A . . .
Happy
New Year
. . . To All

The Dominion Brewery Co.
TORONTO. LIMITED

THE FARMSTEAD

World ads. pay best.

Advertise your live stock now.

Lindsay free course on seed and stock judging begins Jan. 26.

Poultry shows are beginning again.

Messrs. Bryce and Taber of Arcola, Sask., have purchased some good Clydesdales in Ontario recently.

C. J. Brodie, V.S., of Claremont, sold his first prize pony hackney for a good figure recently.

Ontario County is voting on a good roads proposition. If the vote were taken in April when the mud is deep it would easily carry.

R. E. Gunn of Beaverton shipped in a car load of fat cattle at $5.35 last week. They were choice.

The announcement that there are a million pounds of butter in cold storage in Chicago warrants the prediction that the butter market will be strong in the near future, hints The Commoner.

Why would it not pay a young man to go into turkey farming? Turkeys at 25c and 30c per pound would mean wealth.

Charles Harper of Scugog advertises a sale for Jan. 20. He has some good stock and his Shorthorn bull Cyclone's Victor has proven an especially good one.

Included amongst the animals slaughtered for food in Bavaria last year it is interesting to note, says The London Live Stock Journal, that there were 11,246 horses and 425 dogs—a fact as to which no particular comment is necessary. Pigs are, however, extremely popular in that country. In 1907 their increased consumption reached the total of 413,670, as compared with the returns of the previous year.

Fifty farmers of Jefferson County, Illinois, have joined forces and made a 4000-acre game preserve of the farms which adjoin. The state warden will stock the preserves and it will be under the direction and protection of the state. It is about the largest preserve in the state, and between the farmers and the state authorities there will be plenty doing for the man who dares poke his gun inside the enclosure without the necessary permission.

As a result of perfecting a serum that is an anti-toxine against hog cholera, the Missouri Agricultural College guarantees the state legislature that, with an appropriation of $45,000 a year, it will save the farmers of Missouri from one to five million dollars annually. The agricultural college announces unequivocally that it now is prepared to vanquish hog cholera.

The United States Government has modified the quarantine in Michigan, but there is a string tied to it in such a way that the Michigan farmer is not free to ship where he wants to. The government says that live stock may be shipped from all but five counties, but they must be sent for immediate slaughter and quarantined at various stock yards in pens designated by the inspectors. This restriction makes shipping impractical and unsatisfactory. Stockmen, too impatient to get rid of stock that have reached the period of maturity, would rather wait till the lid is entirely off. Indications are that Governor Deneen will not lift the embargo against the quarantined states till the government can show a clean bill of health.

KING CORN.

The national corn exposition recently held in Omaha was a revelation to thousands of people who entertained the idea that "corn is merely corn." A few years ago the uses of corn were confined to feeding stock, making corn bread and mush. Now this cereal is taking its proper place among the foodstuffs of the world, and its many by-products are being utilized to the fullest extent. As a result, the price of corn is enhanced, and the price of corn land grows daily. The corn-raising area is restricted, and the future enlargement of the corn crop is dependent upon intensified farming rather than upon the utilization of added acreage. The corn producer no longer selects his seed haphazard, puts it into the ground after hasty preparation and depends upon chance. Agriculture is becoming an exact science, and state agricultural schools are doing a splendid missionary work in preparing the way for scientific soil culture. The Omaha Corn Exposition will give an added incentive to further investigation and experiment, and the results will be beneficial in many ways. It is not hazardous to predict that the days of ten cent corn are forever gone from the west.—The Commoner.

WHEAT AND WOOL PRICES.

Argentine Crop Is Being Harvested and Values Are Firm.

The London Statist in a late issue says: Fuller information has now been received respecting the damage done to the wheat crop in Argentina, and it shows that the first reports were much exaggerated, and that those who took a more favorable view were right.

It will be in the recollection of our readers that every year there is a large increase in the area under cultivation in Argentina. In the present year the increase has been exceptionally large because of the good prices ruling. The best opinion now is that the yield of the increased area brought into cultivation this year will fully counterbalance, if it does not do more, the damage done to the crop in general. It follows that the prospect is that Argentina will have this year at least as much wheat to export as she had last year.

It is to be recollected, however, that cutting is only just beginning in the more northern provinces, Santa Fe, Entre Rios, and so forth, while in the more southern provinces, as, for example, in the southern portion of Buenos Ayres, cutting will not probably begin for three weeks yet. Thus there is time for a change; but it is to be noted that the weather at present is excellent, and if it continues so there will be, as already stated, at least as large a crop as there was last year.

The pastoral industry also is doing well in Argentina. In Uruguay, we regret to say, the conditions are different. There the locusts are eating up the grass, and the cattle, in consequence, are suffering. Locusts are present in Argentina, as well as in Uruguay, but the measures taken to guard against them are successful in the first-named country, and not in the other.

As the price of wheat is high, and as wool is rising, the prospect at present is that Argentina will do exceedingly well in the coming year. It will be recollected that at the wool sales in London last week the price rose considerably, and there was active buying. United States manufacturers were well represented, and there was a good home demand likewise. It looks, therefore, as if the effects of the American panic of last year are already passing away, and that the wool trade, at all events, is recovering on both sides of the Atlantic. If that be so, all the wool-growing countries, notably Australia and Argentina, will, of course, benefit.

DAIRYING PAYS MORTGAGE SAVES THOUSAND A YEAR

Ontario Man Tells of His Fight Against a Big Loss—Thirty-Five Cows Did It.

Persistence and pluck in the face of almost desperate circumstances has done much for men in business. To the ordinary farmer on a hundred acres of land the saddling of a debt of eight thousand dollars would spell discouragement in big letters. Add to this load, age, a big family of girls and a none too fertile soil, and the average man would be a quitter.

Not so with a Canadian who lives near a flourishing town east of Toronto. He owned a hundred acres of land, was in poor health and had a large family depending upon him, when in a moment of weakness he endorsed notes for several thousand dollars and thru the company's failure he was left to pay the whole amount.

To be or not to be was the question with him for a time, but he resolved to try to lift it, and consequently set resolutely to work to pay the debt. He had a good dairy farm and from the cows his returns must all come.

He increased his herd, rented pasture land adjoining, fed liberally, worked the land well and marketed the milk in the nearby town. The purpose to succeed was firm and altho he was not capable of working himself his family all helped in earnest. The year's expenses to live and operate were $2000. The returns at the end of the first year showed a balance in his favor of one thousand dollars. This he applied on the mortgage.

Estimates for the next year were then proceeded with, and the same success accompanied the efforts. Year after year passed away until the cows had returned the whole of the debt, while the family were well supplied with the necessities of life.

This little drama in farm life which has many a counterpart on a smaller scale on many a farm in old Ontario emphasized the fact of the importance of intensive farming on a business basis.

Many an Ontario farm of far better proportions than the humble man spoken of in this account, could increase the output, make richer the lives and do incomparable good to our country, if the same business push and determination were at full play in the young farmers who start out to carve their fortunes.

POULTRY NOTES.

When the space for the fowls is limited, there is all the more need for keeping the quarters clean.

Hens will lay just as well, if not better, when not running with the males and the eggs will keep better.

Poultry need to be understood. They are as easily managed as other classes of live stock when their habits are known and wants attended to.

The egg-eating habit spreads in the flock. One can generally afford to kill off any hen that is caught at this trick. She may teach the others.

In order to make the most of the spare cockerels they should not be allowed to run with the rest of the flock, but separated and fattened before killing.

If you have not secured it yet it would be well to lose no time in gathering up a large boxful of dust for the hens' use during the winter.

Sometimes fowls die from frosted combs and wattles Remedies are not so satisfactory as prevention. If fowls are discovered before the frost has come out, applications of cold water or snow, till the frost is out, and then an application of vaseline, is the right treatment.

The hens need teeth—in their gizzards. Finely broken up crockery answers the purpose well. So do gravel stones smashed up into very fine pieces with a hammer. Small gravel taken whole is not so good because the surfaces of all the stones have been washed so smooth while the gravel was in the making.

Every hen should be allowed six square feet of floor space. Each bird of the Plymouth Rock, Wyandotte and other general purpose breeds requires about nine inches of perch room. Leghorns, Minorcas, Spanish, about eight inches. Brahmas and Langshans, ten inches.

When dropping boards are used they should be low down to permit of easy cleaning. They should be made of matched lumber and be 20 inches wide for one perch and three feet wide for two perches. The first perch should be placed at least ten inches from the wall. A good roost may be made from material 2 x 2 inches, then slightly rounded on the edges.

