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this trouble by depositing all cheques to the credit of your account in the Union Bank of Canada—or get the cash from our Teller at once, if you prefer.

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Pakenham Branch—A. C. HOFFMAN, Acting Manager.

THE SPEAKER FAILED TO COME.

To Speak on Gardening.

Mr. Griggs, who was announced to address the public meeting last night in the town hall, on the subject of "How to Grow Vegetables," failed to turn up, although a large audience assembled in the town hall to obtain the information promised. However, the officers of the Horticultural Society were equal to the occasion, and went on with the meeting. Mr. A. H. Edwards, the president, occupied the chair, and a very interesting hour was spent. Mr. Wm. Findlay read an article on the subject of gardening that was most appropriate and interesting. Mr. Robert Patterson spoke briefly. Revs. Henderson and Monds threw out some hints. Messrs. S. J. Berryman, David Findlay, W. J. Muirhead and others gave suggestions and the meeting proved most interesting.

The secretary, Mr. J. R. McDiarmid, explained how he had applied to the department for a number of circulars on the subject, but only obtained two. The following paragraphs are gleaned from this document.

SOIL PREPARATION

City dwellers are not all born vegetable-growers and many of the failures in the backyard garden are due to a lack of knowledge as to how to prepare the soil for seeding. The first few bright days in spring usually drive most people into gardens and digging the soil is commenced. Oftentimes the digging is done too soon. If after the soil has been turned a handful crumbles readily digging time has arrived. If, however, the pressure of the hand leaves the soil in a compact sodden mass which will not crumble digging should be delayed.

When the soil is in good condition for digging a spade or a digging fork may be used. Push either into the soil to its full depth, usually 8 to 12 inches. Lift and turn the soil over so that the soil which comes from the bottom is placed on top. Dig one row about 8 inches wide the full width of the garden, then place the second 8 inches of undug soil on top of the first. This will leave quite a trench in which manure either well rotted or fresh should be placed. This should be cramped in tightly and two more rows of soil deposited on it. By following this method from 4 to 6 inches of manure may be placed ready for the plants to use. Manure may be secured from livery stables or from firms who deliver it for a small sum. The next operation will be that of raking. Considerable care must be taken in order that all lumps are broken up and that a level surface is left to be planted. It is never advisable to dig more of the garden than can be raked the same day. With an ordinary garden rake over the soil roughly, either breaking up the lumps or dragging them into a furrow or to one side of the garden. By following this with a further raking which should thoroughly fine the soil, fill in any hollow spots and remove any remaining lumps, the garden should be ready for seed planting.

SOWING OF SEEDS

To sow a row of seed quickly, evenly and thinly requires care and practice. The top of the seed packet may be torn off, the packet held between the thumb and forefinger, by gently swaying the packet from one side to another the seeds will drop out. Another method of seeding is to place the seed in a tin dish and rather as many seeds as possible between the thumb and forefinger. A gentle rubbing motion of the thumb on the forefinger releases a few seeds at a time. Coarse seeds may be placed individually with the fingers. After the garden or the portion that is made ready by raking for planting, a piece of board or a line may be used to make straight even rows. A shallow trench the required depth may be made by using a sharpened piece of lath or even a lead pencil. This should be drawn back and forth close to the line or board until the trench is deep enough. This trench should not be too deep. A good general rule which applies in many cases is to cover the seeds with no more than a quarter of an inch of soil. After the seeds have been dropped they should be covered with soil of the required thickness and the soil over the row firmed with the feet, a piece of board or the back of the spade.

THINNING

The backyard gardener must not attempt to grow immense quantities of vegetables from a small plot. Plants require a fair amount of breathing space just as human beings do. As it is almost impossible to plant all seeds thinly enough to secure a good crop more seeds are planted than plants are required, and when the tender seedlings come through the soil it is necessary to thin out some so that the remaining ones will have sufficient space to grow in. In every row of seedlings there are some plants which from the beginning show by their sturdy growth that they are healthier and more vigorous than others. Whenever possible leave these larger seedlings. When the seedlings are large enough to be handled nicely they should be thinned to the proper distance and this is accomplished by simply pulling the superfluous ones out and throwing them away. Thinning should not be left until the plants are becoming long and slender, but rather should be practised when the plants are about one-half to an inch in height.

CULTIVATION

Cultivation should be carried on persistently to kill the weeds and to allow air into the soil, and to keep the surface of the soil in a somewhat rough condition rather than solid firm state, as the latter condition allows the ev-

aporation of water from the soil which is needed by the plant.

The most efficient and handy tool for cultivating is the common hoe. A wide and a narrow bladed hoe will be found best. The hoeing in the vegetable garden should commence before the vegetables are through the soil. If the rows have been carefully marked the hoe may be used between the rows and many weeds destroyed. After the seedlings are through the soil the hoe should be kept in use as much as possible. All the soil between the rows should be stirred at least twice a week and often if possible. Never allow a flat smooth surface to be found in the garden. Always stir the soil gently after each watering. The hoe should be held in a slanting position and the soil cultivated close to the young vegetables, and as the crop becomes more advanced the soil between the rows should be cultivated so that there will be no danger of destroying young roots. During the summer months the rake may be used for pulverizing the soil between the rows. Too much careful cultivation cannot be given, the tender vegetable crops in a backyard garden.

