

the crop on the side with a sharp knife, cutting a slit sufficiently long to remove the contents. Clean the crop with warm water and sew up again, taking care not to sew the skin of the bird to the sack of the crop. Close the crop with white linen thread first, having the knot on the inside, then put a few stitches in the skin. Put in a warm place and give no water for twenty-four hours and only soft food, and it will soon recover.

Gapes.

Causes.—Foul water, exposure to wet, damp places, particularly at night, want of nourishing food, etc.

Symptoms.—The general symptoms, as the name implies, consists in constant gaping, coughing and sneezing, together with inactivity and loss of appetite.

Treatment.—Give the bird daily, until it recovers, a small piece of camphor about as large as a grain of wheat, and add a few drops of camphor or turpentine to the drinking water, or mix with the food, about ten drops to the pint.

Ley Weakness.

Cause.—It often arises from the inbreeding of the same strain of fowls for too long a period, but is usually caused by too high feeding, which increases the weight of the body out of proportion to the muscular strength of the legs; It more generally occurs in the large breeds, such as Cochins and Brahmas, particularly in the cockerels.

Symptoms.—Squatting around on their hocks, after standing for a short time, as if tired; In bad cases they are unable to stand on their feet at all.

Treatment.—In an early stage give the following pill twice or three times a day: One grain of sulphate of iron, five grains of phosphate of lime and half a grain of quinine.

Douglas Mixture.

"Douglas Mixture" is made thus:—Take of sulphate of iron (common copperas) 8 ounces; sulphuric acid, $\frac{1}{2}$ fluid ounce. Put into a bottle or jug one gallon of water, into this put the sulphate of iron. As soon as the iron is dissolved add the acid, and when it is clear the "mixture" is ready for use.

In hot weather, or when the flock is small, less may be prepared at once, but the above proportion should be observed. This "mixture" or tonic should be given in the drinking water every other day—a gill for every twenty-five head is not too much—and where there is infection it must be used every day, but where there is no disease, not so often, or in small quantities if used every day.

This preparation, simple as it is, is one of the best tonics for poultry known. It is alternative as well as tonic, and possesses, besides, antiseptic properties which make it a *remedy* as well as a *tonic*.

There are many other diseases that poultry are liable to, but the above are most prevalent and most likely to be met with.

VERMIN PESTS OF FOWLS.

To keep fowls in good healthy condition it is absolutely necessary to keep down the vermin. This particularly applies to chickens; turkeys are