

HOME CIRCLE COLUMN

Pleasant Evening Reveries dedicated to tired Mothers as they join the Home Circle at Evening Tide.

MAKING A MAN.

Hurry the baby as fast as you can, Hurry him, worry him, make him a man. On with his baby clothes, get him in pants, Feed him on brain food and make him advance. Hustle him as soon as he is able to walk, Into the grammar school; cram him with talk. Fill his poor head full of figures and facts, Keep on a jumping them in till it cracks. Once boys grew up at a rational rate. Now we develop a man while you wait. Rush him through college, compel him to grab Of every known subject, a dip and a dab. Get him in business and after the cash, All by the time he can grow a mustache. Let him forget he was ever a boy. Make gold his god and its jingle his joy. Keep him a bustling and clear out of breath Until he wins—nervous prostration and death.

Mother, wife, daughter, sister, is it not in your power to make some one happy? Do you abandon thoughts of self sufficiently to make the happiness of more consequence than your own? Do you use all your gentle arts and influences to attain an object so desirable? Then you do not have to seek your own contentment. It comes to you in the realization that there is one heart, at least, dependent upon you for happiness. And if you realize also that the vibration of a tone carries weight, that the expression of a smile, a glance, the significance of a word, an action, may make or mar the sunshine of a day for that one and if you regard this trust more sacredly than the keeping of the most precious jewel—then you need not seek the rivalry of strange women, nor rum-shops, nor any other business or pleasure. Thus the charm of your presence gladdens the spot made most holy on earth, bearing the sacred title of home.

If you have any doubt in your mind as to the good that can come to you by living in the sunshine way, we ask you to try for one day and prove by personal experience whether or not it is worth your while to scatter sunshine. Begin at once by trying to make those about you in your home happier. Keep a sharp lookout for little opportunities of helpfulness. Be courteous and kind whenever you speak or are spoken to. Be pleasant to everyone everywhere. Be willing to sacrifice your own personal enjoyment if by doing so you can make another person happier. Do all this and see when night comes if your own heart is not

Charged with Kidnapping.

Chief Phillips, of Smiths Falls, has been playing the detective game during the week and doing it most skillfully and successfully. A week ago Sunday he received a telegram from the Montreal police asking him to be on the lookout for a man named Wm. Thompson, who was charged with kidnapping a young girl of about sixteen from that city. She was supposed to be with him. The Chief kept a keen lookout and towards the end of the week he met a girl on the street, who he thought, might be the one he wanted. He found out where she was boarding and that she gave the name of Mrs. Thompson. He went to the house yesterday took her up to his office, questioned her, got the story and later found the man working in the Frost & Wood shops. He arrested him on the charge of kidnapping the girl and at noon a Montreal officer came up and took the girl back home. It is understood that while the charge is technically kidnapping, the girl came away willingly with the man, and seemed content to remain with him. She had visited one clergyman in town to see about getting married. Her parents are prosecuting.—Rideau Record.

Self-healing Trees.

When any foreign body penetrates a tree not sufficiently to kill it, the wound cicatrizes almost in exactly the same way as a wound on the human body heads. If it did not, destructive microbes would enter and cause more or less decay of the tissues.

"Trees," writes Henri Coupin in La Nature, "are very well equipped for healing their wounds, and more fortunate than we, as an antiseptic dressing is almost automatically applied. As soon as the lesion has taken place the vegetable reacts to the wounded spot, its breathing at the same time protein matters are rushed to the scene.

"Many plants are provided with secreting canals filled with more or less gummy substances which are instantly poured out over the wounded surface and protect it. This is true especially of the conifers—pines, firs, etc.—of which the resin makes a swift and impermeable antiseptic dressing."

In trees that have little or no resin the wounded part turns brown. This is due to the appearance of a juice that seems to be a mixture of gums and tannin. And the cells of the tree start into activity, proliferating and filling up the cavity with new cells. If the wound be large these take the form of vegetable cicatricial tissue, which makes a plug and remains as a scar.

Thos. Lynch, a pilot on the Welland Canal, fell from a rope while climbing into a boat and was fatally crushed between the vessel and the lock.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

full to overflowing with peace and joy unspeakable.

DUTY.

