

hatched, are found frequently to open their mouths wide and gasp for breath, at the same time frequently sneezing and attempting to swallow. At first the affection is slight, but gradually becomes more and more oppressive, and it ultimately destroys—very few recover; they languish, grow dispirited, droop and die. It is generally known that these symptoms are occasioned by worms in the trachea. I have seen the whole windpipe completely filled with these worms, and have wondered at the animals being capable of respiration under the circumstances."

It will thus be seen to prevail in the young and weak, and on runs long occupied by the poultry. A damp soil, and poultry house, and want of cleanliness may be added as powerful contributing causes.

TREATMENT. The disease spreads with great rapidity, so that a prompt separation of the diseased from the healthy is demanded. The removal of the sound birds to a dry yard, on ground not already overrun and contaminated by the diseased, and shutting them up from running among vegetables until the morning dew is off, will often succeed in checking the progress of the malady.

Various medicinal agents have been given with the view of destroying the worms. Thus: a piece of camphor as as large as a pea has been thought effectual. Mr. Montague having changed the plan, gave an infusion of rue and garlic to drink, and hempseed, with the green vegetables of the grass plot in the menagerie yard to eat; and had all his partridges speedily well. Dr. Wiesenthal long ago pointed out that the worms might be withdrawn from the windpipe by a feather divested of all its plumes except a few at the top, which is then pushed down the trachea through its opening seen in the centre of the tongue, and after having been turned round a few times is withdrawn with the worms attached. Spencer Cobbold cut open the windpipe and picked out the worms with forceps, afterwards closing up the skin with stitches. But both of these operations too often but give temporary relief, as they can enable us to extract only those worms which are located in the windpipe. Those occupying the air tubes in the lungs still survive, and too often kill the fowl at a later day. Hence the necessity of medicating the feather

by some agent destructive to the worms. Mr. Bentlett, of the Zoological Society's Gardens, London, advises a solution of salt, or a weak infusion of tobacco; others use oil of turpentine, to which the standard solution of sulphurous acid may be preferred, as being less dangerous. Fumigation with sulphur smoke, after the manner advised for the quadrupeds, may be resorted to, but with additional precautions, because of the greater susceptibility of the bird. Tonics are also demanded, and may be supplied by keeping rusty iron in the water drunk, or by mixing iron filings, or the sparks from the blacksmith's anvil, with the food.

In cases where the poultry house and run cannot be changed, the walls and floor of the house should be well washed with a solution of carbolic acid or common salt; and salt should be scattered freely and uniformly over all the ground to which the birds have access.

Correspondence.

A GOOD LAYER.

EDITOR CANADIAN POULTRY CHRONICLE.

SIR,—Under the above heading, in the *County Gentleman*, appears the following: "The 'Lansing (Mich.) Republican' says that Wm. Van Buren, of that city, owns a Derby game chicken, hatched April 21st, 1871, that laid her first egg Sept. 10th, and since that time has made it her regular business to lay every other day. Can any of our poultry raisers produce a smarter bird?"

I think I have pullets which can beat this Derby game by a long way. On the 2nd June last, I hatched out nine chicks out of thirteen light Brahma eggs, all of which I reared. Some time late in the summer three of the nine were stolen, leaving me six, which turned out to be three cockerels and three pullets. On the 20th of October one of the pullets laid her first egg, her age then being exactly four months and eighteen days: the other two followed within a week. During their early chickenhood I paid particular attention to their food, giving it frequently, and as much sweet milk as they would drink, but when well able to look for