

STOP THE LEAKS.

In order to pay, farming should be conducted in the same way as other business enterprises. A suitable return should be received, not only for the money invested in the land, stock and implements, but also for the labor and care of management. Every farmer should, by a single system of book-keeping, keep a careful check on his receipts and expenditures, so as to know exactly which of his farming operations are yielding him a profit, which are conducted at a loss, and which are causing him merely to "mark time." A little figuring of this sort may reveal to him a number of little leaks which almost imperceptibly drain away the profits that should reward his labour. In these days of fierce competition it is only by keeping down the cost of production and preventing all waste that farming can be made successful. Some sources of loss are here given which will readily suggest others.

LACK OF SYSTEM.—One of the chief leaks on many farms is the loss of time and energy because the management is not carried out on any definite system. A study of any old and successful business will show that success has been largely due to a methodical and systematic way of doing things. System may be carried too far so as to become merely mechanical, but as a general proposition it may be said that after a well defined plan of action has been determined on it should be rigidly carried out. As more knowledge is gained, or new ideas acquired, it will be necessary to make changes in the routine, but no change should be made without due deliberation. All work should be carefully planned in advance and all tools and implements gotten ready so that there may be no delay when operations actually begin.

USE OF TIME TABLES.—All men employed on the farm should have well-defined duties to perform, so that their time may be used to the advantage. A good system provides for the feeding of stock at regular hours each day. When stock are fed and watered at regular hours they become accustomed to the regularity of feeding, and thrive much better than if fed at different hours on each succeeding day.

CARE OF IMPLEMENTS.—A common source of loss is found in neglect of expensive farm implements and tools. These are left lying in the fields where they have been used, subject to all inclemencies of the weather, which are more destructive than actual use. Small tools are frequently lost, and larger implements rust or rot. There should be a place on every farm where implements may be kept under cover, and none should be left outside when not in use. A workshop should also be provided in connection with the tool-house, so that during rainy days or other slack periods, implements may be painted and necessary repair made. Much time is lost by farmers, during busy seasons such as seeding, haying and harvest, because a bolt or some other small part has been lost, and a trip to the blacksmithshop or foundry is necessary to replace it. This waste of valuable time might be prevented by a little forethought or examination of implement before it was required for use. In many cases implements are purchased, which the farmer could well do without.

KEEPING UNNECESSARY STOCK.—This is another frequent cause of loss. If a farmer has more horses than are required to carry on the work of the farm, he should sell those he does not need, if a figure at all reasonable can be obtained. The cow which does not yield enough milk or butter to pay a good profit on her keep should be disposed of, and her place filled by another, a few weeks' use of the scales and Babcock tester will usually furnish some surprising results in this direction.

IMPROPER FEEDING OF STOCK.—To secure maximum profits it is necessary that stock should be fed intelligently for the object in view. Rations should be carefully compounded in order to secure a proper proportion of albuminoids, and carbohydrate or as it is called, a proper nutritive ratio. Animals should be selected for early maturity and fed so as to be ready for market at an early age. The nearer maturity an animal comes, the greater becomes the cost of growth. Again money is lost by failing to provide green crops for feeding during the summer droughts incident to this country. Horses in many cases are given all the hay they care to eat, a practice not only wasteful, but injurious to the animals as well.

WASTE OF MANURE.—In the older settled portions of Canada the restoration or maintenance of soil fertility is already an important question. How desirable it is then that all the manure made on the farm should be saved, and used in the best possible condition, without loss from leaching, firefanging, &c.?

INFERIOR SEED.—In many cases a

partial or total failure of a certain crop is due to the purchase of a cheap or inferior grade of seed. Such seed is usually badly mixed with foreign seeds, so that the farm becomes over-run with weeds which not only replace useful crops, but entail a vast amount of labor to get rid of. The division of a farm into small or irregular fields often provides numerous breeding places for weeds in the fence corners, and other uncultivated spots.

NEGLECT OF FENCES AND BUILDINGS.—Another leak which takes money out of the farmer's pocket is neglect in keeping fences and buildings in proper repair. Inferior fences allow his own and his neighbor's stock to injure his crops, and are a source of constant worry and loss of time. The old proverb,—"For the want of a nail the horse was lost," is very appropriate in such a case. A dollar or two spent for lumber or nails will often result in a large saving of feed and increased comfort of the stock during the winter months. Neglect to a leaky roof is often responsible for heavy losses of grain or fodder and in the timber of the buildings. Many a good frame has been ruined by a leaky roof.

