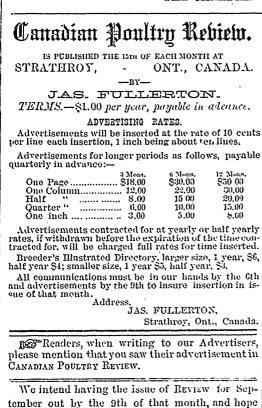
THE CANADIAN POULTRY REVIEW.



tember out by the 9th of that month, and hope contributors will send in their articles early. To those who have stock to sell we would say, be suand have your ads. in September issue, as several thousand extra copies will be printed for circulation at the fall shows. Have your copy with us by the 5th.

The Provincial Exhibition will this year be held in the city of Kingston, from the 18th to the 23rd of September. The poultry list embraces nearly all varieties of fawls. The prizes are: 1st, \$3.00, 2nd, \$2.00, 3rd, \$1.00 for fowls; for chickens and pigeons, \$2.00 and \$1.00. Take this show in, and make your entries *at once*, as they close on August 19th.

We understand—but have not had official intimation—that a meeting of the Poultry Association of Ontario will be held in Toronto some day during the last week of the Industrial Exhibition, to consider matters of great importance to the society and the fraternity.

We are in receipt of a copy of the prize-list of the Brantford Southern Fair. The prizes on fowls, young and old, are, per pair: Ist, \$1.00; 2nd, 50c., and altogether amount to \$56.00. This fair is open to the world, but we don't expect poultry fauciers will make much fuss about it. They give just the same prizes for two egg-plants as for a pair of Brahmas.

Culling.

The season is now on us when the flocks must be culled in order that the poultry business may be run with profit. Feed is too scarce and dear this year to be given any longer than necessary to fowls that will not bring a better price than market poultry. The farmer who can allow his flocks to gather their food in his stubble fields is the only one who can afford to keep all over till winter. The fancier who has to purchase food for his flocks should kill off every bird that will not make a good breeder or exhibition bird just as soon as he is satisfied of that fact, and they are of a sufficient size for broilers. If he calculates on making a reputation for himself as a breeder he will reach that end more rapidly by culling closely; he should never let the month of November find him with a cull in his yards; then he will not be tempted by offers of low prices to ship birds that will be a standing reproach to his judgement. If all would adopt this plan how soon the whole stock in the country would show improvement.

The experienced fancier has here again a great advantage over the beginner. The former can tell at an earlier date those birds that will be profitable to keep over; the latter must learn by experience.

Th reare a few general defects that show early in all varieties, and a knowledge of them may be of use to those who are wanting in sufficient experience to judge of those that may be but temporary. Crooked breasts and backs, besides being disqualifications are generally evidences of constitutional weakness; wry tails, twisted or lopcombs, or with side sprigs in cocks of the single combed varieties; combs hollow in centre or falling to on side, or without natural spike, in rose combed varieties; absence of fifth toe in varieties that should have the fifth. All birds having these defects may be consigned to the pot as soon as chough flesh can be put on then to pay for the trouble. In Asiatics, vulture hocks-that is stiff quill feathers in hock joint-is a serious defect, but sometimes birds of this class can be used to advantage to improve a flock scanty in leg feathering. In most varieties where the ear-lobes are of much value in showing, their developement is slow, and it is betier not to call early for this point. The same may be said with regard to face in Spanish. In Plymouth Rocks the cocks will grow lighter, so the very light ones may be killed off early; the pullets will become lighter also, but there is little danger of them becoming too light. The legs and beaks of this variety are seldom quite clear and bright in very young birds, but will often brighten up wonderfully in the fall. As a rule when a chick of a variety that should have yellow

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