men." Froken Gad, who has a large amount of time and untries, took the view that it unwise to make any change. one had come to be accepted g a particular and peculiar throughout the civilized

was considerable diversity of expressed, and upon this ques-United States delegates were ken as they were opposed. uncil adopted the following renoved by Dr. Shaw, and secthe various national conneil to draw up a report of the ws in their respective counich deal with relations of wo home, municipalty and state: reports shall be combined in nal report on the same lines wly issued report on the natious, special attention benational reports so that they asily intelligible to all classes complete international report ted to the various governompanied by letter from the attention to the need for het f many of these laws and deof women taking part in des on such laws.

ATHER MONTHS

veather months give them an dose of Baby's Own Tablets. cine prevents deadly sumbowels; or it cures the trouotly if it comes on unexpect-

KILL LITTLE CHILDREN

may feel as safe as if she had nd Baby's Own Tablets as to baby during the hot sum. oubles and am well pleased result." Sold by medicine

the house of James Plun-Division street, which was of five other fires during in the morning and one ir oon, made the unique record which the brigade was on to extinguish. Explanied is that saw dust in the nunicated fire from one part use to another. Plunket, arrested yesterday afternoon sixth fire, was released a he had a complete alibi es-

ult of the civil service examield last month were an-Considerably less the candidates were success; g to the higher standard set Il successful candidates are awa. Domitien T. Robichaud Gordon L. Creighfon of was sucessful candidate for in Hydrographic survey



CANADA'S BEST AGRICULTURAL PAGE

KEEPING LAMBS IN GOOD CONDITION IN SUMMER'S HEAT

At present mutton of the finest quality is in demand, and the best quality is found in the young and early matured lambs. If the greatest profits possible are to be realized, the lambs must be put in the best possible condition for high quality on the cheapest feed that can be found. There are plenty of sheep growers who will furnish a creep for the lambs in the spring, give them a good start and then turn them loose when grass comes to shirk for themselves. The result is the lambs get a check in growth and do not make much progress until they are put in to feed for fattening the following fall. It then

there were several breeders of pure-bred Oxford sheep. They had been doing well by their lambs, and as it was well known that I had had some experience in raising coarse wool lambs, they set me to guessing on their weights. Not being satisfied with the estimates made, we got out the scales and weighed quite a large number. We were all surprised to find that several of the best ones weighed around 150 pounds each, and yet they were not fully

The incident set me to thinking on the problem of feeding lambs through the summer while they are running with the ewes. In the first place, the lambs are getting a part of their living from the ewes. They are eating grass, which is a chean feed, and the addition of a few oats, wheat and bran and shelled corn will produce the gains in weight much faster and cheaper than can be done later in life. In the second place, there is much time saved, as the market weights are attained much sooner, and the price that can be realized is in hand without further trouble and risks. In the third place, the drain on the ewes is not as heavy as when the lambs are derending on the milk from them to sustain and make their growth. They are in better condition to start in the coming breeding season, which is also a

feeding them some grain through the summer, easily raise a hetter quality that will brink the money sooner, than by the plan usually followed of leting them shirk through the summer on grass and then feed them through the winter on hay and grain. The cost represented by summer feeding will he much less than to feed the whole year to attain to the popular market

The first essential for raising thrifty and profitable lambs is good, thrifty stock. Ancestral influence is an important factor and should not be overlooked. Therefore, it should be understood that lambs sired by a pure-bred ram are of greater value as feeders and meat producers than those sired by

During the long period of years that breeds have been forming under avorable conditions and generous feeding, the thrifty habit has been formed, and as is well known by experience, has a telling influence on the capabilities of the progeny. Material influence is also of importance. A weak, sickly ewe cannot impart strength and constitutional vigor; therefore, the necessity of using such ewes as breeders as are endowed with great physical strength and are capable of furnishing a liberal supply of milk.

