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THE HERALD,
Carleton Place, Ont.

CANADA'S GRAIN CROPS.

Ottawa, October 14.—In a bulletin issued today the Census and Statistics Office publishes the second or provisional annual estimate of the yield of the principal grain crops of Canada in 1916, a statement of the quality of these crops at the time of harvesting and the condition of root crops on September 30.

YIELD OF PRINCIPAL GRAIN CROPS.

In general the reports of correspondents on September 30 confirm those of a month ago, but the average yields per acre are for most crops somewhat less. The reports also indicate that the areas estimated to be unproductive of grain are if anything larger than those already deducted: but pending further inquiries no change has been made in the harvested areas as reported last month. The results now provisionally estimated are a total yield of wheat of 159,123,000 bushels from a harvested area of 10,065,300 acres, a yield per acre of 15.78 bushels as compared with 29 bushels last year and 15.67 bushels in 1914. The total yield of oats is now placed at 338,469,000 bushels from 9,795,000 acres, a yield per acre of 34.55 bushels, as against 45.76 bushels last year and 31.12 bushels in 1914. The yield of barley is 32,299,000 bushels from 1,328,800 acres, or 24.31 bushels per acre and of rye 2,058,500 bushels from 101,420 acres or 20.30 bushels per acre. For the three prairie provinces the estimated yield of wheat is 138,542,000 bushels, of oats 232,409,000 bushels, of rye 659,

000 bushels, of barley 22,862,000 bushels and of flaxseed 7,707,000 bushels. The yields of remaining crops are reported for the first time this year as follows: peas 2,166,000 bushels from 150,280 acres, beans 541,400 bushels from 32,500 acres, buckwheat 6,720,000 bushels from 341,500 acres, flaxseed 7,759,500 bushels from 710,000 acres, mixed grains 10,333,000 bushels from 397,770 acres and corn for husking 6,277,000 bushels from 173,000 acres. For peas, beans, buckwheat, mixed grains and corn for husking these averages represent the areas actually harvested after deduction from the areas sown in Ontario and Quebec of proportions estimated to have been entirely unproductive through drought.

QUALITY OF GRAIN CROPS.

Correspondents were asked to report on the quality of the grain crops at the time of harvest, as measured against a standard of 100, representing grain well headed, well filled, well saved and unaffected to any appreciable extent by frost, rust, smut, etc. The average results for the whole of Canada are as follows: Fall wheat 78, spring wheat 68, all wheat 70, oats 75, barley 72, rye 84, peas 66, beans 73, buckwheat 71, mixed grains 74, flax 76 and corn for husking 67. In Manitoba the quality of spring wheat is 44 per cent, in Saskatchewan it is 60 and in Alberta it is 72. The estimates of quality are high in the Maritime provinces and in British Columbia, the average for Canada being reduced by rust in Manitoba and Saskatchewan, and by drought in Quebec and Ontario.

CONDITION OF ROOT AND FODDER CROPS.

The condition of root fodder and crops is about the same as a month ago, the average points in percentage of a standard or full crop ranging for all Canada from 71 for potatoes and sugar beets to 77 for fodder corn.

Who Was "Britannia"?

The effigy of Britannia was invented by the Romans to represent roughly the shape of England and Wales, and one of Charles II's lady friends served as model for the Britannia on our bronze coins, but which of three—the Duchesses of Richmond, Cleveland and Portsmouth—has never been decided, says the London Chronicle. There is no such mystery as to the identity of St. George on the sovereign. Pistrucchi, the artist, having designed a cameo for Earl Spencer, showed the wax model to one of the Mint officials, who suggested its suitability for the new gold coin about to be introduced. The talented Italian lost no time in making the necessary modifications in the cameo, and in addition to altering the dragon he modelled the St. George from life, using as his model an Italian waiter who waited on him at an hotel he frequented.

CANADIANS ESCAPE.

Three Have Arrived in England After Dash to Holland.

