

been used to a comfortable house, one night in such a place would be enough to bring on a bad cold or roup.

FLINT GRIT FOR FOWLS

When will people wake up to the fact that sharp grit is not only essential but *necessary* for the welfare of the feathered tribes? Some people think it is only a joke when I tell them that their birds want some flint stones to eat. I met with an Irish gentleman this last month who in his young days, was brought up upon a farm, and I believe he has kept poultry all his life. When I told him his fowls wanted grit he thought I was making fun of him until he remembered he had seen grit in a fowl once that was dead. I frequently meet with people who never think of giving their fowls any grit. It is a shame that the feathered tribes have to suffer so much in this respect. More than half the fowls that are sent to me for *post mortem* examinations have not a particle of sharp grit in their gizzards. In some cases the stones are quite smooth and large.

BUFF COCHINS.

Though they are a large breed, yet they do not lay a large egg, though very brown ones. I am a lover of the Cochin, but I should like to see them bred without any feathers on the legs. The Cochin is a very hardy breed, and will stand confinement well, also the cold bleak atmosphere. I cannot call them a good table bird when they are pure, but if they are crossed they not only make good table fowls but splendid layers also, especially winter layers, and early sitters as well; Cochins when pure cannot be called good sitters as their feathers are too long—that is, they stand out so far from the body, and in such cases the eggs on the outside of the nest, do not get warmth of the hen's body, therefore the eggs should be placed well in the centre of the nest.

ROUP IN FOWLS.

This disease is usually brought on by cold or a sudden chill of the blood, very hot days and cold nights, or sitting in a draught when the fowls have not been used to it, or the poultry-house door left open one night, or the ventilators left so as there is a draught through the house, or sleeping out of doors one night and in a nice warm house the next, getting wet, cold and then sitting in a draught. When fowls are accustomed to sleep in trees and are put direct into a warm house, or put in a covered basket and sent on a railway journey, especially when sent to a show after sleeping out of doors, they are almost sure to return with roup. When poultry are travelling by rail and are allowed to stand for hours on the draughty platform, especially when coming home from a show, after having been taken out of a crowded place where it has been very hot, and the railway companies allow them to stand for hours on the platform in the middle of the night, they are sure to have roup. I have mentioned a few causes of this disease. It comes in three different forms. The first symptoms appear quite distinct from each other. When a fowl catches cold and the system is in good order, the first symptom is a little running at the nostrils.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS ON DISEASES, BREEDING, MANAGEMENT, ETC.

Correspondents are requested to make full use of this column. The answers to enquiries as to diseases will be answered by a well-known medical man and breeder. Please read the following rules carefully.

1. Give a concise, clear and exact statement of case, always stating age, sex, and breed.
2. Enclose 3 cents stamp for reply.
3. Report result, not necessarily for publication. *This is absolute.*
4. Acute cases requiring immediate treatment to be answered by mail in the first in-

stance, later through POULTRY REVIEW for the benefit of our readers.

5. Write legibly and on one side of the paper only.

6. Answers to be to name in full, initials or *nom de plume*, the first preferred.

QUE.—I have a W.C.B. Polish cockerel, aged six months, that has been sick some time. He eats greedily, but at times he is mopeish and keeps very poor, and last Saturday he passed a bunch of reddish worms, twenty or thirty of them, eight or nine inches long, small round ones, they were all in a bunch. Did you ever know a chicken to have them? If you can tell me what to do for him you will greatly oblige me.

Toronto.

D. T. DAVIES.

ANS.—Worms are found in all our domestic animals, especially when young.

Treat your bird as follows: Feed lightly at night, or if not cold weather not at all; next morning do not feed but give two grains of Santonine in powder made up into pill with butter; after the lapse of one hour give a teaspoonful of castor oil. Keep the bird apart so that you may ascertain whether any worms are passed, if so repeat the treatment in two days. Do not fail to report the results for the benefit of others.

The treatment you sent me for cockerel with worms seems to have done him good, I never saw any passed, but he is livelier now. Thanking you for the same, I remain, yours truly,

D. T. DAVIES.

QUE.—I see by your Poultry journal that you answer correspondents in reference to diseases of fowls, etc. I have a pair of Plymouth Rock chicks that have been affected with a disease for over two months, the symptoms are as follows: The weakening of the limbs, no power to hold up wings, although the appetite is good at all times. The cold weather seems to affect them very much, and they are always worse after a cold snap. The rump or tail is drawn to one side. Some parties here described the disease as rheumatism. What can be done for them, or how shall I treat them. By complying with the above request you will very much oblige.

Yours truly,

Uxbridge.

H. A. CROSLY.

ANS.—Keep fowls in a place free from damp. Keep dry straw on the floor and be sure birds have a dry dusting box. When birds are affected, scalded food rather warm, and slightly spiced should be fed. Try the effects of the following and report results of treatment: Give in a No. 00 gelatine capsule: