

grain of baking soda in a teaspoonful of water. Keep the bird without food for 24 hours and then feed only sparingly on soft food. Repeat the operation if necessary.

(2) *For crop-bound*, the following is recommended: Pour a little sweet oil into the mouth and cause the bird to swallow it. Then manipulate that portion of the crop nearest the throat by careful pressure and squeezing between the thumb and finger in such a way as to break up the contents of the crop and force it toward the mouth in small pieces. Suspend the bird head downward from time to time and press the loosened particles toward the head so they will escape. With care and patience the crop may be entirely emptied, if oil is administered as often as is required to soften contents. After this is accomplished, give two grains of baking soda. Keep without food for a day and then feed sparingly on soft food until recovered.

12. Cholera.—The cholera of domestic poultry is a virulent, usually fatal, contagious disease. It is caused by infection with the specific germ of the disease. It attacks all varieties of domestic fowls, and has been observed in wild birds inhabiting an infected district. The disease when it once makes its appearance in a flock that has free range is difficult, almost impossible, to control. Where fowls are kept in semi-confinement, the disease may be readily mastered if prompt measures are taken as soon as it is discovered. Infection takes place usually through food or drink which has been fouled by discharges of diseased birds. The germs also gain entrance to the body by the inhalation of dust in infected coops, which have not been properly disinfected, or through inoculation of wounds with the germs contained in discharges which have fouled the feet, claws and beaks of the birds. The blood and raw flesh of diseased birds will, if eaten by well fowls, transmit the disease to them. Pigeons, sparrows and wild birds may spread the contagion when the disease is present in a neighbourhood. The disease may be introduced by the purchase of an infected bird. Always be sure that a bird is healthy before you permit it to run with well fowls. Cholera makes its appearance in a flock in from a few days to nearly three weeks after infection with the germ. The length of time for its appearance and the severity of the early symptoms depend largely on the susceptibility and condition of the bird exposed to contagion and the virulence of the germ.

Symptoms.—The bird loses appetite, and is usually very thirsty; drinks water eagerly until it cannot retain the water in its crop, and spills it whenever its head is lowered. Bird has high fever, and if the bulb of a thermometer is held close to the flesh under the shoulder it will often register a temperature of 108 to 110 degrees. The crop is usually distended with food which cannot pass on, owing to the paralysis of that organ. The bird shows a disposition to sleep, bunches itself into a dumpy ball of ruffled feathers, with wings drooped, and avoids the rest of the flock. The comb is pale and of a sickly, yellowish colour; face and wattles appear bloodless, and the eyes are dull and almost closed. The bird loses strength and flesh rapidly. Frequently an attempt to move result in the bird falling, unable to rise again. Diarrhoea is always present. At first there is a slight looseness of the bowels; that part of the excrement which is in health pure white, becomes yellowish or yellowish green. Copious discharges of glary mucus follow rapidly, may be frothy and streaked with yellow and green. The droppings are voided frequently and vary from deep yellowish colour to a mottled green and yellow, becoming later a deep green. The excrement is thin, often frothy. The vent frequently appears raw and scalded by the excrement. Feathers about the vent are soiled and caked by the excrement. Death usually takes place in a few days after the appearance of the first symptoms. Some cases appear in a mild form, and merge into chronic infectious diarrhoea; all birds so affected should be killed and cremated. Examination of the body after death shows great wasting of flesh, pale face and comb, full crop, inflamed and discoloured intestines, liver greatly enlarged and soft and filled with dark blood, gall bladder distended, contents thick and dark greenish, kidneys and the small tubes leading from them are usually filled with yellow or yellowish-green masses.