

rid of *all* the turkeys, and not keeping any on the same ground for some length of time, at any rate not till the next summer."

That such important results have been obtained by merely asking for information through our inquiry columns is deserving of special mention. Everyone concerned, the farmer's daughter, Prof. Gilbert, and Mr. Ross are deserving of the gratitude of every poultry raiser in the country, and we feel justified in taking considerable credit to ourselves in being the means of bringing to light the existence of a disease so fatal in its nature to the most valuable birds kept on Canadian farms. The fact that such a disease is known to exist in the country makes it possible for effective measures to be taken at once to eradicate it and prevent its spreading to other districts. The symptoms given by Mr. Ross also make it possible for the disease to be located in other sections than the one in which "Farmer's Daughter" lived. Mr. Gilbert, in writing us regarding the matter, says: "Mr. Ross writes me that it has resulted in the discovery of a disease new to Canada, viz., *entero-hepatitis*, and which has no doubt been the cause of death to many thousands of turkeys throughout the country, judging from the number of enquiries to cure diseases with similar symptoms." This disease, then, may be prevalent in many places, and we would advise those having sick turkeys showing the symptoms described to lose no time in making the fact known, and if there is any doubt send some of the dead turkeys to Guelph for examination.

This whole affair suggests the great importance of the farmer utilizing the means at his disposal for obtaining accurate and definite information about his business. The enquiry columns of our paper are always open for giving information of this nature, and we trust our readers will avail themselves of them to a greater degree than they have done in the past. Then the services of the staffs of the experimental farms at Ottawa and Guelph and also of the Agricultural College are always available when the interests of the farmer are concerned. By utilizing these mediums the farmer can obtain a fund of valuable information that can be secured in no other way. There is not as much co-operation as there should be between the agriculturist, the agricultural teacher, and the agricultural press owing largely to the failure of the farmer to utilize these mediums as much as is in his power to do. The results obtained in the discovery of this new poultry disease shows what can be done by co-operation in this way.

Stockmen Dine

The annual banquet of the Guelph Fat Stock Club, held in connection with the show, is always an enjoyable affair, and this year's spread was no exception to the rule. It took place at the Royal Hotel, Guelph, on Dec. 7th, when addresses were given by J. Mutrie, M.P.P., G. T. Powell, N.Y.; E. P. Hawkins, G. C. Creelman, L. G. Jarvis, and others. The proceedings were enlivened by songs and music. The keynote of the gathering was struck by Mr. Powell, who, in a masterly address, set forth the importance of intelligence and skill in breeding good stock, and in carrying on the operations of the farm.

Lice on Poultry

Now that your birds are going into winter quarters, it is time to tackle the lice problem again. At this season of the year if the birds have been spending the summer months on range, they should be comparatively free of vermin. Thorough work in fighting lice now will mean less lice to fight this winter, less sickness, more comfort, and more eggs and dollars.

Of course you cleaned up the house, whitewashed it, and put in new earth floors while the weather was warm.

If you did not it is your loss, for it is too late to do it now. Whitewash and fresh earth added to the poultry house after frosty weather sets in is liable to result in a damp house for winter. There are plenty of things that can be done. If you neglected to clean up the house properly, you can make a shift to make it presentable by spading up the earth floor and sweeping the walls. Clean up the windows and kerosene the roosts. Be sure that the nests are clean and have new nesting material.

Each and every fowl should receive a careful handling and treatment for lice. Give every bird a good dusting with some good insect powder; or use a mixture of tobacco dust and fine dry coal ashes. Dust them three times, if you wish to be sure you have control of the pests; each dusting should be given about a week apart. Don't dab a little powder into the fluff and under the wings, and call that dusting a fowl. Take the bird in your lap, and with your hand work the powder well into the feathers down to the skin all over the bird. It is only thorough work that will do any good.

Supply the birds with a good dust bath. With a good place to wallow in the dust, the birds will help your war against vermin. A bird that takes every opportunity to roll and wallow in the dirt and fill her feathers full of dust, is seldom lousy enough to cause trouble. The lice cannot stand being showered with dust at frequent intervals.

It is never too early or too late to fight lice; begin now.
—Dr. Woods in *Farm Poultry*.

Sugar Beet Pulp for Cows

In the United States the pulp from the sugar beet factories is utilized for feeding stock. Farmers secure this pulp from the factories after the sugar has been extracted in the process of manufacturing, and claim to have splendid results from such feeding. The following experience of a New York farmer, as given in the *American Agriculturist*, who fed sugar beet pulp to his cows will be of interest to those living in sections where sugar beet factories are in contemplation:

"I have had some experience in feeding sugar beet pulp, but first I would like to tell how I have fed my cows since the beginning of last winter. In the morning about half past six the cows are given a feed of rowen, rather more than they will eat at the time. About 8 o'clock they are turned out for half-an-hour and allowed to get a drink. I sprinkle the feed left with a very little brine. At noon I give them a little more rowen, and about 5 turn them out again for another half-hour, so that they may get another drink. I sweep the mangers, giving what feed remains to the horses, then give the cows a feed of early cut hay. About 8 o'clock in the evening I give them a bushel of corn ensilage apiece and the milk cows from two to three quarts of gluten. To the cows that are being fattened I give all the hominy feed and whole meal that they will eat up clean.

Since I began feeding the pulp, I treat the cattle in the same way, except that at noon I do not feed any rowen, but clean out the manger and give the cows a half bushel each of beet pulp, which is about all they will eat at one time. I also give them meal now instead of at night. I commence feeding the pulp in very small quantities and see what effect it has on the digestive organs. I gradually increase the feed until the cows are getting all they will eat.

I have seen no ill effects from feeding the pulp at any time. Before commencing I weighed the milk every day for a week, continuing after the pulp feeding was in progress. The next day after the pulp was first fed, I began to get an increase of milk. This continued until the cows were on a full ration of pulp when they were giving about 4 lbs apiece more than previously and this, too, where some of them had been in milk for two years. There did not appear to be any change in the flavor of the milk. It