

foods and a preventative against disease.

We do not recommend any rooster but a pure bred one, but if our readers will cross a Dominique cock and a Plymouth Rock hen and use the young rooster resulting from the cross they will find them more useful and serviceable than any other kind with common hens.

If you don't kill off or dispose of some of those cockerels about your place very soon you need not be disappointed if your egg crop falls below your expectations.

Buy offal meat from the butchers and cook it, chop up the meat and pour the water used in cooking over the soft feed and you have a first-class dish for laying hens, feed the meat too.

Grit is an important factor in successful poultry keeping. The keeper requires it in his character and the fowls must have it in their crops.

### PRACTICAL HINTS.

BY BLACK WYANDOT.

**A**FTER a man has gone through the long labor of raising a flock of fowls for market he is certainly honestly entitled to the best possible price for his product, and he should strive to realize it. It is quite often the case, that chickens half grown will bring as much or more as when full grown. August prices are usually good, and if one can get anywhere near the price per head in August, which the same birds would bring in November, there is double the money in letting them go. Yet many never think of selling chicks until late fall or winter,

and never think of examining the market reports to ascertain when is the most profitable selling time. It takes brains as well as muscle to make the poultry business a success.

This is the fanciers culling season but not the beginning of it. Chicks with glaring defects might have been consigned to the frying pan two months ago, but many culls have to come near maturity before their defects develop in any pronounced way. The quicker the cull are got out of the flock the better. Their room is worth more than their company in a flock of thorough breds. As soon as they are weeded out, an experienced fancier is delighted with the aspect of things and can spend an hour admiring his flock. A cull is an eye sore easily gotten rid of, but the presence of a few of them in a flock, often gives visitors a wrong impression and spoils the sale of a good bill of fowls.

The old light Brahma stands to-day the king of fowls. More Brahmas change hands each season than any three breeds that can be mentioned. They are always one of the leaders at every show, both in rumber, and in the interest they command from fancier and visitor. Their great size, unrivalled dignity, and massive form attracts the admiration of all. Their plumage is of the most charming combination of black and white imaginable. Their disposition is perfect and they are the hardiest breed alive. A flock of light Brahmas will do better under ordinary "hard knocks" than any other Standard bird, and I have found them less liable to disease both as chicks and mature fowls than any breed I ever kept. I have kept all most popular breeds and put the light Brahma first.

### CENTRAL EXPERIMENTAL FARM.

REPORT OF THE POULTRY MANAGER,  
MR. A. G. GILBERT.

(Continued.)

### ANOTHER INTERESTING CASE.

**T**HE publication of the following case, and the treatment for it advised by Prof. Wesley Mills, of the Physiological Laboratory, McGill University, Montreal, may be useful to others:

STROMNESS, 18th Jan., 1892,  
"Manager Poultry Department,  
"Experimental Farm, Ottawa.

DEAR SIR,—Having received the yearly report of the experimental farms, I notice that you aid farmers in curing the diseases of their poultry. I am much interested in poultry on the farm as a means of profit. My fowls are troubled with a disease that has caused me serious loss for three years past. The sick fowls get pale around the comb and dumpish. Some linger along for a month or two, and others die in a week or two from the time I notice they are attacked. I aim to get eggs in winter, and feed liberally. I get more eggs than any farmer around, considering the number of hens I keep, but they keep dying off. I kill them and bury them. Those that I have opened have all enlarged livers; in fact, their livers are so large as to fill the hen so full as to displace the other organs. Some have enlarged kidneys as well. One liver I weighed came to three-quarters of a pound. If the fowls were allowed to die all their livers would weigh the same. Some of the livers have whitish spots on them, appear to be very tender, and are much filled with water. My fowls are in too limited quarters, but will soon have more room. Hoping for your advice.

"Yours very truly,

"HENRY E. DICKHOUT.

"Stromness, Ont."