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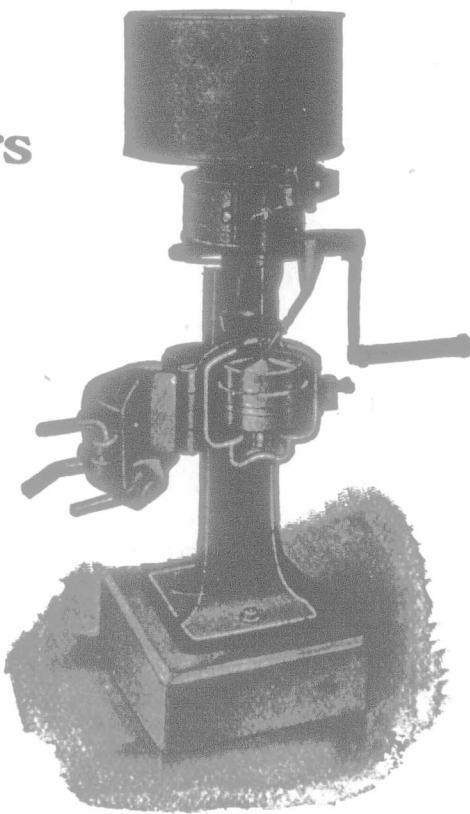
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Our prices are 11½¢ per pound at Winnipeg, 12¢ at Brandon, 12½¢ at Regina, and 13¢ at Calgary. To these prices must, of course be added the local freight rates from any one of these points to the point to which you want your twine delivered.

Should your crops be destroyed by hail or excessive rain or should the twine be unsatisfactory for any reason, you are at liberty to return it to us, and we will refund your money promptly.

Send us your order at the earliest possible date and likely we will be able to make up a car lot to your station, thus saving you considerable in freight charges. We shall be pleased to quote the price of twine in car-lots at any station in Western Canada.

THE T. EATON CO. LIMITED
WINNIPEG, CANADA.

To Our Friends From The Old Land

By special arrangement with the publishers of the Overseas Edition of the London Daily Mail we are able to make this special offer:

The Farmer's Advocate one year.....	\$1.50	Our special clubbing offer gives both	
The London Daily Mail one year.....	1.75	the papers for only.....	\$2.25
Both together are worth	3.25		

You should keep in touch with the Homeland and read the best agricultural literature. This is easily done by this special low priced offer.

The Farmer's Advocate

Winnipeg, Man.

Ans.—Recoveries from cases of this kind are very rare, and it would have been better if you had left the case in the hands of your veterinarian. Flush out cavity with a four per cent. solution of carbolic acid in water, three times daily, and give 5 grains iodide of potassium in a little of the dam's milk as a drench, three times daily.

V.

BURSAL ENLARGEMENT.

Colt, two weeks old, has soft swellings below the knees on the outsides.

G. B. N.

Ans.—These are bursal enlargements that, in all probability, will disappear spontaneously. Leave them alone, and, if still present in the fall after weaning, blister them.

V.

HEIFER PASSES BLOOD.

Cattle were driven 25 miles in two days. One heifer passes blood, and she has not done well, and does not eat well. She is now on clover pasture.

S. S.

Ans.—Give her 2 drams each of gentian, nux vomica, powdered opium and solid extract of belladonna in a quart of warm water as a drench, three times daily. If there is any tendency to constipation, give one pint raw linseed oil, once daily as indicated.

V.

WHITE GRUBS IN STRAWBERRY PLANTATIONS.

Would you kindly inform me as to the best means of preventing the damage done to strawberries by the white strawberry grub? The grub referred to is about one and a quarter inches long by one-quarter or more in diameter when grown, and has a red head. Do you think a small amount of crude oil sprinkled near the plants would drive them away and not injure the plants. Do they come on top of the ground at night, and how long do they remain in the ground before they emerge as beetles?

