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THE CARLETON PLACE HERALD.

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Carleton Place Herald

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Advertisements without special instructions will be inserted till the 10th of the month following, 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 Gibbins Agency, Toronto.

All money letters should be registered, and all correspondence addressed to THE HERALD, Carleton Place, Ont.

THRIFT IN MEAT CONSUMPTION.

The following figures taken from the Agricultural War Book for 1916, giving the annual consumption of meat per capita in the countries, were, of course, compiled before the commencement of hostilities in Europe in August 1914:

	Lbs
Australia	175
United States	172
Argentina	140
Canada	136 1/2
United Kingdom	119
Germany	113
France	80
Denmark	76
Norway and Sweden	74
Belgium	70
Austria-Hungary	64
Russia	50
Spain	49

Reduced to ounces the foregoing means that for each man, woman or child in the countries enumerated there are consumed approximately the following quantities of meat on an average each day:

	Oz
Australia	7 2/3
United States	7 1/2
Argentina	6 1/2
Canada	6
United Kingdom	5 1/2
Germany	5
France	5 1/2
Denmark	3 1/2
Norway and Sweden	3 1/4
Belgium	3
Austria-Hungary	2 4/5
Russia	2 1/5
Spain	2

The four countries latest to develop, it will be noticed, are the largest meat consumers. There are several reasons for this, one is the freer life the peoples lead, another is the abundance of the flocks and herds, comparatively speaking, and a third is the largeness of the open country. The next two, Britain and Germany, have leisure classes and ruling castes that are great meat-eaters.

France is noted for daintiness of food into which other elements than meat enter to some extent. All the remaining countries have large peasant and poorly paid industrial classes whose circumstances compel to severe measures of economy and thrift. Germany and France possess similar elements but the dominating military class in the first-named country are most indulgent in the consumption of meat and hearty food. In Britain the consumption is more evenly distributed than in any other European country, hence the position of the home country in the table.

Turning to ourselves the question, in the first place, do we not eat too much meat, and do we ever consider that if we ate less there would be more for export, that more money would come into the country we should be practising that highest form of economy—national thrift? In the second place, the problem that presents itself, is how much of the six ounces credited to each individual per day is actually consumed and how much wasted? In other words how much fat, bone, gristle and skin are thrown into the fire or garbage barrel that could be used perhaps for food and if not for fertilization, or for some manufacturing purpose. It has been stated that fully ten percent of the food in the principal hotels and restaurants is thrown away, possibly absolutely to the dogs, but more likely as valueless and altogether useless. The government in its encouragement of the saving habit and discouragement of wastefulness, has called upon the people to preserve paper and rags. In the eating of less meat and the saving of the seeming refuse are surely other ways in which Canadians can practise both those eminent qualities—economy and thrift.

Lieut. Milner Mathieson of St. Mary's with the Canadian Engineers in France has been awarded the Military Cross for conspicuous bravery.

Geo. C. Holland, for forty-two years official shorthand reporter of the Canadian Senate, who took his "take" as usual this session, has resigned.

Roland Martin, 45 years of age, a farmer near Spencerville, died as the result of injuries received from a hay fork which entered his body when he jumped from the mow.

Notice has been received by the patrons of the rural routes that pennies are not to be taken by couriers, for postage, and that no less than 25 cts. worth of stamps are to be sold at one time.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

THE PLACE OF THE HORSE.

There are few ways in which Canada can be more benefitted than by breeding good horses. Every horse bred that is of any value materially enriches both his own and the country. The automobile and the traction engine have not yet produced the horseless age. On the contrary, the more the country is opened up, the busier the country gets, and the greater will be the demand for the horse. In every European country and in the United States, artificial power, both for pleasure and for business, had made immense strides before the war and yet each year saw the number of horses increase. In Canada there was no slump in numbers, although there was in prices. The latter had three causes, first, the approaching financial crisis, and cessation of the real estate boom; second, the reduction in construction works consequent either upon completion or financial stringency; and, third, the superabundance that had been caused by inflated prices in the boom period. Then came the war and uncertainty increased, while financial matters went temporarily from bad to worse.

Now there are plentiful signs of improvement. Orders are circulating from the West, the trade in pure breeds has greatly developed, and the prices realized at recent sales are significant of promise. Meantime two factors are working for the improvement of the horse himself, as well as for a decrease in numbers. In the first place the spallion enrolment laws that have been enacted and the suppression of scrubs cannot but have a progressive effect on values and in the second place, the poor market of the last few years has checked breeding to considerable extent. There will not be the surplus of 1912, 13 and 14. In addition there is a spirit of great hopefulness apparent in the United States as well as in Canada. Every horse owner and every breeder is agreed that the outlook has materially improved in the last month or two and that the prospects favor still further advancement. How far the export trade may extend in the near future, considering the difficulties of shipping, it is impossible to say, but of a certainty when hostilities cease there will be a rush for quality in quantity such as the world has never previously seen. And the rush will not be confined to one type. All classes will share to some extent. Under-sized ponies being a luxury for the little children of the rich may take sometime to come, to their own, but draught horses and saddle horses will be in demand. Carriage horses will be slow in returning, although they, too, and the ponies as well, will have their market for the show ring and the park. But ring and park will also take time to reach the height of that luxurious existence which characterized them in the late years of the last century and the early years of this.

