

growing, and all are greedy, caring only to get all they can regardless of the feelings of others. They crowd, and tread on, and pick each other. That is the reason why your promising flock now looks so ragged and miserable. Separate them, and assort them according to size. Give the weaker ones a chance; you will probably find your best birds among them.

To fatten young poultry they must be cooped up in a clean, airy, but shaded coop set up some distance from the floor to the ground. Feed regularly three or four times a day, as much as the birds will eat up clean. In a week they will be ready to kill and send to market. And you will find the plan economical. We would suggest that you give the fattening fowls milk instead of water to drink—sour, sweet, or butter milk—and do not forget to add a liberal supply of charcoal to the soft feed, which should simply be thoroughly scalded cornmeal. This aids digestion and assists the fattening process. Now is the time to begin to feed it to your Thanksgiving Turkey.

Leg weakness is a frequent affection in fast growing chicks, also in laying hens or birds over-shown or too closely confined. In all these cases we have cured with two or three doses of Citrate of Iron given in a pill of bread. Use judgment and use as follows: As much as will lay on an old-fashioned half-dime for a Bantam, up to what would lay on a dime for a large fowl.

If you are practical select your birds not so much for size, color and markings. These points win the prizes, but do not always secure the most useful qualities—eggs, flesh and easily keeping qualities.

Don't forget that plenty of clean fresh pure water is an absolute necessity in the poultry yard. See that all your birds have a plentiful supply of it, and just at

this time a little Douglas' mixture added to it twice a week will be of benefit.

We have not only to learn by practical experience the best time to feed poultry, but we must learn the right proportion of each kind of food to be given. To feed economically, as well as judiciously, it is important to have a variety of food, for no animal will do well if fed on one kind of food, though it be of the very best quality. A change improves the appetite, as well as the health. Remember this in feeding.

One-half of the care and labor required to earn \$50 tilling some crop will produce that amount for the farmer if bestowed upon his flock of fowls. If you propose to him to persistently neglect his best cow from one end of the year to the other, he will set you down as a candidate for the lunatic asylum, yet a common-sized flock of fowls, such as are kept at most farmsteads, will yield as much value yearly, if properly treated, as a first-rate cow. Mr. JAMES RANKIN, the poultry man, has demonstrated this. Several years ago, at a farmers' meeting in Boston, he claimed that he could make more money with one-tenth of the labor from a duck than he could from a cow.

When Langshan chicks are quite young they make the same sound as does a young turkey. The skin of the Langshan—legs, feet and a portion of the plumage—is exactly like that of the turkey, while, as is well-known, in size it is quite large. It is a grand, good, practical variety, and our favorite. The Chinese kept this breed sacred, not permitting it to leave the country; but that enterprising English fancier, MAJOR CROAD, was fortunate enough to secure the foundation stock, from which we have derived our present stock.

Do we always know our duties and perform them as they arise? Knowl-

edge of our duties is the most useful part of philosophy.

FRANCIS A. MORTIMER.

Pottsville, Pa.

## POULTRY ASSOCIATION OF ONTARIO.

### MEETING OF THE DIRECTORATE.

The directors of this Association met for business at the board room of the Industrial Exhibition Association on September 20th, President BLACK in the chair, and the following members being present:—Messrs. BOGUE and MCNEILL, London; SANDERSON, Stratford; SMELT, Guelph; PAY, LAWRENCE, CROWIE, and R. HAMILL (Secretary) St. Catharines. Application was made for the admission of black and golden Wyandottes to the prize list, and to meet the case the following changes were made. Wyandottes to read laced Wyandottes and any other variety Wyandottes, thus allowing golden to compete with the silver laced, and blacks with the whites. Javas changed to black Javas, one class for Pit Games added, A. O. V. Bantams changed to Polish Bantams. La Fleche and Creve Coeurs cut off, and a class for French, any other variety, substituted. Andalusians added, and white Turkeys made to read white or black.

In the rabbit section Pair Lops was made to read Lop buck, 1st, \$2.00, 2nd, \$1.00, and doe the same, and A. O. V. buck, 1st, \$1.00, 2nd, 50c., and doe the same.

The date of exhibition was fixed for the second week in January, 1889, and that of the annual meeting for Thursday of the show week.

Following are the judges with classes appointed to each:—MR. SHARP BUTTERFIELD, all Asiatics, Games, Hamburgs, Game and variety Bantams, and Ducks. MR. L. G. JARVIS, Leghorns, Dorkings, Polands, Houdans, Wyandottes, Turkeys, and Geese. MR. T. H. SMELT, Langshans, Javas, Spanish, Plymouth Rocks, Minorcas, Andalus-