

Carleton Place Herald

(Established 1850).

Published every Tuesday Morning at the Office of the Proprietor, Bridge Street, Carleton Place (next door to Post Office).

Subscription Price—In Canada, One Dollar a Year, payable in Advance; \$1.50 if not so paid; to United States, \$2.00 per year, payable in Advance.

Advertising Rates—Transient advertisements 10 cts. per Nonpareil line for first insertion; 5 cts. per line for each subsequent insertion.

Reading Notices are inserted at 10 cts. per line, first insertion, and if the same matter continues, at 5 cts. per line each subsequent insertion.

Advertisements without specified instructions will be inserted until 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 8 o'clock, to oblige town subscribers, advertisers and parties needing printing.

Notice.—All copy for changes of advertisements should be in by 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 orders should be registered, and all correspondence addressed to

THE HERALD, Carleton Place, Ont.

AUTUMN SOWN CROPS.

Results of Experiments conducted at the Ontario Agricultural College and on Various Ontario Farms in 1915.

About two hundred and eighty-five varieties of winter wheat and a large number of selections and crosses have been grown under experiment at the Agricultural College within the past twenty-six years. Nearly all the varieties have been carefully tested in each of five years, after which the inferior kinds have been discarded and those which have given the best results have been continued in the experiments.

Within the past year forty varieties, fourteen hybrids, and a number of straight selections were grown under test. Of the named varieties fourteen have been grown in each of twenty years, and the result of these are of particular value. The average results for the twenty year period show that the following varieties gave the highest average yields of grain per acre: Dawson's Golden Chaff, 51.4 bushels;

Imperial Amber, 48.5 bushels; Early Genesee Giant, 47.1 bushels; Egyptian Amber, 46.9 bushels; Early Red Clawson, 46.6 bushels; and Rudy, 45.8 bushels. In comparison with these yields the Turkey Red gave an average of 43.7 bushels, and the old Trentwell variety 42.4 bushels per acre.

From enquiries made throughout Ontario during the past year it was evident that the Dawson's Golden Chaff is still the most extensively grown variety of winter wheat in Ontario. Seventy per cent. of the answers mentioned Dawson's Golden Chaff as the most extensively grown variety in the different counties. This variety, in the results at Guelph for twenty years, has given an average of practically three bushels per acre more than any other variety grown under similar conditions.

The Dawson's Golden Chaff was originated in Ontario thirty-four years ago. It produces a very stiff straw of medium length, beardless heads with red chaff, and white grain which weighs slightly over the standard per measured bushel. There seems to be evidence that the Dawson's Golden Chaff is improving somewhat in quality for bread production. Farmers' Bulletin No. 616 of the United States Department of Agriculture states that the Dawson's Golden Chaff is probably the leading variety of soft white winter wheat in the North Central and the North Atlantic States. It also refers to this wheat as follows: "This variety stands up well in the field and is above the average in winter resistance. The grains are somewhat harder than those of most other white wheats. In several milling and baking tests that have been made it has given a good yield of flour, rather low in total protein content, but containing gluten of excellent quality."

The Imperial Amber variety produces a large amount of straw which is medium in strength, a bearded head with red chaff and a red grain of very good quality. In the experiments conducted at the College in 1915 the winter wheat gave an average yield of grain of 13.5 bushels per acre over the average yield of grain of the past twenty years. The straw was somewhat heavier, but the grain weighed one-half pound per measured bushel less than the average.

For nine years in succession experiments were conducted in treating winter wheat in different ways to prevent the development of stinking smut and the results have been very satisfactory. In the average for five years, untreated seed produced 4.2 per cent. of smutted heads, while seed which was immersed for twenty minutes in a solution made by adding one pint of formalin to forty-two gallons of water, produced a crop which was practically free from smut. A material called Corvusine, claimed to have been made in England and sold in Montreal, has been rather extensively advertised for the prevention of smut. We treated winter wheat last autumn and oats and barley this spring, but in every case the germination of the greater part of the seed treated with Corvusine was destroyed and the crop produced was very small. The following quotation is taken from the booklet advertising Corvusine: "All chemicals used in this preparation are so treated as to prevent injury to the germinative power of the grain." This statement seems inconsistent with our results.

Owing to excessive rains this season a considerable amount of winter wheat throughout Ontario became sprouted before it could be harvested. Information regarding the value of sprouted wheat for seed purposes is important. In each of two years when winter wheat was sprouted in the fields, germination tests of the grain were made. The following results show the average per-

centage of germination from each selection: skin over germ, unbroken, 94; skin over germ, broken, 76; sprouts one-quarter inch long, 30; and sprouts one inch long, 18. Not only were the sprouted seeds low in germination but the plants produced were very uneven in size.

RESULTS OF COOPERATIVE EXPERIMENTS.

Three hundred and eighty-eight farmers throughout Ontario conducted experiments with autumn sown crops during the past year. Reports have been received from thirty-seven counties and districts throughout Ontario. Those sending the greatest number of reports were Nipissing, Simcoe, Ontario, Hastings, Huron and Parry Sound. The greatest number of good reports were furnished by Simcoe, Ontario, Welland, Lambton and Haliburton.

Five varieties of winter wheat were distributed last autumn to those farmers who wished to test some of the leading varieties on their own farms. The average results of the carefully conducted co-operative experiments with these five varieties showed the following yield per acre: Imperial Amber, 35.8 bushels; American Banner, 32.5 bushels; Banatka, 30.3 bushels; Crimson Red, 27.1 bushels; and Yaroslaf 28.8 bushels.

In another co-operative experiment the Petkus winter rye surpassed the Imperial Amber winter wheat by an average of 350 pounds per acre.

The co-operative experiments with hairy vetches and winter rye for fodder production showed that the yields in tons of green crop per acre were as follows: hairy vetches 11.1 in 1915, and 11.4 in the average of four years; and winter rye 8.7 in 1915, and 8 in the average of four years.

DISTRIBUTION OF MATERIAL FOR 1915.

As long as the supply lasts, material will be distributed free of charge in the order in which the applications are received from Ontario farmers wishing to experiment and to report the results of any one of the following tests: 1, three varieties of Winter Wheat; 2, one variety of Winter-Rye and one of Winter Wheat; 3, spring applications of five fertilizers with Winter Wheat; 4, autumn and spring application of Nitrate of Soda and Common Salt with Winter Wheat; 5, Winter Eumner and Winter Rye as Fodder Crops. The size of each plot is to be one rod wide by two rods long. Fertilizers will be sent by express for Number 4 this autumn and Number 3 next spring. All seed will be sent by mail except that for Number 4 which will accompany the fertilizers.

C. A. ZAVITZ, O.A.C. Guelph, Ont., August 20th, 1915.

LOCAL AND OTHERWISE.

August 1915, was the wettest August in Ontario in over half a century.

Sir William Mackenzie says the C.N.R. transcontinental service will begin Oct. 1st.

Native troops deserted the Germans in the Kameruns and helped to defeat them.

U.S. Federal authorities are probing the evidence of explosions in munitions plants.

A great guerrilla warfare is being waged against the Germans by the Russian peasants.

The latest official returns show that Great Britain's foreign trade has in some instances increased.

Sixty-eight British steamers were sunk by the Germans during the three months ending August 12.

Germany is reported willing to punish the submarine commander who sank the Arabic, if he turns up again.

Winnipeg report purchases of farm land in view of good times, and in order to increase next year's crop.

A vote of \$25,000 for the Patriotic Fund was agreed upon at a meeting of the New Brunswick Government.

Russian troops have defeated the Caucasian Turk army, capturing 5,000 men and vast quantities of supplies.

Ten young men employed in the G.T.R. shops at London have offered to man the machine gun the employees are giving.

A rich gold discovery is reported at Kowkash, on the National Transcontinental Railway, 300 miles west of Cochrane.

Fifty submarines have been captured in the last sixty days, according to an officer of the Adriatic, which arrived in New York a few days ago.

The autumn hunting season brings its annual record of accidents. Safety in the woods and field should be the sportsman's first consideration.

Albert Pegg of Catarqui, a market gardener, who died at the age of seventy-four, is survived by his father, who is hale and hearty at ninety-eight.

Germany will henceforth warn passenger ships before torpedoing them, according to information given to Secretary Lansing by Von Bernstorff.

Madame Rosard Thibaudan, of Montreal, President of the Notre Dame Hospital and of the Patriotic Fund, "Aid to France," has been awarded the decoration of "Lady of Grace," by the Order of St. John of Jerusalem.

Sir Richmond Roblin, ex-Premier of Manitoba, and his three former colleagues, arrested with him, Dr. Mortague, J. H. Howden and G. R. Caldwell, appeared in the Police Court before Magistrate Sir Hugh John Macdonald and were remanded on a charge of conspiring to defraud the Province in connection with the construction of the new Parliament buildings.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

Idleness is the beginning of all vices.—German Proverb.

DARING COSSACKS

Russian Rough Riders an Old and Famous Body.

ONCE KNIGHTS OF FREEDOM.

In Former Times They Were Known Entirely as Defenders of the Poor and the Oppressed—Deadly as Marksmen and Experts With the Sword.

The popular conception of the Russian Cossack is a whiskered atrocity who rides with the speed of the wind, comes to do acts of pillage and of rape and then goes back again into the bosom of the tall grass from which he came. By many he is supposed to belong to a legendary tribe whose history stretches back into the blackness of the darkness from which he has not yet emerged.

No; the Cossack is in many respects like the simple Russian peasant. In others he is like the cowboy of the western plains, whose home is as much in the saddle as in his own village. Far from being oppressors, the Cossacks were once known entirely as the defenders of the poor and the wronged. They belonged to an order of rustic chivalry, the Kazachestvo, the Knights of Freedom.

The name Kazak is of Tartar origin and means "freeman." It was applied to men driven from the more settled countries and who under the blue sky rode without the trammels of tradition, without the interference of kings, potentates and powers. There was a time when nobles laid heavy hand upon the subject and human life was held in small account.

The thirteenth and the fourteenth centuries saw the Cossacks developed into communities living in the neighborhood of the river Dnieper and riding hither and thither to keep watch and ward over the domain of the emperor.

The cowboy guards of the great southwest in this country, who are now disappearing from our American life, are Cossacks in spirit. When they become cavalrymen, Texas Rangers or rough riders they are American Cossacks.

There were some criminals among the Cossacks, but once they had enrolled in the Cossack legions they left behind them all their past. Some were exiles for political reasons, others had been hunted for taking into their own hands the avenging of wrongs. And what avails a name after all? When the officers of the state came inquiring into the Cossack encampments for Demetri this and Ivan that nothing was known of them at all, for the Cossacks permitted men to divest themselves of former titles and to begin the free life with a new nomenclature. To them the newcomer were "Big Nose," "Yellow Buttons" or some other nickname comrade.

While other persons paid taxes the Cossack was subject to no such inconvenient levy. His share was paid by the power of his sword and his pistol. He insisted always that he was not to be assessed, but that he should give his military service when Russia required it of him.

When the Cossack communities were first formed they were inhabited only by men. The Kazachestvo took vows of celibacy. It was an order that lived like anchorites and fought like demons. As the ages have passed there have been many changes. The Cossacks have families and their own home life. At first, however, young and daring youths were sent out to ride with the Cossacks, and there was no system of chivalry more punctilious than was that of government of the men of the steppes. Offenses that involved violation of their vows or the ill treatment of the weak and the oppressed were punished with death. The sentences were quickly imposed and speedily executed. Cowboy justice and Cossack rule are the same in principle.

The dress of the Cossack has become more or less conventional as the years have gone. We see him in the long coat of brown or of green, with the great lambskin cap on his head, with strong belts containing cartridges about his waist. He shows the influence of military training. The Cossack of today is a model of elegance compared with what he used to be. He seized garments covered with gold lace, coats of silks and sable and smeared them with mire and tallow to show his supreme disregard for fine trappings. He wore coarse garb, but in the care of his weapons the Cossack has always been punctilious.

His marksmanship was deadly and accurate, even when riding at full speed, as that of the cowboys of the western United States. The Cossacks have been expert swordsmen for centuries. Their proficiency in arms came from their environment. The steppes were covered with grass often so high only the head and shoulders of the riders appeared above the top of it. Game was abundant in those thick tangles; fruit could be obtained easily; the rivers teemed with fish. The wants of the Cossacks were few and simple. They could do with much or little. A slice of horseflesh carried under the saddle to keep it warm was a ration fit to be called a luxury.—New York Herald.

Shows it. Knicker—Does your wife understand the use of leftovers? Bocker—Yes; she is constantly pointing out to me how she might have married them.—Judge.

Thoroughly Human. Everybody looks at the first name on a subscription list before signing it. Don't know whether it's a human trait or an idiosyncrasy.—Toledo Blade.

He who has a thousand friends has not a friend to spare.—All Ben Abu Taleh.

GOT A SURPRISE.

He Expected to Be Quite Conspicuous, but Found Himself Ignored.

"Say," said the man who takes himself seriously, "I had a great surprise thrust upon me when I went down to get my marriage license last month. When I think it over I am ready to assert that it was a disagreeable surprise.

"I sneaked into the big office under the impression that everybody was watching me. But when I told the clerk at the window what I wanted he took the information with a coolness that was almost disgusting. When I gave him my name—which seemed to me to reverberate like thunder—not a solitary clerk raised his head. And nobody laughed when the inquirer asked me how I spelled it. When I gave the lady's name and fancied everybody would titter the only sound I could hear was the turning of record leaves and the muddled clicking of a distant typewriter.

"Why, they couldn't have treated me with more indifference if I had been buying marriage licenses twice a day for ten years.

"I went into that office feeling shamed and some indifference if I had been buying marriage licenses twice a day for ten years.

"I came out hurt, humiliated, humbled.

"I had expected to be ridiculed—I was absolutely ignored."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

Elisha Mitchell, Who Started It, Was a Martyr to His Science.

The first government geological survey in America was conducted by Elisha Mitchell, who was born in Washington, Conn., about the year 1794. He was a graduate of Yale and became professor of mathematics in the University of North Carolina. Afterward he became professor of chemistry, and in 1821 he was ordained a Presbyterian minister.

As state surveyor of North Carolina he made an extensive geological survey, and he was the first to ascertain that the mountains of North Carolina are the highest east of the Rockies. He was a martyr to science, for to settle some disputed point about the altitude of these mountains he ascended them in 1857, lost his way at night, fell down a precipice and was killed. The geological survey of the United States, which has carried out on a large scale the work commenced by Mitchell, was created for the purpose of preparing a map of the United States, classifying the public lands, examining the geological structure, mineral resources and the products of the republic and investigating the extent to which the arid and semiarid lands may be redeemed by irrigation.—New York World.

Raleigh's Advice.

If any desire thee to be his surety, give him a part of what thou hast to spare; if he press thee further he is not thy friend at all, for friendship rather chooseth harm to itself than offereth it. If thou be bound for a stranger, thou art a fool; if for a merchant, thou puttest thy estate to learn to swim; if for a churchman, he hath no inheritance; if for a lawyer, he will find an evasion by syllable or word to abuse thee; if for a poor man thou must pay it thyself; if for a rich man, he needs not; therefore, from suretyship, as from a manslayer or enchanter, bless thyself; for the best profit and return will be this; that if thou force him for whom thou art bound, to pay it himself, he will become thy enemy; if thou use to pay it thyself, thou wilt become a beggar.—Sir Walter Raleigh.

Suspicious of Charles Reade.

Wealthy men are often abnormally suspicious of tricks. The celebrated author Charles Reade was one of this kind. He always imagined he was being robbed and set traps to catch the thieves. When he became lessee of a certain theater he suspected that his ticket office cheated him by letting in the public for anything they could get and keeping the money. So Reade turned up the collar of his overcoat, pulled his hat down over his eyes and shuffled up to the box office as the people were going in. He shoved a half crown in the box office keeper's hand and whispered: "It's all right—that's for you—I don't want a ticket. Just pass me through." The clerk ran out, seized Reade by his coat collar and was passing him roughly into the street when he recognized his "chief."

Origin of the Name Automobile.

The word automobile comes from two words, one Greek and the other Latin. The two words are auto and mobile. The former is derived from the Greek autos, meaning self, and the latter from the Latin mobilis, alverb, movable. This is originally derived from the Latin verb movere, movere, movi, motus, meaning to move. We are unable to say who first suggested the name for self propelled vehicles.

For Bachelors.

"My fortune is made!" exclaimed the inventor.

"What is it now?"

"An alarm clock with a phonograph attachment that will reason with a man when it arouses him."—Philadelphia Ledger.

Thoroughly Human.

Everybody looks at the first name on a subscription list before signing it. Don't know whether it's a human trait or an idiosyncrasy.—Toledo Blade.

He who has a thousand friends has not a friend to spare.—All Ben Abu Taleh.

A Delightful Garden Freshness

characterizes the Flavor of

"SALADA"

Quality Unchallenged for Twenty-three Years.

Useful Inventions.

The following patents have been recently secured through the agency of Messrs. Marion & Marion, Patent Attorneys, Montreal and Washington: Donald McLaren, Fort William, Ont., Canoe motor frame; B. D. Jenken & L. Haglund, Fort William, Ont., Grain car door; V. Moulou & Bte. Chateau, Cardinal, Man., Plow; Nazaire Lafond, La Baie, Yamaska Co., Que., Winding drum and operating means therefor; Carl G. Linjblom, Stockholm, Sweden, Means for lighting and extinguishing illuminating apparatus; William R. Kerr, Malvern, Australia, Adjustable fastening means for rigidly securing shear members to tension bars used in reinforced concrete construction; Alph. Huot & Joseph Prefontaine, South Durham, Que., Machine gun; Alberto Barberis, Mexico City, Lubricating packing; Joseph A. Bedard, St. Vital de Lambton, Que., Acetylene gas generator; Alexis Dmitrieff, Saratow, Russia, Locking device for bolts.

Whitewash is cheap and it is one of the best fire retardants that can be used on buildings or rough woodwork.

Gasoline gives off a vapour constantly, and air which has mixed with it about ten per cent of gasoline vapour is more dangerous than gunpowder.

Stovepipes should be thoroughly cleaned of soot before being used in the autumn, not one as a precaution against fire, but because the soot acts as an insulation, and keeps the pipe cool. Instead of the heat radiating from a warm pipe, it is carried up the chimney and wasted.

THE SUN LIFE

Is Canada's Leading Assurance Company

And if not already a Policy Holder it will pay you to interview the Local Agent.

W. M. ALLEN Carleton Place.

Total assurance in force 1914—\$182,732,420.00

Assets.....\$40,605,616.49

JOHN R. & W. L. REID Managers Eastern Ontario, Sun Life Building, OTTAWA.

TOILET PAPER

IN ROLLS OR PACKAGES.

Now that the Water Works Service is beginning it is necessary to use the proper Paper to prevent clogging in the Sewar Pipes.

We carry this Paper in stock at all times. THE HERALD OFFICE.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children. The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of J. C. Watson

BROCKVILLE FAIR AND HORSE SHOW

SEPT. 6, 7, 8, 1915

LARGEST COUNTY FAIR IN ONTARIO

SPECIAL ATTRACTIONS

W. S. Luckey, America's Premier Aviator in War Manoeuvres, Bomb Dropping, etc.

Dalbeante & Co., Wonderful Equilibrists and Trick Bicycle Riders.

Maurice & Artane, Fun Makers in Thrilling Tumbling Acts.

TRIALS OF SPEED

FAST TRACK—SPEEDY HORSES. Tuesday, Sept. 7th, 1915

2.40 Trot and Pace (1/2 Mile Heats).....\$200

2.15 Trot and Pace.....\$250

Farmer's Green Race (Trot and Pace).....\$150

Wednesday, Sept. 8th, 1915

2.30 Trot and Pace.....\$200

2.20 Trot and Pace.....\$250

Free-for-All.....\$400

F. I. RITCHIE, Secretary.

The Dominion Government will make a grand display of Agricultural Products in Main Building.

Every Department filled with the Best Products of Eastern Ontario—Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Swine, Vegetables, and all Farm Products, Dairy and Domestic Manufactures, Ladies' Work, Fine Arts, etc.

Large Display of Choice Poultry. Grand Exhibit of Juvenile Work from the Schools of Domestic Science and Manual Labor.

SPECIAL RATES ON ALL BOATS AND TRAINS.

A. C. HARDY, G. C. McCLEAN, President. Secretary.