

APRIL 25, 1916

THE CARLETON PLACE HERALD.

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Carleton Place Herald

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Published every TUESDAY MORNING at the Office of the Proprietor, Bridge Street, Carleton Place (next door to Post Office).
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ADVERTISING RATES—Transient advertisements 10 cts. per Nonpareil 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 if 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 10 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 as follows:

THE HERALD,
Carleton Place, Ont.

PRODUCTION AND THRIFT.

The man who produces one pound of anything of value, the man who improves the breed of his own cattle, the man who makes two blades of good grass grow where one grew before, is adding to the wealth of the nation, to the richness of the country. Not alone is that the case, but he is contributing his bit to Christianity and to the welfare of the world. It is given to the farmer and breeder to serve his native land more by his individual effort than is within the power of the ordinary follower of any other occupation. The farmer by his own unaided efforts, except by the gifts of nature, can maintain his wife and family. No other worker in the world's vineyard can say as much unless he is willing to go naked and that he and his should often times suffer the pangs of hunger. And the claims upon the farmer and his fellow, the breeder, in present circumstances are not only urgent but many.

There are people who object to the assertion that the agriculturist in making the earth yield its utmost, in tending his flocks and herds with care, diligence and intelligence, is doing his bit, the same as the man in the trenches. He is not directly placing his own life in jeopardy perhaps, but he is helping to sustain those who are. He is providing a good-sized portion of the ammunition. The fault is not in the assertion itself, but in the use that is made of it by the man who has no spirit for the sight and who, the probabilities are, is doing his full bit neither in agriculture nor in any other form of industry. There are possibly men on the land who would be more use on the field of battle, but one thing is certain if the men who are of value to the soil and to the farm-yard are taken away some means must be found to replace them.

Canada's future lies in the womb of her agriculture. To make the best use of the opportunities that are and will be, to take our rightful place in the world's economies, we must toil without ceasing, we must produce and improve, we must bend all our energies to results, we must utilize waste and, amidst it all, we must focus our eyes upon the future and pay our respects to conservation. Our position is unique in nearness to, and in our facilities for reaching, the best markets. Transportation just now may be difficult and expensive, but it will not always be so, and when the time comes for greater freedom of trade we must be prepared for it. This can be done not alone by industry, but also by economizing; not by hoarding, but by the judicious use of our resources. A truth ever to be borne in mind is that what is wasted by fools is turned into profit by the wise. Even in the midst of its campaign of destruction and ferocity, Germany, so word is flashed across the sea, is devoting attention to education and internal improvement and development.

DOLLAR WEEKLY PASSING.

The local newspaper in the smaller communities throughout Ontario and in the other provinces as well, have found it necessary to raise their subscription price from a dollar to \$1.50 a year. It is the universal failing of publishers to hesitate about raising their prices either to the subscriber or to the advertiser. Probably there is no class of men contributing to the needs of the people of Canada who are content with such a meagre profit as the men who conduct newspapers. To be a successful editor, requires many years of training, which in other professions would secure handsome financial rewards. A publisher has an investment also, in most cases, greater than the average business man. His plant depreciates more rapidly than any other we know of, and for the expenditure of his time and energy, he gets a bare living, he is thought to be getting all he deserves. This probably accounts for the fact that the dollar papers have not been raised to \$1.50 long ago. But at last the weekly publisher finds he can carry no longer. He has to pay more for his paper, for his ink, and in wages, which has skimmed the thin layer of cream off his milk and left him a diet which does not contain sufficient nutriment to keep his brain working efficiently. With many a weekly publisher it has become a question of getting more money from the subscribers he serves so earnestly, starving to death, or finding a job in the munitions factory. Some of them have enlisted. There are others who are too old to escape in that way. All of which explains the reason why the rural publishers have raised their prices.—Toronto Sentinel.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

\$3,500,000 WILL BE SPENT BY C.P.R. ON FARMS FOR SOLDIERS

J. S. Dennis Amplifies Announcement Made by Lord Shaughnessy and Upholds Latter's Views on Enlistment, Transportation and Shortage of Labor in the West

The providing of employment for returned soldiers is a question that is demanding nation-wide attention, and it is with great satisfaction that Canadians learn that the Canadian Pacific Railway is to take action in this regard.

Mr. J. S. Dennis, assistant to the president of the C.P.R., has just returned to Calgary, and was asked details of the scheme planned by Lord Shaughnessy. Mr. Dennis replied:—

LORD SHAUGHNESSY'S DECISION

"The decision of Lord Shaughnessy to provide through the Department of Natural Resources of the Canadian Pacific Railway farm homes for our returned soldiers is a further proof, if any were needed, of his willingness at all times to devote his great energy and ability, and the resources of the company, to the solution of the problems facing Canada as part of the empire.

ENLISTMENT QUESTION

"One thousand farms will, of course, provide for an extremely small proportion of returned soldiers who will want to obtain farm homes, and the Dominion Government must adopt some general policy of providing these homes. However, the Canadian Pacific Railway has led the way in trying to solve the pressing and troublesome question and no doubt before long the Dominion Government will announce its general scheme.

AN IMMENSE PROJECT

"The enlistment of the 250,000 additional men called for by the Government, will, of course, double the number to be taken care of after the war is over, and also causes a serious problem. The western provinces have responded nobly to the call of the empire in enlisting men to fight our battles, and already there is a serious shortage of labor of all kinds, due to this enlistment. In the effort to meet this shortage, the Dominion Government is now advertising in some 4,000 papers in the United States for 50,000 laborers to come west and help put in the crop this spring. They find that there is no chance of getting this number of men, and have announced that

from 3,000 to 5,000 is the greatest number that can be obtained.

SHORTAGE OF LABOR

"The recognition of this shortage of labor by the Department of the Interior, and the efforts they are making to meet the situation by bringing men from the United States is a contradiction of the statement made at a meeting in Montreal a short time ago by Gen. Sir Earl Hughes, Minister of Militia, that the enlistment of men in the west was not causing any shortage of labor, and is a proof, if any were needed, of the soundness of the policy of recruiting advocated by Lord Shaughnessy at the same meeting.

TRANSPORTING TROOPS

"It is now recognized that under the most favorable circumstances there will be the end of the year before all the men now enlisted can be transported across the Atlantic, and after that date, at most, 10,000 men a month can be sent forward. Many of the battalions now authorized are very much below their full strength, and it will be many months before they will have succeeded in enlisting their full quota of men. Why then go on authorizing additional battalions and removing men from the useful employment of helping feed the empire or supply the munitions until they can be utilized in the firing line?

WESTERN CANADA'S LOYALTY

"Of the men already enlisted, western Canada has provided much more than its share on the basis of population. As western Canadians we are proud of that fact, but why drive a willing horse off its feet, particularly when its energies can be utilized in the meantime to such great advantage in other ways, and it can be kept in good condition for the time when its full strength can be properly applied in the supreme crisis?"

RAISING HIS INCOME.

This Farmer Has Cut Down His Farm and Adopted Factory System.

Ten or twelve years ago J. W. Clark of Brant county was living on a 200-acre farm. To-day his farm consists of twenty-five acres. And he is making more clear money on this twenty-five acres than he did on the 200 acres, says Abmiki in The Toronto Globe.

"My average cash sales from the twenty-five-acre holding for the two years preceding 1915 amounted to \$5,000 a year," said Mr. Clark. "My average expenses were \$2,000 a year for these two years. Besides, what I sold I provided, most of the foodstuffs for a family of seven and the hired help engaged."

"How did I accomplish this? By adopting the 'factory system.' The owner or manager of a manufacturing plant does not make his income out of the labor of his own hands. He makes it by the direction and utilization of the labor of others. I endeavor to follow the same system, on a smaller scale, on my farm. I employ as much labor as possible and direct it in the best way I know how."

It is only fair to say that not many men, no matter how skillful they might be, could accomplish all that Mr. Clark has accomplished. He is in a special and strictly limited line and a very considerable proportion of his profits are due to the connection he has worked up. Three-fifths of his income is derived from poultry, much of its fancy stock, some few of his birds having sold up to \$100 each. Few men would have the courage either to pay the prices he has paid for new stock—\$500 for a trio.

Aside from his special department in poultry, however, Mr. Clark derives an income from branches, open to anyone, that would seem large to many men on a hundred-acre farm. He is in three lines—poultry, fruit, and honey.

"My ordinary commercial flock of between 500 and 700 hens gives me," said Mr. Clark, "a return of about \$1,200 a year. My five-acre apple orchard returns \$1,400 to \$1,500. From fifty to seventy-five colonies of bees return \$300 to \$500. From raspberries I have \$150 in a normal season. Pears, cherries, currants, etc., account for the balance."

"But you cannot get returns such as these without work and without feeding. A row of fifty or sixty King trees gave four to six barrels all told before I got hold of them. By pruning, spraying, and feeding I have increased the yield to a carload. Before potash reached prohibitive figures I applied commercial fertilizer at the rate of 300 to 400 lbs. per acre, at a cost of \$42 per ton, to the apple orchard. I applied barnyard manure every third or fourth year, cutting out the commercial fertilizer for that season. I think it a mistake to use too much barnyard manure in a mature orchard. It stimulates the wood growth to too great an extent. In shipping last year I used the 'economy' crate. I consider that the coming package, but I used cleats at the end to strengthen it. These crates hold at the rate of 3 1/2 to the barrel, and they cost 11 1/2 cents each. There is no bruising of the fruit with them; they are easily packed and you can pile them seven high in a car."

"In the honey end of my business I confine my operations to the extracted article. Situated as I am I consider I can make more money out of extracted honey at ten cents per lb. than out of comb at twenty-five cents. If I tried to produce comb I would have to devote all my time to the bees at a season when I require to be looking after other things. By clipping a wing from the Queen at the time of fruit bloom I find my bees require very little attention, and I believe I make more money out of them, for the time spent, than I do out of any other line on the place."

TABLOID POULTRY WISDOM.

You cannot expect success in the poultry line and have a dozen mixed breeds. Set at the kind you want and don't mix. Geese and ducks destroy weeds and thus lighten the expense of cultivation. Turkeys are especially voracious insectivores, birds, and always pay in destroying insect pests. This alone sometimes pays for keeping them.

Charcoal is one of the very best preventives that can be given to fowls to guard against the many diseases they are incident to, and it can be procured very cheap and every where. A very excellent charcoal can be made by burning corn cobs till they turn red, extinguishing the fire and when dry grinding small enough for hens to eat.

Chickens are naturally more prone to disease when confined than when at large; therefore all possible preventives of disease should be provided. A dust box, as well as plenty of grit and charcoal, are essential to good health. So also is a plentiful supply of pure water. Water is so often withheld until the chickens become very thirsty; they then drink too much, which is liable to put them out of condition. Green food not only aids in the digestion of other foods, but is necessary to the good health of the flock. Cabbage and beets are probably the best green feed when fed raw, and turnips and small potatoes for cooking. Mix a little meal and bran with the latter.

Keep Henhouses Clean.

Keep the henhouse free of lice if you want the hen to lay and the chicks to do well.

Cold Water Bad.

When water is ice cold no cow will drink all she needs; furthermore, the cold water chills her entire digestive system.

Silo is a Success.

Why longer experiment? Corn is a success. Alfalfa is a success. The silo is a success. Live stock farming pays.

CANADIAN RED CROSS NURSING.

Some of the countries at war owing to the immense amount of wounded, have been forced to enroll in the nursing service, many untrained nurses whose zeal has been greater than their efficiency. The nurses however, who have been sent abroad by the Canadian Red Cross were specially selected and are all graduate nurses with extensive hospital experience. The result has been that the personnel of the Canadian hospital units abroad have made a very enviable reputation for efficiency. Recently Sir Courtbold Thompson, the Director of the British Hospital units in the Mediterranean area, pronounced a very warm eulogy upon the Canadian nurse.

All doctors who are in charge of hospitals bear testimony to the paramount importance of trained nurses. Efficient nurses are of even more importance in military hospitals crowded with patients, suffering from serious wounds often of a very exceptional nature. In recognizing this fact and in providing a nursing personnel of the highest quality, the Canadian Red Cross has shown the same zeal for perfection, which has characterized other departments of its organization.

Like all other forms of efficiency, this Red Cross efficiency is not secured without expense. In fact there are few things more costly than hospital efficiency. The Canadian Red Cross therefore to provide the necessary equipment for its hospital system has a constant call for financial assistance from the public.

The Red Cross commissioner in London has complained of a plague of private parcels addressed to individuals. The Red Cross has no facilities for this kind of postal service. It is not a transportation company. It is a public society for the relief of sick, wounded and prisoners, and it cannot transmit private parcels unless the recipients are sick, wounded or prisoners, and it cannot accept shipment of any goods consigned to individuals in hospitals, consigned to special hospitals or organizations.

"Soldiers Comforts" may, however, be shipped through the Red Cross to the Canadian War Contingent Association, which has a special privilege in virtue of its contribution to the warehouse expenses of the Red Cross.