How many times we could make our mothers, fathers, sisters and brothers happy! But for the lack of thoughtfulness we so oftentimes forget our duty until it is too late, and we make our lives a sorrow. In their disappointments, trials and troubles we could often soothe and help just by doing our duty. We forget the disappointments which come upon others, but are continually looking at those which come upon ourselves, and thereby neglect our duty. We do not think that everyone bears as great, or greater burdens than we. If we could forever keep in mind the times that we have felt depressed and how we wished for a kind, sweet word or smile, and, too, how we rejoiced to see our mother's and father's sweet face smile upon us, or give just one word of cheer. Then after we get this word of cheer, why do we forget our duty?

HOME COURTESIES.

In the close relations of members of the same household and the constant contact through long association, there is apt to be a lack of the friendly greetings and delicate attentions which are given to visitors and strangers in the household. Children are commonly not trained to see courtesies in their treatment of parents and one another. Husband and wife do not preserve their first gracious care of each other. But thoughtful and loving little services sweeten and pour the oil of joy over daily experiences. When a husband or son is prompt and helpful in placing her chair for her at the table, what woman does not feel happier?

An act of courtesy cultivates in its performer more appreciation and attachment. The spirit which prompts little attentions and the habit which preserves them will banish hard feeling, sharp words and alienations that naturally and easily come in times of difference of judgment or conflict of interest. There is no fault so hard to overcome as the hasty temper. We may make any number of good resolutions, and then the first time we have any provocation away we go without an instant's warning, and before we realize what we are doing the unkind words have been spoken, and no matter how much regret we feel they cannot be unsaid.

A New Idea for Red Cross Funds.

In this the 16th month of the war it would seem an impossibility to think of any new way by which to add to the Red Cross funds. Picnics have been held, concerts given, fortunes told, tags sold, innumerable other money-making devices put into practical execution so that the ingenuity of Canadians has been put to the severest of tests. It has remained for Mr. Henry Pearce of Victoria to suggest an original idea. Mr. Pearce in delivering a recent Red Cross speech, stated that many thousands of people possess many superfluous articles of convertible monetary value such as pictures, jewelry, furniture, china, curios, books, glassware, which they would be pleased to donate to the Red Cross. His suggestion is that the Red Cross everywhere hold a series of "Superfluity Sales" which if run on proper business lines with some popular effects of auctioneering would bring large sums of money into the Red Cross coffers. This seems on the face of it an excellent idea. It would turn property which no one would grudge into wealth which the Red Cross could use. The contributors would assist the Red Cross without cost to themselves and the buyers would secure bargains. It is certain indeed that the Canadian Red Cross with its steadily increasing responsibilities can make use of any increased revenue.

GOOD SUGGESTION TO CARLETON PLACE PEOPLE.

It is surprising the amount of old, foul matter the simple mixture of buckthorn bark, glycerine, etc., known as Adler-i-ka, drains from the system. This remedy became famous by curing appendicitis and acts on BOTH the upper and lower bowel so thoroughly that ONE Dose relieves sour stomach and constipation almost IMMEDIATELY. We are mighty glad we are Carleton Place agents for Adler-i-ka. W. J. Hughes, druggist.

How a Watch "Runs."

A balance wheel of a large watch has a diameter of about 0.75 inch and a circumference of 2.36 inches, says the Scientific American. As the wheel makes five single oscillations in a second and the amplitude of each oscillation is 15 complete revolutions the rim travels about 18 inches in a second, one mile in 24 hours and 24 miles in a day. In three years of uninterrupted running, which is not unusual, the travel of the rim of the balance wheel equals or exceeds the circumference of the earth, a distance that a locomotive, running 10 hours daily at a speed of 30 miles per hour, would take nearly three months to accomplish.

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Loss of Timber by Fire.

Read the statements in the following article. "In 30 years," says a forest expert, after recently examining a certain area of Northern Canada, "the Dominion has lost through fires about 16,000,000,000 feet, board measure, of merchantable spruce and pine, which at 50 cents per 1,000 feet would represent the enormous sum of \$8,000,000.

Nine Babies Born.

Lexington, N.Y., Nov. 10.—Mrs. Gaither Drewry, thirty years old, has blessed her husband with nine children in eighteen months. Four healthy boys were born to Mrs. Drewry to-day. Mother and babies are doing well. Mrs. Drewry, who lives in Spencer County, presented to her husband five children at a birth eighteen months ago. The two girls died, the three boys are thriving. So there are now seven boys, the older eighteen months, the younger one day, in the happy Drewry household.

Sing Sing Prison.

