

the Boston show, and although it was against the wishes of the firm I took the two Red Pyles though, I knew very well that they couldn't win under an expert judge. My reasons for taking them there were, to see how they would compare with the birds I expected to have seen there. I was somewhat disappointed at not seeing the birds that I expected, yet I must say they were two of the best Red Pyle cockerels, when in form, that ever faced a judge in this country. Both birds being large and grand in color, their worst features being minus their tails. I was the most surprised man in the show when I learned that the birds had won first and second with a score of 92¾ and 92¼.

I wish to inform the readers that I am no "kicker," all I ask is a fair field and no favor. I like to see a first-class specimen no matter who may be the owner.

I think it is high time, during the many years I have studied the science of breeding and the many shows I have attended in the different parts of the world, I should know a little about game fowls. My two years in England was not spent for nothing.

Now, I think, Bro. S., that I have answered each and every question in a straightforward manner.

Thanking you Mr. Editor for past favors, I remain, yours most faithfully,

W. R. LUKENS,

Manager Franklin Poultry Yards,
Franklin, Pa., July 19th, 1887.

(We have but to repeat our opinion that this controversy can lead to no further light and had better be dropped, and we trust the gentlemen concerned may look at it in the same spirit.—ED.)

EGGS FROM ENGLAND.

Editor Review:—

In answer to your editorial note on my letter re imported eggs. I cannot say that keeping them for a week after arrival had anything to do with the good result. I kept those for a week

waiting for a clucking hen. The eggs were packed with colored wadding in a box about 14 by 10 inches, and about 4 inches deep, thick end of egg upwards.

Yours truly,

W. H. BROOKING.

London, July 25, 87.

GAPES.

BY W. B. HINSDALE, M. D.

It is not my intention to explain the origin of the gape worm, or to go into its natural history, the study of which is very interesting. What is given is nothing more or less than my own method of treatment; that I have followed for four years. Several years since in speaking with Mr. Thompson, then superintendent of the Cincinnati Zoological Gardens, now of Central Park, N. Y., concerning gapes in young pheasants, he referred me to Tegetmeyer's chapter on diseases of pheasants. I there received the hints that have since been the basis of my treatment of this pestilence. I seldom rear a chick or a pheasant that does not suffer from gapes, and I have no more dread of it, besides the bother of treatment, than I have of the least ill that feathered flesh is heir to. The method and apparatus that is employed consists of a box with perforated bottom and usually of glass top; a second box of same size, with no top, upon which the first box fits snugly. Into the lower box is placed a hot iron, stone or brick. Upon this hot iron is poured a spoonful or two of carbolic acid, the top box which contains the chickens to be treated being at once placed over the lower box. The acid vaporizes and mixes with the atmosphere that the chicks breathe, and comes in direct contact with the worms lodged in the trachea. Carbolic acid is fatal to parasite life, and by this method can be applied to the breathing apparatus as well as externally. Besides affecting the gape worm *beneficially for the chicken*, it is an excellent

remedy for lice. Frequently one good thorough steaming in this way will be sufficient, but often it needs repeating two or three times. I have never failed to cure the most distressing cases in four days with a vaporizing once each day. About one in thirty of the chickens die in the operation or soon after. In no case have I failed to find this loss to be the result of suffocation caused by the worms dislodging themselves and knotting up in the air passages of the subjects treated. If chickens suffering from gapes are handled as I have directed, early in the disease, not one death in a hundred need occur; but if they are neglected until they are very bad, of course the percentage of loss will be greater. Soon after removing the patients from the vapor box they recover from the slight stiffening effect caused by the volatilized acid, and usually soon show signs of relief from the gapes. If necessary to repeat the treatment, once a day is often enough.

If any person with judgment and care will adopt and pursue this method, I believe he will regard it as all sufficient. I have converted a number of ridiculers and hope I have benefitted others by suggesting a relief for gaping chickens.

PLYMOUTH ROCK—LEGHORN CROSS.

Editor Review:—

I would like to give you the result of a cross in poultry I made this season with Plymouth Rock cockerel and 5 White Leghorn hens. In January I shut them in a pen 27 feet by 4 wide, partly boarded floor. On March the 14th I set 22 from which were matched 18 chicks, 10 pullets, 8 cockerels. The pullets were put with one hen in a large coop placed in a run 24 by 12 feet with good shade and have been confined there by themselves ever since with only a wide board placed against a stable to roost under. To day one of the pullets laid her first egg, being 135 days old. I expect more to lay this week. I am keeping