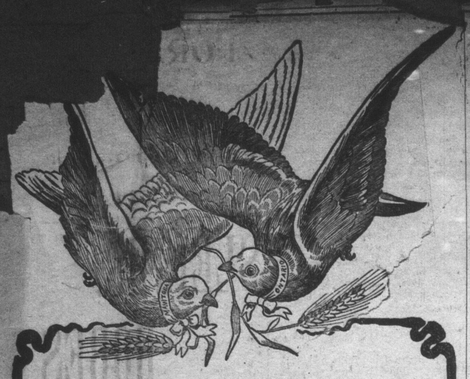

"Beaver Flour" is a blend of the best in Manitoba Spring Wheat / Ontario Fall Wheat

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Dealers, write for prices on all kinds of Feeds, Coarse Grains and Cereals. T. H. Taylor Co., Limited, Chatham.

GAME IN AFRICA

Lovers of animals, however unscientific, and certainly all naturalists will find much to interest them and not a little to cause them great concern in the bulky blue book just issued: entitled "Correspondence Relating to the Preservation of Wild Animals in Afr,ca," says a writer in the London Daily Express.

"Undoubtedly big game is decreasing in British Central Africa" wrote Sir Harry Johnston in 1899, and further along in the same report Sir Harry refers to the reckless slaughter of animals." The same note is struck by British administrators and governors in other parts of the continent. One writer goes so far as to say that there appears to be very little animal life left. Even the elephant is threatened with extinction, a writer in a West African paper indignantly remarking: "He is being destroyed merely for the sake of converting his teeth into billiard balls and useless ornaments."

The famous hunter, Mr. F. C. Selous ,in a letter to the Foreign Office in 1897, attributes the disappearance of game in South Africa first to Europeans, who kill immense numbers of antelopes and quaggas for their hides, and elephants and ostriches for the tusks and feathers; second, to native are said to be responsible for the kill-Africans possessed of firearms, who ing of 997 out of every thousand elephants, whose tusks come to London, and for the total extermination of the white rhinoceros in North Matabeleland; and third, to the rinderpest.

Mr. Selous thinks it would be extremely difficult to enforce game laws on the natives, and this is confirmed by a report from Captain Ambrose, a traveling commissioner in Lagos, who writes in 1904 that, though the native chiefs are anxious to preserve the elephant, they cannot restrain the people, In one village 200 men out of a population of 2,000 did nothing but hunt elephants.

Captain Ambrose suggests that the only effectual remedy for the current wholesale destruction would be the temporary prohibition of the importation of powder for five years. This would not only save the game, but force the native to work and to raise stock.

It was suggested by Lord Salisbury in 1898 that it should be internationally agreed that natives as well as Europeans should be required to take out licenses to shoot, that a system of reserves and "sanctuaries" for wild animals should be established, that there should be a close time for all animals, and that the slaughter of all females and of certain useful species of animals and birds should be prohibited.

Glancing at the natural history side of the blue book, some interesting items may be culled. We learn, incidentally, that wild pigs are useful in Africa because they kill snakes; that among the worst vermin in the country (and they are regretfully numerous) are hunting dogs, which do great harm among the game; and that the absolute destruction of the hippopotamus is to be encouraged because it is "a greater pest than any mammal in Africa."

Monkeys are valuable for their skins and they should be protected. The zebra, too, should be preserved as he may be made quite as serviceable as the mule. A hunter named Grobiaar lassoed four zebras and trained them perfectly for harness. Even the hyena is useful as a scavenger.

Lions are wanted for their manes and skins, but they destroy an enormous quantity of game. One witness calls them noxious animals, and doubts whether they deserve preservation.

The elephant justifies the admiration with which we all regard him. Sir Harry Johnston has more than once seen a wounded elephant being helped and pushed along by his companions, a trait which has frequently been observed by other travellers. Captain Weatherby once saw four female elephants prop up and march off a badly wounded bull elephant, two of them helping him along, while two remained to ward off the hunters' attacks.

Hudson Bay Route

John William Tyrrell, whose name needs no introduction to Canadians is in the city, says a Winnipeg despatch. Mr. Tyrrell comes of a distinguished engineering and exploring family. His own splendid record on the Dominion topographical and geological survey is well known.

