

PEOPLE SAID SHE HAD CONSUMPTION



Was in Bed for Three Months.

Read how Mrs. T. G. Buck, Bracebridge, Ont., was cured (and also her little boy) by the use of

DR. WOOD'S NORWAY PINE SYRUP

She writes: "I thought I would write and let you know the benefit I have received through the use of your Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup. A few years ago I was so badly troubled with my lungs people said I had Consumption and that I would not live through the fall. I had two doctors attending me and they were very much alarmed about me. I was in bed three months and when I got up I could not walk, so had to go on my hands and knees for three weeks, and my limbs seemed of no use to me. I gave up all hopes of ever getting better when I happened to see in B.B.B. Almanac that Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup was good for weak lungs. I thought I would try a bottle and by the time I had used it I was a lot better, so got more and it made a complete cure. My little boy was also troubled with weak lungs and it cured him. I keep it in the house all the time and would not be without it for anything."

Price 25 cents at all dealers. Beware of imitations of Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup. Ask for it and insist on getting the original. Put up in a yellow wrapper and three pine trees the trade mark.

ABSORBINE

Will reduce inflamed, strained, swollen Tendon, Ligaments, Muscles or Bruises. Cures the Lameness and Stop pain from a Sprain, Side Bone or Bone Spavin. No blister, no hair gone. Horse can be used. Horse Book 2 D free. \$2.00 a bottle at dealers or delivered.

ABSORBINE, JR., for mankind. St. Removes Strained Torn Ligaments, Enlarged glands, veins or muscles—heals ulcers—allays pain. Book Free.

W. F. YOUNG, P. D. F., 46 Newmarket St., Springfield, Mass.
LYMAN, BONS & CO., Montreal, Canadian Agents.

Also furnished by Martin, Boyle and Wynne Co., Winnipeg, The National Drug and Chemical Co., Winnipeg and Calgary, and Henderson Bros. Co., Ltd., Vancouver.

GASOLINE "Stover" For Service ENGINES

It leads them all. Don't buy till you know all about it. Write for catalog to

STOVER ENGINE WORKS
 63 River Street Freeport, Illinois
 General Agents for Canada:
THE CHAPIN COMPANY
 63 River Street Calgary, Alberta
THE CANADIAN STOVER GASOLINE ENGINE CO.
 94 Ocean Street Brandon, Manitoba

Ring-Bone

There is no case so old or bad that we will not guarantee

Fleming's Spavin and Ringbone Paste to remove the lameness and make the horse go sound. Money refunded if it ever fails. Easy to use and one to three 45-minute applications cure. Works just as well on Sidebone and Bone Spavin. Before ordering or buying any kind of a remedy for any kind of a blemish, write for a free copy of

Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser
 Ninety-six pages of veterinary information, with special attention to the treatment of blemishes. Durable bound, indexed and illustrated. Make a right beginning by sending for this book.

FLEMING BROS., Chemists,
 45 Church Street, Toronto, Ont.

A GLIMPSE AT ANCIENT AGRICULTURE

HOW THE WAY WAS PAVED FOR THE SEEDSMAN.

Though the farming industry is as old almost as the human race itself, the craft of the commercial seed merchant did not come into existence till about a couple of hundred years ago. In a lecture of much historic interest Professor Wilson, B. Sc., dealt with the subject of "The Advent of the Seedsman" before a meeting of the Dublin Seed and Nursery Employees' Association, in the Royal College of Science, Dublin, a few weeks ago. His discourse on this theme, says the Irish Farmers' Gazette, was mainly concerned in outlining the development of agriculture from the earliest times of crudeness and simplicity, through the gradual changing periods in which it reflected the social and political life of the altering eras, until it attained towards the eighteenth century a modern complexity and, so to speak, a "many sidedness" which not merely warranted but absolutely demanded the rise of specialists in various departments of agricultural activity.

Thus briefly, in the abstract, was the origin of the seed trade. In unfolding the story of this agricultural progression the lecturer, assisted by some lantern slides, greatly interested his hearers.

