

HOME CIRCLE COLUMN

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

A THOUGHT FOR THE BOYS.

We do not see much written about poor, wild, reckless boys, who deserve the sympathy, tears and prayers of every Christian woman and man. There is a period in the life of a boy when, if he makes a mistake, people magnify the name, and having the tack of being more critical than correct, the matter is announced to all the world, or to that portion in which the culprit dwells. That most angelic christian grace, Charity, fails to come to the trembling balance and weigh the burden upon the side of mercy, and so the boy is howled and reviled as he goes "slipping down the ladder rung by rung," till he is eventually lost to love and trust. There is not a good christian woman on earth who cannot do good if she will only speak kindly and encouragingly to those wild boys and try to draw them into something that is good and noble. Make them realize that they have one true and sympathetic friend at least; one that will assist and defend in their darkest hours. Select some wild boy, give him good advice, lend him good books, arouse the spirit of true manhood and try to impress upon his mind that

"It is not all of life to live,
Nor all of death to die."

A man who has no enemies is seldom good for anything; he is made of that kind of material which is so easily worked that every one has a hand in it. A stirring character is one who thinks for himself, and speaks what he thinks; he is always sure to have enemies. They are as necessary to him as fresh air; they keep him alive and active. A celebrated character who was surrounded by enemies used to remark: "These are sparks which, if you do not blow, will go out of themselves."

Never choose a friend who would urge you to pull out a single thread from the warp of character. Never choose for a friend one that you feel you have lowered your standard of purity and right one single bit to gain. If you cannot step up in your friendships you meet, do not step down. Raise your standard and stand by it.

Never in the history of any country, in any age, has there been such a mighty work before the youth of our land as there is to-day; and we might say never were young men as ignorant of it and unfitted for their work. Each one wants the other to row the boat while he catches the fish.

If you make the children happy now you make them twenty years from now by the remembrance of it.

The generous and polite man has a pleasant recognition and cheerful word for all he meets. He scatters sunshine wherever he goes. He paves the paths

PEDIGREED SEED

(Experimental Farms Note.)

When seed grain is advertised as pedigreed seed, it should mean two things: first, that the record of that particular strain is known from its origin; second, that it is rich in the qualities that make it superior to other selections of the same sort.

In order that the term pedigreed may have the proper significance to those who wish to purchase seed grain of high quality, the following outline is given of the essential methods in the primary selection work of pedigreed varieties or strains of grain. Before seed grain can be termed pedigreed it must be descended from a single plant; that particular plant must have been a superior plant to others of its kind and must have had the ability to transmit the high yield and the desirable characters for which it has been selected. This superiority can only be determined by careful observation at the time of the first selection and by a careful test under uniform conditions with the parent or other standard varieties. Also, this selected strain must be watched closely during the multiplication period for the appearance of false heads or the breaking up of the variety. This is the essential work in the propagation of pedigreed seed and unless it has been selected in accordance with the above methods, the word pedigreed should not be used.

Apart from those who are associated with the experiment stations there are but few men in Canada who have the facilities and the knowledge essential to perform the primary selection work in the production of pedigreed grain. Any observant person can, however, obtain pedigreed seed and by the maintenance of a seed plot and the careful roguing out of false heads and chance impurities, preserve the purity and quality of his seed grain that it may continue to rank as pedigreed seed. As the production of pedigreed strains and varieties is practically confined to the various Dominion and Provincial Experiment Stations, any so called pedigreed seed that does not trace back to these sources, or is not registered in the Canadian Seed Growers' Association should not be purchased as such, without careful inquiry into its origin.

Pedigreed seed bears the same relation to the grain growing industry as pedigreed breeds bear to the live stock industry, and its use is necessary if a grower desires to maintain the yield, purity and quality of his grain.

Niagara Falls is suggested as a permanent seat for the League of Nations.

of others with smiles. He makes society seem genial and the world delightful to those who else would find them cold, selfish and forbidding. And what he gives is but a title of what he receives. Be sociable, then, wherever you go, and wrap your lightest words in tones that are sweet and a spirit that is genial.

Let us take time to speak sweet, foolish words to those we love. By-and-by, when they can no longer hear us, our foolishness will seem more wise than our best wisdom.

A few hours' ride in an automobile will generally show a great difference in the manner of working the roads especially in the building of culverts and bridges. Just what can cause an apparently intelligent road supervisor to leave a plank bridge five or six inches higher than the sewer pipe without any earth covering it is something that calls for some guessing.

