



Curb and its Treatment
This is an enlargement of the ligament on the back of the hock, or of those structures which hold the bones of the hock in a proper position, upon certain occasions extraordinary stress is put upon them, thus causing a sprain, an enlargement, and lameness. Severe galloping on heavy ground, high or wide jumping with a heavy weight in the saddle, injudicious backing, such as foolish riders or drivers sometimes have recourse to when an animal, from ill-temper or otherwise, objects to go in the desired direction, are among the more common causes of the disease. It is also noteworthy that curb is one of the hereditary complaints the horse is subject to, therefore a mare suffering or having suffered therefrom should not be chosen as a breeder. The best method to detect this defect is to stand close to the hind quarters of the animal, and look down the limb affected, from the cap of the hock when a slight enlargement will be observed, about 3 in. from the point of the hock. It is also easily detected by taking a glance at the leg sideways. To treat this the object should be to reduce the inflammation, and for this purpose a continual application of cold spring water will be the chief thing. Arnica lotion is also advisable. Equal parts of spirits of wine, water, and vinegar also form a good application in the first stage of the complaint. After such treatment for a week or ten days, the inflammation should have abated, or have entirely left the part, and the next thing to be done will depend upon the state of the disease. Under most circumstances, the best agent probably will be a blister, consisting of biniodide of mercury, but before it is applied the hair should be carefully clipped off the part close to the skin. In bad cases the hot iron even has to be resorted to, but before either blistering or firing it would be prudent to call in a veterinary surgeon as he would be more competent to advise what blister would be best in order to avoid a permanent blemish, or whether a more drastic remedy ought to be employed. The shoeing is the next matter to attend to. The heel of the shoe should be raised so as to take the stress off the back tendons of the limb affected, and this precaution should be taken for a considerable time after the curb has subsided and the animal has resumed work. Rest, however, is absolutely necessary for a considerable time after the swelling has gone down to prevent a recurrence of the inflammation.—Warwick.

Dairy Thoughts
The droppings from the cattle will benefit the pasture more if they are spread or broken up with a spike-tooth harrow. This prevents the grass from being killed out and weeds coming in where the droppings have lain. The most important business of the dairyman is to increase the amount of manure substances and apply them where they will do the most good to the growing crops. He is in no wise a public benefactor who keeps two cows to do the work of one. A poor milker is one of the surest means of diminishing a milk flow. Too many dairymen are conducting their business as a side issue when they should be making it the leading feature of their farming. The new cow has an individuality of her own and the feeder should become acquainted with her as soon as possible after she is brought into the herd. Go your limit on a good bull. If your cows are deficient in the flow of milk, buy a sire that will make up the quality. If their milk is deficient in butter fat, breed from a sire whose tendency is to build up along that line. Feed records are just as essential as milk records. It is the profits we want rather than the phenomenal milk yields that are made by feeding large quantities of expensive concentrates. Proper feeding determines the amount of gain in the dairy business. Milk records and feed records make knowledge definite. If we are to make a success of the dairy business we must put thought behind and into our everyday work. A cow will never do her best unless she has perfect confidence in you. The modern dairy cow must be handled with understanding, and her owner must have a knowledge of her wants and make every effort to supply them. A good cow in the hands of a poor dairyman is a poorer proposition than a poor cow in the hands of a good dairyman. Both are very poor combinations, however, a good dairyman will not keep poor cows more than one season. Good pasture lands are the basis of successful dairying. To make dairying a success we must make it of interest to the boys. Good cows are not developed by chance, but are the product of good foods.

