

Carleton Place Herald

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

PROFITABLE BEEF PRODUCTION.

(Experimental Farm Note)

At the Experimental Farm at Nappan, N.S., a number of tests have been carried on in feeding and finishing steers for the market. During the last three years tests have been carried on in feeding good butchers, heavy fed, versus good butchers, light fed; good stockers, heavy fed, versus good stockers, light fed; good butchers, heavy fed, versus good butchers, light fed; good stockers, heavy fed, versus good stockers, light fed; good butchers, heavy fed, receiving two pounds molasses in addition to their regular meal ration, versus good butchers and good stockers, heavy fed, no molasses; good butchers, heavy fed, versus good butchers, light fed, are as follows:—Eight steers were selected in such a condition that they could be classed as good butchers. These were deboned and fed a preparatory ration to get them accustomed to their feed and surroundings; then divided into two lots of four each. The four heavy fed received 50 per cent more roots and meal than did the light fed. Number of days fed, 93; total live weight at beginning for Lot 1, heavy fed, 4478 pounds; at finish 5355, an increase of 377 pounds. For Lot 2, light fed, 4418 pounds at beginning; at finish 5135, an increase of 717 pounds. The original purchase price was 61 cents per pound, live weight. The selling price was 81 cents per pound, live weight. The gross profit for Lot 1 was \$153.88; for Lot 2, \$139.81. The total cost of feed for period was, for Lot 1, \$89.16; for Lot 2, \$75.29, leaving a net profit in the first instance of \$64.72, or a profit per steer of \$16.18. In the second \$64.52, or a profit per steer of \$16.13. The average profit per steer, for three years, over and above the actual cost of feed at market prices was, for Lot 1, \$15.38, for Lot 2, \$13.98. The cost to produce 1 pound gain was 10.33 cents for Lot 1 and 8.64 cents per pound for Lot 2. The ration fed to Lot 1 at the beginning was 60 pounds roots, 6 pounds meal, and 1 pound molasses; at the finish 45 pounds roots, 16.5 pounds meal and 2 pounds molasses. Lot 2 received at the beginning, 40 pounds roots, 4 pounds meal and 1 pound molasses; at the finish 30 pounds roots, 11 pounds meal and 2 pounds molasses.

From the above results it will be noted that a profitable limit can be reached in the amount of feed fed to good butchers and that in all our feeding work we should be guided accordingly. That is to say, feed liberally and well, but not to excess and good profits can be made by producing the right kind of beef.

At St. Andrew's Church Renfrew, the Synod of Montreal and Ottawa convened last Tuesday evening, Rev. Mr. Turnbull, M.A., of Chalmers, Church Ottawa, preached the Synod sermon, after which the election of the moderator for the ensuing year took place. Two names were put in nomination that of Rev. W. D. Reid, B.A.; B.D., of Westmount, and Rev. Mr. Horne, M.A., of Renfrew. As Mr. Horne's election was urged by Rev. Dr. Dickie, of Montreal, who moved his election, and by Rev. Mr. Reid himself, who seconded the motion, Mr. Reid's nomination was dropped and Mr. Horne was unanimously elected.

A gas well has been struck near Fort Stanley with a flow of a million feet a day.

A large number of Canadian troops reached England safely, including eight battalions.

Thomas A. Low, ex-M.P., not in a position to do farm work, has guaranteed the cost of a carload of potatoes, about \$1,800. He says he will also release men from his factories for agriculture work during haying and harvest.

20 MINUTES

That's all. Twenty minutes after taking a ZUTOO tablet your headache will be gone.

One of these little tablets—safe, reliable and harmless as soda—will cure any headache in 20 minutes.

Or, better still, taken when you feel the headache coming on, a ZUTOO tablet will ward it off—nip it in the bud.

No Headache

CROP TO PLANT LATER

Provide for Winter as Well as Immediate Needs.

CABBAGE AND OTHER THINGS

Good Food Products Can Be Secured by the Amateur by a Little Labor and a Small Expenditure.

(By S. C. JOHNSTON, Vegetable Specialist, Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

Besides growing many vegetables for immediate use the backyard garden should produce some vegetables which can be stored for consumption during winter months. Some, of course, do not need to be planted as early as the plants which were described last week. Possibly a week should elapse from the time the lettuce is planted before these should be sown.

BETTS, CARROTS, PARSNIPS, AND SALSIFY. These include the most important members of the root vegetables. They are usually grown for winter purposes, though betts and carrots are relished by many in their earlier stages of growth. All these demand practically the same attention. The seeds should be sown in straight rows at a depth of about three-quarters of an inch. When the plants have reached a height of two inches they should be carefully thinned out so that they stand, betts and parsnips three to four inches apart, carrots and salsify two or three inches apart. It will be found that the parsnips are very slow growers, and for this reason it is sometimes advisable to plant a few seeds of lettuce with the parsnip seeds so that they will serve as a marker. The young beet plants may be used as spring greens. It is necessary that the soil be cultivated at intervals during the summer months so that the crops may grow. They do not as a general rule require as heavy watering as some of the other vegetable crops. In the fall the betts should be pulled up and the tops twisted off close to the head, not cut off with a knife as in the case of carrots, parsnips, or salsify, which should have the tops cut about one-half inch from the roots preparatory to storing for winter use.

CORN. In planting corn holes about two or three inches deep should be made with a hoe. Five or six kernels of corn should be dropped in this and covered with soil, which should be gently firmed by tramping on it. When the shoots are about three inches high all excepting the three sturdiest should be pulled out. The soil should be drawn up around the stalks as they grow, to give them support. When the kernels on the cob appear full of milk they are ready to use. It is also a good practice to cultivate the soil often around the corn. Expert growers claim that the crops corn and cabbage faster and better when plenty of cultivation is given.

CABBAGE. Cabbage is one of the most widely grown vegetables. The cabbage plant requires a supply of moisture, and yet if the cabbage soil is too wet the plant will be injured. Cabbage does particularly well on new land, and some growers claim that the cabbage grows without an abundant supply of manure in the soil better than many other vegetables. It is considered a good practice for backyard gardeners to purchase plants which have been grown in hot-beds or hot-houses and transplant them directly into the permanent bed. This saves considerable trouble. It is necessary when setting cabbage plants to set them fairly deep so that they will not be whipped about by the wind. They may be set eighteen inches apart and there should be quite a good deal of soil around the roots. When they are ready to be set out a hole may be made with a dibber or a sharpened stick. The roots may be watered after they have been set. One of the most important features of growing cabbage consists in the attention given to cultivation of the soil. There may be some occasions when the head will split, this may be stopped or prevented if the head is taken in the hands and turned forcibly from one side to another.

CAULIFLOWER. The cauliflower is treated in much the same way as cabbage, the plants being grown and set out in the same manner outside. They are treated practically the same as cabbage until it is noticed that a little white flower has commenced to grow. The dry leaves of the plant should be brought together at the top and tied with a piece of string so that these little white flowers are protected from the rays of the sun and the rain. All cauliflower heads should be treated in this manner when they are about two inches in diameter.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS. Brussels sprouts are perhaps the most hardy of the cabbage family. If it is impossible to secure brussels sprouts plants a few seeds may be planted about May 15 at a depth of about one inch. These should be transplanted to the permanent bed about the 15th of June. They should be set eighteen inches in the row and two feet between the rows. It is well to keep the patch clean, and the surface soil should be stirred frequently. It is unnecessary to trim off the leaves as the plants grown in the garden.

SWISS CHARD. Swiss chard can be grown easily from seed, in rows twelve inches apart, the young plants being thinned to six or eight inches apart. The advantage of this plant is that the leaves may be pulled off close to the root and new leaves shoot up, which may be consumed during the season. The roots are used for greens and the stem of the leaf as asparagus. A few plants should be sufficient for a small family.

THE ONLY MEDICINE THAT HELPED HER

"Fruit-a-lives Again Proves Its Extraordinary Powers"

Rochester, Que., March 2nd, 1915.

"I have received the most wonderful benefit from taking 'Fruit-a-lives'. I suffered for years from Rheumatism and change of life, and I took every remedy obtainable without results. I tried 'Fruit-a-lives' and it was the only medicine that really did me good. Now I am entirely well—the Rheumatism has disappeared, and the terrible pains in my body are all gone. I hope that others, who suffer from such distressing diseases, will try 'Fruit-a-lives'."

MADAME ISABEL ROCHON.

50c. a box, 6 for \$2.50, trial size, 25c. At all dealers or sent postpaid by Fruit-a-lives Limited, Ottawa.

RETIRED FARMERS TO ANSWER CALL

The organization of resources committee interviewed A. J. Reynolds, Hampton; A. Gifford, Meaford; A. Elliott, Galt, retired farmers. These men advised the committee that many retired farmers were already assisting in seeding and will continue to do so to the limit of their ability. They also believe that there are many others who should be aroused to the need of increased food production, and that each retired farmer should be personally appealed to in each city, town and village of the Province by the local committees.

In this connection it is of interest to note that Carroll S. Vrooman, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture of the United States, in launching his campaign to enlist 750,000 new workers for farms, spoke of the retired farmers as the first source of supply and boys between the ages of 15 to 19 years as the second source.

The organization of resources received today a report from the Y. M. C. A. Boy Secretaries, who have been appealing for the committee to the high school boys to enter farm service. They report that 118 collegiate institutes, high schools, business colleges, continuation schools and normal schools were visited and the appeal made to enlist older boys for service on the farm. Also mayors, presidents of the boards of trade, and in fact every leading citizen agreed to give this committee their hearty and earnest co-operation.

