

SEPT. 17, 1918

THE CARLETON PLACE HERALD.

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BOARD OF EDUCATION

A meeting of the Board of Education was held in the Council Chamber on Tuesday evening with Mr. Colin McIntosh in the chair and Messrs. G. T. Fulton, T. B. Caswell, James Richards, J. W. Patterson, G. M. Warren and Dr. M. H. Steele present.

The minutes of last meeting were read and confirmed.

A letter was read from Mr. E. J. Wethey asking for the usual grant of Five Dollars for stationery. Mr. E. J. Wethey also presented his report for the high school in which he asked for two maps to be used by Miss Morton in her teaching of ancient history. Miss Ewing had also requested him to apply for a sound producing machine in order the better to teach physical culture.

Mr. R. J. Robertson, reported for the public schools. He said the schools started with a full staff of teachers on September 3rd, the division of classes being as follows:

Miss Mullett, Primer 45 pupils
Miss McEwen, primer 44 pupils
Miss McCallum, primer 44 pupils
Miss L. Anderson, I 42 pupils
Miss Crum, I 42 pupils
Miss Leach, I 42 pupils
Miss Devlin, II 40 pupils
Miss Caswell, II 40 pupils
Miss Sherlock, II 40 pupils
Miss A. Anderson, III Jr. 40 pupils
Miss Mallinson, III Jr. 40 pupils
Miss McLaren, III Sr. 44 pupils
Miss Sturgeon, III Sr. 44 pupils
Miss Cornell, IV Jr. 44 pupils
Mr. Robertson, IV Sr. 42 pupils

He thought it wise to return to the written test as he did not feel it would be wise to have pupils advanced by recommendation as in the past owing to history being added to the course of study. He asked for his usual annual allowance of Five Dollars for stationery which was now due. He recommended that screens be procured for the Queen's school building owing to the nuisance of flies. He also reported six non-resident pupils attending the public school besides three who might be considered doubtful.

Mr. Herbert G. Morphy wrote wishing to send his daughter to Mr. Robertson's room changing from the 8th line school owing to the fact that no girls were in attendance at this school, and her brother was now going to Carleton Place high school.

Several accounts were read by the Secretary and turned over to the Finance Committee.

The report of the Finance Committee was read by Mr. Fulton and payment was recommended on his motion, seconded by Mr. Caswell, as follows:

High School
D. Henry, repairs \$ 6 35
W. J. Bailey, carting 1 25
W. J. Pattie, installing black boards 4 55

Public School
G. Langstaff, cleaning and repairs \$ 6 13
White & Co., repairs to furnace 12 00
A. Ferguson, carting wood 2 00
W. H. Deemer, cleaning 5 00
Taylor Bros, fire wood and repairs 20 15
J. Halliday, repairs 16 75
W. Pattie, installing blackboards 44 15
S. Stanzel, cutting wood 1 50

Mr. Richards said he understood it was costing over twenty-two dollars annually to educate children in the public schools. He thought it would be wise to increase the rates to non-resident pupils to something approximately near the cost of their education. He therefore moved, seconded by Dr. Steele, that non-resident pupils in the public school be charged \$2.00 per month.

The chairman recommended to the Secretary that orders be issued in favor of Messrs. E. J. Wethey and R. J. Robertson of Five Dollars each as stationery allowance.

Mr. Wethey, explaining his report, said that the maps asked for were to replace two maps which had been in the schools for many years and which had become so old and dingy that they were almost indistinguishable. The chairman suggested that the secretary make inquiry as to just what maps are needed and ascertain the cost so that the Board would know what to order.

Mr. Wethey further stated that Miss Ewing had taken a course in physical culture during the past summer. A revival of the Folk dance had been emphasized in the course and it made the teaching considerably easier when music was supplied with physical culture teaching. He thought a suitable instrument could be procured at somewhere of about \$25.00. His first thought was to procure this from the funds of the Commencement but there was not sufficient in the treasury at the present. No action was taken in the meantime.

Mr. Richards said that a complaint had been made by one of the teachers in the Leach school on account of the gloss on the blackboards which made it impossible for some of the pupils to see the board at times. He thought it would be advisable to replace these boards with hylo plate. No provision had been made on the estimates for the purchase of these boards but as it entailed only the expenditure of some \$15.00 he thought it would be wise to encourage the teachers as much as possible who were anxious to do their very best and produce good results.

Mr. Pattie agreed with this and stated that conditions in the Leach school were bad enough without adding to the teachers' troubles by using poor blackboards. The Board should give them the best equipment possible. The matter was left in the hands of the Contingent Committee to deal with.

