

THE SYMPTOMS.

This disease shows itself in two forms:

(1.) Chicken pox (*Epithelium contagiosum*) affects the head of poultry chiefly and appears as an eruption of different shaped nodules varying greatly in size, from a pin-head up. The parts of the head not well feathered are the most affected. These nodules appear in the beginning as yellow sores and are oftentimes termed ulcers. These sores may easily spread or dry up after affecting only the one place and the bird recover rapidly.

(2.) Small diphtheritic patches appearing in and around the mouth, on the tongue, and at the mouth of the windpipe are the symptoms most common during the early stages of the trouble. Should the fowls be in poor condition when they are attacked by this disease, or if it is allowed to continue without preventive measures being taken, these small patches will gradually enlarge and spread on the tongue so that the fowls cannot eat, or will grow over the mouth of the windpipe,



Head of fowl affected with both chicken pox and diphtheritic roup (*Contagiosum epithelium*).

in which case the fowl will be unable to breathe. They also grow at the side of the face. This last symptom is often called canker. In some cases the growth develops on the inside of a fowl's head and works its way into the eye, gradually causing blindness.

PREVENTION.

The most important preventive of all diseases, this in particular is cleanliness.

If any diseased birds are found they should be isolated and all dead birds should be burned, not buried.

If one handles affected stock or walks on ground that infected stock is running upon, they should thoroughly disinfect their hands and shoes.

All poultry-houses should be cleaned and disinfected regularly.

The ground on which fowls are running should be kept clean and sweet. This being a skin-disease, infection is readily gained by a scratch on the comb or face from another fowl's claw or from the bird's own claw.

When one purchases new stock or returns them from any poultry exhibition, they should isolate same for two weeks to see if the stock is free from infection. Each fowl should be examined occasionally. This should be taken especial note of in the moister sections of the Province.