

Concrete Hog Houses and Feeding Floors

Enable you to raise bigger hogs and better pork without heavier feeding. A concrete feeding floor permits the animals to clean up all the feed without waste, and eliminates the possibility of your hogs contracting disease. To you they

Mean Bigger Profits

Hog houses of concrete are sanitary, easily cleaned, maintain an even temperature and give plenty of light and air, which tend to better the quality of pork. Concrete will not rust or rot. Never needs repairs or painting. It will outwear any other material for farm structures. Write for this beautifully illustrated free book "What the Farmer can do with Concrete." It shows how to build Hog Houses, Feeding Floors and many other things the farmer needs.

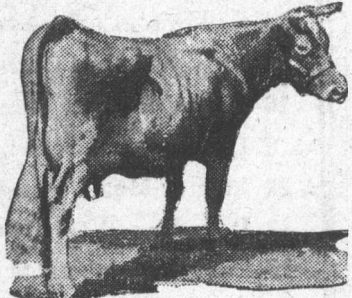
Farmer's Information Bureau
Canada Cement Company Limited
520 Herald Building, Montreal



CARE OF HEIFERS AT FRESHENING TIME

As the heifer approaches freshening she should be given the most excellent care for the purpose of developing her maternal tendency and also for developing the unborn calf, says Kimball's Dairy Farmer. She should be exceptionally well fed during the last month of this period. Feeding shelled corn and oats without grinding is wasteful, for a large portion of these foods go through the digestive tract unused. It would be much more advisable to grind the oats and corn.

A very desirable ration for heifers to be fed two months prior to freshening consists of equal parts of ground oats, bran, oilmeal and ground corn. If the heifer is poor in flesh she should be well fed, but if she is rather fleshy it would be better to decrease the proportion of corn, feeding a larger percentage of the other foodstuffs suggested. Succulent foods are always advisable. For this reason the silo is



Admirers of the Guernsey breed of dairy cattle maintain that it has no pronounced weak points; that the addition of Guernsey blood in crossing with cows of mixed breeding will result in a higher milk flow and in a richer milk. The deep and prolonged milking qualities of the pure bred Guernsey, together with the adaptability to the conditions of the average farm, make this type of dairy cow a formidable competitor to the breeds which have a wider and greater distribution. The production of milk that tests 4 per cent and even 5 per cent and sometimes 6 per cent means much when taken in connection with the fact that the Guernsey is an economical producer. A fine type of the breed is herewith illustrated. She is an economical butter producer.

exceptionally advantageous on dairy farms. If corn silage is not accessible it is advisable to feed beet pulp or other such foods in conjunction with good clover or alfalfa hay.

As the heifer approaches freshening the ration should be reduced until about two days prior to freshening, when all solid foods should be taken from her and bran mashes substituted. Feeding by the quart is not advisable, because the amount of food varies so greatly from day to day. A much better method would be to weigh the feed and give a definite number of pounds of each foodstuff daily or provide a mixture and feed a certain number of pounds of this, according to the condition and production of the different individuals in the herd. It may seem to the feeder that this will require a considerable amount of time, but by following this plan there will be less waste of foodstuffs, and the production of milk and butter fat will be greater in response to the extra pains taken.

FEEDING DRY COWS.

Roughage Should Be Supplemented by Grain, Roots or Silage.

Cows that go dry should be fed chiefly roughage. This period lasts from eight to ten weeks, and it pays to give them the right feed and the proper care. Don't neglect the dry cow.

With the roughage should be given daily about two pounds of bran or oats or a mixture of two parts each of bran and oats and one part of linseed meal or corn oilmeal. This makes a very good feed for a cow near calving and is highly recommended by Dr. Haecker of the Minnesota university farm.

Roots, cabbage, pumpkins or squashes are also very good. Silage is always excellent.

Highly carbonaceous roughage, such as straw and cornstalks, should not be fed at this time. Caked udder or garget is often caused by overfeeding of carbonaceous roughage, cold water, cold drafts or lying at night on damp or frozen ground.

Castrating Pigs.

Pigs should be castrated before they are three weeks old, for the wound is small at that age, they bleed but little and don't seem to suffer much pain. Farmers are apt to neglect this operation or put it off until the pigs are big and hard to hold, suffer more pain and sometimes die.

Building Up a Herd.

Calves may be cheaply raised where one has a good pasture, skim milk, grain and such concentrates as cottonseed meal. The cheapest way to get a herd of dairy cows or beef cattle is to raise the calves. With a few good cows and the services of a desirable bull one can soon build up a herd.

When Buying a Ram.

In buying a ram for mutton lambs his size alone is not the only thing to be considered. He must have all the other good qualities, and even if he is a little under size it will do no harm.

Raise Live Stock.

It is unfortunate that there are not more cattle in the southwest, says Texas Farm and Ranch. Pastures are now green with the best grazing that we have had for years. With a few beehives to market the income this year would be increased materially. Get a few calves and begin to raise animals.

Raise Live Stock.

The best sale you can possibly make of your farm crops is to sell them to your stock in the way of food. And then, too, the fertility of the soil is kept where it will bring the biggest returns.

SHILOH

quickly stops coughs, cures colds, and heals the throat and lungs. 25 cents.

ALASKAN VOLCANOES.

Eruption of Mount Katmai Greater Than at First Believed.