The farming to which the lecturer first introduced his hearers was that practiced over the greater portion of Northern Europe, including Great Britain, about 1,500 years ago and earlier. Apparently this was an age of small holdings, for we were told that the land surrounding the villages in which the natives usually congregated and lived, was divided on the Communist system, and each man had his three acres for himself. It was fairly distributed, too, as to avoid any individual securing a monopoly of a rich patch of ground each person's three acres were made up of three single-acre plots in different portions of the divided area. Their crops were not very numerous, viz., wheat, oats or barley, beans and peas, and the general practice was to let the land lie fallow once every three years in order that it might be cleaned, the "rotation" followed being grain first year, beans and peas second year and fallow third year. Flax-growing engaged the attention of the women folk to a limited extent, and down by the river sides willows were cultivated for basket-making purposes. As can be realized in those earlier times forests abounded on all hands, and in these the live stock, such as sheep and pigs, were turned loose to graze. They were, however, driven in upon the stubbles when the crops were removed, and the autumn, therefore, was the best time of the year for the animals in question. The plowing and other farm work was, of course, accomplished by means of oxen, and, as these had to put in their daily task, their feeding was more generously attended to, and they received the benefit of a pasture field. In those old days they evidently did not believe in putting a premium on laziness, and in order to make every man hurry up with his harvest, it was a recognized custom that when there was not more than one field of produce unsecured, the hungry animals from the forest would be turned in on the stubbles; in other words, the man who was so dilatory and careless that his crops were still out when all his neighbors had gathered theirs in, ran the risk of having a hoard of ravenous pigs or sheep admitted to his patch in common with the rest of the land. So long, however, as two or more men's crops were out the animals were excluded, and this fact was, it is fancied, availed of by the primitive subtlety of those days, as a kindly-disposed neighbor could generally be induced to purposely delay the drawing in of his harvest and thus save the situation for one whose work was backward.

This seems to have been the condi-

tion of farming for some centuries, until, owing to the inherent tendency in man to squabble with his fellows, it began to be a fashionable pastime for one village to pick a quarrel with a neighboring village, and to settle their disputes, not by arbitration, but in the more orthodox, if less humane, "mortal-combat" style. The millennial order of things was reversed and plowshares were beaten into swords, pruning hooks into spears. The fighting man was then evolved as a matter of course, and with his elevation in the village, the population was separated into men of war and men of peace, the former protecting the village and making conquests occasionally, and the latter looking after their farming work on their behalf. Leaders who distinguished themselves received due privileges, and with their growing powers they quickly rose to authority in the land, first by the consent of the people, and afterwards, frequently by the right of might. Then came the taking up by these lords and their thanes of new and bigger stretches of country, into the cultivation of which they forced the service of their villagers or captives taken in war. This continued on until the Feudal times were ushered in. These may have been "the good old times," but we fancy that with all our troubles and distresses we are more comfortable in this year of grace 1908! Nor were the farmers too well repaid for their labors during the fifth and sixth centuries then. Nowadays 40 bushels (about 1 ton) of wheat to the acre is considered a useful yield; indeed in the Co. Carlow this season, it is said, in one case 2 tons of grain were obtained per acre, but in the bygone days about 12 bushels were considered a good return, and that after the expenditure of great labor.

Things do not appear to have changed much until the 14th or 15th centuries, when more enlightened times began to dawn. An interesting and—to modern minds which lack a reverential respect for things ancient—a rather grotesque series of pictures were shown by the lecturer, representing various farm operations as practiced during the 11th century. These included crude-looking plows, harrows, carts, threshing instruments, etc., while a series of "monthly operations" indicated how the ancients did their work. In January they were plowing; in February, pruning trees; in March, breaking up the soil, digging, sowing and harrowing; in April, feasting; in May, watching sheep (which looked remarkably like our present "horns"); in June, preparing wood for winter; in July, hay-making; and in August, harvesting.