Many new regions in Canada are being opened this season. A number of irrigation projects are being developed, and much raw land in Western Canada is being opened. The settlers in these regions must be content with pioneer conditions. They must expect much hard work, many discomforts, and possibly small crops. They must not be disappointed if their horses fall to do as well as in older settled communities. There is danger of swamp fever and other troubles incident to a new locality. Keep a stiff upper lip, and stick to it. These troubles can be reduced to a minimum by doing thorough work and using great care. A small acreage of field crops must necessarily be seeded to provide feed for the coming season, otherwise the expense of opening the farm will be great. Best results are secured by giving the most thorough preparation to the soil, even though the land be exceedingly rich and virgin. If the planting cannot be done as early as desirable, do not hesiing, consequently you will be just that much ahead. The care of horses is even more important. Many new settlers are short of feed. Grain is high in a new country, and the temptation is strong to feed little and depend largely upon new grass. This is the worst kind of a mistake. Horses doing hard work should have an abundance of grain feed, with some hay, if can possibly be secured. There is nothing better than oats for horses. If a full feed of oats cannot be secured, mix in a little barley, which is usually available. Be sure and provide good well water. This is most important. Plenty of grain feed and pure water will ward off swamp fever, which is the most trying horse trouble in a new region. At the end of the season, if the results have not been quite up to your expectations, remember that you have not given the country a fair trial, and stick to it another year, at least.

A good example of the ease with which an infectious disease may be scattered broadcast throughout the country is illustrated by our Southern neighbors' recent experience with foot and mouth disease.

An official report issued by the bureau of animal industry at Washington states that upon investigation it is found that a large firm of manufacturing themists in Michigan accidentally infected smallpox vaccine virus with the virus that produces foot and mouth disease. The calves upon which the propagating was done were kept in a stock yard at Detroit a few hours before shipping to a farm near that place.

Later three carloads of cattle were put in these pens temporarily and ater distributed, being sent to Buffalo and other eastern points. It was these cattle that took the disease and scattered it throughout portions of New York, Pennsylvania and Maryland.

This experience with foot and mouth disease, which is now happily entirely eradicated, cost the Government alone \$300,000, to say nothing about the expense incurred by states, railroads and private individuals. It was only through the well equipped system of federal inspection that the disease was eliminated with no greater damage.

Hon. James Wilson, secretary of agriculture at Washington, has issued an order permitting the importation of sheep from Canada May 20 to October 10, for the purpose of exhibiting at the Alaska-Yukon Pacific Exposition, te be held at Seattle, Wash., from June 1 to October 15, without being subject to the thirty days' quarantine, provided they pass satisfactory inspection at port of entry.

RETAIN MOISTURE AND YOU WILL HAVE DEMAND FOR GOOD BUTTER MAKERS

Careful Watching Necessary During Save Cost of Longer Feeding and Ge Trained Men Save Money To Wise Farmers.

AMES UNIVERSITY EXPERIENCE. BY C. V. GREGORY.

AN INCREASING

AGRICULTURE

SELL YOUR SPRING A GOOD CORN CROP

LABOR THAT IS WORTH WHILE.

BY GEORGE STEEN.



RAVEN DARE, A SPLENDID TYPE OF UTILITY SADDLE HORSE.

The saddle horse pictured herewith is just a little nearer the ideal type of saddle horse than one often sees. The erect way in which he carries his head and neck and the manner of holding his tail indicate energy and makes for ideal beauty. Raven Dare is a thoroughbred and is worth several hundred.

course this spring are going out at salarles not less than \$1,200. One of them will get \$2,100 and another \$2,300.

Realizing that it was utterly impossible to keep up with the demand for trained creamery men with these two courses, the department, several years ago, inaugurated the idea of giving a two weeks' course of instruction during the winter. This course is designed primarily for men who already know something of the business. Last year, creamery men from all sections of the United States attended this course, and the capacity of the department here were taxed to the utmost to provide for all the students who sought admission.

A one week's short course in farm dairying was also given last winter. This is to be made still more of a feature next winter. One of the greatest causes for the strong demand for trained to the country are beginning to realize that it

causes for the strong demand for trained buttermakers is the fact that the cooperative creameries throughout the country are beginning to realize that it pays to employ good men.

When these co-operative creameries the distribution of the dairy department, states the head of the dairy department, states the head of the dairy department, states the head of the dairy department, states the distribution of the dairy department, states the head of the dairy department, states the distribution of the dairy department, states the head of the dairy department of the University of Illinois, and has broken the head of the dairy department of the University of Illinois, and has broken the head of the dairy department, states the head of the dairy department of the University of Illinois, and has broken the head of the dairy department of the University of Illinois, and has broken the head of the dairy department, states that the very slow trate. Anyone that has examined a very slow trate.

Most of them start at \$75 to \$80 with prospects for later advancement.

This one-year course has been put in especially to train men to take charge of creamerles as butter makers. The work given is very practical. The alm is not to give the men much theory, but to turn them out well equipped to handle the creamerles in the best possible manner. In addition to this one-year course, a four-year course is also given.

