GAPES IN CHICKS.

A Disease Which Usually Carries Off Many of the Youngsters.

Gapes is one of the most serious causes of loss among chicks. It is caused by small worms that accumulate in the windpipe until the chicks suffocate. The affected chicks constantly try to dislodge the worms by gaping and shaking the head. If the chicks are quite large, they can usually manage to throw off the disease. If, however, the disease attacks small chicks, they usually succumb to it or become stunted.

There are several ways of treating gapes, but in all cases the first thing to do is to separate the unaffected ones from the rest and move them to fresh ground, as the disease spreads rapidly if this precaution is not taken. The common earth worm is said to be a means of spreading the disease, as it is very frequently found to be a host for gape worms. If there is danger of gapes, use solid floors in all the coops and keep the chicks confined when there are many earth worms on the surface.

Several patent dodges for the treatment of gapes are on the market. Some of them are very good for the purpose, while others are of doubtful value. If the chicks are considered worth the trouble, the quill and turpentine treatment is probably about the best and is used as follows: Dip a quill in turpentine and then insert it gently into the windpipe. The quill mind of course not the windpipe in order to effect any cure. The operator will see the opening of the windpipe at the base of the tongue. Numerous complaints are made that the treatment does not prevent people frequently insert the quill into the gullet instead of the windpipe.

A bent horsehair may also be used for dislodging the gape worm. Insert it into the windpipe, give it three or four turns and then remove, after which the chick will cough up any worms that have been dislodged.

Gape worms may be killed by placing the chicks in a closed barrel or some other convenient receptacle and proceed to inhale sulphur fumes. Some of these [illegible] are very fatal, as it is exceedingly dangerous. The treatment will of course kill the chicks if continued too long, or if the fumes be too strong.

In addition to the foregoing, as well as all other known remedies, there are many [illegible] the double [illegible] and [illegible].

Sulphur Fumes.

It [illegible] that the method is follows: In the form [illegible] of [illegible]:

The fumes [illegible] actually come from the [illegible] of Cobalt.

The [illegible] pulling the [illegible] and with hot [illegible] as it is often difficult to find [illegible].

The [illegible] are [illegible] and not quite so large as a hen's egg and are more pointed at the little end.

The Cochin will lay about 150 eggs in a year, and after getting a start in growth the young are very hardy.

They are of a nervous disposition and will stand an enemy upon the appearance of a strange cat, dog or man.

They are [illegible] for bantams and have been known to fight deadly battles with game birds.

It is best to let the hens hatch the young [illegible] they [illegible] to be [illegible] and raised by a hen from the [illegible] pen, they will be more [illegible] when allowed to run with the [illegible].

Figures For Fools.

[illegible] more than [illegible].

A little [illegible] is [illegible] as dangerous in the [illegible] as in any other [illegible].

[illegible] to [illegible] the [illegible] of stock by means of [illegible].

To [illegible] that [illegible] the [illegible] but [illegible].

The [illegible] [illegible] and will [illegible] the [illegible].

[illegible] [illegible].

Selling Eggs.

It [illegible] that the [illegible] is following in the [illegible] of [illegible]:

The [illegible] eggs actually come from the [illegible] of Cohins.

The [illegible] pulling the [illegible] and with hot [illegible] as it is often difficult to find [illegible].

The [illegible] are [illegible] and not quite so large as a hen's egg and are more pointed at the little end.

The Cochin will lay about 150 eggs in a year, and after getting a start in growth the young are very hardy.

They are of a nervous disposition and will stand an enemy upon the appearance of a strange cat, dog or man.

They are [illegible] for bantams and have been known to fight deadly battles with game birds.

It is best to let the hens hatch the young [illegible] they [illegible] to be [illegible] and raised by a hen from the [illegible] pen, they will be more [illegible] when allowed to run with the [illegible].

Figures For Fools.

[illegible] more than [illegible].

A little [illegible] is [illegible] as dangerous in the [illegible] as in any other [illegible].

[illegible] to [illegible] the [illegible] of stock by means of [illegible].

To [illegible] that [illegible] the [illegible] but [illegible].

The [illegible] [illegible] and will [illegible] the [illegible].

[illegible].

The Moulting Season.

Moulting [illegible] before the latter part of August, but during the hot months the plumage begins to look ragged, and the feathers more or less loosen up, so that the younger birds are very apt to begin throwing their first feathers in July, and some very early hatched pullets may drop feathers even in June. Of course the latter refers more particularly to January hatched birds.

Lice on Bantams.

The most important thing in rearing bantams is to keep them free from lice. Bantams can stand the cold better than lice. Therefore examine your chicks at least once a week, because if you let them go any longer you will not have any bantams to take care of in a short time. If they droop their wings or do not eat, treat them for lice, even if you cannot find them.

Ducks and Drakes.

Early in the season allow one drake to every four ducks. Later one drake will take care of five ducks. If you only have five females in the flock, one drake will be all that you will require.

KILL OFF THE RATS.

How These Poultry House Nuisances May Be Exterminated.

The following is taken from a publication of the United States department of agriculture known as bulletin No. 297 and entitled "Methods of Destroying Rats:"

For poisoning rats in buildings and yards occupied by poultry the following method is recommended: Two wooden boxes should be used, one considerably larger than the other and each having two or more holes in the sides large enough to admit rats. The poisoned bait should be placed on the bottom and near the middle of the larger box, and the smaller box should then be inverted over it. Rats thus have free access to the bait, but fowls are excluded.

Trapping, if persistently followed, is one of the most effective methods of destroying rats. The improved modern traps with a wire fall released by a bailed trigger and driven by a coiled spring have marked advantages over the old forms, and many of these may be used at the same time. These traps, sometimes called guillotine traps, are of many designs, but the more simple constructed are to be preferred. Probably those made entirely of metal are best, as they are less likely to attract and retain odors.

Sanday Lally for guillotine traps are given and methods of baiting and the bulletin gives the following:

By the persistent use of traps, even without poison, rats can be taken, and the experience of Southwestern farmers in the construction of farm buildings so as to minimize the opportunities for harborage, farmers and others may prevent the greater part of the loss and annoyance they now experience from rat depredations. The most effective method is great measure to other farm buildings; hence cooperation in the warfare on rats by neighbors is important and should be encouraged.

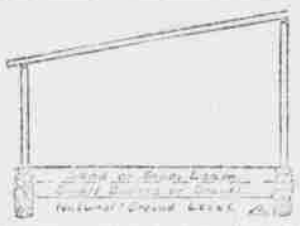
A Tidy Dress From a Good Flock.

A correspondent sends the following account of the entire [illegible] of a flock of hens owned by Mrs. [illegible] of West Hallwin, Me.:

[illegible] were [illegible] and for [illegible]. The [illegible] and [illegible] the [illegible] the [illegible] the flock [illegible] was [illegible] [illegible] for [illegible]. Mrs. Wentworth did all the work herself for this all [illegible] by hen power. The [illegible] sold to Boston [illegible] [illegible]. No breeding stock was sold nor eggs for hatching prices. Dry feeding is practiced.

A Place to Bathe In.

There is no [illegible] which is more [illegible] to the average poultry man than that of supplying dryness in his henhouse. Without dryness it is almost a matter of time to attempt to raise chickens. The illustration gives



[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [