FEB. 13, 1917

UALITEE INFERIEURE

## Carleton Place Kerald

(Established 1850). W. H. ALLEN, Proprietor.

ness office of THE HERALD is open eve om 7 to 8 o'clock, and on Monday as venings to 9 o'clock, to oblige town su vertisers and parties needing printin

NOTROE.—All copy for changes of advertisements should be in on Saturday evening, or not that ban 9 o'clock on Monday morning. As THE REALD goes to press on Tuesday morning the cossity for this rule is obvious.

file of this paper may be seen at McKim

THE HERALD,
Carleton Place, Ont

## THE CRUSHING OF OATS FOR WORK

The practice of crushing or grinding eats for horses is increasing. The best authorities have for years contended that grinding oats for draft horses does not pay and if the meal is made too dusty or fine it may often be injurious. However, the practice of rolling or crushing has largely replaced grinding in many districts. Many large city companies are now using crushed grain and report favorably as to its economy. Advocates of oat crushing elaim great benefits therefrom, such as:

1. Increasing the percentage of digestibility of oats for horses on hard work and having little time for feeding.

nd having little time for feeding.

2. Greedy feeders are made to ea

2. Greedy feeders are made to eat more slowly.

3. Horses with bad teeth are assisted to digest the grain properly.

4. That twenty-five per cent of grainfed whole is not digested and is lost in the manure unless crushing is adopted.

5. Proper crushing leaves the grainfree from dust and fine meal.

6. Crushing exposes the grain more fully to the digestive juices, thus aiding digestion.

digestion.
7. That crushing even at a considerable cost is profitable in that grain is saved and that horses are healthier.
These and other arguments are used by advocates of crushing oats for horses. Considering the high cost of grain and also of crushing, it has been considered advisable to conduct an experiment along this line. The results of periment along this line. The results of this trial given herewith appear to answer conclusively most of the above

answer conclusively most of the stated claims.

Results of Experiment. Results of Experiment.

Five teams of horses were selected for this experiment and these were fed experimentally for eight months starting in October, 1915. The object of this trial was a comparison of the same quantity by weight of whole and crushed oats. One horse from each team was started on crushed, and the mate on whole oats, thus insuring a fair comparison as to work performed on each feed. whole cats, thus insuring a fair comparison as to work performed on each feed. At the end of each month the feeds were reversed in each team. Careful records and weights were kept as to the feeds consumed. All horses received their usual supply of hay, water and salt. Horses were weighed each week As all experiments and practical trials have proven the value of some bran in

have proven the value of some bran in a grain ration the following mixture:

• eats 5 parts, bran 1 part, was adopted for both, the whole and crushed oats.

The first week of each month, the

transition period, was disregarded in compiling results. The following observations were made: 1. The gains and losses in the weights

mained in good condition in spite of extra heavy work in fall, spring and early summer and regular work in

3. During the whole trial the gains er losses in weight were approximately the same for both whole and crushed

4. The slight difference in weights was in favour of crushed grain but a-mounted to only 125 lb. gain for 10 horses fed half the time on crushed

horses ted half the time on crushed grain during the eight months.

This is .15 lb. per horse per day. At the average charge of \$2.00 per ton for crushing, such slight gains would cost 13\frac{1}{3}c. per pound. However no difference was apparent in health or general

condition.

5. When bran was mixed with the whole oats the horses could not eat too much hay, whole grain was found in but very small quantities when at all, in the

7. Both from the weights and appearance of the horses and the condition of the manure, crushing did not appreciably increase the digestibility of oats.

8. Whether fed crushed or whole grain

horses must have sufficient rest after meals to start digestion at least. If time is short, feed less rather than allow

time is short, feed less rather than allow too rapid eating of the regular feed. In conclusion, it seemed to be definite-ly shown that, to horses fed in the pro-per manner, the crushing of oats had little if any advantage and was unprofit-able. In other words, the cost of crush-ing is wasted.



### THE IMPLEMENT SHED.

From now on till next spring most of the implements of culti-vation will not be used nor will be planters. The place for them and for all implements not in use every day is under the shed. Why? What does a man work for? Implements cost money. Exposure to the elements causes them to rust, warp and decay. When they are gone more work must be done to get more money to buy more implements, when just a little work and a little care at the right time would have made them last a year or two or three longer.

