

used. Nests, roosts and other movable fittings are best treated by dipping in solution of the wash or may be sprayed, but the dipping is to be preferred. Be sure to strain all whitewash before using in spray pump.

The land upon which birds are running must receive close attention in order to keep it clean and sanitary. Constant ranging over a piece of land by birds tends to foul the land, making it "chicken-sick." The heavier the soil the more serious is the trouble. Aim to cultivate the run or yard at least once in the year and grow a crop of grain or rape on it. This tends to cleanse the soil of droppings and at the same time produces succulent green feed for the birds.

The food must be closely attended to and no food given the birds which is musty or mouldy or where putrefaction has started. Only the purest and most wholesome foods should be used, as there is not only the ill-effect on the health of the birds, but seriously affects the produce from the flock.

Exercise is very essential to health, and this applies to chickens just as much as to other classes of stock. This is very important in the winter months, especially if one wishes to secure good hatches of strong, vigorous chicks.

In case of sickness, isolate all sick birds from the flock and either treat or destroy. All dead birds should be disposed of by burying deeply (two to three feet) or burned; the latter is the safer method of disposal.

Birds which are badly infested with vermin, such as lice or mites, will not thrive. If the vermin are not kept under control they will in time become so bad as to seriously lower the vitality of the birds, thus rendering them more susceptible to disease attack.

POULTRY DISEASES.

It is seldom that the external symptoms are so strongly marked as to present conclusive proof of the type of disease affecting the bird or flock. It is, therefore, necessary to conduct a post-mortem examination of diseased specimens. This is easily done. Place the dead bird on its back on a table or bench, and spread the legs apart, pressing them down flat on the table. Open the body of the bird just back of the point of the keel bone, after which cut the ribs along both sides of the body up to the front of the keel. Next, take hold of the back point of keel, raise it, and bend it forward with sufficient force to break the remaining attachment at the fore part of the body, being careful not to disturb the internal organs. It will now be possible to view the liver, heart, gizzard, and a portion of the intestines before moving any of the organs. Next, raise the liver and gizzard, placing them to one side. The gall bladder and spleen will be noticed on the under side of the liver, while the lungs will be found forward and closely attached to the back along the ribs. The moving of the gizzard will disclose the intestinal tract, which, if removed, will reveal in females the ovaries and oviduct. Examination of each organ should be made and the condition noted, the external symptoms being also considered in determining the nature of the disease present. While this examination may indicate the presence of a certain disease, one cannot be absolutely certain without a bacteriological examination.

Tuberculosis. This disease is very widely distributed throughout the Dominion of Canada. In some sections flock infections are much more serious than in others. Practically all classes of birds, with the exception of ducks, have been known to contract the disease. It is found, however, chiefly confined to adult birds. Very rarely, if ever, is it found in young chicks.