The four-year course is a great deal more thorough than the other, turning out men who are fitted to become investigators, teachers, or butter experts the very practical of the following the provides a lot of loose soil to turn them out well equipped to harrow should follow the plow each hard the wind not blow, it is not important that the harrow follow the plow, as closs do out men who are fitted to become investigators, teachers, or butter experts.

It is not a good plan to take all, the once used nice crates which cost me the cursed nice crates which cost me the curse of example of the representation of the furnow and makes good plan to take all, the once used nice crates which cost me the cursed nice crates which cost me the once used nice crates which cost me the cursed nice crates of the rate of the cursed nice crates of the case. It is into take all, the Cironic Lymphangitis. I. A. C. has a case to the c

out men who are fitted to become in-vestigators, teachers, or butter experts in large establishments. All the men who will graduate from the four-year who will graduate from the four-year quire a whole season to pulverize. Harcourse this spring are going out at sa-laries not less than \$1,200. One of them rowing, disking and other cultural

SUMMER IN THE SHEEPPOLD.

SHOR FOR HATCHING.

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POULTRY

CHICKENS EARLY IS THE SUREST PLAN

Good Market.

CITY IS BEST MARKET.

BY MRS. MILLIE HONAKER.

The great strides lows is making along dairy lines are striking notices able in the dairy department of the college at Ames. The efforts of the department are devoted, not to getting positions for the students who are already there, but to turning out men the sellog time. Up to his time it has positions for the students who are already there, but to turning out men the sellog time. Up to his time it has just been getting ready for work, and the surrounded in the sellog time. Up to this time it has just been getting ready for work. The other twenty have been utterly unable to do this.

Twenty-five men entered the one-year dairy course last fall. Only five are left at present. The other twenty have gone out to fill positions in the college of the day and the surrounding states. Ten men entered the one-year dairy course last fall. Only five are left at present. The other twenty have gone out to fill positions in the course in January, and four of these thave already left to take up creamery work. Only two of these have gone.

After the question of fertility of the dairy department of the delive marketable size, and a large flow in the self on the stime to sell young chickens is just as soon as they reach marketable size. This is for several reasons. First, the serve are usually better, especially nor expensive than at any later price are usually better, especially from the first when the ground he silks come, there is more and more need of water, timely contained the serve of the day. The serve the serve the serve the stine to sell young chickens is just as soon as they reach marketable size. This is for several reasons. First, the serve the serve the serve the serve than at any later price are usually better, especially from the first weaking period without a stunt or kink in the service weaking to several reasons. First, one can be soon to the first when the serve than a large than for the same soon as they reach marketable size. This is for several reasons. First, one can the same than the serve than a serve th

ing may be saved and possible losses avoided. I have seldom gained enough by keeping for greater weight to pay for the feed consumed, and I have frequently lost chicks after I might have sold them, which losses, of course, reduced the profits on the lot. Another reason for marketing early, especially where only the culis and cockerels are to be disposed of, is that the rest may have the more room and the better chance. A flock of fifty chicks will develop more rapidly and evenly than one of 100 and with fewer losses, and where

velor more rapidly and evenly than one of 100 and with fewer losses, and where winter layers are an object the earlier where the pullets can be matured the better.

I seldom sell spring chickens to local buyers. Usually they buy by the pound, offering what looks like a fancy price, but which in reality is far below what it should be. City markets weeks old, and in other cases it may be make quotations by the dozen on early chicks, prices usually running around \$6 a dozen. These prices are for one-bound chicks early in the spring and two-pound broilers a month or two later. The local buyer does not often pay above 12 or 15 cents a round, which is quite's little less than I feel justified in accepting. So far I have found it accepting. So far I have found it to ship off a lot of stock to an unknown party or firm without anything ever to show for it but I have had, and where weeks old most plgs saturated by attention the earlier weaned pigs may have had.

At eight or nine weeks old most plgs soution. If not killed, they will develop into gadfies.

Wind Galls.—L. W. A. has a horse that has wind galls. Also a horse that is knee sayen, or atten should be, fit to take away from the sow; some litters are individually older at seven weeks than better fitted for weaning. Sometimes it is necessary to wean the pigs are five or six weeks of, and in other cases it may be more profitably related to she for the period will generally average longer months' run in pasture.