Seventy-five per cent. of the boys who were present at these meetings signified their intention to devote their time and energy to more food production; 2,638 is the estimated total of those already enlisted, while 2,638 per cent. of the enrollment of the schools visited. Two noteworthy features were brought out in the campaign. First, that many of the boys had already arranged for their own employment; and, secondly, that the girls were just as earnest to do their share to help the cause.

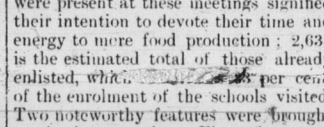
The boys who enlist in this farm service will receive a bronze service button, which is oval in shape, with the words, "Farm Service Corps, 1917," prominently displayed, and the coat-of-arms of Ontario, a typical boy, the maple leaf and a wheat sheaf, rake and hoe appearing thereon.

Intense patriotic feeling has been aroused in the young men of the Province and they are responding nobly to the cause, giving up their educational work, better paying positions and their summer recreations.

A Scotch schoolboy was asked for a definition of a skeleton. He replied, "It's a man with his inside out and his outside in!"

Salaries in the civil service are to be increased, and it will be possible for those in class III to pass into class II by recommencement.

Arthur Fuller, aged sixteen, dropped dead while playing with his brothers near Stratford, though apparently in good health to the last minute.



The Aberdeen-Angus breed of cattle have been popular with feeders and butchers. When matured and fattened they show form almost always symmetrical and not bunched as is the case with other breeds. The bull shown is an Aberdeen-Angus.

should be given when the grubs appear on the backs of cattle, because if the grubs become tough before being killed they are likely to cause sores.

If the opening through the skin is very small it should be enlarged with a smooth, pointed stick. A machinist's oil can having a slender nozzle furnished an excellent method of applying the medicine. This treatment may be applied rapidly by running the cattle through a chute, with one man stationed on each side provided with an oil can filled with the medicine.

The cattle should be examined from fifteen to twenty days later, and any grubs that escape the first treatment should be squeezed out and crushed. It is important that any grubs squeezed out should be destroyed, else they will transform into adult flies.

The ox warble is one of the worst enemies of cattle, especially in the grazing sections. It is sometimes called botfly and hefly and is also often spoken of as a grub.

In general appearance and size the adult fly, like many other botflies, resembles the common honeybee. It is half an inch long, black and covered with yellowish white and reddish brown and black hairs.

In the spring from the latter part of March to the 1st of May the flies appear about the cattle, laying their eggs upon the legs, especially in the region just above the hoof. It is from this habit of placing the eggs near the heels that they get the name of hefly in the west and southwest.

In 1915 it was estimated that 60 per cent of the cattle in Kansas were infected with warbles. The annual financial loss on damaged hides alone is now estimated for the United States at from \$25,000,000 to \$30,000,000.

Corn Experiment Lesson.

In experiments with corn at the Pennsylvania state college during the last few years heavy seed gave a little better field germination and a little better yield than light seed. Seed from ears which germinated quickly gave a slightly better field germination. Seed selected on the stalk germinated better than seed selected at husking time in an outdoor test, for the single year for which the record was kept. Seed selected at husking in three years' trials, for some unaccountable reason, gave the better field germination. The yields were about alike.

Renew the Litter.

Straw, hay, alfalfa, chaff, leaves and cut corn stover all make good litters. Shavings and sawdust are not best because they tend to pack and also hold dampness. Regardless of the kind of litter used, it should be renewed frequently and never allowed to become badly contaminated with droppings.

Countless Women find—

that when suffering from nervousness, sick headache, dizzy spells and ailments peculiar to their sex—nothing affords such prompt and welcome relief, as will follow a few doses of

BEECHAM'S PILLS

A proven women's remedy, which assists in regulating the organs, and re-establishing healthy conditions. Beecham's Pills contain no habit-forming drug—leave no disagreeable after-effects. They are—

Nature's aid to better Health

Directions of Special Value to Women are with every box. Sold everywhere. In boxes, 25c.

PLANTING FRUIT TREES.

Care Should Be Taken Not to Set the Roots Too Deep in Soil.

The beginner in tree planting usually sets his trees too deep rather than too shallow in the relatively heavy soils of Missouri, J. C. Whitten of the Department of horticulture of the University of Missouri says.

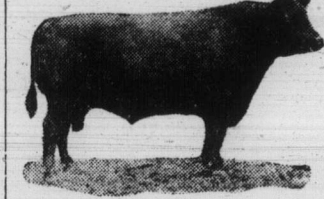
"Young trees should be selected for planting, and they should be set at the same depth at which they stood in the nursery," Mr. Whitten said. "Trees turn to the northeast and grow crooked because of the warm south and southwest winds during the growing season. The tree should be set with the heavier side to the southwest to avoid this."

