

This is fed entirely out of my hands, I sit until they are all satisfied and then there is none left to sour upon the ground, another cause I think of this trouble. I also try to mix just enough for each feeding but if any should be left I feed it to the other fowl. I believe the green leaves of the dandelion are good to keep the bowels in order and I frequently cut them up fine and mix with the shorts. Don't set water before them in the morning and make that do them until night. Give fresh water every time you feed them.

Those that give the mother hen and clutch free liberty, usually have very little trouble with diarrhoea but then their losses in other ways—hawks, foxes, skunks, sudden rainstorms, etc.,—are numerous. When a hen is kept in a coop for four or five weeks then given her liberty, they stay around that spot for another week or ten days and then they are old enough to stand rainstorms, hide from hawks and look out for themselves generally. For diarrhoea in old birds I put tincture of iron in their drink, but it is seldom they are afflicted if they have free range.

ROUP OR SWELLED HEAD

is usually troublesome in late fall and early winter. The first symptom is froth on the eye, breath becomes very offensive and face under the eye commences to swell which continues as the disease advances. My flock had it badly in the fall of '89, and it was November '90 before I got entirely rid of it. I haven't the least doubt but it was caused by crowding forty birds into a warm house 10 x 15 feet to roost at night. I made a larger building and did not try to get it warm and have never had a case since. I think if those who are bothered with it will watch their turkeys going to roost they will find them going into what is probably an overcrowded house and it would be far better to have them roost on the barn or fence. I tried numerous remedies but only succeeded in one case and came to the conclusion that doctoring was no use. I had one valuable hen (a first prize winner at Toronto) which I worked with until her head burst. After that I would grab the axe as soon as I noticed them taking it. I now come to a disease of which I have had no experience,

LIVER DISEASE,

—but from information received this fall I believe, if it should gain a foothold—will become the worst enemy that turkey breeders will have to contend against. On November 20, 1893 I received a letter from a leading cattle, sheep and swine breeder in Northwestern Ontario as follows: "Mr. Bell,—Dear Sir,—I write to you to ask you a few questions about turkeys. 1st. Our turkeys are dying of liver complaint and have been for two years. 2nd. Do you think it is over-feed, or 3rd. Do you think it is hereditary in the ancestors. Yours respectfully, ———". I answered that I knew knowing about it but *thought* it might be hereditary.

This gentleman then purchased a pair from me but in a short time wrote for another gobbler as the one he had got had died of the same disease. I could not supply him this time and I had almost forgotten all about it when I received a letter from Pawtucket, Rhode Island, on November 26th last asking for information on same malady. He writes: "I have been endeavouring for four years to raise turkeys, and my experience is this, I have no trouble in hatching and the chicks seem healthy until they get to be five or six weeks old when they commence to die one at a time. We have made a *post mortem* examination of every case and have invariably found the same ailment, viz., a diseased liver. This has been our experience each year. I wrote an article to the *Country Gentleman* setting forth the facts as herein stated and asked for others' experiences and for a remedy but got no reply and so far I have failed to solve the mystery. Yours truly, ———." This brought the former inquiry to my mind and I wrote asking if he had found the cause or a remedy, he answered as follows: "Yours to hand. We have had no luck with turkeys since I wrote you. I will give you remedies tried with no success. 1st. Killed off all turkeys and bought new, which took the disease in a few days, and those that rallied did well and seemed to be healthy, but their offspring all died from five to nine weeks old. 2nd. Built new house, whitewashed, with carbolic acid added, killed old turkeys and bought three new, but only saved one; bought three more common and saved two. Young birds died as usual. 3rd. Tried Carter's pills, saltpetre, and every other remedy we heard of. We soaked some peas in coal oil and saved some we brought in but could not save young birds. We burnt all the birds that died. After the old birds have been here for six weeks they live, thrive and do well and lay plenty. This last spring we thoroughly washed turkey house, dug up all the ground, spread lime and ploughed all around house and had fair luck this year only losing half the young birds. Have broken the land with plough, dug inside and spread lime this fall and purchased new birds, common ones and are going to try again. The only preventative we have found any use up to present is to thoroughly whitewash, dig up the ground and burn all the dead birds. Lesson we have learned—do not import when you can buy reliable birds nearer home. We got the disease from ———, Ohio. Signed Yours truly, ———."

My reason for not giving names is on account of this gentleman breeding other fowl and it might hurt his business. This is the worst disease which I have become acquainted with, for here are two gentlemen, one trying for four and the other for five years and still have not found the cause. If there is any one here who has had any experience with "liver complaint" in their turkeys I would like to hear from them.