

JULY 18, 1916

Carleton Place Herald

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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 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.

DISTRICT NEWS.

LANARK.

From the Era.

United services are being held between St. Andrew's and Zion churches for the months of July and August. For July Mr. MacLeod officiates and Mr. Murray for August.

Miss I. B. Wilson is visiting relatives in Ramsay and Carleton Place.

The many young Lanark friends of "Charlie" Edwards, who spent several years of his boyhood here with his uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Cooper, will read with interest the following account of his marriage, taken from the St. Catharines Standard: "One of St. Catharines prettiest weddings took place on Wednesday afternoon, June 28th, at 4:30 o'clock at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Wise, 161 Church street, when their eldest daughter, Miss Evelyn, was united in marriage to Charles A. Edwards, formerly advertising manager of the Standard, now employed in the Toronto advertising office of the Montreal Star and son of Mrs. E. Edward, St. Catharines.

A clipping from the Michigan, N. D. Arena has been received giving particulars of the death of Mr. Peter Clemo, which occurred at his home there on Friday, June 23rd. Deceased was born near McDonald's Corners on Jan. 1st 1844, and was in his 73rd year. On March 28th, 1866, he was married to Jennie Jack, (who preceded him in death by only two and one-half months.) To them six children were born, five boys and one girl.

ALMONTE.

From the Times

Mr. and Mrs. W. West and family left last week for Bristol, Que., where they will camp for a few weeks.

Dr. E. W. Oliver, accompanied by his eldest daughter, Miss Dorothy, left on Tuesday for Western Ontario on a two weeks' visit.

Gunner Farquhar Fraser, of the 50th Battery, C.F.A., training at Petawawa, is spending a few days in town with his mother and his aunt, Miss Belle Fraser.

The executors of the Wylie estate have offered "Burnside," the old homestead of the Wylie family, to the Militia Department for a convalescent home for wounded officers.

The Division Court last week, in which Mr. John Taylor, of Taylor Bros. Ltd. sued the Corporation of Almonte for damages owing to the cellar of his residence being flooded with surface water, dismissed at Perth on Tuesday by His Honor Judge Scott. Mr. Taylor is to pay the Court costs, and the town pays its witnesses' fees.

The Story of Two Boys.

Two boys left home with just money enough to take them through college. They both did well at college, took their diplomas in due time, and got from members of the faculty letters to a large shipbuilding firm with which they desired employment. When the first boy was given an audience with the head of the firm, he presented his letters.

"What can you do?" asked the president.

"I should like some sort of a clerkship."

"Well, sir, I will take your name and address, and if we have anything of the kind I will write to you."

The other boy presented himself and his papers.

"What can you do?" the president asked him.

"Anything that a green hand can do, sir," was the reply.

The president touched a bell that called a foreman, and the college graduate went to sorting scrap iron. A week passed, and the president, meeting the superintendent, asked, "How is the new man getting on?"

"Oh," said the superintendent, "he did his work so well that I put him over the gang."

In two years that young man was the head of a department and on the way to a salary larger probably than his friend will ever earn.

A scheme to develop two million horsepower of electric energy below Niagara Falls, at a cost of \$100,000,000, has been submitted to the Dominion Government, which will appoint a commission of engineers to look into the proposal.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

Making the Little Farm Pay

By C. C. BOWSFIELD

An Ontario reader asks for specific information as to the successful raising and profitable marketing of geese. It may be claimed with the utmost confidence that no domestic fowl will grow into money faster than the goose. To a limited extent also it is true that these fowls can be made to pay in any part of the country and belong in the ordinary farm program, big and little.

Geese sell commonly in the retail markets at a range of 18 to 22 cents a pound, minus the feathers, which are worth 25 to 50 cents. As a goose ten months old should weigh fifteen pounds, there ought to be a gross price of \$2.50 to \$3. Then, allowing 50 cents for feed and care, there is a profit of \$2 or upward on each bird.

The market is never so overstocked with geese as to prevent farmers obtaining these prices. The parcel post enables those living a considerable distance from town to market their poultry direct to consumers at full retail prices. It is always possible for persons handling poultry on a large scale to supply a regular line of trade. They



A PAIR OF TOULOUSE GEES.

may arrange with hotels and restaurants, boarding houses, clubs or private families to take a given quantity of any line of produce. Many successful raisers of ducks, geese, chickens and turkeys have their private customers and obtain top notch prices.

So long as the market stands on its present high level no farmer can claim that he cannot sell a well fattened goose for \$2.50. The plain truth is that all winter long every city and most of the villages consume these meat fowls at prices ranging upward of 18 cents a pound. Where a farmer ships in a slaughter way to dealers whose only object is to pay the lowest and receive the highest prices possible there is no certainty of profitable returns. Neither is there a chance for fair profits where geese do not have a reasonable amount of clean range. They are birds which require pasturage just as much as cattle do. It is one of the strong points in favor of goose raising that they grow their fifteen pounds or more of excellent flesh on a grass diet, the cheapest food used by any domestic creature.

Where geese, ducks and turkeys are raised without suitable range their worth in market will little more than equalize the cost of the grain or mill-stuff which they consume, but in my estimate of profits it is assumed that the feeding will be along natural lines, with only a small proportion of the market value of the fowls taken up in the consumption of expensive feeds. Geese require an extremely small percentage of grain products. Geese are the hardest of domestic fowls, and as they grow and thrive on cheap forage, picking up in the fields and around the creeks and ponds a large part of their living, the proportion of loss is lighter than with other birds.

In view of these incontrovertible facts it is a growing wonder that more farmers do not raise geese, and then it is equally a wonder that they do not more generally establish parcel post shipping direct to town families that would be glad to buy their supplies fresh from the country. Too many farmers are still committed to old fashioned methods of raising big crops and neglecting the smaller side lines. All over the west there are thrifty villages and cities which make good markets for poultry. In Minnesota, as in other well settled states, the parcel post can be used to good advantage in shipping supplies of all kinds to the large cities within a reasonable distance. Until producers overstock these markets, they are not living up to their best opportunities in money making.

As to the best types of geese, ducks, turkeys and chickens for a farmer to handle, I just wish to emphasize my belief that all the common or standard breeds are good. For purely meat production it is wise to select the larger types, as they keep just as easily as the others and bring a larger price in market. Farmers who have not heretofore made much of their poultry, but who desire to establish this industry as a prominent feature, should correspond with hotel and restaurant keepers, or with private families in town and endeavor to secure definite orders for such poultry as they wish to raise.

To Kill Slugs and Snails.

When slugs and snails are troublesome in the garden, dusting the soil with slaked lime will check their attacks. In cellars salt can be used effectively, but salt is likely to damage plants when used in the garden.

BASQUES OF THE PYRENEES.

Those on the Spanish Slopes Are the Pure Aborigines of Europe.

You are in the habit of thinking of the inhabitants of France as "French" and the inhabitants of Spain as "Spanish." Did you happen to read a learned disquisition on the shape of the skulls of people living on the two slopes of the Pyrenees, together with the announcement that, contrary to the belief of scientists, the Basques are not all of the same origin? And then did you ask, "Who are the Basques?" Primarily they are the people who gave to the rest of the world a curious kind of garment for women, but they are far more interesting to the student of anthropology and the historical development of language than they are to the designers of women's clothes.

There was a time before the present generation of scientists got to work on the problem when the Basques, both in Spain and in France, were recognized as the last remnant of the original occupants of Europe, the people who were driven into this backward of civilization by the onrush of the Celts. The Celts were in their turn driven westward and into such out of the way corners as they could hold, so that they are now represented by certain strains in Spain, by the Bretons in France, the Irish, Scotch, Welsh, Cornish and Manx in the British Isles and by a substratum of the Bohemians and the Galicians. Those who preceded them and who managed to cling to the mountain strongholds of the Pyrenees are remotely related to the Finns in another remote backward. The ones on the Spanish slopes are the pure aborigines of Europe.

Anaesthetic For the Teeth Wanted.

There is no local anaesthetic that will penetrate dentine, which forms the principal part of a tooth. That is why dentists hurt teeth so much when drilling holes in them for fillings or when grinding them down for gold crowns. Any one who will invent something that can be put on a tooth to render it insensitive for ten minutes without injuring it has a fortune awaiting him.

Cocaine and novocaine, which are used as local anaesthetics in other parts of the body, have no effect upon the teeth, as they cannot penetrate the hard tissue of which these are composed.

A Carlyle Snub.

Carlyle had an inveterate hatred for Darwinism, which he described as the "gorilla damnification of humanity." Leonard Huxley in his life of his father recalls an incident that happened shortly before Carlyle's death. "My father," he writes, "saw him walking slowly and alone down the opposite side of the street and, touched by his solitary appearance, crossed over and spoke to him. The old man looked at him and, merely remarking, 'You're Huxley, aren't you, the man that says we are all descended from the monkeys?' went on his way."

Lowell on His Own Writings.

James Russell Lowell was not the kind of writer to take his own productions seriously. He was not like Tennyson, who could be made wretched by a disparaging remark about his poetry by a young girl. That is perhaps the way a poet ought to feel, however skillful he may be in concealing it. Lowell told me that a young Englishman, on being introduced to him in Madrid, said, "I never read your works," to which he had replied, "Well, I never regarded them as necessary to a liberal education."

Sensitive.

A polite young man called upon another young man, unfortunately not at that time at home. So the first young man left a note for the second young man saying that he was "sorry to have found him out." The second young man in reply wrote the first young man a long and very pained letter, in which he declared that he had always tried to do the best he could and had always meant to be fair to everybody.

The Applan Way.

The famous Applan way, mentioned by almost every Roman writer, connected the Eternal City with all parts of south Italy. For many miles from Rome the space on each side was filled with sepulchers, many of them of persons distinguished in history. To have a sepulcher on the Applan way was equivalent to being buried in Greenwood, in New York, or Pere Lachaise, in Paris.

How It Works.

"I don't see why mothers can't see the faults in their children," said Mrs. Smith to Mrs. Jones.

"Do you think you can?" asked Mrs. Jones.

"Why, I would in a minute if my children had any." — Ladies' Home Journal.

Very Particular.

Mistress (engaging servant)—I hope you have nice print dresses, and I expect you always to wear caps. Maggie—Yes, mum; I'm very particular to wear caps. I should not like to be taken for one of the family.

The Essentials.

"Is he a typical American?" "Yes; he likes baseball, has a motor-car, owes a mortgage, pays alimony and thinks the moving pictures have grand opera beaten a mile."

Will Never Know.

Seymour—It is better to be right than president. Ashley—How do you know? You're never been either and never will be.

MANGLING A WORD.

Why "Comptroller" Is Used Instead of the Correct "Controller."

It is an old story, many times told, that the scribes centuries ago, ignorant of Latin, but having heard that in French "compter" means to count and assuming that as the controller has to do with money he must of course, count money, wedged the false and perverting letter "p" with an "m" before it into a perfectly good and correctly formed word.

In late Latin the word is "contrarotulator." The keeper of the king's rolls, the payroll and other accounts, was the "rotulator." To guard against the possible dishonesty of that official the king appointed an auditor to check up his accounts and called him the "contrarotulator"—that is, the counter roll keeper. From "contrarotulator" the word has come into modern languages, always without the offending "p."

In French, Spanish, Italian, German and Russian we have the word "control," meaning the keeping or auditing of accounts, and the title of the officer in these languages is spelled always without the "m" and the "p." When our commissioners to the Paris peace conference in 1868 used the word "control" meaning political control of the Philippines, the Spanish commissioners were puzzled; they thought our representatives were speaking of matters of finance.

But the word "comptroller," with its vicious spelling and implication of a false etymology, is imbedded in the federal statutes and in the constitution of the state of New York. All the king's omen could not pull it out against the Boettian indifference and inertia of those who, if they would, might correct the blunder.

An Old Alarm Clock.

At Schramberg, in the Black forest, there is a respectable alarm clock that warned sleepers it was time to get up when Charles I. was king of England. This was made in 1680, and it is deemed a remarkable piece of workmanship. In form it resembles a lantern wherein is a lighted candle, the wick of which is automatically clipped every minute by a pair of scissors. The candle is slowly pushed upward by a spring, which also controls the mechanism of the clock, and at the required hour of waking an alarm is sounded, and at the same time the movable sides of the lantern fall, and the room is flooded with light.

Boxing the Compass.

To box the compass means to name all the points in order just as fast as you can speak. This is the way an old down east skipper will rattle it off: North, nor' by east, nor-nor-east, nor-east, by north, nor-east, nor-east by east, east-nor-east, east by north, east, east by south, east-southeast, southeast by east, southeast, southeast by south, south-southeast, south by east, south, south by west, south-southwest, southwest by south, southwest, southwest by west, west-southwest, west by south, west, west by north, west-nor-west, nor-west by west, nor-west, nor-west by north, nor-nor-west, nor' by west, north. Can you do it?—Exchange.

Domestic Amenity.

She—You know perfectly well that I could have married a dozen men as good as you—a good deal better, in fact. He—Well, don't blame me if you were so insane over me as all that.

Naturally.

"I just ate a comic supplement," said the goat.

"How do you feel after eating this comic supplement?" inquired the cow.

"Sort of funny inside."

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THE PURE BRED CHYDESDEALE STALLION



Cashel Lad

Inspected and enrolled under the Stallion Act of Ontario, Certificate No. 1934, dated to December 31, 1916, will be permitted to serve a limited number of Mares during the season of 1916 at his Owner's Stable, Carleton Place. Will be pleased to show this fine animal to intending breeders.

CASHEL LAD (Reg. 12775) is a handsome horse (Fitzroy Clydesdale type, a bright bay in color, with strip in face and legs white, foaled April 20th, 1911, bred by Ed. M. Meyer, of Cashel, Ont. Sire Gay Spirit, Imp. 1770; grand sire Gay Everard, Imp. 2542; Dam, Lavinia, 1907, by Lethian Boy Imp. 2588; grand dam Maud of Bethesda, 1914, and so on for many generations.

W. A. NICHOLS,
Owner.

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