

by placing a temporary fence of five-foot two-inch mesh chicken wire around the area in which the turkeys are to be raised. This fence need not be expensive as heavy stakes will hold the wire sufficiently firm. Our reason for being so particular in this connection is the fact that we have on a number of occasions observed lesions of enterohepatitis among ordinary domestic fowls, and we have evidence of its transmission to turkeys.

Small runways covered with wire should be used in order to prevent birds of prey such as crows or hawks gaining access. Provision must also be made to exclude cats, dogs, skunks or other animals. Fowl of other varieties should not come in contact with the turkeys or the ground which they may subsequently occupy during a given season.

The foregoing instructions should be followed during the first six or seven weeks, after which time the poults will be able to get out earlier in the morning, but under no consideration should they be allowed out before the dew is off the ground, and on rainy days they should be kept on their clean, well sanded and limed board floors. After about three or four weeks the poults will show a desire to leave the brooder and roost at some convenient height. Preparation should be made for this, suitable dropping boards provided which may be observed in order that any deranged condition of the digestive tract may be noted. This will require close observation and is easily attended to. *Should one individual poult be found to have a diarrhoea containing yellow particles or froth, it must be immediately isolated and the whole of the colony house cleansed and disinfected.* The sick bird being isolated, should be specially nursed and kept in a warm place. The food should be curtailed and muriatic acid should be placed in the drinking water. Ferric chloride may be used instead of muriatic acid or equal parts of each. Two teaspoonsful of the muriatic acid or ferric chloride should be used to the quart or one teaspoonful of each. (The muriatic acid and ferric chloride to be used are of the strengths used by druggists in filling prescriptions and known as B.P., or the strength specified by the British Pharmacopæa.)

Unless the runways provide an abundance of animal food, insects, grasshoppers, bugs, etc., this should be supplied preferably by green cut bone, or in its absence beef scrap, tankage or animal meal.

*Parasites.*—Parasites are as fatal to turkeys as to other individuals of the feathered tribe. Dust baths should always be provided. A dust bath should be available from the outset. A box with sides three inches high filled with dry coal ashes or fine dry earth is suitable. When the poults are outside, if the soil is light, an area about four feet square should be dug up for dusting purposes. When disinfecting the quarters thoroughly disinfect the dust bath, throw it out and provide a fresh one.

The roosts are kept free from mites by the use of the remedies usually used for other poultry. Many good commercial dusting powders are available. The disinfection already referred to and explained in detail below will assist greatly in preventing the development of parasites.

*Disinfection.*—At the beginning of the season the houses or shelters which are to contain turkeys should be thoroughly disinfected. This may be accomplished by preparing a good whitewash (40 pounds of quick-lime to the barrel of water) and adding thereto 3 per cent of a good commercial disinfectant (this 3 per cent means that 12 ounces of the disinfectant is added to the pail of lime wash), which should be applied with a spray pump to all portions of the shelter or colony house, the turkeys being removed to other clean quarters till the shelter or colony house is again dry.

By following the foregoing simple instructions our experiments have demonstrated that it is possible to successfully rear turkeys.

Our turkeys in 1915 were from late hatched (June 10) 1914 breeding stock, and reared by the Poultry Division of the Experimental Farms system. They were hatched May 16 and on December 15 (seven months) eight of these averaged sixteen pounds each when dressed. One individual weighed nineteen pounds and two ounces. These