Difficult Breathing.—I. C. has a fai may above 12 or 15 cents a round, which in accepting. So far I have found it are not noticeably checked in their she in a continuous propers.

Difficult Breathing.—I. C. has a fai may above 12 or 15 cents a round, which in accepting the profit and the pigs are ten and better fitted for six with 10 or lard and rub alignment of the pure set may be more for its to take off the shoes and give three weeks of the profit and the pigs are ten and better fitted for or six with 10 or lard and rub alignment of the pure set may be a c market quotations ahead of the time I expect to ship, and keep myself post-

out at salaries as low as \$60 per month, moisture as well as put the soil in fine and let them go with the chicks. I simetimes done.

Most of them start at \$75 to \$80 with prospects for later advancement.

For shipping crates I use light boxes she is virtually devoured by them as is once used nice crates, which cost me prospects for later advancement.

It is not a good plan to take all the prospects for later advancement.

CARE OF YOUNG PIGS MEANS LESS

POPULAR CLOVER PASTURES. BY, D. A. GAUMNITZ.

known party or firm without anything or's milk, when abruptly taken away the animal examined by a qualified veterto show for it. but I have had no more from it, frequently seem to have their inarian to find the cause. to show for it. but I have had no more trouble in getting what belongs to me from them than from face-to-face buyers. In fact, I do not recall a single instance when I did not obtain satisfactory results. I have shipped to various cities, but always with about the same results. I usually write for in which the pigs are separated from the same results. I usually write for in which the pigs are separated from the same results. I usually write for in which the pigs are separated from the same results. I usually write for in which the pigs are separated from the same results. I usually write for in which the pigs are separated from the same results. I usually write for in which the pigs are separated from the same results. I usually write for in which the pigs are separated from the same results. I usually write for in which the pigs are separated from the same results. I usually write for in the same results. I usually write for in the same results are successfully let the sew weaks the same in a successfully let the sew weaks the same in a successfully let the sew weaks the same in a successfully let the sew weaks the same results in pimples over her body. The pimples breaks out in pimples over her body. The pimples breaks out in pimples over her body. The pimples breaks out in pimples over her body. The pimples breaks out in pimples over her body. The pimples breaks out in pimples over her body. The pimples breaks out in pimples over her body. The pimples over her body is successfully let the sew weaks the same results are successfully let the sew weaks the same results are successfully let the sew weaks the same results are successfully let the sew weaks the same results are successfully let the sew weaks the same results are successfully let the sew weaks the same results are successfully let the sew weaks the same results are successfully let the sew weaks the same results are successfully let the sew weaks the same results are successfully let the sew weaks are successfully let the sew weaks the same results the sow at an age suiting their feeding phate of zinc with 1 qt water. Shake up and the convenience of the breeder, will not infrequently be found advis-

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS

that have been lame all winter. Rub the joints of the lame legs every third day with a little compound soap liniment and ontinue until the lameness disappears.

Partial Paralysis.-C. R. has a cat that has not power enough in its jaws to chew food. Give one dessertspoonful cod liver oil and five drops tincture chloride of iron at a dose three times a day. Continue for

Sore Foot,-W. C. has a horse that has

ed as to prices and weights. Quotations are furnished regularly upon retions are furnished regularly upon request.

For shipping crates I use light boxes she is virtually devoured by them as is

nanner: The hips, rectum and back part of the udder swell and remain swollen for six hours, then the swelling disappears, The heifer acts as if she was in pain as long as the swelling remains. Give 1-1-1 lbs. epsom salts dissolved in water at a oz. nitrate of potassium at a dose twice a day and continue for one week.

Indigestion. E. M. B. has a horse that eats well, but keeps thin. Also a dog flaxseed into a pulp with water and while bot pour it on half a pail of bran and make a mash of it. Give a mash of this kind, when cool, once a day with one of assium. Divide into twenty-four doses.

IMPROVING THE DAIRY HERD. Grade cows bred to a grade bull will

Grade cows bred to a grade bull will usually produce scrub calves, and it seems that the calf, instead of taking the good that is in the mother, harks back to some poor ancestor on either side or both sides of the family and digs up all that is bad and disreputable as a dairy performer and come into dairy usefulness as a boarder. The idea of saving the helfer calves from the best cows and breeding them to an inferior bull to improve the stock, will result in failure nearly every time.

The secret of good breeding is to use a sire that is pure bred and a good one individually. It is the length of time that pure bred dairy animals have been held to that line that makes them prepotent or more apt to produce their like