

TURF

(Continued from page nine.)

weariness, profuse sweating difficult breathing, an extremely high temperature, and a rapid pulse, which gradually grows weaker and upon the approach of death muscular tremors will be noted. The treatment for sunstroke and heatstroke are the same. Remove the animal to a cool, quiet, well ventilated place and permit a stream of cold water to flow over the horse, and if possible apply ice packs to the head.—North Dakota Experiment Station.

THE HORSE

I have a little brown mare, having a lot of straight black hair on the fetlocks and pasterns. From the place indicated in sketch she emits a profuse liquid, not of the malignant form like "grease," but more like sweat, and which, in a few hours, thickens to the consistency of lard. In a few days after washing it begins to shell, and I have hitherto (about once a week) washed it with warm water and carbolic soap, bandaging until dry. There is no sore. When at grass I have difficulty in keeping her from being blown by flies. What would you suggest as being a suitable agent to apply to counteract the sweating, or keep it sanitary? How would the "white bottle," with a little carbolic in it, do?—A. S.

Answer: There are ever so many grades of inflammation of the skin of the heels, or forms or manifestations of "grease," and one of them is the pinkish-white discharge described as causing trouble in your case. There is no doubt but that it may be correctly classed as a case of "grease," and treated accordingly. With reference to this, the suggested employment of the "white bottle" with a little carbolic acid in it, would be entirely suitable. A good recipe for this is 1 oz. each of acetate of lead and sulphate of zinc dissolved in a quart of rain or distilled water. This, although not a chemically correct mixture, is very useful in the form or stage of grease from which your mare suffers. We should, however, strongly advise you to drop the washing of the legs, beyond what is absolutely necessary to remove any accumulation of dried discharge, and to adopt the dry system of cleaning. The case is obviously one of "grease," associated with an inherited, breed, or constitutional predisposition, and in such cases constitutional treatment can advantageously be resorted to, with, or without, local dressings. An example of medicine that may be useful is: Sulphat of copper, chlorate of potash, and powdered gentian, of each drachm; powdered resin and nitrate of potash, of each 1/2 drachms; powdered nuxvomica, 30 grains; Castile soap powder, and Venetian turpentine to form a 1 oz. ball. Get a dozen made, and give one every night until exhausted.

HORSES AFRAID TO SLEEP LYING DOWN.

All horses, when turned out in pasture, are more prone to take their rest lying down than when confined in stable stalls, but even when practically free from restraint and observation of any likelihood of danger they seldom take more than an hour each night in the recumbent position, and that period is generally indulged in about midnight. A noted veterinarian says:—

"There are some curious facts regarding the disposition of horses in the matter of lying down. To a hard working horse repose is almost as much of a necessity as good food and water, but tired as it may be, it is an animal very shy about lying down. I have known instances where stablemen declared that the horses in their charge had never been known to rest in this manner, but always slept standing. In some of these instances the animals were constantly under human watchfulness night and day, and in other cases the conclusions were arrived at because no marks of the bedding were ever found upon their coats. I now recall an instance of a horse that stood in a stall near the entrance of a livery stable. No one ever saw that animal lying down in a period of fifteen years, and it finally died standing. It is a theory—only a vague supposition—that a horse sleeps standing because it fears that insects or mice may creep up its nostrils. It is also known that the elephant has the same horror of mice and that a small rodent can cause more consternation among a herd of these colossal animals than can a tiger or boar constrictor. A mouse in the hay at a circus will cause every elephant in the collection to hold its trunk aloft, plainly indicating that they fear the little creature may take refuge in the proboscis office. But to return to horses: It has always been said that they "sleep with one eye open," and are constantly on guard. No odds how weary a horse may be, it seems to be constantly turning and twisting, so that their funnels may catch the slightest unusual noises.

Who Fits the Horse Shoe?

