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Hereby flatly contradicts to the fullest extent the malicious and scurrilous libel recently circulated accusing them of employing a GERMAN. This denial was not made earlier owing to the absence of documentary evidence necessary for proof of the falseness of the statements made. These papers have now come to hand and it can be conclusively proved that they have no GERMAN, "native born" or otherwise, in their employ.

The matter is now in the hands of HUDSON, ORMOND & MARLATT, Solicitors, and fullest satisfaction is being demanded.

263 Talbot Ave., Elmwood - 306 Notre Dame Ave., Winnipeg

Your Questions Answered

In this department of The Guide questions dealing with legal matters, farm problems, livestock, or anything relating to practical farmwork will be answered. It may not be possible to answer all of them for lack of space, but those of most general interest will be answered in the order in which they come. Those wishing replies to legal or other questions by mail must enclose \$1 in payment. Veterinary questions cannot be answered, as we have not the space available. No questions will be answered for subscribers whose subscriptions are in arrears.

HUSBAND'S LIABILITY

Q.—A loans to Miss B a sum of money to carry on business and buy city property. One year later A and Miss B get married. Shortly after the marriage Mrs. A raised a loan on this property and placed the amount to the credit of A. Thru the declining values in city property and financial

stringency Mrs. A has been unable to pay off the loan, which was for six months. The property is now advertised for sale. In the event of this property not realizing the amount against it, can the mortgage company compel A to pay the balance if Mrs. A is unable?—H. C., Sask.

A.—A cannot be held liable unless he has entered into the mortgage along with Mrs. A.

EXPIRY OF NOTE

Q.—I sold some oats to a neighbor on March 10, 1909, he giving note for same. Since then he has never paid anything, always having some excuse on being approached concerning payment. Can I sue him to get the money or is the note outlawed in Saskatchewan after six years?—F. R., Alta.

A.—Note is outlawed after six years if no part is paid or acknowledgment given in writing.

THE SILO AND THE SHEPHERD

Old notions die hard, and one which is no exception to the rule is that silage is unfit for sheep. Ten years ago we satisfied ourselves that corn silage was one of the best foods for sheep that existed. Sheep papers claimed, and with a good deal of truth, that silage would kill sheep. Silage of these days, if not fed with a great deal of care, would kill sheep and kill them quick, too. Sheep that were well, fat and hearty in the evening would be found dead in the morning. Corn was put into the silo in a much more immature stage than is the case now. The consequence was that it soured and molded, and moldy food of any kind is not fit for man or beast. But we have satisfied ourselves that even moldy silage can be fed to sheep without loss. But it must be fed with considerable roughage. We, of course, do not recommend moldy silage, but simply state that one winter we fed moldy silage to a bunch of yearling Shropshire ewes and they did better on it than on any other ration that we ever fed. We did not intend to feed it or even know that they would eat it, until we saw them eating what we had thrown away as unfit for stock. That was when we fed cut clover hay in connection with silage in liberal proportion. Presumably being somewhat greedy and wishing to dispose of the moldy silage as soon as possible, we increased the proportion of silage and decreased that of the cut clover hay. Then trouble began. As we have intimated above, beautiful ewes as fat as butter that were all right at night were dead in the morning. Post mortem examinations showed fermentation had caused the trouble. An immediate return to the former proportioned ration remedied the evil. We raised that winter the best bunch of forty yearling Shropshire ewes we had ever seen up to that time, and we would have been ashamed at the time to confess that their ration was composed largely of moldy silage. We told our neighboring sheep raisers about silage and they fed it to their market lambs with the best results in lamb fattening they ever had. Their silage was not as moldy as ours, but their results were no better than ours when we fed the safe proportion of moldy article. We would not have fed moldy silage if we had better to feed. But we made a plunge and it ended well. Perhaps we could have fed more silage of better quality—no doubt we could have. But our experience more than proved to us that the agricultural journals that were preaching against silage (good silage, of course), for sheep were not talking from actual experience. We believe in silage for sheep, but the shepherd must use his brains in feeding it, just as he has to do in feeding mangels and other rations.

