

Dec. 26, 1916

THE CARLETON PLACE HERALD.

3

THE ONLY MEDICINE THAT HELPED HER

"Fruit-a-tives Again Proves Its Extraordinary Powers"

ROCHON, QUE., March 2nd, 1915.
"I have received the most wonderful benefit from taking 'Fruit-a-tives'. I suffered for years from Rheumatism and change of life, and I took every remedy obtainable without results. I tried 'Fruit-a-tives' and it was the only medicine that really did me good. Now I am entirely well—the Rheumatism has disappeared, and the terrible pains in my body are all gone. I hope that others, who suffer from such distressing diseases, will try 'Fruit-a-tives'. MADAME ISALIE ROCHON.
50c. a box, 6 for \$2.50, trial size, 25c. At all dealers or sent postpaid by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

THE BACON HOG.

From 1904 to 1914 Canada's export trade with Britain in hog products decreased and Denmark's increased. From 1914 Canada's export bacon trade has increased and Denmark's has gone the other way, showing a falling off of 73,000,000 pounds. For the fiscal year ending March 31, 1914, Canada's export of hog products totalled \$3,620,861 pounds, for 1915 the total was 72,036,025 pounds, and for 1916 144,150,309 pounds. The United States experienced a like increase. But so far as Canada is concerned, there is another side to the shield. On June 30, 1916, there were fewer hogs in this country than at any time during the previous ten years, and from 1911 to 1916 there was a decrease of one million. This serious state of affairs, as well as the opportunity that is before the country, is concisely and vividly pointed out in Pamphlet No. 21 of the Live Stock Department at Ottawa, entitled "The Bacon Hog and the British Market," for which Messrs. John Bright, Live Stock Commissioner, and H. S. Arkell, Assistant Commissioner, are jointly responsible, and which can be had free on application to the Publications Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa. Particularly unfortunate, says the pamphlet, is the decrease in the face of the rare opportunity that is offered us to further extend our "Wiltshire side" trade with the British market, a trade that for the year 1915 amounted in value to \$15,057,632. In view of the facts here set forth it is hardly necessary to further refer to the gravity of the situation or to the opportunity that will be lost if our hog raisers do not bestir themselves. The joint authors point out that while we are not for specified reasons to occupy the market for fat hogs, that for the bacon hog is ours for the asking. They also call for regularity in the supply. "We cannot," they say "go into the business for six months in the year and then go out of it for six months without having a general average of price that is unprofitable both to producer and packer." A good crop of hogs is required each month of the year. "If each farmer," the pamphlet says in conclusion, "maintains even one or, at most, two sows and manages these and their offsprings properly, there can be built up in Canada a very important profit to the farmer, but as well materially assisting in preserving the commercial stability of the Dominion.

New C.P.R. Appointment.

Mr. A. B. Calder has been appointed Assistant General Passenger Agent of the Canadian Pacific Railway, with offices at Montreal. The appointment takes effect January 1, 1917. Already there are four Assistant General Passenger Agents, but the growth of passenger traffic has made it necessary that another be appointed. Mr. Calder is well known in Winnipeg and Western Canada, and has been connected with the C.P.R. since the early days of construction work, and is October, 1883, he entered the Winnipeg office as ticket clerk. In 1889 he was made Ticket Agent at Tacoma. After gaining experience as Travelling Passenger Agent at San Francisco and Seattle he was appointed to the position of General Agent at Seattle in 1904. In 1910 he was made General Agent at Chicago. Leaving Chicago he returned to Winnipeg for a time, where he performed special work until his present appointment.

Useful Inventions.

Canadian and American patents recently secured through the agency of Messrs. Marion & Marion, Patent Attorneys, Montreal and Washington: Canada—Ernest H. N. Bonnet, Nonan-court (Que.) France, Harvesting machine; Elmond Ross, St. Ulric (Manit.) Boring and mortising machine; Otilia Sirard, Fauquier, Ont. Fish hook; Axel A. L. Stromer, Hel-singborg, Sweden, Automatic advertising apparatus. United States—Otilia Sirard, Fauquier, Ont. Fish hook; Ernest O. Barette, Montreal, Quebec; N. P. Choquette, St. Leger (Que.) Que., Butter forming machine.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

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Making the Little Farm Pay

By C. C. BOWSFIELD

A high rate of profit in turkey raising is among the reasonable certainties for small farmers. Experts say that the outlook for this industry is greatly improved. Prices are high, and risk and labor are not unreasonable, considering profits.

One of the reasons for predicting success in turkey raising is that the disease known as blackhead has been brought under control throughout a large part of the United States. If



GOOD OUTLOOK FOR TURKEYS.

flocks can be kept healthy there is no doubt about making money from them, as turkeys are good foragers and pick up the greater part of their living in the fields.

Turkeys of average weight are worth \$2.50 in retail markets. Perhaps farmers will sell most of their flocks in a wholesale way and therefore can hardly count on more than \$2 for each bird, but at this price there is easily a profit of \$1.50. It is certain that turkey raising belongs in the line of mixed farming and should become a feature of many places where ten or twelve distinct products are brought to market.

There are many mixed farming enthusiasts who wish to balance up their programs with poultry. They can accomplish this object in part with turkeys without excluding other fowls. Of course a field for range is necessary either with turkeys or geese, and the different flocks will not interfere with each other, but if turkeys can have a small field all to themselves so much the better, especially while the young birds are becoming hardy and vigorous. It is a wise plan to have a patch of ground fenced off for newly hatched poults, so that the parent fowls will not be giving the little things too much travel. This danger is over in the course of two or three weeks. It is a good custom to turn the young birds over to broody hens, but as the latter are usually troubled with vermin it is necessary to apply insect powders. Lard and kerosene may be applied to the hen, but not to poults. Pyrethrum should be dusted on the latter when lice appear. When turkeys are handled in a careful way the business will almost equal that of chicken raising. At any rate, it works well with a mixed farming program. Owners have only to bear in mind that they must engage in the business extensively enough so that they can afford to handle it right. If it is worth doing at all it is worth doing well, and this principle should apply to all farming projects. Turkeys and chickens should not be treated as side lines and allowed to go along in a haphazard way. The flocks need to be started right and given a good chance to develop in a healthy manner.

Nearly all poultry raisers say the Bronze variety is best, possessing as it does hardness with large size. All over the west the Bronze type is popular and gaining fast. Breeders are selecting the finest specimens that are obtainable, and the new flocks now coming forward in such large numbers show good characteristics. Dealers expect to get a larger proportion of their fall and winter supply in localities which heretofore have not furnished many turkeys. Prices will be high enough to afford farmers at least \$1.50 net profit for each fowl, and in cases where they have private customers the returns will be still larger.

In a general way turkeys require the same management as chickens, only they should have a wider range in pleasant weather than the latter. The poults require no food until a day old, but water and sand should be within reach. In the course of thirty-six hours a simple kind of feeding may begin. Breadcrumbs moistened and squeezed dry are as good as any other food. Curds or Dutch cheese is relished, and the little birds thrive on this in connection with such things as onion tops and dandelion leaves minced fine. Corn bread is about the best food when they are two weeks old, and a little later cracked corn or wheat should be provided.

STYLE TIPS.

One Is Rows of Silk Stitching Used as Trimming.

Just one whisper today about the new modes for fall. Paris openings are over, and the autumn styles are pretty well settled—the Paris styles, that is. American women do not always abide by these styles.

They look over the new modes and select those that appeal to them most, discarding others, and presently the selected modes appear with miraculous swiftness in the shops for everybody to buy. But there are two or three salient features in the Paris styles that cannot be disregarded, even this early, for their repetition by one couturier after another foretells their sure importance as winter style features.

One of these is silk stitching used as a trimming. The Paris frocks and coats are fitted by many seams and darts, all stitched conspicuously in more or less fanciful effect. Pocket flaps, cuffs, revers—they are all garnished with silk stitching, and skirts and tunics have often a score or more of rows of this stitching, done on the machine in effective chain stitch.