Many horses have their feet ruined by poor caretakers. In some cases the idea of shoeing is never given a thought and the hoofs are allowed to be their own caretakers. If the animal is stabled out in soft pasture land the hoofs will grow rapidly with little wear and, when put on the hard road, they crack and break off to the injury of the horse's feet. It takes very little care to trim off the rough corners and avoid any serious trouble. There are times and conditions that require a horse to be shod to work at his best efficiency.

There is another class of people that shoe a horse and never reset the shoe until they are worn out or lost. To treat a foot properly, the horse should be shod and have the shoes reset every month or six weeks. In the case of young horses that are not mature, it might be well to even reset them oftener. If the horse is not the road for a month or two in summer pull off the shoes and allow him to walk on the bare ground.

If the horse wears shoes continuously, the hoofs will have a tendency to become hard and dry. This can be overcome by applying fish oil to the hoofs just below the hair line twice a week. This will keep the hoofs growing nicely, and as they grow out they will not become quite so hard. This is a part that the owner of the horse can easily look after. Does your village blacksmith or horse shoer know how to fit and drive a shoe? In all too many cases with the horse shoer, it is the case of making the shoe and pairing down the hoof to fit it instead of fitting the shoe to the foot.

The shoe is generally fitted too small for the foot. It is nailed on, and the nippers and rasp are used to bring the foot down to the size of the shoe. Yes, it all looks smooth enough, but the wall of the foot has been cut down and removed almost to the quick. It is far better to round out the hoof, make the shoe to fit it and then knock off the rough edges with the rasp. It may not be quite so neat looking a job, but it will be far better for the horse and the purpose for which it is done.

Unless shod for slippery roads, the calks on the working horse's shoes should be low and dull. This gives the frog a chance to touch the ground and act as a buffer for which purpose it is meant. A little care given the horse's feet while he is young, specially at shoeing time, may lengthen his life of usefulness many years.—J.

Farm Poultry Market in Poor Condition.

Is the ordinary farm poultry in good or poor condition? Just the other day I asked this same question of one of the leading poultry dealers in town, and he replied, "All farm poultry comes in unfattened, and in very poor condition. Some," he said, "were in such poor condition that they have to stand up against a fence to cackle."

Very often the question is asked "How much does it cost per pound gain in fattening fowls?" This, of course, depends to some extent on the cost of feed. At the Iowa State College, 44,000 birds were fattened under pack house conditions. The stock was ordinary farm poultry. The first week the average gain was one pound per bird. The second week the average gain was but eight-tenths of a pound. The average cost per pound gain was four and one-half cents. The United States Bureau of Animal Industry, in experiments, produced a pound of gain at six and one-half cents per pound. Present high prices do not do much to bring the cost of producing a pound of gain between six and one-half and seven cents.

In fattening poultry first see to it that the birds are free from lice. Birds picked from the range, with large frames and in a vigorous condition, will produce the most gain at the least possible cost. Average farm stock can be fattened profitably. On the farm pea fattening will no doubt be most profitable. Crate fattening, however, produces the best results for the producer supplying a selected trade. Milk fattened poultry demands a premium in most markets. As a rule it does not pay to fatten poultry for longer than two weeks. The first few days feed very sparingly, gradually increasing the amount until at the beginning of the second week they are getting all they will eat up clean twice a day.

The following ration is a good one for fattening:—Corn meal 2 lbs, shorts 1 lb ground oats 1 lb, beef scrap 1 lb, buttermilk 10 lbs. Turkeys will fatten readily on the following:—Corn meal 5 lbs, shorts (wheat middlings) 2 lbs, meat scrap 1 lb bean meal 1 lb. Turkeys will not fatten in confinement hence it is better to allow them some exercise. Some turkey raisers merely increase the amount of corn in their regular ration when they desire to fatten them. For fattening ducks this is a good ration. Equal parts of wheat bran, middlings, corn meal and 30 per cent. of beet scrap, three per cent of sarsaparilla and five per cent of green food. This is moistened with milk or water and fed three times a day all that they will eat up clean, but no more. A good fattening ration for geese is one part low grade flour, four parts corn meal, one part sifted barley meal, one part ground oats (hull removed). This is moistened with buttermilk or milk to a creamy consistency. F. W. Kazmeier in Michigan Farmer.

