

HORSE USELESS 2 YEARS

Till Cured by 2 Bottles of Douglas' Egyptian Liniment

A peculiar case and remarkable cure is described by Mr. E. J. Norwood of John's, Newfoundland, who writes:

"I have a horse which suffered from fractured rib. Symptoms—a large swell-ing in the side, very prominent, unfitting the horse for any work. It was treated by a Veterinary. Pus had formed. An fractured rib. by a Veterinary. Pus had formed. An incision was made, a continuous running took place, the swelling getting very little loss My attention was attracted by the label attached to a bottle containing Douglase Egyptian Liniment, which read. For Man or Benat. I was induced to give it a trial. Directions were strictly Man or Beast. I was induced to it a trial. Directions were strictly adhered to, and I have much pleasure in stating that my horse is completely cured, after having used two bottles only Egyptian Liniment.

"The horse referred to was suffering for nearly two years before Douglas' E tian Liniment was brought into use. Those who have never used it before are astonished to see how quickly Egyptian Liniment cleans out festering wound running sores, removes the unhealthy con-ditions, and permanently heals. 81

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POULTRY YARD

The Conservation of Vigor M. A. Jull, B.S.A., Macdonald College, Que.

At this season of the year when farmers and poultrymen in general are about to select their laying stock for the winter, the selection should be made largely on vigor and vitality. made targety on vigor and vitality. There are very few farmers who are adopting any system in breeding: practically no selection whatever is made, and naturally there is very little improvement in egg production. the greatest needs in the poultry business is better methods of breeding, and along with this there should be more careful selection of the laying and breeding stock. Too the laying and breeding stock. Too many of our fowls on the farm lack size and proper development. Many of them are puny and delicate in constitution, and are often not able to stand the severe strain of heavy egy production. The hen's diggestion organs or present as far as its functions are concerned, and if the diggestive and reproductive organs are not tions are concerned, and it he diges-tive and reproductive organs are not kept in the best of health, then ego-production cannot possibly reach the maximum. It would be well if the average farmer would breed for vigor first and then breed for egg produc-

Vigorous selection should be adopted every year and the farmers should breed from the best fowls only of his Particular attention should flock. given to the male birds, seeing that they are well developed, fully matured, vigorous cockerels, with plenty of constitutional vigor. In the females, all weaklings, undesirable birds, and poor layers should be constantly weeded out

weeded out.

The intensive system of keeping poultry has had a great influence in lowering the vitality in the laying stock. Contaminated soil often accompanies the overcrowded intensive system, and thus injury results. Lice and mites in warm weather and some of the predominant diseases such as of the predominant diseases such as tuberculosis, roup, and chickenpox also lower the vitality of the laying and breeding stock considerably. Also on many farms the fowls are overcrowded in damp, dirty, ill-ventilated houses, with the natural relationship to the control of th sult that various diseases take hold of the flock and the strength of the

birds decreased. GET VIGOR BY SELECTION

GET VIGOR IN SELECTION
The conservation of the vigor of
the flock is what a poultryman must
fight for. Selection should be practiced all along the line from the time
the err is laid until the birds are
dressed for market. Culling out
should be practiced whenever a chies
shows weakness: the Tall
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the control of the con should be destroyed. The chick that lacks vigor frequently requires sev-eral weeks longer to complete the first plumage. Some individuals may first plumage. Some individuals may be kept until they reach the broiler be kept until they leach de blotte stage, when a careful selection should be made. In many instances the largest and plumpest chickens—those largest and plumpest chickens—that reach the broiler size first—are sold and the poorer specimen allowed to mature. This, of course, is sold and the poorer specific and the red to mature. This, of course, is wrong and is not practiced by the successful poultryman, who always has his eyes and mind on the birds which he intends to place in the fut-

which he intends to place in the fut-ure breeding pen.

When the stock is brought in from the range in the fall, a rigid selec-tion should be made. Usually not more than 75 or 80 per cent, of the nullets are fit for the laying pen, and of these a much smoller per, the suitable, on the per cent, it is breeding pen and only pullets and cockerels should be retained that sat-isfy all requirements for robust con-essive.

stitutional vigor. The farmer canhe can select every year from a pracne can select year hybra train pro-tical standpoint. A definite egg type cannot be described, nor is it posi-tively known that there is an egg type. On the other hand, a person who feeds and looks after the farm flock should be able to tell fairly well those hens which are laying regularly and those which are the drones. It necessary to enable one to select most carefully, and through careful selection along with improvement in selection along with improvement in egg pro-duction should result. Best results are obtained by using cockerels on one-year-old hens, and as far as the individuality of the birds themselves

is concerned, the best advice that can be given is to breed together the best birds of the flock regardless of their relationship. This might seem their relationship. This might seem contrary to some advice regarding breeding, but if the farmer takes average precautions in keeping up the vigor of the flock, he will obtain better results as far as increased egg production is concerned than as though he continued in his hapharad methods. No contract of the contraction of the contract of the con and methods. No great improvement in a flock can be expected until the farmer takes more than passing interest in it, and endeavors to improve it from year to year.

Thoughts on Feeding

Bu F. C. Brown.
Feeding the moulting bird to adrecently the moulting bird to advantage is imperative if the second season's laying is to prove profitable. The most common mistake is to be deprecated: it is not only cruel, but it is not only cruel, but it is unprofitable. Considering the of fowl takes between her laying periods she demands every care and attention during the moulting-time in order to recoun her strength after the exhausting laying period and to have her in good condition to start away on her second season's produc-On the other hand, it is a miswell on take to continue the egg-forcing dict.
The bird's nature at such a time does not demand stimulating on nitrogenous compounds. It is only necessary to feed meat (or a substi necessary to feed meat (6. a substitute) separately to test the truth of this. In her moulting-time a bird will seldom look at meat. Everything seldom look at meat. done should be aimed at maintaining the bird in a healthy, thriving condition. A plain mash should be fee dition. A plain mash should be red in the morning and grain at night. It is a mistake to include meat in the mash, for meat fed when the bird does not require it has the tendency to set up an unhealthy condition, which certainly does not conduce to

which certainly does not contain a profitable second season.

The high price of eggs is inducing many people to unduly force their many people birds with stimulating foods. having the inevitable result of bring-ing on ovarian troubles, protrusion of the cviduct being a common phra The only remedy is to place the birds on a plainer diet. With pullets com-ing on to lay the feeding of a forcing diet should be introduced gradually, and even then the nitrogenous matshould be supplied with great cautien. cause of the trouble. While this substitute is handy and effective it should never constitute more than six per cent. of the entire mixture. ideal arrangement should be to feed the meat separately, but this of the meat separately, but this of course, is not always practicable. In oviduct troubles the whole of a flock should not have the nitrogenous-com-pound eliminated from the mash be-cause one bird is thereby being over forced; but if trouble is experienced forced; but if trouble is experienced. it is advisable to exercise caution and see that the percentage of nitrogen-ous material in the mash is not ex-

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