Sing Sing Prison was erected in 1835 and in 1846 was condemned but it still stands as it was in 1835 except that with each year it has grown more of a menace to health, and public decency and safety. In it are two hundred cells into which in eighty years the sun has never penetrated. The New York Times says: "These cells are so small that if you try to turn or walk in one of them you wipe the damp walls with your body. The cells are insanitary, filled with vermin, exhaling decay. The number of men the prison has killed, has driven mad, has for life crippled with rheumatism, or inoculated with unspeakable diseases will never be known."

Russia's New Arctic Railway.

When Russia realized last winter and spring just what it meant to have no outlet in Europe to the open sea save Archangel, which even ice-breakers could not keep open in mid-winter, and when she found that the single-track railway from Archangel to Petrograd was not able to handle the tremendous amount of war munitions which poured into that port, the Government decided to build another road from Petrograd to Ekaterinburg, on the Arctic, a port which is open the year around. The new road was to be a double track and six hundred miles long, and it was to be pushed through as fast as human skill and energy could do it. Oct. 1st was set as the limit within which this great 1,200 mile railway was to be built, and it was actually complete before that date. Engineers from the United States were called in and placed in charge. As the work was one of military necessity all the men necessary were supplied, and with almost incredible speed swamps and morasses were filled in and the new road was built at the rate of about three miles a day. All that is needed now is new equipment, and locomotives and cars were built and are now in process of construction in the United States to supply this need. Russia has her own car shops and locomotive shops, but at the present time the pressure on them is very great, and some fifty heavy compound engines will be brought from the United States. The new road will doubtless be in full operation before winter, and Russia's supplies, ammunition and guns should be assured for the winter. Already, we are told, her shortage in that direction has been overcome, while it is Germany's turn now to suffer from lack of shells.

It is sometimes as hard to meet a bill as it is to keep out of it.

The Province of Ontario will give \$5,000 for the relief of destitute Belgians.

The Directors of the C.N.E. voted approximately \$3,000 for patriotic purposes.

Lord Murray, of Ribank, was appointed to a position in the British Munitions Ministry.

In his hundred and third year, Francis McManus, of Maitland, passed away after only one week's illness.

Frederick Palmer said that if the veil of secrecy were lifted German conditions would amaze the world.

A Berlin despatch says virtually the entire food supply of Germany is soon to pass under Governmental control.

Half a million dollars' damage was done to one plant, and a munition factory was menaced by a blaze in New Jersey.

The German spy system in the United States was exposed last week; \$40,000,000 has been paid for news since the war began.

Three Belgians who informed the Allies of German troop movements were executed. A fourth was given twelve years in jail.

A pair of old shoe laces that had been sent to the Toronto Red Cross Society by a soldier who had been in the Northwest Rebellion, and could not afford any money, was put up for auction and brought \$250 for the British Red Cross Fund.

While visiting his daughter, Mrs. (Rev.) H. A. Graham, in London, W. H. Kennedy, Toronto, died after a few days' illness, in his ninetieth year. Mr. Kennedy, who was a mechanical engineer, was born in Adolphustown, and spent most of his life near Kingston, although he resided in Toronto for the past twenty-five years.

Zinc is so essential in war that it has risen enormously in price in the past year. Costing originally only two-fifths as much as copper, it now costs decidedly more than copper, in spite of the fact that copper itself has sharply increased in value. Zinc is a constituent of cartridge brass and shell fuses, and is used also as a covering for iron barbed wire fencing.

FIGHTING THE HESSIAN FLY.

Pest is on the increase and Should Be Combated.

The 1915 wheat crop was cut down to the extent of several million bushels by the depredations of the Hessian fly, says the Iowa Homestead. This pest seems to be on the increase, and in those localities where it has made its appearance wheat growers can well afford to take certain precautions against its spreading.

The real damage to the wheat is not done by the mature fly, but rather by the maggots or larvae. In a contribution to the Iowa Agriculturist Professor R. L. Webster points out that in some cases as many as fifteen or twenty maggots will appear on a single plant. In this case so much nutriment is taken up by these pests that the wheat dies, and if the entire crop is not a total loss it is so greatly injured that the yield is materially cut down. These insects cause wheat to lodge so badly that it is almost impossible to take it up with a binder.

In discussing control measures Professor Webster advises the plowing under of infected stubble. After harvest is the best time to take measures against the Hessian fly. All summer is spent in the flaxseed stage on wheat stubble, where the insect can easily be reached.

Stubble may be burned over soon after harvest. This destroys a large percentage of the insects. There are, however, some undesirable features about this measure. It does not get all the flaxseed, since some are on the plants below the soil. In Kansas, according to Messrs. Headlee and Parker, plowing wheat stubble under was found a more efficient measure than burning it over.

