
Yests..... 10c
Skirts, White Poplin..... 89c
Boots, worth \$5.00 for..... \$2.50

Men's Furnishings

Shirts, from..... 50c up to \$2.00
Neckties and Collars at All Prices.
Raincoats a Specialty This Week. We will have a large stock imported in.

Don't forget to call and see our Goods and Prices.

HELP! HELP!

THOUSANDS OF FARM LABORERS WANTED

FOR THE

WESTERN HARVEST

CANADIAN NORTHERN

Good Pay and Employment in the Fertile Districts SERVED BY THE C.N.R.

\$12.00 TO WINNIPEG

Plus Half a Cent per Mile Beyond

Return Half a Cent per Mile to Winnipeg plus \$18.00.

Special Trains will be Operated from Montreal and Toronto to Winnipeg

CANADIAN NORTHERN ALL THE WAY

See Later Announcements for Train Service and Excursion Dates.

For Full Particulars Apply to Nearest C.N.R. Agent, or General Passenger Department, Montreal, Que. or Toronto, Ont.

JULY 25, 1916

THE CARLETON PLACE HERALD.

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SOCIETY REGISTER

STELLA LODGE No. 125, I.O.O.F. meets every TUESDAY Night in the Hall, in Taylor's Block. Visiting brethren always welcome. J. B. MOORE, Noble Grand. N. D. McALLUM, Sec.-Rec'y.

COURT MISSISSIPPI No. 78, I.O.F. meets every 2nd and 4th Monday in each month, at 7:30 p.m., in the Chosen Friends Hall. Punctual attendance of members is requested. Visiting brethren invited. J. B. DUBREUILLE, C.R. J. BENNETT, R.S. F.R.—All dues must be paid in advance or before the 1st of the month. W. H. ALLEN, Sec.

CARLETON COUNCIL No. 37, C.O.C.F. meets in the Chosen Friends Hall, second and fourth Thursdays in each month, at 8 o'clock. Visiting Friends welcome. JOHN BAIRD, C.C. W. H. ALLEN, Sec.

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

DISTRICT NEWS.

APPLETON.

Special to THE HERALD.

Mrs. Jas. Wilson, of Ottawa, and Miss Robena Baird, of Winnipeg, are visiting with Mrs. Jas. Wilson.

Mr. Shaw, of Kingston, spent the week-end at the "Clachans."

Mrs. McDonald, of Green Mount, Penn., and Mr. and Mrs. Grace, of Almonte, called on Miss M. A. McGregor last Friday.

Mrs. Oso, of White Lake, Mrs. Campbell, of Mississippi, and Mrs. Allen, of Kingston, were the week-end guests of Mrs. Gilbert.

Mr. Jas. Lowe, of Joliette, Que., spent the week-end with friends here. The Misses Wilson, of Carleton Place, spent Sunday with the Misses Wilson here.

Col. Lye, of Smiths Falls, spent Sunday with friends.

Pte. G. James and Lance Corporal Gilbert, of Valcartier, are spending a few days at their respective homes.

Mrs. Cole and children, of Carleton Place, spent the week-end with Mrs. M. James.

Mr. and Mrs. C. Firth left on Saturday to spend a few days at Muskoka Lake.

Mr. Thos. Reynolds spent Sunday with friends in Hull, Que.

Mrs. Donovan left on Monday to visit her home in White Lake.

Rev. A. D. and Mrs. Fraser and Masters Edgar and Harold, left last Wednesday to visit friends in Fort Covington, N.Y., and other places. Rev. Mr. Glassford, of Carleton Place, is taking Rev. Fraser's work in his absence.

Mrs. Albert Browne, of Ottawa, is visiting her aunt, Mrs. R. M. Baird.

Mr. and Mrs. Eric Emerson, of Calgary, and Mrs. Robt. McCallum, of Carleton Place, called on friends on Monday.

Mr. J. A. Struthers advertises a sale of stock and implements for Saturday next.

ALMONTÉ.

From the Casette.

Mrs. G. B. Horton and children are away on a couple of months' visit to her home at Saint Ste. Marie.

Judge Greig, Mrs. Greig and Miss Eleanor Greig, of Walkerton, Ont., are enjoying a holiday in town and are being warmly greeted by their many friends.

Citizens of North Bay subscribed \$685 for Mr. and Mrs. Jno. Brennan who have lost two sons at the front. Of this, \$380 was used to pay off a mortgage against their property.

Mr. D. G. MacDonnell, barrister, of Vancouver, B.C., and formerly M.P. for North Lanark, is so seriously ill from paralysis that his friends report little hope that he will live more than a short time.

Mrs. R. W. Haydon of Ottawa is spending a few holidays with Almonte friends.

Mrs. Maguire of Carleton Place is spending a few days with her daughter, Mrs. E. W. Oliver.

Dr. Drummond, Mrs. Drummond and Mr. Alvin Drummond of Grant, Mich., are visiting the Dr.'s mother, Mrs. P. Drummond, and other friends in town.

Mr. John McPhail of Carleton Place has taken a position in the moulding department of the Kir-Ben Limited.

The many Almonte acquaintances of Mr. W. H. Black will be interested to learn that he has been appointed principal of the Armory public schools at an initial salary of \$1,000 per annum, for the next school year.

LANARK.

From the Bee.

Capt. Thos. R. Caldwell reported to military headquarters at Kingston yesterday and was granted leave of absence for one month.

Miss Florence Buffum returned last night from a two-week visit with relatives in Carleton Place. She was accompanied by her cousins, Kenneth and Hazel Daron, who will visit here for a few weeks.

At a special meeting of Council held last night, Mr. Thomas Macdon, Corporation official, was granted leave of absence for the duration of the war, he having enlisted with the 240th Battalion, C.E.F., for overseas.

Mr. William J. Rathwell of Ferguson Falls was unhitching his team from the mower yesterday when the knife of the machine, which was in gear, fell into motion and came in contact with Mr. Rathwell's leg above the ankle, severing two tendons. Drs. McEwen of Carleton Place and Cameron of Lanark were summoned and treated the wound, which is seriously enough to incapacitate Mr. Rathwell for a few days.

A valuable two-year-old colt belonging to Mr. Neil McDonald, McDonald's Corners, was found dead on Sunday in a bush between his place and the High-

land. The colt had got one of his hind feet stuck between a root and a rock, and being unable to extricate it, had slowly starved to death. The animal was last seen on July 8th, and, although a persistent search has since been kept up, no trace of it could be found until the dead body was discovered.

Captain "Tom" Caldwell of the 21st Battalion, C.E.F., son of Mr. and Mrs. T. B. Caldwell returned from the front on a short leave home and received a great welcome upon his arrival last Sunday. He had been in the trenches, off and on, for the past eleven months, and, although in the thick of all the "operations" that came his way, had escaped injury until the 14th of June, when a lively bombardment was going on, he was telephoning information to headquarters, a German shell fell squarely upon the dugout and made chaos of the scene. A soldier standing near was torn to shreds and Captain Tom was buried in the debris. He was extricated and found to have a severe shell wound in the right arm, several parts of the arm between shoulder and hand being lacerated. He was removed to No. 14 hospital, Wimereux, France, thence to the Royal Hospital, London, England.

Leave for one week at home was granted when he had recovered sufficiently to travel, but his report back in France dated is scheduled for August 6th. News was received here on Saturday that the ship had arrived at Father Point and Mr. T. B. Caldwell and his two sons, Donald and Boyd, left at once for Montreal to meet the son and brother. A reception was hastily organized by the citizens of Perth and the citizens of Lanark, both of which, in point of spontaneous enthusiasm and sincere greeting, will serve as the lasting impression of a life time to all who bore a part, either as spectator or engaged in the ceremonies. The Captain soldier arrived in Perth from Montreal on the noon train Sunday found at the station awaiting him practically the entire populace of Perth and Lanark combined. A procession of decorated motor cars lined the square and along the main street and other streets, Perth Citizen's Band was out in full force, the fire brigade in uniform paraded, and Lieut. Col. Watt organized a unit of khaki officers and men who received the returning soldier with a salute of honor. After a way of hand-shaking, Mayor Hands and Judge Scott escorted Captain "Tom," together with his father, Mr. T. B. Caldwell, to the Mayor's car, a procession was formed, and headed by the band and firemen and soldiers, the welcoming sea of Lanark's brightest and best started in motion and proceeded through several of the principal streets to the Town Hall, where, from the time-honored and place-honored front, Mayor Hands formally welcomed Lanark's Captain of the fighting 21st. Three rousing British cheers were given for the Captain as he came forward to reply. It was an embarrassing moment for him. He could only thank them cordially for their good wishes and hoped he would be able to return before long to resume the duties which he reluctantly was forced to lay aside temporarily, following which Captain Tom was released from the ceremonial into the hands of his Lanark kith and kin. All along the route from Perth to Lanark flag flying and handkerchief waving were in evidence, and when the long column of Lanark motor cars reached Clyde Hall a large number of Lanark folk had assembled to welcome their fellow citizen home. Short speeches were made by C. M. Forbes, R. Beatty, Chaplain Rev. D. C. MacIntosh, Rev. J. C. MacLeod, R. Robertson and T. B. Caldwell. Captain Caldwell replied suitably and recounted some of the experiences in the trenches.

The demand for total prohibition in Great Britain is growing fast.

Sir William Ramsay, the celebrated British scientist, is dead.

General Smuts reported more gains in the East African campaign.

A new Turkish advance on the Sinai Peninsula was officially reported from Cairo.

M. Sazmoff, Russia's Foreign Minister, resigned, and was succeeded by Premier Sturmer.

The Marine Department at Ottawa has issued a statement that the Kamistiquia River is now navigable.

The Provincial Resources Organization Committee urges the establishment of branches throughout the Province.

