

but should be kept quiet, well fed and watered, dry any warm. Then they make rapid and strong growth, and distemper passes over and makes no sign.

The gapes are caused by a cluster of worms in the windpipe of the chick. These worms are red and wiry. They float in a nest of bloody froth, and the fowl receives no damage, whatever, in their passage out of the body, if not reduced in strength, or contracting a heavy cold, in which the extraneous matter becomes hard and tough, adheres to the walls of the throat, and cannot be passed or snapped out, although the fowl coughs and sneezes severely. The worms get there in the same way as worms get into the stomach and intestines of the human child. The food cannot create them in the throat of the chick. The windpipe leads directly to the lungs. Through this tube the breath is inhaled at every breath. Anything that impedes the progress of this breath endangers the life. These worms, I believe, are gathered from the impurities of the blood on the lungs; these are thrown out through the windpipe, and finally disposed of through the intestines.

Even the birds of the air are not exempt. It is never made manifest or discovered until the fowl receives a check in strength, by fatigue, scant irregular or improper food, lack of sufficient drink, exposure to cold or dampness, and close breeding. In rapid growth this bad blood is discharged without injury to the strong chicks, and there are no signs of disease. This is the remedy or cure known to the fraternity. Early chicks receive better care and food, and warmer quarters. They are also kept from dampness, and more quiet. This is the grand secret of their escape, and the greater success of the raiser.—*Country Gentleman.*

Caring for Dogs.

Perhaps there is no domestic animal that receives less care and attention, generally, than does the dog. There are many reasons for this. It is not always because he is not worth his care or the trouble it involves; it is in some cases because it is unnecessary, and in others, unfortunately, though not frequently, through sheer neglect. When only one dog is kept, though little care apparently may be bestowed on him, he is allowed the freedom of the house, can come and go when he pleases, still he has plenty to eat of the waste of the table, and as he gets plenty of exercise, he is generally sleek and healthy. His food being the waste of the house, if he did not get it it would be thrown out, consequently as far as trouble is concerned, his feeding hardly involves any. He is a free-commer of the household, and gives as little trouble as it is possible for a domestic animal

to give. And I might say, after years of experience, there is no food for dogs that I have found which is so good for them as table scraps; he does better on it and with less of it than any other kind of food I ever used. But when more dogs than the waste from the house is sufficient for, I would say to those living in towns or cities, make arrangements to get the waste from a hotel; failing this the next best thing to do is to make food for them. Perhaps the cheapest in this country is cornmeal. Make into a thick mush or porridge, well cooked, and allow to stand till cold, then mix with a little soup and meat, the waste from the butchers', which should be boiled in a pot by itself, and not mixed with the porridge until it is time to feed the dogs. Dogs that have been used to feed on house scraps do not take kindly to this kind of food at first, but after a while they will eat it with a relish. I have seen dogs as fat as hogs, too fat, fed on nothing but the clean porridge without a particle of soup, meat or anything else. Milk does very well in the place of soup, but it should be scalded or it is apt to physic the dogs. All this way of feeding involves much more time and trouble than feeding on the waste from the table, and besides it is not so good; a dog fed on scraps gets a piece of meat, a piece of bread, and perhaps some vegetables of different kinds, and all very often at the same meal. It may be this variety that causes him to do so well on it, but whatever it is there is one thing sure, there is no kind of food that I know of on which he thrives so well.

I am hardly prepared to say what influence the different ways of feeding has on a dog's general health. A dog should be well fed no matter what kind of food he is fed on, and should never be allowed to get too fat. No greater cruelty can be inflicted on a dog than to feed it up until it is as fat as a hog. A dog never feels better than when a little on the poor side. I have heard people say they could not help their dogs getting too fat. I have never had any difficulty in taking the fat off a dog. I simply shut them up where they can get nothing to eat for a few days; the time to be measured by their grossness. This treatment I always found satisfactory.

Dogs in a kennel, if good feeders, can be kept in good flesh by being fed once a day, but I prefer giving them the same quantity and feeding twice. When they feed well there is no trouble to keep them in good condition, but when they get sick which they will do sometimes, then it is a different matter.

I don't think there is any domestic animal in case of sickness so little understood as the dog, and about nine times out of ten when a dog gets real sick he dies, at least this has been my experience. Nothing has proved so unsatisfactory to me