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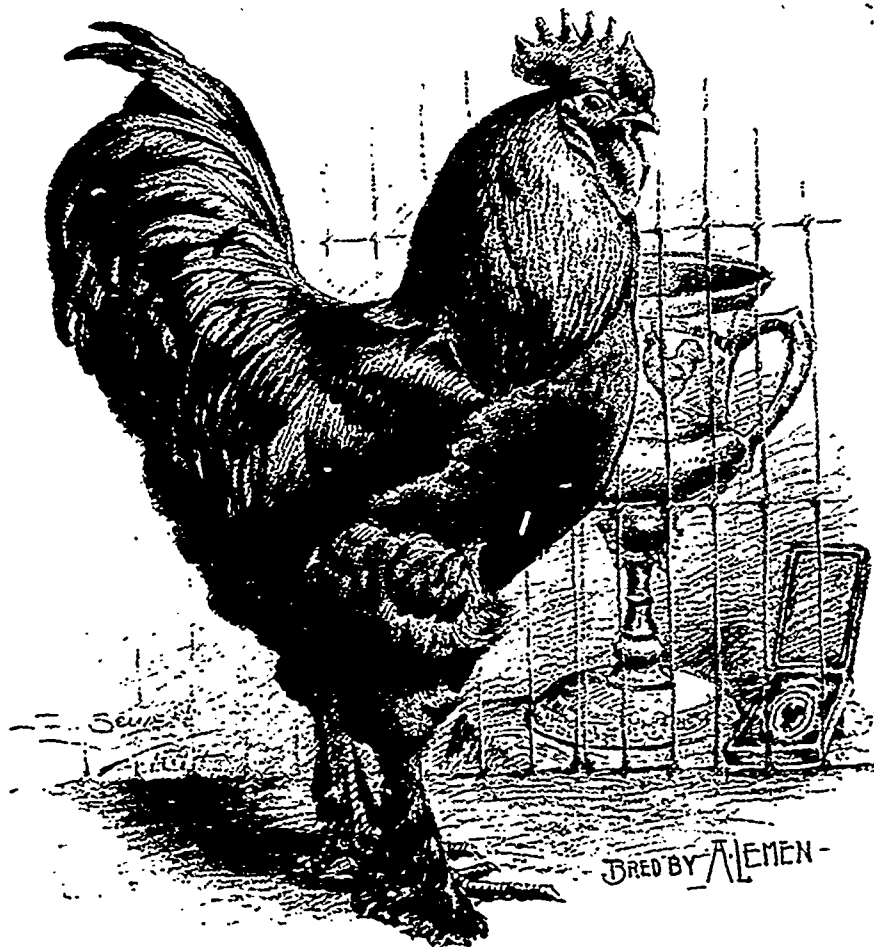
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BLACK LANGSHAN COCKEREL.

Headed first-prize pen at Mid Continental Show, Kansas City, Mo. Pen also took the \$50 Gold Medal. Sired by "Victor," scored 96 by Shellabarger and Emry.

BRED BY ALBERT LEMEN, LINCOLN, NEB.

—*Canadian Poultry Review, Toronto, April, 1895.*

THE CANADIAN POULTRY REVIEW

DEVOTED TO POULTRY, IN ALL ITS BRANCHES

VOL. XVIII.

124 VICTORIA STREET, TORONTO, APRIL, 1895.

No. 4.



THE LATE J. HENRY LEE.

We were greatly grieved to learn from Miss M. E. Lee, that her brother J. Henry Lee, the well known artist had passed away, after a lingering illness, on March 5th, the cause of death being consumption. We had the pleasure of a long and happy acquaintance with Mr. Lee, and always found him a man of kindly disposition and of sterling worth. As a delineator of live stock he had no superiors, his work being noted for its life likeness and exquisite finish. In his book "Some of Lee's Ideas," he has left a lasting memorial of his usefulness. The REVIEW has in the past been embellished with many of his best efforts.

NOTES AND COMMENTS

MR. C. E. STOCKWELL OF DANVILLE, QUE.,

He has bought several of Kent & Oldrieve's prize-winning Plymouth Rocks.

MICA CRYSTAL GRIT,

Mr. Daniels informs us, is having quite an unprecedented sale in Canada. We have tried this grit for both fowls and pigeons and can give it nothing but unstinted praise. It is clean, sharp and may be had in sizes suited to the breed it is required for.

MR. JNO. LAWRIE OF MALVERN

is strongly in favor of retaining names of breeders on the Industrial coops prior to judging, in fact looks on it as a necessity.

MESSRS. KENT AND OLDRIEVE

say they have done a very large business the past winter and now look for a big egg trade. At the beginning of last month they moved into their new quarters. The houses consist of two 120 feet long and 14 feet wide, one 30 feet long and 16 feet wide, and one 36 feet long. There are also several smaller houses and open houses for males and chicks, altogether they have fifty-five separate breeding pens with yards attached.

NANAIMO, B.C., SHOW.

Our thanks are due Mr. Butterfield for a lengthy report of this show, which was evidently far in advance of any yet held by the Association and on which they are to be congratulated. We regret our inability to publish it, our space being so greatly pressed just now and again, the promoters

did not previously communicate with our business end. Our list of subscribers in Manitoba and British Columbia has very greatly increased during the past year, and no doubt this matter will be rectified another year. The Association has nothing but our warmest congratulations.

HE COULDN'T KEEP AWAY.

Mr. Jno. Ramsay, of Owen Sound, who a few years back was much more active in the fancy than recently, has again embarked extensively, this time in white Leghorns and hopes to give other breeders of this popular breed a run for the money.

MR. C. S. JACKSON

writes:—"I never noticed I was credited with winning at Hamburg, N.Y., on buff Pekin Bants until I saw the correction by H. Emerick. I don't want anything I am not entitled to, it is simply a mistake. If you look at the copy you will see it reads two firsts on buff Leghorn Bants, they were pronounced by good judges to be better than two-thirds of world famed buff Leghorns shown." Reference to Mr. Jackson's letter shows us that it reads "buff Bantams" no breed mentioned, and as we knew of but one—Pekins—of this color, we inserted the word Pekin.

