

**The Danger of Rest**

Veterinarians have to deal quite extensively with a disease in horses called azoturia, which is largely induced by a day or more of idleness with the full feed kept up, following a period of steady and, perhaps, severe labor. This disease is very apt to prove fatal. The prevention is to reduce the feed as soon as the work is reduced, and in addition, if possible, give a certain amount of light exercise. While the horse is working steadily every day, taking in a large amount of food, the exercise enables him to throw off any toxic poisons contained in that food through the activity of the bowels and kidneys, and particularly the skin, consequent upon such exercise. He stops work on Sunday, but the appetite keeps up. He stands still in the stable on a full ration of hay and grain. Monday comes, and he is put to work, again to fall a victim to azoturia. The practical conclusion is that, if the farmer would turn his horses into a paddock pasture and take away most of their grain over Sunday, he would, in many cases, be saved the loss of a valuable animal.

The Draught Horse

The impetus for draught horse production, actuated by the increasing demand has led the over-indulgent producer to breed everything he has to whatever he can get. It is very apparent that such conditions have materially decreased the quality of the yearly productions and are largely smothering the demand for the common horse at the enhanced value and demand for the big draughter.

Each year in the fall the farmer, with his younger horses developing, finds that he no longer needs the pair of big four year olds, and must either feed them himself or dispose of them to the local feeder to be finished, or send them to the more general feeding yards of the East.

No line of preparing the farm output is tackled with less confidence than finishing the surplus of farm horses. Often the farmer is not in a position to feed his yearly surplus, while on the other hand he lacks the necessary help or care little to be tied down to the task. However, as a rule, the farmer feeder with his cheap feeds will find such a venture highly profitable. Many farmers having a few heavy horses and in a position to handle a few more at a slight extra expense will find it profitable to purchase the thin feeder, condition him well on grass and stable him for the finishing process along with those he already has.

The selection of the draughter demands the most careful attention. Usually the youngster is selected from the plough thin in condition. A strong vigorous constitution will do well when heavy feeding time arrives. Scale and finish, coupled with heavy bone, sound feet and legs should not be overlooked. Scale spells profit when the horse is finished, and a fast action will capture the eye of the buyer when the conformation looks common.

In the un-shod youngster, however, having worked during the long summer months, will be found little ability toward making this fact evident. Style and finish, although not so highly prized in the heavy draughter, will go a long way toward capturing a high bid in the auction ring. An unsound horse, no matter how good in his other qualities, will not escape the vigilant eye of the purchaser. The side bone, rig bone, spavin and curli will disqualify him immediately no matter how classy or fashionable he may be otherwise.

Color is largely a fancy. The merits of the grays and roans are of little significance. However, the feeder possessing a load of gray horses on the Chicago market will succeed in obtaining a higher price than he would on a load of any other color. The drayman, lumberman and heavy draft man find the qualities of the light colored draught of apparent significance, for they seem to possess durability and vigor to a greater extent than are found in horses of the darker colors.

Butter Making

The process of making butter in summer presents a number of points of difference to the procedure followed in winter that need due appreciation if the quality of the product is not to suffer. Fortunately summer provides cows with a diet, namely grass, that stands first on the list of the most desirable foodstuffs for producing milk that gives the choicest butter, and, further, if the grass is to be supplemented with home-grown products, cabbages, carrots, and man golds take pride of place. As regards the more concentrated supplements that are often given to counteract the watery tendency of young grass, undecorticated and decorticated cotton cakes are as popular as any, and their tendency to produce a hard butter is not without its advantages in hot weather; in fact, for this very reason they are to be recommended on some pastures which from the nature of their herbage are characterized by the production of butter of soft consistency in early summer. Where the hardening effect of cotton cake is not desirable, however, it should be given half and half with soya bean cake, or instead of these linseed cake or gluten meal may be given, but it must be borne in mind that the former is not a producer of soft, greasy butter.

Method of Butter Production

The treatment of the milk prior to churning differs in summer, as only half the time is allowed for ripening that is necessary in winter, when three to four days are required. Before being left to ripen the cream should have been reduced to as low a temperature as is practicable by the cooler, and, during ripening, it is well to stir the cream from time to time to ensure uniformity throughout the bulk. As a cool atmosphere is essential to proper ripening it is advisable to hang wet muslins over the open windows of the dairy in hot weather, the muslins dipping into basins of cold water. Rather less starter should be added to the milk than has been used in winter, and the vessels containing the cream should not be exposed to direct sunlight, as it causes bleaching. Over-ripening of the cream must be carefully avoided or a rancid product soon results. The ripening should be stopped immediately acidity equal to about 0.5 per cent. of lactic acid has been developed. This ripening of the cream merits a good deal of care being devoted to it, as it is largely responsible for the good quality of the butter, and its capacity to keep well, the latter being of particular importance in summer.

