

SUMMER DISEASES OF POULTRY AND CURE

HOT WEATHER PRESENTS MANY DIFFICULTIES TO THE CHICKEN FANCIER.

By Michael K. Boyer, Poultry Editor of the Farm Journal. (Copyright.)

Most summer diseases of poultry can be prevented or cured. Purity of food and sanitary quarters are the great preventives.

Inexperience and carelessness are the bane of the poultryman. Vermin and disease creep in and do untold harm.

Hot weather is hard on the fat fowls. Therefore, be careful not to overfeed in summer. You can study the diseases of chickens just like a doctor studies human physical weaknesses and apply remedies that will save hundreds of dollars. The following article is full of good suggestions.

There are diseases or ailments that are peculiar to hot weather, and which can, in a great measure, be prevented by strict cleanliness and the liberal use of disinfectants. Too much importance cannot be placed upon fresh air and sunlight. Both are germ killers and enemies of dampness. Pure food and clean, fresh water must be the order. In short, purity in food and sanitary quarters are of more value in preventing sickness than anything else.

The common forms of summer sickness are apoplexy caused by overfat; colds and snuffles, due to sweating while roosting in too hot quarters; baldness, white comb, scurvy, itch and feather diseases; liver troubles, limberneck and heat prostrations.

The inexperienced and the careless poultryman is very apt to be visited by all of these troubles, or at least a greater part of them.

Cleanliness and disinfectants will drive off vermin, kill disease germs, while fresh air and sunlight will purify the atmosphere and keep the fowls free from dampness.

Overfat is a condition that must be avoided as much as possible. The penalty is sudden death, due to apoplexy or vertigo. Lice and overfat is a combination that will destroy more fowls than any other sickness that can be named.

To keep vermin at bay, as stated, absolute cleanliness must be observed.

There must be a thorough house-cleaning at least once a year—twice a year would be better, every spring and fall. Keep down the cobwebs, and with a good, stiff broom sweep the walls, ceiling and floor, removing all dust and dirt. The nest boxes and the dropping boards should have special attention.

After all this is done, a good disinfectant should be used (nothing better than a coal-tar product, several of which are extensively advertised). This disinfectant should be sprayed or brushed in the cracks and crevices of the interior of the building, in the nest boxes and over the dropping boards and roosts. Do the work thoroughly.

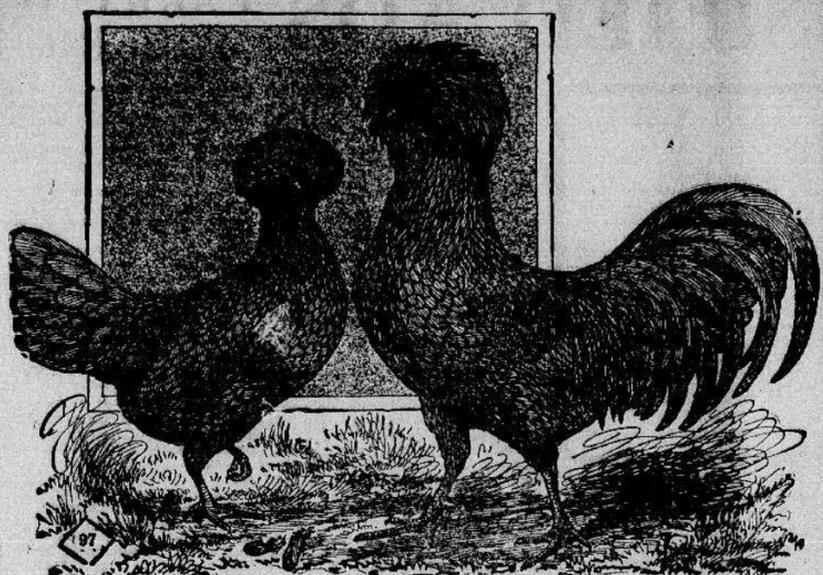
In addition to this general cleaning, the droppings should be gathered at least once a week (often would be better), and the litter in the pens renewed whenever it becomes foul. Many poultrymen renew the litter once a month.

Too much stress cannot be laid on the importance of plenty of fresh air in the poultry houses, both summer and winter. It is difficult to keep fowls from suffering from the heat, but much of the suffering can be alleviated.

Just at this writing (May 27th), we had very hot weather. The weather man states it was the hottest day in May for 34 years. In our pens we had a number of overfat hens. Some hens in a flock will become overfat, no matter what precaution is taken. Nine of the hens died. There was nothing that ailed them, but the heat was too much for them. It was the penalty of overfat.

Apoplexy and vertigo are, practically, twins. When a hen has vertigo it staggers and becomes helpless. The blood rushes to the head. If taken in time, and the head bathed in cold water, it is possible to relieve the victim. If neglected, apoplexy follows.

