

## Russia And Britain To Guarantee Turkey's Integrity!

London, Nov. 1.—A despatch from Belgrade to the Pall Mall Gazette says that Sir Ralph Page, British minister to Serbia, has started from that city for London. It is rumored that the British government has called him home to report personally on certain political projects, Sir Ralph had an interview with the Serbian premier previous to his departure. According to the rumors a scheme has been evolved by the Russian ambassador at Constantinople for a union of the Balkan countries. The ambassador submitted his plan to Said Pasha, the Turkish Grand Vizier.

Under the proposal made by the Russian diplomat, Albania and Macedonia are to obtain home rule and together with Turkey are to join Bulgaria, Serbia and Montenegro in a formal Balkan confederation under the protectorate of Great Britain and Russia, the two powers named to guarantee the integrity of the Turkish empire in Europe and Asia and the independence of the Balkan confederation.

Turkey, on her part, is to give guarantees that she will never join in any combination hostile to Great Britain and Russia.

## Distressing Headaches

Headaches are largely the result of disordered kidneys.

Mrs. Hall, 84 Flora Street, St. Flora St., St. Thomas, Ont., says: "I suffered for years with headaches of a most distressing nature. They would come on me suddenly, and would last for days at a time. These were usually accompanied by spells of dizziness that would leave me unable to attend to any house duties."

My back was weak and caused me much suffering through the night. I had doctored for years but all to no avail. Nothing seemed to help me.

and my condition was gradually becoming worse. I learned of Booth's Kidney Pills. One box gave me a complete and lasting cure. I have not had a headache or dizzy spell since and I feel like a new person."

Booth's Kidney Pills are sold by all druggists, 50c box, under a guarantee to refund your money if they fail to relieve any disease having its origin in the kidneys or bladder. Postpaid from The R. T. Booth Co., Ltd., Fort Erie, Ont. Sold and guaranteed by E. W. Main.

## Ten Below Zero in Montana Town

Dillon, Mon., Oct. 31.—Unusually cold weather for this season is reported from Big Hole Basin in the southwestern part of the state. Thermometers at Wisdom (Mon.) registered ten degrees below zero on Saturday.

The cold wave has swept the entire northwest and has been accompanied by snowstorms. Three inches of snow was on the ground here on Sunday. Sheep have suffered from lack of grass due to the early cold, but otherwise no damage has been done.

## How To Tell Catarrh

An Experienced Physician Says the Following Symptoms Are Sure Signs:

You can always tell Catarrh by the following well-known signs:  
Eyes red and watery?  
Difficulty in breathing?  
Are the nostrils stuffy?  
Do you sneeze frequently?  
Is your throat hoarse?  
Do you spit phlegm?  
Oppression in the chest?  
A ringing in the ears?  
If you have any of these indications of Catarrh, cure the trouble now—stop it before it gets into the lungs or bronchial tubes—then it may be too late. The remedy is "Catarrhazone," a direct, breathable cure, that places antiseptic balsams and healing medication on every spot that's tainted by Catarrhal germs.

There can be no failure with Catarrhazone—for years it has successfully cured cases that resisted other remedies. "No one can know better than I the enormous benefit one gets from the very first day's use of Catarrhazone," writes T. T. Hopkins, of New York. "I had for years a stubborn case of Catarrh, ear noises, headache, sore eyes, stopped-up nose and throat. It affected my appetite, and made my breath rank. Catarrhazone cured quickly."

Get Catarrhazone, use it, and you are sure of cure—beware of imitations and substitutes. Large size Catarrhazone, with hard rubber inhaler, lasts two months, and is guaranteed. Smaller sizes 25c and 50c. By mail, 3

## FARM AND FIELD

### HINTS ON THE CARE OF CULTURE

Well to Have a Special Box to Keep Mother Culture In.

It is well to have a special box in which to keep the mother culture. This box should be well insulated in order that a uniform temperature may be maintained. Such a box can be made by anyone, and will be found to be invaluable in maintaining a uniform temperature. The atmosphere in the make room often varies 30 or 40 degrees or more in 20 hours. Under such conditions unless protected in an insulated box, there can be little hope of having a uniform culture from day to day. If the temperature of the culture one day is at 90 and the next day at 70 or below, one might do his best with the culture and get very indifferent results.

One needs to use much judgment as to what is likely to take place under varying conditions; find out how much the culture does change, and then "set" accordingly. With milk or cream at a high temperature, set more sparingly, at a low temperature set more heavily. Once having found the right method, stick to it. Do not change from day to day.