It may not occur to some that they can feed too much of any single ration; it matters not what it is, outside of grass, or a ration properly and scientifically compounded, and even these are injurious at certain times when climatic conditions are not just right. The idea is if two apples give one a pain in the stomach he should eat only one; if one had a bad effect, eat less or none. We know of no better feed for certain sheep of certain ages than silage. We would feed none to show sheep; if we did it would be as a tonic rather than as a ration. For feeding wethers or lambs for the market we know of no more profitable ration than silage. Of course it must be balanced with some roughage or loss will most surely result. A dozen or more of our leading sheep breeders who ten years ago would not think of feeding silage to their sheep are doing so now with wonderfully good results. Some day the silo will be as big a factor in sheep raising as it is to cattle raising, and the sooner the better.—Shepherd's Journal.

ERGOT

Ergot is a name applied to one stage of a fungus that works in the heads of a number of grasses. It causes one of the oldest known stock diseases, the so called "ergotism."

Ergot is abundant in some localities at this season. It forms purple-black, straight or horn-like, hard structures about one-fourth to one-half inch long. These structures occupy the position of the grain in the head of grass. This hard mass is not a degenerate kernel of grass, however. The black ergot masses vary in size and shape, depending upon the plant attacked. They are largest in rye. Ergot develops upon a number of grasses, chief of which are cultivated rye, wild

rye, wheat-grass, meadow-grass, timothy and red top.

There is no effective remedy for ergotism. Hence one should become familiar with the appearance of ergot and avoid grazing stock on badly infested areas and also avoid cutting infested areas of grasses for hay.—W. W. Robbins, Colorado Agricultural College.

DISINFECTION OF DRINKING WATER

Wherever ditch-water or seepage water from dams or dug-outs is used for drinking purposes, its use is always attended with more or less danger from typhoid fever and dysentery. This risk can be considerably reduced by treating the water with hypo-chlorite of lime or bleaching powder, which can be purchased in one-pound sealed packages from any drug store for about twenty-five cents per pound. Water in cisterns may be treated as follows:

For 5,000 gallons, place one ounce of the bleaching powder (so-called "chloride of lime") in a vessel containing approximately two gallons of water; stir rapidly for about one minute; allow it to stand for five minutes so that the insoluble part of the lime will settle to the bottom; pour the solution into the cistern containing the ditch-water, and by means of a long paddle stir vigorously so as to mix the hypo-chlorite of lime thoroughly with the water. After thirty minutes the water may be used.—Walter G. Sackett, Bacteriologist, Colorado Experiment Station.

BENEFICIAL INSECTS

While it is always well to be on the lookout for injurious insects and to determine the best methods of control, we must not overlook our friends in insect life. Without the aid of beneficial insects, all our remedial measures such as sprays, repellants, preventatives, etc., would be of little avail in handling the numerous insect pests which injure our crops.

Beneficial insects are chiefly predaceous, parasitic or scavengers. There is everywhere evidence of a strife for existence, a struggle between foes, between fellows, and the struggle with nature in general. There are beneficial as well as injurious insects found in every order.

The lady-birds among the beetles (familiar to all of us) may be placed at the head of the list of predaceous kinds. They feed in the larvae and adult stage upon almost all soft-bodied insects, plant lice and scale insects being their preferred prey.

The larvae of our golden-eyed or lacewing fly also feed voraciously on many plant lice and other insects. The larvae of some of our flies are very beneficial. Some act as scavengers and render valuable service to the community in general, while others are very important in aphid control. The larvae of the latter may be found on all plants infested by aphids, which they in time will largely destroy. The adults of these flies are very striking in appearance. Thru natural selection they have acquired the bright colors and markings of our bees and wasps and are often mistaken for them.

Our ground beetles play an important part in the role of insect control, preying upon the larvae of our larger destructive caterpillars such as cutworms and corn and tomato worms, while numerous minute hymenopterous parasites are continuously destroying injurious insects by living in them in their eggs, larvae, pupa and adult stages.

Outside of insect control we have other beneficial insects; some furnish commercial products and others are pollenizers of various crops.—Chas. R. Jones, Colorado Agricultural College.

DON'T BLAME PROVIDENCE

Tho it may take the language of prayer, it is blasphemy that attributes to the inscrutable decree of Providence the suffering and brutishness that come of poverty; that turns with folded arms to the All-Father and lays on Him the responsibility of the want and crime of our great cities.—Henry George.

It is not seemly nor of good report That she is rigid in denouncing death On petty robbers, and indulges life And liberty, and oftentimes honor too, To speculators of the public good; That thieves at home must hang, but he, that puts Into his overgorged and bloated purse The wealth of Indian provinces, escapes.—Cowper