

OCT. 31, 1916

Carleton Place Herald

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W. H. ALLMAN, Proprietor.

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Advertisements without specified instructions will be inserted till told 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.

CULTIVATION OF FLAX

"The possibilities of producing flax for fibre in Canada have been proven to be very considerable. It would seem wise, therefore, to do anything possible to encourage the growth of this industry in districts suited thereto at this time, when unusually high prices will serve as an impetus to its development and extension." So writes the Director of Dominion Experimental Farms, while the Dominion Botanist speaks of "enhanced interest in an industry for which there certainly is a wide scope in suitable localities in the Dominion of Canada." Both these remarks were prompted by the publication of Bulletin No. 28 Second Series Experimental Farm at Ottawa entitled, "Flax for Fibre; its cultivation and Handling," written by J. Adams, M.A., Assistant Dominion Botanist, who for years was associated with the flax industry in Ireland. The cultivation of flax, as Mr. Adams says, is antiquity. Every biblical student will recall that in the account of the destruction wrought by hail in Egypt it is written that "the barley was in the ear and the flax was bolted." Flax is grown in Canada to some extent, but not, judging by statements of authorities, to the extent that the demand, the price, usefulness and the soil and climatic conditions warrant. Mr. Adams in his bulletin, which can be had free by application to the Publications Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, describes the plant in all its particulars, tells of the soil and climate required, and sets forth, with illuminative drawings and with minuteness of detail all that is required in its cultivation and harvesting. He also shows that in two years flax has doubled in price.

ROAD DRAG RULES.

Use a light drag.
Haul it over the road at an angle so that a small amount of earth is pushed to the center of the road.
Drive the team at a walk.
Ride on the drag; do not walk.
Begin on the side of the road, returning up the opposite side.
Drag the road as soon after every rain as possible, but not when the mud is in such a condition as to stick to the drag.
Do not drag a dry road.
Drag whenever possible at all seasons of the year.
The width of travelled way to be maintained by the drag should be from 18 to 20 feet; first drag a little more than the width of a single wheel track, then gradually increase until desired width is obtained.
Always drag a little earth towards the center of the road until it is raised from 10 to 12 inches above the edge of the travelled way.
If the drag cuts too much, shorten the hitch.
The amount of earth that the drag will carry along can be very considerably controlled by the driver, according as he stands near the cutting end or away from it.
When the roads are first dragged after a very muddy spell the wagons should drive, if possible, to one side until the roadway has a chance to dry out.
The best results from dragging are obtained only by repeated application.
Remember that constant attention is necessary to maintain an earth road in its best condition.—From The Highway Magazine.

Marriage at Smiths Falls.

A quiet but pretty wedding took place at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Herb. C. Allan on Tuesday evening, Oct. 24th, at 6 o'clock, when their daughter Irene Allan was united in marriage to Mr. John McEwen of Smiths Falls. The bride was given away by her father and looked very girlish wearing a soft white silk dress and trimmings to match, and carried a bouquet of white roses. Miss Abbie Kilbourn of Sharbot Lake, was bridesmaid and Mr. Joseph McCreary of town was groomsmen. Mr. and Mrs. McEwen left on the 9 o'clock train for North Bay and returning will reside in town. Rev. G. W. McCall conducted the ceremony.

The Canadian Eyewitness tells of the Canadians' successful part in recapturing the "Regina trench."

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

PERTH.

From the Examiner.
The Henry K. Wampole Company has purchased the Templeton property on Station street, opposite their laboratory, and also the lot occupied by W. S. Robertson's coal oil storehouse.

On Tuesday evening the 24th Battalion gave a sham battle at the old exhibition grounds. A fair crowd was taken up for the battalion funds. It is expected that the concrete work on the Government dam will be completed this week.