Nickel may be refined in Ontario according to Hon. G. Howard Ferguson, Minister of Lands, Forests and Mines.

Dr. Hefferich, the Imperial German Treasurer, painted in roseate colors the benefits accruing to Russian Poland from Teutonic occupation.

That the antelope can be bred in captivity was proved by a farmer of Davidson, Sask., who has a small herd. Twin antelopes were born less than a month ago.

Amateur Philosophy

Those who fear briars are destined to tread a thorny path.

Scars are all right if they stand for something worth while.

What is all this talk about the gentleman farmer? Isn't every farmer a gentleman?

Some say in a multitude of counsel there is safety; we say in a variety of opinions there is perplexity.

Tim says: "When you feel like weighing up the other fellow, step into the other side of the balance and let somebody else read the beam."

"Can you tell me," asked a judge in New Jersey who was examining an Italian as to his qualifications for citizenship, "the difference between the powers and prerogatives of the King of England and the President of the United States?"

"Yes, sir," promptly answered the Italian, "King, he got steady job."

ALL IN THE BALANCE.

German Writer Admits That Battle Will Be Decisive.

BERLIN, July 24.—Max Osborn in a despatch to the Vossische Zeitung from western headquarters, says:

"We are shaken by burning pain as new streams of German blood are flowing, and we recognize our powerlessness over what cannot be changed."

"After two years of war the Angel of Destruction is passing through the ranks of the German army with a fury and mercilessness as if the death dance of battles had only just begun."

"Whilst our enemies suffer fearful losses, we do not blind our eyes to the new mourning come to us, nor over the seriousness of the fate of this decisive battle raging on all fronts. We should be unworthy the stupendous task we have to fulfil and the almost incomprehensible sacrifices our heroes make if we were not able to understand the whole fury and burden of these weeks."

"We feel the raging storm of the united power of the enemy. It is now a question of everything for the life or death of our nation. We stand differently now from what we did in August, 1914. Unexampled deeds of fate lie between. But still the concluding point has to be reached and everything is in the balance of death or life."

NOW IN SIXTH MONTH.

Battle for Verdun Now Consists Chiefly of Artillery Duels.

LONDON, July 24.—The great battle of Verdun entered upon its sixth month Saturday, the present operations being marked principally by strong artillery duels on the greater part of the fortress front.

The shelling was especially violent in the sectors of Fleury and the Pulin woods. There was little infantry fighting, and in that the French had the advantage.

Not only were further trenches in the Fleury region won and some prisoners taken, according to the mid-night communiqué, but a German attack on a position south of Damloup was repulsed.

The War Office at Berlin reports great activity by the French infantry, it mostly taking the form of hand grenade attacks. Such attacks, Berlin says, were repulsed in the Fleury sector, especially sharp fighting taking place north of Fort Tanneau. The Germans claim a gain of ground south of Damloup. Paris says that heavy fighting has taken place around the ruined chapel of Ste. Fine, while a German attack near Eparges was repulsed.

NEW ADVANCE OF TURKS.

They Have Come Within Thirty Miles of the Suez Canal.

LONDON, July 24.—A new advance of Turkish forces on the Sinai Peninsula to within about 30 miles of the Suez Canal has been reported to the British authorities, who announced Sunday that British cavalry had got in touch with the Turks, and that measures were being taken by the chief command in Egypt to meet the Turkish movement. The official statement says:

"It is reported that Turkish forces have advanced westward from El Arish to some five miles east of Katia (a distance of about 60 miles along the Mediterranean coast), where they are entrenching. Our mounted troops are in contact with the enemy, and the commander-in-chief in Egypt has taken measures to deal with the situation."

"Hostile aircraft made an attack on Suez Saturday, causing a few casualties."

2,500 Turks Were Slain.

LONDON, July 24.—Authentic news has been received in Cairo, Egypt, says Reuter's correspondent there, that serious engagements took place recently near Medina, Arabia, between Arab revolutionists and the Turkish garrison. The garrison made a sortie against the Arabs, who were besieging the town from the southern side. In the fighting that followed the Turks are said to have lost 2,500 men, while the losses of the Arab forces under command of the Grand Sherif of Mecca, leader of the rebels, was 500 men. The Arabs captured a large quantity of arms.

Sherif Abdullah is now bombarding the barracks at Taif, where the Turks are still holding out. The rebels, however, expect that the garrison at Taif will capitulate soon.

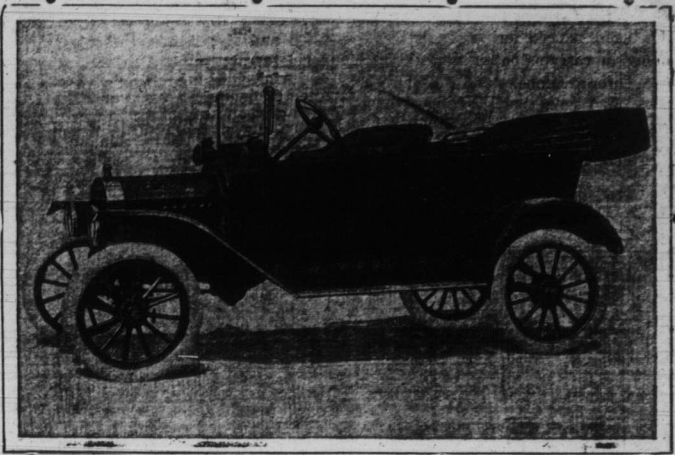
Drowned at Lake Kenora.

KENORA, Ont., July 24.—Miss Catharine Horan and Herman O. Lee were drowned in the lake about seven miles from this town on Sunday, the latter losing his life while trying to save Miss Horan from drowning. While bathing, Miss Horan was carried out beyond her depth and she called for help. Lee plunged in, caught her as she was about to sink, and together while they were trying to make shore, sank. Lee's body was recovered. Lee's parents reside at 16 Maitland place, Toronto. He was a manager of the Bank of Ottawa here. Miss Horan's body has not yet been found.

Renowned Canadian Passes Away. TORONTO, July 24.—One of Canada's most renowned artists and, in fact, a painter known all over the world, George Edward Bruneau, an associate R. C. A., died Saturday evening at the residence of W. A. Hare, 38 St. Ann's road, with whom he was staying. The late Mr. Bruneau, who was an associate of the Ontario Society of Artists, was born in St. Malo, France, of English parentage, but lived practically all his life in Canada and for some years was a resident of Toronto.

Take a little pleasure as you go. Think how nice it would be to have a nice run in a Ford Car these hot evenings. Just let us give you one and see for yourself. A Ford Car at your home makes life worth living for the whole family.

And if you have not the whole amount we will accept \$195 and give payments for the balance.



After you get your Car (which you can at once) you will be surprised how little it takes to keep it up. We have competent men to look after it should any trouble arise. We guarantee everyone who buys a car from us will get satisfaction.

This week we offer three Ford 5-Passenger Cars in good condition which our salesmen have used at reduced prices. Move quickly for they will be gone soon after this advertisement appears.

CARLETON MOTOR SALES CO.

Touring Car, \$555) at your door
Runabout - \$505)

Dealers in
Ramsay, Beckwith, March,
Huntley, Goulbourne.

Two Toronto women collapsed owing to the intense heat.

Railways are busy handling the tourist business.

Everybody's Corner.

WANTED—Good Girl or Woman for General Housework. Must be able to do plain cooking for family of three. Good wages. Apply Mrs. D. A. HOWARD, Opposite Station.

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

STRAYED—To the Office of THE HERALD, an Irishman's Walkingstick—a belt not a Black Thorn. The owner may obtain payment of the stick for the stick.

STRAYED—Saturday, to the premises of Mr. F. Lancaster, corner 7th Line and Clayton Road, July 24th, a Young Pig. Owner may obtain by proving property and paying for this notice.

FOR SALE.

HOUSE FOR SALE—\$3,500 will buy the property of Mr. William Creighton, Sr., south side of Lake Avenue, corner of Napoleon St. House warm, commodious, furnace, water and sanitary conveniences. Orchards and large plot suitable for gardening. COLIN MCINTOSH.

FOR SALE—Drive Shed and Stable. For particulars apply to W. R. KNOX, Cor. Lake Ave and Rochester St.

FOR SALE—Excellent large Lot and Comfortable Frame Dwelling, on the north side of High street, at a bargain. Title perfect. COLIN MCINTOSH.

FOR SALE—First Mortgage on Farm, bearing good rate of interest. Any person wishing to invest about \$2,000 in a first class security. Apply to Box "C," CARLETON PLACE HERALD.

FOR SALE—Beautiful Moose Head, mounted. Now on exhibition at D. LAPRADE'S SHOP, Bell Street.

Nyall Quality Store

Got the blues?

It isn't the weather or your business—it's just your stomach.

NYALL'S DYSPEPSIA TABLETS

are made in accordance with a scientific formula we know to help the stomach do its duty.

Price 25c and 50c

McINTOSH'S

Drug and Book Store
Agency Parker's Dye Works, Toronto.

STAR CAFE

BELL'S BLOCK. BRIDGE STREET.

When in town come to the Star Cafe for a Clean, Wholesome Lunch.

COOL and ROOMY DINING-HALL.

Special Noonday Lunch, only 35 cts.

ICE CREAM, SOFT DRINKS and FRUIT.

Prompt Service at All Hours.

JOS. DAVIS, Prop.

H. ABDALLAH

SPECIALS THIS WEEK

Summer Goods at Reduced Prices

Clearing out our SUMMER DRESSES at Greatly Reduced Prices.

Also a few lines in

Waists, Underskirts, Kimonas, House Dresses and White Wash Skirts

SEE SPECIAL IN LADIES' SUMMER VESTS AT 10c

Men's Summer Hats in Panamas, Sailors and Fibre Straw at 20 p.c. discount.

H. ABDALLAH,

TAYLOR BLOCK.

