

DEC. 12, 1916

THE CARLETON PLACE HERALD.

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APPLES, ORANGES, FIGS AND PRUNES

Are The Four Fruits Used In Making "Fruit-a-tives"

"FRUIT-A-TIVES" is the only medicine in the world that is made from the juices of fresh ripe fruits. Thus, it is manifestly unfair to say, "I won't take Fruit-a-tives because I have tried other remedies and they did me no good". On the other hand, the fact that "Fruit-a-tives" is entirely different from any other preparation in the world, is just why you should give it a fair trial, in any trouble of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys or Skin. "Fruit-a-tives" is composed of the active principle of fruit and the greatest nerve tonic ever discovered. 60c. a box, 6 for \$2.50, trial size, 25c. At all dealers or sent postpaid by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

ALWAYS TOO LATE.

Just what amount of pressure is necessary to persuade the Ontario Government to take action? Lethargy of the most lamentable sort has invaded practically every department of the government and nothing seems to be done until the government is simply driven to it.

The latest example of this is Mr. Ferguson's announcement of a re-organization of the Forestry and Fire Prevention Service of Ontario.

Talk about "locking the stable door after the horse is stolen!" In spite of the terrible warning of the 1911 fire in Northern Ontario; in spite of the constant urgings of the Opposition for a more progressive policy, the government year after year neglected its duty until this summer came the still more disastrous northern fire, destroying hundreds of human lives and millions of dollars worth of property.

Not long ago the Ottawa Journal, one of the leading Conservative papers in Canada, described the policy of the Ontario government as a "provincial disgrace." "In the matter of forest fire protection," said the Journal, "this province has shown an amazing lack of progressiveness and intelligence. It is doubtful if there is a community on this or any other continent that has suffered more in life and treasure in recent years from forest fires than the province of Ontario. It is certain that none has shown greater feebleness or negligence in dealing with the problem."

Now the government has announced, in answer to a deputation, a re-organization of the Forestry Department and the appointment of Mr. E. J. Zavitz as Chief of the new department. Time will show how effective the re-organization is, but in the meantime the government obviously stands convicted of the most appalling lethargy and neglect in the years between 1911 and 1916.

THE APPLE IN CANADA.

There were 10,408,457 bushels of apples produced in Canada in 1910, according to the census of the following year. Of this quantity 6,250,673 bushels were produced in Ontario, 1,666,385 bushels in Nova Scotia, 1,481,239 in Quebec and 575,377 in British Columbia. New Brunswick produced 272,886 bushels and Prince Edward Island 160,124 bushels. In Prairie Provinces apple-growing was in its infancy, but there was every indication of rapid development, as shown by the number of trees coming forward. These facts are pointed out in a valuable and most comprehensive bulletin recently issued, of which the Dominion Horticulturist, Mr. W. T. Macoun, is the author, and which can be had free on application to the Publications Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa. Mr. Macoun notes the prominent place the Dominion has come to occupy in the world's industry and especially as regards the apple. He tells us there are probably 3000 named varieties, that 734 have been tested at the Central Experimental Farm and that 613 are now growing there. He takes a survey of the different provinces, pointing out the varieties that are probably the best adapted to certain districts. Quebec is the oldest apple-growing province and Nova Scotia comes next, but Ontario is a long way the greatest producer, although in 1911 no fewer than 1,734,000 barrels were packed and sold from the Annapolis and adjacent valleys in Nova Scotia. Mr. Macoun lists and describes the varieties suitable to Canada, records the results of the numerous experiments and tests at the Central Experimental Farm, gives complete instruction on the cultivation of the apple, describes in full the necessary treatment of the trees, advises as to the soil that is best adapted for orchard, says how disease and insect pests can be combated, and in short, has written a bulletin of 136 pages of the utmost worth to the apple-grower and all interested, or likely to be interested in the industry.

"A dollar doesn't go as far as it used to."
"No," replied Mr. Chuggins, cheerily, "but it goes a lot faster."—Washington Star.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

CAN BREAK HUN LINE.

General Sir Henry Rawlinson is Confident of Success.

"Can the German line on the western front be broken?" Next to General Sir Douglas Haig few British soldiers are in a better position to judge than General Sir Henry Rawlinson, General Haig's right-hand man in the Somme offensive.

"Undoubtedly it can," was General Rawlinson's reply to the question which the whole world is asking. "Rawley," as he is known, has been for nearly four months directing the sledge-hammer blows of one of the armies under Sir Douglas Haig's command. The character of each commander being impressed upon his surroundings, General Rawlinson's headquarters might be recognized by the smartness of the sentries, the neatness of the grounds, and the look and sharp manner of his subordinates. He is hardly the accepted phlegmatic English type, except in his bulldog tenacity, and he has all the spirit that he had as a young guardsman when he was noted for his abundant vitality, his love of sports, and his professional zeal.

Wherever young Rawlinson appeared there was bound to be action. He is still equal to putting in most of the night and all the morning directing a big operation and then finding relaxation from the strain in a game of tennis.