The statement recently made from Holland that the live wire on the frontier had been cut by the Germans seems to be borne out by the fact that three Canadians arrived in England a few days ago, having escaped from prison camps. They arrived together but two of them were from Selsingen and one from Munster. The three met in Holland at the Consulate, and were sent to England. Corp. Edward Edwards, of Toronto, and M. C. Simmons, of Trail, B.C., the former of the P.P.C.L.I., the latter of the 7th Battalion, were taken prisoners at the second battle of Ypres last year. They were sent to Glessen, from where they were transferred to Celle and then to Selsingen early this year. The last-mentioned place was a farm camp, where the land was being reclaimed and cultivated. They had made an attempt to escape from Glessen, which being unsuccessful, entailed fourteen days in a dark cell for each, followed by a certain "strafing" for a few weeks. Nothing daunted, they made another attempt on the 23rd August this year, and this time after 20 days of hardships and dangers obtained their freedom. The actual distance to the frontier was about 160 miles, but to their detection they made wide detours. The escape was made when a guard was temporarily absent, and there was no chance of taking rations or extra clothes with them. Fortunately the weather was not bad for sleeping out of doors and living on uncooked food. Their daily menu comprised succulent roots, such as turnips and potatoes, with berries and other fruit found growing, and beyond water their only drink was milk drawn from kindly kine. Not caring to frequent the main roads, they considered it safer not to cross bridges, so were obliged several times to swim rivers and canals which in that part of Germany are abundant. An effective disguise was contrived by the aid of a stray paint-pot, which altered the color of their uniforms. Once when they came to a canal bank they were challenged by an elderly sentinel, but as it was two to one and they looked of the tramp variety, he did not stay to discuss the matter, but allowed them to go by turning his back. When the two men got into Holland they did not know where they were definitely, although they suspected they were safe, as they tried to cook some food in an empty house. The villagers who approached them were quite friendly, and gladly escorted them to the local authorities; in fact, when it became known that the men were Canadian fugitive soldiers the village band turned out and played them up to the Mayor's house. Arrangements were made with the nearest Consul to take charge of the men, and within a few days they reached London.

James Jerrie Burke, G. Co., 8th Battalion, was taken prisoner at Ypres also. He has been in camp at Munster and escaped alone. As the three men were given a holiday when they arrived and reported to headquarters, Burke had got out of town before he could be asked to tell his story.

Too Many "Godmothers"

"War godmothers" appear, like many other blessings, to be open to criticism. Some pollus, it appears, are over-blessed in this respect and others, just as deserving, escape the blessing altogether. This is at least the state of affairs alleged in a petition signed by French interned soldiers in a certain Swiss resort. The petition requests that henceforth the interned soldiers be no longer authorized to have "war godmothers."

The petition, on the face of it, seems surprising, as every one has heard how "godmothers" supply prisoners and men at the front with clothing and parcels of every kind, write to them and encourage those who suffer from the blues.

An inquiry instituted in Switzerland by the medical authorities, revealed the fact that 90 per cent. of those interned who are actually undergoing disciplinary confinement for unruly behavior, have on an average four to five "godmothers" each, one having even as many as twelve! On the other hand, only ten per cent. of those in the hotels have been "adopted."

It also appears that many "godmothers" shower money presents somewhat too freely on their "godsons," with the result that some of those thus favored go in for wining and dining on too liberal a scale and get themselves into trouble.

Mad King Otto is Dead.

Former King Otto of Bavaria, who has been insane for many years, has died suddenly, according to a Copenhagen despatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company, quoting a Berlin official announcement. The mad king died at Fuerstenried Castle, near Munich, where he has been confined since 1873.

King Otto was born on April 27, 1848, and succeeded his brother Ludwig II., in 1886. Ludwig II. was also insane, and drowned himself in Starnberg Lake. King Otto was deposed on November 5, 1913, and was succeeded by the present monarch, Ludwig III., formerly Regent.

Propaganda Costly.

According to a Bern telegraph to the Wireless Press, German Socialists are planning to interpellate Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg in regard to allegations, that 200,000,000 marks was spent for newspaper propaganda in the first two years of the war. One-fifth of this sum is said to have been spent in America, and large sums in Greece and Turkey.

The despatch says explanations will be demanded as to what value has been received. It is reported the propaganda included Austria-Hungary, German-speaking Switzerland, and Sweden.

