

Division 10.—J. G. Davidson, Collingwood; D. Drummond, Myrtle, Jan. 2nd to 12th, inclusive; A. C. Hallman, New Dundee, Jan. 13th to 30th, inclusive.

LIST OF RESERVE SPEAKERS.

James Battle, Thorold; G. A. Brodie, Bethesda; Martin Burrell, St. Catharines; A. M. Campbell, Dominionville; G. C. Caston, Craighurst; D. Drummond, Myrtle; John Echlin, Carleton Place; A. Elliott, Galt; V. Ficht, Oriol; W. S. Fraser, Bradford; A. O. Hallman, New Dundee; W. W. Hilborn, Leamington; W. N. Hutt, Southend; R. Honey, Brickley; A. P. Ketchen, Brucefield; F. M. Lewis, Burford; B. O. Lott, Anson; D. McCrae, Guelph; R. McCulloch, Snelgrove; J. McEwing, Drayton; A. McLean, Carleton Place; John McMillan, M. P., Seaford; Mungo McNabb, Cowal; A. McNeill, Walkerville; T. H. Mason, Strathfordville; J. E. Meyer, Kossuth; Nelson Monteith, M. P. P., Stratford; C. W. Nash, Toronto; J. E. Orr, Fruitland; Simpson Rennie, Milliken; A. J. Reynolds, Danforth; H. R. Ross, Gilead; W. C. Shearer, Bright; Wm. Smith, Columbus; Nelson G. Somerville, Lanark; R. S. Stevenson, Ancaster; R. Thompson, St. Catharines; Jas. Tolton, Walkerton; Hudson Usher, Queenston; I. Usher, Queenston; T. C. Wheatley, Blackwell.

LADY DELEGATES.

Miss A. Hollingworth, Beatrice; Mrs. A. Kenney, Grand View; Miss B. Maddock, Guelph; Mrs. M. J. Rogers, Kinsale; Miss L. Rose, O. A. C.; Guelph; Mrs. J. L. Smith, Whitby.

Local Game Protection Societies.

SIR.—This subject, referred to in a recent issue of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE, tends to awaken the minds of the farmers to the need of some effort to preserve the beneficial birds, which are Nature's own insecticides, and also to prevent the complete extermination of useful game.

In this district (North Middlesex) it was not the farmers only who were doing the mischief, as sounds of destruction most frequently were heard when farmers were too busy to attend, though occasionally farmers, possibly through ignorance of the vast injury to themselves and their neighbors, have been known to organize shooting matches, in which perhaps fifty men, after choosing sides, would engage, rival couples keeping together and shooting to kill everything visible, points being allowed according to the importance of the bird or animal shot. Thus a clean sweep was made—squirrels, woodpeckers, chipmunks, owls—everything except the most cunning and elusive creatures; the grand finale being a supper, for which the losing side paid, and at which each man was accompanied by his wife or best girl. In addition to this method of destruction, and a much more regular plan, was adopted by the idlers from the neighboring towns and villages, or those of them who could afford a gun. Even before the open season for game, they would roam the woods, which are fairly thick in this district, and to the chagrin of the property-owners, whose stock were unsafe in the woods and pastures, and who were too busy with their farm work to go hunting either the partridges or the hunters.

The young farmers began discussing the question, saying—"This is going too far," "I wonder who owns these woods, me or the sportsmen?" "This is a little too cool," "It's time this kind of work was stopped," and "Let's organize and see what can be done."

Finally a time and place of meeting was named, and they were unanimous in their decisions. The usual officers, president, vice-president, secretary, treasurer, and executive committee were appointed. A membership fee of twenty-five cents was asked, and all farmers in a given area were invited to join, many of whom were glad to do so, though a few prefer to leave their woods open to the public. The club is now in its third year, and there is still funds in the treasury, without a second payment being required. Out of the funds a stencil and paint were bought, so that the executive committee prints all notices and also puts them up, two in every forty acres to be protected. Also, for the benefit of the sporting element in the club, blue rocks and a trap were purchased, the rocks being sold at a slight advance to those wishing to take part in any of the shooting matches. This method of attaining skill in shooting is quite interesting, and is by far less destructive than the old plan of bird shooting.

