

BY HAND

On April 28, and
t. Am feeding
ter, equal parts,
sugar.
ood?
the colt be fed
ow often during

" molasses be
? If so, what
tity to feed at
A. G. E.

ns in the latest
eding and man-
ising a foal by
milk of a mare
ss fat than that
erence is not so
anger of killing
cow's milk in-
nilk of as fresh
the poorer in
r. Do not use
purpose. Take
the best granu-
nd add enough
olve it. Then
fuls of lime
milk to make
k to blood heat
all a teacupful
If scours occur,
astor oil, and
or a couple of
and lime water
ing at all. As
lay by day, the
y be increased,
s decreased, un-
rift, he may be
and then four
too laxative a
a foal, unless
in very small
ould begin to
a month old.
e oatmeal, in
s he will eat.
a little bran
two months,
may be sub-
the new milk,
ce months old,
veet skim milk

RATE

ow to make a
leeping a boar,
ws coming to
ng enough to
N. K. W.

rate is made
shipping crate,
behind and at
p behind the
o prevent her
to accommo-
all sows, it is
r second front,
en cleats, to
used for small
5 feet long, 2
9 inches high.
boar may be a

learned this.

hman must be
discoveries" that
in the world.
e been making
e that Canadi-
nd grease and

"Look at our
urdiest nation
ave one good
ke better oat-

s and consider
eals to be had
convenient to
buy the reg-
hose who live
ge size family
actory. The
a piece of
table. Follow
cotch; eat a
ery day. Can-
of the Quaker
Peterborough.

2 x 4-inch strip attached to the for-
ward end of crate on each side, about
where the sow's head comes, and ex-
tending to the rear and bottom,
where it is fastened. When necessary,
when breeding a large sow to a small
boar, it is well to have a movable
platform about six inches high, to
place behind the crate; this should
have cross cleats to prevent slipping.

YOUNG PIGS DYING

Have had trouble and loss with
sows farrowing. Pigs came strong
and smart; milk plentiful at first,
but for some reason sows went al-
most dry, and for want of nourish-
ment the young pigs die off. What
would be the cause of the trouble,
and what the remedy? Sows were
fed pulped turnips, with a little chop.
We gave a drink about 15 hours after
farrowing. J. P.

Ans.—Unfortunately you give prac-
tically no information upon which to
form any judgment. You do not
say at what age the pigs die off,
what condition the sows were in at
the time the pigs were born, how they
were treated before that time, or the
exact ration being fed when the
trouble occurred. The term "a lit-
tle chop" is so indefinite that it
might mean that the sows were un-
der-fed, or it might mean (in the vo-
cabulary of some farmers) that they
were over-fed. The chop may have
been too strong, and caused some
digestive troubles. Possibly the
sows had become constipated, and in
that case the milk would be poison-
ous to the pigs. There are almost
endless possibilities and speculation
which might be indulged in regarding
this matter, but it is impossible to
form any intelligent idea from the in-
formation submitted. Full details
should always be given of the manner
in which animals are fed and man-
aged, in submitting questions on
diseases. Symptoms, too, of the
disease, should be given. Unless
these points are attended to, our
veterinarian can form no opinion as
to the trouble, its causes and treat-
ment.

PARALYSIS OF THE RECTUM—LAM- INITIS IN MARES

I. I have a large mare about six-
teen years old. She is in fair condi-
tion, and has a two-months-old colt
at her side. When I am working her,
she gets out of wind and almost
drops down. Her collar is plenty
long. She is troubled in her passage,
and has to be relieved by hand. The
manure is so tight that it is almost
impossible to dig it out. After be-
ing relieved she seems all right for
a few days. She has been in this
condition about two years. This win-
ter her feed has been alfalfa, wild
oats (cut green), and a few oats once
a day. The first time I noticed her
in this condition, I was feeding
wheat sheaves, as there was no
other feed available. What could I
do for her?

2. I have several mares that foaled
this spring. The foals are of Shire
stock. The mares are medium-sized.
The mares are lame up to this time,
though it is some ten days now since
they foaled, some of them are not
able to get up without help. The
lameness seems to be in the hips.
They were in good condition before
foaling, but are getting thin rapidly.
I am feeding a mixture of wheat and
barley hay with three quarts of oats
twice a day. The colts are healthy
with the exception of one. He is
weak in the knees, cannot remain
standing fifteen minutes at a time.
His front legs are so bent that they
make a perfect angle at the knee. He
is six days old, and does not seem
to be stronger than when born. What
can I do for these mares, and how
can I strengthen this colt at the
knees?

3. What is the reason, or the
cause of colts being born with crooked
legs, that is, the extreme crook?

4. What can be put on to a rope to
keep horses from chewing it?

5. How soon after colt is born
would you advise the returning of the

This Washer Must Pay for Itself

A MAN tried to sell me a horse once. He said it was a fine horse, and
had nothing the matter with it. I wanted a fine horse. But, I didn't
know anything about horses much. And, I didn't know the man very
well, either.

So I told him I wanted to try the horse for a month. He said, "All
right, but pay me first, and I'll give back your money if the horse isn't all
right."

Well, I didn't like that. I was afraid the horse wasn't "all right," and
that I might have to whistle for my money if I once parted with it. So I
didn't buy the horse, although I wanted it badly. Now, this set me thinking.

You see, I make Washing Machines—the "1900 Gravity" Washer.
And, as I said to myself, lots of people may think about my Washing
Machines as I thought about the horse, and about the man who owned it.