MR. JACKSON

sends us a copy of his very elaborate and complete catalogue, in which we find the appended notice, for which our thanks are due him:

"No beginner or breeder should be without at least a couple of good poultry books to keep himself posted. I am often asked by patrons what is the best poultry book to subscribe for. For the benefit of all, and to save writing, I would say THE CANADIAN POULTRY REVIEW, published by H. B. Donovan, Toronto, Canada, at one dollar per year, is the reliable journal of Canada, and every fancier ought to subscribe for it if he wants to know what the poultry world is doing."

This is what they all say.

THE MAN WHO KNOWS IT ALL.

We must contradict the above paragraph we find as the following proves:—"I sent you my prize list of '93 show here to publish and you did not do so. You should have done so and if you wanted money for it all you had to do was to send your bill, it would have done me more good than all the adds. I put in your paper. I only subscribed for your paper to patronize it. I never gained five cents worth of information from it for I am too old a breeder of poultry to gain any knowledge from it. I would have sent you some valuable receipts for poultry if I had been used right. Now you can stop the paper and oblige, Andrew McEvoy, Brantford, Ont."

The REVIEW wants no mans patronage. If it can't give value in a year for one dollar it wants to die. 'Pears purty middlin' healthy though yet.

THE Orillia Times

says that "without the CANADIAN POULTRY REVIEW no breeder can keep up to the times."

Mr. A. L. Smith of Bradford, Iowa, writes, "I value your paper *very highly*."

What a diversity of opinion!

THE PIRATE KING.

The *Fanciers Review* of Chatham, N.Y., might have the decency to re-write the following little ad. taken from last REVIEW, it would look better, you know. Ideas are worth money nowadays:

"Too late! Too late! Certainly it is too late to get an adv. in this issue, but not for April, May and June, when everyone wants eggs for setting."

Anyone who turns to the for sale adv. pages in last REVIEW will find above an exact copy of a "reminder" of ours.

THE BELLE ISLE PARK COMMISSIONERS

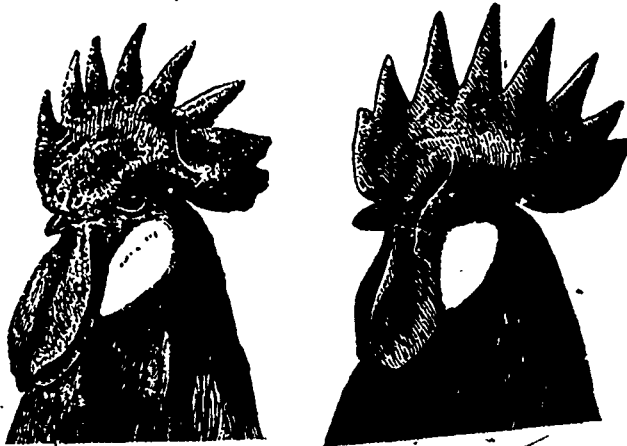
are establishing an aviary for game birds and have placed an order with Dr. Niven, of London, to send them any varieties that he could procure. Already he has sent from his own aviary: One trio golden Pheasants; 1 pair silver Pheasants; 1 trio Lady Amhersts; 1 trio English Pheasants; and a pair of domestic Quail from Mr. Duncan Allan, of Wyoming, who has succeeded in breeding these game little birds in confinement for the past four or five years. It is always pleasing to know that our big neighbors come to this country to make their purchases and this also shows that we Canadians must not be far behind or rather must be ahead of them in many affairs pertaining to the feathered fancy.

MR. C. MASSIE OF PORT HOPE

has sent us some very nice photographs of his fowls and pigeons, as good as any we have ever seen. We hope to reproduce some for the REVIEW before long.

COOPS FOR THE ONTARIO.

A deputation from the Poultry Association of Ontario recently waited on the Ontario Government and pressed on the members the desirability of procuring a set of wire coops for the use of the Association. No definite promise was given but we have no doubt the results of the interview will turn out satisfactory.



A. MINORCA TYPE. B.

THE MINORCA IDEAL.

BY ROBT. H. ESSEX, TORONTO.

AS I am fortunate enough to be one of your readers, it is my privilege, with your consent, to reply to some of the queries addressed to us by Mr. Wagner, upon the above subject in your last issue.

This gentleman omitted to give his authority for the English breeders' idea which he purports to exemplify in the following words: "they want the comb to be of such a shape that it could be reversed on the bird's head and still look right." This, according to Mr. Wagner's illustration, attributes to the English breeder a desire for a comb having spikes which radiate from the centre, in other words, the centre spike to be perpendicular, those in front of it to point forward, and those in rear to point backward.

The opinion of the English breeders, judging by their own illustrations, differs altogether from the idea conveyed in Mr. Wagner's article. I will not multiply instances as I think two will suffice.

In your issue of December 1892, you reproduce from *Feathered World* a black Minorca cock, "Black Prince," winner of 12 firsts, 5 cups and specials in England. The comb, although by no means perfect, illustrates clearly the English idea upon this question. Spikes such as Mr. Wagner suggests would seem to be the only ones possible to grow upon it, as the tendency of the whole comb is forward, and we would naturally look for spikes having the same inclination on the front portion of the comb. Far from this, however, each spike, as if fearing to court the breeders' displeasure takes a decided curve to the rear. This bird is depicted in figure A.

Three years later *Farm Poultry* of February 15th, 1895

reproduces "The English Ideal," from the same noted publication. A glance at this should satisfy anybody as to the English breeders' idea. Figure B. illustrates the Minorca referred to. The tendency of each spike is backward, which is sufficient, I believe, to establish as the English ideal, a comb, the spikes of which have no inclination to point forward but wholly toward the rear.

As to lobes, the Hamburg's lobes would ill accord with the pendant wattles of the Minorca. The above sketches are examples of lobes generally accepted and endorsed by breeders.

Referring to the tail, Mr. Wagner's sketch illustrates, I think the proper carriage of the tail. A tail carried upright suggests the Leghorn, and a bird with such an one should not be seen in a Minorca pen. This carriage of the tail is a question I have long been wishing to see discussed, and I am glad to find my views agree, in this particular, with those of a gentleman having Mr. Wagner's experience.

It is unfortunate that the bird, used as an example by Mr. Wagner, should be described in your REVIEW as an "Ideal Minorca." This leaves us who are mere students of the breed, to infer that we may safely breed for that style of Minorca. "Mr. Wagner's Ideal," would have been a better title, conveying no misunderstanding.

Only by discussion can an ideal be produced, and, with your permission, I take the liberty of placing my ideal Minorca before your readers.

A good sized comb is in unison with the majestic bearing of the bird, but in this country the spikes must not be too long on account of the danger arising from frost. Minorca combs as a rule are not sufficiently distinguishable from the Leghorns'. They should, I think, follow the neck more than they usually do. If they possess large solid back projections they are less liable to frost bites, while the additional length better enables them to carry spikes having a thick wide base. This additional length in rear necessitates a prominent front to give it the appearance of being well balanced. Long pendant wattles add to the appearance, but a happy medium is also necessary here. A good sized lobe, of regular shape, (close fitting of course) and clearly defined, is to be desired. These ideas I have endeavored to embody in Figure C.

Mr. Wagner is moving in the right direction when criticising the manner of judging. The fault, I think, lies not with the score card, but with the absence of an ideal. In judging Mr. Wagner's bird, the judge, I presume, had his own opinion as to the color of the legs, and scored accordingly. This question of opinion should be decided before the next show season, and I think I shall not be

contradicted if I say there should be only one opinion. This matter of judging brings up the question of symmetry, (upon which there are many ideas and ideals) which affect every breed and every breeder. It also suggests the impropriety of enlarging upon this subject at present, and, in apologizing for the lengthy character of this reply, I must shield myself behind the plea that the space is dedicated not to me but to the subject.

[At the last moment the engraver informs us that Mr. Essex's drawing of figure "C." could not be reproduced owing to the color of the ink. We are having it re-drawn and it will appear in next issue. ED.]

Editor Review:

In the March REVIEW I notice quite an able article on the above variety, by C. F. Wagner. Judges who prefer a small comb do not follow the Standard requirements and societies should instruct judges to that effect. Mr. Wagner also speaks of organizing a Minorca club: I second the motion. Now, let others follow. I have been agitating the same question in the *Practical Poultrymen* for some time, but American fanciers are slow in taking hold. In regard to tail Mr. Wagner is right, but when he condemns the score card because some ignorant judge placed the awards wrongly I think he is away off. A bird should score the same at a small show as at a large one, the fault does not lay with the card but the ignoramus who misuses it. Let Mr. Wagner read the reports of American shows and he will find lots of 2nd prize birds where they were not worthy of 1st. A judge who scores a bird away up for want of competition should be drummed out of the fancy.

H. UNGERER.

Westfield, N.J.

Editor Review:

In regard to Mr. Wagner's remarks on black Minorcas I thought I might be able to say a few words. In the first place we will start with the comb; I do not like a comb all spikes as shown in cut in REVIEW, but think six or seven points enough for a Minorca comb. It is too old fashioned, my mother used to breed them with such combs in England fifty years ago when I was a boy. Now I think we should improve as we go along. I am sure the Minorca would look much better with a comb more like the Leghorn, but a little larger and follow the neck more. We should try to reduce comb but keep up size of bird.

In regard to ear lobes. They should be larger than the Hamburg's and instead of being round should be more of an

almond shape, not straight on one side as in cut. I like a tail carried similar to Mr. Wagner's cut, but it would not be out of place if it were as high as the dotted line.

THOS. RICE.

Whitby, March 18th, 1895.

THE ONTARIO LIST.

Editor Review:

AS you invite discussion on Mr. Graham's letter, I would like to make a few remarks re the distribution of prize money at the Ontario. I am of the same opinion as Mr. G., I think the money is very badly divided, and am also of the opinion that the Government grant was never given to be swallowed up by pet or ornamental stock, that has no tendency to further the poultry interests of Canada—and Bantams should be classed as ornamental. There are just about enough Bantams to scoop in the prize money every time at the Ontario. Now, Mr. Editor, this Government grant was given for the sole purpose of educating the farmer in poultry raising for profit. Now, I wonder if the time will ever come when the farmer will launch into Bantam raising for the money that will be in it. I am afraid not in our time. I cannot see that the Ontario, with their large Government grant, gives any more inducements than many of our smaller shows. They charge double the entry fee and give double the amount in prize money. They ought to be able to do the same and only charge half the entry they do. It has been the aim of every originator of a new breed to place before the public a breed that will prove to be superior in every respect to our older breeds. Some one has got to take hold and help perfect these new varieties, and what encouragement has the Ontario ever given to those parties who have had courage enough to pay big money and give their labours to bring these varieties nearer to a point of perfection. They have never done anything, and, Mr. Editor, I am of the opinion that any variety of fowl that is thought good enough to be admitted to the Standard ought to be awarded a class in the prize list of the Ontario above all other shows. How in earth can the public find out if these new varieties are to be a useful general purpose fowl or not if our leading shows don't recognize them. The Ontario ought to be compelled to give a class for every Standard fowl, and if such was the case it might have a tendency to leave some Canadian money at home, instead of sending it all to Uncle Sam, and, Mr. Editor, when you consider the vast difference in ex-

passage between the general purpose fowl and the pet Bantam it is only right that fifty per cent. of the latter ought to be placed on the former, and also a class ought to be given to every Standard breed, and in all cases where there are only entries enough to take the prizes offered fifty per cent. ought to be withheld. If this was adopted it would give every breeder the same chance of advertising his varieties, and the public would be better satisfied. Thanking you for the space in your valuable paper.

Yours, etc.,

C. S. JACKSON, International Bridge.

[As a prolonged discussion of this nature is apt to generate ill-feeling all who wish to write on the subject must do so for next issue, when the Editor will have a word or two to say. We have in type another letter on the same theme which we are unable to get into this issue.—Ed.]

WHAT DOES OUR PRESENT SCORING SYSTEM AMOUNT TO ?

Editor Review :

PLEASE allow me to ask, through the columns of your valuable journal, who are we to look to for instruction along the chicken line, who are we to look up to as our guide or landmark, if not to the men we pay to do our work. The nature of my grievance is simply this, and as you, no doubt, are well posted on matters of this sort, you will very readily understand my position on the subject: At the late New Hamburg show I exhibited a W. F. B Spanish pullet that I knew would go 94 or 95 honest points, but imagine my surprise when I received only a disqualified score card for my trouble, on account of red in the face, imaginary red only, for that is something she never had at any time. I can very readily understand a judge through an oversight making a blunder, but, Sir, I happened to be there myself and, of course, drew Mr. Jarvis' attention at the time to what I knew to be a mistake, and protesting against the decision, but where I made a mistake was by not putting my protest in the proper way by depositing the necessary fee and demanding justice and fair play. Now, Sir, allow me to be fully understood, right here, no man could be more in favor of a judge standing by his decisions than I am, for I fully realize what it means for a judge to go in among 400 or 500 birds and leave again feeling satisfied that his decisions, even if they do not meet the approval of certain fanciers, are correct and perfectly in order, according to the Standard, and right here, Mr. Editor, is where I claim Mr. Jarvis made the mistake, he did not take the Standard for his guide, and to prove what I

say to be correct, allow me to say that, feeling satisfied still that my pullet was all that I claimed her to be, and that she was still good for 94 points, even in the face of Mr. J's disqualified score card, I decided to send her to Port Hope, as I knew Mr. J. was to handle that show. So down she went and in due time reached home again, right side up this time, accompanied by a score card of 94½, with Mr. J's signature attached. Brother fanciers, of the Spanish persuasion, can you tell me where this great transformation scene actually comes in? and all this took place just in a few days, not months or years. I would like to ask if it is possible for a W. F. B. Spanish pullet to be in possession of sufficient red, i.e. "positive" red in face, this week to disqualify and next week returned with a clean sheet and a 94½ card, or do you think it at all probable? Now, Sir, I am no kicker, I have been in the exhibition ring here and elsewhere and have never appeared in this position in your journal before, consequently you will easily see that my disease has not become chronic as yet, but I cannot allow anything so glaring to pass unchallenged. Hoping that Mr. Jarvis will be kind enough to explain fully through REVIEW as early as possible, and at the same time thanking you for space, I am,

Yours truly, SID. FOX.

Owen Sound, Feb. 12, 1895.

[1. Mr. Fox's letter was received in time for March issue, but owing to press of matter it, with a great deal more, was crowded out.

2. It is our honest opinion that no Spanish living will score 95 or even 94 honest points. Our scores are altogether too high, and it is this high scoring that is in great part ruining this system of judging.

3. Mr. Fox adduces no proof that it was the same pullet. We do not for a moment doubt Mr. Fox's word, but an assertion of this kind should be supported with positive proof of the bird's identity.

4. We see nothing at all impossible in the fact of a bird of the Spanish class being red in face one week and owing to close confinement losing a certain amount of color, enough to make the "positive" red an uncertainty. Minorcas, Spanish, and Leghorns are all liable to lose face color from confinement, and in cases where white in the face is a disqualifying point a bird may pass on the first days of a show which later in the week would very plainly be under the ban. In fact such occurrences are frequent.

5. These remarks are not at all to be taken as a defence of the judge. Mr. Jarvis is well able to look after himself, and the REVIEW will be glad to hear from him in any way he desires.—Ed.]

THE DORKING.

BY GOSHEN

THE Dorking is not a bird to stand confinement like the Asiatic nor is it a hardy fowl in American climates, yet it possesses such intrinsic value that it seems strange that greater efforts are not put forth by American breeders to so adapt them to our conditions that they will become more generally bred. It seems to me that a diligent effort in this direction would give excellent results. The method would be to select each year only the hardiest and thriftiest for breeding purposes and avoid close inbreeding. Such a system would soon put the Dorking in the place it should enjoy on this side of the pond. The Dorking is one of the very oldest of birds and in general characteristics has been left practically as it was fifty years ago. In form they are ideal from the market standpoint being massively built with great breast development. A Dorking with a yellow leg and skin would take the American market by storm. The solid breasts of great depth, the broad bodies, the short legs, the small bones, and the quality of flesh possessed by the Dorking combined with the ever popular yellow skin and legs would be a sure winner on the American market. Besides possessing the table qualities the Dorking is a long-lived breed, an excellent layer and of the very best size and temper to make an excellent setter and mother.

A DAY IN ENGLAND AMONG THE DORKINGS.

BY JNO. DICKENSON, BARRIE.

AS a short account of a very delightful day in the County of Essex, England, might interest your readers, I jot down some notes made of that excursion. My object in visiting Essex was to see the very best specimens of colored Dorkings to be found in England, having received a commission from my son, who is breeding them, to purchase for him, if possible, some of the best representative birds.