The Way to Get a Good Mould
The chief trouble in the poultry-yard just now is the moulting, which, however, is a natural process of nature, and must be encouraged in every possible manner. Many breeders promote a good moult before autumn sets in by confining the birds in sheltered quarters and reducing the food supply almost to starvation point. In a natural way a fowl's moult lasts about three months, although an enforced moult is much quicker, and may be completed in eight weeks. Immediately the feathers begin to fall nutritive food should be given liberally, as it is naturally a great strain on the fowl's resources to grow new feathers. An extra expense at this period will be recouped later in the season. Directly the moult is over, laying commences in real earnest. It sometimes happens, with early hatched birds, that pullets will lay a batch of eggs and fall into moult, from which they do not recover until early in the New Year or spring, causing a loss of eggs. This necessitates the importance of hatching at the right season of the year, remembering that massive breeds take eight months, and the small and active five months, to mature. In addition to shelter and extra food flowers of sulphur and boiled linseed added to the hot morning soft feed assist the new growth of feathers, whilst when a fowl overmoults herself and becomes almost naked, it is necessary to rub sulphur ointment in every night and confine her to the house. Some poultry-keepers, as no eggs are forthcoming during moult, reduce the food, which is a great mistake, and will prejudice the supply of eggs of a later date. Plenty of green food must be given to keep the blood cool during moult, or feather-picking will result. Loose feathers quickly accumulate, and should be removed every few days, or insect pests will infect the house. Poultry-keepers will always be well repaid for looking after their birds during moult. It is invariably found that whilst town and suburban poultry-keepers are watchful and careful during the fowl's change of plumage, those residing in country districts, especially farmers, pay little or no attention to the moult, with the inevitable result of poor returns when winter eggs are expected. More Eggs for Nothing
Most farmers keep fowls. Most farmers, too, do not get as many eggs as they should, and in most cases this could be remedied, not by more expense (for farmyard fowls must not cost much to keep), but a little more trouble and common sense. For instance, on many farms, the fowls are fed twice a day—in the morning and the early afternoon—generally after the farmer has finished his breakfast, and dinner. This means that the unlucky creatures go without food, (except when they peck from midday, or soon after, till the next morning, sometimes for nearly twenty hours. Further, if a hen happens to be laying at feeding time, and does not come off the nest, she has to go without a meal for twenty-four hours and most people know that laying hens require more food than others. How can one expect hens to lay well under such circumstances? And yet I know from personal experience, that these conditions exist on many farms. Again, if a change of diet were more frequently given farmyard fowls would lay much better. A change now and again would cost no more, but the poor fowls have to have what ever is handy, and often are fed on one kind of grain for months. How would the farmer like to have, say bread and butter, without a change, for a few days even? If farmers would feed their fowls a little oftener, say three times a day (before they have their own breakfast, at mid-day, and just before dark), and if they would change the food more frequently, and provide some fresh clean water for the fowls to drink, I can assure them that the increase in eggs would be remarkable. The cost is nothing, only a little more time and trouble are required.—Reader.

The Ewe Flock
If it has not been sooner done it is time to separate the lambs from their mothers. First let us move all the flock to a bit of choice pasture, some bit reserved for this occasion. Let ewes and lambs run there until they become wonted to the place. Then quietly remove the ewes, leaving the lambs where they are. If the lambs are destined for the market it is well to set out troughs and tempt them with oats. No matter how good is the pasture, a bit of dry grain seems to adhere to the ribs of a lamb. Herein can one distinguish the real shepherd. He remembers his little flock, he goes gladly to feed it, he sees that each lamb comes to eat and all at one time, so that none gets more than its share. The ewe flock one studies with real interest. He culls some perhaps, but let him beware how he culls out the thinnest ones, possibly they are his best mothers and richest milkers. He carefully trims their feet, he puts the lam with them and marks the date. He puts them on rich pasture because that leads to twin-bearing. A bit of grain will not hurt the ewe on poor pasture at the breeding season, only beware that it be not too large a bite. Green things are what make the ewe flock happy, and to conceive in multiples.—Breeder's Gazette.

When Dairying Does not Increase Soil Fertility
Far too few farmers raise enough cows or other live stock on their farms to supply enough manure to keep up the fertility of the large areas. There should be an increase in the number of head of cattle kept and a decrease in the number of acres necessary to supply food for these cattle. In other words, he should resort to more intensive methods. What farmer is there who has sufficient manure to cover the percent of his farm that he would like to each year? The man with a 16 acre farm who keeps 40 to 50 cows and 20 to 30 young stock besides hogs and horses is going to see results in the increased productivity of his fields from the manure derived from these animals. Some may believe this to be impossible. And it is, if everything that goes to feed the animals comes from the farm. But this should not be the case. If the animals receive no feed other than that grown on the farm the fertility of the soil would be decreasing, for it has been calculated that only four-fifths of any crop fed to animals is returned to the soil in the form of manure. That is, one-fifth goes to make milk, beef or pork. Hence it is easily seen that if nothing is obtained from outside the farm there is an actual lessening of the plant food. The remedy for this state of affairs is to grow all the roughage on the farm necessary to feed the animals and what concentrates are possible, but in the main the concentrates will have to be purchased from outside in the form of cottonseed meal, linseed, gluten or corn meal, the kind to be determined upon by the price and fertilizing value as well as the food value.—O. V. T.