10 DAYS' REDUCTION SALE

In order to reduce our Grocery Stock we will conduct a Clearance Sale for the next Ten Days, when thrifty housekeepers may have the advantage of the following very low prices on staple stock, for Cash only:—

Flour—Reindeer and Snowflake, reg. \$3.50 per cwt, now \$3.35	Cow Brand Soda, reg. 10c per pkg., now 7 for 60c
Green and Black Tea, reg. 35c, now 3 lbs for 88c	Cream Tartar, per lb 60c
Green and Black Tea, reg. 50c, now 2 lbs for 88c	Pure Black Pepper, reg. 40c, for 33c
Golden Eagle Brand Coffee, reg. 50c, now 2 for 75c	Celery Salt, reg. 10c, now 3 for 25c
Seal Brand Coffee, reg. 50c, now 2 for 75c	H.F. Sauce, 2 for 43c
Club Coffee, reg. 40c, now 2 for 60c	Quart sealers of Pickles, reg. 30c, now 2 for 48c
Bulk Coffee, reg. 40c, now 2 for 60c	Punch Sauce, reg. 25c, now 2 for 38c
Lipton's Cocoa, reg. 10c, now 3 for 23c	Jam, reg. 25c, now 2 for 43c
Baker's Cocoa, reg. 10c, now 3 for 23c	Jam, reg. 25c bottles, for 2 for 43c
Lime Juice, reg. 25c, now 2 for 43c	Bee Jelly Powder, 6 for 25c
Extracts, 3 for 25c	Kipperd Herring, reg. 20c, now 2 for 33c
Corn Starch, 3 for 23c	Tipperary Gum, 5c pkg, now 7 for 25c
Can Pumpkin, 3 for 25c	Brooms, reg. 35c, now 2 for 23c
Can Salmon, reg. 15c, now 2 for 25c	Soaps—Sunlight, Comfort, Cosmos, Napha, Dutch Hand, Goblin
Gillet's Lye, 3 for 25c	Lifebuoy, 6 bars for 25c
Matches, reg. 15c, now 2 for 23c	Old Dutch Cleanser, Panshine, Wyndotte, Spice and Span, 3 for 25c
Rolled Oats, reg. 25c, now 2 for 43c	Woodhouse Lice Killer and Invigorator, reg. 25c, now 18c
Potato Flour, reg. 15c, now 2 for 23c	

Cameron & Thoms

Jas. Cavers & Son

Sash and Door Factory

All Kinds of House Finish.

We Sell

NEPSONSET PRODUCTS

SLATE COVERED SHINGLES.

PAROID ROOFING and

FINISHED SURFACE WALL BOARD

CANADIAN PACIFIC

EFFECTIVE JUNE 4

Winnipeg Trains 5 and 6 were resumed.

No. 6 East due 2:18 p.m. and No. 5 West at 3:05 p.m. Morning train to Brockville due 8:10 a.m. instead of 8:35. No. 558 East at 6:25 p.m. makes direct connection for Montreal via North Shore.

Homebakers to Northwest every Tuesday

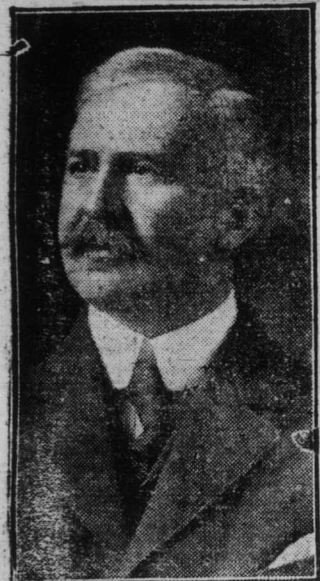
For further particulars apply to

J. F. WARREN, Agent.

Hon. A. E. Kemp to Get Knighthood for Loyal and Unremunerated Services

KEEN approval was evinced throughout the Dominion a few days ago when it was announced from Ottawa that knighthood would be conferred at an early date upon Hon. A. E. Kemp of Toronto and upon M. F. J. Galt and Mr. Hornidas Laporte, his colleagues, on the Canadian War Purchasing Commission. For over a year now Mr. Kemp has filled the exacting post of chairman of a little committee whose purchases have run into many millions of dollars. For these services he has received no remuneration other than the satisfaction of a loyal work in a time of national crisis.

At the outbreak of the war the purchase of the immense quantities



HON. A. E. KEMP.

of equipment for the expeditionary force was in the hands of the Department of Militia and Defence. The machinery of that department, adequate enough in times of peace, was never intended for the strain put upon it. So, in order to set the Militia Department free to attend to other things, a Cabinet committee, presided over by Hon. Robert Rogers, assumed the task of purchasing supplies. In order, however, to place the whole purchasing activity of the Government beyond any imputation of partisanship it was determined to put it in the hands of a body of experienced business men who would be free to do the best they could for the country. Hon. Mr. Kemp was chosen as head of the new commission, and he was given as his conferees Messrs. Galt and Laporte.

In the year or more which has elapsed since the new board was appointed a vast amount of intricate and exacting work has been done. Primarily the duties of Mr. Kemp's group has been the buying of supplies for the outfitting of the Canadian expeditionary force. Uniforms constituted one of the principal items, and at \$10 apiece for the men's clothes, these alone have required contracts amounting to \$2,000,000. The awarding of the contracts and the examination of the finished garments has required a strong force of inspectors. Boots were another item of importance, especially after the trouble created by dishonest contractors in the early days of the war. The War Purchasing Commission has provided for a new style of boot and has rigidly supervised its manufacture. Belts, harness, tents, blankets, utensils, in fact everything but munitions, fell within the field of this powerful body, and the most minute care has been exercised to see that the supplies are not only the best but delivered at a business man's price.

Hon. Albert Edward Kemp is a native of Clareville, Que., and is fifty-eight years of age. He is a son of Robert Kemp, a farmer and country merchant. He received his early education in Clareville, and later studied at Lacelle Academy. His start in business was as a bookkeeper, but he soon showed a distaste for working for another man and went into manufacturing. He is now president of the Sheet Metal Products Co. of Canada, and one of the Dominion's wealthiest captains of industry. After establishing his own business, Mr. Kemp went into financial concerns and has held several directorships. In 1895 he entered public life, devoting himself to national interests, as president of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association for two years. He was delegate to the British association in Bristol in 1905 and to the fourth congress of the Chambers of Commerce of the Empire in London in 1900. It was in the latter year that he went into politics, winning a seat in the Commons for East Toronto. He was re-elected in 1904 and again in 1911. With the formation of the Borden Administration he was given a place in the Cabinet without portfolio. In his capacity of Cabinet Minister his business experience and organizing ability have been a tower of strength to the Government.

In these days when so many persons are only too ready to shout "Scandal," the best word which can be said of the War Purchasing Commission lies in the fact that so little is known throughout the country of its huge and widespread activities. Mr. Kemp has made it a business man's board.

PORTHOS AGAIN.

Dumas' Hero Reincarnated Behind the French Lines.

How clearly the famous quartet of heroes of the Alexandre Dumas stories stand out in the memory of him who read of them as a boy! D'Artagnan, with a spirit like a quick, clean rapier thrust; Aramis, delicate and sly; Athos, the mysterious aristocrat; and Porthos, the vain, jovial, faithful, quick-tempered dunce. How quickly we would recognize any one of these four in the flesh! They are like old-time friends. We can almost see their faces and hear their tones. To a writer in The London Chronicle came recently a glimpse, he claims, of the valiant, laughing Porthos, reincarnated in khaki. We envy his delight as we read:

It was at a railway station at the "back of the front" in France, where a local line leaves the main railroad. It leads very close to the firing-line.

Porthos had come down from the trenches, and stood on the platform laughing in the sunlight. He was tall and burly, a good-humored giant. His face was tanned to a ruddy brown tint, and he had grown a big coal-black beard, above which, under bushy eyebrows, his eyes shone bright, and through which his white teeth gleamed. He was not bespattered with mud; he was most literally plastered with it. Beneath the white of his red, baggy breeches glowed dully. His rifle was slung across his back and he rolled a cigarette with skilful fingers. He was talking with southern freedom of gesture in a group of soldiers. They listened intently, and presently over their faces there stole a smile. The smile broadened; they grinned; then they laughed loudly, and Porthos, with his cigarette cocked at an imitable angle and glowing like a coal against his black beard, stood contemplating them with a whimsical expression on his good-humored face. He was one of those who enjoy war.

A young woman passed along the platform. She wore a red flower in her black blouse. Porthos admired her. I don't know whether he spoke to her first or she to him. I suspect him. They talked, and presently she plucked the flower from her waist and gave it to him. He twisted it in his fingers by the stem and talked laughingly to her. He looked deprecatingly at his muddy clothes. Then, with an imitable air and gesture of Gallic gallantry, he refastened it whence she had taken it.

I do not know what he had been in civil life. He might have been a bank-manager, a stock-broker, a pork-butcher, a draper, a monk, but, I make no doubt, he had found his real vocation in war.

A strange thing, the psychology of the born soldier.

India's Gifts Increased.

A special despatch from Simla, India, says:

News of the recent allied successes has been received with the utmost pleasure in India, and has infused a new spirit of enthusiasm throughout the country. Both Princes and people continue their generous war gifts. The Nawab of Malerkotla has lent his house in Simla, where the Government may accommodate 50 convalescent officers in a nursing home. The Maharaja of Benares has given the minihouse at Benares to house 150 patients, and will bear all the expense. He has also given a petrol launch for use in Mesopotamia. The Raja of Faridkot recently collected 18,000 rupees to purchase ambulances for the Indian troops.

