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will reduce inflamed, swollen Joints, Sprains, Bruises, Soft Bunches; Heals Boils, Poll Evil, Quittor, Fistula, or any unhealthy sore quickly as it is a positive antiseptic and germicide. Pleasant to use; does not blister under bandage or remove the hair, and you can work the horse. \$2.00 per bottle, delivered. Book 7 K free.

ABSORBINE, JR., antiseptic liniment for mankind. Reduces Painful, Swollen Veins, Goures, Wens, Strains, Bruises, stops pain and inflammation. Price \$1.00 per bottle at dealers or delivered. Will tell you more if you write. Manufactured only by **W. F. YOUNG, P.D.E. 495 Lyman Bldg., Montreal, Can.** Absorbine and Absorbine, Jr., are made in Canada.

In addition to my own Stock of PERCHERON, BELGIAN and HACKNEY STALLIONS



I have for sale from the estate of the late W. C. Kidd

1 Percheron \$550
1 Shire \$800
1 Belgian \$1000

Easy Terms

J. H. Graham

Corner of Ave. G. and 21st St. SASKATOON, Sask.

FERTILE EGGS

WHITE WYANDOTTES—Stock from the best laying strains in Canada; good exhibition quality.
WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS—U. R. Finkel and Thompson strains. Big type, vigorous birds.
EGGS—\$2 per 15, \$6.50 per 60, \$10 per 100.

JAS. GLENNIE, WYANDOTTE FARM
MACDONALD, MAN. Est. 1902.

Brandon Livestock Exchange

I will sell the balance of my Angora Nannie Goats in kid at \$10.00 per head f.o.b. Brandon, and this price will hold good till further notice. Also 400 Western Ewes and Pedigreed Leicester and Oxford Down Rams for sale. Prices Reasonable.
J. J. CLEGG, Mgr. - Brandon, Man.

LIVE POULTRY WANTED

We guarantee to pay you prices quoted below

	Per lb.
Live Hens (large and small)	14c
Young Roosters	12c
Old Roosters	10c
Ducks	12c
Turkeys	12-15c
Geese	12c

These prices are for live weight, f.o.b. Winnipeg. Let us know what you have and how many you have, and we will forward you crates for shipping. Prompt returns.

Golden Star Fruit & Produce Co.

91 LUSTED ST., WINNIPEG

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We are buyers of New Laid Eggs, having a large outlet through the best trade in Winnipeg.

CASES FURNISHED
CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED

Matthews Blackwell Ltd.
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Picnic Success

GRAIN GROWERS!
make your Picnic a success by engaging

F. J. DIXON, M.P.P.

to speak on any of the following subjects—

"Direct Legislation"
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Terms Moderate. For further information write: Winona Flett Dixon, 22 Tremont Block, 694 Sherbrook Street, Winnipeg

Write now before all dates are filled.

Foaling Troubles

Spring is the time of new birth and very soon colts and calves will be making their appearance. Under natural conditions the death rate of livestock is very low because Nature has prescribed since the beginning of time certain conditions to which animals have conformed which ensure the healthy presentation of the young. Man, interposing, has created artificial restrictions which tend to some extent to increase the ever present risk the female assumes when giving birth. The time to commence to make the proper conditions for the proper, healthy appearance of a colt is eleven months before the youngster is expected. If the mare is in a good healthy condition at that time and is properly looked after, exercised and given plenty of good, clean, wholesome food while carrying the foal, the chances for success with the colt are all on the right side. During the time of birth and immediately afterwards the average animal will do far better if left entirely alone. Colts born in the pasture field are almost invariably strong, healthy and very rarely affected with the chief source of danger for stable-dropped colts—navel ill.

Absolute Cleanliness Essential

The germs which cause this disease are not specific. They are usually pus forming germs found in sores or ulcers and hence dirty unsanitary surroundings encourage the appearance of the disease. The symptoms of navel or joint ill are well known. The foal acts sluggishly, refuses to suck, the joints of the legs swell and lameness results. The navel cord appears purplish in color and the colt shows symptoms of fever. If the infection has extended into the blood stream there is little chance of recovery. Prevention is the surest way to deal with this disease. If the mare has to give birth in the stable care should be taken that the surroundings are as clean and sanitary as possible. The box stall should be thoroughly cleaned out, disinfected with a coat of whitewash and clean, bright straw for bedding should be provided. As soon as parturition has taken place, the afterbirth and all litter in the stall should be cleaned out and burned. Remember that the cause of the disease consists of filth germs, which are easy to kill if sanitary methods are followed. Sunlight is the cheapest and one of the most efficient destroyers of disease germs. Make use of as much of it as possible. Any germs which may affect the colt will have access to the body thru the navel cord, and to prevent invasion a ligature or cord is often tied around the navel cord as close up as possible to the colt's body. The cord used should be surgeon's silk and care must be taken to see that everything used in connection with the birth of the foal is perfectly clean and antiseptic. It is best to wash the navel string with some good antiseptic solution. Corrosive sublimate is considered the best, used in a 1-500 solution. If, after all precautions, the colt appears to have contracted the disease, a veterinarian should be called in at once.