WATERING

It is possible to water vegetable crops over abundantly. Some soils are some crops require more watering than others so great care must be used in applying water in the backyard garden. It is not good gardening when one has city water to deluge the garden each evening. If the plants do survive such treatment the resulting crop will be slender and stumpy, having very few excellent qualities. As a general rule the refreshing spring rains supply plenty of moisture in the soil. During the summer months, however, it will be found that an additional supply of moisture will be needed. This may be applied with a garden hose or a watering can and should be applied from 4 to 8 p.m. It is not good practice to water a city garden in the heat of the sun. Water in any case should be applied in as fine a spray as it is possible to obtain and it must be applied gently. Force will wash out the seeds, flatten the soil, expose the roots to the sun's rays and thus cause wilting or drying of the plant. By watering carefully twice a week sufficient moisture will be available to keep the plants growing vigorously. These waterings must, however, be followed with an immediate stirring of the soil and aided by cultivation between the waterings. In any case it is necessary to stir the soil after each rain or watering in order to conserve the moisture. As the season advances waterings may be partially or totally dispensed with.

TRANSPLANTING

The city dweller will find it a good practice to buy plants of many sorts of vegetables and transplant them into his garden. The growing of ones own plants affords considerable pleasure, but is accompanied by the fact that considerable care and attention must be given. Strong, sturdy plants only should be purchased, not slender unhealthy-looking plants. The plants before being transplanted should be watered heavily so that the soil around the roots will be almost muddy. The garden hoe may be used for making the holes for setting these plants out or else a sharpened stick may be used. The hole should be made sufficiently deep to accommodate all the roots and part of the stem up to the first leaf. Do not set the plant too deep or too shallow. The plant should be set perfectly upright and the loose earth brought in around the roots and thoroughly firmed there. Care should always be taken that the hole made is not too deep so that when the roots are set there will be a hole in the earth just below them.

Cabbage, cauliflower, Brussels sprouts, celery and tomatoes should be purchased rather than grown from the start in an amateur garden. When buying plants always make sure that there is plenty of soil in the box and that there is a large root system.

FOR MORE FOOD.

It is estimated that forty million men are bearing arms in the present titanic struggle, while twenty million men and women are producing munitions and clothing for soldiers. Many of these sixty millions were formerly producers of food. From that work they are withdrawn, leaving vast regions idle. Ten nations are on rations and six in distressing lack of food.

Canada is one of the countries that is expected to produce a surplus of food to help to make up the deficit in lands that are more severely affected. It is our duty to feed our soldiers and our allies. Our country is exceptionally well situated, for a vessel can make four trips from Canada to England in the time occupied by one trip from Australia.

Our present production falls far short of what ought to be done. The acreage of wheat, oats, barley and potatoes was nearly 365,000 less in 1916 than in 1915, and the yield declined by more than 73 million bushels. Between 1914 and 1916 the yield of potatoes fell from 26,717,567 bushels to 7,408,429 bushels.

The Ontario Department of Agriculture is proud of the many patriotic acts of the Ontario farmers and realizes to the full the difficulties the farmer is working under. Through the Ontario Government Public Employment Bureau a determined effort is being made to secure a large amount of farm-trained labor and it is hoped that the farmer will make full use of same and produce large crops this season, for every pound of which large prices are likely to be paid.

RAISED LARGE SUM.

Congress Authorized Seven-billion-dollar War Revenue.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—Without a dissenting voice the House, amid the plaudits of members and the galleries, late Saturday night passed the seven-billion-dollar war revenue authorization measure. One member, Representative London, of New York, the only Socialist in Congress, voted "present."

Owing to general pairs and absences only 359 votes were recorded for the bill, but both Democratic Leader Kitchin and Republican Leader Mann announced that all of their members would have voted affirmatively if they had been present. The bill authorizes \$5,000,000,000 in bonds, of which \$3,000,000,000 will be loaned to Entente countries, and the issuance of Treasury certificates for \$2,000,000,000, ultimately to be met by increased taxation. Passage of the measure never was in doubt during the two days it was under consideration in the House, and favorable action by an overwhelming vote is assured in the Senate, where it will be taken up Monday. It probably will be signed by the President by the middle of this week.

To Aid the Serbians.

HAMILTON, April 16.—The Serbian Relief Committee of this city realized \$7,770 as the result of its Tag Day effort held Saturday. The amounts in the collection box totaled \$6,346 and cheques to the value of \$1,424 were sent to the treasurer, C. W. Cartwright. The objective was \$10,000, and as the contributions of the factory employees will not be received until next week the committee is confident that the sum aimed at will be reached. The managers of the local theatres Saturday afternoon allowed the workers to go through the play-houses, thereby helping materially to swell the amount turned in by the collectors last evening.

Lille is the Key.

LONDON, April 16.—Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig's principal object in his advance on Lens, is rather to turn La Bassée from the south, La Bassée and Lens forming the outworks of Lille, which is the key to the whole German position in Flanders, and once these two towns are in the hands of the British, Lille will be seriously threatened.

