POULTRY NOTES

ITEMS THAT WILL INTEREST OUR READERS AND HELP THEM WITH THEIR PROBLEMS

Our good farmer is pleased with his flock this season and pleased with the returns they have given him in eggs. He is not sorry now that he fixed over the old house for the hens that he built a new one for the pullets. He does not regret that he bought the best mash he could get or that he fed green food all winter or that he spent a little time each day, keeping the houses clean and looking after the comfort of his birds

He was very doubtful about this poultry experiment for his idea was that hens laid eggs in the Spring and Summer but that no power could get them to shell out in winter.

The son is taking an interest now and got his father to buy some fine male birds from hens with records so that they could raise chicks that would give a good account of themselves during the coming winter; perhaps—indeed in all probability—they would lay better than the present flock.

Both father and son realize that the time has come to try out these males and that eggs should be set now in order to get early, well-matured pullets. They can set a good bunch now and then have at least another hatch from which they can keep some males as well as pullets for next year's operations; the cockerels from the first hatch will be sold as broilers when broilers are high.

Of all of the problems with which the average poultry keeper is facing today, none has more serious possibilities than that of the ravages from disease. As the poultry industry has become more intensified, as larger numbers of birds have been kept on limited areas, as flocks have been increased, and the number of poultry keepers increased, the danger of epidemic disease, and the danger of soil infestation, and disease carry-over from year to year, has become more serious. In the same way, these intensive conditions, have necessitated more complete and careful sanitation and constant watchfulness on the part of the poultry keeper in detecting disease, and in taking proper control measures.

Insurance against disease can be secured in three very definite ways. First is the necessity of growing strong, vigorous, healthy, disease resisting stock. This means that the young stock grown each year, must be reared on clean ground, or else in confinement under absolutely control conditions. It also means that this growing stock must be supplied rations which are properly balanced with reference to growth requirements, but which also contains a sufficient amount of Vitamin A, that peculiar substance which has been found so beneficial in developing birds in a highly diseased resistent condition. Proper growth is fundamental. If birds are weak, lack vitality, have been improperly nourished, slowly and imperfectly matured, no amount of good care or sanitation or medicines will keep them healthy.

The next big step in providing insurance against disease is proper sanitation. This is perhaps the most important.

Each hen has its own individuality. There are no two exactly alike, always some difference. Nature does not duplicate.

Some hens quit laying the moment molting begins, and they do not begin again until the process is complete. Other hens will more or less lay during their entire molt.

Some hens produce pullets that in every way resemble their dam, but many do not.

Some hens are cross and vicious when broody, and others are good natured.

Some hens when they molt at once become ragged and have a dejected and half-dead appearance, while others in the same brood, are never ragged, and change their coats so gradually it is hardly noticed.

Some hens are naturally lively, alert, tame and peaceful, while others are the reverse.

Some hens on completing a hatch leave clean nests, while others have the nest torn up, eggs broken, and the material befouled.

The individual characteristics of hens is an interesting study. In the interest of profit and satisfaction, characteristics should be studied. Profiting by all this information, we may intelligently mate so that many evils may be eliminated, and the good qualities bred into future generations.

Fowls, too, have their peculiarities. They have acute senses of taste, vision and hearing, but they cannot smell.

Hens are very jealous of any new-quickly startled if he appears all dolled up. Even the change from a cap to a hat, or vice versa, will cause a scare. They seem to recognize him only in the uniform he wore when first they learned not to fear him, and it will take some time before they become reconciled to a change of wearing apparel.

Fowls fear stangers, and are so readily scared poultrymen do not encourage visitors. The fright is apt to have a telling effect on egg production.

One of the most troublesome diseases that affect growing chicks is known as coccidiosis. The small organism that causes this disease appears very resistant to almost any method of destruction on the part of the poultryman. The life cycle is such that a part of its life is spent within the body of the chicken, and part of its life outside the body of the comer, and will at once pick a quarrel. They quickly forget faces, and do not recognize one of their own flock that has been removed from the pen for several days.

Both cocks and hens have their favorities, and will more or less slight others in the pen. This favoritism, however, is more with the males than the females. The favored hens are those that lay the fertile eggs.
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tendant in an old suit of clothes, will
chicken.

Ordinary sprays or washes that are effective against most disease organisms, appear to have slight effect upon this one.

The two most common places for this organism to hibernate, are in the cracks in the brooder house floors, and the soil immediately surrounding the houses.

An effective means of controlling this disease is to make the brooder house floors with the smallest possible cracks or no cracks at all, and the continual moving of the brooder houses during the brooding season.

One poultryman who had very severe losses from this disease, claims to have eliminated the trouble by covering the brooder house floor with a cheap grade of linoleum and applying two coats of varnish to give a good wearing surface.

Caustic lye in the proporton of one pound of lye to fifteen quarts of hot water, is an excellent wash and spray for the brooder house to eliminate this organism.

U. S. PRESERVE LONG HORNE CATTLE

That the long-horned, or Spanish breed of cattle, once so numerous in the Southwest, may be preserved from complete extinction, the Forest Service, United States Department of Agriculture, will maintain a herd on the Wichita National Forest in Oklahoma. The agricultural appropriation bill signed by President Coolidge on January 17, carries an item for their purchase and maintenance.

The department has for several years urged the necessity for a small herd of these picturesque examples of early pioneer life of the Southwest for the benefit and education of future generations interested in pioneer history.

The Wichita national forest lies right in the heart of the range of the old southern herds of plains buffalo, and is a part of the region formerly known as the Indian Territory, where now live more than fifty thousand Indians.

Here also grazed some of the pioneer herds of these long-horned cattle when the livestock industry in the Southwest was in its infancy. There are still a few living members of this once numerous breed of cattle to be found in Texas.

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NOTICE TO CREDITORS

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned has obtained from the Orphans' Court for Kent County letters of Administration c. t. a., on the personal estate of

JOSEPH H. M. CHESNEY

late of New Castle County, Delaware, deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the proper vouchers thereof, to the undersigned on or before the 29th day of July, 1927, otherwise they may by law be excluded from all benefit of said deceased's personal estate.

All persons indebted to this estate must settle at once.

Given under my hand this 25th day of January, 1927.

STEPHEN R. COLLINS,
J29. Administrator c. t. a.

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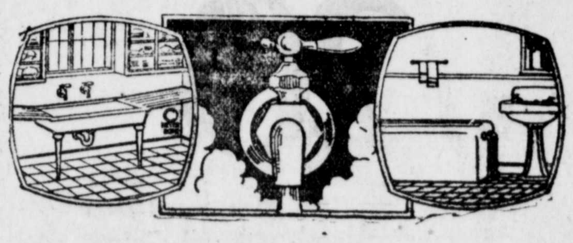

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NOTICE OF FIRST MEETING OF CREDITORS

In the District Court of The United States For the District of Maryland

In the Matter of Morris Halbert, Bankrupt

Notice is hereby given that on January 17, 1927, the said Morris Halbert of Kent County, Maryland, was duly adjudged Bankrupt, and the first meeting of his creditors will be held at the law office of S. Scott Beck, Esq., in Chestertown, Maryland, on the 23rd day of February 1927, at 2 o'clock p. m., at which time the creditors of said bankrupt may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee or Trustees, examine said bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before the said meeting.

EDWARD T. MILLER, Referee,
Easton, Maryland.

N. B. Creditors should at once prove their claims before a Notary Public and file same with the Referee or have them ready to file at the first meeting of Creditors.

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