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THE CARLETON PLACE HERALD.

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Carleton Place Herald

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The business office of THE HERALD is open every evening from 7 to 8 o'clock, and on Monday and Saturday evenings to 9 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.

THE CROP PROSPECT.

Ottawa, May 12.—The first crop report of the present season issued today by the Census and Statistics Office relates to the area and condition of the fall wheat crop, the condition of hay and clover meadows at the end of the winter and the progress of spring seeding, as reported by correspondents at the end of April.

WINTER KILLING AND CONDITION OF FALL WHEAT.

The area estimated to be sown to winter wheat last fall is 813,400 acres, of which 656,500 acres are in Ontario, 105,700 acres in Saskatchewan, 38,000 acres in Alberta, 8,000 acres in Manitoba and 6,200 acres in British Columbia. In Ontario the proportion of the area reported to be winter killed is 25 per cent, in Manitoba 14 per cent, in Alberta 15 per cent and in British Columbia 8 per cent. No reports on the winter killing of fall wheat are available for Saskatchewan, but as the proportions in the two neighboring provinces of Manitoba and Alberta are 14 and 15 per cent respectively it is assumed that the proportion of 15 per cent also applies to Saskatchewan. The result is a total estimated destruction through winter killing of 187,000 acres of fall sown wheat or 23 per cent. This proportion is larger than in any of the two previous years when however the amount of winter killing was exceptionally low being not more than about 6 per cent in each year. After deduction of the area estimated to be winter killed the area to be harvested of fall wheat is 626,400 acres. The condition of fall wheat on April 30 is reported as 67 per cent of the standard representing a full crop in Ontario, 65 per cent in Manitoba, 88 per cent in Alberta, and 85 per cent in British Columbia, making the figure for all Canada (Saskatchewan excepted) to be 69 per cent. This is a lower percentage representing condition than any previously recorded at the same date since 1909, and reflects the exceptionally severity of the past winter.

HAY AND CLOVER MEADOWS.

Owing to the lateness of the spring this year, it was rather too early on April 30 to judge of the extent to which hay and clover meadows have suffered from the effects of the past winter; but the indications are that something like 9 p.c. of the area under these crops has been winter killed. Their condition in percentage of the standard is for the whole of Canada 86 as compared with 92 last year, the range by provinces this year being between 82 and 96 p.c. of the standard.

PROGRESS OF SPRING SEEDING.

For the three Atlantic provinces it was soon to report as to spring seeding. In the other six provinces the spring is reported as being very late, even later than last year, and only about 14 p.c. of the total seeding was accomplished on April 30. This is the lowest proportion sown on April 30 since the records began in 1910. Last year the proportion was only 18 p.c., but in 1915, when the spring was exceptionally early and conditions were highly favorable, the proportion was as high as 63 p.c. For wheat the proportion of seeding completed on April 30 is 13 p.c. as against 27 p.c. last year and 94 p.c. in 1913, for oats the proportion is 12 per cent against 8 per cent last year and 45 per cent in 1915, and for barley it is 9 per cent as against 3 per cent in 1916 and

AN AMERICAN WOMAN'S PRACTICAL HELP

Many American boys have come over and signed up with the Canadian forces, but so far as the records go Mrs. W. A. A. Kip, Jr., of South Orange, N. J., appears to be the first citizeness of the United States to enlist. Mrs. Kip offers her services to the Military Hospitals Commission and the offer includes one of the loveliest of the Thousand Islands, a half dozen delightful buildings suitable for a convalescent home, and the personal staff to conduct the institution. Mrs. Kip has the position of chief of the commissariat department picked out for herself and, as her proffered terms of enlistment include the paying of the bills, it is reasonable to suppose that her services will be accepted.

"The spirit of real sacrifice is manifest in this offer," declared S. A. Armstrong, Director of the Military Hospitals Commission, "and the gratitude of the people of Canada cannot be expressed too ardently to Mr. and Mrs. Kip. The Military Hospitals Commission thanks the donors of this beautiful summer home and I am glad to say that our survey of the premises discloses that it is entirely suitable for our needs. Selected patients from military hospitals in 'C' unit will be sent to Leek Island on the recommendation of the medical officers, who will determine the classification to be given to the place."

Leek Island has been the summer home of Mr. and Mrs. Kip for fourteen years. It is about two miles from Gananoque, but as Kingston is the chief hospital centre for this territorial unit of the M. H. C. C. it is likely that the returned soldiers will be conveyed directly from the Limestone City in one of Mrs. Kip's palatial motor launches.

The island is, of course, on the Canadian side of the River St. Lawrence, and has an area of about 100 acres. It is partly wooded, but has about 30 acres under cultivation. The point on which the dwellings are situated is partially cleared, and delightful lawns surround the central residence. There is also special croquet lawn.