O. B.

Ans.—The white grub to which you refer is the larva of what is commonly known as the May beetle or June bug. There are several species of these beetles, and the time required for full development of the larvæ of each is not definitely known, but, as a rule, they take two or three years to develop from the egg to the mature beetle. The eggs are laid by the female in sod or grass land, and the young grubs live upon the roots of grass and other plants. In such lands, they may often be found in all stages, from the newly-hatched larva to the full-grown grub. From the fact that they feed in this stage altogether below ground, it is practically impossible to reach them with any insecticide. The best way to avoid their injury in strawberry plantation is not to plant strawberries upon land which has been lately in sod. It is best to grow potatoes or some such crop upon the sod for a year or two before the land is planted to strawberries. About the only way to deal with them in a strawberry plantation where they are troublesome is to dig out the larvæ and destroy them wherever dead plants indicate their presence. Crude oil or anything of that nature which would destroy the larvæ would also destroy plant life.

O. A. C., Guelph. H. L. HUTT.

CLYDESDALE REGISTRATION.

I have an imported mare, and on the pedigree there are no numbers after her last four dams, and her own number is not on. Please tell me if I could get those numbers on, and where would I have to send her pedigree to do so, and the address? What does a transfer cost, and where can it be got?

SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—You are fortunate if the last four dams at top of pedigree have registration numbers. Very few mares in the Scottish Studbook have more, and the probability is that more cannot be had. If you have a certificate from the Scottish Studbook, or more particularly the Clydesdale Studbook of Great Britain and Ireland, signed by A. M. S. (Secretary, the mare's pedigree will be

numbered in the volume of studbook in which it appears when published. The presentation of the certificate above mentioned renders her eligible to registry in the Canadian Clydesdale Studbook. If you want to register her in the Canadian Studbook, address "Accountant," National Live-stock Records, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, asking for blank application forms for registry and transfer, which fill in as per directions on same, and mail, together with export certificate and necessary fees, to the Accountant as above. The fee for registering is one dollar to members, and two dollars to non-members. The membership fee is two dollars a year; the transfer fee, 50 cents. The rules and fees are printed on back of forms.

HORSES WITH SORE MOUTHS.

My horses are suffering from swollen lips. They all eat well and are in good condition. They have all been working during seeding and have not had a day's illness. The noses and lips feel rather warmer than usual. They dislike being touched on the nose. I had difficulty in putting bit in the mouth of one and had to work her with lines buckled to the halter. Please give me cause and the treatment of same.

Sask. "RAYMOND" OXBOW.

Ans.—It is difficult to say what was the trouble with your horses from your description, but must be some local cause, most likely something in the hay or mosquitoes. Try to remove the cause and your horses will get better without treatment.

POISONED CALVES.

Two calves were castrated at about two and four weeks old in April. The weather not being very fine they were kept in pen in stable. Pen was cleaned about twice a week and bedded daily. They appeared to heal up all right, and seemed perfectly healthy. About three weeks later lumps appeared on their faces something like lump jaw, only not fast to jaw, but in cheek. One became very badly swollen in cheek; could see no sign of swelling or anything wrong in mouth. Soon one broke in calf's mouth and very offensive smelling pus escaped. Calf soon became very sick, a cough developed, and calf failed rapidly; lumps were discharging pus into mouth continually. Eventually calf died. Before he died I lanced the lump from outside to see if I could get pus to run to outside, but nothing but some blood and serum came. The swellings don't seem as if they needed lancing; they feel quite hard. Fomenting didn't seem to reduce it at all. The only other treatment given was new milk with an egg and cup of boiled flax seed three times a day as long as calf would drink. Of course as soon as the lumps appeared the calves were kept outside all day. Now the other calf is going the same way. Can you advise treatment for such a case, and tell me probable cause?

Man. C. G. G.

Ans.—Your calves were affected in a very peculiar manner. It was evidently a case of blood poisoning, but impossible to give anything like a proper diagnosis of such cases without seeing them. You should consult your local veterinarian.

RHEUMATISM IN HORSE.

Horse four years old had distemper a year ago. Swelling under jaw was slow in breaking, so we blistered. Horse went lame, more so in hind legs, all four legs swelling up. Little was done for it at the time. Was turned out on grass; lameness and swelling all left; only a slight stiffness in hind parts remained. Latter part of past winter lameness returned in hind legs with some cracking of joints indicating rheumatism. Can anything be done now? Horse was well taken care of last winter and looks fairly well.

Man. H. P.

Ans.—Your horse is certainly affected with rheumatism. Give him Salol in one dram doses twice per day in mash and keep his kidneys acting by giving ten-pennyful of nitrate of potash three or four times a week and rub muscles of legs with embrocation and do not leave the animal out in cold rains.