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Carleton Place Herald

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W. H. ALLEN, Proprietor.

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The business office of THE HERALD is open every evening from 7 to 9 o'clock, and on Monday and Saturday evenings to 8 o'clock, to oblige town subscribers, advertisers and parties needing printing.

NOTICE.—All copy for changes of advertisements should be in on Saturday evening, or not later than 9 o'clock on Monday morning. As THE HERALD goes to press on Tuesday morning the necessity for this rule is obvious.

A file of this paper may be seen at McKim's Advertising Agency, Montreal, and at Gibbons' Agency, Toronto.

All money letters should be registered, and all correspondence addressed to:

THE HERALD,
Carleton Place, Ont.

CANADA'S FIELD CROPS.

Ottawa, August 2nd.—A special press bulletin issued to-day by the Census and Statistics Office reports on the condition of field crops in Canada at the end of July, as summarized from telegrams received from the Dominion Experimental Farms and Stations in accordance with arrangements made between the Departments of Trade and Commerce and Agriculture:

Prince Edward Island—All crops have made strong growth; hay is an average crop; potatoes and roots look well. Nova Scotia: Cereals have made good growth; corn and potatoes are good; turnips are fair, but mangolds poor.

New Brunswick—All crops have made good growth, except where damaged by June floods; hay much above the average; grain mostly headed and indicates an average crop; potatoes and roots promise well.

Quebec—All reports agree that the hay crop is very abundant, and of good quality. Grain crops have suffered considerably from drought during the month, and apparently the harvest will be earlier than usual. Potatoes are reported as good, except from Ste. Anne de la Poculiere, where they have suffered from drought, and from Cap Rouge, where they were hurt by too much rain. Corn is reported as doing well.

Ontario—In the peninsula (Essex Co.) a large crop of hay has been harvested in splendid shape. Wheat and barley are harvested, but are not quite a standard yield. Oats will be below average. Corn and hoed crops are fair, though later than usual. In Eastern Ontario crops are suffering from lack of moisture. Wheat is little grown; its condition is fair and it is beginning to ripen. Barley is poor, rather late and very uneven. Oats, the most important crop of the district, shows great divergence, some crops being far advanced, others only a few inches high. The condition is uneven and owing to the dry weather the straw will be short. About three quarters of the hay is harvested and the crop is a very good one. Roots have started well, but much depends upon the next few weeks. Corn is poor. Potatoes are healthy, but are not setting well because of the drought. The crop is likely to be light.

Manitoba—Telegrams from Brandon and Morden report that wheat prospects have deteriorated during the first few days by an attack of rust. From Brandon it is reported that cutting will be general by Aug. 10. Oats and barley are a heavy crop and uninjured. A heavy crop of hay was harvested during July. Corn is doing well. At Morden the weather is dry and conditions will be serious if rain does not come soon.

Saskatchewan and Alberta—Weather conditions of July have been generally favorable, although hailstorms have done local damage. Grain crops continue to show fine promise especially on breaking and summer fallow. Grain on stubble is not so good and there will be a greater difference between stubble and fallow grain than last year. In southern Alberta crops are all good to excellent, and harvesting will commence sooner than was expected a month ago. Wheat cutting is expected to begin about August 20. Hay, roots and potatoes are good.

British Columbia—At Agassiz the weather has been cool and bad for hay, though excellent for roots; corn has suffered badly. Cereal crops are growing well; the second crop of clover is good. At Invermere cereal crops are good and are ripening fast. Field peas are exceptionally heavy; roots are looking well, except mangolds; the second alfalfa crop is coming on well. From Sidney it is reported that beneficial rains fell during the month. Autumn cereals are ripening late; spring cereals and forage crops are growing well. A portion of the oat crop is being cut for hay.

William Yellowley, Superintendent of the Canadian Locomotive Works at Kingston, who has invented a number of devices, among them two being extensively used in Canada, Great Britain and the United States to increase the output of shells, is dead, at the age of fifty-seven.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children
In Use For Over 30 Years
Always bears the
Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*

Making the Little Farm Pay

By C. C. BOWFIELD

In reaching out for a permanent and broadening success in mixed farming it is necessary to make the productive and marketing season much longer than it is under old fashioned methods.

Truck growing should start early and continue late. The person who is aiming at intensive farming should have for one object the production of vegetable crops which command high prices when ripe or which have good keeping qualities. There are a number of commodities like lettuce, radishes, onions, etc., which can be brought to a marketable stage very early in the spring, when prices are highest. These early products require prompt selling, but there is always a good demand at paying rates. Another essential plan is to keep the grounds in use with succession crops. It is no difficult thing to



COMMODITIES THAT CAN BE RAISED FOR AN EARLY MARKET.

raise two or three crops on the same piece of ground between April and November, even in the most northerly of states. Late products must be planned with a view to storage. In this scheme potatoes, cabbage, celery, beets, carrots, onions, beans, and several other vegetables are just right. They can be stored in cellars or earth pits as long as necessary, and by this kind of arrangement the grower is able to put products on the market nearly every month in the year.