TO KNOW ROUP.

One would judge that every poultry keeper would know roup at first sight or sound, and yet many who have kept poultry for years do not know it, if the poultry editor may judge right from the numerous queries he gets. Many are the failures in the poultry business because of this disease that shows up in its worst form usually during spring or fall months.

If it comes in the spring it comes at the very worst time, for this is the time you want strong eggs and plenty of them. Roup may first show itself to you by the unaccountable sudden deaths of some of the chickens. Yet, had you noticed, the premonitory symptoms could have been seen in others of the flock. This is one way it has sometimes of appearing in the fall. But in the spring, if you keep close watch, you will notice the first symptoms—difficult breathing, open mouth, wheezing with or without exertion, may be a rattling in some cases. These signs might mean simple influenza, but it is well to get the afflicted away from the well right now, for more often than not, it is the genuine roup, which next will show by watery discharge from nostrils and throat, and, in many cases, swollen and bulging eyes, ulcers in the mouth, pressed condition, ruffled feathers, sudden loss in laying. Not all cases may give forth that putrid smell from mouth and throat, but should you notice this in a few cases, or even one, you have genuine roup to contend with, and must act accordingly. There is nothing the chickens enjoy more than a thick hedge near their poultry house in winter, and one any place handy in summer, and close hedge of any kind is a protection to the poultry house in winter and is not difficult to provide, and is a cool spot in and about which the fowls love to dust and hide on the hot

10 CENT 'CASCARETS,' BEST LAXATIVE FOR LIVER AND BOWELS

Don't stay constipated, headachy, bilious, with breath bad or stomach sour.

No odds how bad your liver, stomach or bowels; how much your head aches, how miserable and uncomfortable, indigestion, biliousness and sluggish bowels—you always get relief with Cascarets.

Don't let your stomach, liver and bowels make you miserable. Take Cascarets tonight; put an end to the headache, biliousness, dizziness, nervousness, sick, sour, gassy stomach, bad cold, offensive breath and all other distress; cleanse your inside organs of all the bile, gases and constipated matter which is producing the misery.

A 10-cent box means health, happiness and a clear head for months. All druggists sell Cascarets. Don't forget the children—their little insides need a gentle cleansing, too.

INCREASING THE EGG YIELD

Those who are anxious to specialize in the production of eggs should retain chickens for breeding purposes from the best individual layers. This is a comparatively simple matter, thanks to the introduction of traps. By continuing the selection of chickens from good laying strains for several seasons, provided always that care is exercised in choosing the males from a good egg-laying strain, pullets will be eventually bred that can be relied upon to produce a fairly large quota of eggs in winter. How far selection for the heavy layer can go without doing bodily harm to the hen has not yet been experimentally tried in this country; but it seems reasonable to suppose that the abnormal layer must lose its constitution, and thus fall to breed chickens with sufficient stamina to continue the improvement commenced by its progenitors. We would say that if the poultry-keeper can succeed in getting 150 eggs per annum per hen, and by careful selection and judicious management perpetuate this quality, he can do so without impairing the constitution, and so secure his enterprise. The parent stock transmit both good and bad qualities to their progeny, and it is generally found that hens have the greater influence in this direction.—Expert.

POULTRY

The losses caused by poultry lice though they are difficult to estimate, are very large, particularly at this time of year, when hens are kept in confinement and do not have an opportunity to dust themselves freely. The loss is chiefly in egg production brought about by the irritation of the lice caused by the lice crawling upon them. Only in rare instances do lice weaken the fowls sufficiently to cause death, but there is always a possibility that they may weaken fowls sufficiently to provide opportunities for various diseases which are apt to attack fowls during the winter time.

There are several varieties of lice which injure fowls. The most important being the so-called common hen louse or the common large louse. All varieties of bird lice have large biting mouth parts, but do not suck the blood of their hosts. It is doubtful if any of the common hen lice ever get any on bruises, except in case of wounds or abrasions on the fowls. It is generally conceded that all varieties of these insects live on bits of feathers and scales of skin, but they are constantly biting at the skin and causing serious irritation, also the continuous movements of the lice and the action of their sharp claws on the skin of the fowls sets up an irritation which makes the fowls so uncomfortable that they may not do their best work in egg production.

Many poultrymen who are wondering today why their hens do not lay better will do well to examine their birds carefully to see if they are not badly infested with lice. They are found in largest numbers about the fluff under the wings and on the head. Where there are dirt floors in the poultry house or where dust walls are provided, a large percentage of the fowls will contract the lice problem by constantly wallowing in the dirt. There are always some fowls, particularly the male birds, who are never seen to use the dust wallow, and these are the birds who are usually the most seriously infested.

The fact that in eight weeks the offspring of one pair of lice may include the third generation and may be numbered as high as 25,000 individuals, would indicate that if only a few birds in the flock were infested, it would not take long to have the entire flock in nearly as bad condition if steps were not taken to destroy the lice on those birds which failed to use the dust wallow.

As lice spend their entire life on the fowls the treatment must reach them there as well as disinfest the houses. Two methods are common, that of dusting the fowls by hand with some home-made commercial lice powder or by using paste or ointment. Blue or Mercuric ointment is used successfully by many poultrymen—taking one part of the ointment and one part vaseline, using a piece about the size of a pea rubbed into the skin just below the vent. The ointment not be used on young chickens and birds to which it is applied should never be allowed to get wet within a week after the ointment has been applied. A simple and safer remedy which requires more time for applying is a home-made lice powder containing one-half pint of crude carbolic acid and one and one-half pints of gasoline and five pounds of plaster of paris. The liquid should be mixed and stirred into the plaster of paris, then spread thinly on a sheet of paper for 24 hours. There are various kinds of lice powder on the market which are equally effective, but are expensive if applied to large flocks. The above lice powder costs about 1 cent for every 20 hens.

CROP-BOUND HENS

Practically everyone who has ever kept any number of chickens has had some deaths resulting from "crop-bound." Though authorities will tell you that chickens properly fed should not be afflicted, the fact remains that young chicks especially are inclined to this disagreeable ailment. (There are essentially two forms of crop-bound. One is the result of a paralyzed condition of the crop muscle, and is most likely to occur among old fowls or young ones of low vitality. It may sometimes be possible to cure this condition by medical treatment, but unless the birds are very valuable it will be more profitable to kill the sufferers and devote all energy to finding the contributing condition and correcting it in the rest of the flock. The other type of the ailment is most likely to occur among young birds that have had sufficient green food, and have as a result attempted to swallow a cabbage rib, a tough blade of grass, or some other bulky article, which has obstructed the out-

let of the crop and has finally become so impacted, together with other food, that the mass presses on the windpipe, or fermentation sets in, and induces a form of poisoning. This type of crop-bound is usually easily recognized, as a moment's careful massaging of the crop will locate the offending matter.

The treatment usually prescribed is an injection of castor oil into the crop, followed by massage and an effort to remove the contents through the mouth. However, this is a matter of some difficulty, and often, because of the size of the offending matter, is nothing less than impossible.

In such a case there is but one remedy—a surgical operation. If the bird is a vigorous one, a pound or more in weight, the operation is not difficult. Feathers from a space one by two inches over the crop and shorter than others that may be in the way, with the fingers of the left hand draw the skin tight, and carefully make an incision in the outer skin near the centre of the crop. Insert the point of the scissors and enlarge the slit until it is about an inch and a half long. Some small blood vessels will be plainly seen, but it is usually easy to avoid cutting any except the very smallest. If a few drops of blood flow, remove them with absorbing cotton.

Carefully draw the slit in the skin about half an inch to one side, and make cut through the crop wall, enlarging it also with the scissors. Remove the contents of the crop, using the spoon handle as a scoop. Wash out the crop with a solution of permanganate of potash—a pinch of the crystals in about half cup of tepid water. Sew up the crop wall, making the stitches an eighth of an inch apart and tying them carefully. Draw the outer skin together and put a few stitches in it.

