

is perhaps the plainest sign. Then the breast-bone stands out sharply from the body, and the neck is devoid of flesh. The comb presents an unhealthy appearance. Diarrhœa accompanies the disease, and the excreta are of an unnatural colour. The bird generally limps in the right leg during the later stages of the disease. When opening up a tuberculous bird the liver is found to be greatly enlarged by reason of the presence of tubercle nodules scattered throughout the mass. Sometimes the terms "spotted liver" and "going light" have been used to designate the condition of a bird whose liver presents this appearance. It is, however, tuberculosis and nothing else. Of course, for this there is absolutely no cure.

THE LATE CHICKEN.

A mistake in brooding made by too many poultrymen is to entirely disregard climatic influences. They maintain the same conditions in the brooder in warm summer weather as in a cold period in early spring. On the other hand, there have been instances in my experience where the opposite mistake has been made, the breeder arguing that with warmer weather the chickens can do with less heat, with the result that in the early morning or during a sudden cold spell the chickens are insufficiently protected. Successful brooding demands constant observation and attention. While the heat should not be reduced except when there is no risk of a chill, so the heat should be reduced when it is naturally present.

Many losses in brooder chickens have taken place this season. In the majority of cases the mortality was due to the old trouble of overcrowding. Probably the greatest weakness in artificial brooding is allowing chickens to huddle, this being induced either by overcrowding, poor ventilation, excessive heat, or insufficient warmth. Huddling means sweating, and sweating is the great cause of brooder mortality. Its effect is manifested in several ways. The sweated condition, which generally induces chill, brings on a weakened state which is often manifested by bowel trouble and a general lowering of the vitality. Another effect of overcrowding too common this season is a weakened condition of the limbs, the visible signs of which are swellings in the joints, with a gangrenous condition supervening, the swelling first making its appearance in the hock-joint and then travelling to the wing. In a few days the neck and head swell, and then death is not far off. In all these cases arising from improper brooder-management nothing can be done for the chickens badly affected. Those in the early stages may be saved and the trouble prevented from attacking the sound chicks by providing the right conditions—the desired temperature (90° and less according to age) and giving ample space for the chickens to spread out while obtaining the necessary heat, together