When you are tilling the rich soil think how much worthier is the cause to some already over-stocked business or profession in your home town, with only one object in view—to have white hands and immaculate clothing, and to be always struggling with your limited means to keep up with those in outward seeming appearances who are much wealthier than yourselves.

Don't harp on past troubles. When we see a pale nervous woman in the midst of her friends preferring to entertain them with a list of the racking pains she has suffered to a saunter in God's free air and sunshine, we cannot wonder that the rose returns not to her blanched cheek.

Don't forget what wife told you to get down town or you may get it when you get home.

If you have a home and are out of debt, don't fret and worry yourself and your good wife into the grave for the sake of making money. You have but one life to live and it is brief at best. Take a little pleasure and comfort as you go day by day, and try to do a little good to others. A morbid, insatiable desire to possess the earth, to grab everything in sight, is at the foundation of more misery than almost any one thing. Wealth alone will never keep your memory green after you are gone; a good life and kind actions will.

There are so many places of cheap amusement, and we may see so many cheap companies, so many dangers in the little town the same as the cities, that we must avoid by making the evenings at home so pleasant that our young people will be content to spend their evenings at home, and find their recreation in the entertainment arranged for their diversion.

A SPLENDID MEDICINE FOR THE CHILDREN

Baby's Own Tablets are the best medicine a mother can give her little ones. They are a mild laxative which quickly regulate the bowels and stomach and are guaranteed to be entirely free from any injurious drugs. Concerning them Mrs. A. D. West, Lereburn, Sask., writes:—"Baby's Own Tablets have given me more satisfaction than anything else I have ever given my children. They are easily taken, always work well and though I have given quite a few to my baby they seem to work as well now as at first which is something other laxatives seldom do." The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

A Lesson from the Almanac

Well, son, so you want to learn to be an editor? You think it would be such a fine thing to "mould public opinion," to help "lift up the masses," to write choice puff worth five dollars a paragraph, in return for twenty-five cent, paper-covered novels; to tell the public that the man your party has nominated is one of God's noblemen, while the other fellow is a rascal from the crown of his head to the soles of his feet? Yes, yes, son, so it would! But don't you remember the Ayer's almanac that used to hang in grandpa's kitchen? And don't you remember the poor chap that always stood in the center of the first picture on the first page, with the fish and the scorpions and the sheep and the bulls and the twins around him? And don't you remember that he had nothing in his stomach to speak of?

Well, son, that poor fellow used to edit a newspaper.

Frederick Fountain killed his wife and two children and tried to end his own life, at Niagara Falls.

Three Russian Governments have definitely declined to attend the proposed conference in the Sea of Marmora.

Whatt Judson, an employee of Lyn Roller Mills, near Brockville, drank Paris green in the presence of his wife and daughter, and died in a few hours.



Gray Hair
Gray Hair Health
A preparation for restoring natural color to gray or faded hair, for removing dandruff and for a hair dressing. Is not a dye. Generous sized bottles at all dealers, ready to use. Price 15c per bottle. New York, N.Y.

NO BAN ON STYLES

Infinite Variety and None Are Built Alike.

Straight and Narrow Most Prominent,
With Only Sign of Any Breadth
at Waistline.

The dresses are the great achievements of a season that is still young. Among them there is an infinite variety and no one is built exactly like the last one. For general lines they use these that are straight and narrow, the only sign of any breadth being seen at that unexpected place, the waistline. The line of the waist has also dropped perceptibly and no more do we see on the daytime frocks that waistline that starts from a point somewhere under the arms. More likely it is to be seen running around the hips or somewhat above them—never an inch above the normal placing.

The coat dress is new—and useful in the extreme. It is tailored quite formally, but it has probabilities for the insertion of feminine diversions, that add much to its interest. There is one, for instance, made of the popular blue serge, that is wrapped about the form from shoulder to hem. The only variety it shows is where one side of the skirt laps over the other when there suddenly appears a soft satin lining of vivid green tone.

Another one is made of dull green velours, chemise in cut and with wide open kimono sleeves. At the waistline, by way of a belt, a narrow piece of skunk fur is seen, and to repeat this note of black, another bit of the fur is used at the left side of the standing collar, where it buttons tightly under the ear.

Many of the collars on these dresses are made high and thick in appearance. None of them fit the neck as in seasons past.

It is almost necessary now to use two materials in the shaping of a modish frock. The idea was started from a thought of conservation and it survives largely because of its sheer beauty. For afternoon and dinner gowns, printed silks and chiffons are used in combination with plain silks and chiffons. Then for more workaday occasions combinations of wool and silk are more usual.