Looking at the situation full in the face and being optimistic regarding the future of the horse. The wasting in the war, owing to the system of trench fighting, on the one hand, and machine hauling, on the other, has not perhaps been quite as great as was at first anticipated, but it increases in volume as the volcanic disturbance goes on, owing to the destruction of automobiles and the scarcity of sundry material used in the component parts. Horses, too, have the advantage in being more easily transported and in the climbing of mountains. In the threading of forests and in the crossing of sand, extra soft places and streams. In open fighting are in demand. Hence as the war extends the call for the horse will extend, for the draught horse more than the saddle horse, and yet for both sufficient to promise great depletion and a huge demand before sufficient years have rolled round to see the maturity of the foals of 1916. Hence by breeding now horse owners will be building up a future for themselves and their country; in other words, helping in production, while by using judgment in their breeding, and utilizing the best, they will be practising the best element in thrift.

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
Alcock, Raymond W.	As Loco. Fireman	At Red Deer
Bearman, Fred K. C.	Wiper	At Assiniboia
Bellis, Joseph	Clerk	At Outremont
Bull, James A.	Clerk	At Windy Lake
Coulthard Lewis W.	Operator	At Montreal
Denholm, John	Clerk	At Winnipeg
Loig, David	Clerk	At Winnipeg
Duff, Louis R.	Brakeman	At Moose Jaw
Emerson, Sidney	Craneman	At Ogden
Fleld, Charles V. G.	Apprentice	At Anglin
Grigori, Lorenzo	Car Repairer	At Glenbard
Harvey, Percy E.	Stower	At Toronto
Hertzberg, Olaf P.	Levelman	At Toronto
Huddle, Charles	Car Cleaner	At Calgary
Kirkwood, Wm. H.	Wiper	At Winnipeg
Latimer, Walter	Car Repairer	At Toronto
Loucks, Kirk S.	Concrete Inspector	At Brooks
McCauley, Nathan H.	Clerk	At Shaunavon
McLellan, John	Sectionman	At Winnipeg
Olsen, Harry	Porter	At Pt. McNicoll
Prescott, Leonard	Laborer	At West Calgary
Roland, Aug. J. H.	Assistant Agent	At Carstairs
Ryder, Frank H.	Yardman	At McAdam Jct.
Sales, Philip C. H.	Wiper	At Brandon
Smith, Sears David	Trainman	At Brownville Jct.
Southgate, Charles O.	Clerk	At Havelock
Whyte, Herbert	Hostler	At Moose Jaw

Montreal, April 28th, 1916 (List No. 7).

JESSIE MACLACHLAN DEAD.

Jessie MacLachlan known throughout the world as the greatest exponent of Scottish songs of the present day, has passed away in Scotland after a short illness of inflammatory rheumatism which attacked her heart.

It was in 1900 that Jessie MacLachlan made her first appearance in Canada. In her first tour on this continent she created a sensation in New York, Chicago and other large cities of the United States as well as from coast to coast in Canada. She made almost annual tours in this country from that time until 1913.

In addition to a magnificent voice she was vested with a stage appearance and a charm of manner which at once attracted and pleased her audience.

She appeared before Queen Victoria by royal command, and subsequently she gave highly successful Scottish songs recitals in London under royal patronage. Her husband, Robert Buchanan was her accompanist on all tours. He conducted piano warehouses on Sauchiehall street, Glasgow, Scotland. One son was en route from Liverpool to New York when word reached him by wireless of his mother's death.

Lovers of Scottish music the world over will learn with genuine sorrow of the death of Jessie MacLachlan, who sang their own songs with a depth of feeling which made her beloved.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

Many imports have been prohibited by France and Italy.

German dugouts were blown up by Scott's Highlanders.

Allied submarines in the Baltic sunk three German ships.

A German fort was captured by the French after severe fighting.

A \$25,000 fire did damage to the Chateau Frontenac at Quebec.

The Dutch steamer Batavier V. was sunk and an American was drowned.

The eleventh British war credit will amount to £300,000,000 it is reported.

The Compulsion Bill passed the third reading in the British House by 250 to 35.

Medals have been awarded to Canadians for distinguished service at the front.

Australians rout the Turks in Egypt; destroy enemy camp, taking much booty.

The British Government will defray the damages caused by the recent Dublin uprising.

A new pensions scheme for British soldiers was announced in the House of Commons.

Miss Leyda Hall, a well-known evangelist is dead at Guelph, at the age of fifty-two.

Charles D. Sheldon, who once operated in Montreal, was convicted in Baltimore of conspiracy to defraud.

A German fleet which tried to capture a British steamer outside of Gothenburg was chased back by British submarines.

Charles Mabey, ex-Mayor of Tillsonburg died as the result of injuries sustained in an accident on the race track.

Premier Hearst states that there are openings for Canadian trade in the west Indies of which advantage is still to be taken.

The recruits for the Cyclist Corps secured in Kingston, went to Toronto, there were thirty good men in the detachment, and these will be attached to the 4th Division.