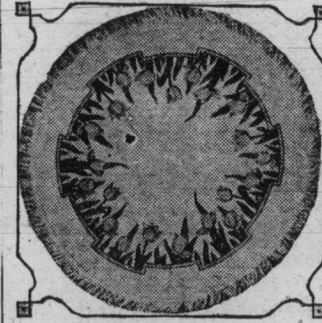
Alpaca is a surprise for the coming season. Both alpaca and mohair are being used by some of the couturiers in tailored frocks for day wear. Some of these models are appealingly chic, as, for instance, a sample frock of black twilled alpaca with a full overskirt pressed into little box plaits and falling almost to the edge of a plain foundation skirt. This frock has a button in back bodice with long, close sleeves and one of the enormous Japanese collars that are to be the rage without doubt. The bodice is loose, flat at back and front and plaited into the waist at the sides. It is attached with a stitched seam to the box plaited overskirt, little tabs in the bodice extending down over the plaits to emphasize the long waisted effect. Under this moyer age bodice is a foundation fitted to the waist line and stiffened to insure trimness, though the outer button in back bodice is loose rather than close fitting.

Silks for formal frocks and evening frocks, of course, and Paris whispers that satins and satin surfaced silks will be most in favor. Of these a new silk called arore is exquisitely beautiful in its lights and shades of color, a most enchanting silk for evening gowns of distinction. Worth and Jenny have brought out stunning gowns in velvet, the Jenny model a slip over the head affair distinctly novel, with bands of Belgian hare for trimming. Very distinguished is an afternoon gown by Premet made of navy blue charmeuse, with a good deal of black chintilly lace draped airily in the bodice and a big Japanese collar of navy blue mouseline draped around throat and shoulders. The combination of navy satin and black lace is particularly elegant and refined, and this gown of Premet is sure to make a decided hit with women of conservative taste. As brilliant as the Premet gown is, quiet and elegant is a Klein dance frock of gold colored silk voile and cream lace, with an underslip of flesh pink silk. The skirt is yards and yards wide, and at the back an odd sash forms a pannier bustle and then trails to the floor, the frock itself being short enough to reveal the feet and ankles.

AUTUMN'S TULIPS.

Here's a Stunning Dolly For All Needleworkers.

On a piece of finest linen circularly cut, figured and featherstitched are embroidered a hedge of yellow tulips and



RARE AND BEAUTIFUL.

then spry greenery. The shading is true to nature and the design as rare as it is beautiful.

Fatigue Injures Temper.

More than half of the ill temper and irritability displayed by women are due to fatigue, not only of the body, but of the nerves. Every woman should learn how advisable it is to rest daily and to rest in the proper way. After a tiring day, whether it be housework, looking after the children, shopping or paying calls, half an hour's rest will work wonders.

Take off your shoes, put on soft slippers and slip into a loose gown. Pull down the blind; then either lie down or sit in a comfortable easy chair, say, for twenty minutes. Even if you don't sleep you will rest. After bathing, rearranging the hair and getting into fresh clothes you will feel like a totally different woman and equal to any work that may be necessary.

Iced Coffee.

Pour two quarts of boiling water over one-half pound of best coffee and let stand one-half hour; then strain off the clear liquor through cloth, add one quart of milk and one-quarter pound of sugar. Pour into freezer and pack well around with ice and salt. Let it stand an hour before using, then serve in small coffee cups.

TURKS IN GERMANY.

A New Plan for Spreading Kultur in the Orient.

Some 250 Turkish scholars, including a few girls, recently arrived in Germany in order to avail themselves of arrangements which have been made for the more or less free education of a number of Turkish youths at German high schools. This is part of the Teuton scheme to Germanize Turkey. Up to the present 12 different German towns have offered to provide the necessary maintenance for one such scholar each, while 30 German families in Berlin and the provinces have declared their willingness to receive and educate one of the visitors free of charge, and the Turkish war office is paying for the journey and equipment of 15 others who will then be supported by the German-Turkish Association. In other cases semi-maintenance is to be provided, and in others still the children will be educated entirely at the expense of their parents. The choice of candidates was entrusted to a committee of the German-Turkish Association, which, it is stated, found it possible to accept almost all the applications received. Asked as to what profession they desired to follow, a large proportion of the children, who range from 14 to 17 years of age, promptly answered, engineering; and it was noticed that nearly all expressed a preference for a practical calling.

