

from mashed potatoes, cornmeal or, preferably, flaxseed and oil.

Not infrequently eggs are dropped that contain no shell, but simply the membrane, with an effort at calcareous deposit. Such an egg may impact itself because of its flexibility, or because the loose deposit of lime prevents the expulsive fluids from assisting the musculature to properly seize the soft mass and force it forth. In such cases a copious injection of oil will usually suffice.

#### RUPTURE OF OVIDUCT.

This sad accident not infrequently happens as a result of violence, or from an extraordinary effort at expulsion of a very large egg. If noticed immediately the accident need not necessarily be fatal. Prompt procedures, however, are the only means of saving the bird, and these consist in cutting through the vent on the side of the escaped egg, and removing it. If fear is entertained of success in the operation, or even of undertaking it, don't try, but kill the bird at once and serve at the next meal, for it will be fit to eat before inflammation has set in, afterwards not. The operation consists in cutting through the vent on side of rupture, which can be felt by gentle manipulation. Remove the egg, if not broken, and after carefully swabbing out the oviduct and belly cavity with lukewarm water that was previously boiled and to which a few drops carbolic acid (pure) has been added, nicely coapt, after shearing off the ragged edges if thus torn, and stitch with horse-hair or cat-gut. The vent wound can be stitched with silk, but horse-hair is preferable on account of the former being so apt to separate. Great care is necessary that all blood-clots are removed before stitching, or every vestige of egg if broken during rupture. We would suggest yet, that after removing the egg a gentle exploration of the oviduct be made prior to coapting the edges, and ascertain if another egg in the last stage of development or one altogether developed be present. This should be also removed, so as to be no hindrance to the healing process, which requires some four or six days. Maintain perfect quiet of the "patient" while the healing process is going on, and feed on the lightest possible diet, consisting of scalded bran with milk, and old bread toasted. Plenty of fresh water as drink to which is added forty drops laudanum to a pint.

We give this operative procedure, not for the benefit of a fifty-cent hen, but for a ten or fifty dollar one. Necessarily the

operation, as before mentioned, need not result in a fatal issue, providing delay or incompetency were not a feature. So soon, however, as unfavorable symptoms manifest themselves after operating in the form of offensive discharge from the wound, or refusal on the part of the bird to eat, showing evidence of septic poisoning, we would at once destroy the unfortunate. Death will certainly follow, and even if recovery follows after certain unfavorable symptoms are passed successfully, it will be long until usefulness is again acquired, especially as a breeder, letting aside the dangers of following impactions as a result of cicatricial healing of the duct.

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.....The pigeon fanciers of Nanaimo have been making some valuable additions to their lofts by eastern importations. Some especially fine specimens are promised for the next exhibition.

.....Our next number will contain an article on "Artificial Duck Culture" from the pen of the veteran breeder Mr. James Rankin of So. Easton, Mass., who has raised more ducks than any other man in America. As this is a subject of considerable interest just now we are sure the article will be read with great interest.

.....In an essay on Practical Poultry Culture at Keene, New Hampshire, Mr. Abel F. Stephens said: "Poultry is king. Poultry raising is a most interesting, pleasant and profitable industry. The value of eggs and poultry being sold in this country today is no less than seven hundred million dollars. Add to this the value of the live fowls, estimating the number to be two hundred million birds, worth on an average two dollars per head, and we have four hundred million dollars' worth of live fowls, making a total of one billion one hundred millions."

.....Large-combed fowls are the better layers. Attempts at decreasing the size of the comb have hitherto resulted in a deterioration in the laying powers of the bird.

.....If the farmer does not like poultry keeping let the wife have charge of it, and let her have all she can make out of it. She will soon develop the business into paying proportions.

.....The advice to make the hen work for her food cannot be too often given. Scatter it among straw where she must scratch for it or make her work in any other way that suggests itself.

## BARGAIN COLUMN.

Send us forty words and one dollar, and your "ad." will appear in this column for three months. This is worth a trial.

**BARGAINS.** One Cock, four Pullets, Golden Wyandottes (prize pen) \$25. One pair White Plymouth Rocks, beauties, \$8. One pair White Wyandottes \$5 Two White P. Rock Cockerels, \$4 each. Warranted first-class healthy birds. P. M. REED, Anderson, Shasta Co., Cal. 13

**H. R. KING,** Fraser Valley Pigeon Lofts, New Westminster, B. C., breeds high-class Homers. Write to him if you are in want of good stock. If you want to win at the fall shows, get ready now. (34)

.....One important point in the care of poultry is sharp grit, and, unless fowls have this grit to properly grind their grain food, sickness will ensue.

.....Keep your laying hens busy. That is, give them exercise by throwing their grain feed upon the floor and covering with chaff, cut straw, and the like.

.....Don't send soiled eggs to market. It will pay in the end to take the trouble to wash carefully all that are discolored with filth. Attention to these little things often brings unexpected returns.

.....The domestic turkey is greatly improved in hardiness and flavor of the flesh by crossing it with the wild turkey. The magnificent bronze variety even is improved by such a cross.

.....Poultry and plums go together beautifully. The hens eat every curculio that comes forth, and their droppings keeps the trees fertilized. This is one of the cases where two profitable crops can be grown on the same land.

**R. P. McLENNAN,**  
Victoria, B. C.,

BREEDER OF



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