"The roots should be trimmed so as not to be cramped and any ragged wounds taken off. Peach trees should be pruned most severely after planting of any of the orchard fruits. Trim all branches off leaving a single whip; then shorten the whip to a height of about two and one-half feet. Cherry trees should be less severely trimmed. If well branched the center of the tree should be cut out. The Japanese plum tree should be shaped like the peach. Other plum, apple and pear trees, having only a single whip, should be treated likewise. Older trees may be treated like the cherry, with the exception that all branches may be shortened to one-half or one-third of their natural length."

WAY TO CONTROL THE OX WARBLE PEST

Injury by the ox warble amounting to millions of dollars annually could be reduced to almost nothing if stockmen would practice effective practical methods of control, according to G. A. Deau, professor of entomology in the Kansas Agricultural college.

The presence of the ox warble is detected by passing the hand over the back of the animal. The warble may be destroyed by putting kerosene, turpentine or mercurial ointment in or on the opening through the skin directly over the grubs. This treatment



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BY OUR BLOOD WE LIVE

If you tire easily, are subject to cold hands or feet—if you catch colds readily or have rheumatic pains—your blood or circulation is probably at fault and you need

SCOTT'S EMULSION

OF THE PUREST COD LIVER OIL

which is nature's easily-assimilated food, to increase your red corpuscles and charge the blood with life-sustaining richness. Scott's creates warmth to throw off colds and gives resistance to prevent sickness. Always insist on SCOTT'S. Every Druggist has it.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Toronto, Ont.

CONTROL OF GARDEN INSECTS.

The Entomological Branch of the Dominion Department of Agriculture will issue early in May Circular No. 9 on "Common Garden Insects and their Control." This publication includes an account of the more important insect pests of the vegetable and flower garden. It has been prepared for wide distribution at this time when everywhere throughout Canada efforts are being earnestly made to increase the production of vegetable foods, etc., in back yards, vacant lots and other areas near cities and towns. The remedial measures for controlling the common destructive species and also formulae for the making of the chief insecticides are given. For easy reference the insects are grouped under the crop or flowering plants they infest. Gardeners will find this publication a most useful means for solving many troubles that will arise. Application for this Entomological Circular No. 9 should be made to the Chief of the Publication Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa. Insects concerning which further information is desired should be sent with a covering letter to the Dominion Entomologist, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa. Packages and letters so addressed up to 11 ounces in weight may be forwarded free of postage.

Queer Sources of Food.

Strange foods, such as potato flour, artificial protein cakes, green bonedust preparations, tabloid soups, pudding powders and other unusual things, have come into use during the war, says a writer in the New York Sun, and their adoption serves to remind us that much good food material is neglected in ordinary use. Only a few people eat snails; most of us would starve amidst plenty of locusts; and the thought of snakes as food would give those who call themselves civilized the shudders.

But unusual food, once become familiar, is often relished. Col. Roosevelt, the best work from his men on his African expedition by promising them raw steaks from slaughtered rhinoceroses and hippopotamuses. Capt. Bartlett, who carried Stefansson to the Arctic waters, found raw polar bear flesh more appetizing than anything he had eaten at home.

Frenchmen eat snails, rats are sold in the Chinese markets, and dog steaks cost there more than mutton. Some Arctic tribes prefer to have their fish deboned before eating them, and even then perhaps they smell no worse than Limburger or Brie cheese. South Americans eat lizards, and mares' milk is a favorite Russian beverage. Truly, "there is no accounting for tastes."

What a Mockery is War.

As the British armies were moving forward for the beginning of the big offensive which commenced on Easter Monday, the people of neighboring districts were assembling for prayer. Penetrated through to Mass beside dust-covered columns of khaki and guns, or knelt in little village churches while aeroplanes fought deadly duels overhead. In the little villages behind the battle lines, the bells of the French churches were ringing gladly because the Lord had risen, and on the altar steps the priests were reciting the splendid old words of faith: "I am arisen, and I say unto thee always Alleluia."

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Harness at Old Price.

THE UNDERSIGNED, having purchased the entire stock of Harness, Blankets, etc., of Mr. W. T. Maguire, desire to announce that they will have some bargains to offer for a short time.

Meanwhile, we hope, by strict attention to business, to be able to attend the needs of Mr. Maguire's customers as well as those of our own, and by fair and honorable dealing to merit the custom of the public.

FERGUSON & SMYTHE

TAYLOR'S BLOCK.

TO OUR FARMER FRIENDS

We advise you to grow as much good Scotch Wheat this season as will supply your own needs.

We cannot tell how scarce it may be or how high the price may be before another season.

If SUNLIGHT FLOUR

does not already brighten your home, give it a trial. Quality guaranteed.

H. BROWN & SONS