

or burn it; the disease has got a strong grip, and it is difficult to shake it off. Where colds have been manifested in some of the flock a pinch of bromide of potassium in the drinking water aids in preventing the disease spreading amongst others. Fanny Field says: 'I have cured fowls of cold or distemper by giving a dose of a table-spoonful of castor oil at night, and then for three or four days, or until all symptoms of cold had disappeared, confining them to the house and giving them some tonic—Douglass Mixture or condition powder, whichever I happened to have—in the food once a day.'

A writer in *Poultry*, in October, 1884, gives the following prescription: "Cayenne pepper, one grain; sulphate of copper, half a grain; copaiba, three drops. Mix with sufficient flour and water to cohere into a pill, and give one such night and morning. This has been found successful in many bad cases."

"Spongia" is recommended by believers in homoeopathy. The dose is 30 drops in each quart of drinking water until the symptoms of a cold have disappeared.

A very simple remedy which we have used effectively at the station this year has been strong salt water, in the following manner: When a fowl is affected with a slight swelling around the

eyes, or a thin, watery discharge at the nostrils, place the bird in a coop, in a warm room, and apply to the head twice daily the salt water, heated to about 100 degrees. Feed on soft food seasoned strong with red pepper, and in a few days the swelling or discharge will entirely disappear. Another good remedy is to bathe the head twice daily with kerosene oil, and inject with a glass medicine dropper (after cleansing nostrils carefully) one or two drops of same oil in each nostril, and the same in roof of mouth.

If the fowl is seen to gasp for breath, or has a rattling in the throat, examine carefully and you will find a white, cheesy substance adhering to the sides of the mouth and throat, and also on end of windpipe. This substance on the windpipe gradually increases, and makes the breathing space smaller and smaller, until the fowl can breathe no longer, and death is the result. At

once, on discovering the fowl in this condition, catch it, and, with the aid of another person, open the mouth, and with a smooth flat stick or quill remove the cheesy substance; then sift into the mouth and on the end of windpipe finely powdered sulphur. Keep a close eye on this fowl, and, if needed, repeat the operation. If this substance extends down into the windpipe, a cure cannot be effected.

An ounce of Lloyd's Hydrastis (colorless), diluted with an equal amount of water, is also a good remedy, when merely a discharge at the nostrils or a rattling in the throat occurs. Inject with the medicine-dropper a small amount in the throat, and also in each nostril. Give them for drink a teaspoonful of this remedy to each gill of water. This we have used with success.

GENERAL DISEASES.

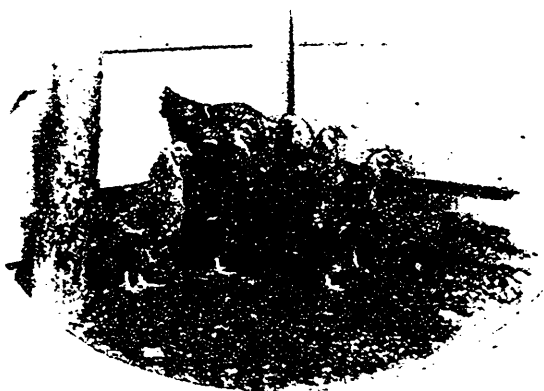
Scaly Legs.—This disease is caused by a very minute parasite being under the scales on the legs, and while it does not materially damage the fowl,

except in looks, if it is allowed to remain the scales will eventually become so thick that it is with difficulty that the fowl can walk. In its first stages a cure can be quickly effected by bathing the legs twice per week with soapsuds and warm water and then placing the feet and shanks in kerosene oil

for two or three minutes. Four or five applications generally effect a cure. In order to avoid a spread of the disease, it would be advisable to soak the shanks and feet of every fowl in the house at least once, and give the roost a wash with oil once a week for a short time.

Bumble Foot.—This trouble is generally caused by roosts being too high. It seldom affects the lighter breeds. The best remedy is to remove the roosts and compel the fowls to sit down at night on straw. While there are various cutting remedies, there are really none that are especially beneficial; the above remedy, assisted by nature, is as good as we know of.

Leg Weakness.—This generally occurs in young chicks, and especially in larger breeds, and is caused by too much heat, overcrowding, lack of exercise, too heavy feeding, and lice. Remove the chicks to a yard by themselves, and give



A Group of Silver-Laced Wyandottes,
The property of The Ontario Agricultural College.