

A Crazy Hen

eaten alive with lice can't lay eggs, and is a most wretchedly unprofitable bird. Instant Louse Killer in the nests, on the roosts and in the dusting places will work wonders in restoring peace and harmony. The egg basket will show better and the flock will do better in every way.

Instant Louse Killer

(Powder or Liquid)

costs little to use and does much. It kills lice on stock and ticks on sheep. It destroys bugs on cucumber, squash and melon vines, cabbage worms, slugs on rose bushes; is harmless when applied to eatable plants. Instant Louse Killer is the original powder louse killer put up in round cans with perforated top. Beware of the word "Instant." See that it is on the can—there are over 25 imitations.

1 lb. 35 cents
3 lbs. 85 cents

If your dealer cannot supply you send your order to us.

Sold on a written guarantee.

Manufactured by
DR. HESS & CLARK,
Ashland, Ohio, U. S. A.

The proper site for a windmill, where there is no danger of its being blown over, has been generally supposed to be a place sheltered by trees or barns. Actually, however, the safest place is on a hill, where the wind can strike it equally from all directions. In such a location, shifting winds are less pronounced than behind buildings or hills, and it is also found that there is less lifting force to the wind in the open than behind structures.—*Bristol Times.*

DIAMOND DYES

The Only Package Dyes Which Give Special Colors For Wool and Silk, and for Cotton, Linen and all Mixed Goods.

Diamond Package Dyes for Cotton, Linen or Mixed Goods will color wool, silk, cotton or linen in the same bath better than any other dyes ever produced. For the finest results, however, different strengths are needed for animal products, and for vegetable products, therefore the Diamond Dyes give the ladies one dye for silk or wool, and one dye for cotton, linen or mixed goods.

The crude and weak package dyes put up by some speculators to imitate the DIAMOND DYES, have brought dismay and ruin to many homes. They produce dull, blotchy and hideous colors, destroying good and valuable materials and are positively dangerous to handle. Such dyes are sold by some merchants for the sake of the big profits they yield.

In all well regulated and economical homes, our women at all times make use of the DIAMOND DYES when doing home coloring. Never accept from your dealer or merchant substitutes for Diamond Dyes; no other dyes can do your work as you would have it done.

Send your name and address to Wells & Richardson Co., Limited, Montreal, P.Q. for instruction Book, Card of Dyes, Samples and Verse Story entitled, "The Long John's Trip to the Klondike." FREE for any lady residing in Canada or Newfoundland.

THE ANATOMY OF THE FOOT.

ITS RELATION TO SHOEING.

The consequence of misconception or crude knowledge of anatomy and physiology of the foot is displayed in the practice of mutilation—cutting down the frog, bars, sole, and rasping the outer surface of the wall, which should not be tolerated in this enlightened age. The result of this maltreatment is tenderness, liable to a painful bruise, followed by a corn, moisture evaporates, dries, shrinks and contracts the hoof, and has a tendency to induce the incurable navicular disease as well as other evil effects. This pernicious practice is downright cruelty and should not be allowed. If the farrier would throw his paring knife away it would save him much unnecessary labor, and be a great kindness to the poor animal.

The foot of the horse presents a small circumference compared with the size of the body, but encloses considerable area. It is physiologically stated that the horse's weight is supported in the foot by dovetailing 500 or more sensitive laminae with 500 or more horny laminae and estimated, if spread out as leaves taken from a book, would give to each foot eight square feet of bearing surface. Nature in harmony with this complex arrangement supplied other characteristics to be found on the ground surface of the hoof, and intended the lower border of the wall, frog, bars, and sole, to come in contact with the ground and each part participate more or less in sustaining the weight—the sole more particularly on soft ground.

The normal frog is evidently designed for contact with the ground to act as a cushion in alleviating a jar or concussion, supporting the tendons, protecting the navicular bursa, and to grasp the ground to prevent slipping, but when mutilated with the farrier's knife or deprived of pressure on the ground it cannot remain in a healthy state, it becomes atrophied, and contracts the hoof.

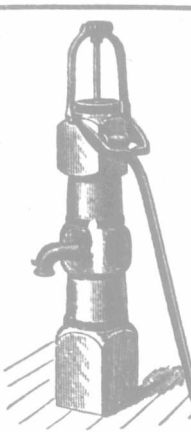
The bars are a part of the wall, and their function is to sustain weight and prevent contraction of the hoof.

The horny sole, besides other features, is there to protect the sensitive foot. It cannot be too thick, for the superficial flakes are shed in a natural way as the layers of exfoliated material of horn are formed beneath. The healthy horn contains considerable moisture and the layers of exfoliated material of sole and the coating over the outer wall with a thin varnish-like layer of horn is intended to assist in keeping the foot elastic. So the foot should be kept as near in a natural state as possible.

The more modern and scientific procedure in shoeing is to level the wall to its proper proportion without touching the frog, bars, or sole with the knife. The shoe should accurately fit the outline of the foot and project slightly beyond the heels. Rasping the crust to fit the shoe deprives the foot of that much bearing surface besides being otherwise injurious. The shoe should sustain the wall bars and the strong margin of the sole that is adapted to aid the wall in weight bearing. The shoe should be applied to the foot with size of nails in proportion to shoe by a short thick hold of the wall, and remove with rasp the small particle of horn raised by manipulating the nails without making a notch smooth down the clutches with only a mere trifle of rasping. The outer surface of the hoof, which is covered with a fine protective covering known as the periople, should not be otherwise touched with the rasp, leaving the fine translucent horn intact. The shoe should have a level natural bearing, and rest evenly and firmly on the wall and bars.

