

Disease and Cause.	Symptoms.	Treatment.
INFLUENZA. Weak birds exposed to cold—improperly nourished stock. Appears to be contagious.	Discharge from nostrils; passages in head filled; fever and usually diarrhoea.	Isolate affected birds and place in comfortable quarters. Remove secretions and massage nostrils. If diarrhoea is present give one-half to one teaspoonful of Epsom salts.
BLACKHEAD. Affects turkeys principally—germs which gain ascendancy over the vitality of the birds; careless in-breeding; feeding on same ground year after year; weakened constitution.	Lack of appetite; emaciation; constant diarrhoea; inclination to keep away from the rest of flock; discoloration of the head as the disease advances. After death the caeca is usually found to be plugged with cheesy contents, and sunken spots appear on an enlarged liver.	Preventive.—Inspection of new stock; fresh ground every two years for the birds; isolate all birds showing signs of sickness. Curative.—Remedies do not always prove effective. Sulphur 5 grains, sulphate of iron 1 grain and sulphate of quinine 3 grains, administered night and morning. One teaspoonful of muriatic acid to pint of drinking water is recommended.
CATARRH—COLD. Exposure, drafts, damp atmosphere due to improper housing. Weak stock improperly fed.	Birds sneeze, appear dumpy; eyes run water, eyelids inflamed and sometimes swollen. Air passages become clogged and breathing is through the mouth.	With strong birds removal of cause is usually all that is necessary. Keep diseased birds warm and dry; remove secretions, apply a disinfectant to air passages.
WHITE DIARRHOEA IN CHICKS. Parasitic organisms, predisposed by weak stock; improper incubation and brooding; overheating; lack of proper ventilation; filth; poor feed.	Chicks appear stupid; do not remain with the flock; wings droop; whitish discharge.	Preventive.—Breed from strong, healthy birds; proper care and feeding of chicks; disinfect incubator and brooder; keep chicks vigorous; sour milk aids in prevention. Medicinal treatment avails little.
LEG WEAKNESS IN CHICKS. Too much bottom heat in the brooder; overcrowding; no access to the soil; overfeeding.	Chicks sit while eating; unsteady gait; cannot stand alone.	Remove the cause; have the heat come from above the birds. Give plenty of green feed and skim-milk; feed wheat and oatmeal in preference to fatty foods.
APOPLEXY. Rupture of blood vessel in brain, due possibly to fright or over-exertion.	Seldom recognized until the bird is dead.	Preventive.—Do not get birds over fat; avoid too rich food.
GAPES. Presence of thin, thread-like, reddish-colored worms in the bronchial tubes.	Coughing, sneezing and gaping. Birds soon become weak and gasp for breath.	Preventive.—Keep trough, drinking fountains and feeding ground clean; provide fresh runs. Use potassium permanganate in drinking water. Curative.—Dip a feather in turpentine and introduce into the trachea or put a loop in a horse-hair and pass it down the windpipe, twist around and withdraw. The worms come with it.
PIP. Due to bird breathing through mouth on account of nostrils closed by some other disease, or may be infectious.	Membranes of mouth become hard and crack.	If due to cold remove cause and treat. Soften the hardened surface with vaseline or other like material. If a raw surface appears use a disinfectant.
SCALY LEG. A mite burrowing under scales of shanks and feet.	Roughened appearance of legs and feet.	Soften scales by soaking in warm, soapy water, then remove by use of a nail brush; apply sulphur ointment or lard and kerosene. One part oil of caraway to 5 parts vaseline is recommended.
BUMBLE FOOT. Birds jumping from high roosts, stepping on glass, etc.	Lameness; swelling of foot.	Bathe and apply kerosene. If an abscess forms lance and wash thoroughly with an antiseptic solution. Bandage the foot.
INDIGESTION. Over-feeding and lack of sufficient green feed.	Birds are usually listless and refuse to move around much.	Clean utensils; balanced ration; feed regularly. Add a little Epsom salts to drinking water. Pepper tends to stimulate digestion.
PTOMAIN POISONING. Spoiled or decayed feed.	Partial paralysis, discoloration of comb and tendency for bird to lie in a relaxed position.	One teaspoonful castor oil to each bird, followed by one-fifth grain sulphate of strychnine.
CROP BOUND. Improper feeding impairing digestion; too much dry feed.	Loss of appetite, distended crop followed by difficult breathing.	Give teaspoonful castor oil; knead the crop. If this fails to give relief an operation could be performed as a last resort.
RHEUMATISM. Exposure, causing inflammation of joints and muscles.	Lameness and stiffness.	Dry, well-ventilated houses and dry yards.
HEAT PROSTRATIONS. Pressure on the brain.	Birds drop over as if paralyzed.	Preventive.—Provide protection from the sun and avoid overcrowding. Keep bird cool and apply cold water to the head.
EGG BOUND. Too large an egg; paralysis of egg duct; inflammation of oviduct.	Difficulty in laying; exhaustion; birds going to nest frequently but not laying.	For simple obstruction steam the vent, and oil it. Some press the egg to the vent, then break and remove it. Complicated obstruction usually ends fatally.
INVERSION OF OVIDUCT. Weakness of oviduct walls, straining, constipation.	Mass of bloody tissue projecting from the vent.	Remove cause, then wash the parts with an antiseptic, grease and return to place. Keep the bird quiet. If of long duration kill the bird.
CONSTIPATION. Indigestion, lack of exercise and green feed.	Ineffective efforts to defecate.	Remove any dried faeces from vent; inject warm soapsuds or sweet oil and administer a teaspoonful of castor oil.
OCCASIONAL DIARRHOEA IN OLD BIRDS. Usually due to irregularities in the feed.	Droppings are watery.	When no offensive odor is present there is little cause for alarm. Remove the cause. Give one half teaspoonful of Epsom salts to each bird, then feed a little low-grade flour in the mash.
CONGESTION OF LUNGS. Chilling of the body, causing contraction of blood vessels.	Rapid, difficult breathing; comb bluish; colored material flowing from mouth.	Preventive.—Protect birds from cold and wet at time of molt; feed well.
TAPE WORMS. In some way taken into the system.	Not marked; common in turkeys.	Preventive.—Remove birds to fresh ground occasionally and keep houses clean. Curative.—Twenty drops of liquid extract of male fern night and morning before feeding. Slightly diluted oil of turpentine, 1 to 3 teaspoonfuls to a dose proves effective.
FEATHER EATING. A vice probably started by lack of some substance in feed, or confinement.	Loss of feathers around the vent; ragged condition of feathers around the neck.	Remove the guilty birds from the main pen. Add a little more meat to the ration. It may be necessary to destroy the birds which have contracted the habit.
COMBS FREEZING.	Avoid changing a bird from warm to cold pen; prevent birds roosting near open window or door.	Apply cold water to frosted parts. Grease with vaseline or similar substance.
EGG EATING. A habit.	Broken egg in nest frequently starts the habit.	Dark nests; keep nests clean, and avoid feeding egg shells. Change of pens will sometimes stop the habit.