GOSSIP.

Recently a ewe, the property of James Delargy, Ballyvoy, Ireland, gave birth to four lambs. This is the fourth year in succession for this ewe to have four lambs at a birth, an achievement which entitles her to considerable distinction.

GERMAN PATENT OFFICE

The following statistical information regarding the German Patent Office for 1909, has been furnished through the courtesy of Egerton R. Case, Patent Attorney, Temple Building, Toronto, Ontario.

The total number of applications filed, 44,411; applications originating in Germany, 34,998; originating in other countries, 9,413; originating in the United States, 1.913; originating in France, 1,552; originating in Great Britain, 1,301; originating in Switzerland, 1,080; originating in Austria, 1,034; originating in other countries, 2,533; total, 9,413.

The number of patents granted was 11,995. To German inventors, 8,166; to United States inventors, 935; to Great Britain inventors, 714; to France inventors, 590; to Austria inventors, 426; to Switzerland, 350; other countries, 814.

It will be noted that the number of patents granted to German inventors to applications filed was 231.3 per cent.; to United States applicants, 48.8 per cent.; to Britain, 55 per cent.; to French, 38 per cent.; to Austrians, 41 per cent.; to Swiss, 32.5 per cent., etc.

It will be noted that the higher ratios are to the countries where the strictest

examinations are made.

In addition to the large number of patent applications filed in Germany during the year 1909, there were also 52,933 Gebrauchsmuster (or petty) patents applied for, making a total of 97,344 patents of the classes applied for, and 11,955 regular patents, and 43,510 Gebrauchsmuster issued, or a total of

DAMMING THE ST. LAWRENCE.

A group of American capitalists are asking the Canadian and the United States Governments for a very valuable privilege on the St. Lawrence River. They want the right to generate, approximately, 600,000 h-p. of electric energy by damming that river at the Long Sault Rapids, near Cornwall. It is a sonewhat difficult matter to realize at once just what that means, but when we are told that it would take pretty nearly one-half of the yearly output of all the coal mines in Canada to produce the same amount of 24-hour horse-power, it can readily be seen how valuable such a privilege would be—to the capitalists at least. To Eastern Ontario, corporation control of that enormous energy might not be so advantageous. Large corporations with monopoly privileges have ever been noted for their strict adherence to the law of monopoly price, i.e., exacting as high a price as is compatible with the greatest possible profit. With them the intensits of the consuming public are but invidental to corporation profits.

Comercation in a report on the project made last February before the International Waterways Commission—the tributal that is to report upon the advisates of the proposed dam. The report of the commission of Conservation stated the canadian interests are given a more can consideration in the company's plan. Of the total preposed development only a small portion (one—sixth) would be developed on the Canadian market, if state cannot at present absorb its has proposed development, and, should be exported to the United State ded interests it would charter the prevent its subsequent with the cannot at the future needs of table to

Moreover, the corn is channel for mayn it is an side of the river. It is it is high would be beset with the river lid the dam, not obtained with the deepening of on the St. Lawtern mouth there Is can would become

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE





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