Mrs. John G. Campbell died at her home on D'Arcy street on Saturday last at the age of 85 years, and in her death is removed one who had lived in Perth sixty-five years. Her parents were among the pioneer settlers in the Lanark and Perth district. She was the daughter of John A. Murdoch and his wife Jean Hall, and was born in 1831. Both her parents were of Scotch descent, her father being an Aberdeen man, and her mother a native of Clackmannan. Mr. Murdoch was the first school inspector for this county, and lived at Playfairville, and was the first postmaster of Lanark Village. He was well read, and a graduate of Aberdeen College. In 1852 deceased was married by Rev. Thomas Fraser in Lanark to John G. Campbell. Mr. Campbell died on August 16th, 1915, and in his lifetime was an active lumberman. Surviving are a family of four daughters and three sons:—John M., of Kingston; Bower, of Edmonton; and Lorne, ex-Minister of mines for British Columbia; Mrs. McGillivray, of Kingston; Mrs. A. B. Rudd and Mrs. W. T. Walker, town, and Mrs. James Burns, Galt.

LANARK.

From the Era.
Major D. C. McIntosh, late Chaplain of the 130th Batt., returned home last week.

Lieut. H. C. McIntyre, who is taking a course of military study in Kingston, visited his home here over Sunday. Mr. Peter McLaughlin returned home Saturday from a six-months' visit at Pincher Creek, Alta. Mrs. McLaughlin accompanied her husband east to Carleton Place. While spending a few days there she received news of the death of her sister, Mrs. W. A. Playfair, at Ancaster, and left for that place to attend the obsequies.

A quiet but pretty wedding was solemnized at the home of Mr. and Mrs. R. R. Drysdale, on Saturday evening, Oct. 21st, when their eldest daughter, Eva A., was united in marriage to Deloss E. Bell, M.D., of Toronto. Rev. J. C. MacLeod officiated, assisted by the Rev. A. W. Drysdale of Middleville.

A quiet wedding was celebrated at the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Leslie on Wednesday afternoon, Oct. 18th, when their eldest daughter, Lillias M., was united in marriage to Ivan J. Rodger, son of Mr. and Mrs. James Rodger, Dalhousie. The ceremony took place at half-past four o'clock, Rev. J. C. MacLeod officiating.

A novel method of raising funds was adopted by the parishioners of Sacred Heart Church, Lanark, over two years ago. Each farmer undertook to raise a calf and last Friday afternoon there was sold by public auction sixteen two-year-olds at prices ranging from \$50 to \$68.50. The stock was all good and the amount realized from sale, in addition to donations from those who did not bring cattle, will total about \$3,000, this sum to be applied to the building fund of the splendid new Presbyterian church.

Alexander Gordon Dies at Pembroke.

Alexander Gordon, one of the leading residents of Pembroke, dropped dead last Thursday morning while dressing in his room. The late Mr. Gordon was 81 years of age and came to Pembroke from Pakenham in 1866. Until recent years he was extensively engaged in the lumbering business, the firm name being Booth & Gordon. He is survived by a family of four sons and four daughters. The sons are Senator Geo. Gordon, Alexander Gordon of Toronto, Peter Gordon, chief engineer of the Hudson Bay Railway, and Pte. James Gordon, of the 159th Overseas Battalion. The daughters are Mrs. Robert Booth of Pembroke, Mrs. (Dr.) Gray, now in England, and the Misses Elizabeth and Annie Gordon, at home.

Some Rattler That.

A soldier was grumbling about the scorpions, rattlers, and tarantulas that helped to enliven duty on the Mexican border, when a boy from Kansas ventured to say: "In Kansas my dad keeps a rattlesnake in the house as a pet. One time, he said, a burglar broke into the house, and that rattler coiled himself around the burglar and rattled out the window for a policeman."

When Tuberculosis Threatens

get fresh air, sunshine and above all the cell-building, energy-producing properties of SCOTT'S EMULSION. Its prompt use often thwarts tuberculosis.

THE CARLETON PLACE HERALD.

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Farm and Garden

FIGHTING QUACK GRASS.

Great Persistence is Required in Getting Rid of the Pest.

There is no sleight of hand way of getting rid of quack grass.

A Douglas county farmer who has had successful experience along this line was right when he wrote, "Any one who starts out to exterminate quack grass must begin with the understanding that his undertaking will exact of him an unlimited amount of grit, determination, back ache and elbow grease."