The squash and pumpkin are two of the best vegetables for winter and spring marketing. Both may be kept in perfect condition for months. Dry air and high temperature are the requirements for storage in this case. Specimens should be selected that are free from bruises and other defects. They need to be well ripened. Stems should not be removed. Place the vegetables on shelves in any warm, dry room. A temperature as high as 75 degrees will answer for pumpkins and squashes. The room should never go lower than 55. Shelves near the chimney in an upper room will prove satisfactory. If the chimney remains warm all night so much the better.

In case of excessive cold the vegetables may be covered. Those who have a good furnace room find this a satisfactory place for storage. A steady temperature should be secured. Moisture and low temperature will destroy the vegetables. Examine the skins occasionally and see that they remain hard. In case they become spotted remove those that are imperfect.

It is quite a treat both for the farmer's family and his customers to have lettuce, parsley, and radishes in mid-winter, yet this is quite possible even without a greenhouse. If the farmer is going in for vegetables as a regular business a greenhouse will pay. Otherwise the cellar windows that have a southern exposure furnish space for growing these things. First put in double windows, then make narrow boxes to fit. In the boxes set plants of parsley, lettuce, chives, and mint. The plants will live and grow to some extent in the ordinary-cellar, and to bring them into abundant growth remove to the kitchen window as needed. Windows in the furnace room are excellent places to grow vegetables, and there will be sufficient heat without rounding them off upstairs. The vegetables named are winter luxuries that all may enjoy with a small outlay. Radish seeds sown in cellar window boxes will sprout quickly and make a rapid growth.

Horseradish should be grown in every garden and is especially profitable to handle as a winter crop. Roots may be set either in the spring or fall, although spring is best. The plant does not produce seed, therefore propagation from roots is necessary. Enough for winter use should be taken up and stored in the cellar in sand. Horseradish is a profitable crop and pays a large regular income if one can prepare the grated article and sell it to private customers. The preparing and bottling may be done during the winter.

Nitrogen Essential for Fertility.

It has been declared that unless there is some way of returning to the soil the nitrogen we remove from it with the crops we will soon be on the road to starvation. Fortunately there are a number of ways fertility can be restored to the soil. One is to take nitrogen out of the air. Another method is through the use of nitrate of soda, which is mined in Chile.

Nitrogen in the form of nitrate should not be applied until the beginning of the growing season. If applied too early much may be lost by leaching out of the soil before the crop assimilates it. It is many times best to apply the nitrate in two or three partial applications, say one-third at the beginning of the growing season, one-third two weeks later, and the last third two weeks later.

PORTUGAL'S HOMER.

Camoens, Who Wrote "The Lusiad," Died in Abject Poverty.

"The Lusiad" is one of the noblest records ever written of national glory and success.

Camoens, its gifted author, determined to do for Portugal what Homer had done for Greece. The great poem was written in the sixteenth century, which has been called the heroic age of Portugal, and its main feature is the rounding of the Cape of Good Hope by Vasco da Gama, while a most interesting episode is the crowning after death of Inez de Castro as queen of Portugal. "The Lusiad" took its name from Lisbon, who was said to have founded Lisbon. Its author was born about 1520, and his career, which began brilliantly, was blighted by the death of a broken heart of the lady of his love, for whose sake he was banished from the land.

Camoens wrote "The Lusiad" in his banishment and was recalled in 1571. losing on the way all his property except his poem. Pensioned at first by the king, this great epic poet of Portugal died in great poverty and misery in 1570, when his patron was also dead.

Knowledge and Culture.

A great memory does not make a philosopher any more than a dictionary can be called a grammar. There are men who embrace in their minds a vast multitude of ideas, but with little sensibility about their real relations toward each other. These may be antiquarians, annalists, naturalists; they may be learned in the law; they may be versed in statistics; they are most useful in their own place. I should shrink from speaking disrespectfully of them. Still, there is nothing in such attainments to guarantee the absence of narrowness of mind. If they are nothing more than well read men or men of information they have not what specially deserves the name of culture of mind or fulfills the type of liberal education.—Newman.

England's First Almanac.

The first almanac printed in England was the "Kalendar of Shepherdes," which appeared in 1497, just forty years after Gutenberg printed his first almanac at Mentz. From that time onward almanacs were numerous, "omens and prognostications" being added in most cases to the calendar information. One of the earliest specimens preserved enjoys the title of "The Prognostication of Master John Tybault, of the influence of the moon, of pees and warre, and of sicknesses of the yere, with the constellations that be under the planets and the revolutions of kynges and princes."—London Mirror.

Church Steeples.