This is the Cyclist Corps which is in charge of Lieut. Harwood McKimm of Smith Falls.

To those Canadians who are making their millions out of munitions contracts we commend the following expression of opinion by the Chairman of the Steel Company of Scotland: "To my mind there is something absolutely revolting in anybody making profits out of the nation's agony."

Making the Little Farm Pay

By C. C. BOWSFIELD

In the dairy regions adjacent to cities farmers are learning how to make cows pay \$100 a year above the value of their feed.

Not all farmers are doing this, but a sufficient number have reached the hundred dollar mark to prove that it can be done. It needs a good cow, proper feeding, and sensible marketing to bring the earnings of the animal up to \$100 a year. Farmers to make cows pay must weigh the milk of each once or twice a week. Those which do not produce four gallons or more daily are not worth keeping. It is also well to have milk tested occasionally. Here are a few winning principles that may be applied on either small or large dairy farms:

Feed silage the year through except when pasturage is at its best.

When pasturage is not good cows need a balanced ration of silage, hay, roots, beet pulp, bran, ground grain, etc.

One acre per head is an ample allowance for pasture, and the field should be divided so that one part can freshen while the other is being grazed.

Instead of wasting land in large pastures devote some of it to forage



PROVIDE CLEAN, DRY QUARTERS FOR THE STOCK.

and root crops. Plan to have such crops as rye and alfalfa available early in the season in case of backward pasturage.

Provide clean, dry quarters for stock, feed and water regularly, treat humanely, keep housed in stormy weather, avoid noise and excitement, always handle milk in a sanitary way, keep a simple record of production, cull out cows that are unprofitable.

Aim to have private customers for milk, cream, and butter. Make cleanliness and regularity the cast iron rules. Assuming that it costs \$50 a year to keep a dairy cow, see that the income reaches \$150 for each animal. This would be 50 cents a day for 300 days, or 20 cents a gallon for two and one-half gallons of milk.

Farmers who reach out for these results will get them. The figures are low, and with skillful management they can be surpassed. In all the great dairy districts there are examples of direct marketing at comparatively high figures, the financial returns being greater than are outlined above. Two dairy owners produce and market milk under conditions which enable them to charge 50 per cent. more than ordinary retail rates. One makes this statement:

"When the cows are in full milk they get about forty pounds of silage a day and sixteen pounds of mixed hay, which is mostly alfalfa and clover. I believe good corn silage and bright alfalfa hay make a perfect ration for dairy cows, and that is what we are aiming at. At milking time I am feeding in addition to this about six pounds of a mixture of fine ground oats and corn and cob meal. I find that it pays to give the cows a little grain at milking time, as they come into the milking room without urging and give down their milk much better. With this kind of feeding and proper handling of milk the product commands prices that make a dairy worth while."

Forest Culture.

Forest culture is as much of an art as is corn culture. A good wood lot, like a good cornfield, is the result of applying intelligent methods to produce a full, valuable crop. A cornfield with fall spots, empty hills, feeble stalks and half filled ears is neither a credit to the farmer nor a paying investment for the farmer. No more is a wood lot half stocked with inferior trees. The Department of Agriculture says that when timber is cut is the time of all times to apply forestry. The way in which the cutting is done will determine what the subsequent condition of the wood lot will be.

Ontario Field Crops.

There was an increase of only 8,000 acres in the area in field crops in Ontario in 1914. On the other hand the acreage in pasture increased by 182,000 acres. There will be a further increase in pasture this year.

Keep Young Stock Growing.

Winter well the calves and yearlings. Don't lose gains from last summer's pasture, but keep the young stock growing and thrifty; succulent feed is essential for this purpose.

Oil Meal.

Oil meal is not as rich in protein as cottonseed meal, but it contains other properties which give it a preference. This is especially true if there are no roots to feed.

There's a Subtle Charm about the delicious flavour of

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This flavour is unique and never found in cheap, ordinary teas. Let us mail you a sample. Black, Mixed or Green.

Mr. W. F. Corro, P.A., L.J.R., Cape Breton, the only member of the Commons serving as a private soldier, appeared in the House in uniform. He took part in the discussion on the ship-building question.

It is rumored that the summer time table on the C.P.R. will come into effect on June 4th, which means that trains Nos. 5 and 6 (Winnipeg) will be restored, and that once more we will have through trains during the afternoons.

General Alderson in a letter to the Militia Department criticizes the Ross rifle as inferior to the Lee-Enfield for active service.

Mrs. James White, Woodstock, aged 76 years sister of Mrs. A. F. MacLaren, Toronto, died at Woodstock while talking to a friend.

The Chateau Frontenac at Quebec was damaged to the extent of \$25,000 by fire in the kitchen section, in the servants' quarters.

SEED CORN

Just received a Car of CHOICE SEED CORN

COMPTON EARLY	WHITE CAP YELLOW DENT	MAMMOTH S. SWEET
LONGFELLOW	KING PHILIP	WISCONSIN NO. 7
NORTH DAKOTA	EARLY BAILEY	CANADA YELLOW
	RED COB	WHITE FLINT

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