LACK OF KNOWLEDGE.—Nearly all the leaks previously mentioned may be set down to carelessness, but farmers also lose because some of them think that nothing can be learned from others, and that a new idea necessarily nonsense. No matter how good a farmer a man may be, he can still gain ideas from others that will prove of value to him. The experience of the Experiment Stations and of successful farmers should be carefully scanned for "pointers". How many farmers there are who do not subscribe to a paper devoted to farming; these men are certainly losing money by false economy. In this age of progress it is ideas that count; a single idea gained from a paper, will often, when put into practice, represent a gain of many times the subscription price. The local paper should also always be supported, and each farmer should do all he can to assist the editor of the agricultural paper and the local paper to produce as good a sheet as possible, and to extend the circulation of each.

F. W. HOBSON.
Live Stock Commissioner.

A COMFORT AND A CARE.

IF YOUR HOME IS BLESSED WITH A BABY YOU WILL APPRECIATE THIS.

A baby is a priceless comfort, but in its utter helplessness is also a great care. Anything that will relieve the tired mother and add to baby's health and happiness is both a help and a friend. This is what makes the statement of Mrs. Thomas Little, of Kingston, Ont., so interesting to all mothers. She says:—"When my baby was eighteen months old he was troubled with a sour stomach and was badly constipated. These troubles made him cross and restless, and I had to be up with him a number of times during the night. I finally got a box of Baby's Own Tablets, and after giving them to him for a few days his bowels became regular, his stomach was sweetened and he slept well. I think these Tablets are just what mothers need for their little ones." Baby's Own Tablets are the best and most convenient form for administering medicine to the very young. They are safe and harmless and free from opiates. Sent post paid on receipt of price, 25 cents per box, by the Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Brooklyn, Ont., or Schenectady, N. Y. A book on the care of infants and children sent free on request. Write for it.

Canada's New Waterway.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PLAN RECENTLY OUTLINED FROM A UNITED STATES VIEWPOINT.

A Buffalo paper says that Canada has revived the old project for the construction of a deep waterway from Lake Huron to the seaboard, though by a different route from the much talked-of Georgian Bay canal. The new plan of the Dominion Government as outlined by Mr. Tarte, the Canadian Commissioner of Public Works is to improve the French River to Lake Nipissing and secure a deep water channel to Montreal by improvement of the Ottawa River. He says that \$5,000,000 has already been provided for the improvement of the French river and that a deep water channel by the way of French river, Lake Nipissing and the Ottawa river will call for an expenditure of \$80,000,000.

The old scheme for Georgian Bay canal, which has been agitated off and on for more than thirty years, for a short cut to Lake Simcoe and from there to Lake Ontario. This route, it was claimed, would save 300 miles from any port on Lake Superior, Lake Michigan, or Lake Huron to Lake Ontario, and, as the Canadians claimed, would avoid the dangers of the St. Clais flats.

The main point, however, was to divert commerce from Lake Erie, as it was admitted by the advocates of the project that once the boats from Lakes Superior, Michigan and Huron

entered Lake Erie the commerce was sure to go by the way of the Erie canal or the railway lines to the seaboard. They argued that if this commerce could be kept out of Lake Erie and thrown into Lake Ontario by way of the Georgian canal, it would go down the St. Lawrence and be to the benefit of Montreal and Quebec. The same results, it is now insisted, could be obtained by the French River, Lake Nipissing and Ottawa river route, which Canadian authorities appear to regard as more feasible than that of the Georgian Bay.

The fact that the Canadians seem to be in earnest about constructing such a waterway as is here indicated should stir to action the people interested in the maintenance of our supremacy of the commerce of the great lakes. If Canada can afford to spend \$80,000,000 on the proposed deep waterway to Montreal, the United States can afford to spend as many or more millions in building a ship canal from Buffalo to the Hudson river. If it is to the political and commercial interests of the Dominion to have a purely Canadian route from Lake Huron to the seaboard, it ought to be much more to the interest of the United States to have a purely American route from Lake Erie to the seaboard.

FARMER IS NOT SO SLOW.

MAN FROM THE COUNTRY BEATS THE CHAP FROM THE CENTRES OF POPULATION.

Don't laugh at the man from the country who comes to town without a patent leather shine. That team of his have got it on their harness.

Don't laugh because he gazes at a horseless carriage. Ten to one you wouldn't know a harrow from a hay-rake, or an Ayrshire from a Holstein.

Don't give him the merry ha-ha because he wears a five dollar suit. It is paid for, and he hates tailor bills worse than the devil.

Don't swell yourself and call him a pumpkin because he cuts the sweat from his brow with his forefinger instead of a silk wipe. That sweat fertilizes the ground 60 bushels to the acre and feeds the world. Go out in your 10x6 back yard, cut down the weeds, tidy up, raise a blister and complain to your wife what a slave you are.

