

and such being the case, bound to be the ideas of but a small number, and a *very* small number at that, of our poultry fanciers. To compile a work such as the Canadian fanciers need, and one that will give satisfaction to *all*, will require the hearty co-operation of every poultry fancier in the Dominion, who is in a position to express an opinion. And this question of co-operation bring me to that of

A CANADIAN POULTRY ASSOCIATION

I noticed in the June No. of your valuable "Review" strong editorial upon this question. It seems a pity that in such a large country, with so many fanciers, that a few cannot be found to take hold of this question and decide whether or not it would be beneficial. There have been, I believe, one or two articles in the REVIEW bearing upon this subject, but I think I am correct in saying that they have all come from one portion of the Dominion. Now why should this be? Are there not men of some force of character in Ontario, who will come to the front? And if they do not consider the project feasible, let them show why so, and not remain silent like dum mutes. One would be left to suppose from the advertisements, puffs, exhibitions, etc., of our Ontario cousins, that they had among them some men of enterprize and energy, but they have not shown it. As far as I can see their sole object is to do their best to make two dollars out of one with no desire whatever to put their hands in their pockets, and give for the promotion of the causes that which would be returned to them four-fold, were they but willing to abide their time. Until we have a Canadian Poultry Association, in which are represented the views of the different associations throughout the Dominion, it is all nonsense and bosh to talk of compiling a standard which will be universally recognized.

THE EGG TRADE.

From our section the reports are poor, a very small number having been disposed of, and the hatch miserable. I am of the opinion that the fertility of the egg laid by fancy fowls is far below the average of those by the common or grade fowl. This breeding to fancy points, is good in many ways, I admit, such as weight in the Asiatic class, and beauty in the game class, etc., but when we take into consideration, the most important point in the keeping of fowls, that of the egg production everyone must admit that the grade or common fowl takes the lead, as far as size, number and fertility is concerned. and I consider these the most important features. How is it that our farmers have such luck with their eggs? A hen is set upon thirteen eggs and brings out eleven or twelve chicks, and in many cases the whole clutch; but with us, poor fanciers, if a hatch of five or six

is allotted us, we consider ourselves fortunate. The cause of this I believe to be in the paying of too much attention to fancy points.

FALSE PUFFING.

Before putting my pen aside I should like to call attention to a matter which is of considerable importance to our poultry breeders, and especially to those who breed for sale. I refer to the manner in which some of our poultry papers lead the fancier astray, by taking up half their space with communications (which we presume have been written by the parties whose names they bear, but which, nevertheless, are signed with a golden pen) which declare that all or nearly all their business, *which is very large*, was procured by advertising in these mediums. This is a very bad practice, and furthermore dishonest, as I know to my cost. A sheet which is very much given to this manner of lying, and which is a disgrace to poultry literature, I am sorry to say is published in Canada, and has been the means of doing a serious amount of harm. How is it possible for a paper in which its editor informs its subscribers that it will be published and dispatched punctually the first of *every* month, and which is received by them at his pleasure, perhaps punctually for a month or two and then not again for months, I say how is it possible for such a sheet to have the circulation claimed for it, or the kind of men upon the subscription list that would be willing to purchase and pay for stock to the extent it guarantees? But still there are fools enough to be duped by this kind of "sharp practice," and for that reason the sooner its editor is made to feel that he is not a success the better for the poultry fraternity.

P. Cock.

Halifax, July 20th, 1880.

The Gapes.

This disease appears to be one to which the whole feathered race is liable. Its origin yet remains undiscovered. Some think they have traced it out, but their assertions are far from satisfactory. So-called cures are also unsatisfactory. A cure that is called certain is to "sprinkle some air-slacked lime in a basket, and catching the affected chicks, confine therein, covering it over with a tight cloth. Shake them up well, and a cure is effected by inhalation of the dust from the lime." Nevertheless the gape worms are there, and the inhalation of the dust from lime cannot remove them. Some hold the afflicted chicks over the smoke of burning tobacco, others over the fumes of carabolic acid, while still others remove the worms by force, using a horse hair or stripped feather. All this is of little avail, for the chick often dies during the operation, and suffers greatly. If it survives, it will always be weakly and never attain full size.