Being a servant of the government Mr. Tyrrell did not feel at liberty to express an opinion with regard to the Manitoba boundary question, the matter being at the moment subjudice. Mr. Tyrrell was, however, good enough to give his views on the feasibility of a direct route between Hudson's Bay and Great Britain. A there are few men more competent to pass an opinion on the Hudson's Bay region Mr. Tyrrell's remarks should prove interesting.

Mr. Tyrrell explained that he had been sent out on two different occasions by the government to study the question of navigation on Hudson's bay and through the Hudson's strait. Again during the past summer Mr. Tyrrell was on the bay in a private capacity. When at the mouth of the Churchill river he made a complete chart of the harbor with a view to making it a railway terminus. There was, he thought absolutely no question about the project of shipping grain from the bay to Great Britain being feasible. The only really excellent harbor on the coast was that at the mouth of the Churchill river, including the so-called harbor at York. The mouth of the Nelson river was some years ago, said Mr. Tyrrell, considered to be the most likely railroad terminal on the west coast of the bay, but it had now been found to be out of the question. Vessels had to anchor 30 miles from the shore and to notify the people at York factory of their arrival by means of sky rockets.

Twenty-one years ago he was sent out with the Gordon expedition to watch the condition of ice formation during the whole year. On that occasion Mr. Tyrrell spent eighteen months in the Hudson's straits. From his observations, made at that time and subsequently—he had been five times on the bay—he was convinced that the straits were navigable for five months of the year or from July to November inclusive. During November thin ice would form in the straits but such ice as would form in November would not be a serious obstruction to large vessels. They would be able to steam right through it with ease.

Mr. Tyrrell thought a very large proportion of the grain could be taken out through the Hudson straits the same season as grown. From Prince Albert to Fort Churchill was 700 miles, but if this compared rather badly with the 400 to Fort William it must be remembered that from Fort Churchill to Liverpool was, if he was not mistaken, actually shorter than from Montreal to Liverpool.

Holstein Breed of Cattle Championed

(By F. L. Houghton in an address before the Yarmouth County Agricultural Society.)

Mr. President and Gentlemen:

Your secretary has been kind (?) enough to ask me to prepare a paper in defence of the Holstein breed of cattle. At first I was inclined to look upon such a request as a joke, not the subject, but the idea that a novice like myself should know enough about breeds of cattle to dare prepare a paper to be read before a company of gentlemen who have forgotten more than I ever knew or will know about the subject. Had the subject given me been one on "lumber," I might have been able to say a few words that at least would sound intelligent, but to be asked to defend that noble animal, the "Holstein cow" seems to me to be absurd. A fairer way to put that question would be "Why did you introduce the Holstein breed at Harbor View Farm?" That is a question I can answer by the following simple statement of facts. After deciding to start a herd of milch cows on my farm, the next question came, what breed of cows will best serve my purpose, and being entirely ignorant on the subject I consulted those of my friends who had evidently given the subject considerable thought and attention. So I put the question to a number of them with the following results:

Friend A advised me to start with Jerseys. Said he, "Don't bother with any other breed; they stand first always. Friend B said: "That's all nonsense. A is crazy, he doesn't know what he is talking about, for the Guernsey is best, because they can produce a pound of butter a stenth part of a cent per pound cheaper than any other breed." That sounded all right, but I wasn't going to make butter, so I consulted C, and he advised the Ayshires, as being the best all-round cow living. "Why," he said, "down in your country you could turn them out on the beach and they would make milk out of sea-weed."

