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CLEAN POULTRY HOUSE

PROPER SANITATION IS MOST IMPORTANT

Formula for Whitewashing the Inside — All Utensils Should Be Carefully Cleaned.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

Sanitation is doubly important with poultry, since domestications generally requires them to take their food from the same floors where their body wastes are deposited. This practice creates a real problem in sanitation, leaving the birds exposed to an auto-infection of pathogenic bacteria and parasites, both internal and external.

Method of Cleaning a Poultry House.
Remove all the loose litter and dirt. The fixtures as roosts, nest boxes, dust box, etc., should be removed, thoroughly scrubbed with hot lye water, and then exposed to the sun. With fixtures out, the ceiling and walls should be thoroughly swept. If water under pressure is at hand the scrubbing out can be greatly facilitated by turning on a powerful stream of water. Should water pressure not be available a good scrubbing can be given all woodwork of walls and floors, using hot lye water (3 pounds of lye to 25 gallons of water). Follow the scrubbing with lye water. A good formula for whitewash is as follows:—
Unslaked lime, 3 pecks.
Spanish whiting, 1/2 pound.
Salt, 1 peck.
Glue, 1 pound.
Rice flour, 3 pounds.
Crude carbolic acid, 2 quarts.
Water enough so that it can be applied easily and thoroughly.

Keeping Yards Clean.
It is highly desirable to alternate yards in such a way that they can be used for garden crops every second year. If this can not be done frequent ploughing and applications of lime is the next best way of aiding the soil purification process. Without proper care of the yards, it is only a matter of time until they become polluted, with parasites, ectoparasites and pathogenic bacteria.

Disposal of Manure.
The dropping boards should be cleaned daily and the manure removed to a closed storage box. The practice of using sand on dropping boards is a good one. Failure to keep the birds safely away from manure of all kinds favors the transmission of disease and intestinal parasites. All dead birds should be destroyed by burning, burial is usually not satisfactory unless the person doing the undertaking work will bend his back enough to make a deep grave and thereby put the carcasses down below harm's way.

Cleaning Utensils.
All pans, troughs and fountains that can become contaminated, should be thoroughly cleaned and disinfected each week. Roosts may be sprayed weekly with a mixture of equal parts of crude carbolic acid and coal oil, which practice will aid in keeping the louse pest in check.

The establishment of conditions favorable to the health of the poultry flock may seem a lot of work, but success and profit cannot be expected if the work is not done in a thorough and practical way. The practice of letting things go from day to day week to week will not go in the poultry house and has written the word failure across the efforts of many a would-be poultifier.—L. Stevenson, Dept. Extension, O. A. College.

FEEDING OF RAPE.

Good for Chickens, Lambs, Pigs and Steers.

This crop, now grown quite extensively in the countries where large numbers of steers and lambs are fed, requires some care in feeding. Very young cattle and lambs are frequently affected by too liberal use of this crop and results have not always been profitable. But properly handled this crop makes a valued addition to the autumn feed supplies of the farm, being green and palatable, it is relished by all farm animals from the chicken to the cow.

When cut for soiling it should be fed at once, wilting spoils the flavor and it heats quickly if piled. Cutting has an advantage in that three crops may be obtained in a season giving a very large tonnage. Rape cannot be fed to milking cows if the product is to be sold as milk, cheese, or butter. An undesirable cabbage flavor will stick to the dairy product. For dry cows and young stock on the dairy farm it is a very desirable feed.

For lambs, rape is excellent, but care must be taken to prevent bloat, which is very likely to follow. Have the lambs pretty well filled with drier feed before turning them on the rape patch, and give them a part time run on grass in an adjoining field if possible. Rape wet with rain or heavy dew is dangerous to a hungry animal, either sheep or cattle; pigs do not seem to be affected. Frozen rape has its dangers and rape as the sole feed is not always satisfactory. Use it rationally in that the animal is given other feeds each morning before being turned into the rape field that they may become used to it and not overeat of this bulky easily-fermentable feed. Once the stock are used to rape they can remain on the field without danger, nevertheless it is good policy to watch them closely for evidences of bloat or rape poisoning.—L. Stevenson, Dept. Extension, O. A. College.

Do not sell this cabbage—fatter or hill and crows.

FIRST AID TO ANIMALS

ACCIDENTS WILL HAPPEN ON THE FARM.

Some Suggested Remedies and Hints as to the Handling of Hops—Why Do Pigs Cough?