Go to, ye scoffers, who rail at the man in the country and call him Rub.

Compare. Do you have that stone-in-your-crop feeling after meals? Take a pill, then look at the farmer and pity yourself. He doesn't even know what the word indigestion means. Give him a dictionary and he would think he was hunting for a Latin quotation.

His boss? Time checks? Pay days? Crowded store workshop? Strike? The farmer bossed, putting in a time-check, waiting for pay-day—well hardly!

His own boss, the only cheque he knows about is that paper one from the grain buyer, and the leather one over the neck of the colt he is breaking. Every day is pay-day with him drawing on the soil in summer and the bush in winter. Lucky chap, got two banks, both founded on God.

His workshop the acres, perhaps 300 of them, where, roofed by the sweeping skies, served by the seasons, tilling the soil, and watching the earth laugh grain, he is master of the situation and doesn't know it.

True, his boots are headed with the dew of dawn, and his shirt damp with the moisture of the gloaming, but his soil is as soft as the great tree that shelters his stock in the open.

Crowded, yes; sometimes the barn cries enough, and the stacks beside it.

And when the lean year comes and the world is chastened, when horses are wrecked and suicide made by a stroke of the tucker, when panic is in the air and poverty pinches, when the black flag floats to a peaked wind, when the cry for bread goes up from starving, then he kills a hog and is happy, and his wife innocently throws sweepings from her table to the chickens.

Envy th a farmer. Perhaps we are the Rub. —Ridgetown, Ont., Plain-dealer.

Reports of the damage done by the recent storm in Labrador continue to be received. It is believed that when all reports are in the effects of this storm will be seen to be greater than that of any other gale in the last twenty years. One schooner with fifty-five persons on board is still missing, but hope is entertained that she has taken shelter in some outlying harbor.

At the sixteenth annual convention of the Toronto District W. C. T. U., held Saturday, a resolution was passed deploring the growing use of branded chocolates especially by young women.

An Ancient Foe

To health and happiness is Scrofula—so ugly as ever since time immemorial. It causes bunches in the neck, disfigures the skin, inflames the mucous membrane, wastes the muscles, weakens the bones, reduces the power of resistance to disease and the capacity for recovery, and develops into consumption.

"Two of my children had scrofula sores which kept growing deeper and kept them from going to school for three months. Treatments and medicines did no good until I began giving them Hood's Sarsaparilla. This medicine cured the sores to heal, and the children have shown no signs of scrofula since." J. W. McGinn, Woodstock, Ont.

Hood's Sarsaparilla will rid you of it, radically and permanently, as it has rid thousands.

PRAIRIE LIFE TOO LONELY.

NOVEL EXPERIMENT IN CO-OPERATIVE EMIGRATION FOR CANADA.

An interesting experiment is to be made by a group of intending settlers in Canada who have at their head the Rev. J. Barr, curate in charge of St. Saviour's Church, Crouch Hill, says The London Express.

Referring to a recent cablegram published in our (London Ex.) press columns on the American invasion of Canada, the reverend gentleman expresses wonder that Englishmen are so willing to hand over "the splendid agricultural and commercial opportunities which Canada offers" to our Americans cousins.

"I venture," he continues, "to make a suggestion and to mention a movement which may be of interest to some of your readers.

"From conversations with not a few intelligent persons I have gathered that many who would otherwise be inclined to go to Canada are deterred by the dread of isolation and loneliness of farm life on the prairie.

"People desire neighbors, and many, in short, would emigrate if they could join a company of desirable people who would settle closer together and be neighbors.

"This grouping of settlers would have many of the advantages of co-operative agriculture and would mean success from the start.

"Large reduction in the cost of transportation of the people and their effects from the mother country to their new home in Canada and also of farm machinery, animals and building material purchased there would be a necessary result.

"There might further be co-operative ownership and use of the heavier and more expensive kinds of farm implements, such as mowing, reaping and threshing machines. These are only a few of the many obvious advantages.

"Such a party, he concludes, is being organized with himself at its head, and he is prepared to receive communications from any one who would like to join it."

Rev W R Prendergast, pastor of the Catholic church at Mannington, W. Va., died on Thursday of last week from the result of poison by means of mineral water served at dinner. A colored servant is at the point of death, and twelve other people, who drank the water, are very ill, and are expected to recover. The poisoning is a mystery and the authorities are investigating.

A Manila despatch states the Insular government has appropriated \$50,000 to fight cholera in the Province of Iloilo, Panay. Although the number of cholera cases in this province has decreased, there is still an average of a thousand cases a day.

