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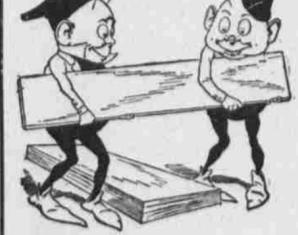
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 No. 42, Daily, Lincoln Flyer—stops at Seneca, Broken Bow, Havana, etc. 7:25 a.m. 3:50 p.m.
 No. 44, Daily, Local from Alliance to Seneca; thence stops at Merna, Broken Bow, Havana, etc. 11:45 a.m. 1:00 p.m.
 No. 36, Daily, From Edgemont and Deadwood, etc. 1:35 a.m.
 GOING WEST A.M. T. L.V. M. T.
 No. 41, Daily, Flyer—Edgemont, Deadwood, Newcastle, etc. 4:55 a.m. 4:10 a.m.
 No. 43, Local, Edgemont, Newcastle, and west, etc. 1:30 p.m. 12:45 p.m.
 No. 35, Daily, Edgemont and Deadwood, etc. 3:30 a.m. L.V. M. T.
 No. 31, Denver Flyer, etc. 2:55 a.m.
 No. 33, Denver Local—connects at Bridgeport with Guernsey local, etc. 12:45 p.m. A.M. T.
 COMING SOUTH A.M. T.
 No. 32, Flyer from Denver, No. 34, Local from Denver and Guernsey, etc. 3:10 a.m. 11:50 a.m.

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 By order of County Commissioners.
 W. C. MOUNTS, Clerk.

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Making Money On the Farm
XIII.—Poultry Parasites and Diseases
 By C. V. GREGORY,
 Author of "Home Course in Modern Agriculture"
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THE most discouraging thing about the poultry business is the great number of parasites and ailments which affect the flock. Unless special precautions are taken the fowls are continually dying from one cause or another, and the profits shrink correspondingly. Most of these troubles are easily preventable if a little care is taken. One of the most important considerations is cleanliness. The house should be cleaned out frequently and sprinkled with quicklime or some disinfectant. Lime scattered about the yards also helps. The coops and smaller buildings should be moved from place to place frequently. Whitewash should be used liberally everywhere. One of the best kinds of whitewash is made according to what is known as the government formula, as follows:

Slack half a bushel of lime in boiling water. Strain and add a peck of salt that has been dissolved in warm water, three pounds of ground rice boiled to a thin paste, one-half pound powdered Spanish whiting, one pound of glue dissolved in warm water. Mix these well and then let the mixture stand for several days. Heat before using and apply hot.

Importance of Pure Water.
 One important means of keeping fowls healthy and one that is often neglected is giving them a constant supply of pure water. Because fowls do not require water in as large quantities as other animals it is often thought that they can get along without any except what they get in puddles in the barnyard. They will drink such water if they can get no other, but it is just as bad for their health as it would be for yours. This is a matter which is too often overlooked, and poultry raising for profit becomes impossible on that account.

Water put out in open troughs soon becomes warm and dirty, and if there should happen to be a contagious disease in the flock it will be rapidly spread through the water. A common hog waterer attached to a barrel on the shady side of the poultry house is one of the best ways of supplying water. If filled once a week or so no further attention is needed. A Jug or large bottle of water inverted over a shallow pan in such a manner that the opening is just covered by the water in the pan makes a good drinking fountain. The water will run down into the pan as fast as it is used. There are several types of metal fountains on the market which work on this same principle. Most of them are cheap and satisfactory.

A considerable factor in causing disease among fowls is improper feeding. Overfeeding and feeding too much soft food are the causes of a large percentage of the deaths among young chicks. In older fowls the corn ration that is so often the sole food is frequently the cause of digestive and other troubles. A variety of foods judiciously fed will do much to keep the fowls healthy.

Another cause of disease in unhealthy surroundings. Low, damp poultry yards, where the water stands in puddles for days after each rain, are prolific sources of poultry troubles. Have the poultry house high and dry. If a dry yard cannot be obtained in any other way grade it up a little and cover it with gravel.

Strong Vitality Necessary.
 Many of the diseases to which poultry is subject are due to inherited weakness. Experiments have proved that vitality and vigor are readily transmitted from parent to offspring. In an experiment at the Cornell station two pens of fowls were selected. One had especially strong vitality, and

the other was only medium in this respect. The progeny of each of these pens was given the same kind of feed and care, and in the fall the results were tabulated. It was found that the chickens from the strong vitality pens matured from three to four weeks earlier and were worth 25 cents apiece more at maturity. It is this lack of selection for vitality that causes so many of the fancy varieties to run out. Vitality is the most important single point to be looked to in poultry raising, especially in selecting fowls for the breeding pen. If such selection is made, the health and vigor of the flock will be greatly improved and the losses correspondingly decreased.

Contagious Diseases.
 Poultry is subject to a few contagious diseases, which often wipe out

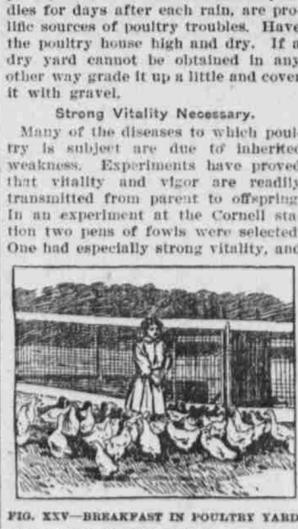


FIG. XXV—BREAKFAST IN POULTRY YARD.
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almost the entire flock. These diseases, like contagious diseases of man, are caused by bacteria or germs. These are tiny cells which gain entrance to the body and grow there. Death is not caused by the germs themselves, but by certain poisons which they give off. After germs gain entrance to the body they are difficult to combat, since anything that will kill the germ will usually kill the fowl also. Germs cannot gain a foothold in a perfectly healthy bird; hence one of the best means of combating contagious diseases is by keeping the flock so healthy that they cannot get a start. Another important measure is the liberal use of disinfectants about the poultry houses and yards. Plenty of sunshine in the poultry house will help to keep it clean. Sealing off the old stock before it becomes feeble and useless is a great help, since it is these old birds that are the first to succumb to unfavorable conditions.

One of the most serious of these contagious diseases is cholera. The common symptoms are great thirst, listlessness and yellowish or greenish droppings. Heroic measures are needed to stamp out this disease. All sick fowls should be killed and burned. The yards and houses should be thoroughly sprinkled with some disinfectant solution. A coal tar dip mixture is good, or carbolic acid may be used at the rate of one gallon to twenty gallons of water. The drinking water should be disinfected by adding one part of corrosive sublimate to every 2,000 parts of water. There is no way to cure the fowls after they once get the disease. All that can be hoped for is to save the well ones.

Probably the most common poultry disease is roup. This is really a germ disease, but the germs cannot well get a foothold except under special conditions. These are found when the bird catches cold. The germs work mostly in the nasal passages, causing a cheesy secretion that has a very disagreeable odor. The head swells, the eyes often being swollen entirely shut. An affected bird may live for a long time and sometimes even get well, but it is seldom worth anything. The treatment consists in killing the affected birds and removing the cause. Exposure to cold and dampness is among the chief causes. A dry, warm house, especially one with a curtain front to provide for plenty of ventilation without drafts, is one of the best preventive measures. The curtained roosting apartment also helps to keep the fowls from catching cold in severe weather.

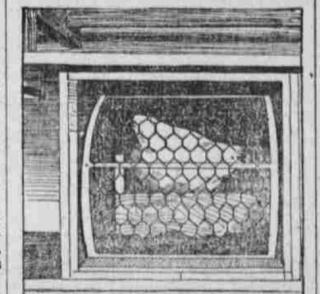


FIG. XXVI—TRAP NEST IN OPERATION.
 agreeable odor. The head swells, the eyes often being swollen entirely shut. An affected bird may live for a long time and sometimes even get well, but it is seldom worth anything. The treatment consists in killing the affected birds and removing the cause. Exposure to cold and dampness is among the chief causes. A dry, warm house, especially one with a curtain front to provide for plenty of ventilation without drafts, is one of the best preventive measures. The curtained roosting apartment also helps to keep the fowls from catching cold in severe weather.

Lice and Mites.
 The most troublesome parasites of poultry are lice and mites. These pests are very different in their habits. The lice remain on the bird all the time, eating the feathers and skin. They are not usually present in large enough numbers to do any considerable damage, except to sitting hens and small chicks. One of the most effective means of combating lice is the dust bath. This is simply a convenient sized box filled with fine dust in which the hens can roll. Lice and other insects breathe through tiny holes along the sides of their bodies. The dust fills these holes, and they die of suffocation. A little turpentine added to the dust bath makes it more effective.

The dust treatment is usually all that is required to keep the lice in check. Where they get unusually bad pyrethrum or tobacco dust blown in among the feathers is effective. This plan takes too long to be used extensively, however. Lice frequently make their way from the hen to the chicks at hatching time and often cause the death of many of them. The best way to prevent this, of course, is to see that the hens are free from lice before the chickens hatch. One of the best remedies is to dust the chicks with insect powder or paint them around the neck and under the wings with a sulphur and lard mixture.

Mites are much worse pests than lice. They live in the crevices in the walls and roosts, attacking the fowls at night. They do not eat the skin, but bore through it and suck the blood. Mites are so small that they can hardly be seen with the naked eye, but the damage they do is not measured by their size. Half the so called diseases to which poultry are subject are caused by mites. When fowls sicken and die without any apparent cause it is time to look for mites. Painting the roosts and adjacent walls thoroughly with crude petroleum or kerosene will destroy many of them. The same treatment should also be applied to coops and nest boxes. The litter under the roosts is often a breeding place for mites. It should be cleaned out frequently and hauled away. After cleaning out, the floor should be thoroughly soaked with a strong solution of some coal tar dip. If the poultry house is fairly tight burning sulphur in it will effectively destroy all mites within reach of the fumes. Keeping vermin and disease in check requires considerable work and constant vigilance, but it is work that will be well repaid in the improved health of the flock.

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