

MARCH 28, 1916

THE CARLETON PLACE HERALD.

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# Carleton Place Herald

(Established 1850).

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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 forlaid 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.

## EXPERIMENTS WITH FARM CROPS.

The members of the Ontario Agricultural and Experimental Union are pleased to state that for 1916 they are prepared to distribute into every Township of Ontario material of high quality for experiments with Grain, Fodder Crops, Roots, Grasses, Clovers and Alfalfa, as follows:—

### LIST OF EXPERIMENTS FOR 1916.

#### GRAIN CROPS.

Number	Plots
1. Testing two varieties of Oats	2
2a. Testing O. A. C. No. 21	
Birley and Emmer	2
2b. Testing two varieties of two-rowed Barley	2
3. Testing two varieties of Hulless Barley	2
4. Testing two varieties of Spring Wheat	2
5. Testing two varieties of Buckwheat	2
6. Testing three varieties of Field Peas	3
7. Testing two varieties of Spring Rye	2
8. Testing two varieties of Soy, Soja, or Japanese Beans	2
9. Testing seven varieties of Husking Corn	7

#### ROOT CROPS.

10. Testing three varieties of Mangels	3
11. Testing two varieties of Sugar Beets for feeding purposes	2
12. Testing three varieties of Swedish Turnips	3
13. Testing two varieties of Fall Turnips	2
14. Testing two varieties of Carrots	2

#### FORAGE, FODDER, SILAGE AND HAY CROPS.

15. Testing the planting of Corn at six distances in the row	6
16. Testing three varieties of Millet	3
17. Testing two varieties of Sorghum	2
18. Testing Grass Peas and two varieties of Vetches	3
19. Testing Rape, Kale and Field Cabbage	3
20. Testing three varieties of Clover	3
21. Testing two varieties of Alfalfa	2
22. Testing four varieties of Grasses	4

#### CULINARY CROPS.

23. Testing three varieties of Field Beans	3
24. Testing two varieties of Sweet Corn	2

#### MISCELLANEOUS EXPERIMENTS.

25. Testing two varieties of Potatoes	2
26. Testing three grain mixtures for Grain production	3
27. Testing three grain mixtures for Fodder production	3

Any person in Ontario may choose any one of the experiments for 1916 and apply for the same. The material will be furnished in the order in which the applicants are received, while the supply lasts. Each applicant should make a second choice, as the material for the experiment selected as first choice might be exhausted before his applicants is received. All material will be furnished free of charge to each applicant, and the produce will, of course, become the property of the person who conducts the experiment. Each person applying for an experiment should write his name and address very carefully, and should give the name of the County in which he lives.

C. A. ZAVITZ,  
Director.

Ontario Agricultural College,  
Guelph, March, 1916.

The forced resignation of Admiral Von Tirpitz is said to have convinced the German people as a whole that the Kaiser's armies are not so general victorious, as they have been represented.

A committee of six members of Parliament, three appointed by each leader, will, on Hon. Robert Rogers' request, co-operate with him in the reconstruction of the burned Parliament buildings.

The expenditure of the war is costing Canada \$11,000,000 to \$12,000,000 per month, or about \$350,000 per day apart from the Dominion's share of the Imperial expenditure on rations and equipment of the Canadian troops overseas.

Children Cry  
FOR FLETCHER'S  
CASTORIA

## WARNING TO DEALERS IN FOOD PRODUCTS.

The following circular is issued by the Department of Inland Revenue, at Ottawa:

It has happened, on several occasions, that dealers charged with violation of the Adulteration Act have pleaded ignorance of its requirements as their excuse. This plea has no force in law; and however morally guiltless the defendant may consider himself to be, he is compelled to pay the legal penalty.

This Department, in its capacity as administrator of the Adulteration Act, always grants time for those interested, to inform themselves of new regulations enacted under its terms.

Section 26 of the Act requires that foods should be defined by Order in Council, and this requirement is being carried out as necessity demands, and as requisite knowledge is accumulated. Such Orders in Council are published in Circular form, and are obtainable, on request by anyone engaged in trade, or otherwise interested. The bulletins regularly issued by the Department contain information, regarding all such enactments. Those also are obtainable on request to the Deputy Minister of Inland Revenue.

It is only where an article sold as food contains an ingredient proved to be harmful to health, that immediate action is taken to prevent the sale of such article.

The most recent instance in which ignorance of the law was pleaded may serve to illustrate this matter.

The only oil used as a Salad Oil, until recent years, was Olive Oil. Cotton seed oil, properly refined, is a perfectly wholesome substitute, and much cheaper. When sold under its own name, no fault can be found with it. But some manufacturers have discovered that by offering it as a salad oil, without other description, it sells more readily because the buyer thinks he is getting Olive Oil. In order better to deceive the purchaser, the label is frequently printed in French, or in Italian, with the name of a French or Italian producer, and a French or Italian town, France and Italy being the chief producing countries of Olive Oil as found in Canada. This practice is not only fraudulent, as deceiving the buyer, but is an injury to the producer, importer and vendor of the genuine article. This fraud is recognized as adulteration under Section 3, Subsection b, of the Act.

In order more effectively to put a stop to it, an Order in Council was published in March, 1912, requiring that Cotton Seed Oil, when present must be named on the label. Samples purchased in June, 1914, more than two years after publication of the Order in Council referred to, were found to be adulterated, inasmuch as they were labelled Salad Oil. E. Loubon, Nice, thus leading the purchaser to believe them to be of foreign origin, and genuine Olive Oil. They were entirely Cotton Seed Oil, but no mention of this fact appeared on the label.

The defendant claimed that he was ignorant of the requirements of the Adulteration Act, in the case; that he bought the stock some years ago, believing it to be genuine; that he had no fraudulent intent; all of which is undoubtedly true.

It remains, however, that he violated the provisions of the Adulteration Act, after fully two years time granted in which it was his duty to acquaint himself with the terms thereof. This Act specifically deals with foods of which he is a purveyor; and it is natural and proper that the Vendor should have made himself familiar with the law on the subject.

J. H. VINCENT,  
Deputy Minister.

A tornado wrought terrible havoc in the State of Indiana.

Several German steamers were seized by the Brazilian Government.

The Irish Guards were visited and decorated by the King and Queen.

Two thousand people in Nashville, Tenn., were made homeless by a fire.

Sir Sam Hughes was the King's guest at Buckingham Palace one day last week.

The Russians, in reprisal on the Germans, used asphyxiating and poisonous gases.

The Germans appear to have given up expectation of success around Verdun.

Six hundred miles of new roads were cut this year through the busy Northern Ontario.

Sir Sam Hughes arrived at Falmouth, England, where he received the freedom of the city.

Harry Millard, a six-year old Aylmer boy, was fatally injured while trying to catch a sleigh.

Sixty-five Allied aeroplanes bombarded the Belgian coast at Zeebrugge. All returned to their base in safety.

A despatch from Berne says that two Turkish and two Bulgarian agents have arrived there to start peace negotiations.

Andrew Sheridan, Perth, has purchased the Arthur McCann farm on the Lennox road, consisting of one hundred acres.

Dutch wrath has been aroused by German attacks on neutral ships which newspapers in Holland characterize as intolerable.

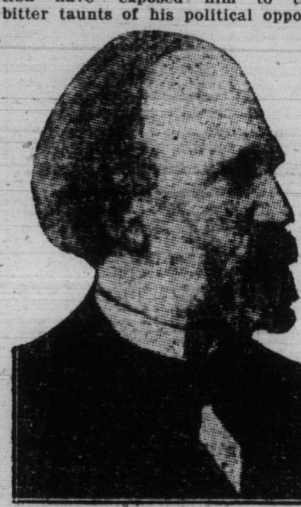
Notice has been given in the Legislature of a proposal for united action by Ontario, the Dominion and Britain to control Ontario's nickel mines and production.

Children Cry  
FOR FLETCHER'S  
CASTORIA

## French Call M. Ribot the Greatest Statesman Among Entente Allies

ASK any Frenchman who is the finest statesman which our Allies have produced in the present generation, and ninety-nine out of every hundred will promptly reply, M. Alexandre Ribot, the present Minister of Finance. He is at that age, seventy-four, when a man may expect to spend the rest of his days in the quiet and peace of his home. But M. Ribot is not only a monument of political wisdom; he is the embodiment of restless energy, foresight, and genius.

Germany fears and hates him with the intensity she measures out to English statesmen, not only because of his genius, but because M. Ribot understands England probably better than any living Frenchman, and is a very great admirer of that country and its political institutions. At times, indeed, his love and admiration have exposed him to the bitter taunts of his political opponents.



M. RIBOT.

elts, who once jeered at him as "L'Anglais Ribot."

The French Finance Minister also has a tie with America, for he married the daughter of Mr. Burch, who was a Chicago banker. There is a little romance attached to this union. The lady first married one of M. Ribot's schoolfellows, and on his death the widow and her children were left to the guardianship of M. Ribot, who a few years later made the lady his wife.

Tall, thin, with a broad, receding forehead and a prominent hooked nose, M. Ribot presents a striking appearance, which has been invaluable to the caricaturist. His career in some respects resembles that of Mr. Asquith. Like the Premier, M. Ribot had a brilliant scholastic career. Then he became a lawyer, and it was just over half a century ago that he pleaded his first case in the courts. Then in due course he entered politics, among the great services he has rendered his country being the completion of the alliance between France and Russia during his period as Minister for Foreign Affairs from 1890-93.

In this respect it is interesting to recall a speech M. Ribot made in the Senate in 1913, when he said: "Germany will make a grave miscalculation if she believes in any change in the direction of our foreign policy. Our alliance with Russia cannot be upset, for it corresponds to our permanent interests, while the entente cordiale was effected because two great countries perceived the necessity of union." And we realize and appreciate more than ever to-day the value of M. Ribot's work in the great alliance of Russia, France, and England.

### Great Soldier's Ambition.

When you think of the great commander directing the operations and shaping the fortunes of the armies of France, think also of the best and the truest story that is ever to be told of him. The Battle of the Marne had been fought and won. General Joffre was apparently unmoved.

"Do you know, General," said one of his staff, who thought it strange that at such a time a victorious commander should not almost sing and dance, "do you know that you have won what is perhaps the greatest battle in history?"

Joffre looked calmly and reflectively upon him for a few moments, and then he answered, "What I have won, I hope, is a right to rest the sooner in my little house in the eastern Pyrenees."

### Dropping Poisoned Candy.

A note has been issued by the Military Governor of Bologna warning the inhabitants along the Adriatic coast against infected sweets dropped by Austrian aviators. It was observed during the incursion of enemy aeroplanes at Ravenna and Codigoro on February 13 that the Austrian aviators dropped little packages from the sky which contained sweets. These packages when submitted to chemical analysis were found to contain millions of germs of highly contagious diseases.

### World's Largest Piano.

At the Empire Theatre in London is to be seen the largest piano in the world. It has 522 keys, and six pianists can play on it at once. The novelty comes from America, where it attracted so much attention that people paid more than £40,000 to see it in the first week, and spent over £20,000 in advance bookings.

### Light Motorcycles.

Motorcycles that weigh less than 100 pounds have been invented in England for women.

## Making the Little Farm Pay

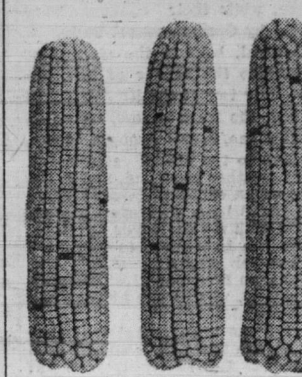
By C. C. BOWSFIELD

Farmers never gain what we call easy money until they learn how to get above the average both in production and price.

This will bring success when coupled with the maintenance of soil fertility. While intelligent management is important to all farmers, it is vital to owners of small places.

This intensive farming of which so much is said is not merely theory and imagination, but is based on solid fact. The truth as to some successful farming efforts is more sensational than any line of theorizing.

Studying and observing people know that for ten years the average yield of corn in Canada was under thirty bushels per acre, wheat under fifteen bushels and potatoes under



SELECTED SEED CORN.

100 bushels, yet intensive farmers report yields of over 120 bushels of dry shelled corn per acre.

In sugar beet work it has been shown easy to get 546 boys report an average yield of 20.4 tons, with an average net profit of \$37.60 per acre. Under irrigation methods a potato grower produced a yield of 720 bushels per acre, while with humid conditions the highest yield, 560 bushels per acre, has been attained.

The person who is determined to make his farm pay needs only to get in line with this kind of progress, using methods which are open to all. As illustrating what may be gained by study and co-operation, the reports for last year of several hundred county agents on the other side of the line are noted. Each county agent on the average secured the selection of seed corn in the fields of sixty-nine farmers and had planted selected seed on 2,132 acres, resulting in an increased yield as reported by sixty agents of 9.4 bushels per acre, due to better seed used or to the better cultural methods suggested by the agent. On the average there were grown under the direction of the agent 1,010 acres of wheat in each county, with a reported increased average yield from fifty-four agents of seven bushels per acre. Each agent induced on the average twenty-six farmers, growing a total of 728 acres of oats, to treat the seed for smut. The increased yield of oats reported from the forty-eight counties doing demonstration work with oats was 10.6 bushels per acre.

With potatoes, forty-seven agents reported the growing of this crop by 2,447 farmers who treated the seed for scab or used improved cultural methods, getting in return an average increased yield per acre of 26.6 bushels. From thirty-eight counties, where results were reported in hay growing, the average increased yield on 140,519 acres was 1.1 tons per acre. Each agent secured on the average fifty-eight farmers in each county fifty-eight farmers in each county fifty-eight farmers in each county.

The agents reporting were instrumental in having the following number of registered stock secured by the farmers in the country: Fifty-three stallions, 748 bulls, 171 rams, and 969 boars; 5,063 farmers were induced to feed live stock, and balanced rations were figured for and adopted on 4,698 farms. The agents assisted in the organization of 378 anti-hog cholera clubs, which vaccinated 291,501 hogs. In addition 4,717 silos were put up at the suggestion of the county agents and 110 breeders' associations organized. During the year ninety-three cow-testing associations were organized, and through encouraging individual farmers to test their herds 58,718 cows were brought under test.

Upon the suggestion of the county agents 7,224 farmers were induced to make better use of farm and barnyard manure, 1,988 farmers were taught how to home mix 10,341 tons of fertilizer, while 11,552 farmers were induced to use a total of 181,506 tons of lime. Commercial fertilizers were introduced on 4,938 farms, and 42,304 acres of hay, soy beans, cowpeas, and vetch were grown for green manure.

### FACTS ABOUT BARLEY.

Barley hay fed with alfalfa makes a balanced ration. Barley is accused of causing abortion in cows to which it is fed, but this is a libel on a splendid grain.

These fine horsesmen, the Arabs, feed it to their horses as a concentrate. It is rich in carbohydrates, but deficient in protein.

Swine-growers who have tried it claim that it is the best single grain feed for hogs in a dry lot.

It makes a fine crop for hogging on if the beardless varieties are sown—and it comes earlier than almost any other grain crop for this purpose.

These winter varieties yield better than the spring varieties.—Farm and Fireside.

## You may be deceived some day by an imitation of

"SALADA"

and possibly you will not detect this imitation until the tea-pot reveals it. Demand always the genuine "Salada" in the sealed aluminum packet, and see that you get it, if you want that unique flavour of fresh, clean leaves properly prepared and packed.

German airmen raid Kent, killing nine civilians. One of the raiding machines was shot down.

Four men were killed in a freight collision at Val Brillant, Que., due to a frozen and open switch.

There were 678,443 horses and mules sold by U.S. to Europe during the first year and a half of the war.

A 2,000-gallon illicit whiskey still was discovered in the heart of Montreal during the progress of a fire.

Fully ten thousand persons are homeless as a result of a fire which destroyed thirty blocks in Paris, Texas.

The Canadian Hospital at Ramsgate was bombed by the raiders on Sunday, causing damage but no casualties.

Lieut. Heinrich Hans Hanning of the 2nd Baden Field Artillery, Regiment No. 50, and in 1911 a mariner on the Karlsruhe, was arrested at Berlin, Ont, and sent to Fort Henry.

Four Maritime Provinces sailors were lost when the Canadian steamer Port Dalhousie was sunk in the English Channel.

Pte. Jack Lanigan of the 5th Battalion Windsor, was accidentally killed as he lay sleeping on the barracks floor by Pte. Everett Cousins, who was removing shells from his rifle.

## PROTECT YOUR PROPERTY

Have you an Insurance on your Dwelling, and have you protection from fire upon your Personal Effects?

A number of Standard Fire Insurance Companies are represented by

W. H. ALLEN

Will be pleased to quote you rates at any time.

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