

FARM-FIELD AND GARDEN

TEACHING A COLT TO BACK.

To teach and train a colt properly is a science, which too few understand. Learn to understand your animal, his peculiarities, and train him accordingly. Many experience difficulty in training a colt to back. There should be no serious difficulty in this if proper methods are followed. The following from Horse Sense, one of the many champions of the horse, will help.

After the colt fully understands the legitimate use of the halter in leading is a good time to teach it to back—an important and necessary duty in its after life of usefulness—which is easily accomplished by complying with the natural law again—by pressing the extended fingers of one hand between the point of the shoulder and the breastbone and using the other hand at the halter strap to simply keep the colt straight in line to back in any desired direction. Don't try to force the colt backwards by yanking at the halter bit but simply press in this sensitive chest cavity with the fingers and the colt will naturally go backwards provided there is nothing of any obstruction behind it. When this pressure has been made at the front and the colt has moved backwards (if it is only one step) it should be rewarded for this action, then try it again. About the third time this pressure has been made it is a good time to associate the word back with the pressure and the reader will be surprised to see how soon the colt will comprehend what is wanted and how willingly the young thing complies with our every wish as soon as it understands what is wanted.

MAKING GOOD BUTTER.

The best kind of a churn to use in making good butter is a box or a barrel churn without any inside fixtures. A churn should never be filled more than half full, and even one-third full will bring better and quicker results, writes Dennis H. Stovell. Churning is the process, so chemists tell us, of uniting the fat globules into visible masses of butter, and thus union is produced by concussion, or the striking of the fat globules against one another. From this one can see that the less cream there is in the churn the greater the concussion for each revolution. If there is more than enough cream to fill the churn half full, it is better to divide it into two lots, as both time and butter fat will be saved by so doing. The churning should continue till the masses of butter are the size of a half kernel of wheat. Then stop the churn, draw off the buttermilk and give the butter a thorough washing. There are two ways of washing butter—one is the good and thorough way, and the other is "the any old way." Only the former is recommended for use. To wash the butter correctly, put a quantity of cold water into the churn. The amount of water should be equal to the quantity of cream from which the butter was taken. Revolve the churn slowly about a dozen times, draw off the water and repeat the process. Don't forget to repeat, as a thorough washing cannot be given without it. Should the butter become quite soft—which it is very likely to do if it is in the summer time—allow the butter to stand in each of the wash waters ten minutes. It is usually the case that two good washings are sufficient, but if the water of the second washing is milky, the operation should be repeated.

THE THIRD TIME.

If it is possible, the water used for washing the butter should not be above 52 degrees and the cream

The harder you cough, the worse the cough gets,

Shiloh's Consumption Cure

The Lung Tonic

is guaranteed to cure. If it doesn't benefit you, the druggist will give you your money back.

Prices: S. C. WELLS & Co. 302 25c. 50c. \$1 LeRoy, N. Y., Toronto, Can.

when placed in the churn should be at a temperature of from 55 to 60 degrees. White spots in butter are caused by "leathery milk" as it is called on the farm. To prevent this the cream should be strained before being placed in the churn. Salting butter properly is an art that every butter-maker should study with care. Oh, deliver me from the too salty butter! And the too fresh butter is but little better. I know of a creamery man who makes the very best possible butter, with one exception—he salts it too heavy. If he would put in less salt he would have a much wider sale for his article. In salting butter use only first-class dairy salt, and keep the salt where it will not absorb bad odors. I have really bought and tried to eat butter that tasted like onions. As to how much salt to use there is but one correct rule—use just enough and no more. However, expert butter-makers use an ounce of salt to each pound of fresh butter. Butter salted in this proportion is usually for immediate use. If it is desired to ship or keep the butter for some time it is necessary to use more than this—as much as a half ounce per pound additional. Salt to suit the trade you are catering to. Last, but not least, is the working of the butter. This should be well done in order to evenly distribute the salt and expel all surplus water. To successfully accomplish this it is necessary to work the butter twice, setting it aside for a second working after the first. After all white streaks are gone the butter is worked enough, as this will give it the greasy appearance that all lovers of real good butter abhor.

BERKSHIRE SWINE.

During the last century this British breed of swine has been the subject of high breeding and careful selection. Writing in 1790, Lawrence describes the Berkshire as being "long and crooked in snout, muzzle turning upwards, ears large and heavy and inclined to be pendulous, the body long and thick but not deep, legs short, bone large and great size."

