

Many incubator thermometers are not reliable, and it is, therefore, advisable each season to have the thermometers tested; any druggist will have a registered thermometer, and can do the testing if the owner does not wish to do so.

The hatch is made or lost usually during the first week of incubation. Keep the temperature well up to 103 deg., with the thermometer lying on the eggs, and maintain as even a temperature as possible.

Do not set dirty, washed, small or extra large eggs. The shell is porous and disease germs that may be on dirty eggs might infect a number of eggs. Do not turn eggs when your hands are dirty, or immediately after handling lamps or kerosene.

The room in which the machine is operated should be clean and well ventilated. If possible select a room that varies but little in temperature; in such a room it is easier to keep the hatching chamber of the machine at an even temperature. Where there is a strong odor of lamp fumes, or where there are decaying vegetables, or where moulds grow upon bits of boards or upon the walls, an incubator will not usually do good work. The lamp burns brighter, the eggs hatch better, and the chicks have more vitality when the air in the incubator room is pure.

#### GENERAL SYMPTOMS OF WHAT IS COMMONLY CALLED WHITE DIARRHOEA IN YOUNG CHICKS.

When chicks are about twenty-four to ninety-six hours old they resemble each other very much in appearance, with the exception that we have noticed that hen-hatched and chickens hatched in moist incubators were longer in the down, or looked larger and fluffier. The trouble generally begins about the fifth day. Some of the chicks will have a thin white discharge from the vent, the chick is not active, it has a sleepy look; also the head appears to settle back towards the body; one thinks the chick was cold or in great pain. Some of the chicks get in the warmest spot under the hover, others have intense thirst. The white discharge from the vent is not always present. The chicks may die in large numbers between the fifth and tenth days, or there may be a gradual dropping off each day until they are six weeks of age. The disease kills some quickly, others linger for a week or more. A few chicks appear to recover, but seldom, if ever, make good birds. They are small, unthrifty and are good subjects for roup or any other epidemic.

To the ordinary observer a post-mortem examination may reveal any or all of the following conditions: The lungs will usually show small white spots in them. These are generally quite hard and cheesy. These spots are not always present, but from our examinations I would judge they are in fifty per cent. of the cases. Some lungs have no white spots, but are red sometimes, fleshy. These in our experience are not very common unless the chickens are chilled. The yolk is often hard and cheesy. It varies greatly—some yolks are of a gelatinous nature or almost