Infested wheat stubble should be disked immediately after harvest. This makes plowing easier and conserves moisture. Then three or four weeks later the field should be plowed under at a depth of six inches, completely burying all stubble.

Volunteer wheat allows the insect to breed readily, and flies easily go from this to sown wheat. All volunteer wheat should be destroyed by disk and harrowing.

By sowing wheat as late as possible and yet obtaining a good start much benefit may be obtained. Although there is danger of winter killing if sowed too late, the idea in late sowing is that the wheat may come up at a time in the fall when most of the flies have disappeared.

Late sowing benefits only so far as the fall generation of the insect is concerned. All wheat is liable to infection in the spring, so that late sown wheat is open to injury then as well as that sown early. But if late sown wheat escapes damage in the fall the chances for injury are greatly reduced in the spring, since the majority of the flies will deposit eggs in the field where they emerge.

Not infrequently late sown wheat becomes heavily infested in the spring. This is usually due to infestation from other nearby wheat.

Spoon to Pit Peaches.

Put an old, heavy kitchen spoon on a grindstone or use a file to cut it down from each side until it is half an inch wide. Grind each edge until sharp and you have a semicircular



blade that passes easily around a peach pit without waste. The small handle of the spoon will likely cut the hand. It may be best to cut off the spoon handle halfway up and attach a round wooden handle over this.

RANGE FOR CHICKS.

The problem of supplying a range or green feed for chicks does not receive sufficient attention. This is an important side of the proper rearing of poultry, and the farmer who has sour skim milk or buttermilk to spare and a good green range has more than half his chick problem solved.

For temporary feeding one can soak oats overnight in water, wash them thoroughly next morning and spread them in half inch layers in boxes or trays. Place these trays in the shade outdoors and sprinkle with water twice daily. In from three to six days the oats will be ready for feeding. For baby chicks feed when the sprouts are one-half inch long, giving once daily what the chicks will eat in about ten minutes.

Rape may be sown and when grown cut up and fed to chicks. Cabbage, lettuce, mangels, beets and turnips can also be used for green feed.—Colorado Experiment Station.

Temperature of Brooders.

Chicks should not be taken from the incubator too soon. Allow them to become hardened. At the bottom of most incubators it is 90 to 95 degrees. This is the proper degree to have the brooder heat before placing the chicks in it. It is realized that it is a hard matter to keep the heat at just 90 degrees, especially in outdoor brooders, which are subject to sudden changes in the weather, many times at night.

It is safe, therefore, to run the heat a little higher, say 95 to 100 degrees. The chicks by coming to hover front can get away from too much heat, but they can never obtain heat if the brooder becomes cool, and a chilled chick as a rule never fully recovers. Too much heat weakens the chicks, but heat is less fatal than cold and is by far the lesser of the two evils.

A Prisoner's Tribute to the Red Cross.

A newspaper correspondent who travelled from Holland to England with a detachment of exchanged prisoners of war has recorded some interesting facts as a result of his conversation with these men. The wounded prisoners who are of course all incapacitated by wounds, otherwise they would not be exchanged, arrive in Holland on a German Red Cross train. During their brief stay, prior to their transhipment to England, they receive many attentions from the Dutch Red Cross. "If the people at home," says the writer, "could have seen what I saw in those few hours, Red Cross organizations and prisoners funds would have to refuse money instead of appeal for it." The prisoners were somewhat critical of German prison life. They complained of the hardships of the prison camps, the petty tyrannies, the bad and insufficient food. Their opinion of the Red Cross was invariably expressed in the formula "I don't know what we should have done without the Red Cross parcels. We have to thank the Red Cross and its parcels that any of us are here to-day."

More Inventions.

List of patents recently secured through the agency of Messrs. Marion & Marion, Patent Attorneys, Montreal, and Washington: Canada—Gottlieb A. Retulander & Nils G. Palmgren, Stockholm, Sweden, Automatic telephone exchange system; John Edward Anger, Preston, Eng., Method of taking energy from a source of natural or waste heat into a closed cycle of thermal operations; Henry H. Scott, Strassburg, Sask., Harrow teeth; Louis W. Church, Farnham, Que., Ash remover; Robert Dubs, Zurich, Switzerland, Runner blades for high speed water turbines of the Francis type. United States—Marcel J. L. P. Bonard, Montreal, Safety apparatus for submarines.

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