### CONTROL OF GRAIN INSECTS.

Pennsylvania Experiment Station Fur-

Pennsylvania Experiment Station Furnishes Some Timely Advice.

C. H. Hadley, Jr., in charge of entomology extension at the Pennsylvania State college school of agriculture and experiment station, reports considerable injury to grain in the bin, especially 40 seed wheat, this fall. The best way to prevent such injury, according to Mr. Hadley, is to fumigate the bin with carbon bisulphide. This chemical may usually be purchased at drug stores.

the drug stores.

The following directions for use are outlined: The bin should be made as nearly air tight as possible. About one pound of the sulphide is necessary for each 100 cubic feet of space. The liquid should be poured into one or more shallow dishes and placed for the of the shallow dishes and placed on top of the grain. The bin should then be closed tightly and allowed to fumigate from twenty-four to thirty-six hours. The fumes will penetrate the grain, killing any insects present.

any insects present.

If the grain in the bin is quite deep it is a good plan to insert pieces of gas pipe, each with a stick inside, down into the grain at various points. The stick is then withdrawn and about one-fourth pint of the carbon bisul-

one-fourth pint of the carbon bisul-phide poured into the pipe. Carbon bisulphide is inflammable; hence it is absolutely necessary to keep lighted cigars, lanterns, etc., well away from the building in which fu-migation is taking place. One should not inhale the fumes of the chemical, as they may cause sickness. Provided fumigation is not continued longer than forty-eight hours the ger-

longer than forty-eight hours the germinating quality of the grain will not be injured.

A Trap Nest.

This is an illustration of a trap nest, not a guillotine. It is designed to help the poultry breeder to find out his good layers and to keep pedigrees. It is very simple. It may be attached to the under side of the dropping board, with the front facing the pen and arranged so that it can be easily removed. The dropping board will then be the roof of the nest.

The rear of nest may be of wire for the sake of ventilation. If the nest is placed on the wall, slats or wire should



to the wall at a sharp angle to pre vent the hen from roosting on the nest. When she enters the nest the hen's of the horses were closely related to general health and vigour.

2. No horses became fat but all related should be set so that its edge just holds the door, the position being regulated by a screw or nail at the lower inside edge of the catch. A washer on the screw will prevent it from sticking. The guard around the catch holds the nesting material away. The nest should be visited frequently to release the hens.—Popular Science Monthly.

## More Live Stock Needed. The population of the United States

has increased by 24,000,000 people in the last fifteen pairs, and the number of beef animals has decreased 6,000,000 and sheep 10,000,000, while hogs have increased only 11,000,000.

### BARN WISDOM.

"Barns For Wisconsin Dairy Farms" is the title of a new bulletin issued by the Wisconsin experiment station. The following counsel applies most any-

Gambrel roofs give more room for hay than do gable roofs. This is an important point to consider.

The barn should have its length run north and south if the largest amount of direct sunlight is to be let inside. Rectangular shaped barns are more satisfactory than round ones.

The location should be at least 200 feet from the house and handy to awell, sheds and granaries. Drainage is necessary if the stock is to be kept healthy. Concrete is the best product than can be used for the foundation, ground foot and wall of the barn. Build the barn large enough to meet future needs and to permit the handling of the maximum capacity of the farm. If the new barn just holds the stock at time of building another bars will probably be needed soon.

### FAMILIAR QUOTATIONS.

Gems For Which We Are Indebted to Rev. Edward Young.

Among the older English poets sen tentious quotations from whom have passed into the very warp and woof of our daily speech, the first place, of course, belongs to Shakespeare. The second belongs to Pope and the third not to Milton or Dryden, but to the Rev. Edward Young, whose "Night Thoughts" lay on the reading tables of the plous ancestors of those of us who had them. Young has been called the pious ancestors of those of us who had them. Young has been called "Pope in woolen stockings." Perhaps he would be more accurately described as Pope in cassock and bands.