The straight flat panel is one of the successes of the day and is seen in every possible phase. Usually, though, it must hang from shoulder to hem at back, without any interruption at waistline. In the front, however, it may be confined or not according to whim or taste.

NARROW SKIRT, TUNIC BLOUSE

Substitute for Tailleur Promises to Be
One of Season's Most Popular
Garments.

As a compromise between the coat suit and the slim frock which many women choose for autumn street wear, there is a costume which may soon be overridden by popularity. It consists of a narrow skirt and a tunic blouse that falls below the hips and is loosely girded with a monastic cord. The blouse has no visible fastening. It apparently does not open. In truth some of them do not open.

They slip over the head and adjust themselves with the carelessness of a peasant's smock. If they were tightly banded at the waistline with yards of brilliant material they would be definitely Arabian and quite brilliant in effect. They do not permit a girdle to touch them.

They have a monk's cord carelessly twined below the waistline, knotted and dropped in tasselled ends at front or side.

AFTERNOON GOWN IN BRONZE



The basque has reappeared. Here is an interesting illustration of its use in an afternoon gown of bronze satin crepe. The side opening is an attractive feature, and the eddy cut buttons with the finishing touch of moles at the neck add to its beauty.

FATTEN ALL POULTRY.

It Is a Foolish Waste to Sell Thin Ones.

Even with the present high price of feed no one can afford to sell birds and especially cockerels, in a thin condition. The good prices received for poultry meat more than pay for the extra feed, and if there ever was a time when birds should be finished it is now.

The marketing of thin chickens should be prohibited. The most expensive part of the bird to produce, and that, which is of the least value for food, is the frame. The cheapest weight for the feed fed is the flesh as it is all edible, the necessity of putting this flesh on is evident.

The most profitable weight at which to finish cockerels is when they weigh about four pounds, but even earlier birds may be fed with profit, as several experiments conducted at the Experimental Farm last summer go to prove.

Poultry meat of all kinds has been a good price. Hens have been selling as high as roasters and broilers have paid well. Leghorn cockerels at the Experimental Farm have been sold at about two pounds each, and because of being specially finished on milk brought good returns and paid well for extra feed. Four different lots marketed in August, 152 birds, weighed 280 pounds, they were fed for about ten days during which time they gained 60 pounds, weighing at the end of the feeding period 340 pounds. They consumed 180 pounds of mash and 24 gallons of buttermilk. The mash was composed of two parts cornmeal, one part middlings and one part buckwheat screenings.

The cost of feed was 180 pounds at 4 cents per pound, \$7.20, and 24 gallons milk at 5 cents per gallon, \$1.20, making a total of \$8.40 for feed and milk. Add to this the value of the birds at the start 280 pounds of thin chickens that would bring 35 cents per pound, \$98, and it makes a total cost for thin chickens and feed of \$116.40.

The weight of the finished chicks was 340 pounds, having gained 60 pounds in the ten days' feeding. The value per pound was increased because of the quality of the flesh to 50 cents per pound, making the total value of the birds \$170.

This meant a revenue of \$54 for the care of 152 birds for less than two weeks. It also showed that for every pound increase on the birds it took three pounds of mash and four pounds of milk, or an average cost of 14 cents per pound of gain.

Manures on Fruit Farm.

The kinds of fertilizing applications used in orchards are of two types; stable manures and concentrated or commercial plant-foods. The stable manures exercise a most important effect upon the physical forces of the soil, and in fact, this is often their chief value. In this respect, stable manures may answer much the same purpose as green or cover crops, particularly if they are applied in fall or early winter. When manure is not sufficient to cover the entire plantation, it should be applied to the hardest and driest spots only, and these spots should be observed and noted the previous season. Lands which are so hard and dry that even rye will not catch, may be got under way for the cover crops by liberal applications of barn manures. Rotation in the use of fertilizers may be found to be as useful as it is in the case of cover crops. A soil which has had a liberal application of stable manure one year, may profit more by some chemical fertilizer the next year.

In orchards which are thoroughly filled, the use of barn manures should sometimes be discouraged, for the chief element of fertility in them—if they are not leached—is usually nitrogen. This advice is particularly applicable to vineyards, and all other fruits which run very strongly to wood. In such cases it is better economy to apply the manures to the annual crops of the farm. The old, neglected apple orchards of the country, however, may receive barn manures with safety; yet, even here it is a question if economy would not dictate tillage and late green manures to supply the nitrogen, except, perhaps, for a season or two when an attempt is making to rejuvenate an orchard. Mulching a sod orchard with manure often gives fairly good results in cases in which the land cannot be cultivated; but better results in the way of fertilizing and in freedom from weeds and insects can be obtained by pasturing closely with sheep or swine.

Friesians in Great Britain.

New breeders of Friesian cattle are springing up all over Great Britain and the membership in the British-Friesian Cattle Society is increasing at a rapid rate. It is plainly evident that the British breeders are awake to the times and the close of the war will see large shipments of the Black-on-Whites to Holland, Belgium and other European countries, where the dairy herds have been depleted to a lamentable extent. To send Holsteins to Holland a few years ago would have been akin to "sending coals to Newcastle," but the war has changed many things, and the importations made by a few prominent British breeders, just previous to the outbreak of the war now shows the wisdom of that undertaking.

Chopped Stuff.

Those hens which are first off the roosts in the morning and the last to go back to them at night are the ones to keep. The active hen is the laying hen.

Carcasses of animals dying on farms should be cremated or buried. Exposed, they are not only unsightly, but may spread contagious diseases.

In 1910 the price of a horse in the United States averaged about 240 per cent. higher than the price of a cow; now a horse averages only 50 per cent. higher.

It is estimated that about 61,700 acres of commercial cabbages were planted in the United States in 1918, as compared with 68,950 acres harvested in 1917.

Its ASSAM quality gives it
that rich flavor

RED ROSE

TEA "is good tea"

Sold only in sealed packages

Mrs. Annie Phillips, a widow living alone, was burned to death at her home in Pictou.

Prussian officers are seeking commissions in the U.S. army. Their applications are being refused.

A Welland Ruthenian and his wife are dead as a result of a week-end carousal, in which they mixed wood alcohol with their drinks.

The Italian Government has refused to submit its territorial disputes with the Jugoslavians to arbitration by President Wilson.

E. W. Beatty, K.C., President of the C.P.R., has been chosen Chancellor of Queen's University, in succession to the late Dr. James Douglas of New York.

Rheumatism, Kidney or Stomach Trouble and Asthma Promptly Cured

For Rheumatism, Kidney Trouble, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Sick or Sour Stomach, Bitter taste in the mouth, Loss of Appetite, and Asthma, this medicine has no equal. Two to five doses will cure Sore Back or Sluggish Kidneys.

Corporal W. Lewis No. 30524, 1st D.A.C. at present residing in Eganville, Ont., writes:—"I was 18 months in France and went through the battles of the Somme, Vimy Ridge, Lens, Hill 70 and Passchendaele. On account of Kidney Trouble I was invalided to England. I was treated there for some months in the 5th and 11th Hospitals, and was finally invalided home to Ottawa, where I received treatment in the Convalescent Home. I was finally discharged as being medically unfit for further active service. Having heard of your Victory Rheumatic and Kidney Cure, I decided to try it, and after using four bottles I feel certain it has made me as well as ever, and I am gaining in weight every week. I can highly recommend it to any sufferer from Kidney Trouble as a sure and quick cure."

Mr. W. J. Payne, Renfrew, Ont., writes:—"I had Rheumatism in my arms, shoulders and legs for over four years. At times I was unable to get on my coat without assistance. My kidneys were also in bad shape. Three bottles of your Victory Rheumatic and Kidney Cure completely cured me."

For sale by W. P. Pattie, Carleton Place, M. R. McFarlane, Almonte; L. A. Wilson, Smiths Falls; J. L. Rochester Ltd., Rideau St., Ottawa; or direct from the manufacturer W. F. Ritchie, box 296, Renfrew, Ont.

Price, 75c per Bottle.

In remitting for mail orders add sufficient to cover postage.

Sawlogs Wanted!

I WILL PAY HIGHEST PRICE FOR
Basswood, Ash, Spruce, Hemlock, Pine, Rock Elm and oft Elm or
Tamarack Logs and Shingle Blocks.

Delivered on the Mississippi Lake or at the Sawmill, Carleton Place.

ALSO CEDAR RAILWAY TIES, must be 6 ins. thick, 6 ins. face and 8 ft. long

CUSTOMS SAWING of Shingles and Lumber during the winter at the
Planing Mill or Sawmill here.

W. A. NICHOLS, Carleton Place.

HIRST'S PAIN EXTERMINATOR

STOPS THE PAIN—AND ACTS QUICKLY

Rheumatism, lumbago, neuralgia, sprains, lame back, toothache, earache, sore throat, swollen joints and all similar troubles are quickly relieved by Hirst's Pain Exterminator. It has been sold for 40 years, and should be in every household—has a hundred uses.

All dealers or write us. HIRST REMEDY CO., Hamilton, Canada.

35c BOTTLE

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.

H. BROWN & SONS

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