

### DISSEMINATION OF THE DISEASE.

Tuberculosis usually enters a flock through the introduction of a bird suffering from the disease. A bird, as previously described, may be quite seriously affected without showing any marked external symptoms. Such a bird will readily spread the disease through the flock by its contaminated droppings.

### CONTROL AND ERADICATION OF THE DISEASE.

Care should be taken in buying new stock that birds are obtained only from flocks known to be free of the disease.

When once the disease gets established in a flock it is difficult to eradicate except by the most drastic measures. The quickest and most effective method is to kill off all birds that have run with those proven to have the disease and to disinfect the entire premises as thoroughly as possible.

New stock should be obtained from healthy sources, but should not be placed on the runs which had been used by the diseased flock, for a year or more. The houses, providing they have been thoroughly disinfected, may of course be used.

The first thing to do in putting the poultry premises in sanitary condition is to scrape the roosts, walls, ceilings, floors and nest boxes of the houses thoroughly clean with a hoe or other convenient implement. Accumulated manure may be mixed with lime, spread on the land and plowed under. Loose litter, pieces of boards or other valueless material should be completely burned. When this has been done the entire inside of the houses may be washed down with some good disinfectant such as carbolic acid, one part in twenty of water, zenoleum, lysol, chloronaphtholeum, or other disinfectants, in the strengths indicated by the manufacturers. Any of these may be put on with a spray pump. In place of these, quicklime in the form of whitewash may be used, prepared as follows: Slake the quicklime by adding water in the proportion of one and one-half pints of water to each quart of lime, or by weight, sixty parts of water to one hundred parts of lime. The resulting dry powder is hydrate of lime. For use mix one quart of this with four quarts of water. This must be freshly prepared in small lots and used immediately. It is best applied by means of a spray pump, although it may be put on with a brush or broom. If a spray pump is used, the slaked lime should be put through a fine sieve or strainer in order to prevent clogging of the nozzle. It is important that every crack and crevice and every particle of surface be covered with the disinfectant. After disinfection, clean boards may be placed beneath the roosts to catch the droppings, thus facilitating the work of future cleaning. Slaked lime placed on these boards will absorb the moisture from the droppings besides adding to their fertilizing value. Disinfection of the houses should be carried out at intervals as long as any diseased birds remain in the flock.

To disinfect the runs is a difficult matter, because it is impossible to have the disinfectant come into contact with each minute particle of soil. The best that can be done is to completely cover the ground with freshly-slaked lime and plow under. Sow some quick growing crop for green manure, lime and plow under again. By this method the soil can eventually be well disinfected. The fact must be kept in mind, however, that any tubercular fowls may be continually re-infecting the soil by voiding the tubercle bacilli with their droppings; consequently, it would be impossible to keep the soil free from infection so long as diseased fowls were kept on that ground.