

## POULTRY.

## The Ontario Agricultural College Poultry Building.

The accompanying illustrations represents different views of the main building of the new poultry department erected last autumn, and which has been inhabited but a few months; in fact, it is only during the last few weeks that the latest birds have been received. There are now in all some twenty-two different breeds represented, which struck the writer as rather more than was absolutely needed for practical instruction in poultry-keeping.

The building is situated a little distance to the south-east of the dairy building, on the south side of the road, which passes the College grounds. It stands about 150 feet from the travelled road. The yards, as shown in plan, run to the south-east, being parallel with the public road. The building sits upon a substantial stone foundation, well let into the ground. Across the building, beneath the divisions of the pens, a stone wall runs to the level of the floor, the space being well filled with sharp, gravelly sand, to prevent rats, weasels, etc., from getting at the fowls. Beneath the incubator room and office is a splendid stone cellar, with concrete floor, in which stove fuel, vegetables, etc., are kept; also a hot-water plant for heating the entire poultry house in the coldest weather. Where the words "wood" and "gravel" appear in the plan, they refer to the material of the floor. The yards are divided by woven wire. The extra yards take in several rows of apple trees, which will afford ample exercising accommodation for the liveliest of breeds. It is the intention to plant plum trees in the smaller yards to provide shade and obtain large crops of plums—barring accidents.

In line with No. 1 is house No. 2, separated only by a few yards. It is 15x100 feet, and 6 feet 6 inches at eaves. In the centre is a feed room 8x10 feet for storing grain. There is also a place built for a stove, which gives enough heat to keep the entire building up to a desirable temperature in the cold weather. The balance of the house is divided into eight pens, with yard.

The buildings were constructed as follows:—After the framework was up it was boarded on the outside of studs with inch boards, upon which tar paper was spread, followed by dressed inch lumber, battened and painted. Inside of the up-rights the whole building is lined and ceiled with tongued and grooved lumber, leaving a ½-inch air space. The nests are made as follows:—Two feet four inches long, twelve inches wide, fourteen inches high at lowest part, sloping up to a height of about two feet at back; each nest is divided into two compartments, and round holes are cut in each to permit the hens to go in and out. The nests sit against the wall, and are movable and easily cleaned. Feed troughs for soft food are three inches wide and three deep, and are hung upon nails against the partition, so that the fowls cannot get their feet into them.

We might say that the plans and specifications for these buildings were submitted to several of the most extensive and successful poultry breeders of the country for their approval before being put into execution. Their erection was looked after personally by President Mills, who has succeeded in perfecting an economical, convenient, and healthful poultry house. As our readers are aware, Mr. L. G. Jarvis, one of the best-known poultry experts in America, is in charge of this new and important department.

THANKS.

D. I. MCINTYRE: "Accept my thanks for your notice of my letter in a recent issue of the ADVOCATE. The treatment has been very successful. The lump almost all gone; it broke on outside, and I now cause pus to be squeezed out and wound cleansed by injections of a solution of sulphate of copper and carbolic acid in soft water. The animal is quite healthy, the skin quite smooth, and he has fully kept up with the others."

## QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

[In order to make this department as useful as possible, parties enclosing stamped envelopes will receive answers by mail, in cases where early replies appear to us advisable; all enquiries, when of general interest, will be published in next succeeding issue, if received at this office in sufficient time. Enquirers must in all cases attach their name and address in full, though not necessarily for publication.]

## Veterinary.

## ABORTION IN EWES.

SUBSCRIBER, Carman, Man.:—"I have a number of ewes which have lambed before their time, and when they came some were decayed and some in their natural state; we are feeding wheat sheaves and hay. Could you kindly give the cause why one should be decayed and the other not; I have a boy attending to them; would it be abuse that is the cause?"

[There are several causes that would be productive of the conditions you have mentioned, viz.: Filth, bad ventilation, exposure to severe cold, a debilitated state of the system, consequent upon scanty and improper food; and, on the other hand, a too plethoric condition brought on by an over-rich and stimulative diet; close breeding, external injuries, such as kicks, etc. I may add that the cause is sometimes so obscure that it is past finding out.]