The buildings are of rustic simplicity in design, but lack nothing in comfort and durability. Mrs. Kip has four children and each of these has a special cottage fully equipped with kitchen and bathroom. They are of similar design. The boat house is a two-decked affair and the upper storey has always been bachelors' hall at the island. It is equipped and furnished and capable of accommodating about 20 patients comfortably.

The main building will probably be given over to patients and will hold about 40. The smaller cottages will be used for doctors, officers, nurses, orderlies, and help of all kinds. Mrs. Kip has had one of the cottages built specially for her own needs, and she will occupy this in her chosen capacity of chief of the commissariat.

The dining-room is out-doors on a covered balcony which can be protected from inclement weather by awnings. The kitchen is in a separate building connected with this balcony by a covered serving passage. Mrs. Kip is putting in a new and larger range to feed her 60 soldier guests. On the south front of the house another covered balcony is 75 x 16 feet. The ground floor is really one huge room containing a stone fireplace, countless easy chairs and lounges, a billiard table, a piano, and plenty of room for other games.

"When they heard what we were doing some members of the New York stock exchange said they would agree to furnish the recreation room with every game known to man," says Mrs. Kip. There will be plenty of sport for the boys and opportunity to carry out vocational training work. There is a large workshop in the boat house, and the farm is splendidly equipped. The Kips have a large passenger motor launch, a 35-foot freight launch, a speed boat, a fishing launch, three sail boats of different types, and a number of row-boats and canoes. There is a lovely bathing beach and toboggan slide.

Captain W. L. Symons, head of the Commission's Works Department, reports that the buildings are substantial and healthy, always dry and well ventilated. The water supply is pure and plentiful; drainage excellent.

Mrs. Kip, the donor of this hospital de luxe, is a niece of the famous ex-Governor Flower of New York. Her husband is President of the Duratex Company, of New York, and vice-President of the Salt's Textile Company, New York. Their two sons have enlisted in the United States, one in the navy, and one in a special motor transport corps which expects to leave for France at once. A son-in-law has also joined the Republic's fighting forces.

38 per cent in 1915. The provinces most advanced in the seeding of spring wheat are Ontario 28 per cent as compared with 4 per cent last year and 73 per cent in 1915, Alberta 27 per cent compared with 80 per cent and 91 per cent, and British Columbia 20 per cent compared with 66 per cent and 89 per cent. In Saskatchewan only 5 per cent had been seeded of the area to be devoted to spring wheat as against 36 p.c. and 94 p.c. on the corresponding dates of 1916 and 1915.

Saskatchewan wheat is about three-fourths sown.

Of the 6,000 newspapers and periodicals in Germany and the 3,000 in Austria at the beginning of the war, it is estimated that some 1,100 of the German and 900 of the Austrian have since suspended publication either through inability to obtain paper or because of its prohibitive price.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

FIGHTING GARDEN FOES

Destroy Them or They May Destroy Your Crop.

SPRAYING A READY REMEDY

In This Column the Amateur is Introduced to Insects and Fungus So That He May Know Them by Their First Names.

(By S. C. JOHNSTON, Vegetable Specialist, Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

Garden Foes.

Unfortunately the backyard vegetable grower has some difficulties to overcome. It will not be all pleasure and profit which he must look forward to because there are innumerable insects and fungus diseases which cause much worry and trouble and necessitate the use of extraordinary methods to prevent or control. Most of these troubles may be overcome by spraying the plants with remedies which can be secured from seed stores and other firms handling them.

The following is a list of the more common vegetables and the insects and plant diseases attacking them with remedies or preventives.

ASPARAGUS. Beetles. Blue, black or yellowish colored, about one-half inch long, which appear early in May and feed on the young shoots. Keep the bed closely cut in the spring or allow poultry to run through it. After cutting season is over, spray with arsenate of lead. Encourage the lady bird beetle which destroys many of these insects.

ANTHRACNOSE or Pod Spots. Brown or reddish spots on the foliage and pods. Found on low damp ground. Plant only seeds which have no signs of the disease. Pull up and burn diseased plants as they appear.

CABBAGE, CAULIFLOWER, AND BRUSSELS SPROUTS. Root Maggot. A small whitish colored maggot one-quarter of an inch long. Looks something like a grain of wheat, found just below the surface of the ground either close to or on the roots. They eat the roots, causing the plant to drop over. Apply a solution of corrosive sublimate one-half ounce dissolved in five gallons of water, at the rate of half a teaspoonful over each plant once a week for five weeks after they are set out, commencing three or four days after planting.

Cut Worms and White Grubs. Greyish white grubs which work at the surface of the soil cutting off the plants. They may be trapped by spreading a mixture of poison bran over the surface of the soil close to the plants. A pail of bran with sufficient paris green to highly color it, should be moistened with molasses until it crumbles readily in the hand. This moisture should be kept on the ground during the early part of the season.