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

Accidents will happen on the farm and it is well to be prepared to give first aid to the victims of the accident, while waiting to secure professional help. Nail wounds, cuts, barb wire cuts, injuries from runaways, injuries from coming in contact with farm tools and machines or any other injury where the skin is broken should receive treatment at once, that the animal may not suffer. Some people still apply turpentine to wounds of animals, doing more injury than good, since it weakens and devitalizes the tissues and retards healing rather than promoting it. Others use large volumes of antiseptic solution in water to both the wound, this also weakens the tissue and removes the protective serum that nature supplies for the repair of the injury, as should not be used other than during the first cleansing should such be necessary. The application of tincture of iodine to the wound after removing the dirt and loose tissue is the best practice. The application of tincture of iodine will destroy any of the common bacteria that may gain access to the wound, it stimulates healing and tends to stop minor hemorrhage.

In nail and calk wounds there is no agent that will give better results than iodine. Keep the injury clean. If there is hemorrhage, soak clean sterile absorbent cotton with iodine, apply over the wound and bandage. Early attention to wounds will save your horse much needless suffering, and make it easier for the veterinarian to complete the treatment. Don't be afraid to pour on the tincture of iodine. Keep your fingers off the wound, and see that everything that touches it is sterile. A supply of iodine and absorbent cotton should be at hand on every farm where live stock is part of the farm equipment.—L. Stevenson, O. A. C.

Keep the Pigs Cool.

The pig, that is comfortable all the time, is a profit maker. The pig that is uncomfortable from any cause, particularly overheating will not do well. Gains in weight cannot be made while he is using up energy looking for comfort. Pigs kept in open lots with no shelter from the hot sun other than that afforded by the fence cannot make the same gains as are made by pigs that enjoy the shelter of trees or a sunshade. A sunshade can be easily made by setting four fence posts in a square eight feet apart on each side, to support a roof frame of 2 x 4 or 2 x 6, which is covered over with hay, straw or boards. Hay or straw roofing is cooler than boards. Dust can be kept down by the use of oil or stock dip. Give the pig comfort or he will sweat, walk and squeal. There is no profit in such actions, and you won't get three cents out of every pound of grain that he eats if you let him do it. The sunshade will help.—L. Stevenson, Dept. Extension, O. A. College.

Outing Down Farm Expenses.

The farmer must meet his own problems in a masterful way. Failing to do so, all efforts by the Department of Agriculture in his behalf will avail no progress. To keep up the desired standard of living on Ontario farms the labor income must be increased. Should the farm be earning all that it can, then the possibility of increased income must come from saving effected on operating. Can feed bills be eliminated by growing better feeds on the farm? Some Ontario farmers have done so. Can waste of labor, stable space, and feeds be avoided by getting rid of poor producers? Many Ontario farmers have done so, and now use the machine wherever possible. They also plan their work so that they are always busy themselves and everything is done in its proper time. Every dollar saved in operations is a dollar added to the labor income.

Minerals for Swine.

I part common salt. they are to develop a bony framework and make the best use of the feeds given. Minerals are necessary at all times, winter and summer, indoors and out, on pasture or in the pen.

The following mixture has given good results, all ingredients by weight:—

- 10 parts wood ashes
- 10 parts ground limestone
- 10 parts acid phosphate
- 1 part common salt.

Pigs should have access to such a mixture and also to rock salt. The blood of a normal pig contains nearly one per cent. of salt, this supply must be kept up and the man that carries the feed to the pig is the one to do it.

Why the Pigs Cough.

Thumping, cough, unthriftiness and digestive disturbances in pigs from one to six weeks old are usually symptoms of the presence of lung worms. Treatment of the affected ones is of little value. If the number of ascarids present in the lung is large the little pig will soon turn up his toes. If the numbers are limited the pig may outgrow the malady. Proper sanitation coupled with proper cleaning of the sow prior to farrowing effectively prevents the thumpy condition caused by the young worms in the lungs and bronchiales of the little pig.—L. Stevenson, Dept. Extension, O. A. College.

Do not sell good young pullets—learn to tell the sex.

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All the above preliminary on August 30th, post two copies in their should examine see that their on the afternoon 3 and 4, the at the places times accommodate receive representation additions that 6 pm. on Sept be certified by official lists, a plied to the date on election day. If it should anyone entitled list, it is still elector to exercise. In the take the oath ed for by some division whose and who also time and trouble better to make is on the list.

SUNDAY CL

Philadelphia quicentennial gave the opportunity invested in the result of the fair on Sunday

It might h factor would of a coroner ment.

Spr

We have following plies on h
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