If the culture goes wrong, get a fresh one. It is practically impossible to bring it back by setting less; at least, such a practice is unsatisfactory, and is not to be recommended. If one could keep a culture for long periods, set more lightly and maintain the temperature about five degrees lower. It is not well to place it on the ice save in the case of it being too ripe late on in the day, and one was not yet ready to use it.

In our cream gathering creameries, our greatest trouble comes through thick cream delivered in an over-ripe condition and in being unable to keep ripe culture and have the proper flavor from day to day.

### WHEN THE HORSE GROWS OLD.

Some horses never seem to grow old, but are able to perform much work up to the age of twenty-five years, declares a writer in the American Cultivator. With proper care and treatment the old horse is able to stand a great deal of work and for light work is worth just as much as a much younger animal. If offered for sale, of course the old horse will not bring a very large price.

But if horses are to be serviceable until a good old age they must receive the very best of care and treatment at all times. They must not be neglected at any time, whether working or idle.

The old horse does not always get proper attention in regard to feed. He cannot masticate some kinds of food, especially corn, thoroughly, nor can he eat his ration in as short a time as can a young animal whose teeth are sound. So unless some ground grain is provided for him and he is given sufficient time to eat his meals when being worked, he will fail to get the full benefit of his food and in a short time will begin to lose flesh and strength.

When the horse begins to grow old give him just as good care as you did when he was young, and he will more than pay for his feed and care by the work which he can perform.

### RATION FOR GROWING PIGS

It is impossible for any one to say what is the best ration for growing pigs. The feeding capacity of one differs from another. We have been feeding for years, yet are all the time looking and anticipating some way to produce better results, writes a farmer. Sometimes we think we are feeding more grain than necessary; then again we think we are not feeding enough. As a rule, more pigs are underfed than overfed. We find a good ration for developing youngsters is five pounds of O. P. oilmeal, ten pounds of wheat bran or middlings, fifteen pounds of cornmeal and one pound of salt well mixed in a barrel with milk and warm water, feeding all they will eat up clean morning and night. If you have apples, cabbage or roots feed them at noon. After they have eaten their evening slop feed them one pound of corn to each pound of live weight of pigs. Ground wheat, barley or oats may be substituted for a portion of the bran and middlings if desired.

### Renovating an old Alfalfa Field

My alfalfa was badly killed out during the severe winter of 1909 and 1910. I took out the first crop, a thin one, and then cultivated lengthwise and crosswise with a diamond tooth cultivator. When the diamond tooth cultivator is used few plants will be destroyed. I then seeded with 12 pounds of seed to the acre.

This alfalfa field was free from weeds, and had been seeded the previous spring. An alfalfa field could not be renovated in this manner if it were old and weedy. The best method of renovating such fields is to plow and re-seed.

### PREVENTION BETTER THAN CURE

Cleanliness First Aid in Control of Insects and Diseases.

Cleanliness in the vegetable garden is essential if the best returns are to be realized. The gardener should be actively engaged in seeing that all noxious insect pests and diseases are dealt with in a thorough manner.

Prevention is always better than cure. Strong, vigorously growing plants are less liable to attack than

weak, spindling ones. Quick acting fertilizers are therefore often valuable in stimulating plants, attacked by insects or diseases, to ward off or outgrow the injury. Plants which are grown in a hotbed or cold frame should be induced to grow as stocky as possible so that they will receive but little check on being transplanted and thus be less liable to attack.

Rotation should be practiced on lands where crops have been previously infested. This is one of the most effective ways of controlling pests. Care should be taken to see that no infested organic matter be placed on the compost pile, for in many cases this may prove to be a harbor for insects to use in hibernating.

All refuse material which has been infested in the field should be burned. Old hedges and fence rows as well as weeds and rubbish in general should be destroyed and the packing shed kept regularly cleaned.

### HORSES' TEETH

A Useful Article on Your Horses' Molars.

The horse's teeth consist of the following: Twelve incisors, or front teeth, six in each jaw; four tusks, or canine teeth, two in each jaw; twenty-four molars, twelve in each jaw, six on each side.

As a rule, at birth a foal has two central incisors. If not, they will appear in a day or two. From fourteen to twenty-one days the two middle teeth, viz., the two next on each side of the incisors develop, and in about two months after appearance they become level. The third teeth on outside of the incisors, or corner teeth, are level with the others at about eight months. Little change takes place in the teeth for some months. At one year the cups have left the centre teeth.

These cups are the hollows in the crowns of the teeth. The cups at eighteen months leave the middle incisors, and at two years the same takes place on the outside incisors, so that the crowns of the lower incisors are flat at that age. This makes it possible to tell an early foal from a late one at the foaling period by the developing of the cups, if any, in the corner of the teeth. In developing the colt teeth the upper and lower usually appear at the same time.