Notice!

Just arriving NEW GOODS for FALL, in

BOX CALF, FOR MEN AND BOYS,
Fleecy Lined Dong. Kid for Ladies and Children.

While in at our Exhibition, Sept. 24th, 25th and 26th, call and see us, at the Bridge, Main Street.

Coarse Goods for Men, Women and Children
Always in Stock.

BOYER BROS.,

Woodstock, September 19, 1902.

AT THE BRIDGE—MAIN STREET.

SCHOOL
HOSIERY!

WE are right on deck with a full equipment of Strong, Durable WOOLLEN STOCKINGS for the little folks. We've anticipated your wants in this particular, and can fit out the girls and boys with Better Stockings, at Lower Prices, than you've been in the habit of paying.

We also have a complete line of Ladies' Plain and Fancy Cashmere Stockings. Prices ranging from 25 cents upward.

G. W. VAN WART,

KING STREET. - WOODSTOCK, N. B.

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TO BE
PROUD OF

Is the hang and style of the Coat, as well as the exquisite workmanship, cut and fit that is given by NICHOLSON. Our PRINCE ALBERT, CUT-AWAY and SACK SUITS for either dress or business occasions are the acme of Style and Elegance, and the materials are chosen from the best varieties of the season.

W. B. NICHOLSON

Merchant Tailor.

WANTED!

We want men to sell for us; salary or commission paid weekly; outfit free; good demand for stock now. We have 800 acres of choice fruit and ornamental trees. STONE & WELLINGTON, NURSERYMEN. (1m-36) TORONTO

PUBLIC NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the partnership heretofore subsisting between us, the undersigned, as Hardware and Grocery Merchants, in the Village of Hartland, in the County of Carleton, has been this day dissolved by mutual consent. All debts owing to said partnership are to be paid to J. T. Allan Dibblee, at Woodstock, and all claims against the said partnership are to be presented to the said J. T. Allan Dibblee, by whom the same will be settled.

Witness,
JOHN L. FAWCETT.
FURTHER NOTICE.—The debts above referred to have been left with John L. Fawcett, Hartland, for collection.

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A Picture

THAT YOU WANT TO GET

Enlarged?

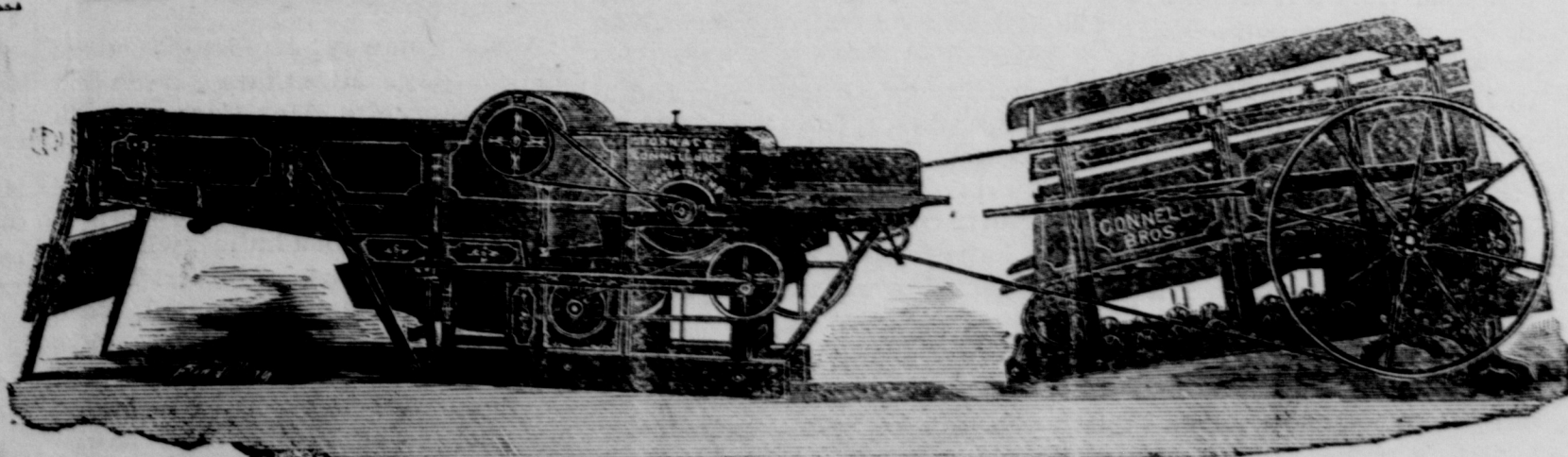
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