In the big staff rooms on the lower floor of the chateau, which he occupies as headquarters, there is an alertness among the junior officers which is communicated from a little room upstairs, where a raised map is set on a standard by the window, and the man who receives a visitor has lost none of the dapperness which distinguished him in his youth. In that little room General Haig and General Rawlinson have held many conferences, and the result of them seems to be invariably to attack again.

The commander-in-chief is 55 and the army commander 52. Officers of the same generation in the old British regular army, they have known each other for nearly thirty years. They have played polo together and fought together in India, Egypt, and South Africa. Now they are directing multitudes of men in the greatest battle of all time.

There is the same good fellowship and accord that there was when they were junior officers. Both came to France at the outset of the great war, Rawlinson as commander of a division, Haig commander of a corps.

Trade Will Be Stimulated.

The hostility of Germany is welding the British Empire into an indissoluble whole. Wars, though disastrous to individuals often prove a blessing to nations. They unite and toughen men. They prepare them for the struggle of life both in the military and in the economic sphere. Success in trade and industry, as in war, depends after all not so much on the possession of dead resources as on the intelligence, ability, energy, and industry of men. Most men are born idlers. They prefer ease and comfort to physical and mental exertion. Hence they dislike and oppose change and progress. Necessity is the mother not only of ingenuity and of invention, but of labor and of thrift, and therefore of economic progress and of wealth. Herein lies the reason that the countries most blessed by Nature are often the poorest and the least progressive. Great Britain's former industrial predominance was founded not in peace but in war. It was created during the period 1775-1815. Of these forty years thirty were spent in colossal wars, the war with the American colonies and their European allies, and the gigantic war with Republican and Napoleonic France. These wars gave to Great Britain her late pre-eminence in commerce and industry. Necessity, especially the enormous increase in taxation, made vastly increased production indispensable. It led to the introduction of the steam engine, of modern industry, of modern commerce, of modern agriculture, of modern transport, and of modern capitalism. It brought about the industrial revolution. Peace and ease have almost unnoticed, deprived Great Britain of the foremost industrial position which she had obtained during the Great War, and which now is possessed by the United States. The present war should not only unite the British Empire, but should once more give to the British people the foremost position in the economic world, provided they make wise and energetic use of their opportunities. On the other hand, the United States, for from enriching themselves at the cost of the fighting nations, may, through peace and ease, fall a prey to that fatal self-complacency and stagnation from which political and industrial Britain has suffered for decades and from which she has been saved by the war. Before long the Great Republic may begin to stagnate.—J. Ellis Barker in the Nineteenth Century.

"A Soft Answer, etc."

Mrs. Newcomb: "Good morning. Is this Miss Wise's private academy?"

Mrs. Binks (hotly): "No, it is not! This is a private house, and these are my own children."

Mrs. Newcomb (hastily): "Why, I thought it must be a school, because the children looked so educated and scholarly—and refined, you know."

Mrs. Binks (genially): "Oh, yes, of course. Come in and sit down. Lucy, call your six brothers and five sisters, and introduce them to the lady, while I just put on my hat to show her where Miss Wise's school is."—Tit-Bits.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

PUMPKINS AS HOG FEED.

Form an Appetizing Ration For Fat and Winter.

[R. A. Gatewood, Kansas station.] Pumpkins and squashes form an appetizing ration for fall and winter for young pigs and brood sows.

Hogs that are being fed for fattening purposes should receive all the concentrates they will eat before they are given the pumpkins. When feeding pumpkins most of the seeds should be removed, because when they are fed in large quantities with the concentrates they have an injurious effect on the urinary organs.

Pumpkins will take the place of roots in winter and form a succulent food. Their feeding value is not as high as that of turnips or mangels. Pumpkins, like wheat bran, are useful adjuncts to the more concentrated kinds of foods, but cannot, if fed alone, be depended upon for fattening. Pumpkins form an excellent food for brood sows. The seeds are rich in protein and oil and will take the place of corn in ration.

Lye and Insects.

[C. P. Gillette, Colorado station.] There is an old notion, more or less prevalent among farmers and fruit growers, that lye applied to the trunks of trees during the dormant season will destroy the insect pests that may be living over winter upon the bark in the egg, larva or pupa stages.

Investigations at many experiment stations throughout the country have all indicated that lye is practically useless for the destruction of insects in any stage of development. It is better to make the application of some particular insecticide that is known to be efficient for the destruction of the particular insect pest that is known to be present. The application of lye seldom does enough good to pay for the time or expense in putting it on.

Rye For Pasture.

Have you provided plenty of pasture for your hogs during the fall months? asks the Kansas Farmer. If not, rye may be sown any time during September or October on stubble land or after corn has been cut for silage or fodder. Live stock farmers find that rye makes excellent temporary fall and winter pasture. One and a half bushels to the acre is enough for early sowing, but two bushels should be used later in the season. Cover crops furnish a large amount of pasture at little expense and leave the soil in a better condition. Rye protects the soil from washing during the winter, which often takes more fertility from the soil than a growing crop. Next spring the rye may be turned under as a green manuring crop.