TABER'S

NEW CURTAIN NETS NEW CHINTZ

We are showing a splendid selection of New Curtain Nets, ranging from 15c to \$1.25 a yd

in a large variety of

All-over Patterns, Plain Voiles, Hem-stitched Voiles and Marquisettes, Lace and Insertion Voiles, Floral Scrims and Madras.

New Curtains

made up in Voiles and Marquisettes, also Lace Edge and Insertion Trim, in 2 1-2 and 3 yd lengths

WINDOW BLINDS SPECIAL CLEARING LINES

As we have discontinued the Carpet and Shade lines we have a good stock of Window Shades, in Plain, Lace and Insertion Trim numbers that will be

Sold at Old Prices.

This means at least about 33 1-3 less than to-day's prices.

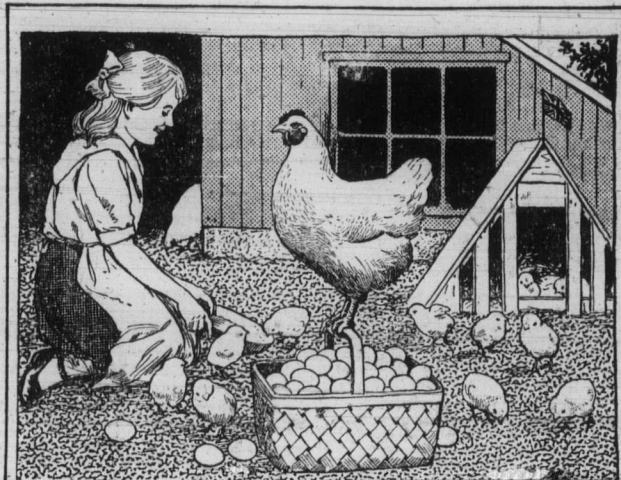
ODDS and ENDS in Shades, of (1, 2 and 3) Curtains, tied up in lots, at about 50 p.c. off

TABER'S

Owing to German agents' activity martial law has been proclaimed in Guatemala.

Rev. Mr. Quartermaine, of St. Paul's Anglican church, Renfrew, has been offered the chaplaincy of the 240th battalion.

The affiliated Boards of Trade for the Province will send a delegation to Ottawa to urge the Government to adopt the system for Canada.



To City, Town and Village Dwellers in Ontario.

Keep hens this year

EGG and poultry prices, the like of which have seldom or never been experienced, certainly make it worth anyone's while to start keeping hens. By doing so you have fresh eggs at the most trifling cost. At the same time you have the splendid satisfaction of knowing that you are doing something towards helping Britain, Canada and the Allies achieve victory this year.

Increased production of food helps not only to lower the high cost of living, but it helps to increase the urgently needed surplus of Canada's food for export. It saves money otherwise spent for eggs and poultry at high prices, and saves the labor of others whose effort is needed for more vital war work.

The Ontario Department of Agriculture will give every possible assistance by affording information about poultry keeping. Write for free bulletin which tells how to keep hens (address below).

"A vegetable garden for every home"

Nothing should be overlooked in this vital year of the war. The Department earnestly invites everyone to help increase production by growing vegetables. Even the smallest plot of ground, when properly cultivated, produces a surprising amount of vegetables. Experience is not essential.

On request the Department of Agriculture will send valuable literature, free of charge, giving complete directions for preparing soil, planting, cultivation, etc. A plan of a vegetable garden, indicating suitable crop to grow, best varieties and their arrangement in the garden, will be sent free to any address.

Address letters to "Vegetable Campaign," Department of Agriculture, Parliament Buildings, Toronto

Ontario Department of Agriculture
W. H. Hearst, Minister of Agriculture

Parliament Buildings

Toronto 11

Men with Common Sense

are taking to our Bachelor Suits like ducks to water.

Good reason why, too.

Notwithstanding their good looks, good workmanship and good wearing qualities, they are the biggest bargain ever offered to men, being the first guaranteed trade-marked, nationally known clothes to be sold at

\$16.50

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Seeds. Seeds. Seeds.

Now in stock our annual supply of

Timothy, Alfalfa and Clover Seeds.

All guaranteed perfectly clean and good reliable Seed. Also full stock of

Field and Garden Seeds

All at Lowest Prices, quality considered.

J. A. MCGREGOR,

General Merchant, Appleton

FOR SALE.

RESIDENCE—Beautifully located on Lake Avenue, Carleton Place. Nine Rooms and Bath. Modern Plumbing. Gummy Hot Air Furnace. Two Side Entrances. Electric Lights. Stable and Garden in rear. Reasonable price for spot cash. Apply to P.O. Box 115 or Phone No. 61.

CATTLE AND HORSES WANTED.

HAVING disposed of my Butcher Business I hereby desire to announce that I purpose devoting my time to the purchase of Cattle, Horses, Hogs, Sheep and Poultry. For any and all of which I will pay the highest market prices. Will also buy and sell Second-hand Vehicles of all kinds.

W. MCGONAGAL & SON.
Carleton Place, Dec. 4, 1916.

ADVERTISE IN THE HERALD

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.