A Good Manger
The principal requisites of mangers in the cow stables are: 1. They should be large enough to hold the feed so that the cows cannot easily throw it out in front or under their feet. 2. They should be sanitary and easy to clean. 3. They should be arranged so that the cows cannot get their feet in them. 4. They should be divided to prevent cows from stealing feed from each other. 5. They should be convenient for feeding, mixing feed in the manger and removing refuse hay from the front. Most types of mangers, especially when built of wood, are hard to keep sweet and clean, although they may fulfill all other requirements.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

Genuine Carter's Little Liver Pills.

Advertisement for Carter's Little Liver Pills, including a list of ailments treated like headache, dizziness, and constipation.

THE OLD-FASHIONED FATHER

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SHEEP SHOTS

Send to the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, for literature on sheep. Sheep pick up dollars from the stubble fields.

KEEP EVERYTHING WORKING

It has been recognized by business men that everything must be kept at work if an enterprise is to prosper. Loafers will kill any business in the long run.

SYSTEM IN BREEDING

One great trouble with the people who are raising poultry to-day is the lack of system in breeding. Careful breeding and selection is necessary if one hopes to ever make a success in poultry raising.

Strong, thrifty calves cannot be expected from cows that have been fed starvation rations for a few months before calving.

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Advertisement for King Cole Tea, featuring the product box and the text 'TASTEFUL SATISFYING KING COLE TEA'.

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Advertisement for Penmans Underwear, showing a man in underwear and describing the product's quality.

Advertisement for Planed Lumber, listing products like DRY SHEATHING, FLOORING, and CLAPBOARDS.

Advertisement for P. A. Forsyth, Builder and Contractor, located in Whitney, N. B.

Advertisement for Johnson's Anodyne Liniment, describing its use for various pains and ailments.

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This contest is open to any person residing in the Maritime Provinces and to all others who may be within reasonable reach of The Standard office by mail.

A payment on subscriptions to the Standard, Daily or Semi-Weekly, of from \$1.00 to \$6.00, entitles the contestant, to submit a solution of the puzzle.

The amount of money paid in will cover the subscription price for the paper according to the regular rate whether the rate be for city delivery or by mail.

AS MANY DIFFERENT SOLUTIONS MAY BE SUBMITTED AS THE CONTESTANT DESIRES, UPON MAKING AN ADDITIONAL PAYMENT WITH EACH ONE, BUT NOT MORE THAN \$6.00 CAN BE PAID WITH ANY ONE SOLUTION.

It is not necessary to pay the same amount with each solution if more than one be submitted.

As the prizes have an added value according to what is paid in on subscription with the winning solution, contestants should familiarize themselves with the dividend schedule before sending in their subscriptions and their solutions.

Remit by check, money order or registered letter.

Whatever is paid, whether on the one or on a number of solutions will apply on one continuous subscription to The Standard.

Solutions not accompanied by cash subscriptions will not be registered.

This contest is open to both old and new subscribers.

The Puzzle

The problem is to ascertain the total of the figures in the puzzle chart.

Just add them up as if they were in one, long column under each other.