Calking at the heels changes the foot and limb to an unnatural position. Therefore if calks are considered necessary a toe piece ought to be raised to corresponding height, but that method is a departure from nature, prohibiting the sole and frog in a great degree their important offices by depriving them of essential contact with the ground.

A narrow rim shoe of the best iron with its ground surface so concaved as to give a good hold of the ground without calks or toe pieces should be adopted except perhaps on heavy draft horses in some instances.



HAVE YOU SEEN IT?

CATER'S NEW CATALOGUE

It is full of information about Pumps, Windmills, Gasoline Engines, etc.

Brandon Pump and Windmill Works

Reference—Bank B.N.A.

Box 410, Brandon, Man.

Guarantee Against Unsatisfactory Harvesting

WHEN you purchase a Deering binder you secure insurance against unsatisfactory harvesting. It's just as important to insure your crops against unprofitable harvesting as it is to insure your property against fire loss.

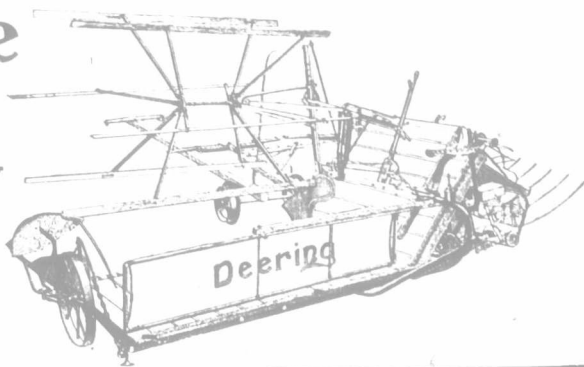
Harvesting a good crop with a poor binder will hardly be more profitable than harvesting a poor crop with a good binder.

You see how essential it is to have a good binder. You must have a machine that will harvest all your grain quickly and economically so that you will be able to realize every dollar possible out of your crop; in other words, you need a Deering.

The Deering binder is built to cut, elevate and bind all the grain, no matter in what condition the field may be.

The reel will bring tall or short, down and tangled grain to the sickle without fail; the elevators will handle it whether it be light or heavy, and the binding attachment will throw out nice even batted bundles.

When a field of grain is harvested with a Deering, you won't find crow's feed scattered all about; you won't find the grain lying in



patches where the reel never picked it up. The Deering is built to harvest the crop in the right way.

Deering binders can be purchased with either a 5, 6, 7 or 8-foot cut.

The 8-foot binder is equipped with a tongue truck, which materially reduces the neck weight and draft.

The Deering line of harvesting machines is complete and includes, besides grain and corn harvesting machines, a complete line of haying machines—mowers, tedders, various styles and sizes of rakes, hay stackers and loaders.

Call on the Deering agent and let him explain to you why a Deering machine harvests in the right way. These local agents are found everywhere, and will be pleased to give information and a catalog concerning the Deering machines.

CANADA BRANCHES: Calgary, London, Montreal, Toronto, Ottawa, Regina, St. John, Winnipeg.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY OF AMERICA,

(INCORPORATED.)

Chicago, Illinois, U. S. A.

Genuine Coiled Wire

Frost Wire Fence is high carbon coiled steel wire, with "spring" and "life" to hold its coiled shape. It "gives" in cold weather—"takes in" on hot days. And is as elastic as a spring bed. That's why cattle can't break through nor high winds blow down—why it lasts a lifetime.

FROST WIRE FENCE

costs practically the same as third or fourth rate fences—for with heavy horizontals, stiff stays and the famous Frost Locks—fewer posts are necessary. The amount which is saved in this alone should give "FROST" the preference.

Write for a copy of Frost Illustrated catalogue. FREE to you.

FROST WIRE FENCE CO. LIMITED
Winnipeg, Man. Hamilton, Ont. Cleveland, Ohio

Evidently the lower extremity of the horse's limb was naturally created with an object to lightness, there being no muscles below the knee or hock to support any additional weight attached to the hoof. The muscles principally concerned in the movements of the limbs are formed high up and act on short levers. It is scientifically stated that an ounce weight at the foot will make several pounds at the shoulder or stifle.

The impracticability of heavy-weight shoes can be perceived in forming some idea of the unnecessary waste of muscular power of the limb and consequent exhaustion by considering the difference of weight between the shoulder or stifle and the foot, and calculating the ordinary weight of shoe, and the number of times the limb of the horse raises the shoe per minute, and four feet—surcharged, which will figure thousands of pounds of needless expenditure of power required in a day's work or in speed of a few hours—a demand not provided for by nature. Therefore

not an atom more iron in the pattern of shoe than is really necessary should be permitted.

Man can remove his uncomfortable painful-fitting shoes, but it is to be remembered that the horse is compelled to wear his nailed iron plates day and night.—J. H. Wise, V. S., in *Farmer's Gazette* (British).

The British Minister of Education states that "our education system is not an organism independent of human energy, but entirely dependent upon the quality of the service which the men and women of the country are willing to place at the disposal of the educational authorities."

A student in India was laboring hard over the English language. "A hawk carried off the chickens," said the Hindustanee. After severe mental effort, the sentence appeared in English as follows: "The kite eloped with the hen's daughters." *Epworth Era*