The method to be used depends, among other things, upon the nature of the field and upon how thick the weed is growing. On small areas of not over two or three rods square it is perhaps most easily and effectively killed by smothering. Tar paper or some like material has been used with good results. To make smothering successful, according to A. L. Stone, state weed inspector, the material must be extended well over the edges of the patch. Success depends almost entirely on shutting out all the light from all the weeds. If they do not get the light the plants cannot grow and will soon die.

On large areas smothering is hardly practicable. An acre or a whole field overgrown with quack grass is a more



QUACK GRASS.

serious proposition, and yet it can be just as surely managed as the small patch if only thorough enough methods are employed. Great persistence is required in keeping right after the pest until it is gone for good.

To rid large fields of quack grass two things are essential—first, the ready prevention of all green leaf growth; second, bringing the roots out of the ground by some means easier and quicker than hand digging. Summer fallowing is regarded by many as the best way to accomplish this.

Some have smothered the weeds by means of a thick heavy growth of some crop like hemp, rye or clover. As a rule, however, when quack grass has once taken full possession of a field no other crop, no matter how thickly sown, can be relied upon to control or eradicate it.

Tomato Worm Control.

The proper method of tomato worm control in small patches is hand picking and in larger gardens or fields use of a lead arsenate spray or paris green, according to George A. Dean, professor of entomology in the Kansas State Agricultural college.

"When spraying with arsenate of lead use two and one-half pounds of dry material to fifty gallons of water," advises Professor Dean. One pound of fresh stone lime should be used with every pound of paris green to prevent burning of the foliage. The paris green spray should be used with care.

ABOUT SMALL FRUITS.

Hurry the picked berries into a cool place out of the sun.

Keep your eyes on the currant and gooseberry bushes; often there is a second brood of the currant worm pest.

Don't pick wet berries for market. Wait until they dry off. Wet berries are soft and do not ship well.

Light one inch mesh fish netting makes an excellent covering for ripening berries that attract the birds. Scarecrows and strings often fail; netting is sure and not expensive for small areas.

Spray the grapevines with the bordeaux-arsenate of lead mixture, the first application soon after the fruit sets, the second about ten days later and the third about two weeks after ward. This helps to prevent rot wormy grapes and other troubles. A further help is to put paper bags on the grape clusters when the berries are the size of small shot and leave them there until harvest time.

FATALITY IN A WORD.

Why France Changed the Name of the "Life Saving Belt."

A vivid illustration of the power of mere words over human beings was once brought to the attention of French people by Francisque Sarcey.

After the wreck of the Bourgogne many passengers were found floating drowned with life preservers on. These life preservers were fastened upon the bodies, but round the middle instead of under the arms, and the greater weight of the upper part of the body had tipped the head under water and the person of course was inevitably drowned.

Now it appears that the greater number of the persons so drowned were French. The French term for life preserver is ceinture de sauvetage, or "life saving belt." This word ceinture suggests to the mind in its moments of disorder and unreadiness, such as a great catastrophe brings, the idea of putting on a belt, and as a belt is put round the waist and nowhere else the frightened person instinctively adjusts the life preserver close about the hips.

The result is that as soon as the person so provided falls into the water his body tips over, with the heavier part downward, and the head is plunged beneath the surface.

The word "belt," therefore, was the cause of the loss of many lives, in the Bourgogne disaster. Sarcey accordingly proposed to counteract the fatal effect of the French word by renaming the article and calling it a brassiere, which is a kind of waist, and by bringing the word bras, arm, to mind to teach people to put a life preserver on just underneath the arms.

ANCIENT POSTAL SERVICE.

The Old Persian and Roman System of Couriers on Horseback.

While the Roman postal service of ancient days was, of course, a crude system, yet the mails were forwarded with considerable speed. The system of couriers on horseback was borrowed from the Persians, who, according to Xenophon, had established it under Cyrus. The Roman adaptation of this was the best system of transmitting letters among the ancients.

All along the great Roman roads stations were erected at distances of five or six miles from one another. At each of these stations forty horses were constantly maintained, and by the help of relays it was easy to travel 100 miles in a day.

These services were intended for the state only, it being imperative to secure the rapid interchange of official communications. In the time of Julius Caesar the system was so well organized that of two letters the great soldier wrote from Britain to Cicero at Rome the one reached its destination in twenty-six and the other in twenty-eight days.