Apoplexy and vertigo are the results of the blood rushing to the head, caused by being too fat, and the heart naturally becomes weak. There is an hereditary tendency, but violent exercise by being chased, or intense heat, or indigestion, or straining, especially in laying hens, will cause it. The blood



BEARDED GOLDEN POLISH.

Bearded Golden Polish

This variety is more than one hundred years old. It is supposed to have originated in Italy and was bred to a degree of perfection in the Netherlands, from where it spread over western Europe and to America. The name Polish came from the first belief that they originated in Poland.

On account of lacking certain economic qualities they have not become widely popular. The White Crested Blacks were the first variety, but Dutch breeders developed the beautiful Silver and Golden Polish, some with crests and some with both crests and beards, the type shown herewith being of the crested and bearded variety. Their plumage is generally golden tan in color, each feather edged or faced with brilliant black.

They are very gentle and thrive well in confinement in favorable climates where the soil is dry. The hens are excellent layers of large, white-shelled eggs, and produce a number of them;

rushes to the head, the fowl becomes dizzy, staggers as if drunk, or runs about in circles. If under these circumstances the amount of blood in the head be increased, the brain suspends its activity and the fowl falls senseless.

In cases of pure vertigo, bleeding the bird from a vein in the under side of a wing will give relief. Two drops of croton oil given in the mouth will also assist. The bird should then be kept in a coop alone until recovered.

In cases of apoplexy there is no cure.

Summer colds and snuffles are induced where hens are overcrowded on the roost. They will huddle closely together and "sweat" when coming off the roost. This is especially so when the fowls are compelled to roost in hot quarters. The case is very similar to colds in the head with human beings. I know of nothing better than acetone. Daily rub the interior with the drinking water, at the rate of a teaspoonful to every three gallons of drinking water, stirring up the water considerably so the acetone will be evenly distributed.

Baldness, white comb, scurvy, itch and feather diseases really come under one head. Where the feathers on the back of hens are worn off it is generally due to the wear of the feet of the males. Where this is not the case, depilating nits may be at work. About the best treatment for this is to use a good sheep dip, soaking the hens well in it. This should be done on a warm day. In dipping fowls be sure to keep the mouth and nostrils free of the dip or they may strangle.

Liver troubles assert themselves especially in hot weather. At first the fowl becomes lame and then it "goes light." The liver wastes away, becoming small and pale, the bird is depressed, drowsy, the plumage loses its luster, the excretions are of a bilious order, ending in a black or blood-stained condition.

Such cases are hopeless. There is nothing that can restore the liver. Limberneck is a trouble that comes from eating decaying flesh. There probably may be a rat, or a cat, or a rabbit that died and is decayed when the poultry discovers it. This gives ptomaine poisoning.

Early treatment is to clean out the rotting mass in the intestines by use of epsom salts, and then add sulphate of zinc to the drinking water

so that for a home flock that will be a delight to the eye as well as a producer for the table, the Golden Polish will be found both pleasurable and profitable.

The hens are non-sitters, so that their eggs must be hatched by other hens or by artificial means. The chicks are rather delicate, but if kept dry and intelligently fed will thrive and grow in the most satisfactory manner. They should never be reared in large, open spaces, as their crests prevent them from seeing the swooping hawk in time to avoid capture.

In size these fowls compare with the Leghorn and weigh about the same. They are very fine boned and carry a larger proportion of meat in comparison to other most other breeds. The legs are blue or, in old specimens, white; the skin is white, and each fowl has a round protuberance on its skull, from which the feathers of the crest grow.

for a week. Use a half teaspoonful of salts in a little water and six grains of sulphate of zinc to each quart of drinking water. It will be time well spent every week to make a tour of the range of the fowls to detect, if possible, any decayed vegetable matter, which should at once be either buried deeply or cremated.

Heat prostrations are more common with fowls that have been allowed to accumulate too much fat. Avoid feeding corn or other heat-producing foods until colder weather sets in. If taken in time, holding the head of the patient under a cool stream of water will give quick relief. It should then be placed in a quiet, cool place for several days.

In conclusion, I might say that the best precautions are: Avoiding overfat; avoiding too heating food; having open-front houses so that the pure, cool air can enter, especially at night; keeping the fowls quiet, so they will not overexert themselves; and, feeding nothing but the purest grains, avoiding meat scrap that has become tainted.

PROBLEM IN INTEREST FROM BUZZ OF PHONE

Berlin, July 4.—Buzzing, rattling and other unusual noises in a telephone may so affect one's nerves as to make him an invalid, and such cases are covered by accident insurance policies, according to a ruling by the imperial supreme court. The case came on appeal from a judgment against an insurance company. The defendant contended that the plaintiff was of neurosthenic disposition and that the effect of unusual telephone noises upon him was a "psychic effect," which was not covered by an accident insurance policy. It could not be denied, said the court, that many objections could be urged to the plaintiff's claim. It might be questioned whether his invalidism was not due to imagination, following disturbances which—as he asserted—had the effect upon him of a severe electric shock. Nevertheless, it could be assumed that there was a great probability that the noises complained of had such a shattering effect upon the plaintiff's nerves that his subsequent invalidism could properly be considered as due to an accident, within the terms of his accident policy.

