

Diseases In Horses Caused By Parasites Important

Young Animals Particularly Susceptible To Those Troubles.

By Press and Publicity Division, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, Ontario.

It is as necessary as it ever was for the young farmer to learn all he can about the care of horses. Parasites of horses and the diseases caused by them are always of considerable importance. Young animals particularly are more susceptible and less resistant to the ravages of these pests and may be permanently affected, if nothing is done for them, before they reach the age of usefulness. Dr. A. E. Cameron, chief veterinary inspector of the Health of Animals Branch, Dominion Department of Agriculture, states in the bulletin on "Parasites of Horses," issued by the department, that a large variety of parasites of horses, both external and internal, exist in Canada or may be introduced into the Dominion, and consequently it behooves the horseman to be constantly on the watch to prevent the serious damage which follows heavy infestation by these pests.

Contaminated water or food is a great cause of disease, and stables should be kept as clear of manure as possible. Practically all organs and tissues of the horse may be invaded by mature parasites or their larvae, and the methods of combating the ravages of the pests are fully dealt with in the bulletin.

AGRICULTURE

Honey And Its Place In The Home Is Commented On

Few Housewives Realize the Value of This Product.

By C. B. GOODERHAM, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, Ontario.

Before the introduction of cane sugar, honey was apparently the only sweet available for human use in most civilized countries and as such was eagerly sought for and very highly prized. At the present time, however, the per capita consumption of sugar is approximately 50 times greater than that of honey. This difference is rather surprising when one considers the comparative food value of the two products, to say nothing of the fact that sugar is being imported, while honey is being exported. Sugar, of course, is largely used in the manufacture of other food products and for sweetening purposes, while honey is most commonly used as a spread to replace jams, jellies, marmalades or syrups. It is rather unfortunate that few housewives realize the fact that honey may be used in whole or in part to replace the sugar required in practically all recipes, and that when it is so used certain qualities are imparted to the final product that sugar cannot give. In experimental

THE KING SCORES AT CLUB SHOW



His Majesty King George's Highland steer does not seem the least bit perturbed at being a first prize winner at the Smithfield Club Show, Royal Agricultural Hall, London. The King has a very fine herd of these shaggy beasts which are amongst the most picturesque cattle in the world.

work on the uses of honey in cooking, done by the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, it was found that cakes, cookies, etc., made with honey remained fresh

and moist for a much longer period than when sugar was used, and, where mild flavored honeys were used to replace the sugar, (Continued on Page 16, Col. 2)

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SAINT JOHN, N. B.

Culling Poultry Flock Removes Unprofitable Birds

Some Standard Must Be Set, However, For Best Results.

By B. F. TINNEY, Dominion Experimental Station, Charlottetown, P. E. I.

The essential factor in poultry flock culling is the removal of the unprofitable bird. It becomes necessary, therefore, to establish some standard before culling is undertaken.

If it is desired to establish a minimum of 200 eggs during the pullet year as a standard for selection of breeding stock, it is necessary only to refer to the trap nest records to determine which birds should or should not be kept. It is understood, of course, that the essentials of breed characteristics and type will receive consideration. If progeny testing in any form is followed, it is possible to go much further in selecting a flock for high production. Trap-nest records alone have their limitations in that a high-producing individual selected by this method may come from a rather poor sister-group. Progeny testing admits testing the entire pullet-sister group, and if selection is made on a family-group basis rather than on an individual-record basis, taking into consideration not only type but also production, egg and body weight and low mortality while in laying quarters, it will be found that great improvement in production and vigor will result.

Lacking actual records as a guide, culling becomes a matter of selecting to a type assumed to meet satisfactorily the requirements for which selection is made. It is the only method where culling of pullets is attempted.

Choose birds which conform to breed characteristics, and select quick, active, vigorous birds that are always busy and seem to have plenty of work to do. Pullets should be well developed, with deep keel and wide back, ensuring plenty of body capacity. A bright, prominent eye generally indicates an alert, active bird, and is a desirable characteristic. A clean-cut head, with smooth, waxy comb, will indicate quality throughout the bird, and should be sought. If egg size is a factor, there is evidence to the effect that, within the breed, the larger bird will lay the heavier egg. Discard all shallow-bodied, coarse-headed or crow-headed individuals found in the flock, and unless they are to be kept for special purposes, such as for the breeding pen, it is questionable whether it is profitable to retain any birds after the completion of their pullet year.

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SMALL TOWN GIRL

By BEN AMES WILLIAMS

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