But I'd never know, because they wouldn't write and tell me. You see,
I sell all my Washing Machines by mail. (I've sold 200,000 that way already.)

So, thought I, it's only fair enough to let people try my Washing Ma-
chines for a month, before they pay for them, just as I wanted to try the
horse.

Now, I know what our "1900 Gravity" Washer will do. I know it will
wash clothes, without wearing them, in less than half the time they can
be washed by hand, or by any other machine.

When I say half the time I mean half—not a little quicker, but twice
as quickly.

I know it will wash a tubful of very dirty clothes in Six minutes. I
know no other machine ever invented can do that, in less than 12 minutes,
without wearing out the clothes.

I'm in the Washing Machine business for Keeps. That's why I know
these things so surely. Because I have to know them, and there isn't a
Washing Machine made that I haven't seen and studied.

Our "1900 Gravity" Washer does the work so easily that a child can
run it almost as well as a strong woman. And it don't wear the clothes,
nor fray the edges, nor break buttons, the way all other washing machines do.

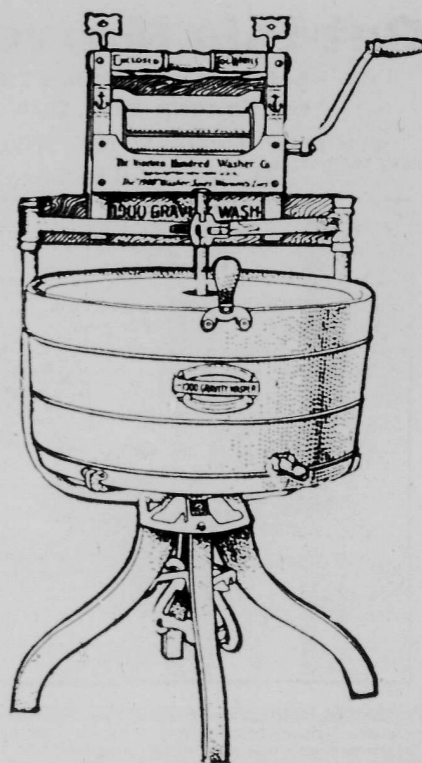
It just drives soapy water clear through the threads of the clothes
like a Force Pump might.

If people only knew how much hard work the "1900 Gravity" Washer
saves every week, for 10 years, and how much longer their clothes would
wear, they would fall over each other trying to buy it.

So said I to myself, I'll just do with my "1900 Gravity" Washer what
I wanted the man to do with the horse. Only, I won't wait for people to
ask me. I'll offer to do it first, and I'll "make good" the offer every time.
That's how I sold 200,000 Washers.

I will send any reliable person a "1900 Gravity" Washer on a full
month's free trial! I'll pay the freight out of my own pocket. And if you
don't want the machine after you've used it a month I'll take it back and
pay the freight that way, too. Surely that's fair enough, isn't it?

Doesn't it prove that the "1900 Gravity" Washer must be all that I say
it is? How could I make anything out of such a deal as that if I hadn't
the finest thing that ever happened for Washing Clothes—the quickest,
easiest and handsomest Washer on Earth. It will save its whole cost in a
few months, in Wear and Tear on clothes alone. And then it will save 50
cents to 75 cents a week over that in Washerwoman's wages. If you keep
the machine, after a month's trial, I'll let you pay for it out of what it saves
you. If it saves you 60 cents a week, send me 50 cents a week till paid for.
I'll take that cheerfully, and I'll wait for my money until the machine itself
earns the balance.



Now, don't be suspicious. I'm
making you a simple, straightforward
offer. You don't risk anything,
anyhow. I'm willing to do all the
risking myself! Drop me a line
to-day and let me send you a book
about the "1900 Gravity" Washer
that washes clothes in 6 minutes.
Or I'll send the machine on to you,
if you say so, and take all the risk
myself. Address me this way:—
A. W. V. Bach, Manager "1900"
Washer Company, 357 Yonge street,
Toronto, Ont. Don't delay. Write
me a postcard now, while you think
of it. 1533

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Total Assets \$56,598,62

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mares to the horse?

6. What is the average gestation
period of a mare?

7. Is there any difference in the
length of time in male or female foal?

Alberta.

F. Z.

Ans.—1. Your mare is suffering
from paralysis of the rectum which
may be caused either by some injury
to the loins, which would interfere
with the nerve supply to the parts,
or from the products of indigestion.
The latter cause would also account
for the difficult breathing. But it is
probable that on account of the
paralyzed condition of the rectum
the bowels become overloaded and
cause pressure on the diaphragm and
lungs. In cases of so long standing,
treatment is not likely to be success-
ful. You must continue to remove
the faeces from the bowel by the hand,
or you may give enemias of warm,
soapy water every three hours. This,
with laxative diet and one-dram doses
of nux vomica mixed with the feed
morning and evening is all that can
be done.

2. These mares are suffering from
laminitis (founder), which has fol-
lowed parturition. The exciting
cause is the wheat, barley and wild
oats, which have been their rations
combined with alfalfa for some time.
Horses fed on such a combination
could not be expected to do well, as
many different diseases may follow
such a diet. It is especially harmful
to breeding mares. We would ad-
vise you to make a complete change
in your feeding. Try to get prairie
hay and oats, with an occasional bran
mash. The mares may be turned out
in a wet pasture during the day in
fine weather, and their feet poulticed
with wet bran while in the stable.
If the shoes are off their front feet,
they had better be put on before