PRINTING.

The first newspaper to use a printing press which printed on both sides of the paper at the same time, was the New York Sun, according to a statement in that newspaper. "This saved at least one-half of the time taken to get out each daily edition. The press was the invention of the proprietor, Mr. Beach.

NOT PRACTICAL.

When tied in a forest, if it is said, "Thought it sounds like a joke to me. That the long pine needles will help one thread."

His way to safety, see.

great British government is afraid of something and that that something is rebellion—revolution.

"It has been said that, since the government takes no effective means of stopping these acts of riots, the British people would rise and quell them by mob law. But it remains to be seen what the great discontented classes would do.

"All Kinds of Discontent."

"One of the worst features of the militant situation is that these women have been stirring up all kinds of discontent. Among others the militants are closely in touch with the revolutionary branch of the socialists.

"Now if all these disaffected elements should come together there is no doubt they could make their own terms with John Bull. If that should happen I predict a reign of lawlessness for years over the entire world. People—men and women both—would desire that votes don't count, that they want a quicker way. The right of might would obtain.

"The one thing the American public is apt to lose sight of is that these women in the militant movement long ago declared themselves in rebellion against the government. They think they are waging war, not against life, but against property. While they have kept to government property only, they have followed their declared plan of campaign.

"The sciences and works of art are almost wholly owned by the government. When the suffragets attacked the Church of England, even in the destruction of the fine old historic structures, they were fighting the government. There have been lamentable cases of the sacrifice of private property, but in the main government property has been involved.

"Personally I do not in the least believe in revolution to secure an end. There are two ways to obtain any great public change. One is through education and the other through rebellion.

Why They Persist.

"Even from the militants' viewpoint, it must seem to the outsider that the destruction of property was a mistake in judgment, had for the women and bad for their cause. But there is no question that the women have continued it because the vacillating policy of the British government has encouraged them to believe that the government would yield.

"They have been shown that the authorities are afraid of them, that in high officialdom there has perhaps been some personal fear for life. They are not wild women. On the contrary they are showing a deadly consistency in their depredations, and it remains to be seen whether the British government will succumb.

"To oppose because of this small group of warring English women the vote for women in America, where there has been neither rebellion nor cause for it, where exists the most vigorous campaign of education to obtain political equality in accordance with the institutions of our country, would be as absurd as for a czar of Russia to refuse his people a drama. The militants are fighting first and foremost a system rooted and grounded in the aristocracy of man."

The Liver as Aid To Blood Purity

The Natural Stimulus Required is Not the Pur-gative Kind.



Most Pills Are Better if Thrown Away.

Important as it is to keep the bowels open, it should be remembered that such action does not necessarily mean that the liver has been stimulated. The action of a natural liver tonic, but not a bowel mover. It works in the liver cells to assist in the natural and necessary function of converting from the blood certain constituents into what are known as assimilable products. These are readily absorbed into the body tissues to constantly provide new and healthy material for that which is being destroyed by the energy of tissue change.

The presence of any blood trouble naturally suggests a sluggish liver, but there is required these medicinal properties which, upon reaching the liver, still retain their catalytic energy to keep on through the blood circulation to do battle with impurities wherever they may have settled.

Rheumatism, catarrh, anemia, most skin diseases and other results of impure blood, while implicating the liver by their morbid influences, are quickly checked by S. S. S. Its action throughout the blood circulation results in the stimulation of the tissue cells to the healthy and indolent selection of their own, essential nutriment.

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MRS. CARRIE CHAPMAN CATT.

New York, July 4.—Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, international president of the Woman's Suffrage association, deprecates the tendency on the part of some persons to endorse equal suffrage in the United States because of the methods of the militants in England. In a recent interview Mrs. Catt admitted that she feared the possibility of a social revolution growing out of the militant movement. She said: "The militant movement in England

has reached a stage which calls for deeper consideration than even the surface facts, however harrowing of arson and destruction. The question is, what will be the outcome? "When the British suffragets entered upon a career of destruction of property, I believed the movement would kill itself—would expire of its own violence. But now the public in general is beginning to suspect that there is something behind, that the

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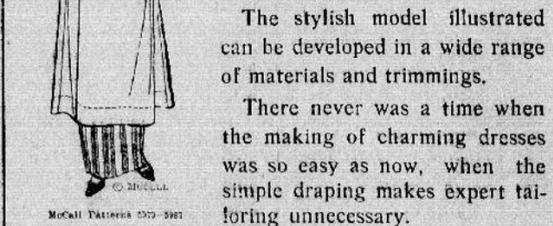
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