

with the tobacco and use it just warm. After doing this I never saw a louse till I bought more setters this spring.

*By J. H. Houser, Canboro.*

Yes, Sir, I have been troubled with insect pests. Cure. First, go inside your hen house with a plentiful supply of sulphur, seeing that every hole is fastened, burn a lot of it, so that it will get into every nook and corner; then whitewash inside with lime and water, adding a small quantity of carbolic acid. Make a dust bath of fine d and ashes and a little sulphur and black pepper. Every week for three weeks burn some more sulphur and that will be the last of the insect pests.

*By G. Anthony Pearson, Brown's Corners.*

I expect to see a great number of answers to the question in June issue, as every poultryman has had to fight with lice and can give some remedy. I have frequently been troubled with these pests, but never seriously as I never allow them to get a strong foothold. If your fowls are running out all the time they won't be bothered much with lice, especially if you breed birds of the Mediterranean class. I think the best way to kill them quickly is to whitewash your henhouse and dust every hen thoroughly with Persian insect powder, especially on the back of the head and neck, around the tail and under the wings, as they are worst in those places.

#### NEXT MONTH'S SUBJECT

is as follows. Give us your experience: What shade do you provide, artificial or growing, and how do you keep water cool and clean in runs?

### POULTRY ON THE BRANDON (MANITOBA), EXPERIMENTAL FARM.

REPORT OF THE MANAGER, MR. S. A. BEDFORD.

THE breeds kept during the past year were barred Plymouth Rocks, white Leghorns, black Minorcas and common barn-yard fowl.

Owing no doubt to a liberal use of ground green bone no soft-shelled eggs were laid. Beef heads were largely used for bone, these were ground during winter with a bone cutter driven by wind power; in a moderate breeze 60 lbs. per hour can be finely ground, during winter. One ounce per day is fed to each fowl.

#### POULTRY FOOD.

Soft food consisting of half boiled roots and half ground wheat, wet with skim milk, is fed in the morning, dry grain is used in the evening—this generally consists of 25 per

cent. of barley, 25 per cent of oats and 50 per cent of wheat; a liberal allowance of lettuce is fed during summer and is much relished.

Fresh water, lime and grit were kept constantly before the fowls, and the dry grain being scattered among chaff ensures plenty of exercise.

#### HATCHING.

Hens only were used for hatching. The first chickens were hatched on 25th April and the last on the 9th of July. These late chicks were not well feathered when cold weather set in, and the latter date is too late for hatching chickens in this country.

The white Leghorn eggs were the most fertile, closely followed by black Minorca and Plymouth Rock. Thirty-six chicks of white Leghorns, 12 black Minorcas and 40 Plymouth Rocks were raised. The white Leghorn chicks feathered very quickly and for that reason are the easiest to raise. The black Minorca come next, while the Plymouth Rock, being very slow to feather, have a higher death rate as chicks, but are very healthy after full feathering.

Ready sale has been found for all the surplus stock of poultry raised on the farm.

All breeds have been very free from disease. There were two cases of "crop bound" among the white Leghorns. The crops were cut open, cleaned, and then sown up, and when the disease had not progressed too far, the fowls recovered.

The following statistics give the average number of eggs obtained each month from each hen of the different breeds, when kept in confinement. No doubt the eggs would be more numerous if the birds were allowed full range.

Eggs from barred Plymouth Rocks, December, 1894, 18-10; January, 1895, 34-10; February, 47-10; March, 68-10; April, 183-10; May, 207-10; June, 164-10; July, 121-10; August, 165-10; September, 121-10; total, 1128-10.

Eggs from white Leghorns, December, 1894, 49-10; January, 1895, 81-16; February, 6; March, 135-10; April, 21; May, 224-10; June, 204-10; July, 142-10; August, 92-10; September, 1; total, 1207-10.

Eggs from black Minorcas, February, 1895, 23-10; March, 143-10; April, 206-10; May, 206-10; June, 176-10; July, 14; August, 7; September, 2; total, 984-10.

The bottomless nest spoken of in my last report was again successful in preventing egg eating. I find that this vice is very prevalent throughout the province. At a season when eggs are high priced, this might be avoided by using the proper kind of nest.

The following are the live weights reached by fowls of the different breeds: Barred Plymouth Rock cock, 17 months,