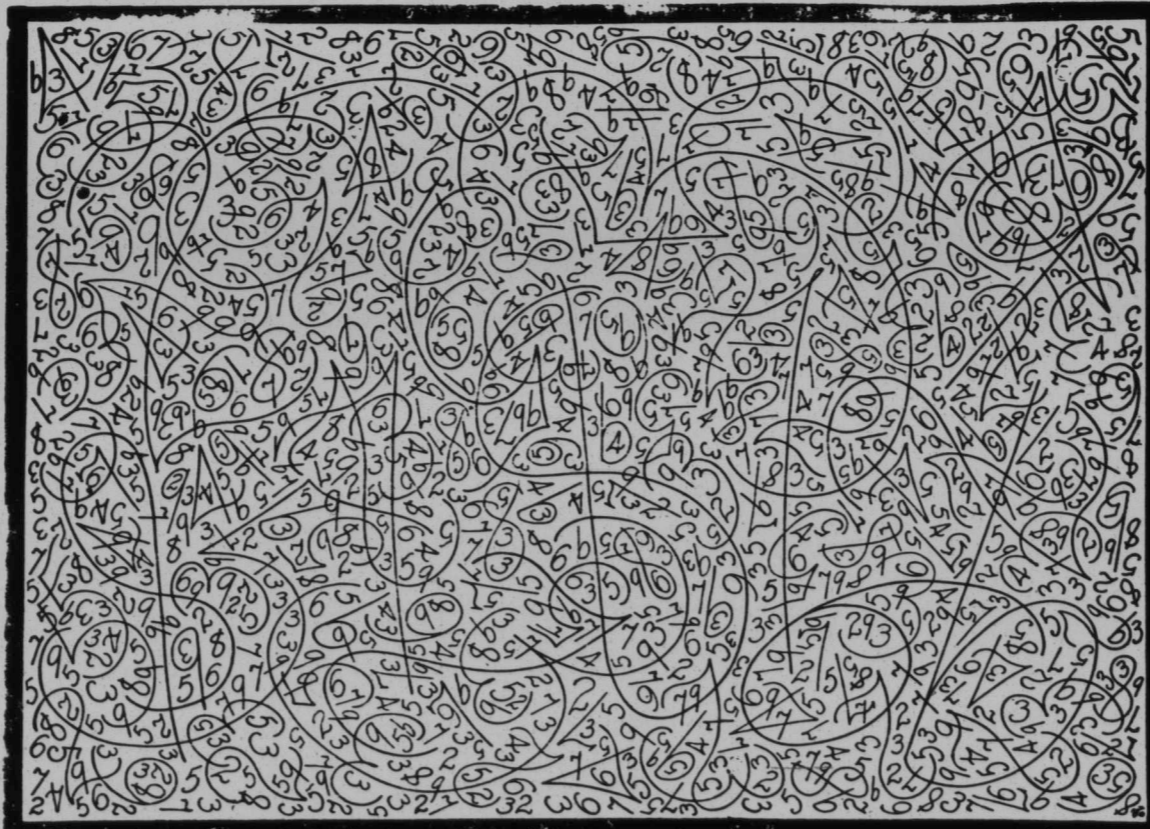
The figures run from 2 to 9. THERE ARE NO DOUBLE FIGURES and no characters which are not figures. The tail of the "9's" is a decided curve, while the tail of the "9's" is straight. All the other figures have their usual characteristics. So there is no intent to allow any question to arise over the identity of a figure.

In the event that no one ascertains the exact total, the prizes will be awarded for the nearest correct solutions.

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Here is the Prize List !

120 prizes are offered which together form a total of \$1,310.00. The amount of each individual prize will to some extent depend upon the amount of money sent in by the individual winners. The prizes are as follows:

- FIRST PRIZE**
\$100.00 in gold to which will be added twenty-five times the amount paid in by the subscriber with the winning solution. This prize may be worth \$250.00.
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- THIRD PRIZE**
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- FIFTH PRIZE**
A fixed amount of \$30.00 in gold without any additional dividend.
- FIVE PRIZES**
Five prizes of \$10.00 each to which will be added two times the amount paid in by the subscribers with winning solutions. Each of these prizes may be worth \$22.00.
- TEN PRIZES**
Ten prizes of \$5.00 in gold to which will be added the amount paid in by subscribers with the winning solutions. Each of these ten prizes may be worth \$11.00.
- FIFTY PRIZES**
50 prizes of \$1.00 each to which will be added the amount paid in by the subscribers with the winning solutions. These prizes may be worth \$7.00 each.
- FIFTY PRIZES**
Fifty other prizes of \$3.00 each without any additional dividend.

This Whole Prize List Makes a Total of \$1,310.00 Divided into 20 Prizes

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Always use the solution blank and read it carefully before filling out. Write your name and address plainly.
The payment of from \$1.00 up to \$6.00 on your subscription allows you one solution; but the payment of \$6.00 on your subscription gives you one solution and six times as much in dividends.
An additional payment of from \$1.00 up to \$6.00 entitles you to another solution.
Remember, the larger the amount you pay on your subscription the larger will be your dividends should you win one of the dividend prizes.
Study the first prizes and dividends offered and send in your solution to-day.
No one associated with The Standard in any way will be allowed to enter this contest.

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Cut out this blank smoothly around the border and send it in as soon as possible with your solution and money.

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If you wish the paper sent to someone other than yourself fill in the name and address here.

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The following space provides for six solutions with the payments you desire to make with them. You may submit one or as many different solutions as you wish. You can pay from \$1.00 to \$6.00 with each solution. The total will apply on one continuous subscription, excepting that not more than \$3.00 will be accepted as a continuous payment to the Semi-Weekly Standard. All persons sending in more than \$3.00 whether in one payment or at different times, will be sent the Daily Standard.

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| | \$ |
| | \$ |
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WOMAN AND MOSES

that, after all, for Mouché's sake, it would be the wisest and simplest thing to do.

What he did not know was that George Farquharson had gone to Doreen, and with what would seem to the world a touch of quixotic chivalry, implored her to marry him. Per one instant she hesitated. It was very pleasant to think that there was one faithful heart she could call hers, even if it was enveloped in the pod of a horse-chestnut. It was nice to think that peace and quiet awaited her somewhere, if she cared to seize hold of it. She felt so grateful that she burst into tears.