The Durbars of Baroda, Bahawalpur, Faridkot, and Kharsia have all given a number of horses as free gifts. The Maharaja of Patiala recently gave 21,000 rupees to the Red Cross Council of St. John Ambulance, which has received many subscriptions for its excellent work. It has just received a splendid collection of comforts from the people of New Zealand for general purposes throughout India. From Lady Chelmsford and the wives of the Provincial Governors downwards the women continue their splendid efforts in the aid of war hospitals, provision for comforts of the troops, etc.

Fooled the Admiral.

Shimose, the high explosive which the Russians are believed to be using in Austria, is the secret of the Japanese. For years the Germans have endeavored to obtain the formula. On one occasion a German commander while on a State visit with his squadron was very courteously shown a sample.

The commander, when he thought he was not observed, grabbed as much as he could conveniently hide in his hand, and having no other place to put it without exciting suspicion, rammed it loose into the tail pocket of his gorgeous frock coat, afterwards wiping his hand on the seat of his trousers. Within a few hours the sample was in the hands of the German Minister accredited to Japan.

Later the tails of his coat turned yellow and roiled, as did the seat of his dress trousers, whilst some weeks later he received a despatch inquiring in the best official German what the blazes he meant by trying to pull the leg of the Wilhelmstrasse authorities, as the sample of Shimose was composed of harmless material colored by a little mustard and saturated with concentrated nitric acid! The Japs are a clever race.

Big Guns.

The huge 15in. and 13.5 guns with which the latest British type of battleships are equipped are handled by the naval men almost as quickly and easily as would be a revolver, although the 13.5 fires a monster shell of 1,250 pounds in weight, while the 15in. fires a shell of nearly a ton weight, with a smashing power nearly three times as great as that of the 13.5.

GREAT POTENTIAL WEALTH OF CANADA

TIMBER, COAL, OIL, NATURAL GAS AND MINERALS BEYOND CALCULATION, HERITAGE OF CANADIANS

PROSPERITY of new wealth in boundless quantities, through the application of science to industry, were unfolded the other day by Arthur D. Little, of Boston, in an address at the Royal Alexandra, at Winnipeg, after a luncheon given in his honor by the Canadian Manufacturers' Association. Mr. Little represents the firm of Arthur D. Little, Inc., of Boston, an organization of chemists and engineers, whose specialty is industrial research.

At the invitation of Lord Shaughnessy, president of the Canadian Pacific, the firm established a branch in Montreal, and Mr. Little has undertaken to survey the resources of Canada. His address yesterday was partly the result of a tour through Canada, which he had made in company with George Bury, Vice-President of the C. P. R.

W. M. Ingram, president of the Manufacturers' Association, introduced the speaker.

Mr. Little explained that he was born in Boston, and therefore belonged to those who do not have to be born again. He was therefore surprised to find himself, after a brief acquaintance with Canada, undergoing an unexpected process of rebirth. He had found himself in a new and ampler world, in which one breathed a more stimulating atmosphere and learned to think in continental terms. It was a world in which present achievement, wonderful though it was, derived its chief significance from its promise of the future. He had seen the black soil of the prairies turning green with the young wheat, great stretches of forest, lakes like inland seas, mountains rich in minerals and of commanding beauty; noble rivers and cities so clean, orderly and metropolitan that the traveller's admiration was blended with envy. It had been his good fortune to come to Western Canada with George Bury, Vice-President and General Manager of the C. P. R. Mr. Bury's knowledge of conditions and potentialities throughout the country was so full that to travel with him was to receive a liberal education.

Natural resources, proceeded Mr. Little, did not of themselves create great industries. Such industries resulted from personal initiative. Opportunity implied responsibility, and it was upon the heirs of this rich inheritance that the responsibility for a wise initiative was placed. The first requisite for a wise initiative was a compelling desire to do something with the opportunities at hand, and the second was knowledge. Science was only knowledge at its best; it was not something occult, to be followed for its own sake, but was intensely practical. The war had taught English-speaking people that science was the basis of prosperity and power, and that without science there could be no liberty and no national existence.

Mr. Little defined industrial research as research having for its immediate and avowed purpose some practical end. No greater service could be performed than that of inculcating into the public mind a proper appreciation of what research could do. For forty years the spirit of research had pervaded the entire social structure of Germany, with the result that Germany although not possessed of great natural resources, had before the war been rapidly making a peaceful conquest of the world. In the United States the hand writing on the wall was being read, and already several large corporations found it profitable to maintain great research laboratories. At least a dozen corporations spent \$100,000 or more on such laboratories, and one company employed 650 chemists.

There was also, declared Mr. Little, an insistent demand throughout the British Empire for the mobilization, centralization and extension of research facilities. Lord Shaughnessy had acted by calling the organization represented by the speaker, Arthur D. Little, Inc., of Boston, to Canada, for the survey of the natural resources of the Dominion and the promotion of industrial research. He and his associates felt that, in so doing, Lord Shaughnessy had honored them so signally that they would be dishonored if they failed to make the most of the opportunity placed in their hands. They were not in Canada in the exclusive interest of any corporation, but to serve all clients whose interests were in line with those of the Dominion. Their work had scarcely begun. Ultimately they hoped to have the known resources of the Dominion indexed, so that the main facts about them would be instantly available. They expected to assist in securing new facts and were assured of the cordial co-operation of the Federal Government and the universities. They would strive to introduce industries along new and non-competitive lines and, if permitted, to improve the practice of many existing industries. Some progress could be reported already, although they had only been in Canada a few weeks.

Mr. Little then mentioned a few of the lines in which applied science could help in the production of Canadian wealth. Sometimes as much as 20,000,000 acres were sown to flax in Canada for the grain only. It was not practicable, in view of the labor situation, to grow flax for the fibre in order to make linen. But mountains of flax straw resulted from the growing of flax for the seed, because when grown for that purpose it was sown much more sparsely than when grown for fibre, and its habit of growth was changed. Hundreds of thousands of tons of the best paper stock in the world could be obtained from his straw. And in the United States the Government

was circularizing housewives not to destroy old paper and rags, from which new paper could be made. It had not been an easy matter to separate the fibre required for paper from the broken straw. A great many people had tried it without success. His own company had carried out some experiments in its experimental paper mill at Boston, and had succeeded so well that the United States Government was taking the paper they produced. Samples of it were shown by the speaker. Such paper was worth 6 cents in any market, he said, and probably 8 cents. A mill established to manufacture it could afford to pay the farmers \$3 a ton for flax straw delivered.

Another question they were investigating was the possibility of providing gasoline from natural gas. A new process for effecting this end had been developed in Oklahoma. It was of peculiar promise, and his company had taken out a license to use it in Canada. If some of the gasoline thus obtained contained too much sulphur, probably it could eventually be eliminated by an adaptation of the French process, which had proved so successful in taking sulphur out of oil. By this method, copper was put into the oil, and the sulphur attacked the copper, leaving the oil pure. There was much lignite in Canada. This was a good gas producer, and a new type of machine, a rotary, which worked well with lignite, had recently been made available.

Another possibility for Canada, said the speaker, was the production of dry milk. Several processes for doing this had been invented. Sterilized it kept good for a long time, and for certain purposes, including those of bakers and confectioners, was better than ordinary milk. It could be restored to the condition of ordinary milk by the addition of water. He was convinced that it would become a staple article on the kitchen shelf. Its great merit was that, in shipping, seven-eighths of the freight on ordinary milk was saved, and dairies could profitably be established at points remote from markets. About \$15,000 worth of dried milk entered London daily from Scandinavia, and quantities were going into New York. Properly handled, the dried milk industry could become in Canada more important than the cheese industry.

Another thing about milk, said Mr. Little, was the fact that thousands of gallons of skim milk were daily fed to hogs. Casein, worth 30 cents a pound, could be easily extracted from skim milk.

One of the most promising fields for industrial research was that afforded by the enormous quantity of straw, for which Canadians had no present use. Some things could be done with straw already; straw boards and corrugated board could be made. A straw lumber, suitable for cheap outhouses and partitions, could be made at a cost of not more than \$5 or \$6 a ton. He believed something might be done with it in the rotary gas producer. The distillation products of straw were worth looking into, also the possibility of converting it into fuel for use on the farm. Grain alcohol had been made from straw, although the commercial value of this process was not yet assured.

Few nations were so bountifully endowed with potential wealth as Canada. There was merchantable timber in such profusion that a single island on the Pacific coast boasted the greatest amount of such timber in proportion to its acreage in the world. There was coal in all varieties, from lignite to anthracite; oil and natural gas; the finest fisheries known; minerals beyond present calculation; vast areas of fertile soil. What could not be done with them, with the aid of industrial research?

Speaking of the lumber industry, Mr. Little said, the Canadian lumbering practice was not better than the best in the United States. In the States, two-thirds of a tree felled in the yellow pine belt was wasted as litter in the field or burned as mill waste. Three dollars a thousand was a good profit on lumber. For 15,000,000,000 feet board measure which found its way to market, 30 billion feet were wasted. This was not industry; it was crime.

A few months ago there had been 2,600,000 automobiles in the United States, and they were increasing at the rate of 4,000 a day. These machines represented 60,000,000 horse-power in gasoline engines. That was more than the potential horse-power of the United States water power. Auto manufacturers were bringing in an additional 100,000 horse-power a day. The unprecedented increase in the demand for gasoline thus caused was responsible for the high price of that commodity, and soon there would not be enough gasoline to go round. Alcohol was the only feasible substitute, and grain alcohol—not wood alcohol—could be produced from wood waste. A plant for doing this had been started in Louisiana.

The speaker concluded by indicating the industrial possibilities of electrochemical and electro-metallurgical processes. As showing what they had already succeeded in doing, he said that ten years ago 22 per cent. of steel rails manufactured were rejected for faults. Whereas out of ten thousand tons of rails made in the electric furnace in three years there were no failures. Exceedingly interesting experiments were also being made in producing synthetic materials by the use of the ultra-violet rays. Great results were likely to come from this line of research.

