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THE CARLETON PLACE HERALD.

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Carleton Place Herald

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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.

NEW YEAR'S MESSAGE.

From His Royal Highness the Governor General of Canada.

Somewhat over a year ago, as President of the Canadian Patriotic Fund, I made an appeal to the people of the Dominion for funds to assist the families of the gallant men who were going to the front. Though anticipating a generous response, I was hardly prepared for the magnificent manner in which the call was met. Monies have poured into the treasury of the Fund until the total contributions have reached and exceeded six million dollars.

Large, however, as this sum appears, it has not greatly exceeded current demands and, if peace were declared in the immediate future, the entire surplus on hand would be required before all the men of the Expeditionary Force could again return home.

To-day there are 25,000 families, comprising, it is estimated, 80,000 individuals dependent upon the Patriotic Fund.

With further recruiting the demands upon the Fund will, with each succeeding month, continue to grow, so that it is estimated that, should the War continue during 1916, a sum amounting to some \$8,000,000 and probably more will be required. This would, however, only mean \$1 per head of the population for the people of Canada, and it is little indeed to ask of those who remain at home in comparison with the sacrifice in life and limb of those who are fighting in defence of the Nation.

In spite of all the various calls that have been made for funds to aid our soldiers and sailors and the magnificent response that has been made in each and every case, I still feel assured that the warm hearts of all Canadians will respond to this further appeal to enable the Patriotic Fund to continue its splendid work during 1916 and take care of the families of those who are fighting for their Sovereign, the Empire, and the Dominion, on the battlefields of Europe and on the High Seas.

(Signed)

ARTHUR
President, Canadian Patriotic Fund,
Government House,
Ottawa, 1st January, 1916.

Off and on the Stage.

Mme. Sarah Bernhardt is fond of relating a very funny experience she once had during her early days as an actress with an actor who was addicted to "gagging."

"It is so long ago," she says, "that I recall neither the player nor the play, only the part wherein the scene was spoiled."

"The hero said to me, 'Do you object to this cigar?' which he had already lighted and was puffing vigorously. 'No, no, no,' I answered, which was the cue for him to tell me the story of his life. He looked at me instead and said, rolling the cigar between his fingers, 'That, madame, is because you do not have to smoke it.'"

"The audience appreciated the fact that he was smoking a cigar furnished by the property man, and roared with laughter, but this interference made him forget his lines. He could not recollect a word, so, taking my arm, he said, 'Come with me for a walk, and I will tell you the story of my life.' We walked off the stage, and on at the next entrance, which required no more than two seconds of time and then he said, 'Now I have told you the story of my life.'"

SPECIAL

Notices of future events for which an admission fee is charged will only be inserted in THE HERALD at regular advertising rates. Announcements for clubs, churches, societies, lodges or other organizations of future events, other than religious services, for which there is no admission fee, will be inserted for one cent per word, with a minimum charge of 25 cents per insertion; card of thanks, 50 cents; in memoriam cards, 50 cents; obituary poetry, 10 cents per line.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

NOT A FULL SUCCESS

Derby's Scheme Does Not Satisfy the Conscriptonists.

British Cabinet Council Will Decide Whether Response Has Been Sufficient to Justify Country Continuing Volunteer System—Times Demands That Government Reveal in Commons Extent of Deficiency.

LONDON, Dec. 27.—A Cabinet council will be held to-day, and it is expected will make a decision on the question of whether the results of the Derby scheme of recruiting justify continued adherence to the voluntary system, or whether some form of conscription will become necessary. This council should have been held Friday, but David Lloyd George, Minister of Munitions, was engaged in an important munitions mission in the Clyde district; hence the postponement until to-day.

The Times suggests this morning that the conscriptionists are in the majority in the Cabinet, and that, should force be decided upon, some anti-conscription Ministers will resign. They, however, will not go to this extreme until all hope of securing unity in the Cabinet is abandoned. Their plan, according to The Times, is to give the single men an-



THE EARL OF DERBY.

other chance for a fortnight, during which time the serious position would be brought home to them, and that if this plan still failed to bring the men to the scratch they will reluctantly abandon their opposition to conscription.

Another solution to the problem is a general election on the question, and it is stated that the Ministers have also discussed such a solution.

The Times military correspondent, who is evidently skeptical of the success of the Derby scheme, urges the House of Commons to insist in the coming debate that the Government shall reveal the total deficit in the army, that is to say, reveal the difference between the establishments and the strengths. He infers that the battalions are not being kept up to their proper strength and that the whole question of the numbers abroad and at home needs close examination.

"If Parliament is determined and ruthless," he says, "it will compel the Government to count only the men fit to serve in the field. We have passed the stage where we can allow ourselves to be held off by resonant platitudes advocating secrecy. This claim has been the mainstay of failure, and we want no more of it."

The correspondent concludes that the Allies, counting only the men actually at the front, have about 6,000,000 to the enemy's 5,000,000, but that this superiority has been almost reduced to equality by the strategy of the past year, and by the special conditions of the Italian theatre, which enabled some 300,000 to 400,000 Austrians to hold up the Italians.

