

Treatment.—Vermifuge powders should be administered, worm seed, areca nut, kamala. Anyone of these powders may be mixed with wetted grain, to which they will then adhere. The dose should be according to the size of the bird, from 2 to 8 grains, repeated several days in succession. Salicylic acid should be added to the drinking water at the rate of 80 grains to a quart. In the diseases produced by intestinal parasites a thorough disinfection of the chicken runs, pens, &c., should be systematically carried out. Creolin is a cheap and very effective parasiticide and should be used in the strength of creoline 2 parts, water 100 parts, to be sprinkled over the premises at frequent intervals. The droppings from pens should be collected and destroyed.

LICE.—The presence of lice is frequently the result of the filthy state of the poultry house. When a fowl is infested it may be relieved in two ways: (1) By applying on the skin a little blue ointment, the size of a barley corn, divided into three or four parts under the rump, the wings and the fluff. As a rule two applications per year are sufficient, one in the autumn, another in the spring. (2) In the evening the fowl is taken from the roost and held by the legs, head downward, when a few pinches of insect powder are thrown under the wings, under the rump, on the back and on the head. When this is done the bird is quietly replaced upon its roost. Lice may be largely prevented by placing in the poultry houses or the yards boxes of dry sand or earth in which the fowls can dust themselves.

MITES.—These parasites which are especially to be feared in warm or stormy weather, must be watched with greatest attention; for they are among the dangerous enemies of fowls. It is wise to take preventive measures against them. Besides the usual precautions of cleanliness, sprinkle the roosts, joints, openings and covers with coal oil about every fortnight in summer and twice during the winter. If a poultry house is infested, it is easily seen by the following indications:—(1) When the hand is passed under the roosts, large numbers of red mites are found there; (2) A blow with a hammer on the joints, openings or corners, especially near the roosts, will bring out large numbers of mites, which will be easily seen. In such cases:—(1) Clean the room and burn the litter. (2) Sprinkle coal oil on the places above mentioned. The following day thoroughly whitewash with strong milk of lime. To make the whitewash adhere, add about two to three handfuls of coarse salt to a pailful of the whitewash. Two days later, hammer again on the infested spots, when if any mites fall they will be easily seen creeping about on the whitewash; then the application of coal oil must be repeated.

VARIOLA.—This most contagious disease is also called chicken pox.

Symptoms.—The wings and tail of the bird are drooping, the skin is hot and red the back is rounded; the bird refuses all food and breathes with difficulty. The first days of the appearance of the symptoms, pustules form on the neck, the head, &c., they dry up into crusts of a more or less bright colour.

Treatment.—As soon as the disease appears, the affected birds must be isolated and the building disinfected. An application should be made (and, as a rule, one is enough) with a feather dipped in the following mixture:

Kerosene (coal oil).....	1 liquid ounce.
Cedar oil,.....	1 “
Vaseline.....	2 ounces.
Powdered sulphate of copper.	1 “
Carbolic acid.....	10 drops.

The crust which forms after the application, need cause no anxiety; it will fall off of itself. The treatment is to be supplemented by a diet composed of cooked and strengthening food, with rice water to check diarrhoea.