The tremendous outburst of Mount Katmai in Alaska last year is now known to have been one of the greatest volcano eruptions of historic times. The eruption of this mountain unquestionably constitutes Alaska a land of volcanic activity of the first magnitude. Only because of the extreme scarcity of the population did the eruption escape being a disaster which would have shocked the civilized world. Yet little has been said about this terrific convulsion of nature, which, it is estimated, blew between 12 and 15 thunder billion tons of material into the air.

June 6, without warning, the Katmai volcano proclaimed itself by a frightful explosion, the sound of the mighty bombardment carrying as far as Juneau, 750 miles distant, and even across the towering Alaska range to Dawson and Fairbanks in the far interior of the peninsula. Following this came a huge column of steam and ashes which rose to a height of over four miles and was immediately seen in the clear atmosphere at Clark lake and Cook inlet, 150 miles distant. Within a few hours this cloud had shed a deluge of pumice over the whole east half of Alaska peninsula, and most of Kodiak and Afognak Islands. Intense darkness accompanied the fall of ashes. Midnight blackness at noon extended as far east as Kenai peninsula, 200 miles distant.

Volcanic dust fell at points 1,000 miles away, and fumes were reported at Puget Sound, 1,500 miles from the explosion. Kodiak Island and other surrounding islands and territory, within a hundred or more miles of the volcano, enjoy an exceedingly fertile soil and mild climate, and are destined, as the crowded world expands into more remote sections, to sustain a population of possibly a million inhabitants. With such a settlement, to say nothing of a dense population like that of Japan or the southern Mediterranean countries, the explosion of Mount Katmai would have been simply terrific in its mark of destruction. The country within 20 miles of the volcano was submerged in from two to three feet of hot volcanic ashes, and on Kodiak Island, 100 miles away, more than a foot of ash and pumice fell, embracing everything in its smothering grip. This material sliding down the steep mountain slopes and piling and drifting in great banks crushed in houses and submerged much territory to the depth of 25 and even 40 feet.

It seems incredible that no person was directly killed by the eruption of Mount Katmai. Had the convulsion been that of Vesuvius or Etna, in Italy, or Asamayama, Japan, or many other active volcanoes, the loss of life would probably have been in the tens of thousands. In the Katmai disaster a few people died from breathing the dust, while the damage to crops and grass and the destruction of game and fur animals were indirect losses.

Very likely it will be years before this volcano can generate enough force for another eruption of equal severity, which is a reassuring thought.

Worms are encouraged by morbid conditions of the stomach and bowels, and so subside. Miller's Worm Powders will after these conditions almost immediately and will sweep the worms away. No destructive parasite can live in contact with this medicine, which is not only a worm destroyer, but a health-giving medicine most beneficial to the young constitution, and as such it has no superior, in

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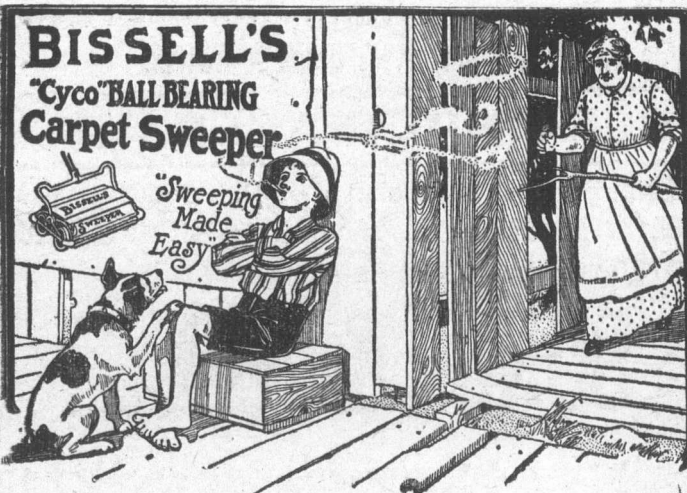
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T. DODDS & SON

Bosanquet Council

Members elect met on the 12th inst., pursuant to statute and took their declarations of qualifications and of office. By-laws were passed appointing James Hamilton and W. H. Trick, auditors; John H. Campbell, assessor; J. W. Watson, collector; James Rendie, a member of the Board of Health; Mr. Wright, road commissioner for road division No. 1; Mr. Sitter for No. 2; Mr. Tidball for No. 3, and Mr. Rawlings for No. 4, and the Reeve for all bridges over Local and Award Drains and all other bridges ten feet in diameter. A By-law was passed to borrow money for current expenditure.

ture.

The commissioners on the Malley Drain reported the drain completed and recommended that the contractor be paid.

The commissioners on the Russell drain recommended that the contractor be paid \$75.

The By-law for the construction of the Grant Drain was provisionally adopted.

Council adjourned to meet on Monday, February 9th, at 10 a. m., as a Court of Revision on the Grant Drain and at 11 a. m. for general business when the engineer's report for the repair of Mud Creek Drain will be read and considered.

GEO. SUTHERLAND, Clerk.

The Secret of Health is Elimination of Waste

Every business man knows how difficult it is to keep the pigeon holes and drawers of his desk free from the accumulation of useless papers. Every housewife knows how difficult it is to keep her home free from the accumulation of all manner of useless things. So it is with the body. It is difficult to keep it free from the accumulation of waste matter. Unless the waste is promptly eliminated the machinery of the body soon becomes clogged. This is the beginning of most human ills.

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