W. A. DUNBAR, V. S., Winnipeg.]

[We have frequently pointed out the various conditions met with as a result of the retention of the placental membranes; there is no danger as long as decomposition does not take place. In this case we have a focus of inflammation from which the infective substances are derived; the absorption and general dissemination of the material into the circulation, and the disease known as pyæmia or blood poisoning. When this material is sufficient to cause the active inflammatory process of considerable extent, the process is followed by the general disorder of the vital functions, the most prominent symptom of which is the elevation of temperature, or, as you say, on the 27th February she began to scour, with temperature up to 104.4 Fahrenheit. This general disturbance of the vital functions ultimately terminates in death of the animal. The diarrhoea is simply an effort of nature to get rid of the offending material. The cough, indigestion, depraved appetite, are only symptoms of the disease. The large lump in the centre of udder will be due to an abscess that has undergone the changes of an abscess into organized matter, and then known as a tumor. There is no evidence of tuberculosis in this case, and, therefore, the treatment should be directed towards producing a better state of health. Yet we are of opinion that it would be better to destroy the animal than spend any amount on the treatment. However, if you are desirous of trying what can be done, the treatment indicated is to restore the vital function to a natural condition. A powder such as the following, given every day, would be of service: Quinine, 10 grains; aloes, barb., 1 drachm; nitrate of potash, ½ ounce; gentian, ½ ounce; ginger, ½ ounce; capsicum, ½ drachm. To be administered in a quart of warm beer or gruel. DR. WM. MOLE.]

## DISORDERED STOMACH.

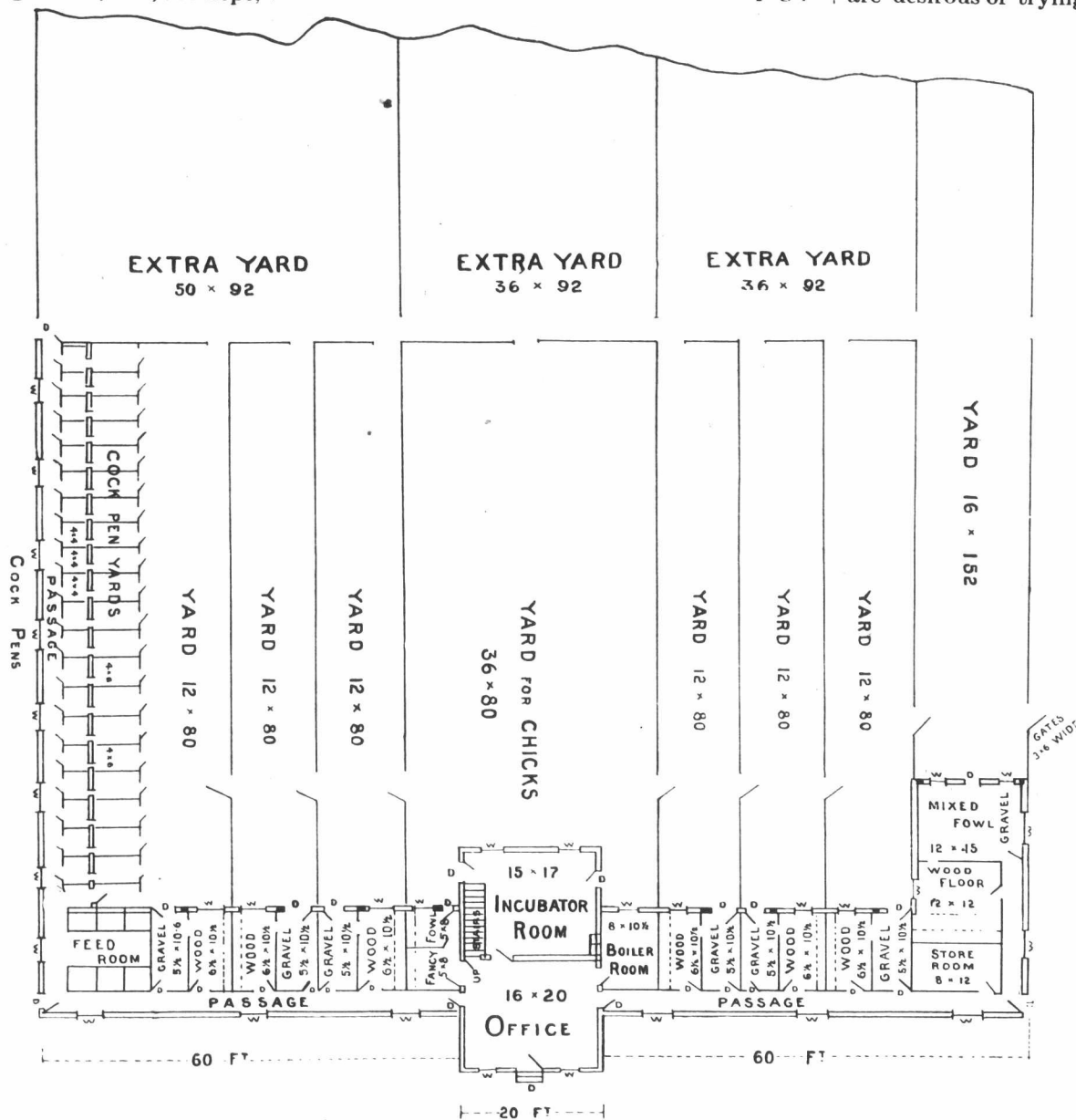
E. C. MOSS:—"I have some August pigs which did very well for about three months; since that time they have not gained much. I find that they have black teeth. Will you kindly tell me, through your valuable paper, if black teeth will hinder their growth, or shall I remove them?"