Roosts should be made low or near the ground—not higher than two feet. There are several reasons for this. Fowls of the heavier breeds cannot fly high and those of the lighter breeds frequently injure the soles of their feet in jumping from high perches. Roosts should all be made the same height. For if they are made some higher than others the birds will all flock to the highest ones and crowd, which is undesirable.

THE HORSE SHOW.

Arrangements are progressing finely for the Ontario Horse Breeders' Show at the Union Stock Yards, West Toronto, on Jan. 13, 14 and 15. Upwards of $3000 is to be distributed in prizes among Clydes, Shires, Canadian-bred Clydes and Shires, Hackneys, standard-breds, thorobreds, ponies, stallions and mares, and heavy draught horses in harness. The committee of the breeders held a meeting yesterday and went out to the Union Stock Yards and expressed themselves exceedingly well pleased with the accommodation promised and the prospective arrangements. Secretary Westervelt states that he has had far more applications than general for prize lists, and he anticipates the best and most successful show the association has yet held.

Five Blocks Damaged by Fire.

SKOWHEGAN, Me., Jan. 1.—A stubborn fire destroyed two and damaged three business blocks and burned five tenement houses on Water-street, in the heart of the town, early to-day. Two of the houses were blown up with dynamite in an effort to check the progress of the flames. Loss, $400,000.

The Interesting Route

to Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta is via Chicago and St. Paul, Minneapolis or Duluth. Through the brilliantly lighted St. Clair Tunnel by electricity, without smoke, gas or dust. Secure pamphlet, "New Route to Winnipeg and the West," from nearest Grand Trunk agent.

HARD TO REAR TURKEYS REASON FOR BIG PRICES

Inbreeding and Polluted Soi Blamed for Losses—Estimates of Cost to Raise Turkeys.

"The wild breeds of turkeys are known as the North American, the Mexican, and the Honduras. The domesticated breeds are the Bronze, White Holland, Narragansett, Buff, Black and Slate, says a writer in The Feather.

Notwithstanding the heavy demand each year for turkeys, their production has never reached the scale enjoyed by either ducks or geese. The prime reason for this, no doubt, is the fact that there is considerable loss in raising them. In the wild state the turkey lives on worms, insects, berries, seeds and grass, and enjoys an unlimited range. To be successful with them in a domesticated condition it is necessary to follow their bill of fare and to give them freedom.

The critical period in the life of the young bird is the first six weeks of its life. After that all danger is practically over, and they become very rugged. With this fine condition of health, there also is beauty. Picture the great big gobbler, with its bluish-reddish head, and strong, fan-like tail, and wings that make the earth rattle! And then the quiet, modest hen, not near so pretty as her lord, but beautiful for the peaceful way in which she goes about.

Inbreeding Leads to Losses.

There is no question about the fact that much loss in turkey culture is due to inbreeding On this subject an English writer says that the beginner starts with a pen of old birds, and thinks he will get some young ones of a choice strain. Thus cockerels are mated with pullets, and the resulting progeny die off like flies on a piece of fly-paper. Now, if instead, a two-year-old cock had been used with the pullets, or vice versa, the resultant chicks would have come ever so much stronger. Age does not improve the breeding qualities of turkeys. In this they are not like geese. So turkey breeding should go on the alternate principle—the cockerel be changed one year, the two hen birds being gradually replaced until it is time for the old cock bird to make way for a cockerel. Another cause of failure to raise the young is polluted soil. It is claimed that turkeys quickly stain land, and seldom can be reared on the same land more than two years in succession, especially if it be of a clayey or retentive character. On dry, sandy soils, taints will wash out more readily, but the young birds must be protected from the east and the strong southwest winds—it is these that kill in the earlier stages. Another cause of a failure is due to the rapidity with which feathers are grown.

As a rule, the early spring weather is too chilly for favorable growth of poults, they getting a severe setback, if they get thru at all. But those later hatched, if kept free from vermin, grow right along from the time they are born. The warmer weather and late dampness make them hearty eaters and foragers before they are two weeks of age.

The Wild Turkey.

The native wild turkey is still found in different parts of North America, the finest specimens being found in the far west, and also in some portions of Canada, while they are yet occasionally met with in some of the middle states, but there they are comparatively small, both in size and number. The average size of the wild turkey in general is considerably smaller than the domesticated varieties, but, as already mentioned, their plumage is more brilliant, the color being made up of black, green, tan, and brown, which together forms a sort of metallic-bronze hue.

Cost of Gobbler.

In order to ascertain the cost of raising turkeys a number of experiments have been made in the past years, and reports have varied very much, so that little has been accomplished toward determining acurately the cost of rearing turkeys to various stages of maturity. Fed grain that must be purchased there is considerable cost in their growing, but when reared on free range their food is practically nothing. Several years ago the Rhode Island Experiment Station made some experiments, practically purchasing all the food. Supposing that it takes seven pounds of grain at 1 1-2 cents per pound to make a pound of gain, then each twenty-pound tom would cost about $2, and each ten-pound hen, $1, without allowing for interest on the investment, losses, labor, or necessary profits.

At the time of the experiment turkeys sold for 22 cents per pound, live weight, in Rhode Island. A twenty-pound tom at that rate brings $4.40, and a ten-pound hen $2.20. These prices are for market stock which has received no particular attention in breeding. The prices of $5 and $3 paid for ordinary breeding stock in the fall are, therefore, probably reasonable. The care and attention necessary in the rearing and selection of high-class breeding stock of any variety increases its value, and the $10 and $6 asked by breeders for the tom and hen, respectively, seem also reasonable. If but $1.50 be added as the price of maintenance and thirty-three per cent. to cover losses, a common tom about to began his third season would have cost as follows:

25 pounds flesh, at 10c	$2.50
Maintenance, one year (includes summer range and fall and winter feeding)	1.50
Loss, thirty-three and one-third per cent. by deaths among breeding stock	1.33
Total	$5.33

This does not include care, housing, or cost of hatching. A twelve-pound hen would, in the same season, cost $2.93, allowing $1 for maintenance.

FOR DAIRYMEN.

If dairymen will look at McClure's Magazine for December they will learn how Copenhagen has manged to get pure, healthful milk. As far as the excellence of milk supply is concerned, no city can compare with it. The dairymen will find that the enlightened legislators of Denmark do not consider the tuberculin test worthless or dangerous. Thanks to its persistent use bovine tuberculosis has been practically rooted out. The Danish abattoirs show only from 5 to 10 per cent. of tuerculosis in the first degree, 4 per cent. in the second degree and 1 per cent. in the third.

The Danish dairymen have been educated up to the point where they welcome close official supervision. They are quick to report suspicious cases among their cattle. The fact that if they fail to report tuberculosis they are fined has helped to make them more vigilant. It is greatly to be regretted that farmers and dairymen in otherwise progressive countries, like Canada, have not been subjected to the same training as those of Denmark. If they had been there would not be so many deaths of children from intestinal consumption.

SEEDLESS GRAPES.

What's become of the "coreless" apple? Twenty years ago it was announced as a discovery or a development calculated to revolutionize the orchard industry. Of late we hear less about it, says Country Life in America.

A little later the "thornless" blackberry appeared on the horizon. It certainly was thornless, but somehow it failed to drive the ferociously armed brambles of the berry gardens into the desert. It is still produced, but the older kinds are yet much more common.

Now the "seedless" grape bids for favor. Such a fruit would surely "meet a long-felt want." If the quality and flavor of the few thus far grown can be perpetuated and it proves remuneratively productive and capable of "standing up" for shipment, there is a big future before it.

PROHIBITION IN ALABAMA.

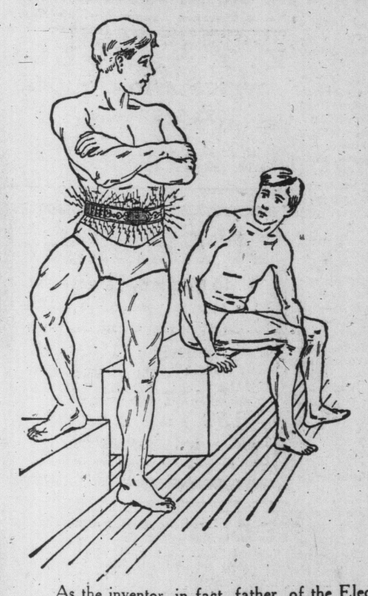
"Clubs" Will Take the Place of Hotels Now.

