

POULTRY.

(Under this heading, all questions relating to poultry will be answered.)

THE executive committee of the B. C. D. P. and P. S. Association held a meeting last Saturday evening. Seven members present, and vice-president Geo. Jay in the chair. The auditing committee presented a report which was read and filed. A general discussion then took place when it was resolved to call a general meeting of the members at which a complete statement of the standing of the society will be presented.

We understand there is a strong sentiment among some members in favor of having the society incorporated. We sincerely hope they will be able to attain their object as the society will then possess a certain status in dealing with the numerous abuses which operate against the poultry interests.

A case in point we heard of the other day. A rancher on Salt Spring Island was charged fifty cents freight on one chicken in a coal oil case, by a local boat. An outrageous charge, fifteen cents would have been ample, and twenty-five at the very outside.

The dull times, in many lines of business, can be safely put down to the manner in which trade with the outlying settlements is absolutely chopped off by the different transportation companies.

Victoria is certainly the natural market for the Islands and the Delta, yet such are the rates for freight and passage, that most of the ranchers consider a trip to the Capital almost in the light of an event of a life time.

The Brown Leghorn stands high in the front rank, not only for being one of the best egg producers, but also for hardiness and adaptability to the range. It has been claimed that Brown Leghorns are not good winter layers, due to the fact that they have large combs, which are easily affected by frost or very cold days. Our own experience with Brown Leghorns is that they are excellent winter layers if given a warm and comfortable house, especially for sleeping quarters. It is well also to state that no breed of fowls will prove good layers in winter, unless they are kept in a warm place, and Brown Leghorns seem to suffer from frosted combs but little as compared with other birds having low combs. Being small in size, it is easier to provide room for fifteen Brown Leghorns than for ten Brahmas, while the eggs from a good strain of Brown Leghorns are fully as large as those from hens of other breeds.

Now is the time to commence hatching Brown Leghorns and other smaller breeds, and the incubator or hens should be kept going on them till the end of July.

We wish to point out to our readers that there are as good Brown Leghorns in this city as any in the world, and intending purchasers are invited to peruse our advertising columns, as none but thoroughly

reliable breeders are allowed to insert their cards.

We also wish to point out to our local breeders that they must advertise if they wish to do any business. We have noticed already quite a lot of eggs for hatching have been imported. We generally hunt up the parties getting the settings and have a chat on poultry topics, and, in three cases, we have been informed that they would have bought the eggs in town if they had known they could have got them.

One of our advertisers informs us he has already sold, through his advertisement with us, enough to pay for a year's advertising, and he has also several sales in prospect. Parties ordering from our patrons are requested to mention THE HOME JOURNAL.

GAPES.

The following account of this bane of the poultry yard, by Gerald McCarthy, of the North Carolina experiment station, contains the whole matter in a nutshell: "Gapes" is a disease well known to most growers of poultry, and often destroys whole broods of young chicks. The disease is caused by a very slender, thread-like, reddish nematoid worm scientifically known as *syngamus trachealis*. This worm is characterized by the permanent union of the paired sexes, and cannot be parted without rupturing the bodies. The female greatly exceeds the male in size.

The matured worms are found only in the windpipe of fowls to which the cling leech-like on the walls, sucking the blood of the parts. The female of each pair produces 2,000 to 3,000 eggs, which remain within her body until she dies. They are then loosened by the decay of the parent body, and if they remain within the windpipe of the fowl the young worms emerge from the shell in a few days, and in a few days are mature couples and begin to reproduce eggs. The hatching of the egg occurs only when it is kept constantly moist and at a temperature of about sixty-eight degrees Fahrenheit. The sexes never pair except in the windpipe of a fowl. If the temperature is below sixty degrees Fahrenheit the eggs will not hatch, but will retain their vitality for a year or more, provided they are kept moist, hence contagious gapes is a wet land disease. When the affected fowl gapes and coughs for breath some of the worms with their eggs are ejected into the water troughs where the fowls frequently congregate, evidently trying to allay the inflammation in the windpipe by drinking copiously. The ejected worms or eggs are greedily eaten by other fowls present, or the water containing them is drunk, thus spreading the disease, and in large flocks producing a veritable epidemic.