Worm. A small greenish worm three-quarters of an inch long, which appears in the soil in the season. Dust with pyrethrum or heliober powder when the plants have headed, or dust with a teaspoonful of paris green mixed with three tablespoonful of flour when young. A piece of burlap may be used for this purpose or an empty can with holes punched in the bottom.

Aphis. Also called louse. Small greyish insects which multiply rapidly. They may appear at any time in the season. Spray forcibly with a solution made from steeping one pound of tobacco refuse in one gallon of water. This solution may be used on all plants on which Aphis are found.

CELERY. Blight. Black spots appear on the foliage followed by wilting of the plant and a soft rot on the stock. Spray each week with a mixture of Bordeaux mixture covering the entire plant.

CUCUMBER. Striped Beetle. Black and yellow striped beetle which feeds ravenously on the tender leaves of the plant in the very early stage of growth. Dust leaves when wet with ashes or air-slaked lime.

Squash Bug. Dark brown beetle which sucks the juice from the plant. Hand pick and destroy. Found on the leaves.

MELONS. Cucumber insects usually attacks and may be destroyed as given above.

ONION. Onion Maggot. A white maggot similar to the cabbage root maggot. No effective means of control. Spread charcoal over the ground or try the corrosive sublimate solution as recommended above.

Blight. A violet color, patches appearing on the leaf of the onion. Some advise spraying with Bordeaux mixture from the time the onion plant is three inches high.

POTATO. Colorado Beetle or Potato Bug. Dust with paris green when the dew is still on the plant, or place a teaspoonful in a watering can of water and pour over the plant. If possible have the plant dusted with paris green before the bug appears.

Scab. Easily recognized by characteristic roughness of the skin. Immerse the uncut tuber just before planting in a solution of two fluid ounces of formalin with two gallons of water. Dry out, and plant.

Blight. Brown spots distributed over the leafy surface, usually found in July. If they are not prevented from growing, the whole plant will be destroyed. Spray once a week for four or five weeks with Bordeaux mixture from July 1st.

RADISH. Root Maggot. Use the same remedies as given for cabbage and onion maggot.

TOMATO. Tomato Worm or Horn Blower. A large worm which rapidly defoliates the plant. Hand pick and destroy.

DAIRY AND CREAMERY

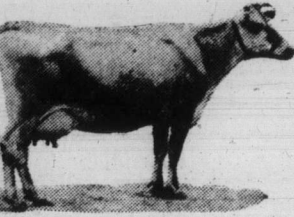
PURE BRED COW BEST.

Under Similar Conditions She is More Profitable Than the Grade.

I contend that the pure bred cow on the average will do anything that the grade cow on the average will do—and something more, writes R. E. Hutchinson in the Rural New Yorker.

The average production of the dairy cows of the United States is approximately 175 pounds of fat per annum. On the contrary, the average production of 11,169 pure bred cows tested to Jan. 1, 1916, is 430 pounds fat. Which pulled down the average—the grade cow or the pure bred? The answer is obvious.

The simple fact that it is possible to quote accurate figures in giving the



Sophie's Adora, the cow here pictured, went on test at one day over four years of age, and in the following 365 days produced 5,822 pounds of milk containing 88.6 pounds of butter fat, which amounts to 1,047 pounds of butter, figured on the 85 per cent basis. This record makes her world's champion four-year-old Jersey. Sophie's Adora is owned and was bred at Lowell.

production of pure bred cows is distinctly a recommendation. The above figures are taken from the list of tested cows issued by the Jersey, Guernsey, Ayrshire and Holstein associations.

Certainly conditions of feed and care affect production. It is equally certain that the farmer and not the cow is responsible for these conditions, and it is my contention that under similar conditions the pure bred cow will produce more profitably and reproduce more uniform quality in her calves than will the grade.

Probably all of us from personal observation agree that the pure bred sire is desirable at the head of the herd. Have we analyzed the reasons why? He is simply reproducing the qualities of his pure bred forbears in building up the producing ability of the herd. Would a grade bull do the same? Would he impart the same uniformity to his one case of offspring?

No dairyman ever got rich in a day. The dairy business demands patience. No dairyman can afford to neglect the building up of his future herd. It is his responsibility to breed better cows with every generation. The grade cow is a handicap in breeding. So many conflicting lines back of her prevent prepotency, and she fails to breed "true to type." Her daughters are just as likely to be inferior as to be superior to her. On the other hand, pure bred stock carefully selected and judiciously bred afford a foundation for improving quality with every generation.

Care of Dairy Bulls.