Dr. Wilhelm Feldmann, the special correspondent of the Berliner Tageblatt in Turkey, writing from Constantinople to his paper, made a point of recommending the visitors to the very special care of his fellow-countrymen. For one thing, he observed, it would probably be very difficult for the young Turks to accustom themselves to the German war menu. The majority of them, he explained, came from good Turkish families which, while the fare of the lower classes was very sparse, indeed, were accustomed to live extremely well, while the war had made little difference to their mode of life, meat, eggs, fats, fruits, and excellent white bread being still available in Constantinople for those who could pay the high war prices. He further recommended the greatest circumspection and gentleness in dealing with the children on the ground that the majority of young Turks are very much spoiled, and therefore very sensitive and likely to permanently resent an affront to their pride. It is of great importance that these Turkish scholars should feel comfortable in Germany, wrote Dr. Feldmann. Teachers and foster-parents may assuredly be looked to to recognize clearly the importance of the mission entrusted to them.

British Trade.

A Canadian manufacturer called his chief traveller last spring and said:

"I want you to go to Australia and New Zealand. I don't expect you to get any orders, but size up the chances of our doing business over there. Take six months or more for the job, and let us know where we will get off at if we try to sell goods in Australia and New Zealand after the war."

The traveller departed, and the general results of his experience can be told in these words:

Wherever the traveller went the Australians and New Zealanders said: "There is the American price and there is the American sample. You meet the American price and produce the American quality and the orders are yours."

Thus one commercial traveller secured between \$500,000 and \$750,000 worth of business in Australia and New Zealand last summer. Every one of these orders was an order transferred to a Canadian factory from a United States factory. Australia and New Zealand are a type and symbol of every British and allied country after the war. The people who have fought together will want to buy from each other, rather than purchase goods from enemy or neutral peoples. Canadian manufacturers should prepare to enter in and possess the new world of opportunity that will open to Canadian industry in the markets of every British and allied country after the war. That world of opportunity will not be conquered by manufacturers who play whist all winter, play golf in summer, and spend the other seasons in the automobile. Canada's earnest-minded industrialists are not an easy-going class of manufacturers who would trifle away this country's greatest industrial opportunity.

Polygamy in Germany.

It may sound incredible, but some serious-minded people in Germany are canvassing the adoption of polygamy as a remedy for depopulation. At all events, several Herren Professoren are quite keen on the idea, and articles are devoted to the subject by, among others, Dr. Wecken, in The Familien geschichtliche Blaetter, Dr. Grahovsky in Das neue Deutschland, and Professor Christian Ehrenfels, of Prague University.

Dr. Wecken confines himself to the historical aspect of the question. He points out that similar proposals were heard in Germany in 1650, when the Franconian Diet adopted a resolution in favor of bigamy, the marriage of priests, and the limitation of the number of monastic inmates as a means of making good the awful human losses of the Thirty Years' War.

Dr. Grahovsky, for his part, hesitates to plunge. His general attitude is summed up in a quotation from a pamphlet, "War and the Increase of Population," in which it is said:

"It is common knowledge that polygamy is an established institution in Eastern countries and among the Mormons. It is, unfortunately, not so well known in Germany that this has not led to any immoral state of things. But the introduction of polygamy into Germany would meet with extraordinary obstacles. Monogamy has taken too strong roots. Moreover, in consequences of the expense that would be incurred in the support of the family, polygamy could be practised only by the few."

When Women are Weak

Women who feel weak, languid and depressed—who look pale and dull-eyed, and have lost appetite and fresh looks—need a tonic that will purify the blood, help the organs of digestion, regulate the liver and bowels, and strengthen the system. It long has been known that

Beecham's Pills

are a blessing to weak women, for they quickly correct womanly ailments, improve the appetite, purify the blood and re-establish healthy conditions. They are safe to take as they are purely vegetable and without any harmful drug. A few doses will bring better spirits, improved health and a feeling of fitness.

Worth a Guinea a Box

Prepared only by Thomas Beecham, St. Helens, Lancashire, England. Sold every where in Canada and U. S. America. In boxes, 25 cents.

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A BETTER CHRISTMAS PRESENT
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FIVE ROSES FLOUR

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Is it your wish to make your Gifts both serviceable and lasting? Then buy Furniture.

Will reserve anything until desired.

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I WILL PAY HIGHEST PRICE FOR

Beeswood, Ash, Spruce, Hemlock, Pine, Rock Elm and Soft Elm or Tamarac 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. NI HOUS, Carleton Place.

"The Girl in Pink"

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As the supply is limited we would advise the reader to come early.

Subscription, \$1.50 the year in Canada.

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