The church steeple was originally designed as a means of advertising the situation of the church. Among the low buildings which originally prevailed the steeple was an impressive beacon, but under modern conditions it is a failure, as even the most towering steeple is lost among the higher industrial structures reared around it. The steeple is really being replaced by electricity, which answers the purpose much more satisfactorily. Electrically illuminated signs are being introduced quite extensively for this purpose.

Napoleon's Power.

General Foy, the French military critic of the time of Napoleon, speaking of Napoleon's strength and his weakness, said: "Only the founders of religion have exercised upon their followers an authority comparable to that which made him the absolute master of his armies. This moral power became to him a fatal gift. He came to believe that he could prevail even against the most powerful material force, and this led him to scorn certain rules, the long continued violation of which could not remain unpunished."

Off Guard.

"Your honor," declared the policeman, "I heard an awful yellin' back in the wagon yard, and when I got there this man was beating his wife. They had just drove in from Grant park."

Judge Broyles turned sharply on the prisoner, a tall, gaunt man, with clay colored complexion.

"Is this true? Were you beating your wife, sir?" the judge demanded.

"Yes, yer honor."

"How did you come to it?"

"I don't know, judge. For twenty years she allus wuz th' one what did th' beatin', but I jes' happened ter catch her when she wasn't feelin' right."—Case and Comment.

China's Porcelain.

The famous King Teh Cheeng porcelain factory, which from the year 1396 furnished all the fine porcelain for the royal palaces of China, is to be reopened. This factory was partly destroyed during the revolution in which the republic was established and the various samples and patterns kept there were divided among the leading revolutionists. However, many patterns have been recovered, together with samples, and the next step is awaited with interest.

A nanoy Log.

Iva Line—My dog is a regular blacksmith. Ivan Other—How's that? Iva Line—Why, I kicked him the other day and he made a bolt for the door.

Safety First.

"Isn't it distressing to think of all the poverty in the world?"
"I never do. I confine myself exclusively to thinking of my own."

STAR CAFE

BELL'S BLOCK. BRIDGE STREET.

When in town come to the Star Cafe for a Clean, Wholesome Lunch.

COOL and ROOMY DINING-HALL.

Special Noonday Lunch, only 35 cts.

ICE CREAM, SOFT DRINKS and FRUIT.

Prompt Service at All Hours.

JOS. DAVIS, Prop.

THE SUN LIFE

Is Canada's Leading Assurance Company

And if not already a Policy Holder it will pay you to interview the Local Agent.

W. M. ALLEN
Carleton Place.

Total assurance in force 1915—\$257,404,160.00

Assets.....\$74,326,423.00

JOHN R. & W. L. REID

Managers Eastern Ontario, Sun Life Building, OTTAWA.

Reliable Agents WANTED

In every good town and district in Ontario, where we are not represented.

Territory reserved for the right man. Highest commissions paid. Attractive advertising matter.

Splendid List of New Specialties for Season, 1916-1917 including the new Everbearing Raspberry, St. Regis.

STONE & WELLINGTON
The Fonthill Nurseries
(Established 1837)
TORONTO, ONTARIO

INSURANCE

Fire, Accident, Sickness, Plate Glass Guarantee and Liability Insurance.

All Old Established Companies.

W. H. ALLEN.

SUNLIGHT FLOUR

Is made from the Best Wheat in the World.

In one of the Best Mills.

By Men who Know How.

Quality guaranteed satisfactory

H. BROWN & SONS

SAVE YOUR MONEY

FOR THE

DOMINION WAR LOAN

TO BE ISSUED IN SEPTEMBER.

By purchasing a bond you will help to WIN THE WAR and obtain for yourself an investment of the highest class yielding a most attractive rate of interest.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE
OTTAWA.

Prince Albert is such friendly tobacco

that it just makes a man sorry he didn't get wind of this pipe and cigarette smoke long, long ago. He counts it lost time, quick as the goodness of Prince Albert gets firm set in his life! And P. A. can't bite or parch! That's cut out by the patented process by which it is made! Prince Albert has always been sold without coupons or premiums. We prefer to give quality!

Get on the right-smoke-track soon as you know how! Ask your dealer for Prince Albert. If he cannot supply you, ask him to secure it through his wholesaler. Quick as you can, understand yourself how much you'll like

PRINCE ALBERT

the international joy smoke

It stands to reason, doesn't it, that if men all over the world prefer P. A. that it must have all the qualities to satisfy your fondest desires?

Men, get us right on Prince Albert! We tell you this tobacco will prove better than you can figure out, it's so chummy and fragrant and inviting all the time. Just realize that you can smoke all you want without a comeback!

Prince Albert is sold throughout Canada, generally, in the 1/4 lb. tidy red tin, also in pound and half-pound humidor.

R. J. REYNOLDS
TOBACCO COMPANY
Winston-Salem, N. C., U. S. A.