MOBILE, Ala., Jan. 1.—With the passing of the midnight hour last night prohibition became effective thruout Alabama. A number of social clubs have been opened and charters for these places will now be in great demand. In these clubs drinks will be dispensed to "members only."

Before the doors of the saloons were closed last night whiskey and beer were given away in large quantities and during the day drinks of all kinds were sold at nominal prices.

WHY DON'T YOU BE STRONG?

The World Has No Use For a Weakling.



There are thousands of men who lack courage, whose nerves are shaky, whose eyes have lost the sparkle, whose brains are muddled, ideas confused, sleep restless, confidence gone, spirits low and easily depressed, who are backward, hesitating, unable to venture because they are afraid of failure, who want somebody to decide for them. It is men who have all of these symptoms of nervous debility and want new life, new force, new strength, that I want to try my cure. I know what my invention has done in tens of thousands of cases in the past forty years, and so sure am I of what I can do for others, that to the skeptical, who do not wish to buy at a liberal reduction, I make this

Dr. Sanden Body Battery Free Until Cured.

simple proposition: I will let you use my celebrated and not ask one cent in advance or on deposit. If it cures, or fully satisfies you in, say, two months, then pay me price of it; if it does not cure, return the battery and the transaction is closed. This offer is so straightforward that you may doubt it, but if you have the confidence to call or apply by letter, I say to you honestly that I will not abuse it by misrepresentation, or by sending you anything whatever C.O.D. Such represensible practices are not in my line.

My belt has restored health and strength to thousands of weak men. It pours glowing, exhilarating vitality into you while you sleep; it rejuvenates and animates sluggish circulation, stimulates the brain to activity, and fills the body with new life, ambition and endurance. In one night's use it will make you feel as if born anew. It furnishes the strength men lack who suffer from nervousness, varicocele or debility, and also cures lame back, rheumatism, kidney, stomach and liver complaints, general ill-health, etc., and upon the terms I offer it sufferers are simply throwing health and happiness away by not giving it a trial. I have testimonials from thousands cured after all other treatments had failed.

As the inventor, in fact, father, of the Electric Body Battery system of treatment, and having carried same to a wonderful success, I am flattered by many imitators. They imitate my goods, but my knowledge from long experience and research cannot be imitated. It is of great value and given freely to every user of my battery. Write or call today and let me assist you to health and happiness as I have so many others. I will at once arrange tot give you my battery on terms stated, and also two best little books ever written upon Electricity and its medical uses. I send them free, sealed, by mail. Address

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26

A BROKEN-DOWN SYSTEM.

This is a condition (or disease) to which doctors give many names, but which few of them really understand. It is simply weakness—a break-down, as it were, of the vital forces that sustain the system. No matter what may be its causes (for they are almost numberless), its symptoms are much the same; the more prominent being sleeplessness, sense of prostration or weariness, depression of spirits and want of energy for all the ordinary affairs of life. Now, what alone is absolutely essential in all such cases is *increased vitality*—vigour—

VITAL STRENGTH & ENERGY

to throw off these morbid feelings, and experience proves that as night succeeds the day this may be more certainly secured by a course of

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY THERAPION No. 3

than by any other known combination. So surely as it is taken in accordance with the directions accompanying it, will the shattered health be restored,

THE EXPIRING LAMP OF LIFE LIGHTED UP AFRESH,

and a new existence imparted in place of what had so lately seemed worn-out, used up, and valueless. This wonderful medicament is suitable for all ages, constitutions and conditions, in either sex; and it is difficult to imagine a case of disease or derangement whose main features are those of debility, that will not be speedily and permanently overcome by this recuperative essence, which is destined to cast into oblivion everything that has preceded it for this wide-spread and numerous class of human ailments.

THERAPION is obtainable of principal Chemists or from The Le Clerc Medicine Co., Haverstock Road, Hampstead, London. Price in England, 2/9. Purchasers should see that word "THERAPION" appears on British Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground) affixed to every genuine package.

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Prevent friction in cleaning & injury to Knives.
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Never becomes dry and hard like other Metal Pastes.
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Have not coughed once all day?
Yet you may cough tomorrow! Better be prepared for it when it comes. Ask your doctor about keeping Ayer's Cherry Pectoral in the house. Then when the hard cold or cough first appears you have a doctor's medicine at hand. Your doctor's approval of its use will certainly set all doubt at rest. Do as he says. J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.