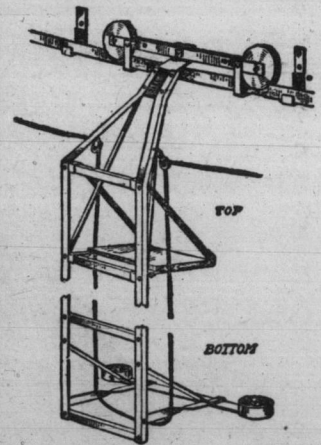
Apple Gluts Unnecessary.

The chief cause of a glut of apples and consequently the practice of feeding apples to hogs is lack of spraying, according to a Nebraska horticultural expert. Sound apples, the result of spraying, can be placed in cold storage because they will keep. But the apple grower who has not sprayed his apples finds them wormy and unfit for storage. So he with thousands of others throws his perishable apples on the market at the mercy of dealers and the public.

He takes what he can get because he must sell. You seldom hear of a glut of apples late in the winter, and the winter and the spring are the times when the man who raises sound apples sells them and gets his money.

Movable Ladder For Silo.

A ladder that hangs on a track encircling the silo just under the eaves is a new safety device that will be appreciated by the man who must look after his hogs every few months. By means of this ladder you can ride



around the outside of your silo simply by pulling a draw line provided for that purpose.

It is also handy for painting and general repairs. The idea seems to be an ingenious improvement over the light ladders used in shoe stores for getting stock from the top shelves, only in this case the track is circular instead of straight.—Farm and Fireside.

Weeds Take Much Moisture.

The sunflower, Russian thistle, smartweed and many other weeds are particularly liberal in using the water supply intended for the growing crop.

It is not only because of the water used that weeds injure crops, but also because they use plant food which has been dissolved in the soil and which should be used by the useful plants. The shading effect of rapidly growing weeds likewise injures the young corn.

Silage For Calves.

Feed silage to calves as soon as they will eat, picking out for them the leafy portions at first.

December Rod and Gun.

Rod and Gun for December is replete with good things for its sportsmen readers. Among the stories and articles that may be specially mentioned are: "Hunting the Webfoot among the Ice-fields," by Bonnycastle Dale, the well-known Canadian naturalist and writer of outdoor life; "Trails That Cross in The Snow," another nature story by H. C. Haddon, who always writes entertainingly and convincingly of the creatures of the wild; "A Mountain for The Hall," by Paul A. W. Wallace, a humorous sketch of the obstacles encountered and overcome by a young husband who undertook to secure for his capricious better half a picture of an almost inaccessible mountain. "Nipigon Lake and River" is a 'been there' account of a fishing trip to this famous resort. "King of the Big Swamp," by F. V. Williams explains the cover cut for December. The regular departments devoted to Fishing, Guns and Ammunition, the Trap, the Traps, the Conservation, the Kennel, are all well maintained. W. J. Taylor, Limited, Woodstock, Ont., are the publishers of this premier Canadian sportsman's magazine.

France's Sacred Grove.

Mr. Henry Wood, the United Press correspondent with the French armies, writes:

"With the close of the war the entire line of trenches in France, extending from Alsace to the Belgian border, may be converted into a sort of national sacred forest as a permanent tribute to the memory of the French 'poilus' who died there defending their native soil."

"A proposition to this effect has just been prepared by the General Council of the Department of the Meuse, and will soon be submitted to not only France but the entire world, which would always have the opportunity of visiting the line of trenches, over 600 kilometres in length, on which the French threw back the tide of German invasion at the battle of the Marne, and which at the end of the war will always remain the basis of France's military effort to rid her soil entirely of the enemy."

A Dog With Glasses.

Fanny, a thoroughbred setter, at Moultrie, Ga., wears spectacles. She was fitted with glasses by an oculist, who found that she had astigmatism. For years Fanny has been known as one of the best hunting dogs in her section. Before the opening of the quail season this year she went to the fields by herself, and on returning showed evidence of bad falls. Fanny could not help falling into ditches and running into trees. Then it was discovered that her eyes had become affected. It is believed that the glasses will correct the trouble. At least Fanny now is doing her work as well as usual.

Premier Treppoff of Russia announced that the allies would fight to the last man.

There is a surplus of chaplains with the overseas forces and no more will be sent.

It is reported that 1,000 Turkish soldiers are dying daily in Syria from typhus.

A report from London says that sick leave to Canada will shortly be suspended.

The two British aviators who destroyed one of the last Zeppelin raiders were decorated by the King.

Niagara Falls Council urges the Government to take over and control all grain elevators, flour mills, abattoirs, cold storage warehouses and food supplies.

Willie Irvine, aged 12, of Toronto, was thrown from his bicycle, under a wagon driven by Max Lipsitz, 43 Leonard avenue, and was instantly killed.

The Railway Commission has been asked to deal with railway companies and shippers in regard to the much-complained-of holding up of potato shipments.



Coffee Icing

Cook two cups of Lantic Sugar with half a cup of strong coffee until the syrup forms a soft ball when dropped in cold water. Add a teaspoonful of vanilla extract and beat until cold enough to spread.

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