Treatment.—Give the bird a small piece of gum asafoetida about the size of a split pea. Repeat the dose the next day. This will prove effective in many cases, or feed the bird bruised garlic bulb freely, mixed with bread crumbs.

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- 9. Egg Eating.—Egg ating is a bad habit which is the outcome of overcrowding lack of exercise and the use of nests opened to the light. The birds scratch in the open nests and break an egg or two, or find a broken egg under their roosts; they eat it, and this starts the habit. The only remedy is to use dark nests and leave a few china egg lying about the floor for the birds to pick at; after picking at the china eggs for a time without obtaining any results, they soon cease picking at the egg in hopes of getting a dainty tit-bit. Egg eating is a difficult habit to cure, the hatchet is the most effective remedy.
- 10. Roup.—Roup attacks fowls in various ways; the most reliable symptom is noticed while the fowl is at roost, and consists of a rattling noise which sounds like water thrown on coals of fire. The noise is cause by the fowl breathing through the windpipe and nostrils, which have become clogged. An offensive odor is noticed and a discharge at the nostril started; this in a few days becomes hardened so the fowl can breath only through the mouth. In other cases the rattling only is noticed and no discharge at the nose. One of the surest methods is to see if the odor is present and to look at the roof of the mouth where in nearly all cases of roup a yellow, offensive deposit is noticed.

Roup is one of the highly contagious diseases, and is mostly communicated thealthy birds by the medium of the drinking trough. One sick bird will by this mean infect a whole flock. The disease is casily recognized, as the bird's head swells and a foul discharge proceeds from the eyes and nostrils. When the disease has made greatheadway it is safest to kill the bird, because a disgusting fungus has grown in the throat, giving rise to the term 'diphtheric roup.' It is then very dangerous and is communicable to children.

Treatment.—Isolate the affected birds; disinfect all their roosts, nests and houses destroy or at least thoroughly cleanse with disinfecting flued all drinking and feeding utensils, and for some time afterwards add a little Stockholm tar to the drinking water. As for the affected fowl, bathe their heads frequently with hot water and Condy's Fluid Use a syringe to clean the nostrils and throat, injecting a solution of bluestone and warm water, sufficient bluestone to turn the water pale-blue. Be sure to prevent the bird swallowing any quantity of this, as it is a poison. On first observing the symptoms of roup, give the bird a dose of Epsom salts. Afterwards the best treatment is pill containing two grains of quinine morning and night. The only certain way to prevent the re-appearane of disease is to kill the affected birds and thoroughly cleans and disinfect the houses and runs.

Another Curc.—Take a small quantity of glycerine and put into it a couple of drops of essence of wintergreen. Pour this into the fowls' nostrils and in the throat find by experience that this is the best thing for roup or if the eyes are swollen or closed Do not let the discase get too far advanced. Treat it at once. Use lime on the dropping boards. Keep charcoal and grit where they can get plenty of it. Then if they group or a bad cold they will not get diarrhoea, which weakens them so that they cannot be treated satisfactorily. A little ginger in the food is good.

- 11. Diseases of the Crop.—The crop may become subject to two distinct troubles (1) Inflammation or catarrh; (2) Croup-bound, in which the crop, failing to expel the contents, becomes obstructed with food and distended.
- (1) In catarrh, the crop is distended but soft; sometimes the bird appears to be sick and vomits. By suspending the head downwards and applying gentle pressure of the distended crop, the offensive contents may be expelled through the mouth. After the crop has been emptied, administer two grains of subnitrate of bismuth and on