I duly arrived on a lovely day last August, at the historical town of Chelmsford, and after a pleasant stroll through lanes shaded on either side with thorn hedges bright in color from myriads of wild flowers, and fragrant with honeysuckle, I came to Sandford Mill, the property of J. & J. C. Smith, who are noted for their successful colored Dorking

strains throughout that part of England. I had to wait a little while for Mr. Smith's return, and during his absence I wandered about. The Mill was very old, upwards of 150 years, I was subsequently told, it was a water power and beside the mill-race, which drove the old wheel, was an exceedingly beautiful English garden, indeed, the entire scenery was typically and distinctly English; the red brick arch spanning an adjacent canal, the lazy horses hauling the barges along it, the fat cattle standing up to their knees in luxuriant pasture under the shade of majestic elms, in the distance, on an neighboring hill stood a dismantled windmill, the relic of a superseded industry, and foreshadowing the doom that will surely overtake the picturesque old Sandford water-mill before the advance of steam. The tranquil peacefulness of the scene was entrancing, all was bathed in a glorious sunlight, the silence unbroken save by the clacking of the water-wheel and the hum of the drowsy bees at work in the adjoining garden.

Shortly after Mr. Smith appeared and I visited his poultry farm. His colored Dorkings are exquisite birds, and tame as possible, he has many colonies of them out in the stubble fields with homes on wheels for them to stay at night and shelter in. Some of his cockerels weighed nearly 10 lbs., the hens and pullets not quite so large. He has used the same strain for many years, and when he introduces fresh blood he gets it sometimes from Faiman Mann of Norfolk or Muzzen of Yorkshire, the latter being a very large breeder and well-known successful exhibitor in the North of England, so Mr. Smith can very justly claim that his strain is among, if not actually the foremost in England. Mr. Smith supplies the London market with large quantities of poultry, he breeds his Dorking hens to light Brahma cocks; he says the first of this cross is highly prized by poulterers; he prefers crossing with Brahma cocks rather than with colored Dorkings, as the Brahmas do not fight so much and consequently more of them can be kept in a given area at one time. There is also less liability of their progeny having yellow legs, (? Ed.) which would at once exclude them from the London market, for if they had no poulterer would look at them. I was fortunate in being able to select a splendid cockerel and three pullets, about the best Mr. Smith had. I am glad to say they reached my son's poultry yards in perfect health and condition, and have been laying uninterruptedly since their arrival.

The colored Dorking is admitted in England to be the best table fowl raised; the breast is larger, the flesh more tender, and it comes to maturity faster than any other breed, the only question being whether it was hardy enough

to stand this climate ; but there is no doubt on this score now, as we have successfully raised them for several years past, getting eggs from Bogue, Corcoran, Hale and others, and found them, with warm houses, quite easily kept, in fact our warm houses in Canada enable them to bear the severe Canadian winter equally as well as those birds in the milder climate of England would do in less compactly built houses. I saw a cock with Mr. Smith, which had its comb frozen in a manner I scarcely ever experience in our houses here, and he said that as long as the cold did not actually kill them it made but little matter. I think therefore that breeders should take up Dorkings, they are easily kept, low fences being sufficient to keep them in ; tame, letting themselves be handled, and very handsome. Our cock which we have dubbed "Lord Chelmsford," from the place he came, is a splendid looking fellow, with good station and with good manners, and his hens are equally stately. We think if all goes well we shall produce good results from them this year.

TORONTO POULTRY, PIGEON AND PET STOCK ASS'N.

THE regular monthly meeting of the above Association was held on Thursday, 4th March, 1895, the President, Mr. Thos. A. Duff, in the chair. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

Mr. James Brown presented an account for express charges on coops lent to the Association : referred to Executive committee. Messrs. W. Gordon and R. Essex were proposed for membership by Mr. Durston and accepted. Considerable discussion took place relative to the Industrial Exhibition prize list in which nearly all the members took part. Moved by Mr. Bonnick, seconded by Mr. Fox, that the delegates of this Association endeavor to have a third prize added to all classes in single entries, and that the breeding pens remain as at present. Carried. Moved by Mr. Bennett, seconded by Mr. Brown, that the 3rd prize be \$1. Carried. The delegates were instructed to endeavor to have several varieties added to the list and some changes made.

The following were the prize winners :

Dark Brahmas, male, 1st J. Brown ; female, 1st and 2nd Brown. Buff Cochins, male, 1st C. S. Benson & Co. ; female, 1st C. S. Benson & Co. Langshans, male, 1st Benson & Co, 2nd and 3rd Brown ; female; 1st, 2nd and 3rd Brown. Mr. Otter judged the Brahmas, and Mr.

Bennett the Cochins and Langshans.

The following varieties will be on exhibition for the April meeting : black red, brown red, pyle, duckwing, A.O.V. and Indian Game ; lop ear Rabbits. The Executive committee appointed Mr. Wm. Barber judge on Games and Mr. H. B. Donovan judge on Rabbits.

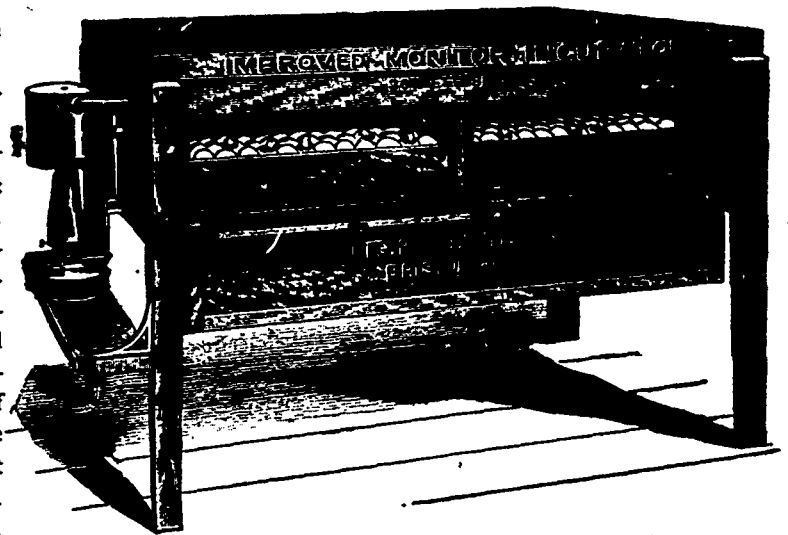
Mr. Otter asked the Association whether his books for 1894 had been audited. The auditors replied they had not as no statement could be found of the number of entries received for the year. Moved by Mr. Bennett, seconded by Mr. Wood, that the auditors meet with Mr. Otter and go over the books together. Carried.

The meeting adjourned at 11 p.m.

R. DURSTON, Secretary.

IMPROVED MONITOR INCUBATOR.

THE Monitor Incubator, manufactured by the Monitor Incubator Co. Bristol, Conn., is a hot water machine. That is to say, the warmth necessary to hatch is obtained from the circulation of hot water through the tank over the egg drawer. The tank covers the entire



egg chamber and is connected by pipes, which run from a copper boiler outside, and then a return pipe to the bottom of the boiler.

The water being heated in the boiler, it is carried through two pipes at the top of the boiler where it is emptied inside of tank. The return pipe takes the cool water and draws it into the bottom of the boiler, so that the water is forced into a great circulation by this manner of heating.

The boilers are made of very thick copper, not tinned.

Tanks are made of both galvanized iron and copper. Copper tanks are made of sixteen ounce copper, and are guaranteed. All the pipes that run from the boiler are made of copper.

One of the most difficult things in an incubator is to maintain a perfectly even temperature. The temperature in the Monitor Incubator is claimed to be perfectly even all over, even in the extreme corners. The way this is accomplished is by so shaping the tanks that the water is the same temperature all over them. This is the only way the makers can get an even temperature inside the egg chamber. Of course the construction of the case must be taken into consideration also. They also raise the centre of the tank up a little so as to throw the circulation of the water to the sides as much as possible. This makes the tanks oval inside of egg chamber.

NEW HAMBURG NOTES.

Editor Review:

IT is with pleasure that I wish to thank you for the French Poultry and Pet Journal. Coming from France, it was quite interesting to me, and therefore I read it with delight. I notice that the gay Frenchman is in general an ardent admirer of pets and especially of poultry, which is one of their most successful enterprizes. They not only keep poultry for profit but are going in more of late for fancy stock. I notice that birds are fetching fancy prices, and most of our leading varieties can be seen at their Exhibitions, at which, no doubt, all except the French varieties were stock imported from this side of the world or from England.

Poultry culture is growing more and more every year. We have an example in our town. About ten years ago there were but two fanciers here, being Mr. Peine and myself, and both kept the same variety, the barred Plymouth Rocks. Not long after Mr. C. F. Ernst and Mr. F. Goebel moved to town, both being live fanciers. Our influence becoming apparent others followed, and in 1889 we organized an Association with about twenty members. Our attempt was crowned with success, our first show being a decided financial success. Since that time we have held shows and we also were successful in getting the Ontario for two years in succession, and on both occasions the quality as well as the quantity of birds were not surpassed by any held previously. As a local association, as young as we are, we are proud to say that we have paid at all times a hundred cents on the dollar, and have in our treasury a surplus of several hundred dollars, which is a guarantee of future success. I may say that our success is not only due

to our efforts alone but also to the liberal patronage of the fanciers at large.

I have been requested to give a report of the different varieties of fowl kept by members of the Association.

Mr. L. Peine keeps the black Minorcas exclusively, and fine birds can be seen in his yard at all times; Mr. A. Fraser, our newly elected president, has come in front with his black Spanish, look out for him at next show; H. H. Heinrich is a great admirer of black Javas and has birds equal to his Ontario prize winners. Mr. F. Goebel has disposed of all his Langshans and has gone in for the barred Rocks; Mr. J. Lasher has a grand pen each of light Brahmas and black Leghorns; Mr. Thos. Sterling is waiting for the Industrial to surprise the Langshan breeders; Mr. J. L. Hamilton is trying to keep up with Brother Barber; Mr. J. Katzenmeier is up with the time and silver laced Wyandottes in fine shape, the last but not the least is Brother Schuler with his black Leghorns, Chicago prize-winners. There are besides a number of breeders of different varieties which I might mention later on. I believe Mr. Editor, that our boys are subscribers to your valuable paper, which I can recommend as being the best medium for disposing of surplus stock. Wishing the REVIEW still more success.

I am yours truly,

New Hamburg, Mar. 16th, '95.

L. G. PEQUEGNAT.

INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION, TORONTO.

MEETING OF THE COMMITTEE FOR REVISION OF PRIZE LIST, ETC.

THE above Committee met at the Board Room of the Association on March 27th, at 1.30 p.m. Present, Mr. J. J. Withrow, President of the Association, Messrs. J. Dilworth (chairman), W. Barber, T. A. Duff and C. Bonnick, Toronto; A. Bogue, W. McNeil, London; L. G. Pequegnat, New Hamburg; T. G. Foster, Brampton; A. Hobbs, J. S. Moorcroft, Bowmanville; Jno. Cole, T. D. Murphy, Hamilton, and Ald. Crane, Toronto.

Mr. H. B. Donovan, was on motion, appointed secretary of the meeting. A letter signed by several pet stock fanciers advocating changes in the list, was read. Mr. Duff reported that he was deputed by Capt. McMaster to offer a silver medal for the best black Minorca female and also one for the best barred Plymouth Rock male. Mr. Duff offered one for the best collection of silver Wyandottes.

Mr. Lake, Toronto, attended in person to urge his claim of \$3 for the loss of a brown Leghorn pullet stolen from last show. Mr. McNeil moved, seconded by Mr. Barber, that the matter be referred to the Board, it is, however, our opinion that the Superintendent is not in any way to blame and this Committee cannot recommend that the amount be paid. *Carried.*

Mr. J. F. Denning was received as a member of the Committee from the Toronto Cage Bird Association, and an amended list for Canaries as handed in by him was adopted. The matter of one judge for this section was left to the local members of the Committee.

The following additions were made to list: white Langshans, buff P. Rocks, white Japanese Bantams and Silkies. In breeding pens: buff Leghorns and Japanese Bantams were added. Several additions were also made in the ornamental and pigeon classes.

On motion of Mr. Bonnick, supported by Mr. Barber, it was decided to request the Board to put on a third prize in all fowl classes. If a third is added, V.H.C. to be given as fourth. In class 56 a silver medal was added for best collection of Dorkings.

The same judges as last year were again appointed, namely, Messrs. Butterfield, Smelt, Jarvis and Johnson. They will also take the same classes as before with the exception that Mr. Smelt takes P. Rocks and Hamburgs, Mr. Jarvis La Fleche and Creve Coeurs and Mr. Butterfield Brahmas.

POULTRY ASSOCIATION OF ONTARIO.

ANNUAL MEETING.

(Continued from last month.)

THE next gentleman introduced was Mr. Joseph Dilworth, Toronto, who read a paper entitled as follows :

A WORD TO FARMERS CONCERNING POULTRY.

By Joseph Dilworth, Toronto.

My ideas on poultry management will be addressed more particularly to the farming community rather than to the fancier, because I know the latter will not permit his fowl to labor under the same disadvantages, so that what I have to say, will be applied to the every day farmer, who, as a rule, does not take much interest in raising poultry for fancy or for profit, but looks at it rather as a something that is very good for children or old women to look after, but for a man to lose his time in that way would be out of the question. I trust that any remarks that I make may prove to be profitable and instructive. I shall state very briefly facts which have come under my own observation within the last twenty years. I have always contended that poultry can be raised for profit, and I trust that any remarks that I may make, will be taken in good part, and may be the means of stimulating the farmer to more earnest and faithful work in the poultry industry. In the first place, for the success of poultry raising, a suitable location on the farm should be selected, where the buildings, if possible, would be shielded from the north winds; also suitable and properly arranged buildings provided for the comfort and health of the fowl. In my travels to and fro throughout the country, I seldom or rarely find a farmer with a well constructed poultry house, but as a rule in nearly all other departments of live stock, you will find everything fitted up in the latest approved style; warm, well ventilated buildings, the animals well cared for, well fed, cleaned out regularly, in fact the greatest care exercised in all details. I have often heard it said that a good farmer always provides good buildings for his stock before he builds a fine house for his family, and the same farmer has often been heard to say, "I always feed my horses before I feed myself." But what about the poor chickens? They are neglected, everything at a discount, with poor, ill-ventilated, dark, dingy chicken houses, and sometimes no house at all, allowed to roam at will into the drive shed, wood shed or any other part of the farm yard; and even if they have a house, it isn't cleaned out from one year's end to the other, until it becomes so filthy and dirty, and so

thoroughly impregnated with vermin, that no one can enter it without being covered with insects, and then again the poor chicken's time is almost entirely taken up in trying to clean themselves, whereas they should be foraging and making their own living. Then again, akin to the above comes chicken cholera, caused by dirt, filth, damp, crowded and ill-ventilated houses, and they die and drop off by the score. Then the autumn months come, bringing with them the cold stormy winds and rain, and the poor chickens roosting in the trees all night long, sometimes getting drenched through and through, and the young stock which would soon begin to lay, at that season of the year, instead, contract that deadly disease called roup, and die off by the dozen. Then come the winter months, and no protection from the cold and frost and stormy blasts, finding the poor chickens roosting on the beams of the drive shed, or the wood shed or some other ill-protected building. The consequence is, their combs become frozen and swelled, toes frozen off, and it takes about all they get to eat to sustain mere vitality. And yet the good man of the farm wonders why the hens don't lay, and oft times will say unkind words to his better half, telling her "the nasty dirty things don't pay to feed," and that she "ought to kill them," and under these most deplorable circumstances I don't wonder at the above remarks. But I am perfectly satisfied that if poultry is given the same attention that is given to other live stock, they will certainly pay, and pay well.

If a farmer would put up a suitable building for about one hundred fowl, say 75 feet by 12 feet wide, with a passage way about two feet wide taken off, divided into six apartments, the building if possible facing south, and the nests and feed boxes so arranged that you can collect the eggs and feed the birds without disturbing them, avoid crowding them, I consider he would have taken the first steps to success. If I were going to raise early chicks for broilers I would use an Incubator and Brooder. The kind of fowl I would select for that purpose would be Wyandottes, Langshans and Plymouth Rocks, the former I prefer, because of the white flesh. I have consulted with many first-class provision men, and they tell me white flesh is preferred, and in the months of April, May and June good prices can be obtained for spring chickens, and as ducks lay early, I would also include them in the early season, and would also hatch them out with the Incubator. A farmer whom I know very well told me that he kept only six ducks, and all the eggs laid by them that season he hatched out under hens, and the ducklings he fed on boiled potatoes and shorts and sent them to market at from six to

eight weeks old, and the gross amount realized in one season was \$130. If this can be done on a small scale, why can't it be done on a large scale? I think it could.

Now for my laying stock. I would always have them hatched out between the first of March and last of May. After the latter date I would pen up the male birds until next breeding season or I would sell or kill them if I wished to infuse new blood. After the birds had been separated for ten days, if the price of eggs should be such as to be below a fair market price, I would pack them down carefully, and keep them in a cool cellar, and turn the cases regularly, and when the market demanded them, and price increased in the fall and early winter months, you could offer these eggs, and feel assured they would be sound and good, and I haven't the least doubt that their value would be doubled. The principal trouble with the farmer in the past has been lack of judgment and management in the way of handling poultry products. One thing I would like to mention just here, which I suppose I shall have to handle tenderly and cautiously, or I shall be in the black books of the farmer's wives, but I don't blame them so much, because they are laboring under disadvantages over which they have no control, nevertheless, I must say what I think. It is said, and I believe it, that "the path of duty is a safe one" and "honesty is the best policy." Now if there is one thing more than another that interferes with the selling and exporting of eggs, it is the dishonesty in selling stale eggs for fresh laid ones. It is a common thing in summer to find nests of eggs under bushes, and under the stable, and many other quiet places in the farm yard, and often when the thermometer registers in the shade from 85 to 95 degrees, and often exposed to the rays of the sun from 95 to 120 degrees, causing the vital part of the egg to undergo the early stage of incubation, thus making the egg become bad and totally unfit for use. And here comes the trouble, the eggs are gathered as fresh eggs, and sold as fresh eggs, when at the same time they are absolutely spoiled, and in a very short time become rotten. In this particular I must again remind the farmer to be strictly and scrupulously honest. I think it is done more from want of knowledge than anything else. I can hardly think it is done as a wrong. As I have said before, if the male birds are taken away after the hatching season is over, say the last of May, and collect the eggs regularly every day, the trouble of bad eggs would rarely arise, because the eggs would not be fertile. And it is undoubtedly the fertility in the egg that causes it in a great measure to decay much sooner than it otherwise would. It is this, and many other careless ways of collecting eggs that brings trouble in our endeavor to ex-

