FARMER'S ADVOCATE. THE

as well as the lateral incisors and sixth molar. At two years the lateral incisors are quite level with the centrals and are worn at their edges; the sixth molar stands quite free from contact with the angle of the jaw; indication of wear may be observed on the upper surface of the other molars, and the dentition may be said to be completed After this time the age of the female can only be judged by the wear and general appearances. In the boar the tusks will not have attained their greatest size.

It is a remarkable fact that sows more frequently produce monsters of deformity than any other of our domestic animals, especially of the head and arranging a house so that while it gives some teeth.

POULTRY.

" Turks" in Midsummer.

BY E. JOHNSTON.

By this time, the woman who is raising turkeys for reveaue should begin to feel that her burden is for revenue should begin to feel that her burden is growing lighter. The young birds should be old enough, if hatched early, to look out for themselves in bright weather, and, under the marshalship of the mother turk, may be found far afield, gleaning the stubble and growing rapidly on the scattered grain and insects they pick up. A flock of turkeys is the best grasshopper destroyer that can be im-agined—beats the Western "hopper gatherer" out of sight. The turkey is worth its board on any farm, simply on account of its insatiate appetite for insects. for insects.

They seem to require less water than common hens; at least, they seek it less frequently, but when they come up at night for the few handfuls of grain that constitute a perhaps unnecessary supper, yet are worth giving in order to establish the habit of coming home every night, see to it that there is fresh water convenient. Now wheat is so cheap it may be substituted for corn for the night's feed.

Sick fowls of any kind are a nuisance. They are troublesome to handle, and have a bad habit of dying in spite of you. So the best way is to keep them healthy. Pure water, suitable food, ample range and care in wet weather help to banish sickness. A sick turkey is about equal to a dead one. They sometimes get the gapes when quite young, especially during a period of cold, damp weather. Most authorities consider gapes a disease contracted from association with common fowls thus affected. By foraging on the same ground and drinking from the same dishes, the turks pick up the eggs of the worm that causes the disease. Both classes of fowls thrive best apart, so it is worth some trouble to keep them separate. If they get gapes, the only cure is to remove the worm. Some poultrymen get so they can do this quite deftly with a loop of horse-hair put down the throat, but the novice generally kills a few iu "getting the hang of it." A little Persian insect powder blown into the throat causes sneezing, which dialoderes the worm it bains powelword by the dislodges the worm, it being paralyzed by the powder. I have not been troubled with

gapes in my flock but once. At the first appearance (I may say I visit the broods a dozen times a day, especially to see that they are all right), the two gaping ones were quarantined, and in half an hour the whole family were moved, "bag and baggage," to an entirely fresh location. The sick ones getting no better, I experi-mented with the horse-hair loop I had seen recommended. It is a conundrum Then whitewash coops and scald the drinking and food dishes. If the run cannot be dug over, sprinkle it plentifully with fresh lime.

You see, you must make up your mind that feternal vigilance is the price of young turkeys."

Plans for a Poultry House.

BY A. G. GILBERT, POULTRY MANAGER, CENTRAL EXPERIMENTAL FARM, OTTAWA.

The farmer with one breed, or his ordinary barnyard fowls, will have little difficulty or expense in

made to the barn, and should be to the south. A slide admits the fowls from A to B. On the floor of this scratching-house (B) is 21 feet of dry sand, fine gravel, fine coal cinders, ashes, lime and grit in the shape of ground oyster shells, broken mottar or plaster, pieces of old crockery broken up, and any other substances calculated to make the conditions as like those of the outside run, of the open season, as like those of the outside run, of the open season, as possible. The floor should be of boards or earth, but it must be kept perfectly dry. A narrow trough, 2 or 2½ inches wide, should be attached to the wall, from which soft feed can be properly fed. The object of this scratching-house is to keep layers busy all day and as much as possible out of the house, A, where they are only wanted to go to roost in ond to lay. A fair sized window or window in and to lay. A fair-sized window or windows should be in the south wall, so as to admit as much sunlight as possible.

The houses can be made as large or small as the number of hens require, always allowing four square feet for each hen, at least, in the scratching-room, and 8 to 10 inches roosting room for hens of medium and small size.

A-1. Platform.

- Support for roosts, with notch.
- Entrance to nests under platform.
 Slide door to scratching-house.
- B-1. Window facing south. 2. String with cabbage attached.
 - Space for straw, sand, gravel, etc., and to

be let down below. Diagram No. 2 shows ground plan of end of the barn, with the roosting and laying-room and scratching-room attached.

I is the platform and roosts, with the nest boxes underneath. This platform need not run all the length of the room. Indeed, the room might be made smaller and warmer at night by making the platform into smaller lengths and running them crossways, or from north or south. 2 are the slides to allow a cess to the scratching-

room. In a smaller house, one or two might do. 3 and 4 are doors opening into the apartments.

5 is a side door to get in and out of the room for scratching, to clean up, etc. If this door can be done without, so much the better, as every opening admits cold.

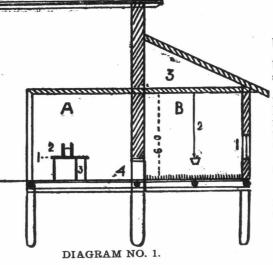
The back of the platform should have a hinged lid, from which the eggs can be taken from the nests.

Mr. B. Brown, Frankville, asks whether a hen house should have a loft. We would recommend quite as much loft room as is shown in Diagram 1, 3, and more would do no harm, as in such a case the building will be much less susceptible to sudden variations of temperature.

Continuous Showing and Its Effects Upon the Birds.

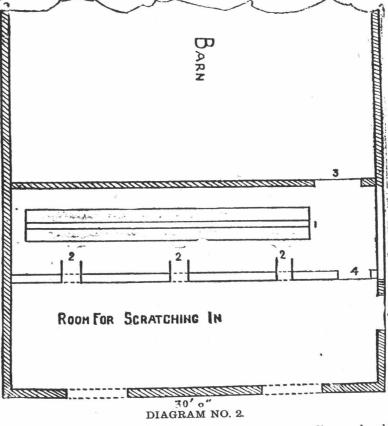
In the first place, birds that are intended for continuous exhibition should be kept for the time from keep them as comfortable as possible during that the breeding-pen. Their comfort and health should be watched over with the keenest atten-

tion. Extra stimulating food will be required, and a little artificial treatment necessary. As the illness of poultry, especially show birds, generally commences suddenly, it will be well to be prepared with the necessary remedies from the commencement. Tonics, diarrhœa and roup medicines are essential, and sulphate of iron for their drinking water-which should be given at least twice weeklymust not be forgotten. Exhibitors should never go to a show without crushed shells and grit, as many show societies, although professing to carefully feed and attend to the birds, often neglect this essential item. Green food, such as lettuce or cabbage, the former preferred, should be given when the show lasts over one day. These can invariably be procured in the neighborhood where the show is held, and should not be forgotten. Only a small supply of hard grain should be given, as the birds being kept in close confinement their digestive organs are not so strong as when at liberty. Another matter of importance is to prevent the birds catching cold, either on the journey to or from, or when in the show; therefore, well-lined, secure hampers should be provided for them to travel in, and when at the show the exhibitor should notice the position of the pen his should notice the position of the per mis-bird is placed in, and should it be near an open door or other draughty place, he should at once take steps to have it shaded by a piece of canvas or something of the kind, as many a good bird has been lost through catching cold in this way. In spite of these precautions birds will occasion-In spite of these precautions birds will occasion-ally show symptoms of the effects of over-showing, become dull and listless, and gradually lose bloom and brightness both in face and plumage. In such cases the bird should be immediately taken from the show pen for a spell or holiday, and specially fed for a while as follows :--Give soaked bred and milk, squeezing out the milk as much as possible from the crumbs, with which mix a raw egg, break-ing up the shell and all, and adding a little ginger and sugar, with a sprinkling of maze meal.--Australasian. Australasian.



warmth to the layers at night, which is very desir-able, it will also afford room to range, scratch and dust in during the day, and so prevent the vicious practices of feather and egg-eating.

Pian No. 1 represents a house and addition that can be added to the end or side of a barn, facing south. A small portion of "A," of the end of the barn, is partitioned off for the roosting and layingroom. The ceiling is made low, under which is a platform and roost, so placed as to economise the animal heat of the fowls during cold nights, and



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whether the treatment or the gapes killed them; anyhow, they died.

If roup appears, separate the sick birds, and put the well ones in a new location also. See that the new quarters are dry and warm. Roup is a good deal like a bad cold; and it can be treated better than gapes. I have never been quite able to make up my mind whether the disease is contagious or not. That a number of birds are taken with it at once does not prove it contagious, for the conditions which gave one bird a cold would naturally affect others, and unless the cause were removed they would keep coming down with it.

....

There area good many remedies advised; some of them, I think, as dangerous as the disease. Prevention is safety. In wet weather keep your chicks dry, and be sure the roof of the coop doesn't leak, and that there are no cracks to let the wind whistle through. Confinement is so had for them that advantage should be taken of every bit of sunshine to let them out. Give them a little meat sprinkled with cayenne, and put a few drops of carbolic acid in the drinking water.

Cholera is the most dreaded of all poultry diseases. It is most frequently due to improper and unwholesome food. At the first symptoms of diarrhora, give them a few drops of spiced syrup of rhubarb and a little powdered chalk in milk. Then change the food entirely, restricting the supply at baked, is good for them. To make it just right for the little fellows, crumb it, moisten it with water or sweet milk, squeeze it dry as possible, and it is ready for them. As a preventive of disease, a few drops of Douglas' mixture in a little milk may be fed them every week.

No matter what disease breaks out, isolate the sick birds and remove the well ones to a new location.

period. The roost should be a 2x4 inch. scantling, broad side down, and placed 10 or 12 inches over a platform, which should be 2½ feet wide and 18 inches from the ground. Under this platform the nests should be arranged, so that by boarding the front of the platform the nests will be kept dark, the object of which is to offer no inducements to the hens to stay in or about them after the egg is laid, and to keep the other hens from seeing the eggs. After keeping themselves comparatively warm by scratching busily all day, the layers re-quire some warmth during the night, and in most poultry houses that is the very time they are the

coldest. "B." This is an addition that can be cheaply