Scientific Farming

SOY BEANS AND CORN.

The Former Increase the Productivity of the Latter.

There are some who still advocate growing soy beans and corn separately for silage or hogging down, but we do not believe it advantageous, says a contributor to the Orange Judd Farmer. Soy beans are nitrogen gathering plants, storing this valuable element in the soil in available form, and from our own experience and that of several investigative neighbors we are convinced that soy beans exert a beneficial influence on the corn the same



SOY BEAN PLANT.

year they are grown with it. One neighbor whose farm has been visited by many agricultural authorities states that soy beans grown with corn on his farm increase the productivity of the corn about ten bushels to the acre.

We have never grown finer well matured, solid ears of corn than that grown with soy beans. Through an abnormally wet season last year the corn planted in two fields with soy beans better than that of two other fields of corn without, and while most of this was cut for silage it would be difficult to draw a comparison in yield, but judging from the compact, well maturing ears it was a little superior.

Farmers who have grown these two crops separately have experienced some difficulty in harvesting them for silage, because it necessitates two sets of laborers and the use of extra tools, one to cut the corn and the other to harvest the soy beans. Growing the two together greatly facilitates the work of silaging, for at a single operation with the corn binder the two are bound together in bundles that are easily handled. Not only that, but we have exactly the same proportion of soy beans and corn all through and thoroughly mixed together by the silage cutter, and it only requires one man at the table of the cutter to feed.

One objection to sowing soy beans with what is termed silage corn is that the silage corn produces so much heavy foliage, which shades the beans and stunts their growth. Soy beans for good development require a moderate amount of direct sunlight. Corn like Reid's Yellow Dent does not bear so much heavy foliage nor grow so tall as to shut out sufficient light for the beans to thrive and come to full maturity.

Even when one intends to shred fodder and he has a binder with which to cut the corn the feeding value of the fodder can be greatly improved by growing soy beans with the corn. It also improves the stalk pasture if one shucks the corn early and does not mind the inconvenience of the vines, which is not much worse than the weeds in some cornfields. One man living near by buys a carload of lambs each year and turns them into a field of soy beans and corn in August or early September if the beans are nearing maturity. They therefore harvest their own feed, make rapid gains on this rich feed and do little injury to the corn. After the succulent leaves have all been eaten there are left the stems and some of the seed pods when hogs are given access to the field for hogging down the corn.

Protect Alfalfa Hay.

Alfalfa hay should not be left unprotected from rains, as is now the practice on many farms, according to Ralph Kenny, assistant professor in agronomy in the Kansas State Agricultural college.

"Well cured alfalfa hay is well worth the extra expense involved in protection from exposure to rain and unfavorable weather," says Mr. Kenny. "Such hay will command a high price on the market if sold and will all be in a salable condition. Likewise if fed on the farm it will have more nutritive value than if exposed to all kinds of weather."

"Cheap sheds for storing alfalfa may be constructed from poles twenty feet long set into the ground and supporting a pitched roof of corrugated steel or some prepared roofing. The sides need only be walled for the upper five to seven feet, thus preventing dashing rains from beating into the stored hay."

AGRICULTURAL INSTRUCTION.

The allotments to the different provinces under The Agricultural Instruction Act, passed by the Dominion Parliament in 1913, have been made for the year ending March 31st, 1917. It will be remembered that by the terms of this Act ten million dollars spread over a period of ten years was to be divided between the nine provinces of the Dominion, according to population, for the encouragement of education in agriculture and domestic science. In the initiatory year, 1913-14, \$700,000 was to be divided. Each year the amount was to be increased by \$100,000, until 1917-18, when the grants under this arrangement will have reached a total of \$1,100,000, at which they are to remain until 1923; when the ten million dollars will have been exhausted. The sums received by the different provinces for the year ending March 31st next will be as follows:

Prince Edward Island.....	\$30,443 75
Nova Scotia.....	74,859 28
New Brunswick.....	59,209 60
Quebec.....	243,212 23
Ontario.....	301,158 45
Manitoba.....	70,767 21
Saskatchewan.....	74,669 76
Alberta.....	61,747 22
British Columbia.....	63,732 50