Industrial research was applied to idealism. It expected rebuffs. It learned from every stumble, and turned a stumbling-block into a stepping-stone. It trusted the scientific imagination, knowing it to be simply logic in flight.

The Hon. Geo. P. Graham, who has just arrived from New York, states that Germany is getting Canadian nickel.

The Liberal Opposition in British Columbia complains of discrimination against them by the Bower Government, in connection with the collection of soldiers' votes in Britain.

Premier Asquith announced that the Irish bill would be introduced before adjournment.

"Now the boy I want in this office must be honest, bright, clean and healthy. Have you any perspicacity?" "Oh, no, sir, I never had anything but whooping cough and mumps."

Another Russian contingent disembarked at Brest, France.

It is stated that the Hon. Robert Rogers wants to retire from Federal politics.

Mr. F. B. McCurdy, M.P., of Halifax, was appointed Under-Secretary of the Militia Department.

It has been said that a mule makes no progress while he is kicking—neither does a man.

"Your daughter's musical education must have cost you a pretty penny." "Yes, but it was worth it. I bought the houses on either side of us for half their value."—Boston Transcript.

Prince Albert makes fine cigarettes!

Prince Albert tobacco is so cool and fragrant you will like it better every time you smoke it. The patented process removes bite and parch and just leaves it free for you to enjoy.

Prince Albert has always been sold without coupons or premiums. We prefer to give quality! Ask your dealer for some at once. If he cannot supply you, ask him to secure it through his wholesaler.

PRINCE ALBERT
the international joy smoke

rolls up easily because it is crimp cut! It does not waste when you roll 'em!

Try Prince Albert and know for yourself how good it is. You'll realize then that you never smoked tobacco with such fine flavor. Prince Albert is free from bite and parch. And it's just as fine in a pipe as in a cigarette!



Prince Albert is sold throughout Canada, generally, in the 1/4-lb. tidy red tin, also in pound and half-pound tins.

On the reverse side of this tidy red tin you will read: "Process Patented July 30th, 1907."

R. J. REYNOLDS TOBACCO CO., Winston-Salem, N. C., U. S. A.

Zutoo Tablets

Do Three Things
—cure Headache in 20 minutes
—break up a Cold over night
—stop Monthly pains of women.
There is one thing they will not do—they won't hurt you.

A Unique Specimen.
"I once knew an eccentric man," stated old Festus Pester, "who when he had got the desired number on the telephone did not demand forcefully, 'Whiz ziss?' Instead, he invariably said civilly, 'This is John J. Poppendick, wishing to speak to Mr. Buckover.' His funeral was the largest ever held in the neighborhood where he had resided, and thereat strong men broke down and wept like children, being convinced that they would never again see his like."

Forgetmenot.
A gentleman whose beautiful grounds were often visited by the public had an old gardener who was in the habit of showing parties round the beds. At such times he would in a hurried, gabbling voice explain the names to the visitors.
When nearing the exit gate he would, however, suddenly pause and draw special attention to a pretty cluster of modest posies and then, in a significant tone of voice, exclaim:
"These, ladies and gentlemen, are forget-me-nots."—Chicago News.

**\$1,000.00
REWARD.**

For information that will lead to the discovery of whereabouts of the person or persons suffering from Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Mouth and Throat, Blood Poison, Skin Diseases, Bladder Troubles, Special Ailments, and Chronic or Complicated Complaints who cannot be cured at The Ontario Medical Institute, 263-265 Yonge St., Toronto. Correspondence invited.

JULY 25, 1916

THE CARLETON PLACE HERALD.

7

HIS CHEF
D'OEUVREIt Gained Him a Reputation
Which Profited Him Not

By ESTHER VANDEVEER

George Ashley at twenty-two was an artist with a highly artistic temperament. He had been brought up among women who were of the very best, and he idealized woman in the abstract. Having had nothing to do with others, he knew nothing about them. Indeed, he had his own conceptions of the spiritual beauty of a good woman and knew neither her strong points nor her foibles. Possibly he might have come nearer the composite of an excellent woman had not his associates been very youthful and their characters not entirely formed.

Ashley was ambitious to paint a picture of his ideal of womanhood. He did not care to portray a Madonna; there were already sufficient Madonnas in the world, some of them painted by artists that he could not hope to emulate. He desired to give his ideal the garb of the twentieth century. Of course all depended on his model. His conceptions were like a flock of birds, flying in the air and refusing to remain quiet long enough to be photographed. Genius must have a foundation on which to build, and when the foundation is established there must be a starting point. A novelist who evolved in words one of the great pictures of the world said that he paced the floor for days dreaming it, but had he not finally begun to write his dreams would never have been anything but dreams.

Where was George Ashley to find a woman through whose physical perfection should this purity that he wished to depict? He was not rich, but had the means to go about looking for his model. This he did. He visited different countries. On the street, in hotels, in public gardens, he was constantly peering into the faces of women he met looking for that which would serve to concentrate his dreams and reduce them to reality. Many a countenance he noticed, thinking that it was the one he wanted, but on examination was found deficient. Friends became interested in his search, and his attention was called by different persons to a number of women who it was supposed might serve his purpose.

The artist while in Florence, Italy, having run short of funds, established a studio for the purpose of keeping in practice and recouping his finances. He soon achieved some reputation as a portrait painter and received orders enough to maintain him and keep him reasonably busy.

One day an American lady and her daughter came in to his studio, the mother saying that he had been recommended to her to paint her daughter's portrait.

If Miss Helen Laurence was not beautiful she was at least comely. Ashley looked at her inquiringly, as he did at all women who might possibly serve his great purpose, but saw nothing in her face to indicate that he had found his model. After an inspection of pictures he had made Mrs. Laurence took him aside and made a bargain with him to make a full length portrait of her daughter, offering a price which was at once accepted, for Ashley's ideas of money were more vague than was his ideal of a good woman.

When Miss Laurence appeared for her first sitting she was arrayed in spotless white clinging drapery that showed her fine figure to the best advantage. Her coiffure was of the simplest. All that dress could do to represent purity was effected. Then, too, the girl's face was stamped with innocence. She looked with her blue eyes into those of the artist with a perfect trustfulness.

"Paint me as I am," she said to him. "Don't flatter me. If you should make a Madonna of me I should not like it. I am imperfect, and a perfect person represented on the canvas would not be I."

Ashley questioned her as to what she considered imperfections and was convinced by her replies that she did not know the meaning of the word—that is, she was innocent. While working on her features he chatted with her to draw out her individuality. Her voice was sweet, and it was evident from what she said that she was profoundly ignorant of the wicked part of the world she lived in.

Ashley made a discovery. He had been looking for a woman whose countenance expressed purity. He now formed a theory that innocence and purity are synonymous. Whether he was right or wrong is an open question. It began to dawn upon him that having found innocence it would serve to influence him in portraying purity. He did not realize that for some time he had already been under this influence. He was first made aware of it by noticing in the face he was putting on the canvas evidence that he was on the way to realize his ideal. He was not so impractical as to suppose that he would ever realize that ideal, for he knew the impossibility of any such realization. He simply knew that he had found an inspiration.

He found something more than an inspiration. He found that which he had never before experienced—love. This was quite naturally the result of peering into the face of a pretty girl for hours at a time and striving to consider her at her best that he might make a successful picture of her. His determination to make her his model

for his masterpiece was an additional reason for his falling in love with her. There was a fascination about his subject which he supposed had been revealed probably to him alone. He could not see how any other man should be enthralled as he had been, for he laid his enthrallment to his peculiar perceptive faculties which enabled him to perceive a perfect embodiment of purity.

When the picture was finished it was a marked success, not as a portrait, but as a representation of purity. The model's mother accepted it without comment, though it was not a likeness of her daughter, for it was a beautiful picture. It was placed in a conspicuous position and much admired, but few of those who were acquainted with the subject recognized it as her portrait.

Meanwhile Ashley had become so absorbed in his model that he failed to be elated with his success. During the last sittings his subject, by frequent casting down of her eyes under his gaze, by pouting her pretty lips at any inattention on his part, had given evidence that her innocent heart had gone out to meet his. Since he had poor and had not yet made a name for himself in his profession, he hesitated to declare his love.

Nevertheless he was unable to tear himself away from Miss Laurence, nor did she seem inclined to part with him. After the finishing of her portrait, or rather, his conception of purity, he was unable to work. The mornings usually found him in one of the galleries, where he expected to meet the girl who had captivated him. He was seldom disappointed, though she was not always alone. While she was sitting for him, so far as he knew her time was exclusively his own, but now that she had no engagements with him she was free to go about with whom she liked, and since he was not occupied he had an opportunity to meet her in other company.

Although Ashley suffered the pangs of jealousy upon seeing Miss Laurence with other cavaliers, she always reassured him with one of her sweetest smiles on such occasions and not infrequently would make it plain to him that she wished him to join her. When relieved of her other attendant she would take him to the Boboli gardens, in rear of the Pitti gallery, than which there is no more fitting place for lovers. These gardens are representative of the medieval method of cultivating shrubbery and flowers. The perfume of the latter alone is conducive to love.

In the evening they would walk together on the Arno embankment, which when the lamps are lighted is as near fairyland as any real scene that can be produced. But it was in the apartment occupied by Miss Laurence and her mother, where the lovers were alone together, that Ashley broke down and confessed his love and his fears.

She received this confession and his fears with no definite response. He was hoping one morning that a reputation would come from his masterpiece to enable him to muster courage to propose to his model, when, taking up a morning journal, he saw an announcement that a young American had the night before committed suicide by jumping from the Ponte Vecchio, a medieval bridge, into the Arno. It was hinted that the young man had taken himself off for love of a fair countrywoman. Ashley recognized the name of a man he had seen with Helen Laurence one day in the gallery of the Pitti palace and to whom he had been introduced by her.