"I really mean it," said the youth. "I know I could make you happy." Doreen smiled through her tears. "Why, I'm old enough to be your mother." It had never struck him that she was older than he was, so childish and young was her expression.

"No, no!" she said, suddenly getting up from the sofa on which he had found her at the tiny hotel in which she had taken refuge. "You don't think I'm going to ruin your life, do you?" This was not perhaps quite her reason for refusing George Farquharson. What she fully realized was that she did not care for him, and that if she had found it difficult to get on with a husband she did care for, it would be ten times more difficult for things to run smoothly with a man she did not. But the fact that he had asked her to marry him did a good deal towards restraining her in her own eyes.

CHAPTER XIII The six months were over, and the Decree absolute had been pronounced. Even Mouché asked more rarely why Mummy stayed away so long. She had become a permanent visitor at the Chichesters'. It was an open secret now that Avril was going to marry Trefusis as soon as decency allowed it. For the first time in her life the Chichesters found themselves called upon to explain what their religious beliefs were, and it was perhaps rather a shock to their feelings to realize that they really didn't know.

CHAPTER XIV But Doreen could not read through the lines all the eagerness to possess Mouché, and there was a good deal of bitterness in her reply. "Mouché goes to you to-morrow. It is very good of Mrs. Chichester to take her. You have everything now, Arthur and Mouché. I only hope he will be kinder to you than he was to me." Not a word now of regret, of heart-breaking, of dread of the terrible position of the ruined loveless life, and the agony of parting with the child. Only a postscript at the end: "Please let her have a light or some one with her till she goes to sleep, she is horribly afraid of the dark."

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(Continued) filtered into Avril's heart, the wonder of what God had meant by the Church? Had he meant a sea of nodding bonnets, a few, very few, sprawling, yawning men, shifting about uneasily on wooden benches, while they listened to the puny unconvincing, unedifying meanderings of a body of most commonplace men? Or had he meant a host of Holy Ghost inspired messengers fitting hither and thither without staff or scrip, without stipend or chasuble, crozier or cassock, searching for souls? Was not the Church simply the vaulted aisle of world-emptied halls, along which the truth of God whispered to aspiring, erring hearts? At Rome the Pope cries out for temporal power, and sits lowering and sullen in the Vatican for want of it. In London sit bishops replete with magnificence, doing out to the cringing multitude their crass uncertainties, their doubtful dogmas, crying out God, God, while they worship Mammon. What is the difference? Everywhere alike, the same mockery, the same travesty of God's original plan, and nowhere one who will own, "I know not, I know not, all I can do is to pray with you, to comfort you, to give you courage, for I am only human, am grieved in darkness like yourselves. All I know is that God is and ever will be, and that he loves you." In those days of doubt and darkness Avril cast about in her mind, lest perchance there was one clergyman of her acquaintance to whom she could go for counsel. She thought of their local vicar, expressed by wrinkles with his neighbors, his vestrymen and his church-wardens. She thought of their London vicar discussing with equal unctuousness the merits of cotillions and pàrte de fole gras, the shortcomings of his bishop, and the latest society scandal. To none of these could she, she felt sure, unbearably herself. She had yet to learn that there is no earthly mediator between God and man, and that by the very death of human ego, God prescribes a silence in each heart that enables it to hear the whispering of angels.

She even wrote to a bishop of her acquaintance imagining that lawn sleeves and a silk arçon enveloped the superlative, overtoning the ne plus ultra of religious knowledge. "My dear child, my heart grieves for you," replied the Bishop. "Would I could help you, but this is a question which your own heart must decide after earnest prayer. I am not in favour of divorce marriages. Yet I feel that there are exceptional cases. Pray that light may be sent you. God bless you, my dear child, and help you in this difficulty. I shall pray for you."

Scant comfort that letter brought her, beyond the conviction that hers was one of the exceptional cases that would not be too gravely censured by the Bishop. It was perhaps premature to ask counsel or to look forward to her marriage with Trefusis as a certain event, but love walks in strides, and Avril felt confident that if Doreen were divorced, Arthur Trefusis would ask her to marry him. She was equally certain that she would accept him, and if she did that it would be very wrong.

Perhaps the most comforting thought at this moment was, that Doreen was not divorced yet, and that there was time to think about this. CHAPTER XV But Doreen was not destined to be one of the lucky ones that do not suffer for their sins. She was rather singled out by destiny to reap more tares than she had sown of folly, for...

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