The permanent teeth begin to displace the colt's teeth soon after the animal reaches two years. This displacement is brought about by the actual absorption of the fangs of the permanent teeth. It begins with the centre incisors, which will show a slight contraction, discoloring and a separation.

After the fangs have been absorbed the remains fall off and the permanent teeth appear. When this is the case the colt is rising three. At three years the two permanent central teeth are level with the two middle incisors. When the same process has begun in the two lower middle incisors the colt is "three off" in horse parlance. When the two middle colt teeth have dropped he is "rising four." At four the two permanent middle incisors are level with the two permanent incisors. The same process goes on with the outside incisors until the colt reaches five, when the incisor teeth are level. The permanent teeth in the top jaw usually mature in advance and the lower jaw is therefore the best safeguard.

### FEEDING GEESSE FOR STOCK

By Watching Carefully the Feed Bill Geese Will Pay.

Geese being exceedingly large and voracious eaters it is very necessary to keep a watchful eye upon the feeding bill, since otherwise it is not long before they consume all the profit they are likely to make. Geese are exceedingly fond of grass, and upon it they thrive well, so that whenever there is a meadow available they should be given access thereto. Upon good grass land they can pretty well support themselves. During the next few weeks, however, there is practically no growth—or at any rate, no visible growth—in the soil, and it is thus necessary to supply the stock birds with two meals a day. If they are neglected they quickly get into poor condition, which retards the date of laying very considerably. A good mixture is the following:—Three parts of cooked potatoes, two of middlings, one of bran, and one of pea or bean meal. In the afternoon a mixture of barley meal and middlings in equal proportions answers well. Grain soaked in water for twenty-four hours forms a capital change in the diet, and for this purpose, wheat, oats, and a little maize are the best. The maize must only be used in small quantities, as it is a food that has the tendency of forming fat, and fat geese do not lay as many eggs as those in a good working condition. During cold weather, however, a little may be fed with advantage. Potatoes are a valuable addition to the food of stock geese, being cheap and palatable. They should be cooked, mashed up, and dried off with barley meal or middlings.

Fine creamery butter was made as early as 1838 B. C.

Just the same, we wish our grocer would stop sending that kind.

The women named Mary in England have given a \$62,000 fund to Queen Mary.

And a British clergyman in New York named George, tried to get all the Georges in America to do the same for the King.



The best Coffee costs but little more than the poor grades. You get the best that money can buy at moderate price when you use

## Seal Brand Coffee

Packed in 1 and 2 pound cans only. 124



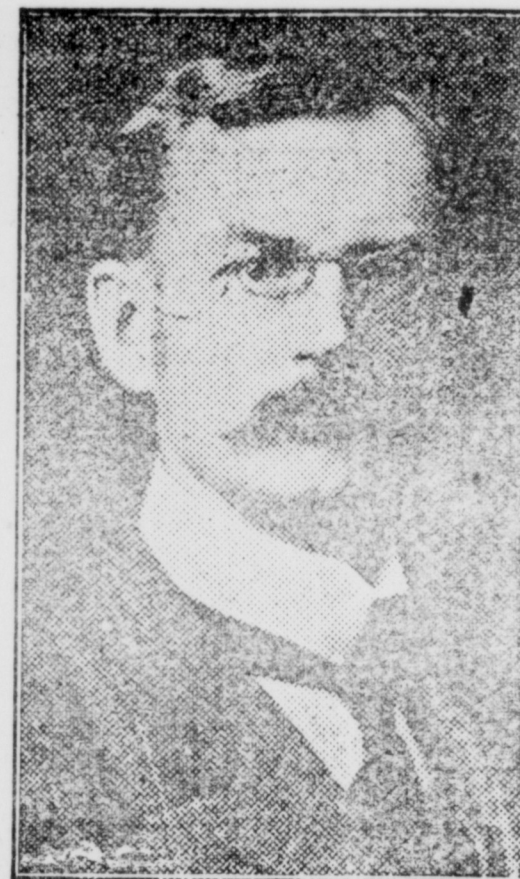
## WHO'S WHO IN CANADA

Mr. H. B. AMES

Born in Montreal of American parents in 1862, few Canadians have shown a stronger desire to preserve this great Dominion as a self-governing nation within the British Empire, than Herbert Brown Ames, B.A., M.P.

