



Croup

"I don't think there is a more anxious time for parents than when their children have croup. Without they are prepared with Chamberlain's Cough Remedy they must wait for the doctor and listen to the choking, metallic cough and watch their little one gasping for breath.

You know the great danger of croup is the formation of a false membrane in the larynx, and until this is expelled relief cannot be obtained, and the spasmodic choking continues. Give Chamberlain's Cough Remedy in frequent doses. It will loosen this membrane and cause the child to expel it by vomiting.

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy

is an absolutely safe and certain remedy for croup, and if given as soon as the child becomes hoarse, or even after the croupy cough appears, it will prevent the attack."

Yours for Health - Granj Chamberlain



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(Alex. Porteous)

235-22nd Street, East Saskatoon

Seed Wheat from the Rusted Crop

By G. H. Cutler

INVESTIGATIONS to ascertain the suitability of seed for seed purposes taken from a crop suffering with varying degrees of rust, have just been completed by the Department of Field Husbandry at Saskatoon.

To understand the nature of rusted seed, it must be remembered that the damage has been brought about by a parasitic plant which preys upon the growing wheat plant. This fungus plant feeds upon the green leaf tissue, the stomach of the plant, thus destroying the starch producing power and diminishing the vigor of the wheat plant. If the attack is sufficiently severe, the vital processes in the plant are very seriously interfered with, and may be brought to a standstill and a shrivelled, shrunken berry is the inevitable result. The degree of damage being in keeping with the stage of maturity of the plant when attacked and the severity of the attack.

Rusted seed may in a sense be likened unto shrunken or immature seed found in every crop. Its condition is due to a check in its development and while such seed invariably germinates well, it does not possess the power to produce vigor in the young because the endosperm or lynch basket of the little plant was not permitted to become properly filled. In other words, the seed lacks plumpness.

A germination test is therefore not sufficient guide to the value of rusted seed, for seed purposes. The vigor of growth is of greater importance than the percentage that will grow. This fact was repeatedly emphasized in the investigations referred to. The strength and vigor of growth in every instance was in keeping with the degree of damage, and the degree of damage was measured by the weight per measured bushel and weight of each kernel.

The data presented may therefore assist those who have rusted seed in their possession, to arrive at a clearer understanding of its value for seed.

The seed used consisted of special grades which were adopted by The Grain Standards Board in order to meet the situation arising out of the unusual epidemic of rust. Grades Nos. 4, 5 and 6 special were therefore employed. These were carefully graded by the fanning mill and two grades were ascertained, viz., cleaned and screenings.

4. A germination test is imperative. Samples may be forwarded to the Dominion Seed Laboratory at Calgary and tested free of charge.

5. Municipalities or individuals desiring seed should get in touch with the Dominion Seed Commission under the chairmanship of Mr. W. Wilson, of Indian Head.

PROGRAM OF THE CONVENTION OF SASKATCHEWAN DAIRY-MEN'S ASSOCIATION

January 10th, 1917:
 9 a.m.—Registration of delegates.
 9.30 a.m.—Address of Welcome by W. C. Murray, President, University of Saskatchewan.
 10.00 a.m.—President's Address—Geo. Harris, Esq., Paynton, Sask.
 10.15 a.m.—Address—W. A. Wilson, Esq., Dairy Commissioner, Regina, Sask., Discussion.
 11.15 a.m.—Address—Hon. W. R. Motherwell, Minister of Agriculture, Regina, Sask.

January 11th, 1917:
 9.30—Importance of Cow Testing—C. E. Thomas, Esq., Dairy Recorder, Lloydminster, Sask.
 Election of Officers.
 Resolutions.

AGRICULTURAL CREDIT IN B. C.