Extreme care in promoting cleanliness in the dairy is of the greatest importance in summer when the warm temperature is so favourable to the growth of bacteria, and for this reason it is a good plan to have a sandal along the sunniest side of the dairy, under which utensils are put after washing and scalding, a final cleansing by the sun's rays. Furthermore, a verandah helps to mitigate the heat of the sun on that side of the dairy.

Stringy milk in most cases is due to bacteria in the milk vessels or utensils and is not present at the time of milking. Scrupulous cleansing, scalding and sun drying of the milk utensils, and care in using pure washing water, soon stop this trouble. If the milk comes from the udder in a stringy condition the cow has had an attack of garget, and if the condition has existed for some time it will prove incurable, and the milk secretion in the affected quarter should be dried off. Massage the udder very thoroughly three times a day and at night rub with a mixture of one part each of fluid extracts of pokeroor and belladonna leaves and a few parts of warm, melted lard or sweet oil. Better milk her three times a day. Protect the udder against chill or bruising in the stable.

Begin now to cull the herd. If any cow is below the standard in capacity, after a fair trial, send her off.

Points of a Good Fowl

Considerable has been written about egg type, meat type, and the general type of a good, practical fowl. Actual experience in the poultry yard has exploded all such ideas. It is desirable that a hen should excel as an egg producer, but it is equally important that she should be good at incubating and brooding. It is not uncommon to have hens that are excellent in laying, but indifferent as mothers. Important qualifications in a hen is that she be a good feeder, bright, clear eyed, quick in action, well feathered and deep body, short legs, small head and broad shoulders. For the cock it was preferred that he be thicker in leg, broader across the shoulders, and fully a third heavier. It was all the better if he had a gallant strut, the first to get off the roost in the morning and the first to go to roost at night, generous to his family, and not quarrelsome. Some poultrymen of that day associated large eyes with great hardness.

Facts About Dressing Poultry

In a recent issue of an exchange we find the following:—
"Birds, after they are killed, keep longer in their feathers than when they are plucked, because the feathers prevent the air or damp from getting to the bird to produce fermentation or decay."

About fifteen years ago we received a letter from a correspondent which read as follows:—

"During the past year I have been supplying a local firm, which caters to a very select trade with broilers. All went well until after going into the store a short while after the last lot had been delivered I was informed by one of the firm that out of that lot they had been obliged to throw away all but two carcasses, on account of greenness around the vent, slightly on the back and on the hinder portion of the breast. He admitted that they were perfectly fresh and was puzzled to account for it. He admitted that it was noticeable about an hour or two after delivery. He ordered more and refused to let me make good his losses, which, however, I insisted upon."

"The next lot I killed at 8 o'clock p. m., had them picked by 12 o'clock p. m., and delivered at 7 a. m. the next morning. Consequently: The same unfortunate event all, with the exception of one, being discolored."

"That man did just what the exchange advises in the paragraph above—allowed the feathers to remain on the carcass after killing the bird. No good poultry raiser would kill his birds at night, and allow them to have their feathers until the next morning."

"Our plan has always been to take care that, in stabling the bird in the month, we did not cut too much for the life of the fowl."

As soon as the long feathers are pulled, the pin feathers are removed, all broken skin carefully sewed up, and the birds are put in cold water, to which is added a little salt. After remaining in this water for some time, the clotted blood in the mouths of the chickens is removed with the fingers.

AGRICULTURAL NOTES

As soon as the harvest is over do a little picnicking and rest up a bit. The good wife is included in this advice.

A hen belonging to Miss Chapman, of Godney Fen, Lincolnshire, Eng., walked through the front door of the house, flew on to the table and laid an egg. She then strutted out with a loud cackle.

There is this to be said in behalf of the dairy: Frosts, droughts, floods, beetles, bugs, fungi, and what-not may destroy the crops in field and orchard, but the dairy is a sure and steady income producer, in spite of wind and weather, though it is most exacting.

Don't turn the calf to the feed trough with cows and steers and expect it to get a proper amount of food. It will be fought away while the older stock devour the portion it should have.

The best time to save seed potatoes is as you dig them. When you come to a hill that has few little ones, but a nice lot of uniform, good-sized ones, put them in a crate by themselves for next season's planting.

The nights are becoming cooler and the days shorter, all of which tends to put new life in both the poultryman and the stock. Now is a good time to buy blood. By placing an order at this time a better selection can be had. Get rid of all the surplus old hens. This will be a saving in both feed and housework. The growing stock need that.