Mr. Ames was first elected to the House of Commons as member for the St. Antoine division of his native city in 1906 and was re-elected at the general election of 1908. He had previously won distinction as a member of the Montreal City Council, bringing to bear on the duties of that office a spirit of enterprise and sense of public duty, combined with wisdom and foresight which have been distinguishing features of his career. Elected an alderman in 1898 he did not relinquish the office till his nomination to Parliament in 1906. As member of the Council of Public Instruction for the Province of Quebec, an office he has held for a number of years, Mr. Ames has been a distinct success, and his opinion and advice on Educational matters are eagerly sought.

In politics he is a Conservative and though born of American parents and educated in the United States, he is a powerful and unceasing advocate of keeping Canada Canadian in the



Mr. H. B. AMES, M.P.

broadest and best sense of the term. In the world of commerce he is best known as a director of the well known Ames-Holden Company, Limited, shoe manufacturers etc. of Montreal.

## Are You Using An Oily Liniment?

Beware of Any Thick, Greasy Liniment That Contains Acids and Strong Ammonia.

No doctor would think of prescribing a greasy, thick, ammonia liniment—they can't penetrate, and in consequence are unable to reach the source of pain. The best liniment for general household use is "Nerviline," which is sold under positive guarantee to cure pain.

Nerviline is sure to cure pain because it is immensely stronger than other liniments, because it is more penetrating, because it relieves the congested condition that excites pain, because it restores circulation of the part. Now you understand why one person in three throughout the Dominion of Canada uses Nerviline. These people have tested it. They know how good it is, because in the hundred and one minor ailments that afflict us at odd times they found Nerviline always cured. Nerviline is an absolute antidote to pain, powerful, soothing, and certain in its action.

Nerviline is estimably the finest remedy for pain found in the world. Not

an ache or pain anywhere that line does not cure.

Try Nerviline for neuralgia, sciatica, lumbago, stiffness, headache, wherever there is pain, rub on Nerviline, and you'll be cured. Refuse anything else, and you'll be five for \$1. All dealers offer you in large 25c bottles, or The Catarrh Company, Kingston, Ont.

### MAKING IT CLEAR

Here is a story told of a Toronto street car conductor soon after the "no smoking" by-law was put into force.

"Nothing a passenger with the end of a cigar in his fingers, the conductor requested him to throw it into the street."

"It is out, you chump!" responded the passenger.

"Pardon me," resumed the conductor, "if I have failed to make myself clear. The condition to which I made reference was not one of mere temporary non-combustion, but of elimination—the eradication, I might say, of the physical presence of your nicotine-laden remnant, followed necessarily by cessation of the odor now permeating an atmosphere already somewhat deficient, I fear, in the essential element of ozone. I'm a humble conductor, and my aim is to please, but if you don't throw that cigar away, out both you and the weed go!"

"Excuse me, professor, now you make it so clear I hasten to comply," replied the passenger, meekly, and the incident was closed.



### IN DAYS TO COME

Gent (to Lady Cabbie):—"Another quarrel? Certainly, my dear."

### HE THOUGHT A LOT!

The greatest poster artist of to-day is undoubtedly Mr. John Hassall.

At one time Mr. Hassall was out farming in Manitoba. Here the front door is always left unfastened, he says, and if a hungry man comes along he is expected to walk in and help himself.

One day Mr. Hassall came home to find a stranger making himself a cup of tea. He turned out to be a foreigner, and his only English was the sentence: "It's all right!"

After he had made his tea he looked round for the sugar. Now the sugar and pepper were kept in pepper casters of exactly similar appearance. Mr. Hassall endeavored to point out which was which to him, but he waved him aside.

"It's all right!" he repeated, and helped himself liberally to pepper, stirring all the time. Then he drank it off at a gulp!

"For the rest of the time," says Mr. Hassall, "he turned his back on me and refused to utter a word. Probably, like the parrot, he thought a lot!"

### Grow Old With Me

Grow old along with me, The best is yet to be, The last of life for which the first was made;

Our times are in His hand Who saith, "A whole I planned, Youth shows but half; trust God; see all, nor be afraid."

—Robert Browning.

### Power of Personality.

We are all susceptible to the tremendous power of personality. It comes to us perhaps over the footlights or in the tones of a singer's voice or in the single handclasp of a friend, or in the cheerful glance of a stranger's eye. That subtle, elusive, stirring thing which grips and moves as we know not how.—Mildred Bain.

### Sugar from Palm Trees.

The palm tree which yields wine and alcohol is now being looked to as a possible source of supply of

sugar as well. Indeed, it is said, that in Cambodia \$80,000 worth of sugar is produced annually from this source. As the palm will grow anywhere in the tropics, the tree may become an important element in the world's sugar supply.