

**Symptoms.**—The hens drag their body on the ground ; they eat and lay pretty well, but appear sickly among the others.

**Treatment.**—It is rather difficult to cure this affection ; but the effects may be corrected by a cooling diet and by the application round the rump of a pomatum composed of 5 parts of sweet almond oil and 25 parts of glycerin ; this mixture is brought to a lukewarm temperature, when 5 parts of powdered starch is to be added.

**APOPLEXY.**—A rather common disease in all classes of poultry when kept closely penned and liberally fed ; due to a congestion of the brain.

**Symptoms.**—The eyes of the bird are dull, its head hangs down, the wings drag behind ; a drivel runs from the beak, the comb becomes purple and black, the neck becomes stiff and when unrelieved the disease grows worse until the bird falls down and dies.

**Treatment.**—In the first place, the bird should be bled, either on the comb by means of a needle, or by cutting off a nail of each foot near its base, or, in the case of web-footed birds, by opening a vein in the webs of the feet ; the treatment is completed by drenching the head from time to time with cold water until the disease abates.

For a few days, feed the bird with dampened bran and skim milk.

**GAPES.**—This disease is due to the presence in the bronchial tubes of very thin thread-like worms.

**Symptoms.**—As the disease increases, the bird becomes feeble, its appetite becomes less, there is coughing, ruffling of the feathers and increasing emaciation. Breathing is heavy and becomes more and more laborious, till death comes from choking after two or three days.

**Treatment.**—This consists in fumigating twice a day with tar, camphor or tobacco. The material chosen is placed on a vessel containing live coals ; then the vapours that rise are concentrated in a tight fumigating apparatus (see fig. 65), each fumigation must last from twelve to fifteen minutes ; they must be continued until all the symptoms disappear.

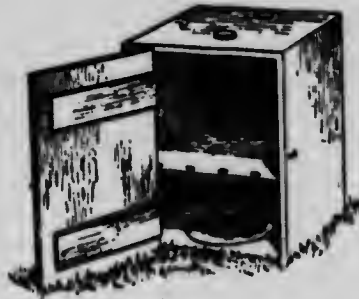


Fig. 65.

Some writers recommend mixing ground garlic in the mash ; tonics are also recommended.

**CHOLERA.**—Fowl cholera is one of the most contagious diseases ; it is caused by the presence in the blood of a special infective microbe. The disease is very rapid in its progress and is nearly always fatal.

**Symptoms.**—The bird affected has its feathers ruffled, its wings low, is dejected, and appears to be very thirsty. The discharges are always foamy or glistening.

**Treatment.**—All treatments for this disease tried have so far failed. As soon as the disease breaks out in a poultry yard, the healthier birds should at once be removed