ITEE INFERIEURE

JULY 25, 1916

Carleton Place Kerald (Established 1850).

blished every TUESDAY MORNING at the Office of the Proprietors, Bridge - rest, Carleton Place(next door to Post Office). UBBCRIPTION PRICE—In Camada, One Dollar da half a Year, payable in Advance; \$2 404 it unit of the Proprietor of the Proprieto

ADVERTISING RATES - Transient advertisements ots. per Nomarell line for first insertion; 3 cts. ; line for each subsequent insertion.

will be inserted till forbid and charged accordingly.

The business office of THE HERALD is open every
evening from 7 to 8 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 dvertising Agency, Montreal, and at Gibbons' gency, Toronto All money letters should be registered, and all

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, late blight has caused incalculable losses, but that those lo see 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 wakes its appearance in August blight makes its appearance in August and September as a rule, although it is always present before it is general y always present before it is generally noticed. The first spots, which are usually on the lower leaves or stems are dark brown to purplish bia kin colourt sometimes surrounded by a ring of ligh, 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 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 Methods of control by spraying are detailed and the prescription for making the Bordeaux mixture given. The stocking of solution of copper sul-pliate and milk of lime is advised. Poison for the Colorado bettle can be applied with the Budeaux 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 su'ficient. In very severe cases the quanti-ties of the poison can be increased by

SHIPPING AND MARKETING OF FRUIT.

Two most seasonable 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 of Ottawa. In the first bed Persymposite of Ottawa. the Department at Ottawa. In the first cellar until it has thawed and dried of these publications, Elwin Smith, B: out. Cover the table top with this to Sc., in charge of pre-cooling station at Grimsby, Ont., gives details and advice and on this place the potatoes. the Department at Ottawa. 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 quanti-ties 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. Creelman, B. S. A. shares with Mr. Smith the re sponsibility; not only deals further with pre-cooling investigations, but also goes fully into methods of packing, shipping and storing tender fruit, tomatoes, corn and cacumbers. Poth 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 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.

This was worked out about three years ago by the lowa experiment station at Ames, where corn was planted at depths varying from one to six inches. The results were something of a swr-prise to the advocates of deep planting. The depths of planting and the yields per acre shown by the lowa station are as follows:

Some years ago the Illinois crop investigators made a similar series of tests and came out with about the same general conclusions. Private experigeneral conclusions. Private experi-menters 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

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

badly that air cannot get down

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 mois ture 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 un-changed, 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 surwill be plenty of moisture near the tor of the soil. That is why shallow plant

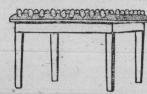
Novel Way of Growing Potatoes.

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 interest-ing to all having a dark corner of the

them carefully with a cloth, as there must not be the slightest trace of fun-



gus to spoil the operation. . If there are any sprouts these must be cut off close

vithout 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. 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, weed-ing, digging and fighting insects, and the experiment will at least be inter-

SCHOOL SUNDAY

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

THE INTERNATIONAL SERIES.

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 xvii, 34). The messenger of the Lord is apt to be dis-couraged if he finds opposition to his message and seemingly few, if any, believing, or if after a faithful testi-mony 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 most of us are so awfully human that a word of gratitude from one who hasbeen 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 they would grow? And you do not seem to think that the Word of God is as good seed as the devil's tares." helped me greatly, and since then I have gone my way after a service, saying: "Thank God; that will ice, saying: "Thank God; that will work; it will surely accomplish His pleasure" (Isa. lv, 11; Jer. 1, 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 himselfthat 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 be 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 help-

ed 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 (xvii, 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,

When the Jews opposed Paul and blasphemed he turned from them to the gentiles and found an open door ed by a man named Justus, who wor shiped 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 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 house 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 ed unto thee, and I will appear unto

thee" (chapter xxvi, 16), and this was one of those other appearings 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 rinth a year and six months, teachthe word of God among them (verse In due time he sailed thence, taking Priscilla and Aquila, and, leaving them at Ephesus, he went on to Cae-sarea and Jerusalem and Antioch and 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 Jerúsalem in the near future, but note his "if God will" and see Jas. iv, 15.

FREAKS OF FASHION.

a Fad For Wearing Ribbons In the Hair Was Started.

Dress experts keep changing the fash-ons, ts it were, in self defense. At one time e'aborately worked and hand em-brofdered blouses were the vogue. Then machin is were so perfected that machine embroidered blouses outrivaled the hand work, and fashion experts re-tallated by designing blouses as plain

The fushion for uncuried feathers was the result of a wet day. Curied 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 struck with the appearance of these feathers, and uncurled ostrich

plumes became the demand. The farhion for wearing ribbons in-ermingled with curls piled on the top of the head originated in the reign of Louis XI '. of France. A certain Mile. Fontage 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 gar-ter and twia'ed up her hair with it. The king, noticing the pretty effect, complimented ler on her charming coiffure, and from that moment the "fontage," as it ses termed became

WHISTLING JUGS.

Carious Musical Product of Peru's An-

The potters of ancient Peru used to

manufacture an ingenious musical in-strument 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 pine is inserted leading to the body of the whistle. The closed neck of this double vase is modeled" into a representation of a

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 whis

tle, 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 The rice growing lands are rent ed to small farmers, who sell the bar-vested crops to town merchants. The latter in turn send the grain to the rice mill, exchanging 100 pounds of the unbryled rice, if of good quality, for 100 pounds of the bulled product. If of inferior grade a larger toll is taken of interior grade a larger ton is taken. This includes storage for six months. Some of the very small growers hull their rice with a fail and winnow it with the what. The busks are thrown away, but the remaining waste is fed to the florses.—Exchange.

Something to Steal. An English prisoner had for the tenth time been convicted for their and to avoid pupishment for the last of tense had promised to enlist. The judge was greatly perpiezed as fe what degree of feniency he should tent out. Addressing the counsel, he armayed, "It is difficult to see what use such a man as your ellent would be in the army." Counsel for the defense, seeing that the judge was in excellent might accomplish what a tearful plea would not, replied. "Well, my lord, he might be usefurly amployed in stealing a march on the enemy.'

Known by Their Fruits. A small boy was discussing the dif-ferences in members of the vegetable world.

"How did people first know an ap ple tree from a pear tree?" he asked. "By the bark?"

"No," replied his mother gravely, "by the bite."

Getting On.
Grubbs-Is Jinks improving his game

Stubbs-Immensely. He has hung around while the Scotch professional addressed his ball-until be knows exactly what to say every time he gets

What She Thought.

"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 clothes.—Judge,

Also Freedom.

I'd like to know what you had before I married you.

He (dejectedly)—Well, I had a nighter, anyhow.—Boston Transcript.

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FOOLS THE COWS.

Dead Nettle is Harmiess, but Makes itself Look Dangerous.

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

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