As an American, Ashley considered it his duty to go to the lodgings of the young man to learn if anything was to be done in the premises. On reaching the house—a pension on the Lung Arno, which means in English the Arno embankment—he made inquiries of the proprietor. He told the artist that the suicide's mother and sister were there and a brother was expected during the day.

"I noticed," said Ashley, "that an American lady was the cause."

"Yes, signor; the lady whose portrait is now attracting so much attention. This episode will likely make the artist's fortune."

Ashley seemed turned to marble. He stood looking at the man as if stricken by some fearful calamity. The other, who was handing a key to a guest at the moment, did not notice his changed appearance and continued:

"The American is not the only one who has suffered from this same cause. An Englishman made a great ado when the lady refused him, and one of our own citizens, a prince, fell into the same pit. Among her victims she is named La Belle Dame Sans Merci, after an English poem."

Ashley staggered out into the open air. Standing with a hand on the stone coping that protects the sidewalk from the river, it seemed for awhile as if he would be another victim to La Belle Dame Sans Merci. But presently, steadying himself by the coping, he walked slowly in the direction of his studio.

The idle prediction of the landlord was fulfilled. The story attached to his picture of purity was well known, and every one visited it from curiosity if for no other reason. Since the name of the artist was attached to it, he might have taken advantage of the reputation it gave him to make a fortune, but he never painted another picture and was never seen again in Florence after that morning.

After the suicide a story concerning Miss Laurence's part in the matter was hushed up. It appears that, having heard of the young American who was hunting for a model of purity, she made a bet that she would sit for the picture and that it would be a success. She, too, left Florence immediately after the tragedy and returned to America, where it is to be hoped she repented of her many sins.

DISMAY IN GERMANY.

Amazement at Success of Second Blow Gives Way to Anxiety.

ROTTERDAM, July 16.—The British army's new blow has caused the deepest anxiety in German hearts when the forward movement, perhaps, is only in its first stages. It is fully realized that this success is not only of importance itself, but has infinitely a greater significance than the assault on the first line.

Whilst German headquarters were prepared for the necessity of giving way at some points when the British offensive was first launched they believed that the second line would be able to withstand all pressure.

The positions just captured were defended with great strength. After taking of the first line by the tremendous British attack efforts were made to reinforce the second line with men and guns and troops brought up, not from other fronts, but large drafts of even fresh formations from depots behind the front and also in Germany.

The Germans reckoned on a repetition of the Neuve Chapelle-Loos-Champagne, when, by concentrating troops at the points threatened, they prevented any further advance.

That the second British blow succeeded is recognized as the most significant fact associated with any of the Allies' military operations since the beginning of the war. It is possible that the Germans did not realize in time the tremendous force the Allies would put into their blow, and they did not abandon the offensive against Verdun.

Although a certain number of troops were hastened away to some districts, they were quickly replaced with drafts from depots.

The German Government, through the press, is represented the fighting on the Meuse as of real importance in the situation on the western front. On the successful British offensive the military critics are silent with unanimity which cannot be accidental, whilst all the newspapers give prominence to trivial German successes in the Verdun district.

A neutral traveler from Berlin states when the report came that the English offensive had really commenced the people were amazed, and for two days did not believe it. The amazement now, however, has given way to dismay. The moral effect of the British success is even of greater importance than the results achieved on the field. The British effect is a spiritual equivalent to an invasion of Germany.

Fight in Sydenham.

OWEN SOUND, July 17.—Saturday morning Magistrate Greaser imposed a fine of \$30 and costs upon Robert Artley, of Sydenham Township, on information laid by Albert Gillesby, a neighboring farmer, who charged Artley with assault. The case arose out of a long-standing feud in the neighborhood of Sheppard Lake. Artley struck Gillesby in the face, smashed his wheel bone so seriously that he had to go to the hospital for an operation. Artley laid a counter-charge against Gillesby and his son, but the charge was dismissed with costs. The feud has caused a lot of sensational talk as the Artleys are heavy land owners in the section. In fining the accused, the police magistrate severely reprimanded Artley and his brothers, all of whom are unmarried, and said that they should be serving their country instead of fomenting trouble.

Paper No Longer Barred.

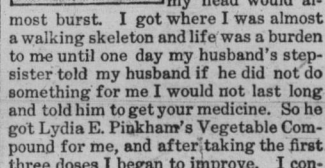
LONDON, July 17.—Abbe Lemire, of Hazebrouque, priest deputy in the French Chamber, has been permitted to resume his ecclesiastical duties, and the ban has been removed from his paper, Le Cri de Flandre. Abbe Lemire fell under the displeasure of the Catholic Church owing to his attitude in the dispute between Church and State over the Separation Law. Having made an apology and rendered special services as Mayor of Hazebrouque, which is an important town for military purposes, the Abbe has been restored to the favor of the Pope.

HUSBAND SAVED
HIS WIFE

Stopped Most Terrible Suffering by Getting Her Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Denison, Texas.—"After my little girl was born two years ago I began suffering with female trouble and could hardly do my work. I was very nervous but just kept dragging on until last summer when I got where I could not do my work. I would have a chill every day and hot flashes and dizzy spells and my head would almost burst. I got where I was almost a walking skeleton and life was a burden to me until one day my husband's step-sister told my husband if he did not do something for me I would not last long and told him to get your medicine. So he got Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound for me, and after taking the first three doses I began to improve. I continued its use, and I have never had any female trouble since. I feel that I owe my life to you and your remedies. They did for me what doctors could not do and I will always praise it wherever I go."—Mrs. G. O. LOWERY, 419 W. Monterey Street, Denison, Texas.

If you are suffering from any form of female ills, get a bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and commence the treatment without delay.



most burst. I got where I was almost a walking skeleton and life was a burden to me until one day my husband's step-sister told my husband if he did not do something for me I would not last long and told him to get your medicine. So he got Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound for me, and after taking the first three doses I began to improve. I continued its use, and I have never had any female trouble since. I feel that I owe my life to you and your remedies. They did for me what doctors could not do and I will always praise it wherever I go."—Mrs. G. O. LOWERY, 419 W. Monterey Street, Denison, Texas.

If you are suffering from any form of female ills, get a bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and commence the treatment without delay.

Essad Pasha Is the

Real Ruler of Turbulent

Kingdom of Albania

HMED ESSAD PASHA, the virtual ruler of Albania and candidate of the Allies for that position against the Teutonic William

Prince of Wied, is coming back into the public eye. He comes of a rugged, warlike, and liberty-loving stock. He was born at Tirana, in 1865, and his family—long associated with that place—is renowned for its active services in the cause of freedom. Its nickname, Toptania (signifying "those who fire the cannons"), was earned by an ancestor who bombarded the palace of the notorious Sultan Mahmud in order to wrest from his tyrannous grasp the liberty of the people.

Our new Ally in the Near East—Essad Pasha, the uncrowned King of Albania—is one of the most fascinating figures in modern history. Outside the novels of Sir Walter Scott—in which he might have figured as a brother chieftain to such a half barbaric, though not unchivalrous, character as Saladin—he seems a person ally too romantic to be real.

Yet among the wild mountains of the Near East, where, indeed, Romance and Reality often meet, he is a force and factor of unimaginable power. And there, where he has already signalled his adherence to the cause of the Allies by the assistance he has rendered to the heroic armies of Serbia, he is now reported to have



ESSAD PASHA.

made a more definite demonstration of his policy by the expulsion of all Austrian and Bulgarian officials and subjects from Albanian territory.

At the enemy consulates, it is stated, Essad seized large stores of rifles and ammunition—a discovery that lends color to the story of an Austrian conspiracy against his regime.

He is best remembered as the avenger of his brother's murder in the very teeth of the Sultan. Abdul Hamid, the murdered brother was Gani Toptani, a handsome, talented, and impudent young adventurer, whose very daring endeared him to the Sultan. He insulted his Royal master. Abdul's retribution was swift, secret, and terrible. His emissary shot the young Gani Toptani dead. Eight days later the hired murderer was himself killed on the Galata Bridge—in broad daylight—and on the body was found a card bearing the bold legend: "Done by Essad Toptani."

Too powerful a servant to be punished Essad was promoted to the command of the gendarmerie at Yennina. And here, intolerable as ever of tyrants, the imperious Albanian found himself in sharp conflict with the Governor of the town, Tatar Osman Pasha, a man of notoriously ill-controlled habits.

The hostility between them grew to such a pitch that one day Essad, seizing the opportunity afforded him by the dissipation of the Governor, raided a number of houses of ill-repute, and coming upon Tatar Osman in one of them, publicly administered to him a sound thrashing.

In 1909 he marched with the Young Turks in their historic attack on Constantinople. The city was taken, and the deposition of the Sultan proclaimed. But who was to take the fateful message to Abdul? It was a dramatic moment for the Young Turks when Essad rose at the committee meeting and slowly and significantly announced, "I will go to Abdul Hamid."

It was a still more dramatic moment when Essad presented himself before the old Sultan and sternly informed him: "In accordance with the fetwa and by the decision of the National Assembly thou art deposed from the throne, Abdul Hamid!"

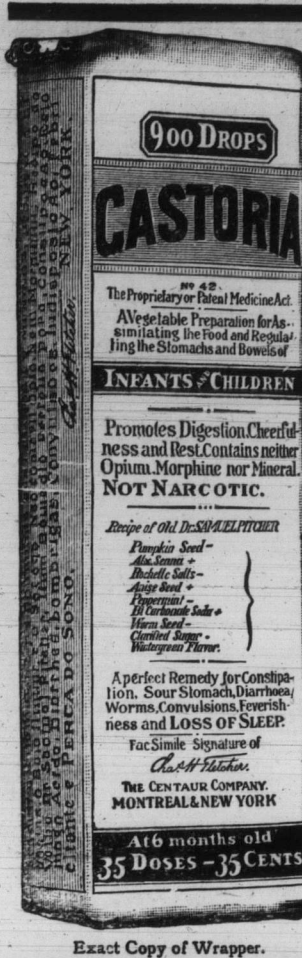
His struggle with the ludicrous puppet-ruler placed on the throne of Albania by the Emperor of Germany, was short and sharp. It ended, as all the world knows, in the hurried departure of the discomfited Prince William of Wied, and in Essad Pasha's proclamation of himself as Ruler.

