# LEADER fence Lock

## Newer and Stronger

Think of the strongest lock of which you know on a woven fence and multiply its strength two fold. You then have an idea of the strength of the Leader lock—the new lock with the double grip (single grip locks have hitherto been considered good enough for woven fences).

The "Leader" is a brand new No. 9 hard steel wire fence more durable and a better investment than ever before offered.

TARE ORDERS FOR US Write for money-making proposition, covering our complete line of farm and ornamental fences

Frame & Hay Fence Co., Ltd. Stratford, Canada



SUBSCRIBE FOR THE ADVOCATE.

# FOR 16 YEARS THE BEST! HUBEIT IN 1908 UNITED STATES Cream Separators.



The United States has always, since its introduction, separated more cream from the milk, and has done it more thoroughly and quickly than any other separator. The figures of the public national and international tests demonstrate this.

# THE 1908 MODELS HAVE IMPROVEMENTS

which make the handling of milk still easier, quicker and more profitable. They do their work more efficiently, more economically than any other, and are built to wear. In spite of the fact that the demand is greater than ever before, and that dairymen everywhere are exchanging other makes for the reliable and efficient United States, the standard separator, we are prepared to make prompt deliveries anywhere.

Write to-day for "Catalogue No. 110" and any desired particulars VERMONT FARM MACHINE CO., Bellows Falls, Vt. Distributing warehouses at: Chicago, Ill., La Crosse, Wis., Minneapolis, Minn., Kansas City, Mo., Omaha, Neb., Toledo, O., Salt Lake City, Utah, Denver, Colo., San Francisco, Cal., Spokane, Wash., Portland, Ore., Buffalo, N. Y., Auburn, Me., Montreal and Sherbrooke, Quebec, Winnipeg, Man., Hamilton, Ont., Calgary, Alta.

# NO PAYTILL CURED



# EVERYDAY MIRACLES OF ELECTRICITY

Take electricity if you want to get well. It's a lot easier to take than drugs, and it cures where drugs don't.

To cure anything you must help Nature. Nature will cure you when she has the power. This power is electricity. You see, electricity runs every part of your body.

Most of all the ailments of man can be traced to the failure of breaking down of the nerves, stomach, liver, kidneys, heart and di-gestive apparatus. The reason any organ fails to do its work properly is because it lacks motive power-electricity. Restore that force where It is needed and pain and sickness will disappear. I do this with my Electric Belt.

It saturates the nerves with soothing stream of electricity, and they carry the force to every part of your body, giving strength and nourishment where it is needed. It removes the cause of disease.

My Electric Belt does this while you sleep. It saturates the nerves with its glowing power, and these conduct the force to every organ and tissue of your body, restoring health and giving strength to every part that is weak

MR. WM. A. M'CASKILL, Burk's Falls, ont., says:—"Your Belt has done me a wonderful lot of good. I have not used it now for three weeks and I have had no more of my troubles."

MRS. CHAS. HOBBS, Box 425, St. Catharines, Ont., says he is entirely cured of Sciatica, and gives all credit to my Belt.

Drugs have had their day. They belong to the mystery and superstition of the past. No drug ever cured disease; it simply changes symptoms. — Bernarr Macfadden, in "Physical Culture."

MRS. HUGH KERR, Paris Station, Ont., says: "Your Belt cured me when doctors failed. What more can I say?"

Nature is the greatest doctor on earth. When she can't cure it is be-cause she needs aid. Now, most peo-ple have an idea that this aid is drugs, and when they get sick or suffer from pain of any kind they proceed to dope their stomachs with the stuff that is sold for medicine That doesn't help any; in t does a great deal of harm dope that you put into your is poison, and poison weaken organs and rerves of your What Nature needs is electrant. C. W. M. WALTERS, see Cut, Ont., says it cured him con Lumbago. He values it very heart of the religion to recommend it to see the recommend it to see the recommend it to see the recommend it to be recommended.