Adjoining districts have asked to be admitted to membership, and the protected lands are gradually increasing. The birds have become far more plentiful, and by far less wild. Each farmer is considered a gamekeeper, and if a shot is heard in his vicinity, he hunts the hunter, and when discovered—well, the poacher pays the imposed fines and costs of the court, and once is as often as he cares to try hunting or shooting on the club grounds. There are numbers of these game-preserving clubs, but there should be more, and if adjoining districts, instead of uniting with some society already formed, would organize new unions, in a very short time the whole country would be interested in preserving game and beneficial birds and animals. It is expected, as soon as a suitable season is here, that other enemies of partridge, viz., foxes and skunks, etc., will be hunted by the club. These have become more plentiful too, owing to the fact that no hunting, even by club members, has taken place since the club was organized. Sparrows, rabbits, foxes and skunks only are in any danger in this district.

The officers of any organization for the protec-

tion of birds will, I am sure, be glad to advise or assist any who are desirous of forming other societies.

Middlesex Co., Ont.

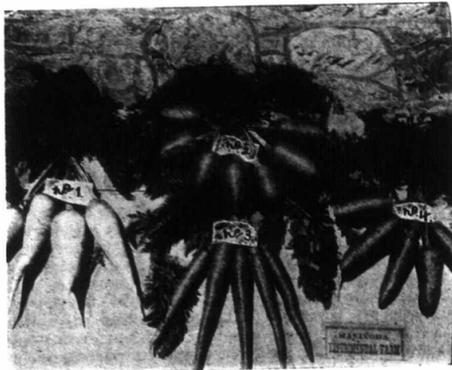
P. S.—The society above referred to is the Union Gun Club of McGillivray and East Williams. The address of the officers is Ailsa Craig, Ont. They are: President, George Charlton; Vice-President, J. D. Drummond; Treasurer, David Robinson; Secretary, H. C. Graham; any one of whom will consider it a pleasure to assist in the organization of similar societies.—M. E. G.

Renew Your Subscription.

We request our subscribers to be kind enough to remit their subscriptions for 1900 promptly, so as to lighten the extra work upon our staff at the end of the year, when the rush of renewals takes place. We are sparing no effort nor expense to give our readers the best possible service, and will certainly appreciate the early renewal of their support. Kindly make use of the first mail possible to remit your subscription, and oblige.

How to Secure an Extra Copy of the Christmas Number.

We beg to refer our readers to the announcement on page 672 of this issue containing references to a few of the special features that will appear in our Christmas number for 1899, to be issued on December 15th. As stated there, this superb number will be sent to every new subscriber for 1900. Nothing more appropriate could be sent as a souvenir or Christmas greeting to a friend. We have therefore decided to send an extra copy of the Christmas number (the price of which to non-subscribers is 50 cents) to any present subscriber sending us the name of one new subscriber accompanied by the subscription price, \$1.00. We trust that those who propose to avail themselves of this offer will do so without delay.



FOUR TYPES OF CARROTS GROWN AT BRANDON EXPERIMENTAL FARM, 1899.

No. 1, Iverson's Champion (white). No. 2, Oxheart. No. 3, Long Scarlet Altrinch. No. 4, Half-Long Chantenay.

Saved Him Money.

To the Editor FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

DEAR SIR,—I must take this opportunity of thanking you for the kind and timely advice which you gave me, and of course I heeded it. I will assuredly do all I can for the ADVOCATE among my friends and neighbors, as usual. I might say that this is the second time you have obliged us this way. We wrote you two years ago asking for information where to get a carload of corn, and your obliging reply saved us considerable money, as well as work.

Yours truly,

WM. J. MATHIESON.

Wellington Co., Ont.

A Good Turn to Others.

A very large number of our subscribers are taking advantage of the exceedingly liberal offer which we make as follows. It is simply this: That you send us the names and P. O. addresses of two new subscribers and \$2.00 and we will advance your own subscription one year and mark the new subscribers paid till the end of 1900. This is a case where your effort will prove a triple benefit—to yourself (a free paper for next year), to your neighbor, and to the paper itself, by enabling us to carry out more completely the arrangements we have made for improvements in the FARMER'S ADVOCATE for 1900. New subscribers will receive the FARMER'S ADVOCATE regularly from the time they pay their dollar until the end of 1900, including our handsome Christmas number, 1899, which alone to non-subscribers will be 50 cents.

EDWARD S. BURTON, Yorkton, As., Nov. 17th, 1899:—"It is a paper [FARMER'S ADVOCATE] that I would not be without."

The Protection of Insectivorous Birds.