His death has been reported several times, but he still lives to represent the aspiration of the Albanians for political freedom.

Mussing It Up.

The only reason some people want a finger in the pie is to keep other people from eating it.

Onions are considered more nourishing than any other vegetables.



Exact Copy of Wrapper.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

Mothers Know That
Genuine CastoriaAlways
Bears the
Signature
of

In
Use
For Over
Thirty Years
CASTORIA

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

Famous Frenchman Dead.

PARIS, July 17.—Prof. Elie Metchnikoff, famous bacteriologist, is dead. Prof. Elie Metchnikoff was world-famous as an exponent of theories for the prolongation of human life. He was most popularly known as the great advocate of the "sour milk cure" for old age.

Prof. Metchnikoff was the author of a number of books, and in 1908 received \$20,000 as his share of the Nobel Prize for medical research.

St. Thomas Man Fell Dead.

LONDON, Ont., July 17.—James Webster, Curtis street, St. Thomas, 64 years of age, dropped dead Saturday at the plant of the McCormick Manufacturing Company, where he has been employed for six weeks.

PROTECT YOUR PROPERTY

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

A number of Standard Fire Insurance Companies are represented by

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Will be pleased to quote you rates at any time.

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

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The Army of
Constipation

Is Growing Smaller Every Day.

CARTER'S LITTLE

LIVER PILLS are

responsible—they not

only give relief, but

they permanently

cure Constipation.

Villages use them for

coughs, colds, sore

throats, indigestion, Sick Headache, Sallow Skin.

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

Genuine must bear Signature

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UNION BANK OF CANADA

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Save Long Drives

Mail us the cheques or cash
you receive, with your Pass-
book, which we will return

with the Deposit credited. Then you can pay your bills by cheques,
which we will honor, or if you want the cash yourself, send us a
cheque in your own favor and we will forward the money by return
mail.

Drop in and talk to the Manager about it.

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

HIGH SCHOOL ENTRANCE.

The Public School Inspector is
authorized by the Department of Educa-
tion to publish the Jr. H.S. Entrance
results at Carleton Place Centre, as
below:—

Flora Bolton (Hon.), C.P.P.S.
Joseph Chamney, S.S. 10 Beckwith.
Gladys Code (Hon.), C.P.P.S.
Donald Cullen, C.P.P.S.
Bessie Devlin (Hon.), C.P.P.S.
Mary Devlin (Hon.), C.P.P.S.
Barnet Dulmage (Hon.), C.P.P.S.
Hamilton Findlay (Hon.), C.P.P.S.
Nairn Findlay (Hon.), C.P.P.S.
Ida Gardner, S.S. 10 Beckwith.
Mabel Hammond (Hon.), C.P.P.S.
Tena Kellough, S.S. No. 12 Lanark.
Irene Kellough, C.P.P.S.
Eunice Lever (Hon.), C.P.P.S.
Jean C. McEwan, S.S. 5 Beckwith.
Albert M. McEwan, S.S. 5 Beckwith.
Chas. Michel, C.P.P.S.
Bert McKim (Hon.), C.P.P.S.
Madeline McNeely (Hon.), C.P.P.S.
Verena Miller, C.P.P.S.
Dorothy Miller (Hon.), C.P.P.S.
Isobel McGregor, C.P.P.S.
Christy Moir, C.P.P.S.
Eddie O'Brien, S.S. 11, Ramsay,
Appleton.

Hope Peden (Hon.), C.P.P.S.
Clifford Peden (Hon.), C.P.P.S.
Harold Patterson, C.P.P.S.
Winnie Playfair, C.P.P.S.
Eleanor Phillips, C.P.P.S.
Marjory Purdy, C.P.P.S.
Irene Sherlock, C.P.P.S.
Osborne Splane (Hon.), C.P.P.S.
Isobel Stephens, S.S. 5u Beckwith.
Daisy Sutherland (Hon.), C.P.P.S.
Margaret Switzer, S.S. 9 Beckwith.
Elsie Dowdall, S.S. 1 Ramsay.
Ira McNaughton, S.S. 5u Beckwith.
Ivan Turner, S.S. 11 Ramsay,
Appleton.

Elizabeth McRae, S.S. 14 Beckwith.
Edna Paul, S.S. 14 Ramsay.
John A. Toop, S.S. 2 Ramsay.
Certificates have been issued to the
above; marks will be sent to those who
failed, within a few days.

LANARK.
Honors.
Florence Charbonneau, L.P.S. 558
Harold Watt, L.P.S. 519
Thelma Mason, L.P.S. 469

PASS.
Franklin Boyd, S.S. No. 11 Lanark 478
Marion Rodger, S.S. No. 5 Lanark 467
Arnold Culbertson, Lanark P.S. 465
Eleanor Willows, No. 11 Lanark 464
Homer Tuck, L.P.S. 456
Earl Holliday, L.P.S. 454
William McCall, 11 Lanark 452
Harold Moir, 6 Lanark 445
Amy Paul, 17 Drummond 438
Albert Somerville, 6 Lanark 436
Annie McIlraith, 6 Lanark 435
Reba Deachman, 5 Lavant 421
Alex. Affleck, 6 Lanark 414
Elva Langstaff, 5 Lanark 411
Violet Prosky, 5 Lavant 410
Barrie Robertson, L.P.S. 409
Tena Penman, 6 Lanark 403
David Donaldson, L.P.S. 391
Thomas Young, L.P.S. 391
Alfred McMullin, 6 Dalhousie 390
Evan McIlraith, 3 Lanark 390
Margaret McIlraith, L.P.S. 390
Stanley McDonald, 12 Bathurst 390
Harris Manahan, L.P.S. 390
Cordelia Irwin, 6 Dalhousie, being ill, was
unable to write, but was admitted on
examiners' report.

FARM LABORERS EXCURSIONS-1916

The numerous reports that have come
from the West concerning the outlook
of the crop for 1916, show that if this
one is not as big as last year, it will
nevertheless surpass all expectations.
If the weather conditions which have
prevailed in the various districts of the
Prairie Province for the past few weeks,
keep up till the maturity of the wheat,
the Dominion will as in 1915, show a
record in its grain production.

The only thing that might handicap
the western farmers this year in their
Fall work, is the scarcity of farm hands.
Consequently, to avoid delay in harvest-
ing, they appeal to all laborers in need
of employment, guaranteeing them high
wages. Many thousands of these har-
vesters will be required to put in the
rop.

As in the past years, the Canadian
Pacific will run in the near future farm
laborers excursions to Winnipeg and
more western points. Conditions will
be the same as usual and dates of de-
parture with full particulars will be
given shortly.

General Nivelle, defender of Verdun,
told his troops to prepare for the
"general offensive."

Prof. O. J. Stevenson, assistant master
Toronto Normal school, has been ap-
pointed professor of English at the
Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph.

BOARD OF EDUCATION

A special meeting of the Board of
Education was held on Friday evening
to deal with the tenders for metal
ceilings in the four upper rooms of
the public school, the roof of this
same school and the question of
electric lighting in the rooms. There
were present: Mr. J. S. Richards,
chairman pro tem, and Messrs.
Cornell, Abbott, Warren, Muirhead,
Caswell, McNeely, McIntosh and
Brown.

The tenders for metal ceilings were
opened as follows: Taylor Bros.,
metal ceilings, \$264; halls, \$38; L.
M. Tetlock, ceilings, \$320; Cavers &
Son, beaver board ceilings, \$276.80;
Metallic Roofing Co., material only,
\$247.50.

Mr. McNeely said he had seen Mr.
Tetlock re-repairing the roof and he
did not care to undertake the work.

Mr. McIntosh said the general
feeling of the Board seemed to favor
a metallic ceiling on the four rooms.
He thought the roof should be
repaired first and the wiring for
electric light should go on concurrent-
ly. In order that the roof matter
might be cleared up he introduced
the following motion, seconded by
Mr. McNeely, and it was carried:
That the Central School roof specifi-
cations and Mr. E. A. Reynolds' ten-
der be handed to Messrs. Pat-
erson & Findlay with instructions that
they make a demand on Mr. Reynolds
to make good his contract at once;
that in default of his doing so within
ten days the contingent committee of
the South side be authorized to have
the roof put in condition contracted
for by Reynolds and that an action
for damages for the outlay and
expenses of the Board be then com-
menced against Reynolds.

Mr. McNeely reported that one of
the Central School teachers had
reported to him that the window
boxes were not being properly watered
and if attention was not given to this
the flowers were not likely to live.

The matter will be referred to the
caretaker.

There was a general discussion
on the question of metal ceilings
and it was finally agreed that noth-
ing should be done in this regard
until the roof had been fixed and
proves water tight. This shelve
the question until next summer.

Mr. Warren reported that one of
the furnaces in the High School was
completely done.

Mr. Richards wanted to know
why provision had not been made
for this in the estimates.

Mr. Muirhead replied that the
chairman of the Contingent Com-
mittee had never held a meeting to
consider what was wanted for the
north ward schools.

Moved by Mr. Muirhead, second-
ed by Mr. Warren, that the
ceiling work in the Central School
be left over until the roof is fixed
satisfactorily.—Carried.

Mr. Brown thought the lighting
question might also be left over un-
til next year. He would rather see
the rooms scrubbed oftener and
they would then be more easily
swept as well as being more sani-
tary. The floors should be scrubbed
once a week instead of about
twice a year.