Lumbago. He values it very is willing to recommend it to a

there is nothing to equal Electricity for Rheumatism.

If you are skeptical, all I ask is reasonable security for the price of the Belt, and you can

# PAY WHEN CURED

FREE TO YOU-Get my 80-page book describing my Electric Belt, with illustrations of fully-developed men and women, showing how it is applied. This book tells in plain language many things you want to know, and gives a lot of good, wholesome advice for men.

If you can't call, I'll send this book, prepaid, free, if you will enclose this coupon. Consultation free.

Office hours 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Wednesday and Saturday to 8.30 p.m.

## DR. M. S. McLAUGHLIN. 112 Yonge St., Toronto, Can.

Please send me your book, free. NAME .....

### OUESTIONS AND ANSWERS Miscellaneous.

### CLOVER-HAY TEA FOR CALVES

I send a recipe for feeding calves to prevent scours: Take a good handful of clover hay and boil a quarter of an hour to make a strong tea, to which add, in proportion, three parts milk to one of tea, and feed while warm. We have used this for thirty years, and have never known it to fail, and we use a separator, but never had any trouble; this we feed until the calves are three months old.

### CAPACITY OF RUNWAY.

I have been reading "The Farmer's Advocate" for the last thirty years; constantly for the last eight or more, and like it very much. Since it is published every week, I do not know where I could get so good a farm paper.

Could as much water possibly flow through a runway sixty feet wide on top and forty-five in bottom and twelve feet deep, as would if it was sixty feet wide all the way down, or how much difference would there be?

HARD TO CONVINCE. Ans.-If the fall in the runway is the same in both cases, it is impossible for as much water to run through the smaller runway as through the larger. The area of the latter is 720 square feet. and that of the former 630. The latter number is just 12.5 per cent. less than the larger, but this does not quite represent the difference in the amounts of water that will flow through the two canals. There is a little less friction. volume for volume, in the smaller canal than in the large one; hence, the mean velocity of the water in the smaller is a shade greater than in the larger. Hence, the difference in flow will not be 12.5 per cent., but 12.35 per cent., when allowance for the difference in friction has been made according to established WM. H. DAY. formulæ. O. A. C., Guelph.

#### PROPAGATING GOOSEBERRIES AND CURRANTS.

When should cuttings from the currant (red and black varieties) be taken to make plants for another year; also gooseberry cuttings? What time in the spring should they be cut, and from the old or young wood? I would like to know the particulars, and would be very much obliged to you if you will tell me, and how to treat the cuttings during the sea-

Ans.-Currants, both red and black, may be propagated readily from cuttings. These are best taken in the fall, and should be stored in sand or soil in the cellar, where the lower end will callous over before spring, or they may be planted directly into nursery rows, if the ground is well drained. taken in the spring are less likely to take root; although, if taken early you may get a fair percentage of them to root this spring, if conditions are kept favorable for them.

The gooseberry does not root from cuttings nearly so readily as the current, although some varieties, such as Red Jacket, strike fairly readily from cuttings. Gooseberries are best propagated by means of mound layering. In this way the bushes are banked with earth a foot or so high, forming a mound into the bush. This is done in the latter part of July or the first of August, as soon as the fruit is off and the new canes have pretty well made their growth. By the following spring most of the shoots will have taken root, and the bush can be cut apart, and the plants transplanted into nursery rows. With the English varieties of gooseberries, it is best to leave them in the mound for couple of years, as they root much mo best to leave them in the mound for slowly than the American varieties.

In making cuttings of any kind, the strong, young shoots should be used, and should be cut six or eight inches in length, close to a bud at the base of the cutting. These should be planted in nursery row, six or eight inches apart, and the soil packed firmly about the base of the cuttings. They should be kept well cultivated to conserve soil moisture and enable them to make a good growth. Cuttings of this kind should make thrifty plants fit for transplanting in one or two years, depending upon the nature of the soil and the attention given them.

H. L. HUTT.