

on the person from whom he buys. All eggs over ten days old should be discarded for incubator use; of course we all know that older eggs will hatch, but not nearly so well as those that are fresh. You cannot afford to use any but the most efficient appliances obtainable. The very best incubators and brooders that are built are none too good, and it is the greatest folly in the world to suppose that a good incubator can be purchased for the price of a "kitchen cupboard." Those people who are always trying to get something for nothing usually get bitten.

To summarise then, good buildings, good fowls, good care, and the best appliances are needed to produce first-class broilers at the season when they bring the highest prices, and, by the way, thirty-five cents per pound may be considered about as high as spring chicks go in Toronto, the first of the season, weighing about three pounds per pair, being one dollar per pair; later on the price falls to seventy-five cents for the same size pair of chicks, or twenty-five cents per pound. This price can be obtained for quite a while, and even into August sixty cents per pair will be realized, but the chicks weighing two pounds each are looked for. It will thus be seen that one pound of chicken early in the season brings as much money as two pounds later on, the greatest profit is obviously with the early ones. When the chicks no longer require the brooder, don't attempt to remove them, but remove the brooder instead, chickens have an aversion to moving, and if anything in this line is attempted there will be trouble. On the other hand, if permitted to occupy the same brooder house unmolested until ready for market they will be very little trouble and will thrive like weeds.

(To be continued.)

**THE QUESTION OF AMALGAMATION OF THE TWO ONTARIO POULTRY ASSOCIATIONS.**

*Editor Review:*

**T**HE question of the amalgamation of the two poultry associations of Ontario, as submitted by Professor Mills, is but another very necessary step towards forcing upon us a consideration of what shall be done towards the advancement of the poultry industry.

It has been suggested that the associations might unite upon similar lines to those governing the amalgamation of the Eastern and Western Dairymen's Associations.

Considering the question from a financial point of view, the dairymen's associations are entirely dissimilar to the

poultry associations. There is no doubt the dairymen will derive great benefit from amalgamation, and the poultrymen certainly would follow their example if they anticipated similar results.

In the dairymen's report for 1895, among other particulars, the following receipts and disbursements appear:

**EASTERN ASSOCIATION:**

*Receipts.*

|                        |            |
|------------------------|------------|
| Legislative Grant..... | \$2,750 00 |
| Fines.....             | 474 00     |
| Factory Fees.....      | 1,444 10   |

*Disbursements.*

|                                     |          |
|-------------------------------------|----------|
| Conventions and Regular Meeting.... | 446 50   |
| Salaries and Expenses.....          | 3,797 00 |
| Directors' Meetings.....            | 284 82   |

**WESTERN ASSOCIATION.**

*Receipts.*

|                        |            |
|------------------------|------------|
| Legislative Grant..... | \$2,750 00 |
| Fines.....             | 117 82     |
| Factory Fees.....      | 230 00     |

*Disbursements.*

|                            |          |
|----------------------------|----------|
| Conventions.....           | 675 09   |
| Salaries and Expenses..... | 2,287 98 |
| Directors' Expenses.....   | 96 05    |

It is reasonable to suppose that by having only one convention, about \$500 would be saved. By economizing in the number of persons who draw salaries (for instance, only one secretary would be needed), and by a reduction in directors' expenses, another \$1,500 might be saved; so that amalgamation should mean \$2,000 additional to be applied to the distribution of a knowledge of dairying.

The question for the poultrymen is—will we benefit similarly by following this example? In the first place the poultry associations do not pay the expenses of their directors. Next, there are no instructors or inspectors; and the secretaries' salaries are so small, amounting to only \$200, that there can be no saving there.

The grants received from the Government and the amounts received as entry fees are expended wholly in connection with the annual shows, and chiefly as prizes. The poultry industry requires that these competitions should continue. They are the basis of an improvement in the stock of the country. Without them, the country would swarm with mongrels, poor layers and poor table fowl, which it is our wish to displace.

The total receipts of the two poultry associations amount to about \$2,700, including, say, \$200 membership fees.