Judicious management is quite as important as careful feeding in keeping bulls in satisfactory breeding condition. Exercise is a prime essential. If young bulls are placed in paddocks they will usually take sufficient exercise, but this is seldom true of an old bull. A better way to insure sufficient exercise is to lead him a mile or two or even farther every day. This exercise will do more to keep him healthy, vigorous, quick and sure than any other method that can be employed unless he is accustomed to using a treadmill. In this event an hour's exercise on the mill daily will keep him in good form. Any bull that has been carefully fed, not permitted to become overfat, but yet in thrifty, vigorous condition, should breed until he is fifteen or sixteen years old if he has always received sufficient exercise with regularity.—Kimball's Dairy Farmer.

Humoring Cows. The money making dairyman learns to know cows—their likes and dislikes, their needs and what is hurtful to them. A cow that gives a large yield is always notional and has many petty whims about the way she wants her feed arranged and the manner in which she wants her milker to treat her. An increase in yield is often secured by humoring these whims.

DAIRY NOTES. Successful dairy expansion involves the intelligent systematic grading or building up of a herd, both by selection and breeding. There are few cows which will not stand more quietly during the milking process if they have nothing else to attract their attention.

Every cow in the herd should be halter broken. Begin while they are calves. A chill outside or inside is often fatal for a fresh cow. Look out for the March winds. Keep the cows in out of them.

FEWER PEOPLE GROWING OLDER

The Public Health Service reports that more people live to the age of forty years to-day, but from forty to sixty years mortality is increasing from degenerative diseases in the U. S. Thousands of well-informed men and women to-day are learning the true value of

SCOTT'S EMULSION

OF THE PUREST COD LIVER OIL

as a powerful blood-enricher and strength-builder to ward off the headaches and backaches that mean weakness. SCOTT'S helps fortify the body against grippe, pneumonia and weakening colds; through its force of medicinal nourishment.

Refuse Alcoholic Extracts That Do Not Contain Cod Liver Oil.

Scott & Bowne, Toronto, Ont.

Original Home of Welshmen.

Jutland was probably the original home of our Kymric ancestors, as well as (at a later period) of some so called Saxon invaders. It was peopled in classical times by the Cimbr, identified by ethnologists with the Cymry, or modern Welshmen. The Germans magnanimously declined to annex Jutland with Schleswig-Holstein. It was then considered a worthless waste of moors, sand dunes and marshes. But the industrious Danes have transformed what one English traveler styled "a forsaken wilderness" into the most prosperous pastoral countries of western Europe.—Westminster Gazette.

Roosevelt to Go to War.

WASHINGTON, May 14.—By a vote of 215 to 178 the House Saturday, after a stormy debate, voted to instruct its conferees on the army bill to restore the Senate amendment to permit Colonel Roosevelt to raise a division for service in France.

When the House action on the Roosevelt amendment was reported officially to the Senate, Chairman Chamberlain, without debate, obtained permission to withdraw the report from the Senate and resume conference on the bill.

In view of the fact that it carried by a heavy majority, including Democrats, in the Senate, there seemed no doubt that it would become part of the new law providing the great army.

Couldn't Fool Him.

Lecturer (in small town).—Of course you all know what the inside of a cornucopia is like. Chairman of Meeting (interrupting).—Most of us do, but yet better explain it for the benefit of them that have never been inside one.—Puck.

The First Vegetable.

Asparagus enjoys the distinction of being the oldest plant used for food.

Different Proposition.

"Ajax defied the lightning." "Yes. That was before they had electricity tamed and harnessed in wires. If Ajax were around today he wouldn't have the nerve to talk back to a telephone exchange."—Washington Star.

The envious will die, but envy never.—Moliere.

TO OUR FARMER FRIENDS

We advise you to grow as much good Scotch Wheat this season as will supply your own needs.

We cannot tell how scarce it may be or how high the price may be before another season.

If SUNLIGHT FLOUR

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Congoleum, in Rugs and by the yard, Linoleum and Oilcloth. Bring the size of your room.

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Is the best Food for Calves known

Calves fed on this Meal will bring you great returns.

C. F. BURGESS,

Grain, Flour and Feed,

Carleton Place.

Would not be Without Zutoo Tablets At Any Cost

Such is the statement of Mr. A. O. Norton, of Boston, the largest Jack Manufacturer in the world. His voluntary testimonial regarding ZUTOO follows:

286 Congress St., Boston, Mass. "I have been a sufferer from Headache since childhood and have used all, or nearly all the so-called 'cures' on the market. Some months since my attention was called to Zutoo Tablets and I have been using them ever since with the most gratifying results. I find they cure a 'tick' or 'nervous' headache in a few minutes and leave no bad effects. My family use them whenever needed with equally good results. I have frequently given them to friends who were suffering from Headache and they never failed to give quick relief. I always carry Zutoo Tablets in my grip on the road and WOULD NOT BE WITHOUT THEM AT ANY COST."

A. O. NORTON.

25 cents per box—at all dealers