The chairman said he had received a complaint from a parent wanting his child removed from one teacher to another. He asked if it was thought it was his duty to interfere. Personally he was of the opinion that it was a matter entirely in the hands of the principal and teachers. This point was agreed to by the other members of the Board.

Mr. Richards said that good results had been secured in some cases by changing pupils from one teacher to another. He thought it would be wise for the principal to make the change if it did not interfere with the discipline and routine of the school. Some changes in the past had worked out very satisfactory.

Mr. Robertson said he had never made one change in pupils since his

coming to Carleton Place. Changes had however been made by the parents themselves who had arranged for the exchange of pupils.

The chairman said it was a poor principle to commence making changes if it could be avoided. If a teacher takes a prejudice against a pupil that teacher should not be on the staff. He did not believe that such a thing existed, however. On the whole the teachers are trying to do the best possible for every pupil. No action was taken.

Mr. Richards brought up the question of coal supply for the central school. There are only seven tons in the cellar at the present time and Mr. Morris did not know when further supplies would be in although he was optimistic and thought more coal would be coming soon. In the meantime winter is approaching and wood burns very rapidly in the coal furnace and the present supply of coal will not last very long in cold weather. If coal can be secured from any other source he would be glad to hear of it.

Mr. Patterson wanted to know if it was liable to bring in coal without interfering with the Fuel Controller but his question was unanswered. He favored purchasing coal wherever it could be secured in order that the central school should not run short of fuel. The matter was left with the Contingent Committee to act as they thought best.

The meeting then adjourned.

THE CROP REPORTS

Ottawa, September 9.—A summary of telegraphic reports on the condition of field crops in Canada at the end of August was issued to-day by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics as follows:

Atlantic Provinces.—P.E. Island.—Hay crop will be up to average. Small fruits medium; crops early. Harvesting started with indications of heavy crop. Slow growth in corn. Potatoes promise an excellent crop. Nova Scotia.—Roots and grain made excellent growth. Potatoes and beans fair. Blight in potatoes prevalent. Hay slightly below average, but cured in good condition. Turnip feed ripening nicely. (Kentville): Grains which are an excellent crop have ripened well, and considerable has been harvested. Roots are looking well. Potatoes have shown considerable early blight. Apples a medium crop. New Brunswick.—Conditions good for an average hay crop and for ripening grain. A record yield of wheat and oats now assured. Corn is generally a failure. Early potatoes of good quality but yield is disappointing. Turnips good where not attacked by aphids.

Quebec—Roberval: Hay harvest has been comparatively good. Frost in certain places has injured tobacco and potatoes. Cereals are ripening well and promise a good yield, especially wheat. Ste. Anne De La Pocatiere: Weather conditions favorable for ripening of cereals, the first sown of which are very good. Late sown cereals will probably not ripen. Potatoes injured by late blight and drought of late date lessens the prospects of a general heavy yield. European plums a failure; apples half a crop. Hay good. Cap Rouge: All grain very good, except barley, which is good. Early potatoes are extra; late potatoes are commencing to suffer from blight. Apples are poor, and there are practically no plums. Roots for stock are good, but corn for silage is the worst crop in years. Lennoxville: Hay an average crop. The grain harvest is one of the best for some time. Potatoes are promising; silage corn poor. Makamik (Pontiac): Hay good; quality fair. Yield of early sown grain probably 15 p.c. above average in places.

Ontario.—The Ontario Department of Agriculture reports that fall wheat is a fifty per cent crop of good quality. Barley, oats and spring wheat are well harvested; the yields and quality of grain are excellent, and the straw is clean. Peas good; beans fair; silo corn promising; early potatoes fair; late ones poor. Roots are now recovering from drought, pastures are reviving. The labor situation during harvest was nicely met. Ottawa (Central Experimental Farm): The harvesting of grain is about completed, and the threshing yields are extra good, being decidedly above average. The corn crop is not quite up to the average; it is very good in some sections, particularly near Ottawa, but in other districts it is not so good, owing to the unfavorable weather of June and poor seed. Roots are a fair crop, recent rains having benefited turnips and mangolds very materially.

Manitoba.—Probably fifty per cent of the grain crops are already cut and nearly as much in stock. The heads are especially well filled and the kernels plump. The wheat crop will be above average in this section, with oats and barley bumper crops. No hail or frost injury, but rust prevalent. Rust and wet weather have combined to make harvesting difficult. No threshing has been done. Potatoes promise to be a record breaker; certainly 400 bushels to the acre on this farm. Many vegetables slow to ripen on account of cool weather and great rainfall.

Saskatchewan.—The Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture reports that the recent rains have changed conditions in the southern and central parts of the province for the better, and the crop yield will be higher than anticipated. The southwestern and west central districts report that while the rains came too late to increase the crop yields to any great extent, yet the later sown grains will be greatly benefited and will result in much more feed than was thought would be available. In the northwestern, northeastern and northern parts of the east central districts frost has inflicted serious damage, varying from five to seventy-five per cent.

The revenue for the five months ending with August increased more than twelve and a half million dollars compared with the same period last year.

SEED IS PURCHASED.

Department of Agriculture Seeks Aid Across Line.

Arrangements have been made by the Department of Agriculture to secure 50,000 bushels of fall wheat seed in New York state to be used as a reserve supply in Ontario, according to an announcement by Dr. G. C. Creelman, Commissioner of Agriculture, after a meeting of the Agricultural Section of the Organization of Resources Committee. The wheat will be available to farmers at distributing points at \$2.50 a bushel in bulk. Extra charge will be made for shipping the wheat in bags.

As the result of inquiries made by the Department, it has been found that the province will not be as short of fall wheat seed as was at first thought. In some sections of the province the crop is turning out very well, and as it is being harvested it will no doubt, in many places, be thrashed in time to be available for fall seed. Dr. C. A. Zavitz, of the Ontario Agricultural College, who is supervising the securing of the seed in New York state, has already taken options on enough grain to supply the needs of Ontario. The grain will be re-cleaned before being shipped to Canada.

Just what price the Department will have to pay for the seed is not known, as in addition to the original cost, the cost of cleaning the grain and a bonus for early threshing will have to be taken into consideration. The variety of the seed is what is known in New York state as No. 6, and is a white wheat, very similar in quality and yield to Dawson's gold, which is known generally in Ontario. The millers of the province will co-operate with the Department in distributing the seed.

In addition to this the Department is now organizing the distribution of fall wheat seed procurable in Ontario. The Department will not buy any seed but fifteen wheat experts have been appointed and they are now at work in the counties where the largest quantities of fall wheat seed are available. They are inspecting the wheat as to quality. The experts are co-operating with the district agricultural representatives. The latter are finding out what the requirements of their districts are. Already a good deal of this work has been done. Brant County, for example, has very little fall wheat seed, and will need a good deal shipped in.

Karakule Sheep.

Persian lamb fur, states a pamphlet issued by the Live Stock Branch, Ottawa, that can be had free from the Publications Branch, Department of Agriculture, is the primary marketable product from Karakule sheep. Both in Canada and the United States there is a keen demand for this fur, which is being filled mostly from Asiatic countries, through the production of the same Karakule sheep. This Persian lamb is obtained from killing the young Karakule lamb when only a few days old; at this age the skin is very black and tightly curled, while as the lamb becomes older the curl rapidly loosens. The qualities determining the value of a skin are lightness and size of curl, the lustre and size of the skin. Another grade of fur, the product of the Karakule, is broad-tail or baby lamb, the skin of prematurely-born lambs; when these skins are strong and of good size they usually possess more lustre and a longer, closer curl than do the other grades. Astrakhan fur is the dressed and dyed skins of young Karakule lambs, which do not possess the regular tight curl, but rather loose and open. Astrakhan is also frequently the result of late killing. These three classes of fur—Persian lamb, Broadtail, and Astrakhan—are invariably black when taken from the young Karakule; there is, however, a fourth grade which is usually included with the above by the fur trade, namely, Krimmer fur. This class is very similar to the Astrakhan, except that it is of a good red and dressed in its natural state. It is said to be the product of the Karakule produced mainly in the Crimean Peninsula. The Karakule has now been introduced into Canada, especially in Nova Scotia, where it is crossed with domesticated breeds on Lincoln, Cotswolds and Leicesters. The skins so produced are worth from \$5 to \$7. The wool of the Karakule and its crosses varies in color from light grey to black. So far the Karakule industry in Canada is only in the experimental stage, but there seems to be no good reason why Persian lamb, Astrakhan and other similar classes of fur cannot be produced in this country.

Winners at Edmonton.

At Edmonton fair, Mr. J. J. Elliott won the grand championship in Shorthorn females with Rosa Hope. Mr. Elliott also was first in senior herd, first on junior female calf and yearling, first on three-year-old cow with calf at side, first on aged-bulls with Newton Loyalist. Finally on Loyalist he won the senior and grand championship on bulls.

Hon. Duncan Marshall won the junior male championship on Dale Viscount, first on senior yearlings with the General, first on junior yearlings with Dale Viscount, first on junior calf with Valiant Dale, and first on two of the progeny of one cow.

In Hereford, Mr. L. O. Clifford, Ontario, won senior and junior championships as well as the grand championships on females with Perfection Lass fifth and Miss Armour Fairfax. Clifford was also first in aged cows, senior and junior yearlings, and senior and junior calves, as well as on breeder's herd.

Disinfect Poultry Houses.

Disinfect the poultry houses by spraying the interior with a lime-wash solution (50 lbs. stone lime slaked in a barrel of water plus one gallon of a good commercial disinfectant.) Fill cracks and crevices to destroy mites, lice, etc. If a smaller amount is required it may be prepared by adding two and a half pounds of lime to a pail of water plus half a teaspoonful of disinfectant.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

Second Lt. R. L. Jacks and Cadet H. W. Bousfield were killed in an airplane accident at Beamsville.

R. Home Smith is to be appointed Fuel Commissioner for Ontario in succession to R. C. Harris.

Wm. J. Fulcher, a blacksmith at Forest, seventy-three years old, dropped dead while shoeing a horse.

Arthur Townsend, for y-five years old, dropped dead while waiting for a car on his way to work at Kitchener.

Sixteen miners are believed to have been instantly killed by the dropping of a cage in a shaft at Nanaimo, B.C.

The Turkish Minister of Finance has announced that Turkey has concluded a fresh loan of £45,000,000 from the German Government.

Dominion Express Company employees in a number of cities went out on strike, demanding recognition of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees.

Congress has passed a resolution empowering the President to establish prohibition zones around munition factories, mines, shipyards and other war production plants.

Fumes arising when a box of rubber rings for fruit jars was opened burned a Galt woman's face and made her eyes bloodshot. A trained nurse pronounced the poison phenol.

The apple crop in most parts of Canada, also the peach yield, will be not more than half an average crop, but pears are a very large crop, and plums and prunes show a big increase.

The Fuel Controller appeals to the public to conserve gasoline, by eliminating all unnecessary use of motor cars, particularly on Sundays, and by economical handling and use of gasoline.

Leslie L. McDonald, son of Rev. Wm. McDonald and Mrs. McDonald, is the winner of the Struthers gold medal for the highest marks obtained in the recent junior matriculation examination at the High School. This is the second medal to go to the manse this summer. Miss Marjorie having won the S. E. Wright medal at the entrance examinations.—Sudbury Mining News.

Fresh as a Flower,
and just as fragrant!

"SALADA"
TEA

is just the tiny buds and young leaves from hill-grown shrubs—So economical because it yields so generously in the teapot.

Getting Into Society

A novelist said at a Bar Harbor tea: "It is incredible what some women will spend to get into society. A Western millionaire's wife came to New York, took a house in Fifth Avenue and gave a ball of great magnificence."

"When her husband tottered up the bills, he winced and said: 'My Martha, these here bills total up to \$30,000.'"

It costs money, dearie, said the wife, to get into society.

"Hump," said the millionaire, "it don't seem to me that we're getting into society as much as society is getting into us."

Might Weaken the Firm

Two brothers once ran a store in a small Western town, where they had quite a large trade in wool on barter. One of the brothers became converted at a revival and urged the other to follow in his footsteps.

"You ought to join, Jake," said the converted one. You don't know how helpful and comforting it is to be a member of the church.

"I know, Bill," admitted Jake, thoughtfully, "an I would like to join, but I don't see how I can."

"Why not?" persisted the first.

"What is to prevent you?"

"Well, it's jes' this way, Bill," declared Jake. "There has got to be somebody in the firm to weigh this here wool."

German Schooling.

German schooling has proved antagonistic to co-operation, although demanding unity of action through mass obedience. It has failed to foster real co-operation, for co-operation is a method by which persons of their own volition and by no compulsion may work together harmoniously, writes Winthrop Talbot in the Century Magazine. Only when training and schooling are the common privilege of all is that state of civic development possible which permits society to become co-operative in its action. In other words, a socialized society becomes more and more possible only as all individual members acquire each the widest vision, and thus the power to co-operate harmoniously.

The Mystery of Love.

Love is the great mystery of life. It may be the growth of years, months or an instant, says the Christian Herald. Man sees a million beautiful faces; he hears a million sweet voices; he meets a million women with flowers at their breasts and light in their eyes—and they do not touch him. Then he sees the one, and she holds him for life and death. She is no nobler, better or more beautiful than were those he passed by, and yet his world is empty without her. Assuredly there is far more than fashion in this universal force we call love.



NOTICE

TO UNITED STATES CITIZENS IN CANADA

By the United States Military Service Convention Regulations, approved by the Governor-in-Council on 20th August, 1918, MALE CITIZENS OF THE UNITED STATES IN CANADA, WITHIN THE AGES for the time being SPECIFIED BY THE LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES prescribing compulsory military service, except those who have diplomatic exemption, ARE MADE SUBJECT AND LIABLE TO MILITARY SERVICE IN CANADA, AND BECOME ENTITLED TO EXEMPTION OR DISCHARGE THEREFROM, UNDER THE CANADIAN LAWS AND REGULATIONS. The regulations governing this liability are published in the Canada Gazette (Extra) of 21st August, 1918; copy whereof may be obtained upon application through the post to the Director of the Military Service Branch of the Department of Justice at Ottawa.

UNITED STATES CITIZENS of the description aforesaid who were IN CANADA ON 30th JULY, 1918, HAVE SIXTY DAYS FROM THAT DATE within which TO EXERCISE AN OPTION TO ENLIST or enroll IN THE FORCES OF THE UNITED

STATES, or TO RETURN to the United States; and THOSE WHO for any reason SUBSEQUENTLY BECOME LIABLE TO MILITARY SERVICE IN CANADA HAVE THIRTY DAYS FROM THE DATE of the accruing OF SUCH LIABILITY within which to exercise the like option. It is stipulated by the Convention also that certificates of diplomatic exemption may be granted within the optional periods aforesaid. EVERY CITIZEN OF THE UNITED STATES TO WHOM THE REGULATIONS APPLY is required to REPORT TO THE REGISTRAR under the Military Service Act, 1917, FOR THE PROVINCE or DISTRICT WITHIN WHICH he is, in the manner by the regulations prescribed, WITHIN TEN DAYS AFTER THE EXPIRY OF HIS OPTIONAL PERIOD and will be SUBJECT TO PENALTIES IF without reasonable excuse HE FAIL SO TO REPORT. For the information of those whom it may concern Sections 3 and 4 defining the requirements of registration, with which it will be necessary strictly to comply, are set out substantially as follows:—

REGULATIONS

3. EVERY MALE CITIZEN OF THE UNITED STATES WITHIN THE AGES for the time being SPECIFIED IN THE LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES prescribing compulsory military service, not including those who have diplomatic exemption, WITHIN TEN DAYS AFTER THE EXPIRY OF THE TIME LIMITED BY THE CONVENTION within which the Government of the United States may issue him a certificate of diplomatic exemption, SHALL TRULY REPORT TO THE REGISTRAR BY REGISTERED POST, and in writing which is plainly legible, his name in full, his occupation and the date of his birth; stating also whether he is single, married or a widower; and if the latter, whether he has a child living; also if married, the date of his marriage; and stating moreover his place of residence and usual post office address in Canada; and, if he reside within a city or place where the streets and dwellings are named and numbered, the name and number of his street and dwelling; or if he reside in another place, the lot and concession number, section, township, range, and meridian, or other definite description whereby his place of residence may be located, having regard to the custom of the locality in which he lives; and IF WITHOUT REASONABLE EXCUSE HE NEGLECT OR FAIL TO

REPORT IN THE MANNER and with the particulars aforesaid within the time limited as aforesaid, HE SHALL BE GUILTY OF AN OFFENCE, AND SHALL BE LIABLE UPON SUMMARY CONVICTION to a penalty not exceeding FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS, AND TO IMPRISONMENT for any term not exceeding six months, and moreover he shall incur A PENALTY OF \$10.00 FOR EACH DAY after the time, when or within which he should have registered, during which he shall continue to be unregistered.

4. EVERY UNITED STATES CITIZEN WHO HAS DIPLOMATIC EXEMPTION, although not otherwise subject to these regulations SHALL WITHIN TEN DAYS after the granting of the same truly REPORT TO THE REGISTRAR, in like manner and with the same particulars as required by the last preceding section; and in addition he shall embody in his report a true and complete statement of the particulars of his certificate of diplomatic exemption. NEGLECT OR FAILURE without reasonable excuse to comply with the requirements of this section SHALL CONSTITUTE AN OFFENCE PUNISHABLE IN THE MANNER AND BY THE PENALTIES provided in the last preceding section.

ISSUED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, MILITARY SERVICE BRANCH.