At first that certainly was tempting but I was afraid my milk might have a fishy flavor, and some of my customers accuse me of feeding lobsters out of season. So I went to friend D and he said: "If you want a cow that combines the best qualities of all the other breeds, then, my boy, you get the Holstein!" Now, how was a poor devil like myself going to decide when these friends all had different ideas, and all of them gifted with more than ordinary intelligence. Well, it set me to thinking for myself, and I commenced by analyzing the situation something like this: I am going to sell milk at retail, therefore the breed I want is the one that will produce a "quart of milk" the cheapest. So I commenced a study of the different breeds, their origin, the success of the people who started them, became amalgamated, forming the people and herds which for centuries have occupied that region. Holland has for more than two thousand years been noted for dairy products, and the great bi-colored animals with which their reputation has been gained have been slowly but surely developing their present form of dairy excellence. And that they have remained pure through these centuries is demonstrated beyond all doubt, even during the Roman dominion, although they brought improvement in draining and dikes, in methods of cultivating and cattle breeding, yet no mixture of blood occurred with the inhabitants or in their herd. Mr. Houghton ably puts it as follows: "The preservation of these people and their continued adhesion to cattle breeding for thousands of years is one of the marvels of history. Always few in numbers they have remained in or near their original home, continuously following their pursuits."

These few facts I think will demonstrate to you that the Holstein breed is the oldest pure-bred of cattle living and in respect must be classed first. But age does not count for everything, although we seem to be living in a period when a person who can trace his lineage back the farthest is considered of different clay than the bulk of us whose ancestors are unknown. Why some of my friends can even trace back as far as the Pilgrim fathers. But as I said before, age or purity is not all we must look for. In what other characteristics are our favorites first?

In size the Holsteins are the largest of all the dairy breeds; the big, bony frames are well filled out. It is difficult to prevent the males from becoming too fleshy, and the females, when not in milk, take on flesh rapidly and soon become full in form. The cows range from 1000 to 1500 pounds, and the bulls often above 2500 pounds in weight. The udder is large, filling the space between legs and well upon extending high behind and well forward, and the teats are large and well placed. In temperament they are quiet and docile, bulls exceptionally so. They have great constitutional vigor. The calves are large at birth, always strong and thrifty, grow fast and fatten easily. They mature early, heifers reaching their full height in two and a half years. Animals of both sexes can be turned into very good beasts for slaughter at any age. In these respects I think you must admit that again, our favorites are first. But it is not their extreme age, nor their best advantages that put them on a pedestal by themselves. It is their great capability for milk production. There is not a gentleman in this room tonight but will admit that for milk production there is no breed that equals the Holsteins, therefore we will not argue that point nor go into facts and figures which prove their average production of this breed to be 6000 pounds per cow per year. But, I hear some one say, "How about the quality of this great amount of milk?" Well, it is nothing uncommon for whole families of the breed to average 20 to 25 pounds of butter per week, and single animals are numerous that have made over 30 pounds per week.

But, as I said, in the beginning, butter making was not my intention. I was going to sell my milk at retail and in doing so I wanted to supply the best article of food that it was possible to produce. And to discover which was the best, would I go to the advocates of the different breeds? Certainly not; I went to the scientists with the question, "Which is the best food milk for human beings?" And I learned that the Holstein milk is the nearest in chemical composition and mechanical make-up to human milk that can be found. Why? Because its butter fat is put up in fine globules that facilitate emulsion, digestion and assimilation in the human system. Its other solids are so proportioned to the butter fat that the milk is a perfectly balanced ration for the infant as well as the adult. Therefore, again, our favorites are first in producing a perfect food milk.

Now let us sum up all the facts that have been presented, and we find:

1st. The Holstein breed is the oldest in existence.

2nd. The Holstein breed, while being recognized as a strictly dairy breed, still leads all other dairy breeds in beef production.

3rd. That they lead all other breeds in milk production.

4th. That they hold the world's record for butter making.

5th. That they produce the best food milk.

I will not ask you to accept these statements on my own say-so. Neither will I bore you with a mass of statistics, but will quote a few authorities to prove these five points of excellence.

Let us consult our encyclopedia and see what that says about the home land of this noble cow. Friesland is a province of 1253 square miles, and that your home country, England, annually imports from this little province the enormous amount of almost five million pounds of cheese and thirty million pounds of butter. Think of it, farmers of Yarmouth county, that a province only a little larger than your own county exports this tremendous quantity while you with greater advantages as to climate and location, do not raise enough cheese and butter to supply your own people, but actually import both butter and cheese from other countries and other provinces. Is it the fault of the farmer? Not at all, for it is blind adherance to a breed of cattle, for the farmer of Nova Scotia is as intelligent and thrifty and as hard working as the farmer of Friesland. But he has not got the backing of that noble animal, the Holstein cow.

But some of the Nova Scotia farmers are waking up to the possibilities of this breed, for instance, Logan Bros., of Amherst Point, have a rich strain of Holsteins, and Mr. Clark, of Victoria, P. E. I., gives the record of one of his cows, bought of Messrs. Logan. She gave him 11,449 pounds of milk which produced 515 pounds of butter and he figures the cost of her keep at $40.55. What would such a cow do for any one of the farmers in Yarmouth county? Simply this: 515 pounds of butter at 22 cents per pound equals $113.30. Add to this the skim milk at 20 cents per hundred pounds, or $20.25, making a total of $133.55. Deduct from this the cost of of this noble breed, and we learn her keep, and you have yet to credit $93, and if you call the calf worth $7 and there is not a man present but would give $50 for a heifer calf from such a mother, you would have a cow netting you $100 per year. The scales and the Babcock test are the only means of judging a cow and yet how many of you have used them? To illustrate: A gentleman was in my barn the other day looking over the stock and the language he used about my black and white beauties was fit to put on paper, and pointing to one of them, he said he would not give one of a certain other breed for a dozen like her, and yet the scales and Babcock test showed me last year that she had produced 4556 pounds of 4 per cent. milk, and had netted me $103.00 from her milk alone, and you could not buy her calf for $50.

What is the use of criticising unless you actually know by weighing and testing which are the best cows. If you will do that you will have the same results that I have had and some of all breeds will be sent to the butcher, but fewest of all will be the Holstein.

In bringing this paper to a close I am much in the same position as the man who was driving along a country road and seeing a farmhouse on fire, called to the farmer's wife, who was standing in the doorway, "Hey, your house is afire!"

"What!"

"I say your house is afire!"

"What did you say? I'm a little deaf!"

"Your house is afire!" yelled at the top of his lungs.

"Is that all?"

"It's all I can think of just now."

F. D. STARRITT.

Yarmouth, N. S., Dec. 7th, 1906.

Dr. Slocum's Great Tonic and Disease Destroyer

PSYCHINE

(PRONOUNCED SI-KEEN)

Used in Thousands of Homes in Canada

THOSE WHO don't know what Psychine is and what it does are asking about it.
THOSE WHO do know what Psychine is and what it does are using it. They regard it as their best physician and friend.
THOSE WHO use it are being quickly and permanently cured of all forms of throat, chest, lung and stomach troubles. It is a scientific preparation, destroying all disease germs in the blood and system. It is a wonderful tonic and system building remedy, and is a certain cure for

COUGHS,	Bronchial Coughs,
LA GRIPPE,	Chills and Fever,
Colds,	Difficult Breathing,
Pneumonia,	General Weakness
Bronchitis,	Female Troubles,
Catarrh,	Fickle Appetite,
Weak Voice,	Hemorrhages,
Sleeplessness,	Night Sweats,
Nervousness,	Consumption,
Malaria,	Catarrh of the Stomach.
Anaemia,	

All these diseases are serious in themselves, and if not promptly cured in the early stages are the certain forerunners of Consumption in its most terrible forms. Psychine conquers and cures Consumption, but it is much easier and safer to prevent its development by using Psychine. Here is a sample of thousands of voluntary and unsolicited statements from all over Canada:

Dr. T. A. Slocum, Limited:
Gentlemen,—I feel it my duty to advise you of the remarkable cure effected by your Psychine and Oxomulsion, which have come under my personal observation. Three men, well known to me, Albert Townsend, Hazel Hipson and John McKay, all of Shelburne County, were pronounced by the best medical men to have consumption, and to be incurable and beyond the reach of medical aid. They used Psychine and Oxomulsion and they are now in good health.
I feel it a duty I owe to suffering humanity to state these facts for the benefit of other sufferers from this terrible disease.
Yours very truly,
LEANDER McKENZIE, J.P.,
Green Harbor, N.S.

Psychine, pronounced Si-keen, is for sale at all up-to-date dealers. If your druggist or general store cannot supply you, write Dr. T. A. Slocum, Limited, 179 King Street West, Toronto.

Big Fire at Berwick.