Private citizens were obliged to resort to the services of slaves, and it was not until the end of the third century that there was an establishment of a postal system for private persons by the Emperor Diocletian, but how long this system endured history does not inform us.

The supply of horses and their maintenance was compulsory, and only the emperor could grant exemption from it.

Weakness of the Great.

The two greatest men who appear in "Julius Caesar"—namely, Caesar himself and Cicero—are allotted but minor parts in Shakespeare's play, and to each with daring originality the dramatist has attributed a physical defect, for the existence of which history supplied him with no evidence. Caesar, for instance, confesses to deafness, bidding Antony—

"Come on my right hand, for this ear is deaf," while Brutus speaks of Cicero's "ferret and fiery eyes," as if no one could fail to note them. Respect for those two immortals was no doubt thus diminished, but by showing them as not above human weaknesses Shakespeare made them more easily realized.—London Opinion.

Smiling at Breakfast.

One should always wear a smile at breakfast. If you are in a good humor at breakfast you will be merry and bright all day. The breakfast face is the most important face to cultivate. The other faces take care of themselves, for if the face is pleasant and easy to look upon in the morning it will improve as the day goes on. But if the breakfast face is hard, scowling and forbidding it becomes set in its disagreeable form, and it takes hours for it to smooth out into a smile, and that smile is of the sickly, half-hearted nature that only expands the heart slightly. It is worth trying.

Not Good For the Gender.

The following sign is displayed in a certain bathhouse:

"This Place Is Closed at 1 p. m. Sunday So We Can Go Home and Take Our Baths."

Which is very similar to the note a traveling man found on the door of a luncheon in a small town: "Gone Home to Dinner."

The Largest Painting.

"Paradise," by Tintoretto, is the largest painting in the world. It is eighty-four feet wide and thirty-three and a half feet high. It is now in the Doge's palace, Venice.

Sure to Grow.

"What you said about Jack isn't worth repeating."
"It's young yet, give it time."—Exchange.

The future is purchased by the present.—Johnson.

SACRED TREE OF SPAIN.

And Its Connection With the Ancient Euskarian Language.

You all know about the Charter oak, that tree that figured in the fight for independence of the American colonies, and perhaps you have heard of other trees with national significance.

Did you ever hear of the sacred tree of Spain and the means by which it is perpetuated? It stands close to the town of Guernica, in Biscay, and under its spreading foliage the general Junco is inaugurated. Several centuries ago, when Spain was a loosely tied bundle of more or less independent states, the lords of Biscay took their oath under one of the parents of this same tree, where a stone bench was provided for their use, as symbolic of the enduring solidity of their reign in some respects the tree shows a deeper symbolism than is to be found in the bench of hewn stone, for both the family dignity and the Euskarian language are handed from father to son.

In that isolated region a form of speech that is utterly different from both French and Spanish has been maintained since the beginnings of European civilization because each father made it his business to instill into his eldest son the idea that it was his duty to perpetuate his language and the peculiar institutions of his race.

The tree of the Basques is one of the hardest of all the hardy things to be found around the Bay of Biscay and the Pyrenees mountains. The one that is now standing was taken from the parent tree in 1750 and had been growing for thirty years when its 200-year-old progenitor succumbed to age and a hard windstorm. Another shoot was started from this one forty years ago.

CHINESE LETTER CARRIERS.

Feats They Must Perform Would Tire a Hercules.

How many of our own postmen would care to transfer their services to the Chinese postoffice?

To get into the postal service in China is not an easy matter.

In the first place an applicant must have strength and courage, and in order to gain these he must be prepared to undergo a very queer method of training. He must wander through mountains and valleys, forests and coverts. The exact time to be occupied in a trip of this sort is fixed by the law, and a very heavy fine is imposed for any unnecessary delay.

The would-be postman must repeat these trips at night, and if he listens to the bad spirit, thereby failing to appear at the required time at a specified place he is sure to lose his chance of being a postman.

But that is not all, for he is obliged to carry enormous weights for many miles and must return with his burden within a given time, though his road usually takes him through districts thick with bandits.