Presentation

The natural presentation of the foal at time of birth is with the forelegs close together in a forward position, with the hoofs pointing downwards and the head held flat down between the two forelegs. Sometimes trouble is experienced thru the young being presented in a different position and in such cases it is always more satisfactory to obtain if possible a veterinarian to attend to the trouble. If none is available it must always be remembered that the position of the foal must be changed to the correct one before any traction is applied from the outside to pull the young out. In every case where any assistance has to be given the mare at foaling time, it is essential that perfect cleanliness and sanitation be observed. No animal is more liable to blood poisoning than a mare or her colt. If it is necessary to use hands or arm in connection with the birth of the foal, they should be perfectly clean, nails should be trimmed and washed in water in which some good antiseptic such as carbolic acid or creolin is present. To sterilize the arm before taking hold of the foetus in the womb, anoint it with some linseed oil to which carbolic acid has been added. Use a teaspoonful of carbolic acid in a pint of raw linseed oil.

If the presentation has been natural

and birth successfully accomplished, the colt will soon kick and struggle to its feet. Unless the mare's udder is badly sore and caked, necessitating some of the milk being withdrawn, it is always best that the youngster sucks out the first milk, called colostrum. This first-drawn portion of the milk has laxative properties which the new-born foal needs. When the foal is about an hour old it should be up and sucking. If it is not able to rise itself, it should be assisted and, if unable to suck, should be given some of the milk taken from the mare's udder. After this it will soon be able to get around.

Constipation is a common trouble in foals. This can be usually overcome by giving the foal a teaspoonful of castor oil and a bran mash or other laxative food to the mother. Diarrhea is common, too, and will usually respond to treatment. If it persists any length of time try lime water, starch water, or in bad cases the following: Withhold food from the foal for a day, giving it several raw eggs beaten up, to which have been added twenty grains of bismuth subnitrate and a teaspoonful of brandy. A veterinarian should also be consulted.

If the colt is practically still-born, not showing any signs of active life, first aid methods may be resorted to. The nostrils should be cleared of all mucus, the forelegs should be worked as in first aid, nostrils may be breathed into and the skin smartly rubbed to commence circulation. Very often this will have the desired effect.

ALBERTA CATTLE BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION

The Alberta Cattle Breeders, at their annual meeting of the Association, held during Calgary Horse Show week, decided to request the provincial government to suspend the operation of the new Brand Act in the province, as it is claimed that the time limit clause regarding the ownership of brands tends to work a hardship on ranchers. A joint committee, with representatives from the Horse Breeders' Association, has been appointed to go into the matter.

W. F. Stevens, Livestock Commissioner for the province, submitted to the meeting a draft of the provincial government's proposal for the utilization for ranching purposes of the Dominion lands in the province not suitable for farming. The definition of such lands is "lands so far distant from a line of railway as to make profitable farming thereon impossible or extremely difficult."

It is proposed to divide these lands into three classes: (1) Those consisting of seventy-five per cent. of open prairie, or prairie and hay sloughs. (2) Those with fifty to seventy-five per cent. of open prairie, or prairie and hay sloughs. (3) Lands consisting of more than fifty per cent. of heavy bush, wet slough or muskeg.

Of these lands it is proposed that leases be granted on the following basis:

(a) For lands distant 30 to 60 miles from a line of railway, up to six sections of first class land or its equivalent in second or third class land.

(b) Lands distant between 60 and 100 miles from a railway, nine sections.

(c) Lands more than 100 miles from a railway, twelve sections. Provisions are made regarding the priority of right in homesteading providing a railway is constructed thru the said lands.

The directors of the Association have been requested to go into the details of the plan and report.

The Association elected the following officers for the ensuing year:

President, J. L. Walters; first Vice-President, W. Sharpe; second Vice-President, P. M. Bredt; Directors: P. M. Bredt, J. L. Walters, Rowland Ness, J. Laycock, J. Sharpe, H. Mace, J. Lattimer, L. Hutchinson, A. E. Shuttleworth, W. Sharpe, J. Huntley, H. Wright, F. Collicutt, T. P. Lyall, George Lane.

