

TAKE MY CURE, WHEN CURED YOU PAY ME



The fear that you could not be cured may have deterred you from taking honest treatment... I have 14 diplomas and certificates from the various colleges and state boards of medical examiners...



SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST

HOMESTEAD REGULATIONS.

ANY even numbered section of Dominion Lands in Manitoba or the North-west Provinces, excepting 8 and 26, not reserved, may be homesteaded by any person who is the sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years of age...

Entry may be made personally at the local and office for the district in which the land is situated, or if the homesteader desires, he may, on application to the Minister of the Interior, Ottawa; the Commissioner of Immigration, Winnipeg; or the local agent, receive authority for someone to make entry for him.

The homesteader is required to perform the conditions connected therewith under one of the following plans:

- (1) At least six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each year for three years.
(2) If the father (or mother, if the father is deceased) of the homesteader resides upon a farm in the vicinity of the land entered for the requirements as to residence may be satisfied by each person residing with the father or mother.
(3) If the settler has his permanent residence upon farming land owned by him in the vicinity of his homestead, the requirements as to residence may be satisfied by residence upon the said land.

Six months' notice in writing should be given to the Commissioner of Dominion Lands at Ottawa of intention to apply for patent.

W. W. CORY, Deputy of the Minister of the Interior

N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.

Asthma advertisement featuring the name 'Asthma' in a stylized font and text describing a cure.

To Make an Institute Successful.

(Ottawa Correspondence.) "How to make an Institute Successful" was the subject of an interesting address by Mr. J. L. Warren, of Acton, Ont., at an Institute meeting in Eastern Ontario a few years ago. He commenced by saying that it was necessary to have good and efficient officers and directors. The annual meeting at which the officers are elected should be well advertised in the press and by posters. The secretary should at the same time notify every member of the Institute, giving an outline of the business to be transacted. No effort should be spared to secure as large an attendance as possible at the meeting, in order that all may get some idea from the reports of what has been accomplished during the past year. By having a good representation from all parts of the county, the best directors in the district can be selected. None but directors who are willing to work for the success of the Institute should be selected. A good president is also essential. The secretary is usually the most important man of the Institute. He should be energetic and painstaking, willing to spend time (for which he should be liberally paid) to make the Institute the success it should be. The directors should talk the Institute up as much as possible, and do everything in their power to keep the interest aroused. When the date of a meeting is set for any particular district, the secretary should, if possible, visit that district three weeks before, meet the local directors, choose a subject for each speaker, suitable for that locality, see that everyone is at work, and appoint a committee to arrange a programme for the evening session. Use every means to secure local talent to address the meeting, or read a paper on some subject of local interest; advertise the meeting well by posters, and send hand-bills to all the schools in the district and have them distributed by the children; go to the meeting, ask questions, and get the ideas of those present. Another thing that will help make an Institute a success is the holding of a seed fair, for the sale or exchange of seed grain, clover, timothy, potatoes, etc., and, if possible, have an expert seed judge present to give an address on some subject, such as "Seed Selection," or the "Importance of Sowing Large, Plump Seed." Another very important feature would be the holding of a live-stock judging class, with a competent judge in charge. Arrange meetings in country districts, some distance away from towns and villages. In this way, a larger number of farmers are reached. Encourage the Women's Institute. If there is none in your district, have one organized; the ladies require instruction in their particular sphere the same as farmers do in the agricultural line.

Governor Folk, of Missouri, tells an amusing story about a colored man who was brought before a court for a trivial offence.

"The State of Missouri against John Jones," was read in a loud voice, and the colored man's eyes bulged nearly out of their sockets, and he seemed overcome with terror and astonishment.

When he was asked if he had anything to say, or pleaded guilty or not guilty, he gasped out:

"Well, yo' honah, ef de whole State o' Missourah is ag'in dis one pore niggah, I'ze gwine to give up right now!"

THE END OF THE OLD HORSE.

Nearly 30,000 dead and useless horses are annually taken to the slaughter in London. Live horses brought in must be kept alive for three days, and their appearance in no way altered, lest it should prove that the animal has been stolen. The carcass of the pole-axed horse answers numerous purposes: The hide is used to make leather carriage tops, boots and whip-lashes; the flesh removed from the bones is cooked in large kettles and sold to cats'-meat vendors, while the tripe is used for dog-food. An average-sized horse yields about 390 lbs. of meat. The bones are placed in a digester to remove the oil, which is sold to candle-makers, makers of lubricating oil, and to leather dressers. The residue of the bones is ground up for manure; the hoofs go to the makers of glue, and the hair of the tail and mane to the upholsterers.—[Farmer and Stockbreeder.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Veterinary.