Berwick, Dec. 27.—One of the most serious and destructive fires that has ever visited the town, was discovered at about half past two this morning, when M. B. Anthony's store was found to be on fire. The fire had made such headway that nothing could be saved.

The store which was one of the largest in town, was comparatively a new one, having been entirely renovated within the past two or three years. Mr. Anthony carried a line of general merchandise, and there was a large stock of all kinds of goods in the store. There was about $10,500 insurance on the goods and store.

The neighbors worked heroically to store, and they turned their attention render assistance, but nothing could be done to save any thing in the to N. W. Keddy's house, which also caught and was burned, with all the outbuildings; the furniture was nearly all saved. Mr. Keddy had a little insurance, but not enough to meet his loss.

Mrs. Adeline Collins' house, on the east side of the store, was in great danger, but was saved after a great deal of hard work. The total loss is estimated at $50,000.

WHY NORAH WAS WORRIED.

My maid Norah went to consult a fortune teller, and returned wailing dismally.

"Did she predict some great trouble?" I asked sympathetically.

"Och, mem, such terrible news!" moaned Norah, rocking back and forth wringing her hands.

"Tell me," I said, wishing to comfort the girl.

"She tould me that me father works hard shovelin' coal and timlin' foires for a livin'."

"But that's no disgrace nor sorrow," I said a trifle vexed at such affectation.

"Och, mem, me poor father," sobbed Norah, "he's been dead these nine years!"

Red Rose Tea

"is good tea"

Always exactly the same quality

Those who have used it for years are the ones who give it the name of "good tea."

T. H. ESTABROOKS, ST. JOHN, N. B. WINNIPEG.
TORONTO, 2 WELLINGTON ST., E.

SCALLOPED CABBAGE.

1 qt cabbage, prepared as for slaw.
1 teaspoonful salt,
1 qt. boiling water.
1 cup sweet milk,
2 tablespoonsfuls butter.
1 tablespoon flour.
½ teaspoonful pepper.
1 cup fine cracker crumbs,
1 tablespoon butter.

Pour the boiling water on the cabbage and add one tablespoonful of salt. Boil fifteen minutes. Drain off the water. Heat the milk, cream the two tablespoonfuls of butter and the flour and add them to the milk. Then add one teaspoonful of salt and the pepper. Cook to the consistency of thick cream. Remove from the fire. Butter a small pudding-dish and sprinkle the bottom with cracker crumbs. Put in half your cabbage, then half the sauce, sprinkle with cracker crumbs, then add the remaining cabbage, then the sauce and cover thickly with cracker crumbs. Dot it with small pieces of butter, cover and bake in a moderate oven twenty-five minutes, uncover and brown. Serve from the dish in which it was baked.

NEAT SLEEVE PROTECTORS.

Instead of using typewriting paper with a band of elastic for keeping the sleeves protected when working in an office, why not make use of the attractive handkerchiefs sold at 10 cents apiece? They are made in a very few minutes to fit the arm. One handkerchief makes a pair of sleeves It is best to buy a handkerchief intended for a boy, as the ladies' size is too small.

To make, place the handkerchief upon the table and cut off the two opposite corners four inches from the point. Then take the remaining part of the handkerchief and fold it in two, one point on top of the other, and cut across the centre. Fit the pieces to the arm, the point being placed over the elbow and the edges pinned to fit the arm [illegible] side seam. When this is neatly s[illegible] the sleeve protector is complete, with the exception of the cuff, which is made [illegible] easily cut off, and [illegible] to need to the edge [illegible] hed back on the at[illegible] handkerchiefs would [illegible] nicely for office work. Two should last clean for a week, so that she would always have [illegible] for the following week. These should [illegible] if possible, to match the gown.

WHAT NOT TO SAY.