The greatest revolution that agriculture had ever known up to this time was caused when the immortal Jethro Tull came on the scene towards the end of the seventh century. He lived between 1660 and 1730, and, as all students of agricultural development in Great Britain know, he was the first to introduce in a practical way the thorough cultivation of the land, though, strange to say, he was not a farmer himself, but a barrister. He experimented with growing grain in rows 18 inches apart, and demonstrated the greatly increased yields that could be obtained. Prior to his time a great advance had been taking place in Holland, where the Dutchmen had discovered turnips (yellow-fleshed variety), red clover, sainfoin and lucerne, which gave a decided filip to farming and helped to solve the difficulty of feeding stock in winter. The turnip had been brought to Britain in 1612, but it was not until Tull and a co-worker named Towns- end had shown what could be done by deep and thorough cultivation of the soil that the crop was largely grown. Of course its advent introduced for the first time a four-course rotation such as we know to-day.

On and Off

Chat About Fat

The society reporter picked up the following gem at Madam Brewster's not twenty-four hours ago. One of her millionaire customers struggling into a new gown asked the famous costumer how she kept her figure in such superb shape. "You habitually eat and drink heartily and even thoughtlessly, not to say riotously at times," she complained, "whereas I live like a hermit. Yet I can't keep slim and, apparently, you can't get fat." "Guilty," replied the fashion czarina. "I admit I don't fatten up nor do I thin down, but it is because I have the power, my dear Mrs. — (the name almost slipped out), to say to my fat 'Thus far and no farther.' I don't exercise nor diet nor run any danger of wrinkles or stomach trouble either. Here is the secret." She wrote a few words on a slip of paper and handed it to her questioner. "Get that filled at the druggist's," she concluded, "take a teaspoonful after meals and at bedtime and you will never get any fatter than you want to be. You can take off a pound a day with this receipt, if you want to."

Being fat herself and fully alive to the tremendous value of these statements to fat folks everywhere, the society reporter committed an unpardonable social sin; she peeped over the lady's shoulder—and this is what she saw: For Excess Fat, simplest, safest, cheapest, most helpful receipt of any: One-half ounce Marmola, 2 ounce Fluid Extract Car-cara Aromatic, 4 1/2 ounces Peppermint Water.

viz., roots (turnips), grain, clover and grain. The swede was introduced in 1784 and the mangel about the same time. Things got a further big advance when Smith announced his improved system of land drainage, and rapidly following came the construction of the first threshing machine, adapted from an old flax mill, in 1767, while Smith again did great service by inventing a useful reaping machine in the year 1811.

It was when these various discoveries and inventions had exerted their influences that the seedsmen

PREVENT BLACKLEG

BLACKLEG VACCINE-FREE

To introduce we will send one 10-dose package (value \$1.00) of

CUTTER'S BLACKLEG PILLS

"CALIFORNIA STOCKMEN'S FAVORITE"

and our booklet on Blackleg and Anthrax FREE to each stockman who sends the names and addresses of 20 cattle-raisers. If you do not want Vaccine, send us your name and address on a post card and we will promptly send the booklet. It is up-to-date, valuable and interesting. Mention this paper. Address

The CUTTER LABORATORY, BERKELEY, CALIFORNIA

"GOLD" FREE WATCH

To boys or girls or any one giving us a few minutes of their spare time. Send your name and address—no money— and we will send you, postage paid, and trust you with 25 of our selected fancy jewelry novelties to sell for us at 10c each. They sell easily, as each customer is entitled to a beautiful extra present from us. When sold, send us the money (\$2.50) and we will send Free, all charges paid, this handsome guaranteed gold-laid American movement, \$50.00 appearing Watch and Chain. If you send your order at once we will give as extra presents a pair of handsome gold-laid Buttons and a fine solid gold shell Ring, plain, engraved, or with brilliant stone setting, equal in appearance to rings costing \$15 and \$20; will wear for years. Order now and earn all four presents.

Address **THE MUTUAL CREDIT CO.,**
 Dept. 6, 46 Calverton St., Toronto, Ont.