RINGBONE

Six-months-old colt has an enlargement nearly all around the pastern of each hind leg, and the fore pasterns also are affected, but the enlargements are not so great. J. W. D.

Ans.—All horses have enlargements on the sides of the lower ends of the bones below the fetlock joint, and sometimes these are mistaken for ringbones. If the ridges extend to the front of the leg, they are abnormal, and are ringbones. You must satisfy yourself whether the condition is abnormal, and if so, they are ringbones. The proper treatment is to get your veterinarian to fire and blister them, but in some cases repeated blistering will cure in colts. Take 2 drams each biniodide of mercury and cantharides and mix with 2 ounces vaseline. Clip the hair off the parts; tie so that he cannot bite them; rub well daily for two days, and the third day wash off and apply sweet oil. Let head loose now. Oil every day until the scale comes off, then tie up and blister again. Blister once every month after then as long as necessary. V.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1. Give me your opinion about the usefulness of an undershot colt. It is of fair size, but appears dull. There are some scabs on skin of back and croup, and it kicks if you handle it.

2. I cannot get some of my cows to breed, although they come in heat regularly.

3. Should what are called black teeth in young pigs be removed? W. J. M.

Ans.—1. An undershot colt will do fairly well, except when on short pasture. In some cases, the molar teeth are also abnormal and require dressing frequently to enable the animal to masticate properly. The dullness and the kicking habit are not influenced by the teeth.

2. It is probable the entrance to the womb has become closed. When a cow shows oestrus, oil your hand and arm, insert the hand into the vagina, and press forward until you feel the neck of the womb, then with a rotary motion force one finger and then two through the opening into the womb. In some cases, the use of a blunt sound is necessary, as the fingers have not sufficient strength. It is better, when practicable, to get a veterinarian to operate. Breed her in about two hours after the operation.

3. Black teeth is an imaginary ailment in pigs. V.

BOX STALLS, ETC.

1. Do you recommend box stalls for horses because they can stand with their front feet in their manure and thereby prevent contraction?

2. If so, in a box 16 feet square and well ventilated, with plenty of straw for bedding, is it sufficient to give bedding but once weekly, and how often should the manure be removed?

3. Is there a possibility of the manure heating and injuring the horse, and in what way?

4. Is bran, fed dry with oats, as effective individually and as a nutrient as if given in a mash? M. D. M. B.

Ans.—1. No. Horses should not be allowed to stand any length of time in their manure. Box stalls are better because they allow the animals more freedom and more comfort, and by reason of the exercise allowed, certain diseases are prevented when the animal is idle and well fed.

2. The stall should be thoroughly cleaned out and fresh bedding given at least once daily.

3. Yes. The gases formed are injurious, and the heat has an injurious effect upon the feet by causing a consumption of moisture.

4. Bran has practically no medicinal value, and while some prefer to give a feed of bran, either damp or dry, many feed it mixed with the oats, and there is little or no difference in the effect. V.

An English writer relates that he was once present in the cottage at Ecclefechan where Carlyle first saw the light, when an enthusiastic pilgrim asked in awe-stricken tones: "And is this really the room in which Carlyle was born?" and received from the goodwife the answer, "Aye, an' oor Maggie was born here, too."

Bone Spavin

Know it by the lump and the limp—a hard, bony growth on the inner side of the hock joint, usually low down and a little forward of the center of the leg—a quick hitch with the sound leg, and a stiff movement of the lame leg, bearing the weight on the toe, most noticeable in starting.

New cases, old and bad cases, the very worst cases, cases where firing has failed, are cured by Fleming's Spavin and Ringbone Paste. Guaranteed to cure the lameness for good—may or may not take off the lump. Easily used by anybody, and a single 45-minute application usually does the work—occasionally two required. Write for Free Home Book before ordering. It gives all the particulars, and tells you what to do for other kinds of blemishes.

FLEMING BROS., Chemists, 45 Front Street, West, Toronto, Can.

FARM HELP



IS DEAR, BUT A Canadian Airmotor

IS DEAD CHEAP. WILL Cut Straw, Crush Grain, Pump Water, Run Pulper & Grindstone. FIRST COST ONLY. Pumps, Grinders, Tanks, Gasoline Engines, etc. ONT. WIND ENGINE & PUMP CO., Ltd. TORONTO, CAN.

FARM LABORERS

Farmers desiring help for the coming season should apply at once to the Government Free Farm Labor Bureau. Write for application form to

Thos. South, Director of Colonization

Bell's Sw... give more better a horse

Poi... Farm Har... dined... ter, Bricks

ALEX. B... 50 Bleury