An article by Bertha Gaus in the New Idea Woman's Magazine for January takes up the [illegible] of conversation [illegible] point of view. The [illegible] by the writer for [illegible] to be good talkers, are [illegible] tell long stories of personal experiences. Don't ask trifling questions. Don't air your prejudices. Don't talk of melancholy or gruesome matters. Don't speak in a low, monotonous tone. Don't ride conversation too hard. Don't hinder the conversation by trying to be too accurate over details. Don't go back and add appendices to a subject after you have left it. Don't run one story into another. Don't stop a discussion by clinching use of a proverb. Don't make a point of always agreeing with a speaker. Don't harp too long on one string. Don't affect a stilted style." After discussing these prohibitions to talkers at some length the writer concludes: "Still, it must be confessed that there are people who are constitutionally incapable of following out these rules, and who in spite of all their violations, and strength and make their own ru[illegible] teresting people. They have [illegible] self-expression. They are the stu[illegible] of which novelists make char[illegible] impersonations. In real life, [illegible] books they add to the gaiety of [illegible] tions. But they are not exemplars [illegible] the art of conversation, which requires harmonious balance in all the give-and-take of conversational exchange.

SUPPLY OF GREEN CORN.

Fowls and chickens are very fond of green food, and it does them good. There are poultry-keepers who make a great mistake in giving their fowls long grass. They pull up long pieces of grass and throw them into the pens. Now, this is a wrong thing to do. It is the means of either killing or ruining thousands of chickens, as well as many adult birds. Poultry of all kinds are so fond of green stuff, long pieces. These often get matted together into a ball into the crop, especially grass, that they swallow which is the means, in many [illegible] stances, of rupturing the crops. T[illegible] causes them to drink too much wat[illegible] and the crop falls out, as it is on[illegible] held up by the skin of the body.

The grass in all cases should be cut up fine; The best way to do this is to get a handful of grass, lay it on a board, hold it tightly in one hand, then get a long knife and it can be cut up easily. It should never be cut up more than an inch long for hens. As a rule, the grass which is pulled from the banks is rather coarse, and is more apt to get matted before it is swallowed. Lawn grass is usually very fine and will not hurt it if it is two inches long.

If cabbage leaves are given the stems should be cut up small. There is more value in the stems than the leaves themselves. Of course, when one has an abundance of [illegible] leaves, he need not go to the trou[illegible] of cutting the stems up. Mere[illegible] the green off, and th[illegible] to the fowls. Lettuce is a very fine vegetable for all kinds of poultry. The[illegible] often cut that when they will not touch anything else; or perhaps we should have said they prefer it to cabbage green, etc. Green stuff is a natural food for poultry; not only that, but it saves so much corn, and [illegible] therefore a great help to the poor, besides being beneficial to the poultry.

When people keep their fowls in confinement they should be careful, and not throw down so much green stuff at once—not more than the fowls will clear up comfortably. If so, it only lies in the sun and becomes wilted, which makes it bad for the fowls particularly if it is long.

CULTIVATING THE POTATO.

There are two distin[illegible] tivating the potato [illegible] cultivation. The hat[illegible]

[illegible] During [illegible] ous objection[illegible] the reason that [illegible] posed by billing[illegible] the accompany[illegible] have taken in[illegible] Using the May[illegible] is shown a cy[illegible] pose that the soil [illegible] hilled. The result i[illegible] are roots are m[illegible] than if the ha[illegible] sides. I think that the p[illegible] make is so clear that furth[illegible] sion is unnecessary.

I must admit, however, th[illegible] the potato field with a shove[illegible] the last time through may hav[illegible] advantages, particularly during season—the surface potatoes are t[illegible] covered, perhaps, and the soil will d[illegible] out quicker. Concerning the former a[illegible] vantage I think that the farmer should endeavor to select the potato that grows down and thus avoid sun burns [illegible]

Your Doctor

Can cure your Cough or Cold, no question about that, but—why go to all the trouble and inconvenience of looking him up, and then of having his prescription filled, when you can step into any drug store in Canada and obtain a bottle of SHILOH'S CURE for a quarter.

Why pay two to five dollars when a twenty-five cent bottle of SHILOH will cure you as quickly?

Why not do as hundreds of thousands of Canadians have done for the past thirty-four years: let SHILOH be your doctor whenever a Cough or Cold appears.

SHILOH will cure you, and all druggists back up this statement with a positive guarantee.

The next time you have a Cough or Cold cure it with

SHILOH

Fl[illegible] Emul[illegible]

Pleasant to take a[illegible] only 25c. for a large bottle at your druggists.

THE NATIONAL DRUG & CHEMICAL CO., LIMITED, HALIFAX.