Swab of the wound with a mild solution of the carbolic acid or some other antiseptic and put the fowl in a clean, comfortable place to rest. In an hour the bird may have water colored by permanganate to drink. Colored by this time it will be looking for food, but this should be withheld for twelve hours. Give a light feed of any easily digested mash at the usual feeding hours for a couple of days; then the usual grain and green feed for another day. It apparently normal the bird may go back to the flock. The operation may readily be accomplished in fifteen minutes. It is practically painless, and if the bird is in otherwise good health and an ordinary degree of cleanliness is observed it will be successful.—S. C. Heindel.

THE MARKETS

Poultry at New York.

Fowls at New York sold 1/2c lower this week for 17c to 19c; chickens 17c to 18c; a reductor of 1c; and small lots of turkeys, 33c per pound, live weight.

Wheat Still Soaring.

Wheat continues to go up, the price on the street in Toronto today being \$1.78 an advance 8c over last week.

No. 1 Northern at Bay ports is \$1.96 1/2; No. 2 Northern \$1.93 1/2; No. 3, \$1.88 1/2 and No. 4, \$1.79.

Wheat is nearing the \$2 mark in Chicago as well, sales for October delivery running yesterday from \$1.87 1/2 to \$1.90.

Wheat at Local Points.

Wheat sold at \$1.0 to \$1.80 at Kitchener Saturday. At other local points it ranged from that down to \$1.15.

Oats Going up Too.

Oats on the street in Toronto are 70c this week, 2c higher than last week.

At Bay ports No. 2 Western oats are 66c and feed 64c.

At Chicago oats for October delivery sold at 60 1/2c to 61 1/2c.

Barley and Oats at Local Points.

On Sunday barley sold up to \$1 at Port Hope, Belleville, Peterboro and Hamilton, and from that down to 65c to 75c at Stratford.

Oats reached 65c at St. Thomas and Belleville and 45c to 48c was the lowest record anywhere, this being at Chatham.

Eggs at Local Points.

Eggs sold retail up to 50c at Hamilton and Kingston Saturday, up to 45c Kitchener, Brantford and Stratford, and at 40c at Woodstock.

Eggs in Montreal.

In Montreal strictly new-laid eggs are 45c to 50c; fresh eggs, 45c; No. 1 selected eggs 38c; No. 1 candied eggs 34c; No. 2 candied stock 30c.

Eggs at New York.

Eggs are from 3c to 5c still higher at New York this week. Prices are as follows: Fresh eggs 58c to 65c per dozen; ordinary to good 40c to 57c per dozen. The prices for 5c wider than last week. This is the result of shippers mixing too many held eggs with new-laid.

Poultry at Toronto.

This week Gunns are quoting chickens at 14c, as compared with 15c a week ago. Other poultry prices remain unchanged: Old roosters, 11c; old fowl 10c for light to 13c for heavy; ducks 9c; ducklings 11c; turkeys 14c to 18c for old, and 20c for young; and geese 9c per pound, live weight.

Dressed poultry ranges 2c to 3c above these prices.

Chickens at Local Points.

Dressed chickens sold all the way from 15c to 24c at local points in Ontario on Saturday, Belleville giving the top price.

OSTERMOOR «O» OSTERMOOR. Look for the Name woven in the binding, as shown above, when you buy THE FAMOUS OSTERMOOR MATTRESS. It protects you—and guarantees both the quality and price of the genuine OSTERMOOR. Only \$18 for 50 Years of Restful Sleep. Look for the name woven in the binding—see border. Ask your dealer for the OSTERMOOR or write us for name of nearest agent. The PARKHILL MANUFACTURING CO. Limited. The Alaska Feather & Down Company, Limited. Montreal, Vancouver. Winnipeg. "ALASKA on an article means High Grade Every Particle"

KENT FLOUR produces DELIGHTFUL DOUGHNUTS. DON'T MISS THIS TREAT. order by The Bag or Barrel.

Poultry at New York. Fowls at New York sold 1/2c lower this week for 17c to 19c; chickens 17c to 18c; a reductor of 1c; and small lots of turkeys, 33c per pound, live weight.

VEGETABLES. Potatoes in Toronto.

The expected advance to \$2 for potatoes has been reached and passed in Toronto. New Brunswick stock is selling in Toronto at \$2.15 to \$2.25 per bag. Some Western potatoes have arrived and these are going at \$2.10.

Potatoes at Local Points. Potatoes are selling at local Ontario centres at from \$1.15 to \$1.80 per bushel, the top price being at Kitchener and the low at Hamilton.

Potatoes in Montreal. In Montreal sales of Green Mountains in car lots have been made at \$1.70 and Quebec varieties at \$1.60 per bag.

Potatoes at New York. Long Island potatoes show a still firmer trend this week, selling at another advance of 75c at \$5 to \$5.50 per barrel at New York. New Jerseys are also 75c higher than last week, and sell at \$4 to \$4.50 per 165 pounds bag; and Maines are \$1.25 higher, at \$5 to \$5.25 per 180 pound bag. This remarkable strength of the potato market is a condition prevailing in most Eastern markets. Western points are looked to as sources of supply, but the potato-producing points of the U. S. are coming forward with fair supplies.

Vegetables in Toronto. Here is another extraordinary feature in the local market situation. Cabbage are actually being brought all the way from British Columbia to meet local needs. These Pacific Coast cabbage are reported to be of very fine quality and are selling in Toronto at \$5 per ton.

Turnips are also bringing heretofore unheard of prices, selling at country points at 60c to 75c per cwt.

Continued on Page Eleven

OLD-STANDING COUGHS

Cured by VENO'S LIGHTNING COUGH CURE.

Veno's Lightning Cough Cure is just as quick to relieve the coughs and bronchial troubles of the old, as it is those of the young. Veno's cures all ages, and its wonderfully soothing and healing effect is never more strikingly shown than in the treatment of those old-standing coughs and wheezings, that asthmatic breathlessness from which so many old folks suffer. All coughs yield to Veno's Lightning Cough Cure. Prices 30 cents and 60 cents, from druggists and stores throughout Canada.

"CANADIANS AT YPRES."

(See Store Windows.)

12. Outer Covers the 60 cent size of Veno's Lightning Cough Cure, or 24 from the 30 cent size, mailed to Harold E. Ritchie & Co., Ltd., 10, McCaul-street, Toronto, entitle you to a beautiful coloured reproduction of this famous Royal Academy painting. The reproduction is on view in most druggists' windows.

POULTRY

POULTRY.

When a farmer thinks of selling a cow, steer, hog or any other kind of live stock, the first thing he thinks of is how to fatten it. Very few would consider selling any of their live stock without fattening it. But, what do they do when it comes to the annual Fall selling of their surplus young stock and old hens? Don't they, some evening, make up their mind to sell them the next day because they happen to go to town with the big wagon? Orders are given the boys to drive so many of the chickens and hens into some coop, and see to it that it is properly closed. The next morning they are hastily cooped up and taken to town, because the big wagon happened to go to town. When they are told that the spring chickens and hens are in poor condition they act surprised; but the local buyer is thoroughly acquainted with this characteristic behavior and with a few remarks as to the poor condition of the fowls, buys them all about four

Prevent and Cure Roup and Colic. Keep Roup out of your flock by using Pratt's ROUP REMEDY. See and do a box, at your dealer's. May be had in powder or tablet form. Even an advanced case of Roup may be cured by "Pratt's." A sure preventive of colic, canker, cantharidin and diptheria, when used in the drinking water. Money Back if Not Satisfied. Write to DAY for New Books, "Poultry Wonders," 10c FREE. Pratt Feed Co. of Canada Limited. 70a Clarence St., TORONTO.