

Nov. 12, 1918

THE CARLETON PLACE HERALD.

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NO MORE KIDNEY TROUBLE

Since He Commenced to Take "Fruit-a-tives"

78 LEES AVENUE, OTTAWA, ONT.
"Three years ago, I began to feel run-down and tired, and suffered very much from Liver and Kidney Trouble. Having read of 'Fruit-a-tives', I thought I would try them. The result was surprising. I have not had an hour's sickness since I commenced using 'Fruit-a-tives', and I know now what I have not known for a good many years—that is, the blessing of a healthy body and clear thinking brain."

WALTER J. MAIRIOTT.

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

BEST CUSTOMER IS GREAT BRITAIN

Her Purchases of Our Food Exports Financed Through Victory Loan

Millions of dollars have been used by the Dominion Government, since the war began to finance Canada's exports of agricultural and animal products. There has been a tremendous expansion of Overseas Trade. Great Britain has been able to take care of all the wheat, bacon, cheese, and other food products that we can spare, but has not always been in a position to pay cash for it. The Dominion Government has given the Old Land the necessary credit. The money has been advanced out of the Loans that have been raised for the purposes of the war, and the large over-subscription of last year's Loan was responsible for the marketing of much of our product that would otherwise have remained on our hands.

That is the statement of the Finance Minister, Sir Thomas White. He says the 1917 Victory Loan was the salvation of Canadian industry. It will be the same this year. But take a few figures to clinch the argument: Last year the Government advanced nearly \$100,000,000 to Great Britain to enable her to purchase our exports of animal products. The immense sums went to pay for the cheese and the wheat and the other food commodities that Britain must have. This year we will have \$225,000,000 worth of wheat for export; \$40,000,000 worth of cheese and \$10,000,000 of butter, eggs and condensed milk. Victory Loan money will be used to get these exports to the consumers in Great Britain. The bacon export will be taken care of in the same way. These are only sample industries. They are all the same and are all handled on a war basis.

Canada's total exports of agricultural and animal products last year amounted to \$740,000,000. In 1915 they were \$209,000,000. The same with manufactures. The increase in the same period was from \$85,000,000 to \$636,000,000—all because of the Loan issues. The Imperial Munitions Board has awarded to manufacturers contracts for \$1,200,000,000, to finance which the Government and banks advanced \$600,000,000, all business for Canada. The wealth was distributed and everybody got a share. Can Canadians afford to ignore the lesson which these facts teach?

Canadians Would Be Released

The conclusion of an armistice between the Entente allies and the Central Powers would likely mean the immediate release of Canadians held as prisoners-of-war. An official despatch from England states that the release of allied prisoners and provision for the punishment of persons responsible for consistent brutal treatment of prisoners would be demanded as a condition of any armistice. In the neighborhood of 2,800 Canadian soldiers have been taken by the enemy since the outbreak of war. Of these a few have escaped, some have been repatriated by exchange, and some have died in captivity. The great majority of the 2,800, however, are still in German prison camps, and few, if any, are held by Austria.

Be Your Own Furnace Man

Urging the importance of attention to their furnace by householders this Winter, the Fuel Administration for Ontario declares that 25 per cent. of the coal used in the average home can be saved by proper damper control. "Your firing line this Winter is the furnace door."

Some suggestions are:—Don't trust your furnace to an itinerant odd-job man. Be your own fireman. Every time you save 60 pounds of coal you have saved enough to make another 3-inch shell for the front.

It is assumed that most heaters are installed large enough for the work, provided they are properly fired. With the average heater the trouble is local.

The first essential is cleanliness. One one hundredth inch of soot has the same power to resist heat as ten inches of iron. Give the heater a thorough cleaning, and stop all air leaks in furnace and fire pot. See that chimney and furnace pipes are in good repair, that ash-pit and clean-out doors are tight, that smoke-pipe is not inserted too far into the chimney and is not obstructed by soot or other material.

Cover all heat pipes in cellar with asbestos. Hot water and steam boilers should have a covering of asbestos or mineral wool.

Then Grudge Ye Not

(Awarded First Prize in Victory Loan Poem Contest)

Since neither word of ours can raise,
Nor prayer of ours restore,
The dear lost lads of other days
That legion "gone before,"
How shall we grudge the yellow gold
To beat their foemen down,
Where the Red Prussians pitiless hold
Sacked city, pillaged town?

But if some faith of ours could know,
Some prayer of ours awake,
The dear lost lads of long ago,
That perished for our sake:
And at the dusk their spirits dim
Come whispering sweet and far
From that fair land beyond the rim
Of things that mortal are—

If such could be, would these not ask
(Vague voices down the wind)
That we should help—ah, humble task—
Their comrades left behind?
Then grudge we not the yellow gold
To beat their foemen down,
Where the Red Prussians pitiless held
Sacked city, pillaged town.