Remedies.—The best remedy is prevention. Keep the fowls on dry, permeable soil. Feed generously, including chopped onions or garlic occasionally. Wash out the water trough or pan daily with boiling water. If gapes is present among the fowls, separate the sick ones, add to each quart of drinking water four fluid ounces

of a solution of salicylic acid, made by dissolving sixteen grains of the dry acid in four fluid ounces of clear, boiled rain water. The pen in which the sick fowls are kept should be as dry as possible, and the ground should be sprinkled twice daily with water, to each quart of which add four fluid ounces of commercial sulphuric acid.

Where only a few fowls are affected a bit of camphor about the size of a grain of wheat may be forced down the throat of each and will by its odor kill the worms. One drop of turpentine dropped into the throat has given good results. Powdered asafoetida, ten grains per head, may be fed in a mash of corn meal. Chopped garlic or strong smelling onions will also be found beneficial. Turpentine rubbed on the outside of the throat will sometimes cause the worms to let go their hold. The use of a small feather or hair loop dipped in turpentine and thrust down the windpipe of the sick fowl is often effective. The worms may be withdrawn or else coughed out by the chick.

Like will Beget Like. At Victoria, '93, won 1st on breeding pen, Victoria, '94, 1st on pen (tie) 1st and 2nd cockerel, 2nd cock, 2nd pullet (tie.) **Like Did Beget Like.** Pen No. 1 Cockerel Pacific of Ajax strain—Eggs, per setting, \$3.50. Pen No. 2 by cockerel "Golden West" mated to six pullets selected from 80 choice pullets bred by me—Eggs, per setting, \$2. Pen No. 3 by cock "Max," sired by "Prince William I," he by "Ajax 4," he by "Ajax 1"—Eggs \$2.

JOHN GARDNER, BROWN LEGHORN SPECIALIST, Leighton Road, Victoria, B. C.

B. B. MOORE,

Cedar Hill Poultry Yards.

Breeder of High Grade LEGHORNS and BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS.
Eggs for Setting \$2 to \$5 per doz.

P. O. Box 145. Victoria, B. C.

WANTED 100 PAIRS PIGEONS

Fancy Poultry Bought, Sold and Exchanged.

THOROUGHbred EGGS FOR HATCHING.

Egg Powders for Sale—will make your hens lay.

W. B. Sylvester, 9 & 10 City Market.

PENSARN KENNELS.

FOX TERRIERS

Combined strains of Ch. Venio, Ch. Regent, Ch. Rachel.

SCOTCH COLLIES

Pensarn Gordon, 3,222 Melchley Flurry, 2,842 Melchley Flurry won the silver medal for best collie at Victoria Show, Feb., 1894.

J. B. CARMICHAEL, 87 Government Street.

Get the Best

BROWN LEGHORNS

FIRST PRIZE—Cock \$24.
Hen \$24.

At Nanaimo, Dec., 1893. \$2.00 per setting.

JOHN B. CARMICHAEL, 87 Gov't St.

S. SHORE, + + +

JOHNSON STREET, near Govt.

Dealer in Chicken Wire Fencing, Garden Hose
Tools of all kinds, General Hardware.

WEBB,

Gardener.

ent in all branches by the
Y FERN HILL, BOLESKINE
& Cooper, 18 Trowace Ave.

to those want- sery Stock:

to an arrangement with
is Journal to open a horti-
partment, and, at the
y with the existing high
rees and bushes and vines
vealways been considered
anting of orchards to any
umbia, and, furthermore,
in the settling up of the
same time, one of the
we have had to contend
it lands.
cover Island exists all
ions for a great diversity
s, pears, cherries, plums,
currants, raspberries,
berries grow be ter here
They ripen later in the
ut ours is a better fruit,
which grows twice the
sized prune. It has also
ison to the stone. We
wing of the prune, as
nade out of a small or-
d there is no danger of
f all available land on
planted out in prunes,
to supply the market

the largest nursery in
specially a firm noted for
to name, places us
ar any of the following
and freight paid:

ft, per 100...	12 cts (each)
"	16 cts
"	16 cts
"	17 cts
ft	18 cts
ft	15 cts
per 1,000	10 cts
per 100	18 cts
"	15 cts
"	20 cts
ft	22 cts

ities of 1,000. Black-
ons, nut trees and or-
f same on application.

COOPER,

Victoria, B. C.

ION.

and Tomatoes

Syrup and Sugar.

Pickle Works.

oria, B. C.

—o

Compound

oes Not Fall.

n Tools for sale

d., Victoria, B.C.

URE WORKS,

rs of

BONE.

al for Floriculture.

Make your chick-

bone.

and Pembroke sts

ggists,

unt

od.