One on Mc'Her.

"Ma," remonstrated Bobby, "when I was at grandma's she let me have fruit-tart twice."

"Well, she ought not to have done so, Bobby," said his mother. "I think once is quite enough for little boys. The older you grow, Bobby, the more wisdom you will gain."

Bobby was silent, but only for a moment.

Economy!

They were a very saving old couple and as a result they had a beautifully furnished house.

One day the old lady missed her husband.

"Joseph, where are you?" she called out.

"I'm resting in the parlor," came the reply.

"What, on the sofa?" cried the old lady, horrified.

"No, on the floor."

"Not on that grand carpet!" came in tones of anguish.

"No; I've rolled it up!"

Navigation is practically open on all the Great lakes now.

German-American papers bitterly assail President Wilson.

Hundreds of Greeks have been massacred in Turkish cities.

Many people are reported killed in a railway wreck at Bradford, R.I.

More Canadian officers were decorated by King George on Saturday.

A German steamer laden with Briquettes was sunk by a mine south of Stockholm.

A special act will enable Berlin, Ont., to vote on the question of changing its name.

The troopship Olympic is reported safe in England with 5,785 Canadian troops.

An American Red Cross official says 150,000 have died of starvation in Albania.

It is likely that the present session of the Ontario Legislature will conclude this week.

The British Admiralty wants recruits in Canada for the navy and the auxiliary patrol service.

Ontario school children presented a motor ambulance to the Canadian Red Cross Society.

Rev. Duncan Cameron, a pioneer Presbyterian minister, died at Oakville in his 95th year.

The Quebec Legislature has been dissolved; nominations to be held May 15, elections May 22.

The session of the Ontario Legislature was brought to a close at three o'clock Thursday morning.

HAVE YOU BEEN SICK?

Then you realize the utter weakness that robs ambition, destroys appetite, and makes work a burden.

To restore that strength and stamina that is so essential, nothing has ever equalled or compared with Scott's Emulsion, because its strength-sustaining nourishment invigorates the blood to distribute energy throughout the body while its tonic value sharpens the appetite and restores health in a natural, permanent way.

If you are run down, tired, nervous, overworked or lack strength, get Scott's Emulsion to-day. At any drug store.

Scott & Bowne, Toronto, Ont.

House and Home.

A house is built of bricks and stones, of rills and posts and piers; "But a home is built of loving deeds that stand a thousand years. "A house, though but a humble cot, within its walls may hold "A home of priceless beauty, rich in Love's eternal gold."

"The men on earth build houses—halls and chambers, roofs and domes— "But the women of the earth—God knows!—the women build the homes."

He Could Do It.

Irish priest, starting sermon: "The Master fed five people with five thousand loaves and three thousand fishes."

Pat Murphy, in front seat: "Sure and I could have done that myself."

The priest continued his sermon without correcting the mistake, but next Sunday he gave out the same text correctly: "The Master fed five thousand people with five loaves and three small fishes," adding: "Could you do that, Pat Murphy?"

"Sure," said Pat, "I would use what was left over last Sunday."

A Sailor's Experience.

William Gow, says the New York American, will go down to posterity as a record-breaking war victim. This is what has happened to him thus far:

October, 1914, chief engineer of the Roper freighter Colby, of Hartlepool; sunk by the German cruiser Kronprinz Wilhelm; taken as a prisoner of war to Newport News; released.

December, 1914, in his home in Hartlepool; had his home destroyed by shellfire from the German cruisers during the raid.

June, 1915, chief engineer of the Roper freighter Gadsby, of Hartlepool; sunk by German submarine U-39 in the week in which twenty-nine other freighters were torpedoed in the North Sea; picked up by a trawler after being in the water six hours.

January, 1916, chief engineer of the Roper freighter Dromonby, of Hartlepool; sunk by a German raider in the Bay of Biscay; brought in the prize-ship Appam to Newport News.

And now Mr. Gow is returning to Hartlepool to get a berth on some Roper freighter still afloat.

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For Infants and Children In Use For Over 30 Years

Always bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*

SERVICE THROUGH THE WHOLE YEAR



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TRACTION

And a service you are proud to tell your friends about. Notice the number of "spacers" that are not in evidence on the car, but out in the open wearing the "V" smile that won't come off. Price in possession accounts for this—the desire to have the car look its best.

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