—GEORGE H. MAITLAND.

THE RAISING OF CALVES

(Experimental Farms Note.)

This subject could be very well divided into three parts, viz., (1) Breeding, (2) Feeding, and (3) Housing.

(1) Breeding.—In order to get the most profitable results for feed consumed and labour spent in raising calves it is necessary to see that the breeding of the calves is of the best, that their sires and dams are good individuals of the breed which you are working with, and that they have good records of performance behind them. This applies to beef breeds as well as dairy.

(2) Feeding.—As soon as the calf is dropped it should be separated from its dam and not given any food for twelve hours, when it will have developed a good appetite and be ready to take its first food which should consist of 5 pounds of its mother's milk. This should be duplicated in 12 hours which will make 10 pounds per day, which amount the calf should receive for the first two weeks. At the end of two weeks the calf should be getting 6 pounds twice a day, which should be continued for three weeks, at the end of the weeks commences feeding the calf a small quantity of skim-milk mixed with the whole milk, gradually increasing the skim-milk and decreasing the whole milk until at the end of the seventh week the calf would be getting 15 pounds skim-milk per day. This amount should be continued until the calf is six months old. As soon as the calf is getting skim-milk alone, there should be added to the milk a small quantity of equal parts of oil cake and ground oats with mills taken out. This is a good cream substitute which partly takes place of the outer fat which is lacking in the skim-milk. An ounce of this mixture, of first, twice a day, is sufficient, and should be gradually increased as the calf develops. When the calf is six or seven weeks old, there should be placed before it some nice, sweet clover hay and equal parts of ground oats and bran which it will soon learn to eat. It should have as much of this feed as it will eat up readily twice a day. Always be careful that there is no feed left over in mangers and that all pails and boxes in which calves are fed are kept perfectly clean and sweet. They should be fed and accurate quantity at regular times which is very important in keeping the calf's digestive organs in the best condition possible, which is very essential for rapid and robust development.

(3) Housing.—All quarters in which calves are kept should be clean and they should be given all the room possible so as to allow chance for exercise. They should always be well bedded with plenty of light and good ventilation, so that the calf will develop a good strong constitution in order to be a healthy acquisition, when grown, to the farm herd.

An Unsinkable Spirit

There was a submarine on the port bow. The captain and every member of the crew knew it. There was the usual nervous efficiency. Seamen who had been torpedoed before were assuring their comrades that they would all go off safely, hurrying while they spoke to get their life-belts adjusted.

One of the stewards, full of anxiety for the commander, rushed up to the captain and asked where his life-belt was.

"I wanted to buckle it onto you, sir," he said, excitedly.

"Mind your own business," retorted the Irish captain promptly, "and you help with the guns. I'm from Cork and I don't need any life-belt."

A college graduate was walking down the street one evening with a friend of Irish descent, and, pausing to look up at the starry sky, remarked with enthusiasm:

"How bright Orion is to-night!"

"So that is O'Ryan, is it?" replied Pat. "Well thank the Lord, there's one Irishman in heaven anyway."

Cure That Cold Don't Get Grippe

You know how quickly Zutoo tablets cure headache and break up colds—how soon they allay the fever.

Take them at once when you feel the first pain or shiver—the first symptom of a cold.

Taken then, they will prevent the Grippe. Taken after it has developed, there is nothing better for the pain and fever.

Take Zutoo

ONTARIO'S BIG CROPS

Ensure Equal Crops Next Year by Attention to Seed Grain.

Larger Profits From Live Stock Made When Stables Are Given Thorough Clean-up—Live Stock Thrive Better in Dry, Well-Ventilated Stables.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

ONTARIO is fortunate this year in having a good supply of grain in almost all classes of crops. The more grain there is to select from, the better chance there is to get the very best seed for sowing in the spring. Too many farmers forget the seed supply for next year's crop until most of their grain is fed or sold.

If the best of this grain was set aside for seed at threshing time or taken from the grain bins before any of it was fed or sold, there would be less work of seed preparation in the spring and a foundation provided for better seed than is often sown.

Small, shrunken or broken seed has a feeding value nearly equal to that of large plump seed. The following results of seed selection experiments conducted at the Ontario Agricultural College at Guelph will show, however, that there is very great difference in the value of these for seed purposes:—

Selections.	Weight per Measured Bushel (lbs.)	Tons of Straw per Acre.	Bushels of Grain per Acre.
Oats—			
Large Plump Seed	33.2	1.9	62.0
Medium sized Seed	32.2	1.8	54.1
Small Seed	31.8	1.8	46.6
Barley—			
Large Plump Seed	49.5	1.5	53.8
Small Plump Seed	48.8	1.5	50.4
Shrunken Seed	49.1	1.4	46.0
Broken Seed	48.6	1.3	43.2
Spring Wheat—			
Large Plump Seed	59.1	1.4	21.7
Small Plump Seed	58.3	1.3	18.0
Shrunken Seed	56.9	1.2	16.7

(Oats were tested seven years, barley six, and spring wheat eight.)

