

must bring fresh blood into our yards so as to keep our flocks strong and vigorous; for be it known that there is no kind of stock that so soon show the evil effects of inbreeding as poultry. In breeding is the cause of eggs not hatching, and what few chickens do come, are small and puny and fail to grow. They are the kind subject to all kinds of chicken diseases—swelled heads, roup, gapes and kindred complaints, and fit subjects to feed upon by "the lazy poulterer's reward" lice. Let me here say as a rule there are more chicks die from lice than all other diseases put together. It is called the sleepy disease; and lice put them to that sleep which knows no awakening.

I find, for instance, 100 fowls is what some of our farmers call a large house; 10x10 and about 4 to 6 feet high to the square, with four to 6 roosts in them, crowded together, and the droppings upon the floor from six inches to two feet high—a veritable lice hatchery. Now that amount of room is about right for fifteen hens and a rooster, or without rooster, from twenty to twenty-five hens, and if eggs only are wanted they will be better without the presence of the rooster—you will procure quite as many eggs from a given number of hens and the keeping qualities of the eggs will be increased one-third and the appearance of the eggs for cooking and eating purposes improved. Most farmers could take care of from fifty to one hundred hens, and if properly housed and fed they would bring in an income per hen from \$1 to \$3 per year (according to manipulation)—and that to produce poultry and eggs for market alone and not the fancy. It would be the height of folly for the average farmer to spend a large amount in fancy stock only in his roosters, and they need not be expensive. Cross-bred and well-bred stock is what is wanted by the farmer.

A hen will cost to keep her about 2½ cents per week, so if she lays one egg per week at 25 cents per dozen it will pay for her keep; the rest that she lays are for your labor and interest upon your investment. The poultry business will pay at least 100 per cent per annum upon all investments. We have many practical poultry men who make three times that amount, and they are not in the fancy business either. But not everybody can run large poultry establishments, as it is a business of a vast amount of small details and fine manipulations if you would produce all the profits.

If any questions should arise I will answer to the best of my ability. You can address me by the initials in care of this paper, as I desire to give information for the general good, and not to work in any free advertising.

Respectfully, G. H. C.

WHAT WILL CURE GAPES?

SALT LAKE CITY,
January 30, 1894.

I noticed in the DESERT EVENING NEWS for the 29th of January an article under the headline "Where Many May be Saved." In the last paragraph of that article you call upon people who are interested in poultry raising to contribute their views and experiences in this matter that our readers may be placed in possession of further general and special information regarding this industry.

I have already had a number of chickens die from the gapes and others are gaping which I expect will also die if no help can be devised. Therefore I would respectfully ask if you would be kind enough to publish in your valuable paper any remedy that you or any readers of the NEWS may be in possession of. I am sure this would benefit a great many besides.

AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.

A GAPE CURE.

To an Old Subscriber:—Remove all chicks or fowls affected and keep them isolated; give half a teaspoonful of coal oil to a quart of water for drink; change the same twice a day and wash out drinking vessels. Give each infected bird a piece of gum camphor about the size of a pea; it will make them cough or heave and the strong fume of the camphor will cause the worms in the throat or gullet to loose their hold and they will be thrown out of the mouth of the bird. Then make the following mixture and give each bird three pills (pill size) night and morning for several days: 1 tablespoonful of snot, 1 teaspoonful of lard, 4 to 6 drops of coal oil and as much Turkey rhubarb as you can lay on a ten cent piece, and slowly mix, if too soft add more snot or pulverized charcoal, the latter if you have it.

Don't overfeed them but, what you do feed let it be generous in quality—a little boiled meat and oil-cake meal (not too much of this); mix rather stiff with milk or the soup your meat was boiled in, and thicken with bran and shorts or oatmeal; give your birds grit and warm quarters and they will improve.

Now you must kill or drive those gape worms out of your yards and coops. Sprinkle a liberal quantity of air-slaked lime, or, if no better, your coal ashes in your coop, and dig them up deep and this will help you to destroy the worms. All birds that die, burn them; if you put them into the manure heap the flesh will rot but the worms will live (so say the best authorities) and your fowls, when they scratch around, will find the worms and become again infected. Stamp it out! Don't breed from those fowls, their constitutions are weakened and at least their progeny are more liable to disease than from others that have not been exposed. G. H. C.

FOWLS.

You want to keep them for profit! Well, you must make a bargain with Dame Nature, and if you will use the good common sense she has endowed you with you can and will have the best side of the bargain, but it means work, work!

Now, you have a large flock of fowls, all sizes—some large. Good layers and others off in size, and if you knew how many eggs they laid, you would find they were eating their heads off. The good wife or daughter will know (if the husband, father or brother don't) which hens they have seen on the nest laying every day and especially those that began to lay in January and February. Let there be about twelve to fifteen of these fine-built (rather longer than square in body) be selected and taken extra good care of. If they are dark in color procure a thorough-bred Barred Plymouth Rock cockerel

or cock or Silver Wyandotte and keep him with these selected and they will give you all the eggs you will need for setting purposes. If properly attended they will give you from ten to fifteen eggs per day from the 15th of February or 1st of March and this would be 70 per week.

If your fowls should be white, or light colored, substitute a white Wyandotte male in place of Barred Plymouth Rock; or if you can't procure a Wyandotte put in a white Plymouth Rock.

Now if you follow out the above this year, next year you will have a lot of chicks uniform in size and color which you will find an advantage when you come to dispose of them.

Before these chickens are selected and that rooster procured, the good man of the house (and they are all good when prospective money is in sight) must provide a separate sleeping place and a good run, say 10 feet wide and from 60 to 100 feet in length. Put a foot board all around your run and four feet of wire netting which can be bought for one cent per square foot, and if they fly over that cut the flight-feathers on one wing—it will not injure the birds. Haul a load of good sharp sand into this enclosure and leave the rest to the attendant, who should proceed about as follows: First, see that they have plenty of clean water; if you can have it running through the yard so much the better—they can it all times help themselves. Secondly, feed: now for first meal, let it be a breakfast strictly and not a full meal; it should be a mash made about as follows: at least half of the bulk should be lucern leaves or lucern put through a cutting machine and cut into one-third or half inch lengths; about one-fourth shorts, one-eighth bran, and one-tenth meat scraps and bone broken up; put your potato peeling, after being boiled, into the mash and put it into a bucket and the night before pour boiling water (milk is better) over the whole mass; cover with a sack to keep in the steam, and by morning it will be nicely cooked. Now feed your birds, not upon the ground, but have a board about three feet long and six inches wide and spread the feed upon it, so all can have an equal chance; and what they have not eaten in five to ten minutes take away from them; scrape your feed-board clean and hang it up for next morning. Their feed should be given early in the morning, not 9 o'clock, but 6:30 or 7 according to the daylight; if you watch your fowls they are ready for business at daylight. At 11 o'clock some wheat, oats or barley should be given them—not too much; bury it (in leaves, chaff, sand, in the soil or anywhere to make them work for it); you can do this with a garden rake or hoe. Then feed at 2 o'clock and again at 5 o'clock. Don't feed corn. Keep them clean by removing their droppings, use plenty of coal ashes (not wood) or lime, both as whitewash, and dust in your house or coop and yard. Don't overfeed. Give trimmings of cabbages, lettuce, water-cress—chopped up fine—and if you will do the above, you will have fertile eggs and young chickens that will grow like weeds if properly fed and will be free from roup, gapes, colds, scaly leg and