In "The Complete Grazier," written in 1805, the Berkshire of that time is described as follows: "Color reddish brown, with brown or black spots, sides very broad, flat legs, ears large and pendulous over eyes, body thick, close and well made." The modern type of this breed reflects many changes from the old, as it represents a hog that is black in color with white on the face, feet and tip of tail. They are not such a large hog as those of the original stock, as they are long in type, trim without undue roughness over the shoulder or prominence of hips. The face is short and dished, the ears short, pointed and erect, jaws full, back broad and straight, full over the shoulder, the loin thick and level and the hams especially full with short, strong and straight legs.

Straightness in lines and trimness and smoothness over all parts are leading Berkshire characteristics and these should be strongly in evidence along the back and especially from the hock backward as the hind quarter should come out square to the tail and be full. As straightness and strength of legs are leading Berkshire features it should be noted that

the forelegs drop straight without any crookedness at the knee and the hind legs should not appear cramped above the hock. A thick coat of black hair lying close to the body and without swirls should contribute much to the general appearance of smoothness, which is due in the main to an even covering of firm yet mellow flesh.

The Berkshire Society of Great Britain has issued to the leading agricultural show societies the following instructions as guides to judges in making their awards: "We recommend that a perfectly black face, or a black foot or black tail should disqualify a pig in the show yard. White or sandy spots on the top or sides of the animal, or a decidedly white ear should be disqualifications. A description of coloring straining or clipping should also be a disqualification. White on the ear or under the throat or on the underline of the body should be considered objectionable. Either too much or too little white in the place of the recognized markings should be an objection also to be noted in the competition."

THE GRIP AGAIN.

THIS DANGEROUS EPIDEMIC HAS MADE ANOTHER APPEARANCE.

A Suggestion as to How to Guard Against the Trouble and Its Pernicious After Effects.

Every winter influenza, or as it is more generally known, the grip makes its appearance in Canada. Every few years it spreads and assumes alarming proportions. From all appearances this is one of the years in which it will seize upon a great number of victims, for every day new cases are reported. As in scarlet and typhoid fever, the after effects are often worse than the disease itself. The sufferer is left with a debilitated system, short of breath upon the slightest exertion, subject to headache and heart palpitation, affected by every change in the weather, and in a physical condition to invite the attack of more serious diseases, such as pneumonia and consumption.

A timely suggestion as to how to enable the system to resist the inroads of the grip and its after effects, is given by Mrs. Emma Doucett, St. Eulalie, Que., who says:—"I had an attack of the grip which left me a sufferer from headache, pains in the stomach and general weakness. I used several medicines but found nothing to help me until I began to take Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. When I began to take these pills I was very much run down and very weak, but they soon began to help me, and after using them a few weeks I was not only as well as ever but had gained in flesh as well. I can hardly tell you how pleased I am with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for I was feeling very hopeless when I began their use."

These pills cure by making new rich red blood, thus strengthening every part of the body and enabling it to throw off disease. You can always avoid imitations by seeing that the full name "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People" is printed on the wrapper around every box. Sold by all medicine dealers or sent postpaid at 50 cents a box or six for \$2.50 by writing to The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

SURPRISING THE BOARDER.

When the new boarder went into the dining-room and sat down there was only one other person at the table. The new boarder had a kind heart, and he thought he would be affable.

"I s'pose you've boarded here for some time?" he said to the other man.

"Yes. Quite a long while."
"How is it? Any good?"
"Yes, pretty fair. I have no complaint to make."
"Landlady treat you decent?"
"Well, perhaps I ought to—" and then he hesitated.

"Oh, never mind, old man," said the new boarder. "That's all right. I'm on. But say, maybe you never tried chucking her under the chin once in a while. That's the way to get on with 'em. I never had a landlady that didn't treat me A1 yet. It's all in the way you handle 'em. Call 'em 'sister' and give 'em soft, sweet, cosy talk about their looks. That's the way to fetch 'em. I'll bet I can live here for a month right now without being asked for a cent. Watch me nudge her when she comes in. Before this time to-morrow she'll be telling me her family history. Poor old girl! She looks as if she'd had her troubles. Probably got tied up to some John Henry who was about man enough to 'shoo' chickens out of the yard, and that's all. My name's Hudson. Let's see, I haven't heard yours, have I?"
"No—no, I believe not. But it doesn't matter. I'm just the landlady's husband."

WILLINGNESS.

"But would you die for me?" persisted the romantic maiden.
"I would," replied the frank and elderly suitor. "Even now I am using a high-priced preparation warranted to restore hair to its original color."

Ask your druggist for a calendar if you want fresh dates.

A ROYAL JOKE.

Late Alexander of Prussia Liked Some Fun.

A young protege of Count Nesselrode, a sailor, who did not know the Russian emperor by sight, had been sent with important despatches to Vienna, where Alexander of Prussia was staying. Alexander enjoyed wandering about the streets there as well as in his own capital, and one morning his Majesty, dressed in a simple military greatcoat, noticed on leaving the palace a young naval officer apparently trying to find his way, and examining the entrance of the imperial residence, totally at a loss how to set his helm. The story is told in "Anecdotal Recollections of the Congress of Vienna" by Comte de la Garde-Chambonas.

"You seem to be looking for something," said the emperor.
"That's true," answered the sailor. "I have a despatch to remit personally to the Emperor of Russia. They told me to go to the Burg, and here I am; but as I am a stranger in Vienna, I haven't a soul either to guide or to introduce me."

Alexander was delighted with the frank and open face of the young man, and thought he would keep up his acquaintance a little longer.

"You'll not find the emperor now," he said. "He's not at the palace, but at two o'clock he is sure to receive you."

The conversation went on in the same amicable and familiar tone, the Czar interrogating the officer on his family, his career and his prospects. The young fellow told him that, having entered the service when he was very young, he had never been to court, and had never seen his sovereign.

Finally, after half an hour's walk, Alexander turning to the young "sailor," said in an affectionate tone. "You can give me your letter, sir. I am Alexander."

"That's a clever joke," replied the other, laughing, "but you don't expect me to believe it."

"You may believe it or not, but I am the Emperor of Russia."

"I dare say, just as I am the Emperor of China."

Alexander, getting thoroughly amused, decided to continue it. In a short time they reached the fortifications, and Alexander espied the King of Prussia coming toward him.

"To you speak German?" he asked his companion.

"Not a word," replied the other.

Immediately Alexander took a few steps in front of him and spoke a few words in German to Frederick William; then he came back to the young sailor and took him by the hand.

"Here is an excellent opportunity of presenting you to the King of Prussia," he remarked.

"Sic, an officer of my fleet, whom I have the honor to present to your majesty."

"We are getting on rapidly," said the young fellow. "This gentleman is the King of Prussia, you are the Emperor of Russia, and I am the Emperor of China. Three sovereigns."

Scarcely had they reached the ramparts when the crowd began to surround the two monarchs with their accustomed marks of deference. Monsieur de Richelieu advanced, hat in hand, and addressed Alexander as "Your Majesty." The young officer recognized him at once, and perceived instantly that he had been the victim of a royal mystification. He was, however, soon reassured by the kindly look of Alexander, and he promptly delivered his despatches to him. The emperor took them with a gracious and significant smile, and after inviting the young sailor to dine with him that day, dismissed him with the most kindly gestures.

DR. FED HIMSELF.

Found the Food that Saved His Life.

A good old family physician with a life-time experience in saving people finally found himself sick unto death.

Medicines failed and—but let him tell his own story. "For the first time in my life of 61 years I am impelled to publicly testify to the value of a largely advertised article and I certainly would not pen these lines except that, what seems to me a direct act of Providence, saved my life and I am impressed that it is a bounden duty to make it known.

"For 3 years I kept failing with stomach and liver disorders until I was reduced 70 lb. from my normal weight. When I got too low to treat myself, 3 of my associate physicians advised me to 'put my house in order' for I would be quickly going the way of all mankind. Just about that time I was put on a diet of Grape-Nuts predigested food. Curiously enough it quickly began to build me up, appetite returned and in 15 days I gained 6 lb. That started my return to health and really saved my life.

"A physician is naturally prejudiced against writing such a letter, but in this case I am willing to declare it from the housetops that the multiplied thousands who are now suffering as I did can find relief and health as easily and promptly by Grape-Nuts. If they only knew what to do. Sincerely and Fraternalty yours." Name of this prominent physician furnished by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Look in each package for a copy of the famous little book, "The Road to Wellville."

RESTLESS AND CROSS.

When infants or young children are restless and cross or peevish it is a very certain sign that they are not well. The mother may not know just what the trouble is, but she can depend upon it the trouble exists. Give the little one Baby's Own Tablets see how promptly it will be changed into a happy, smiling, good natured child. The little one will sleep soundly and naturally and the mother will also obtain her much needed rest. Here is the proof given by Mrs. John E. Ramsay, Port Hill, P.E.I., who says:—"My baby was cross, restless and did not sleep well, but after giving him Baby's Own Tablets he became better natured, sleeps well and is growing finely. The Tablets have been a great blessing to both baby and myself."