In training, the postman eats very little—though he is used to this—and tries every training exercise. Then comes his real examination, under the direction of the government officials. He is taken into a large room, where, suspended from a high beam, are very heavy sacks filled with rocks. He must give a swinging motion to all these sacks, run to and fro between them, carefully guarding himself against a blow from the heavy weights.—London Globe.

Ancient Football.

Philip Stubbes wrote in 1583 in his book on "The Anatomie of Abuses":

"For as concerning football I protest unto you it may rather be called a friendly kinde of fight than a play of recreation; a bloody and murthering practice than a felicitous sort of pastime. For dooth not every one lye in wait for his adverserie, seeking to overthrow him and to picke him on his nose, though it be on hard stones, so that by this means sometimes their backs, sometimes their legs, sometimes their arms, sometimes one part thrust out of joint, sometimes another; sometimes the noses gush out with blood, sometimes their eyes start out—fighting, brawling, contention, quarrelling, murther, homicide and great confusion of blood, as experience teacheth."

Beethoven's Fits of Rage.

Beethoven's behavior was often atrocious. In giving lessons to young ladies he would sometimes tear the music to pieces and scatter it about the floor or even smash the furniture. Once when playing in company there was some interruption. "I play no longer for such hogs!" he cried and left the piano. He once called Prince Lobkowitz an ass because a bassoon player happened to be absent.—Dole's "Famous Composers."

PIANO TUNING.

THE PIANO is a valuable instrument but unfortunately very sensitive to climatic conditions, hence the necessity of keeping it in tune. Do not let your Piano deteriorate for lack of tuning. Orders left at Neilson's Jewelry Store, or mailed direct will receive prompt attention.

H. A. HARFORD,
55 Spruce St., Ottawa

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children
In Use For Over 30 Years
Always bears the Signature of J. C. Watson

AUTOINTOXICATION OR SELF-POISONING

The Dangerous Condition Which Produces Many Well Known Diseases.

HOW TO GUARD AGAINST THIS TROUBLE

"FRUIT-A-TIVES" — The Wonderful Fruit Medicine — will Protect You

Autointoxication means self-poisoning, caused by continuous or partial constipation, or insufficient action of the bowels.

Instead of the refuse matter passing daily from the body, it is absorbed by the blood. As a result, the Kidneys and Skin are overworked, in their efforts to rid the blood of this poisoning.

Poisoning of the blood in this way often causes Indigestion, Loss of Appetite and Disturbed Stomach. It may produce Headaches and Sleeplessness. It may irritate the Kidneys and bring on Pain in the Back, Rheumatism, Gout, and Rheumatic Pains. It is the chief cause of Eczema—and keeps the whole system unhealthy by the constant absorption into the blood of this refuse matter. "Fruit-a-tives" will always cure Auto-intoxication or self-poisoning—as "Fruit-a-tives" acts gently on bowels, kidneys and skin, strengthens the bowels and tones up the nervous system.

50c. a box, 6 for \$2.50, trial size, 25c. At all dealers or sent postpaid on receipt of price by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

Crime Decreased.

There was a decrease in crime in Carleton county during the past year. Eight hundred and thirty-six prisoners were received at the jail during that period. There were 1,175 during the previous year.

Sixteen prisoners, including women, were sent to the penitentiary. This is the first time in twenty years that women have been sent down.

The nationalities of those serving were: Canadians, 601; English, 64; Irish, 38; Scotch, 27; Americans, 26; others, 107.

There were 551 Roman Catholics; Anglicans, 99; Presbyterians, 98; Methodists, 47, and 68 others.

There were 295 illiterates. The most common offences were drunkenness, larceny and assault. The greatest served for drunkenness.



Lemon Tart

A delicious dessert made from a recipe in the Lantic Sugar Cook Book which tells how to make many new sweets and desserts.

Lantic Sugar

"The All-Purpose Sugar"

is best not only for the table but for cooking. The extra "FINE" granulation dissolves instantly, saving labor and giving high sweetening power.

10, 20 and 100-lb. Bags

For cook book send a red ball trade-mark cut from the package.

Atlantic Sugar Refineries, Ltd.
Power Building, MONTREAL

Reliable Agents 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.

STONE & WELLINGTON
The Fonthill Nurseries
(Established 1837.)
TORONTO, - ONTARIO