To the Editor FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

SIR,—I have a copy of your valuable paper, the FARMER'S ADVOCATE, of November 1st. Your editorial and the article on the insectivorous birds in relation to agriculture have been perused, and should be strongly endorsed by all lovers of Nature and those interested in agriculture and the prosperity of the Dominion. I desire to draw your attention to the fact that this matter has been ably dealt with by Mr. Charles W. Nash, of Toronto, in his instructive little book (a copy of which I am sending you), viz.: "The Birds of Ontario in Relation to Agriculture."

Yours truly,

E. TINSLEY,

Chief Game Warden.

Parliament Buildings, Toronto, Nov. 14th, 1899.

POULTRY.

Practical Points on the Poultry Market.

BY A. G. GILBERT, POULTRY MANAGER, EXPERIMENTAL FARM, OTTAWA.

Enquiries as to how to dispose of small lots of fatted poultry are becoming numerous. There are not a few farmers and private parties who have from 50 to 300 Plymouth Rock, Wyandotte or Brahma chickens to dispose of. They do not think the number sufficient to send to the English markets on their own account, but would like to find a paying home market or to sell to some firm who are buying such superior quality of birds for shipment. The birds have not been fattened by forced feeding, but have been penned up in more or less limited quarters and fed on the most approved fattening rations. They are consequently a "superior" quality of poultry and are entitled to the superior price.

THE MONTREAL MARKET.

When in Montreal the fall before last the writer was assured by several leading dealers in poultry and game of that city—among them H. Gatehouse; Lamb, of Lamb's market; Brown Bros., and George Graham—that they were prepared to pay 10 cents per pound for poultry of the superior quality. They further stated that their customers were continually asking for such poultry, but that "it was mighty hard to get it." That was some time ago, but the demand still remains; indeed, is larger. The foregoing has no reference to artificially-hatched and reared chicks, which are generally put on the market in March and April. They are known as early broilers, sell at \$1.25 to \$1.50 per pair, and are disposed of when ten or twelve weeks old. When poultry is spoken of at 10 cents per lb., hen-hatched poultry from the farmers of the country is meant.

Of the Toronto market I know little, but correspondents tell me there is good demand for the superior quality. The earlier the hen-hatched poultry is put on the market the better.

THE BRITISH MARKET.

The British market is almost limitless, and offers remunerative prices for the very best quality of poultry flesh. The experimental shipments of fattened poultry from the Carleton Place Experimental Station, which were made under the auspices of the Commissioner of Agriculture and Dairying, Prof. J. W. Robertson, realized 16 cents per lb. wholesale. The shipment was handled by Ald. Rudden, an extensive poultry dealer in Liverpool, England, and whose recent visit to Canada will be remembered by many of your readers. The birds composing the shipment were Banded Plymouth Rocks, or first crosses of that breed, and averaged 11 lbs. per pair in weight. They were plucked, but not dressed, and were killed by having their necks dislocated, the blood remaining in the neck in a coagulated condition. After paying all expenses, including the purchase price of the birds, a profit of 50 cents per pair remained. It is not likely that many of our farmers will ship directly to England. Should they desire to sell to Canadian firms who export in wholesale quantities, they will do well to correspond with the following, whose names have been kindly given to me by the Commissioner of Agriculture and Dairying: The King-Darrel Produce Co., Toronto; D. Gunn, Bros. & Co., Toronto; Ingersoll Packing Co., Ingersoll; H. J. Colwell, Arthur; Booth & Co., Trenton; J. E. Hancock, London; H. Winter, Seaford; M. & W. Schell, Woodstock; Dundas & Flavelle, Lindsay.

SOME OF THE SUPERIOR QUALITY.

What I wish to make prominent on this occasion is the success which has attended the attempts of two of my farmer friends to produce the superior quality. I do so for the encouragement of those who are making a beginning, and to incite others to do likewise. The first letter is from Mr. A. McPhadden, of Dominionville, Ont., who writes: "I am now fattening B. P. R. cockerels, as suggested by you. I had not a suitable place to put them in, so I tried the crate plan. Two weeks ago (Oct. 25) I started with 8 birds weighing from 5 lbs. to 5½ lbs. each. I fed the first week, as directed, three parts oatmeal and one of peas; the second week corn meal was added; the third week the corn meal was increased. The result was: Total gain first week, 7 lbs., or ½ lb. per chick; total gain second week, 4 lbs., or ½ lb. per chick; total gain third week, 2½ lbs., or ¼ lb. per chick. The cost of producing 1 lb. of flesh was about 5 2-5 cents. I am satisfied at my experience in fattening, and would NOT be bothered with anything else but THOROUGHBRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS."