

The Carleton Sentinel

S. L. LYNOTT
Manager and Editor.

FRIDAY, MARCH 9th, 1923

WHAT A DIFFERENCE

Evidently the styles in winter vary in different parts of the earth. While we in America are having one of the good old fashioned variety, the following description of the winter in Scotland is taken from a foreign paper: "We are certainly open this year to all the dangers which prevail in the winter in Scotland. Not for many years has there been so mild a winter, and the curiers are wondering whether they will have a chance of taking out their stones at all. The farmers are finding the mildness of the season a little trying for their grain stocks, but those of them who left their turnips in the ground, running the risk of losing them by frost, have been rewarded by finding that the roots have increased in weight by about 25 per cent. Ploughing is well ahead of the usual time-table, and if only prices were a little better the farmers would have little reason to complain." Last year while New England had a succession of rainy days, old England was basking in sun shine, and in the city of London warnings against the waste of water were posted, so serious did the drought become. Perhaps the weather sharks can explain all this, but it puzzles the layman even to venture a guess.

This certainly has been the winter of our discontent.

Those people who predicted a mild winter certainly do not belong to the "I-told-you-so" class.

The weather man glibly says, day after day, colder and colder, but the fuel man is very silent about coal and more coal.

Ineffective Grape Juice—Maine has a new law whereby ice cannot be served in drinks because of the danger from bacteria. And there's nothing legal you can put in to kill 'em.—Vancouver Province.

We Arise to State—The Massachusetts legislator who insists that Canada is getting more than its share of coal, should have made it soot and then we could have declared it unanimous.—Brockville Recorder and Times.

Skiing has its dangers. A Montreal girl this week suffered a broken back. When one considers the rapid speed and the high jumps the wonder is that there are not more serious accidents.

PEOPLE WHO NEVER MAKE ANY MISTAKES

(Truro News)
The editor does not want anyone to send him any more copies of the paper in which they find mistakes. If however they find a perfect copy he will pay a big price for it. If the fool critic who hunts for mistakes in the newspapers would find them all, he would be kept busy. We will be pleased to buy copies of any paper which can be proven entirely free from errors, either typographical or in statements of fact. We will be pleased to find a merchant who has never made a mistake in putting up an order; a lawyer who never lost a case through his own errors; a doctor who never wrongly diagnosed a case; a druggist who never made a mistake; a post office official who never put the mail in the wrong box; a woman who never forgot to put



the salt while cooking or to put tea in the teapot before putting in the water.

Bring in some of your mistakeless paragons who find it so easy to criticize the newspaper, and we will give them the chance of their lives to find out whether they are really human.

NEWBURG SCHOOL REPORT

Report of the Newburg School for January and February:

Perfect attendance: Donald Robinson, Ray Dickinson, Everett Robinson, Edith Jennings, Howard Wheatley, and Glenn Robinson.

Grade V (a)
Pauline Gallagher, 94.9
Donald Robinson, 93.2
Grade V (b)

Roy Robinson, 93.9
Everett Robinson, 93
Roy Dickinson, 92.6
Edith Jennings, 90.4

Grade IV
Evelyn Dickinson 87.7
Beatrice Dickinson 87
George Robinson 80.7
Howard Wheatley 74.1

Grade III
Helen Dickinson 88
Dorothy Dickinson 74.4
Grade II

Glenn Robinson, 74.4
Grade I
Edwood Jennings, 93
Harold Wheatley, 85

M. ANNA TRAMLEY, Teacher

PERTH AND ANDOVER

The W. A. held their sewing meeting and a 25c tea at the home of Mrs. J. W. P. Dickinson, this week.

The Perth Women's Institute met on Friday evening with Mrs. Winchester. Mrs. Raymond was the prize winner in the contest.

Mrs. Frank Sadler returned on Saturday from Ottawa.

The Round Table Literary Club were driven to the home of Mrs. Armstrong, last Thursday, by Mr. and Mrs. Lee Bedell. A most enjoyable meeting was held. Roll call was responded to with legends of Canada.

Miss Jones read a paper on Frederick and St. John, which was enjoyed by all.

Instrumental music by Miss Peterson.

Paper—Reminiscences of Quebec and Nova Scotia, read by Mrs. Rivett.

Harmonica Selections, by Mrs. Bedell.

Seacoast Stories, by Mrs. McIntosh. A contest followed, after which lunch was served.

Before leaving for home all joined in singing "Auld Lang Syne."

Miss Verna Smith spent the week end with Miss Lucy Dionne.

Dr. Dickinson was at Aroostook Jet port last Sunday.

Mr. Percy Bull went to Woodstock on Saturday, to see his father.

Mrs. James Howlett and Miss Margaret Lane were guests of Mrs. Armstrong last Thursday.

Miss Carrie Armstrong came from Wapke last Thursday, and spent a day or two with her mother.

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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL PRICES OUT OF RELATION

In the current monthly letter the Royal Bank says that the final estimate of the 1922 wheat crop, which was recently published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, places the total yield at slightly less than 400,000,000 bushels. Once more the Dominion has established a record in wheat production, having surpassed her previous record of 1915, by more than six million bushels. The actual figures for 1922 were 399,786,400 bushels in comparison with 393,542,000 bushels for 1915. According to the Government's estimate, the value of the crop is \$339,419,000 as against \$242,936,000 for the 1921 crop and an average of \$392,542,320 for the five year period of 1917-1921. The respective yields of the other leading wheat producing countries are estimated by the International Institute of Agriculture thus:—

United States	856,211,000 Bushels
British India	366,352,000 Bushels
Argentina	215,318,833 Bushels
Australia	105,000,000 Bushels

While general business conditions throughout the Dominion of Canada have shown very definite improvement during the past year, the return of prosperity, in some of its phases, has been less rapid than the prospects of a year ago indicated. It would seem that certain factors have combined to retard the upward movement of the business cycle. A study of the trend of prices, since the decline began in 1920, offers certain suggestive clues as to some of the factors referred to.

In the natural course of events, a decline in retail prices should follow after a relatively fixed interval, upon a reduction in wholesale prices. Such relationship was characteristic of price changes in Canada from the peak in 1920 until sometime in 1921, but from that time onward the correlation was less apparent. That this is true can be seen from a comparison of the percentage decline in retail and wholesale prices, based on the indexes prepared by the Department of Labor. While absolute accuracy would preclude the using of percentages of index numbers in this way, the comparison is sufficient to indicate for present purposes. Wholesale and retail prices commenced the decline from the high point of each with some degree of regularity. It was not long, however, until the price lines began to diverge. Although wholesale prices ultimately declined nearly 40 per cent from their high point, retail prices did not decline more than 24 per cent, and from that point showed a new increase. One would normally expect the retail price graph to approach that of wholesale prices, and approximately coincide with it, when the price of deflation was completed. Actually the cost of living has not decreased to the decline of wholesale prices.

The only deduction that can be made from the foregoing facts is that there are certain costs affecting retail prices particularly which either failed to decline to a degree commensurate with the decline in wholesale prices, or which actually increased, during the interval. An examination of the facts shows that such items as rents, labour costs and the price of coal and of certain building material belong in this category. Wages, for example, do not rise as rapidly as prices, on the upswing of the cycle, nor do they decline so quickly in the reaction particularly in a country where labor is well organized. Rents have continued to increase constantly according to the family budget index number of the Department of Labor, and have shown absolutely no tendency to respond to the fundamental change in basic conditions. As a result of the American coal strikes the price of coal is another item which prevents living costs from declining, and the costs of certain building materials is still considerably higher than the pre-war levels. These prices as well as those of other relatively less important commodities or services, have prevented a decline which should reasonably be expected in the cost of living.

The reverse side of the situation leads to an equally interesting conclusion. It will be seen from a survey of the price index of the Department of Labor that those prices which were responsible, in the main for the decrease in living costs which did take place were the prices of farm products, particularly of potatoes and other vegetables and of dairy products and flour. The farmer is not yet receiving a price for his products which is commensurate

with the prices which he is obliged to pay for manufactured goods. Un- there is better adjustment between the prices of farm products and those of manufactured goods, the purchasing power of an important section of the community will be low and retail buying will suffer accordingly. Eventually the normal relation between wholesale and retail prices must be restored, either by a decline in the prices of those commodities and services whose prices have not yet declined, or by an increase in wholesale prices.

PASTOR GIVES TEN MARRIAGE DON'TS

Boston, Feb. 19.—Rev. Dr. Arthur T. Brooks, of Dudley street Baptist church, Roxbury, told his congregation last night "Who, When and How to Marry." One thousand five hundred parishioners, many of whom were forced to stand, heard his advice. Many others were turned away. Dr. Brooks expounded five "don'ts" for men and a like number for women. Those for men are as follows: "Don't marry a pretty face—sweetness and character are preferable. "Don't marry for fun—marriage is a God-given serious contract. "Don't think you are marrying an angel—your girl is as human as you are.

"Don't marry merely a pair of winged feet—they do not usually harmonize with the kitchen floor. "Don't have long engagements—they're wearing on the poetry of life."

His don'ts for women to follow: "Don't marry a man to reform him—better women than you have failed on that job.

"Don't marry a 'dashing-good-time' sort of chap and expect happiness. A steady-going temperate man wears better in double harness.

"Don't marry a 'meal ticket' unless you have to. God meant you for better things. Keep your self-respect. "Don't marry except on a 50-50 basis—remember in the 20th century you are as important as your man. "Don't marry for money—love is always the best."

Rev. Dr. Brooks had offered to marry, free of charge, any couple, who came to his church last night with a marriage license. Not a single couple responded. Dr. Brooks attributed this to the fact that he had not given out the announcement early enough. He stated his offer stood for next Sunday.

There are two many home weddings, Dr. Brooks declared. In such cases, he said, the spiritual side of the ceremony is relegated to the background.

OUR CANADIAN WHO'S WHO

E. W. Beatty

Once upon a time there was a Canadian youth who took the short walk from Toronto University to Osgoode Hall, from the Halls of Education to the haunts of Law. And once upon a later time the same Ontario youth became president of the World's greatest transportation system on land and sea. Such is the biography of Edward W. Beatty, K. C., president of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company. But of course he did not make the jump in a single leap. Years of steps, slow perchance, intervened, for the above condensed statement covers a trifle of twenty years, and much labor. It is another proof that promotion may come to anyone who merits it by hard work, and without waiting for the gods to hand it to him on a golden platter. This still young railway and legal magnate began his career with the law department of the C. P. R., becoming in turn Solicitor, General Counsel, Director and Vice-President. Then it was only a step to the big chair of the Big Chief, which Mr. Beatty has now ably filled for five years. But like so many other successful men, he has much wider interests than even the biggest transportation system in the world. As a Governor of McGill University, Montreal, and Chancellor of Queen's University, Kingston, this railway president has an educational turn; as a trustee of the Royal Victoria Hospital, Montreal, his heart is in the right place, and as a director of several banks and trusts companies, he is a figure in the Canadian financial world. And this young man is only 46.

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GOOD PROFITS ARE MADE IN RAISING TURKEYS

Those who understand the correct method of breeding, hatching and rearing turkeys are finding them a profitable fowl. More turkeys should be grown by the average poultryman, they are a very hardy fowl if they are fed and cared for properly; some say a turkey is hard to raise, but I have found turkeys very easily raised. The greatest mistake in raising turkeys is in feeding too heavily. They should be allowed to range and hunt most of their own living. Turkeys should never be inbred; it causes poult to be weak and the egg infertile. A turkey egg as a rule will hatch better than hen eggs. Many times I have had the entire setting hatch, and very seldom do I have more than two that do not hatch.

Breeding stock should not be fed heavily on fat-producing food such as corn; it will be the cause of infertile eggs, and a good many times, blackhead, which is caused by too heavy feeding. Breeders should be given wheat and hulled oats, but very little corn; one feed of corn a week is enough; but they should be given animal food such as beef livers, lungs and various kinds of meat scraps, plenty of clean water, and milk is very good if you have it. Milk and animal food will cause the turkeys to begin laying at least two weeks earlier. Always keep plenty of oyster shell and sharp grit before them, as they consume a great quantity.

In regard to raising young poults, I always let the turkey mother raise them. I set ten eggs under a chicken hen. I always try to have two chicken hens setting at once so that I will have about twenty poults to put with my turkey mother. I let my turkey mother set only three or four days, give her the baby turkeys. If she sets only a few days she will lay another clutch of eggs before the season is over. The first feed should be given when our babies are forty or forty-eight hours old. A little bread dipped in sweet milk and pressed dry, sprinkled lightly with black pepper should be fed about five times a day for two or three days. A heaping teaspoonful of feed to fifteen poults is enough for each feed. Don't give them all they will eat, but keep them just a little bit hungry. See that they can get green stuff; if they cannot get it you should provide it by cutting up lettuce leaves or onion tops.

After they are eight weeks old, let them roost out and do not feed if they come in at night with a full crop, but if the weather is stormy, be sure they have some kind of a shelter. Bread and milk is the main feed up to eight weeks of age; rolled oats and cottage cheese are also good; if you have good fresh butter-milk be sure and give it to the turkeys. Lice are very dangerous pests

to turkeys, especially in damp weather, when they cannot dust themselves in road dust. I always dust the mother hen with a lice powder once a week and a small amount is dusted on the poults and there won't be a louse left. I have found that lice are most always found on the wing feathers where the feathers begin on top of the wing.

THE WORLD NEEDS LINCOLN, HIS FAITH AND PHILOSOPHY, TO CURE IT OF ITS MANY ILLS

Lincoln's birthday comes again as a symbol of a strange anomaly of modern history, says the Los Angeles Times, editorially.

The anomaly is this: that as Lincoln fades farther and farther into the past he looms larger and larger into the universal consciousness.

As his figure grows small on the horizon, his spirit and his philosophy become a vast pervading influence.

Soon he will be forgotten and then his voice will fill the world.

Of all American statesmen he was the most provincial; yet he is the only one who belonged not to America but to all humanity.

Of all great philosophers he was the most naive; yet the most profound.

We shall never thoroughly understand Lincoln until the last personal friend who knew him intimately has passed on.

The answer to this strange paradox is that the meaning of Lincoln is changing for the world.

He is ceasing to have significance as a man; he is becoming a philosophy and an ideal.

The recent outburst of interest in every little detail in his life—the eager salvaging of every word and incident is the afterglow of a glorious sunset.

There are but few persons left among us who have heard Lincoln's philosophies from his own lips. They are bequeathing these morsels as a precious heritage to posterity.

Soon their turn will come to pass over the dark river; then there will be left to us only the changeless, eternal, immortal Lincoln, who will be with us always, even to the end. The time is at hand when we of America must give over Lincoln to the world.

He no more belongs to us than Jesus Christ belonged to the little one-horse nation of Palestine.

Lincoln, to us, meant a singularly interesting national hero—a valiant hand who saved a treasured flag from disaster—a nation from disintegration.

But to the world beyond and to the ages to come he means more than flags and boundaries and nations.

To the world outside our selfish boundaries, "Lincoln" stands for the

Minard's Liniment for Coughs and Colds.

doctrines of Jesus Christ translated into modern life and into the terms of western, occidental customs and thoughts.

To us, looking not beyond our noses, and concerned with our little selfish affairs, Lincoln is an interesting example of what a backwoods boy can do against great handicaps.

But to the world he stands for the doctrines of mercy and patience and forbearance—love for the enemy who hates you.

Each year, as it brings the anniversary of Lincoln's birthday, severs one more earthly tie that fastened Lincoln to the present. Soon the last fetter will be torn apart and Lincoln will belong to eternity.

A tortured, war-worn, frenzied world begs pitiously for that day to come.

In Lincoln lies the only hope of humanity.

There is no hope for the world in the decisions of war or in the adjustments of diplomacy.

We have just fought a great war to make war impossible; and arrived at a peace which makes peace impossible.

Wars breed wars. Wars are only popular through manufactured hatred; and this poison lingers to pollute the world and to stain civilization with blots impossible to efface or erase.

Diplomacy is worse than war. It substitutes hypocrisy and lies and petty cheating for honest slaughter. It replaces the courage of killing for the cowardice of treachery.

How much agony and tears must this tortured old world suffer before men learn that the doctrines of Jesus Christ were not impractical idealism to be used for Sunday and special and occasional ceremonies.

When will we learn that the words of the Savior were hard common sense—the most practical workable philosophy—the most usual recipe for human happiness ever offered to the world, and the only possible way to adjust human relations?

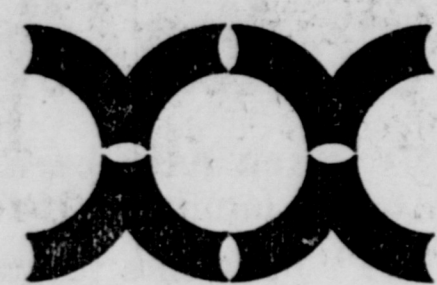
What Lincoln means to the world is this: that he believed in Jesus Christ and whatever his religion may have been, lived his doctrines.

He applied the simple truths given to fisher folk by the shores of Galilee; given to the outcast scarlet woman of the gutters in Jerusalem—and applied them to the problems of great nations in the tumult and thunder of wars. He showed the world that the words of mercy vouchsafed a pitiful prostitute, shrinking before the flung stones of a mob in a Jerusalem alley, applied with equal force to great armies marching in rebellion against their country's flag.

Lincoln's message to the world is that he tried the Word and showed that the Word calmed the storms of nations even as it did for the little wave-tossed fisher boat on the sea of Galilee.

Lincoln has passed away from us—and will be with us always.

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Next Week



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