Selecting the best seed from that which the farmer has available will not only provide large plump seed for sowing which will produce the most vigorous plants and the largest yield of best quality, but it will very largely eliminate any weed seeds which may be in the grain. Dr. C. A. Zavitz, Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph.

Clean, Dry and Ventilate Stables.

Cleanliness, dryness and good ventilation are hygienic conditions very desirable in the housing of all kinds of live stock. Horses, cattle, sheep, hogs and poultry all do better and are less liable to contract infectious and contagious diseases when kept under such conditions than when dirt, dampness and poor ventilation are found in the stables in which they are housed. Undoubtedly, outbreaks of infectious and contagious diseases occasionally occur in the best built and best kept stables, but the danger of these spreading is much less than where unhygienic conditions prevail.

Without doubt good stock has been produced under stable conditions and were not of the best, but the chances of producing and maintaining good healthy stock are much greater where cleanliness, dryness and good ventilation in the stables are the order of the day.

Dirt of all kinds, whilst it does not itself produce disease, is liable to harbor and foster the bacteria or other germs that do cause infectious disease, hence, so long as it is lying around inside the stables it is a source of danger to the stock.

If there is one class of stable more than another in which cleanliness is desirable it is the dairy stable. Milk is an ideal food for many varieties of bacteria as well as for human beings or live stock, and many varieties of bacteria are always present in stable dirt. Consequently, when dirt or stable dust gets into milk, it is contaminating bacteria get with it. It is the production of these bacteria in the milk that causes it to spoil either by souring or putrefaction. Consequently, one step in the production of good clean milk is to have it produced where there is little danger of dirt or dust getting into it.

Dampness is a great agent in the spreading and fostering of disease. Perhaps the one disease that it is most liable to induce is pneumonia. Many hogs are lost annually as a result of contracting pneumonia through being kept in low-lying, damp quarters. Dampness due to bad ventilation is very conducive to the development of various lung troubles with all kinds of stock. The damp stagnant air in badly-ventilated stables lowers the vitality, depresses the blood circulation and so puts the animals kept under these conditions in such a state as to make them ready subjects for the development of such diseases as influenza, pneumonia, tuberculosis and others.—Prof. D. H. Jones, Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph.

Binder for Stone Road.

If a broken-stone road gets very heavy auto traffic then it must be laid with a tar or asphalt binder to keep the pieces of stone from grinding on each other and finally powdering up under traffic.

Time to Use Road Drag.

If the roadway is full of holes or badly rotted the drag should be used once when the road is soft and slushy.

Agriculture Aided By Victory Loan

Wonderful Trade Expansion Due to Success of Canada's Loan Issues

Since the war started Canadian agriculture has grown in importance as a national industry. More than ever it is a source of strength to the country. The demand by Great Britain for food, not only for her soldiers but for her civilian population, has opened a market of tremendous possibilities. In 1915 our total agricultural exports amounted to \$209,000,000. At the end of the fiscal year of 1917-18, the total had jumped to \$740,000,000.

This wonderful addition to the National wealth was, to a large extent, due to the Victory Loan of 1917. It was so in this way: Great Britain found that, owing to her vast expenditures on her army and navy, and the necessity of giving monetary aid to some of her stricken Allies, she was no longer able to pay for her purchases of food with ready cash. Rather than see our products lose a sure market the Dominion Government decided to advance such sums out of the proceeds of the Loan issues to pay for a good part of the food that was sent to Great Britain. The farmers had been asked to "produce more food" and they had responded with a will; it was, of course, for the Government to see that the increased production was marketed.

In this way Canada's entire exportable surplus of wheat, cheese, bacon and other commodities was financed. This year there will be for export possibly 100,000,000 bushels of wheat valued at \$225,000,000. If the proceeds of the Victory Loan meet the expectations of the Finance Minister a great part of this wheat will be financed by the Government. The export of cheese will be over \$40,000,000, and of butter, eggs and condensed milk another \$10,000,000. Bacon runs into millions. In the past twelve months the Government has advanced nearly \$100,000,000 to finance exports of live stock products.

BUY VICTORY BONDS.

Victory Loan Promotes the Farmers' Interests

The Victory Loan and the Farm go together.

Canada's surplus farm products could not be sold without the Victory Loan.

If the surplus could not be sold, prices in the home market would go to pieces.

It is one thing to raise farm products, but it is another thing to sell them for cash.

A large proportion of Canadian farm products could not be sold for cash, if it were not for the Victory Loan.

The farmer who invests in Victory Bonds thus helps to protect his own business.

LEND TO YOUR COUNTRY.