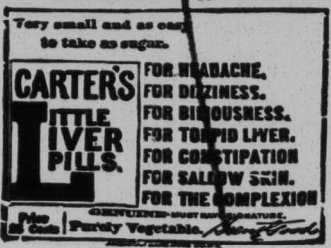
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DOING WELL IN EAST

The Maritime Merchant Discusses the Prosperity of the Maritime Provinces

The Maritime Provinces are now emerging triumphant from a long and trying ordeal says "The Maritime Merchant," and after referring to the decline of shipbuilding it proceeds: "Down came the commercial traveller from the big western centres and competed fiercely with our own jobbing houses that once had competition only with one another. Then our young people heard of the opportunities in the growing towns of the United States; later the lure of the West came up; and away went our sons and daughters leaving their parents to grow old on our farms. Finally our farms were left largely to aged people to work, in many instances fell into disuse, many of the old people finally following their children to the United States and the Canadian West. Such was the process that threatened for a time the prosperity of our Maritime Provinces."

"But in the latter years of this process, other processes whose power we scarcely observed for a time, were manifesting themselves."

"We have the great coal-mining industry, the great steel industry, the numerous manufacturing enterprises that have become well established. General agriculture waned terribly but now shows signs of revival and the apple industry in the meantime has grown to enormous proportions—and is expanding rapidly. For a time our population was at a standstill, but now it is growing. In all ways things were never better than they are now. There is a real boom on, though people do not realize it, for it is a boom without sound and fury. We were down in the trough of the sea, now we are rising high on the crest of the wave, and are to rise higher and still higher."

The Cattle Industry

"It is extremely doubtful if Chicago will get any grass beef from western Canada this season," said J. B. Watson, of Montana, who brought several heavy shipments across the line last year. "The best offer I have been able to get on grass steers delivered at Moose Jaw, Sask., is 7½ cents, and they are the same grade I bought a year ago at 6 and 6½ cents. The fact is cattle values have appreciated sharply in Western Canada during the past year. Even with the duty off I do not believe Chicago would get many Alberta cattle as all the beef grown in that section now is needed for home consumption."—From the Chicago Breeders' Gazette.

Would Keep Money Here
Last year Canadians bought 7,200 motor cars in the United States, paying \$9,200,000 for them. How much better for the country it would have been if all this money had stayed in the Dominion, and gone to Canadian manufacturers and operatives in Canadian automobile factories!



Ask your Druggist or Grocer to show you the new plan for killing all the flies in your house or store in one night, and have neither flies nor fly killers about in the daytime.

NEW BRUNSWICK

Development of New Industries at Fredericton

Fredericton, in common with other sections of New Brunswick, is enjoying an era of unparalleled prosperity. New Brunswick is destined in the very near future to become one of the most enterprising and prosperous of the provinces of the Dominion. In the capital a spirit of optimism prevails. In the Montreal Financial Times we read:

"The cheapest of electrical power is available in Fredericton, while three companies of recognized stability have been formed to develop the natural water powers of the St. John river and to provide local manufacturers with cheap energy. Through the construction of the Fredericton and Grand Lake Railway, manufacturers will receive the advantage of the Grand Lake coal at a low figure, which will undoubtedly serve to materially reduce the cost of power."

"Fredericton possesses several large and flourishing industries that are leaders in their respective lines for the business of the markets of Canada. During the past year three large factories were erected."

"There are a great many openings for manufacturing plants and the City Council has authority to assist bona fide propositions to the extent of free sites, free water and exemption from taxation for a definite period of years. The tremendous timber resources in this district make the opening particularly bright for those industries in which wood is largely used."

HOW THIS WOMAN FOUND HEALTH

Would not give Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound for All Rest of Medicine in the World.

Utica, Ohio.—"I suffered everything from a female weakness after baby came. I had numbness and was dizzy, had black spots before my eyes, my back ached and I was so weak I could hardly stand up. My face was yellow, even my fingernails were colorless and I had displacement. I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound for all the rest of the medicines in the world. I tried doctor's medicines and they did me no good."—Mrs. MARY EARLEWINE, F.F.D. No. 3, Utica, Ohio.



Compound and now I am stout, well and healthy. I can do all my own work and can walk to town and back and not get tired. I would not give your Vegetable Compound for all the rest of the medicines in the world. I tried doctor's medicines and they did me no good."—Mrs. MARY EARLEWINE, F.F.D. No. 3, Utica, Ohio.

Another Case.
Nebo, Ill.—"I was bothered for ten years with female troubles and the doctors did not help me. I was so weak and nervous that I could not do my work and every month I had to spend a few days in bed. I read so many letters about Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound curing female troubles that I got a bottle of it. It did me more good than anything else I ever took and now it has cured me. I feel better than I have for years and tell everybody what the Compound has done for me. I believe I would not be living to-day but for that."—Mrs. HETIE GREENSTREET, Nebo, Illinois.



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Children Cry for Fletcher's

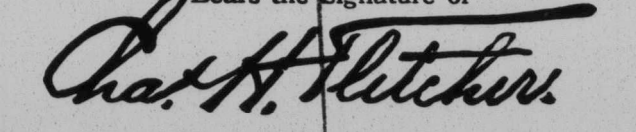
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