To him is due the possession by almost every one of the knowledge that "Procrastination is the thief of time," that "we take no note of time hat free."

that "we take no note of time but from its loss," that we should "be wise to-day—'tis madness to defer," that "at day—'tis madness to defer," that "at thirty man suspects himself a fool, knows it at forty and reforms his plan," that none the less "a fool at forty is a fool indeed," that "all men think all things mortal but themselves," that "blessings brighten as they take their flight," that "man wants but little, nor that little long" (schood by Goldsmith, that "by night wants but little, nor that little long" (echoed by Goldsmith), that "by night an atheist half believes a God," that "Death loves a shining mark," that "Peath loves are pygmies still, though perched on Alps." that "all may do what has by man been done," that "the man that blushes is not quite a brute." That "the low that whill she brute," that "too low they build who build beneath the stars." that "an unlevout astronomer is mad," that "none think the great unhappy but the great," and that "fondness for fame is avarice of air."

"Insatiate archer, would not one suffice?" is a familiar query which he first propounded. The very first line of the first Night in which he achieved his funeral thoughts, "Tired nature's sweet restorer, balmy sleep!" has of-ten been repeated as Shakespeare's no doubt by confusion with Macheth's eulogy of the sleep he had murdered.

### VASTNESS OF GREENLAND.

This Ice Crowned Island Is as Big as

Greenland is the largest island in the world. Its total length from Cape Farewell, its southern extremity in 60 degrees north latitude, to Cape Morris K. Jesup, its northern extremity in 83½ degrees north latitude, is in round numbers 1,500 miles, almost exactly the same as the length of the United States on the ninety-seventh meridian, from the mouth of the Rio Grande to where our porthern boundary received. where our northern boundary crosses the Red River of the North. The great-est width of Greenland is about the same as the distance from New York

same as the distance from New York to St. Louis.
In regard to its area the figures of various authorities vary widely. It may be sufficient to say that it can be grouped in size with the United State of the Mississippi, Alaska, Mexico, Colombia, Persia, Portuguese West Africa and Turkey in Asia.

Its interior is covered with a great

Its interior is covered with a great sheet of ice rising to elevations of probably 10,000 feet in places and several thousand feet in thickness. The available ice free land is a strip of varying width along the coast, inter-

sected by numerous deep fiords.

When one turns the pages of American arctic exploration Greenland is found more or less intimately associat-ed during over sixty years with all American expeditions, except the

Jeannette expedition.

Americans have lifted nearly all of its northwestern and northern coasts out of the arctic night and fog and have twice crossed its northern part. American names stud its coasts, and the name of an American marks its northern extremity, the most northern known land in the world.—Rear Admiral Peary

His Telephone Number.
"Confound it all!" cried a business
"Yes forgotten my new telephone number. I didn't write it down because that's an indication of weak-

"What about forgetting the number?" said the other man. "Isn't that mental weakness too? Is it the num-ber of your home telephone?"

"Then why not call up your wife and ask her what it is?"

And without the slightest hesitation the forgetful man called up the forgot-ten number and asked his amazed wife what it was.

## Handed It Back

"Why don't you put your mind on it and get a good cook?" demanded Jones impatiently of his wife.
"Well," replied Mrs. Jones sweetly.
"I guess it is because I don't know how. I never seemed to have a faculty for realecting people to live with." For realecting people to live with." for selecting people to live with."-Ex-

Brine.

Brine boils at 225 degrees F., and at this degree fine salt is formed. At 165 degrees F. common salt results and fishery, or large grained, at 110 degrees F. The salt crystallizes on the surface of the brine in the pans, floats a little and then sinks to the bottom, leaving it free from fresh crystals.

## Changeable. "He fell in love with a girl whose

face he saw on a magazine cover."
"Sounds romantic. Did he follow up the romance and marry her?"
"Didn't have time. There's another magazine out this month."

Green All Around. Mrs. Youngbride (in fish store)— Haven't you any lobsters that are riper? These look so green."—Boston Transcript.



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DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, OTTAWA OCTOBER 7th, 1916.

Never Had to Replace a Bridge. I suppose you have to go to a great deal of expense to get thrills?"

"Not always," said the movie producer—"not if you study your audiences."

"For instance?"

pair of white gloves the women spectators will become just as excited as they would over the blowing up of a

"Why," writes one of these propounders of unanswerable questions. "does a girl always shut her eyes when a man kisses her?"
Send us your photograph and perhaps we contail you the reason of the page of the property of the p

haps we can tell you the reason.-To-

A Solemn Ceremony.

"Papa," whispered Johnny, who was in attendance at the Sunday morning services, "why do the people look so sad when they drop their money in that plate?"—Chicago Tribune.

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