MANY YOUNG FARMERS HAVE GONE OVERSEAS.

From the farms of Canada thousands of young Canadians have gone overseas. These boys have acquired themselves splendidly. Now when the call comes for \$500,000,000 to support the army, and keep the business of the Dominion going on a war basis, the people in the homes from which these boys have gone will not be lacking.

Liberty Loan Set

Canadians High Mark

The United States did so well in the recent Fourth Liberty Loan campaign that Canada, in justice to herself, must do unusually well in the present drive, or she will suffer by the contrast.

The Americans started out with \$6,000,000,000 as their objective. They actually raised \$6,866,000,000. The number of subscribers is placed at 21,000,000, or about one for every five of the population.

To do as well as this Canada must raise over \$500,000,000. If she secures the same percentage of subscribers to the population, instead of having 1,000,000, she will have 1,600,000. As can readily be realized Canadians have their work cut out, but they are equal to it.

HAS YOUR COMMUNITY AN HONOR FLAG WITH CROWNS?

See to it that your community gets an Honor Flag, and gets it at once. What is more, see that it gets a few Crowns on it. An Honor Flag is good, but Crowns are better. It is a fine thing to reach the objective set, but it is much better to go away beyond it.

Don't rest until you see that Honor Flag flying in your district. When it is hoisted you will think so much of it that you will insist on a few Crowns being placed there.

EVERYBODY'S DUTY.

Canada expects every Canadian to do his or her duty in this campaign. Half a billion dollars must be raised and there are only ten days more to do it in. The money can and must be raised. Thought of failure cannot be tolerated. The least that those who stay at home can do is to buy all the Victory Bonds they can and induce others to do so.

BACK UP THE BOYS.

BEECHAM'S PILLS

Good blood makes firm tissue, strong nerves, steady eyes and clear brain. Keep your blood pure and full of healthy red corpuscles, and your liver active, by using Beecham's Pills, which remove poisonous matters from the system, assist the stomach to assimilate its food, and the food to nourish the body. A world-famous remedy to strengthen the vital organs and help to

Make Pure Blood

Worth a Guinea a Box
Prepared only by Thomas Beecham, St. Helens, Lancashire, England.
Sold everywhere in Canada and U.S.A. In boxes, 25 cents.

Prepare for Peace

Peace is in the air. The back of the war is broken. Justice has triumphed over the brute force of an unscrupulous enemy.

We must face the future—the era of Clorious Peace—as we faced the war, without flinching. There are huge problems to be solved: chief of which is the return of our fighting men from Overseas to profitable employment.

It will take a year and a half to demobilize—perhaps longer. That will cost millions; and it will take many more millions to supply the needs of Great Britain and the stricken areas of France and Belgium. Canada must not be behind in the programme of reorganization. She has the resources to build up where others have pulled down. The Victory Loan is going to keep industry booming in Canada. Your help is required.

Laying Hens Require Some Animal Protein

For best egg yields hens need some animal protein supplement in connection with corn. Meat scrap and tankage may be used for this purpose. Hens fed 1.6 pounds of meat scrap in one feeding test conducted at the Ontario Experiment Station produced an average of 92 eggs in 1 year. Another lot given 11.6 pounds of meat scrap produced 141 eggs per hen in the same time. The extra feed costing 19 cents a hen returned a profit of 74 cents. Tankage was a satisfactory substitute for meat scrap in the ration for laying hens in another test and reduced the cost of production. While hens fed meat scrap along with corn and bran laid 121 eggs per hen in 1 year, others fed tankage in place of meat scrap produced 122 eggs per hen at a slightly lower cost.

Victory Bonds Buy Food and Bullets
Buy to the limit.

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MACHINE SHOP AND GARAGE

YOUR IGNITION

The explosion and propulsive power of your cylinders—depends on the spark plugs you use. The best batteries or magneto, the most effective carburetor, are of no avail if you do not get live, continuous sparks. We recommend one of the best Plugs. It never fails to give large bright sparks.

The Matthews Furniture Store

When you furnish your "Home" you want the Best Values for your money, hence you should buy at the Store that can give you the best. Of course you will.

Then drop in and see our stock of Bed Springs and Mattresses. Get our prices and see the quality.

Ask us to show you our Parlor Suites (3 and 5 piece), Bed Room Suites, Easy Chairs, Living Room and Den Furniture, Kitchen Cabinets, etc.

What about that Dining-room Suite in Quarter Cut Oak, Fumed or Golden Finish? You promised yourself one—before the prices advanced. It will be worth your while to see our stock before you make a purchase elsewhere.

W. H. MATTHEWS

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HELP INCREASE PRODUCTION

We can supply you with the best kinds of Grain Feeds for your Horses, Cattle, Hogs and Poultry.

You can do the rest, and at the same time get good prices for what you dispose of.

Use SUNLIGHT Flour

It will please you.

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