

some closely allied disease as the one that has played such havoc among his birds. It would be well that every bird showing the first symptoms of the malady should be killed at once if it cannot be isolated, and the bodies of all the dead be burned. The well birds should be isolated and the buildings in which the others have been, thoroughly disinfected. All excrement should at once be burned. The food must be carefully examined as well as the water. It might be well to boil the latter and feed the flock for a while on soft food, prepared by pouring boiling water over meal of various kinds. In medical treatment little, I fear, can be done. I should give at once a compound cathartic pill and follow it in a few hours by a good dose of castor oil. A gelatine capsule containing powdered charcoal and a little cayenne pepper might also be of use, if given every three or four hours. However, in such a disease it is better to kill the sick than try to cure them, it seems to me.

"Yours truly,
"WESLEY MILLS, M.D."

Immediately following this letter came the request from Dr. Mills, to have two birds suffering from the disease, but alive if possible, sent to him at the University.

Accordingly a note was sent to M. Bertrand, asking him to comply with Dr. Mills' request. A few days after, M. Bertrand wrote to say that he had sent two fowls, one dead from the disease, and another alive, but sick from it. He had obtained the fowls from a neighbor as his own had all died. It was learned afterwards that the fowl, which was alive when shipped was dead when it reached its destination.

A request was sent to Prof. Mills to kindly forward the result of the examination to be published for the

benefit of farmers and others who kept poultry. In answer Dr. Mills said, that "the investigation was in progress, but that it would be premature to make a diagnosis yet. He would like, M. Bertrand to send one or two more fowls alive, and just as soon as they are decidedly ill." M. Bertrand was written to accordingly.

It may be remarked here that the importance of having such authorities as Professor Mills and Dr. Johnston to refer to, will be evident at first glance. The uniform promptness and willingness of Professor Mills to give his opinion, as to cause, and advice as to remedy, cannot be too much appreciated.

OTHER AILMENTS REPORTED AND REMEDIES ASKED.

On the 25th April, Mr. Munro, of Almonte, Ont., wrote, "that he had a Leghorn hen which had a large lump growing on one side of her face below the eye. The lump came on the year before, disappeared but was again coming on." He was answered that the lump was probably of a scrofulous nature, and that the fowl was not fit to breed from.

Later in the year, Mr. J. Riach, of Hamilton, Ont., wrote that he had some valuable fowls which were so troubled with worms as to make them very sick. He was advised to soak Indian corn in turpentine and water, and feed to the fowls (if the worms were in the intestines) once or twice and follow with a compound rhubarb pill. If the worms were in the throat—as in gapes—to put a few drops of turpentine in the drinking water. He subsequently wrote to say that as he had not the pills, he had given castor oil after the turpentine, and that the treatment had been successful.

Many other diseases were described and remedies asked for. In all cases information was at once given. It may

be useful to others to know that in some instances a remedy for lice was asked, and dusting the hen with carbolic acid powder was recommended; others stated their hens were sneezing and wheezing, and injection into the nostril of coal oil and a few drops of carbolic acid liquid was advised, with care that hens were not exposed to draughts; others had fowls with swelling at leg-joint, when painting with iodine was suggested. In some cases chickens were reported as having died in numbers, when enquiry discovered that feeding wheat at too early an age was cause of death.

EXPERIMENTS WITH EGGS AT DIFFERENT TEMPERATURES.

With the object of ascertaining how long newly laid eggs will keep fresh in different temperatures a number of experiments were made, the results of which are given below. The eggs were laid by the farm fowls and were supposed to be fertilized. They were assorted as follows: Twelve were placed in an incubator and kept at a temperature of 78 to 84; twelve others were placed in a basket kept on a shelf in the cellar, at a temperature of 46 to 48; twelve were kept in the incubator part of the day at 78 to 84 and the remaining portion were placed in a basket and kept in the cellar at a temperature of 46 to 48, the object being to submit them to alternate variations of temperature; twelve were packed in bran in a basket and kept in the cellar and twelve others were greased with lard and packed in salt and also kept in the cellar. The notes were taken when examination of the eggs was made by yourself, with the exception of the first.

7TH NOVEMBER, 1890.

Examination No. 1.—An egg laid on the 29th October, and another laid on 31st of same month were placed in the incubator with others on the latter date. The incubator was kept at a