[When pigs take sick you can do very little for them in the shape of doctoring. Black-tooth is a symptom of disordered digestion, due, in many cases, to over-stimulating food and too little exercise. Some breeders are particularly fortunate in their system of management, and are rarely troubled with this complaint. They contrive to give a variety of feeding materials, and so keep their animals always growing and in good condition. The complaint known as black-tooth is not a disease, but a symptom of disordered stomach, and from this cause prevents the proper assimilation of the food, which causes acidity of the stomach, and the discoloration of the teeth is followed by the deposition of tartar. When the disease attacks young animals it is usually fatal. For treatment, alter the method of feeding entirely; give sloppy diet of bran and oatmeal shorts, with flaxseed well boiled, or linseed cake. Lime water or a small piece of lime should be placed in the slop. This will always produce good results. Ashes, salt, and bone-meal should be placed within reach of the pigs at all times. If the bowels are costive, give a purgative mixed in their food as follows: Powdered jalap, 1 drachm; flower of sulphur, 1 drachm. This is a dose for small size pigs. DR. WM. MOLE.]

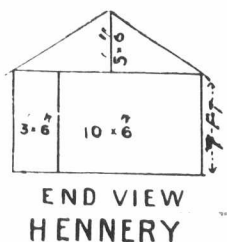
## SWOLLEN LEG.

SUBSCRIBER, Rossburn, Man.:—"My mare, four years old, hind leg swells whilst standing in stable; seems to go down quite a bit when she has been worked for a little while; swells from knee joint down. What will cure this trouble?"

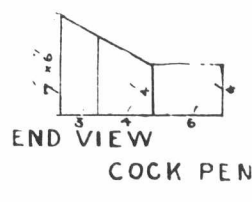
[The swollen condition of the leg may be the result of either external or internal local irritation, or it may proceed from constitutional causes. If the mare is not pregnant, give the following dose of purgative medicines: Barbadoes aloes, seven drachms; calamel, one drachm; ground ginger, two drachms; soap or syrup sufficient to form a ball. Previous to administering the ball, prepare the animal by feeding exclusively on small bran mash for at least sixteen hours, and give no hay during the operation of the physic. After this give for ten days, morning and evening, in food: Iodide of potassium, one drachm. Apply to the leg.



GROUND PLAN OF No. 1 POULTRY HOUSE, O. A. C., GUELPH.



END VIEW  
HENNERY



END VIEW  
COCK PEN

## RETENTION OF PLACENTA CAUSING PYAEMIA.

W. B. THOMPSON: "I have a Jersey cow four years old; last March she dropped a healthy calf; a few days later I noticed a brown discharge from her vagina, which afterwards became white in color. In September she became very stupid and swelled, the udder, teats, and vagina turned black and purple; from this she recovered. She has a cough more on some days than others. Had her tested for tuberculosis with tuberculin, and she proved to be sound; there was no reaction. In February of this year she began to scour, and continues so till the present time. She will lick mud walls and dirt. She has also a large lump in centre of udder and under the tail—very hard. 1. Had I better test her again for tuberculosis? 2. What will I do for lump? 3. Can cough be cured? 4. What is wrong with stomach?"