The Tablets are a prompt and certain cure for such troubles as indigestion, sour stomach, colic, constipation, diarrhoea, simple fevers and other minor ailments. They always do good and cannot possibly harm the most delicate child. You can get the Tablets from any medicine dealer, or they will be sent by mail at 25 cents a box by writing to The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

HERE ARE BOY DETECTIVES.

The Dime Novel Hero Easily Outdone in Abyssinia.

Alfred Ilg is a Swiss of scientific attainments who has made a reputation as an explorer of Abyssinia. He is also high in the confidence of King Menelik and for several years has been one of his advisors. He is now on furlough in Switzerland, where he has told a remarkable story to the Swiss newspapers.

He says that the young sons of a certain clan, widely scattered over Abyssinia, have developed a mysterious faculty for the detection of criminals. When a crime is committed one of these boys, who are called lebachas, is taken to the scene of the crime.

Here he drinks milk which has been sprinkled with green and black powder and soon falls into a trance from which he abruptly awakens. He runs at top speed along the paths and in and out of the houses till he comes upon the criminal. If he crosses a stream of water during the journey he must begin all over again.

Mr. Ilg gives three illustrations of this unusual method of detecting criminals.

A house was burned by an incendiary. The lebacha, 12 years old, was taken to the ruins and after the preliminary numerics he ran out into the country for six hours at so rapid a pace that only a few of his attendants could keep up with him.

Then he turned off the road and into a field where a fellah was at work. The man was accused of the crime, and though he denied it he was utterly unable to prove an alibi, and finally confessed that he was the criminal.

The couriers of the King were travelling on foot from Harrar to Addis Ababa, the capital, when they were joined one evening by a stranger who killed them as they were sleeping.

Piles

To prove to you that Dr. Chase's Ointment is a certain and absolute cure for each and every form of itching, bleeding and protruding piles, the manufacturers have guaranteed to refund your money back if not cured. 60c a box. At all dealers or EDMANSON, BATES & Co., Toronto.

Dr. Chase's Ointment

and made off with their valuables. A lebacha who was taken to the scene of the crime trotted for several hours over the country till he came to a hut.

The man who occupied it was accused of the murders, but stoutly denied his guilt until the property of his victims was found in his possession. King Menelik was sceptical of the detective ability of these boys and decided to make a test of their powers. He improved a favorable moment to abstract a jewel from the raiment the Queen was wearing.

It was not long before she missed the article and a great hue and cry was raised over the theft of one of the Queen's jewels. Menelik ordered a lebacha to be summoned.

The boy went into the usual trance, and when he came out of it began a tour of the royal apartments. He finally entered the private room of the King, where he found the jewel concealed in his Majesty's bed.

Lebachas are no respecters of persons. King Menelik was promptly accused of stealing from the Queen.

DRIVING CONCRETE PILES.

In the suburbs of Berlin recently concrete has been employed in place of wood in making piles to be driven into the ground for foundations to buildings. These singular piles, varying from 17 to 26 feet in length, are triangular in cross section, and consist of Portland cement mixed with river ballast, the composition being stayed with an armature comprising, for each pile, three quarter-inch iron rods tied together at regular intervals, the rods being set into the concrete. The heads of the piles are guarded by buffers, and, thus protected, they can be hammered into the ground like wooden beams with a pile-driver.

The Common Ills of Human Life

The Stomach, Liver and Kidney Disorders Can Usually be Cured by

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills

Most of the ills of every-day life come from derangements of the digestive system.

Eating too much, irregular meal hours, improperly prepared food, the excessive use of stimulants, are among the common causes of these disorders.

The liver becomes clogged and torpid, the kidneys inactive, and the bowels constipated. The poisonous waste matter is thrown back into the blood stream, and the result is some deadly form of disease.

It is not necessary to be continually dosing if you use Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills.

This treatment acts directly and promptly on the liver, kidneys and bowels, and ensures their proper working.

Indigestion, dyspepsia, kidney disease, backache, liver complaint, biliousness and constipation are the ailments for which Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills are most frequently used.

The story of their success in curing such ailments is told by thousands of grateful cured ones.

Policeman Peter C. Morris, 10 Wascana avenue, Toronto, states:—"For years I was troubled with habitual constipation, which I believe is the most common ailment of all policemen. I had spent considerable money in trying all sorts of so-called remedies for constipation, and was always disappointed, as the relief was only temporary.

"I now gladly state that I have been completely cured by using Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, and shall be pleased to personally recommend them to any person who wishes to interview me. I have already advised my friends to use them."

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, one pill a dose, 25c a box, at all dealers, or Edmansons, Bates & Co., Toronto. To protect you against imitations, the portrait and signature of Dr. A. W. Chase, the famous receipt book author, are on every box.