ALBERTA UNIVERSITY TO TEACH AGRICULTURE

Edmonton, Alta., April 28.—That a faculty of agriculture will be established in the immediate future in connection with the University of Alberta, with E. A. Howe, principal of the Provincial School of Agriculture at Vermilion, in charge of the work, was the important announcement made by President H. M. Tory, at the fifth annual convocation held this afternoon in Athabasca hall on the University grounds.

HEALTH IN PIGS

Altho it is not advisable at any time to constantly give any class of livestock medicine in the shape of condition powders, etc., yet it is well to know a few simple remedies which, if given occasionally, will aid in keeping up the general health of the animals. Just as a growing child requires a dose of Epsom salts or some molasses and sulphur occasionally in order to be kept healthy, so does a growing animal require some attention being given to its food to see that its health is kept unimpaired. The following is a formula for a tonic recommended by the United States Bureau of Animal Industry to keep hogs in good physical condition: Charcoal, one pound; sulphur, two pounds; salt, two pounds; baking soda, two pounds; sodium hyposulphite, two pounds; Glauber salts, one pound; antimony sulphide, one pound, the whole given at the rate of one tablespoonful once a day for a 200 pound hog.

Nearly all the above named ingredients are easily obtained, and even if all are not available pigs should always have as much salt and charcoal as they want in their pens.

ALBERTA HORSE BREEDERS

Good prices for horses for the next twenty years were predicted by Geo. Lane, president, at the annual meeting of the Alberta Horse Breeders' Association, held in Calgary during horse show week. Mr. Lane is the owner of the largest Percheron horse ranch in the world, situated at Pekisko, Alberta. His prediction is made after careful study of the number of horses required for the war and the average life of the horse in war, which is only seven days, and also after extensive inquiry in the United States, where, Mr. Lane states, the Allies have purchased 200,000 horses since the war broke out, completely reversing the former conditions of export from Europe to America. France has a standing order with the United States for 25,000 to 30,000 horses per month. As soon as the war is over it is forecasted that Canadian breeders will be shipping Belgian horses to Belgium and Percheron horses to France to replace those destroyed in the war, while a good trade in draft horses to Great Britain is also expected.

Up to April 20 the Dominion government has purchased in Alberta alone 2,500 head of horses, for which \$300,000 has been paid, according to figures supplied by Geo. Hoadley, remount commissioner.

The annual report of the Association notices the fact that during 1914 11,660 horses were unloaded at the Calgary stockyards, as compared with 7,640 during 1913. The Association has protested to the Dominion government against the closing of the Canadian horse market to British and French army buyers, as this has reduced the competition and it is claimed that the Dominion government has been buying horses at considerably less than was paid several months ago by British and French purchasers. The Dominion government has also been requested not to permit the importation into Canada of any stallion or mare inflicted with hereditary unsoundness, and that where stallions of over three years old are imported for breeding purposes, satisfactory evidence must be produced of their virility.

The following officers of the Alberta Horse Breeders' Association have been elected for the ensuing year:

Hon. President, Hon. A. L. Sifton; President, George Lane; First Vice-President, Dr. J. G. Rutherford; Second Vice-President, Geo. Hoadley, M.P.P.; general directors: W. B. Thorne, H. Bannister, W. Moodie, Duncan Clark, F. S. Jacobs, P. M. Bredt, R. J. Bevan, W. Stuart, and A. L. Dollar. Additions to hon. directors: O. E. Critchley and Count Roels. Breed directors—Clydesdales—D. Thorburn, Davisburg; Percherons—C. R. de la Vergne, Glenbow; Shires—A. C. Shakerley, Pekisko; Belgians—W. W. Hunter, Olds; Suffolk Punch—Geo. Jacques, Lamerton; Standardbreds—J. G. Ruttle, Calgary; Thoroughbreds—A. Morrison, Calgary; Hackneys—John Wier, Carbon; Coach Breeds—G. E. Goddard, Cochrane; Heavy Drafts—E. D. Adams, Calgary; Agricultural—Thos. McMillan, Okotoks; Cartage Horses—Fred Johnston; Delivery Horses—N. J. Christie; Roadsters—A. McKillop; Carriage Horses—D. B. McDonald; Saddle Horses—Fred C. Lowes; Ponies—O. E. Brown; Shetland Ponies—Jas. Fleming, Medicine Hat.