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SOVEREIGN POULTRY SUPPLY HOUSE, Edmonton Alberta

## Common Poultry Diseases

Prevention is better than Cure-Roup, Tuberculosis, Blackhead. By Prof. M. C. Herner

By Prot. M.

But few farm flocks are entirely free from disease. A little closer observation might reveal specfic symptoms of a disease, and help in getting some definite idea as to what was actually wrong. There are but few farm flocks that are wiped out entirely by disease, but the continual dribbling away is what runs into an enormous loss every year. Poultry diseases are very largely due to the conditions under which the flock is kept, the method of feeding and due to the conditions under which the flock is kept, the method of feeding and the class of food fed. A large number of farm poultry houses would stand a good deal more cleaning than they get. Too many houses have only the bare floor of earth or boards. Eight or ten inches of good clean straw, of which this western country has an abundance, should be kept on the floor all the time. This should be changed as soon as it becomes damp and dirty. The number of times it should be changed depends on the number of hens in the house and the kind of house as well. Usually changing it every four or five weeks is quite sufficient.

A dropping platform should be built

quite sufficient.

A dropping platform should be built along the back wall of the house about three feet off the floor. The roosts should be eight inches above this. The dropping or manure should be cleaned off once a week at least. A thin layer of ashes scattered over the platform will prevent the dropping from freezing solid to the platform. Chaff or even straw would also do for this. A liberal springling of air slaked lime will help

tected by discharges from the nostrila, frothy eyes and rattling or wheesing in the throat. These can quite easily he corrected by changing or removing the conditions that cause them. Chief among these are overcrowding, dampness and draughts. Adding coal oil to the drinking water or a very small quantity of potamium permanganate will also check its spread. Colds if allowed to go on unchecked are likely to develop into roup in which case flock treatment is of little use. Ordinary lime dust or air slaked lime is also an excellent remedy for colds or roup in its very earliest stages. This should be thrown right at the hens so that they very earliest stages. This should be thrown right at the hens so that they are compelled to breathe it. This lime are competing to breathe it. This lime getting into the air passages of the head and throat seems to have a healing effect on the inflamed mucous lining. For flock treatment this will probably surpass all others. The salts should also be fed as a tonic, as previously recommended.

recommended.

As far as individual treatment is concerned, it seldom pays to give it unless a bird is specially valuable and over this the whole flock is likely to be open to infection, and the chances are that the disease will spread and cause more harm and greater than the value of the bird; the less doctoring done around a poultry home the better. A "doctored-up" bird is seldom of much use in a flock. It always remains more susceptible to disease than the others, and also acts as a carrier of disease.



Straw Poultry House Straw is baled and forms three sides of the house and part of its front. It is dry and very satisfactory. A number are in use in various places.

to keep the perches and platform sweet and clean. Wood or coal ashes applied in the same way will help in keeping the house sweeter and clean.

Much can also be done by following clean methods of feeding. The water pails, pans or troughs should be rinsed out every day and fresh water given. If milk is fed the pans should be cleaned about once a week. All soft or wet mash should be fed in a trough and not thrown on the floor or in the litter. At thrown on the floor or in the litter. At best, feeding it on the floor is a filthy practice and good poultry men will not do it. No wet mash should be fed after it has become sour and rancid.

If the poultry house is dry, kept clean and has plenty of fresh air and the flock is properly looked after there will be but little danger of disease unless the house is overcrowded. Four square feet of floor space should be allowed for each hen and two perches square feet of noor space should be allowed for each hen and two perches along the back wall of the house should provide plenty of roosting space for all the hens. If these two perches do not give this there are too many hens in the house.

#### First Symptoms of Disease

The first indications of lack of health in a flock are usually off-colored dropping and dark combs. As soon as either of these two are noticed, the flock should be fed a dose of Epsom salts, using at the rate of one pound to every hundred hens. Dissolve it in hot water and mix with a bran mash. Give it once a week for a few months to tone up the system. Granulated charcoal up the system. Granulated charcoal should also be added to this mash, in fact this charcoal should be fed right along in the dry mash as it is an ex-cellent tonic. Simple colds can be de

#### The Most Common Diseases-Roup

The most common diseases are roup, tuberculosis and blackhead, and of the three the first named is the one

the three the first named is the one found most frequently in all farm flocks. Tuberculosis although more fatal is not quite so frequent, and is also confined mostly to birds over one year old. Blackhead is found chiefly in turkeys both old and young.

Roup is simply a cold in its advanced stage, and often goes under the name of "swelled head." Colds allowed to go on unchecked are likely to develop into roup of some form or other. The causes of roup are naturally the same as those of colds. The first symptoms are slight swelling below the eye, often affecting both sides right in the start. These swellings contain white cheesy affecting both sides right in the start. These swellings contain white cheesy matter which after being pressed out usually give off an offensive odor. In turkey these swellings generally contain a thick water-colored liquid without the bad odor. In some forms of roup a white scale also develops in the mouth and throat and often swellings appear in the angle of the jaw. Then scabs and the cheesy matter in the swelling give off a very offensive odor. If the scab is pulled off the raw bleeding surface will show underneath. This form of roup is known as canker and is probably the worst of any form to handle. When this makes its appearance it is generally best to kill the fowl at once. If the bird is strong and vigorous it possible to effect a cure. The sick bird should be removed from the house, the swelling lauced, the matter pressed out and the scab removed. Then thoroughly wash the head, pyes, mouth and throat with a weak solution of carbolic

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