Mr. Richards said something
more than suggestion was needed.
If Mr. Brown would introduce a
motion to this effect it would be
carried out.

Mr. McIntosh agreed with Mr.
Brown thoroughly. The matter
had not been thought out fully by
the Board and it might be well to
leave it over for the present and
later deal with it along proper lines.

Moved by Mr. Warren, seconded
by Mr. Muirhead, that a special
committee be appointed to look in-
to the heating of the High School.
—Carried.

Mr. Richards appointed Messrs.
Findlay, Warren and Muirhead to
this committee, they to report to
the Board as soon as possible.

The Board then adjourned.

Heavy rains flooded the Sarnia tunnel
and held up several trains.

Lieut. Charles Rogers of Toronto is
credited with bringing down Immel-
mann, the German aviator.

BILLION DOLLAR CROP EXPECTED

After a thorough canvass of various
Points throughout Western Canada, Dr.
McGill of the Dominion Grain Com-
mission, is quoted in Calgary as saying
that Alberta would have a Crop as good
as last year, that the Dominion could
have a Billion dollar grain crop and
that the grain crop of the three prairie
Provinces would be little if any behind
that of last year.

"The Country as a whole never look-
ed better than it does at present," said
Dr. McGill. "The Weather was made
to order as you might say, and I am of
the opinion that this year's harvest will
be another wonderful one."

Those who contemplate going West
will do well to remember that the most
fertile districts in Western Canada are
served by the Line of the C.N.R. and
that this season they can travel from
their home districts to destination Cana-
dian Northern All the Way.

Arrangements have been made where-
by Passengers may travel in comfort.
Colonist and Lunch Counter Cars being
a feature.

The first of these excursions will be
run in August, the date will be an-
nounced later.

For further information apply to
nearest Canadian Northern Agent, or
write to R. L. Fairbairn, General Pas-
senger Agent, 68 King St. E., Toronto.

Neil McPhee Officially Dead.

Mr. and Mrs. Angus McPhee have
been hoping against hope that their
son Pte. Neil John McPhee, who was
with the first contingent, and was with
Capt. Hooper in the memorable battle
of Langemarck in April, 1915, was still
alive, although nothing could be learned
of his whereabouts, but a letter from
the Department a few days ago rather
caused the sorrowing parents to give up
all hope. In it, it is stated that as
McPhee is not among the prisoners of
war or with any of the other units "he
is presumed to have died on or after
April 22, 1915," and a certificate to this
effect has been forwarded. The deceased
was 24 years of age, a brave young man
and a faithful soldier, and the youngest
son of his parents. A letter to Mrs.
McPhee from Major General Hughes
reads as follows:—

DEAR MRS. MCPHEE:—
Will you kindly accept my sincere
sympathy and condolence in the deces-
se of that worthy citizen and heroic soldier,
Private Neil John McPhee, previously
reported missing now for official pur-
poses presumed to have died on or since
April 22nd, 1915.

While one cannot too deeply mourn
the loss of such a brave comrade, there
is a consolation in knowing that he did
his duty fearlessly and well, and gave
his life for the cause of liberty and the
upbuilding of the Empire.

Again extending to you my heartfelt
sympathy.

Faithfully,
SAM HUGHES,
Major General,
Minister of Mil. & Def. for Canada.

Date of the Autumn Fairs.

Almonte—Sept. 19, 20 and 21.
Alexandria—Sept. 12 and 13.
Avonmore—Sept. 20.
Arnprior—Sept. 6, 7 and 8.
Beachburg—Oct. 4, 5 and 6.
Belleville—Sept. 14 and 15.
Brockville—Sept. 4, 5 and 6.
Carp—Oct. 4 and 5.
Casselman—Sept. 6.
Cobden—Sept. 26 and 27.
Cornwall—Sept. 7, 8 and 9.
Delta—Sept. 18, 19 and 20.
Frankville—Sept. 28 and 29.
Kemptville—Sept. 23 and 24.
Kingston—Sept. 26, 27 and 28.
Lanark—Sept. 7 and 8.
Lansdowne—Sept. 21 and 22.
Lombardy—Sept. 9.
Maberly—Sept. 26 and 27.
Merrickville—Sept. 14 and 15.
Metcalfe—Sept. 19 and 20.
Middleville—Oct. 6.
Napawee—Sept. 12 and 13.
Ottawa—Sept. 8 to 16.
Pakenham—Sept. 25 and 26.
Perth—Sept. 1, 2 and 3.
Prescott—Sept. 5 and 6.
Renfrew—Sept. 20, 21 and 22.
Spencerville—Sept. 26 and 27.
Williamstown—Sept. 21 and 22.

A Kingston Battery arrived in France.
An electric storm did serious damage
in the Eastern Townships.

Feigned Death to Escape Germans.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Burchill, of
Merrickville, have received a letter from
their son, Sergeant Ernie Burchill,
wounded in France. Ernie received
four wounds in the breast from the
bursting of a German shrapnel shell.
As he lay wounded the Germans advanced
and any of the British wounded
showing signs of life had their throats
cut. It was only by feigning death
that he escaped a similar fate. Ernie
was first taken to Boulogne hospital
where an operation was performed,
afterwards transferred to Leicester
hospital undergoing another operation
and is now in Epsom Down convalescent
home doing fine and anxious to get back
and have another crack at the Broches.

Death of Alex. Menzies, Jr.

The Sault Ste. Marie Star of July
7th tells of the death in that city of
Alex. C. Menzies, son of Mr. and Mrs.
Alex. Menzies, former citizens of Arn-
prior; he was ill but two weeks. De-
ceased was 28 years and 7 months of
age was born at Arnprior, and moved
to the Sault 15 years ago. He has been
associated with the Soo industries over
14 years, and at the time of his death
was accountant, purchasing agent and
controller of the power department.
He is survived by his wife, (nee Miss
Ada Leaney) his parents, Mr. and Mrs.
A. C. Menzies, three sisters, Mrs. J.
Cameron, Winnipeg, Misses Bessie
and Marion, two brothers, John and
Sergeant Max Menzies of the 227th
battalion. The Star speaks of him as a
well known business man who had
been actively associated with some of
the largest industries at the Canadian
Soo. He was prominently connected
with many athletic organizations, he
was a member of the Masonic Order,
was closely connected with Y.M.C.A.
and was secretary of St. Andrew's
church, Sunday school.

Mrs. Merrow, twenty-nine years of
age, wife of Edward Merrow, of Smiths
Falls, was drowned in the Rideau river
almost opposite and only a few hundred
yards away from her home on Wednes-
day night. Her body was found by the
husband at half past eleven o'clock,
after two hours of searching, in three
feet of water.

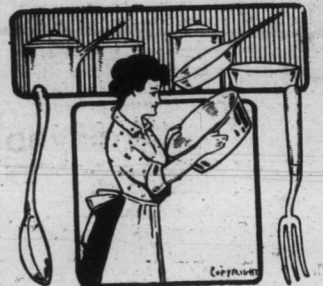
The things we miss the most are
sometimes those we have noticed the
least.

Canadians at Ypres

Upon application to the Confederation
Life, Ottawa, a colored picture en-
titled "Canada," for framing will be
forwarded upon request.

The CONFEDERATION LIFE is in its 45th
Year of Business, an Old Established Company
with great strength. Big Dividends to
Policy Holders and absolutely
fair treatment.

P. SEWELL ROBERTS,
District Manager,
OTTAWA.



For Your Kitchen

We have about everything the best
house-keeper could wish. The best
includes everything including

Tinware and Sauce Pans.

Aside from its completeness the assort-
ment is remarkable, first, for the good
qualities and second, for the low prices.

Come and fill any deficiency in your
kitchen. There's no reason why you
should be short of anything when pur-
chasing is made so easy for you here.

J. C. WHITE & CO.

TABER'S

All Hot Weather Goods

—AT—

Summer Clearance Prices

Pretty Summer Dresses at \$3.75

Made of sheer materials in Florals and Stripe
Voiles, Organdies, etc., values up to \$8.00
clearing at \$3.75.

White Wash Skirts at \$1.25 upwards

Made in Repps, Pique, Ducks. Pocket and
Pearl Button trimmed.

Silk Boot Hosiery, in all Colors, 35c

Colors are Sand, Putty, Grey, White, Pink,
Sky and Black. Regular 50c value.

Silk Gloves at 60c upwards

The famous Kayser (made in Canada) Glove,
guaranteed Tips in White and Black, all sizes.

Store Closes at 5 o'clock until
August 15th.

TABER'S

THE STORE OF PLENTY

Wool! Wool!

We pay the Highest Cash and Trade Price
for Wool, Washed or Unwashed.

Superior Cabbage and Tomato Plants,
and all kinds Flower Plants.

ROYAL PURPLE CHICK FEED

6 lbs. for 25 cents.
Can't be beat for young Chicks.

BOWLAND & McROSTIE

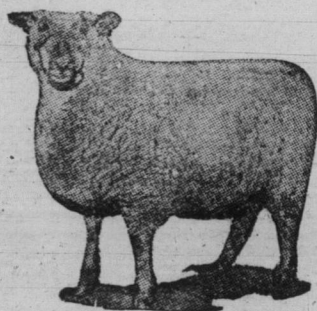
WOOL! WOOL!

We are now
prepared to buy
all the WOOL
offered for which
we will pay

The Highest
Market Price
in Cash or Trade.

Washed or Unwashed

J. A. MCGREGOR,



Seed Corn!

We have Now in Stock the following
Varieties of Seed Corn, all in good order,
Especially Selected for Seed:—

Compton's Early Early Huron Dent
Saltzer's North Dakota Longfellow
White Cap Yellow Dent Improved Leaming
Mammoth Southern White Etc., Etc.

Appleton.