THE "Agricultural Act" of British Columbia, passed in March, 1915, authorizing the borrowing of money to be lent to farmers to make improvements in their farms, purchase live stock and other things, is now in active operation. According to *The Agricultural Journal*, published by the British Columbia Department of Agriculture, 144 loans aggregating \$234,430 had been made, 142 loans aggregating \$344,405 had been refused and 121 loans aggregating \$372,450 desired to pay off existing mortgages, are held over for further consideration. The following table deals with the loans granted for terms varying from three to thirty-six and a half years:

Loans	Amount	Total
5	\$ 250	\$ 1,250
2	300	600
21	500	10,500
2	600	1,200

Test No. 1—No. 4 Special.	Weight Per Bushel (Lbs.)	Weight of 1,000 Kernels (grams)	Per Cent. germination	
			days	days
No. 1 Hard	63	34.08	100	100
No. 4 Special rusted (original)	55	18.04	88	92
No. 4 Special rusted (cleaned)	—	20.4	88	96
No. 4. Special rusted (screenings)	—	12.7	32	52

Test No. 2—No. 5 Special.	Weight Per Bushel (Lbs.)	Weight of 1,000 Kernels (grams)	Per Cent. germination	
			days	days
No. 5. Special rusted (original)	52½	16.04	84	88
No. 5. Special rusted (cleaned)	—	18.06	88	88
No. 5. Special rusted (screenings)	—	11.	40	88

Test No. 3—N. 6 Special.	Weight Per Bushel (Lbs.)	Weight of 1,000 Kernels (grams)	Per Cent. germination	
			days	days
No. 6. Special rusted (original)	48	15.3	56	60
No. 6. Special rusted (cleaned)	—	20.5	72	73
No. 6. Special rusted (screenings)	—	12.9	52	60

These grades were immediately tested for germinability and vigor, in sand, in competition with the same sample ungraded, together with the screenings. In order to make comparison with high grade seed, No.1 Hard was also germinated.

Summary

1. The vigor of growth from rusted seed is in keeping with the severity of the attack of rust, the weight per measured bushel and weight per kernel.

2. Since the vigor or lack of it, is so apparent in the samples tested, the situation is fraught with much gravity.

3. It is obvious that the crux of the whole situation rests with the weather conditions attending the early growth of the plant. If the weather conditions are untoward, a crop low in vigor will doubtless succumb, if favorable such a crop may be allowed to get well established and proceed satisfactorily. But there is the chance. Shall we gamble to such an extent, when good seed is available if we act immediately?

3	750	2,250
2	800	1,600
2	850	1,700
26	1,000	26,000
4	1,200	4,800
12	1,250	15,000
1	1,300	1,300
16	1,500	24,000
4	1,800	7,200
16	2,000	32,000
1	2,280	2,280
8	2,500	20,000
4	3,000	12,000
2	3,500	7,000
4	4,000	16,000
1	4,250	4,250
6	5,000	30,000
1	5,500	5,500
1	8,000	8,000
144		\$234,430

The Agricultural Credit Commission which administers this Act has five appraisers at work in various parts of the province.

Mic

The Chemist

THE winter fashion is roughly put to rest and are fully launched for the winter season. The always mark the season in New York place, it is very easy observer to differ rejected and the acc

It is very unlikely be any surprises in the spring fashions it is still too early though it must be thing as spring ta this, has not been u

We may be thou ever, that the str silhouette, of which seen so much, are t out the season. O countless variations which has certain sistent note from P is no doubt that th of the moment, bo York.

A Paris model w again and again v illustrated here. blue chiffon velvet embroidery worked ing stitch, one of garnitures for th at present. The o that it may be ca terials. For a ve no smarter combi velvet, unless it be These combination of fur, occasional taste, and entirely leaders.

It is well establ is one of the leadi this season. As p as were the taffeta so are the satin fr of the reasons for this material is no comfortably under cold weather. Ag too dressy for info always just right f matines.

The Latest The use of sa dresses and suits extensively used pecially in the fash In many of the la that the trimming front. Small rou upturned brims a high aigrette in which are entirel the heavily em serves as an ad popular.

Chantilly and r entered the field much metallic lac milliners have se applied to hats successfully combi Not infrequently, tion in the form of formality of these are, of course, wo

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