"It is impossible to win the war without greatly superior numbers," he concludes, "and still less possible to win it soon. Therefore, provision for such numbers is the primary duty of the Allies."

What Worried Him.

Maurice Donnay has received at the French Academy a letter from a friend in a dugout at the front. It contained not a word about the fighting or the "Jack Johnsons" or the weather in the trenches. The writer was troubled about only one thing—he was afraid that the academy, which has been revising its dictionary of the French language for about three score years, might have already reached the letter "L," and about one word under the letter "L" this orthographer in the trenches holds strong views.

The word is that commonly and, according to him, wrongly written "inlassable" (indefatigable). He implored M. Donnay to bring all his influence to bear upon the academy to insure the word being written "inlassable" in the revised edition of the dictionary. That was the only topic he wrote about. It was apparently the one uppermost in his mind.

M. Donnay assured him that the academy was working on the letter "E" and that the war would be over long before it got to "L."

"Jiggs has a very wide acquaintance."

"I know it. I saw him on the street with her the other night."—Buffalo Express.

Scientific Farming

FIGHTING THE CHINCH BUG.

Checking an Advance of Bugs in Wheat or Corn Field.

(Prepared by the United States department of agriculture.)

The seriousness of the devastations of the chinch bug varies greatly from year to year, chiefly on account of weather conditions. In some years the inroads made upon the wheat and corn crops have been very serious. If the fight against the pest is started late in winter or very early spring the burning of waste vegetation is recommended by the United States department of agriculture as the most satisfactory control. If the elimination of the chinch bug is delayed until harvest time some form of barrier is practical. It is said indeed that if it were not for an occasional season of heavy rains at the right time the chinch bug would make it altogether unprofitable to raise grain year after year on the same areas. Drenching rains during the hatching season always prove fatal to the young, and such wet periods are sufficiently frequent to keep the numbers of the pests within bounds.

The two forms of the chinch bug are known respectively as the long wing and the short wing. The short winged form occurs along the southeast and inland along the lower lakes to northern Illinois. The long winged form is found all over the country east of the Rocky mountains and is especially



IMPEDING THE PROGRESS OF CHINCH BUGS.

abundant in the middle west, the section which suffers the most from the chinch bug.

The long winged chinch bug has two generations a year, while it is doubtful whether the short wing has one or two. The adult insects pass the winter under clumps of broom-sedge, matted grass, leaves or in fact any convenient form of waste vegetation, from which they emerge in the spring to deposit their eggs in nearly grain fields. When the young hatch from the eggs they cluster upon the plants and begin at once to feed upon the juices. Shortly after midsummer this first generation have become adults and deposit their eggs in turn. When these eggs are hatched the young fasten on corn, millet, Kaffir and similar crops.

To control the pest, therefore, the department of agriculture recommends in the first place the cleaning up of all fence rows and roadsides and the burning during winter of grass and rubbish about the farm. This not only destroys large numbers of the bugs, but deprives them of shelter through the winter, so that where the work is thoroughly done comparatively few will survive to the breeding season. In the fall or spring green or wet grass will shelter a certain proportion of the bugs from the fire, so it is important that the burning be done in the early winter.

Where this precaution has been neglected or where the negligence of a neighbor has exposed a farmer to loss through no fault of his own, there may be about midsummer a great migration of the bugs from the wheat to the corn field. This presents another favorable opportunity to destroy the pests. Various kinds of barriers are in use to turn the invading army aside. One of the most satisfactory of these is said to be the coal tar line supplemented with post holes. The bugs will not cross the coal tar and, moving along the line of the barrier, fall or are crowded by other bugs into the post holes, where they can be killed at will. As the bugs mass along the line of coal tar they present an appearance not unlike a reddish brown stream running into the post holes. This method has been found thoroughly practical. It is important, however, especially in dusty weather, to keep the coal tar line fresh, for as soon as it is covered with dirt the bugs can pass over it without difficulty. If coal tar is not available petroleum or road oil may be substituted.

Another method is to plow a furrow around the field to be protected with a side so steep that the bugs cannot crawl out of it. In the case of showery weather, when the sides of the furrow cannot be kept loose and dry, the bottom can be cleaned out with a shovel, making the sides more perpendicular and the bottom smoother. The bugs will then follow along the bottom instead of trying to climb out of the furrow, and if holes are dug at intervals of thirty or forty feet the pests will fall into them and can then be killed by kerosene. The coal tar-line is probably preferable to the furrow except in cases of exceptionally dry, windy weather.

MAKING MUSIC BOXES.

Great Skill and Meager Pay For the Experts of Geneva.

One big industry of Geneva, Switzerland, is the manufacture of music boxes. Thousands of men, women and children are employed in the factories, one of which was visited by a young American, who thus writes about the visit:

An attendant invited him to take a seat. He did so, and strains of delightful music came from the chair. He hung his hat on a rack and put his traveling staff in the stand. Music came from both rack and stand. He wrote his name in the visitors' register, and on dipping his pen in the ink the music burst forth from the inkstand.

The manager of the factory explained the process of making music boxes, a business which requires patience and nicety.

The different parts are made by men who are experts in those parts, and they do nothing else year in and year out.

The music is marked on the cylinder by a man who has served several years of apprenticeship. Another man inserts in the marked places pegs which have been filed to a uniform length. The comb or set of teeth which strikes the pegs and makes the sound is arranged by a man who does nothing else. The cylinder is then revolved to see that every peg produces a proper tone.

The most delicate work of all is the revising of each peg. It is done by a workman who has a good ear for music. He sees that each peg is in its proper place and bent at the correct angle.

When the instrument is in its case an expert examines it to see that the time is perfect and good.

The best workmen—those who mark the cylinder and adjust the pegs—earn \$1.50 a day, after serving an apprenticeship of ten or twelve years. An ordinary workman earns \$1 a day.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

POISONOUS SNAKES.

They Are Absolutely Proof Against Their Own or Other Venom.

Snake venom is a transparent fluid, yellowish in color and of about the consistency of human saliva. When dried it takes the form of flaky yellow crystals. In this shape or dissolved in alcohol or glycerin it will remain unaltered and will preserve its poisonous properties for an indefinite period. No satisfactory chemical analysis has ever been made of it, but it seems to be a very complex albuminous compound. A curious discovery recently made is that the blood of venomous serpents is itself poisonous, containing as it does the principles that are concentrated in the secretion of the venom glands.

Venomous snakes are themselves absolutely venom proof. Rattlesnakes dosed by injection with large quantities of their own or other venom have shown not the slightest ill effects. Another remarkable fact is that serpent venom is harmless to human beings or other animals if taken internally. The late Dr. S. Weir Mitchell found that one-fourth of a drop of rattlesnake poison would kill a pigeon if given by hypodermic injection, but a pigeon fed with six drops a day for three successive days suffered not at all in consequence.

Professor Mangili, a pioneer investigator in this line, had an assistant who boldly swallowed all the venom that could be extracted from four large vipers. No bad effects followed. The same negative result was noted by Professor Baird, at that time secretary of the Smithsonian institution, who ate the venom glands of a rattlesnake. As recently ascertained, serpent venom in such circumstances is harmless, because it cannot pass through the mucous membrane that lines the stomach, and it undergoes changes during digestion that allow it to enter the blood as an innocuous substance.—Every Week.

Trap For Quotation Experts.

If any one wants a catch question to spring on a gathering of self confessed literary sharps let him ask whence comes the quotation, "One touch of nature makes the whole world kin." This is one of the six best sellers in the world of quotations, yet not one person in a hundred knows where it comes from. It is comparatively easy to guess the author, but almost impossible to find a person who can name the work.

One could build any number of parlor games around "One touch of nature makes the whole world kin." Try it.—Spokane Spokesman-Review.

Newer If Not Better.

"Can't you use a less hackneyed expression than 'He hiked for the tall and uncultured timber?'" asked the editor. "Well," said the young reporter, "I might say, 'He bent it to the forest reserves, where the weeping willows have never had their eyelashes trimmed.'"—Boston Truth.

Rained Pitchforks.

"Did you ever see it rain pitchforks here?" asked the city man in the country.

"Sure," replied the farmer. "My neighbors gave me a pitchfork 'show'er' when I was married."—Yonkers Statesman.

Johnnie's Joke.

"Pa, does the sun ever rise in the west?"

"Certainly not, my son."

"How dark it must always be out there."—Boston Transcript.

One example is worth a thousand arguments.—Gladstone.

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Grocery Department

Rolls Oats 6 lbs for 25c
Corn Flakes, 3 boxes for 25c
Rose Brand Baking Powder, 1 lb tin 20c
Fancy Biscuits, 2 lbs for 25c
Pure Maple Syrup, per gal \$1.10
Cream Tartar, per lb 55c
Shredded Coconut, per lb 25c
Taylor's Infant Delight Soap, 4 for 25c
Cosmos Soap, 6 for 25c
Soap Chips, 3 lbs for 25c
Boot Polish, 1 Time and Nugget, 3 boxes for 25c
Liquid Boot Polish, 3 bottles for 25c
Homemade Bread, per roll 6c

Meat Department

Pork Chop 15c per lb.
Pork Steak 18c "
Beef Fry 15c "
Beef Steak 18c "
Sirloin Roasts 15c "
Shoulder Roasts 12c "
Boiling Beef 12c "
Rib Stew 10c "
Sausage 10c "
Headcheese 10c "

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Secretary's address will be Ottawa after Dec. 27th.

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I WILL PAY HIGHEST PRICE FOR

Basswood, Ash, Spruce, Hemlock, Pine, Rock Elm and Soft Elm or Tamarac Logs and Shingle Blocks.

Delivered on the Mississippi Lake or at the Sawmill, Carleton Place.

ALSO CEDAR RAILWAY TIES, must be 6 ins. thick, 6 in. face and 8 ft long.

CUSTOMS SAWING of Shingles and Lumber during the winter at the Planing Mill or Sawmill here.

W. A. NICHOLS, Carleton Place.

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