By the aid of these grants agricultural education and domestic science knowledge has been greatly benefited and extended all over the country. School buildings have been erected, college buildings have been extended and increased in number, experienced teachers of a high class have been engaged. District Representative and county agents, expenses have been met, demonstrations in all branches of agriculture and short courses have been liberally arranged, agricultural instruction on both public and high has been extensively promoted, much useful literature has been circulated, veterinary science has been benefited, knowledge and practice of domestic science extended, manual training received an impetus, competitions of many varieties helped and initiated and school and home gardening greatly developed. In short the beneficial influence of the Act is making itself felt in every direction that agriculture and home-making take.

Strenuous Work for Surgeons.

A surgeon with the British army gives this graphic description of the strenuous life of an erstwhile quiet city physician, now employed in hospital service on the Anglo-French front: "An attack was on for next day. Mines, minewerfers, shelling. It was simply hell for twenty-four hours. Intense straining on both sides. The trenches were littered with cases. I had 120 cases and was certainly used. Had a snack on the hand dressing one. Just a scratch. Our candle was blown out every now and then by the confusion of the high explosives. We got down right yesterday, however, and slept in a wood in a captured German dugout."

Useful Inventions.

The following patents have been recently secured through the agency of Messrs. Marion & Marion, Patent Attorneys, Montreal and Washington: Canada—Robert Lague, Abo, Finland, Tree felling machine; H. Lund & T. F. Hind, Preston, Eng., Nut bursting machine; Ernest R. Goward, Dundee, N. Zealand, Carburetor; Emil A. Fern, Glavie, Sweden, Motor driven vehicle; Napoleon Livernois, Lachine, Quebec, Explosive shell; James Murray, Tweed, Ont., Brake shield and robe holder for autos; C. T. Thorsell & H. L. R. Lundén, Gothenburg, Sweden, Process for the production of oxalic acid; Abner Gordon, Marysville, N.B., Harness trace, England—Marcel J. L. P. Bonard, Montreal, Safety apparatus for submarines; Joseph M. Lamothé, Valleyfield, Que., Shield for fire arms.

French Forests and the War.

The forest of Argonne, which has been the scene of the fiercest fighting of the present war, has witnessed bloody combats in previous struggles. In the campaign of 1792 and in the Franco-Prussian War in 1870 much fighting took place under its shelter. During the present war the French made a stand there when the Germans began their drive against Paris. Later, when the Germans were forced back, it was the scene of months of desperate struggle. Time after time it was swept by artillery fire. Not a bird is left in the forest, and practically every tree which remains standing bears the mark of battle. The Forest of Argonne covers a number of wooded heights, eight hundred or nine hundred feet high, in the north-eastern part of France in the Champagne and in French Lorraine. It is about thirty miles long and from one to eight miles wide.

But it is not alone the Forest of Argonne that has suffered. An American forestry expert says that it will be a hundred years before any of the forests of northern France are restored to anything like the conditions they were in before the war swept them with devastation and excessive cutting.

All British shops will be closed early to economize on coal.

A new battalion for Queen's University has been authorized. It is to be a Kilties battalion, and will be in command of Prof. P. C. G. Campbell, M.A. (Oxon.), Professor of Romance Languages, who is made a Lieutenant-Colonel.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

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

Remarkable Military Tunnel.

The French have built a military tunnel, forty-five feet underground, running right up to within 300 yards of the German trenches in front of Verdun. It is one of the most hard pressed points around Verdun, but through this tunnel reinforcements move forward without danger, relieving every two hours the men on the firing line. The two officers in command were American residents, one a stock raiser in Alberta, Canada, and the other a bank official of the French-American Bank at Los Angeles, Cal. Both were born in France, and when the war broke out left their American business to come home and fight.

Government ships to carry Canadian produce to Britain were urged by the representative of the Dominion Millers' Association at the sitting of the Dominion Royal Commission.

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Mural Decorations In C.P.R. Station At Vancouver

The walls of the noble and spacious waiting hall of the C. P. R. station at Vancouver have recently been beautified by a series of mural decorations representing the principal mountains seen from the line between Calgary and the coast. They are the work of Mrs. Adelaide Langford, whose training has well qualified her for this species of work, which is in a class by itself. Mrs. Langford studied in the Slade School of London, England, one of the most celebrated institutions for artistic training, and she also is a graduate of the Art Institute of Chicago. Among her teachers in former years were Professor Tonks, whose name is well known in art circles; Prof. Freer, whose abilities as a water-colorist are known in two hemispheres, and Mr. H. Vanderpoel, whose book on the "Human Figure" is one of the best ever published on figure-drawing. Mrs. Langford was also a member of the international jury on art works at the St. Louis Exposition, and holds several medals.

It is perhaps to be regretted that architectural exigencies led to the placing of the panels to be decorated so high that they are liable to escape the notice of the ordinary observer, though this is but following the example of many edifices of the kind, both on this continent and in Europe. Still to people of average powers of vision, this series of fine mural decorations need present no difficulty. They will find that the laws of mural decoration have been adhered to. The general tone of the interior they ornament has been borne in mind by the artist, who has subdued her colors so that they harmonize with and seem part and parcel of their surroundings. They are broadly and simply executed, and will bear examination by the aid of a field glass, so as to bring them within the range of the convention which decrees that the proper distance at which to look at a picture is three times its greatest dimension.

Following the frieze around from the northwest corner, westward, the following list will help to make the series more intelligible. The first picture is:

Mount Stephen and Kicking Horse River, as seen from Field. This is the gateway to the famous Yoho valley, and a favorite stopping place for tourists. The winding waters of the river are particularly well shown.

Lake Louise, Laprairie, as seen from the chateau. Those who have visited this place do not forget its quiet peace and grandeur. Here we get sight of the splendid glacier, which, as it thaws, produces the beautiful green water of river and lake.

The Falls at Banff are depicted with much vigor of handling, and the mountain background meeting into the distance is excellently treated.

Mount Temple, as seen from the main line of the C. P. R., near Lake

Louise, is an arresting object in the landscape, but this decoration is scarcely so arresting as the one which follows, viz.:

Banff, as seen by the light of evening. There is much rich color in this picture, which also shows the reflection of Mount Rundle and the giant pines that tower aloft. The river shown runs between Rundle and Tunnel mountains.

Mount Agnes and the Lake in the Clouds. This spot is reached by bridge trail from the Chateau Louise, and the lake nesting among the peaks is an interesting object.

The Creek leading to Lake Moraine, in the Valley of the Ten Peaks. In the distance may be seen part of the glacier from the wonderful stretch of the ice-fields of the Rockies.

The Beehive. The queer formation of this mountain has been well set forth by the artist in this decoration. It is shown as seen from the trail to the Lake Louise. In the distance is the Valley of the Ten Peaks.

The Gap. The traveller who is familiar with the C. P. R. line will remember this spot, where after travelling some miles side by side with Bow river he enters the noble region of mountain where sublimity reigns.

The Three Sisters forms the first important group meeting the eye of the traveller from the plains, and they never fail to arouse the enthusiasm of the lover of natural beauty and grandeur.

Mount Wapta. This decoration is one of the best of the series, the composition of the picture being especially admirable. Mount Wapta is one of the finest peaks in the Rockies. This view also gives a glimpse of Summit Lake.

Castle Mountain. The peculiar formation of this mountain is well shown in this series of what are apparently round towers, its pinnacles and "donjon keeps" give appropriateness to its name.

The Crow's Nest. Here likewise we see the appropriateness of a name. This is almost the chief mountain on the Crow's Nest branch of the C. P. R.

The Lions, as seen from the golf links, Vancouver.

Cathedral Mountain. One of the most beautiful of the whole range of our Western Switzerland. Its snowy recesses look as if they might be the home of roaming polar bears.

Mount Regis, as seen from the main line.

Additional interest is given to Mrs. Langford's work from the fact that she has been a hard working organizer in the way of art. She was the manager of the artists' educational work of the normal and model schools of the Manitoba Government, at Winnipeg. And it was she who with others helped in the starting of the Vancouver Studio Club, out of which grew the B. C. Society of Fine Arts.