port them to other countries. I am satisfied that if our farmers will select the kind of fowl that lay large eggs, a very large export trade would be accomplished, and I have not the least doubt that some cheap and effectual way of packing will soon be discovered, and that a very extensive trade will be done in the near future. The kind of fowl I would recommend for laying the largest eggs are Andalusians and Minorcas; and those for laying the largest number of eggs are Leghorns; and for the good general purpose fowl, I would say the Wyandottes, Langshans and Plymouth Rocks.

In concluding these remarks, I would strongly recommend any one taking an interest in poultry, to subscribe for our National poultry publication, called THE CANADIAN POULTRY REVIEW, a monthly, at one dollar a year. Published by H. B. Donovan, 124 Victoria Street, Toronto.

Mr. Hare—Mr. Dilworth advocates Wyandottes, Plymouth Rocks and Langshans. It has been proved that the Indian Game crossed on the buff Cochin has been the fastest grower and the one that requires the least amount of food to bring it to maturity for marketing. It has nice yellow flesh and the objectionable pin feathers are absent.

In regard to Incubators. A lady came to see me and requested that I should purchase for her an Incubator. I did so, and she was very successful with it, and sold a large number of chickens. Next year she says she is going to build a large poultry house and obtain another Incubator. She sees the benefit arising from it.

In regard to the curing of eggs while the market price is low, why cannot the eggs be sold at once, and a higher price received for them? Eggs absolutely fresh will bring at any time five cents per dozen above market price. I do not see what is to be gained by curing them.

Mr. Dilworth—In reference to keeping the eggs, I claim that properly packed eggs are better than pickled eggs. Take a pickled egg, rub it on your coat sleeve and you will see it will be smooth and glossy, but take the eggs that I speak of and rub them on your coat sleeve and you will find that they remain dull.

The President then introduced Mr. Thomas A. Duff, Toronto. Mr. Duff said: I think the Association is to be congratulated upon the very successful meeting held this afternoon. Speaking for myself, I must say that it has been, without doubt, the most instructive and profitable afternoon I have spent during my connection with the Ontario Poultry Association. The Government cannot help but be well pleased with to-day's proceedings, and I consider it a duty we owe to them to make our meetings of

more benefit to the country at large. We are treated fairly well by the Government and certainly we owe them something in return. All they ask of us is to furnish the material and they will see that it is printed and circulated.

The subject of my essay is "Poultry on the Farm." I might say that I have gone to considerable trouble to obtain reports and suggestions from various large wholesale egg dealers in Toronto, and have spared no pains in arriving at the average prices obtained for eggs during the year. I invite the fullest criticism of my essay as it is from such that we gain our information. Do not be afraid of hurting my feelings.

POULTRY ON THE FARM.

By Thomas A. Duff, Toronto.

Farmers, as a rule, pay but little attention to poultry. Most of them, however, have a few running about the barnyard, but give them little or no care. Possibly a pail full of grain is thrown out to them once, or at most twice, a week. If you ask the general run of farmers whether they give any of their time to poultry the answer usually is, "Well, no, the women folks gather what eggs there are and raise a few young ones, but they don't pay." No, of course they don't pay when not looked after. Would their cattle, their horses or their swine pay if they were attended to in such a slipshod and ridiculous fashion? Poultry will not pay unless properly cared for and attended to.

I propose in this short article to endeavor to show that poultry will pay and pay well—even more so than cattle or swine, when you take into consideration the amount of capital invested.

Care is really the most important part of the routine and management of poultry. To raise fowls and make them profitable requires time and care. Fowls must be furnished with clean, fresh water, comfortable quarters and wholesome food, in such quantities that it will not become fouled or wasted. To attend to all these things requires time and care, but without time or care what profit or success comes in any line of effort? As to the profit or loss, that will depend entirely upon the care they receive. Fowls cannot thrive on stagnant water or on an occasional mess of food any more than human beings can thrive upon it. There should be as much care in providing water as there is shown in providing food. Upon the no care principle, no profits will be the consequence. Poultry, like all other domestic stock, will yield a profit in proportion to the care taken of it. You may feed plenty of hard corn and get few eggs. Fowls cannot be expected to "shell out" many eggs if they have uncomfortable quarters in cold weather.

Farmers who keep poultry, have, as a rule, no proper house for them. They are crowded into a small building which is full of cracks, broken windows, and in itself dirty. The cold weather sets in; the birds are chilled; their combs and feet get frozen; and the food which should go into eggs will be drawn upon to supply animal heat. How can anyone, who for one moment will stop to think, expect the birds to lay under such conditions? Poultry must be properly fed and properly housed.

Another mistake farmers make is to let a lot of male birds run with the hens. I am convinced that hens will lay better if there are no male birds about. In the spring he should select his best layers, which he should know from observation, and mate them to a strong vigorous pure bred male of a good laying strain. This would do much towards increasing the egg yield. In regard to this matter of keeping the male bird away from the hens, the *Canadian Live Stock Journal*, for the month of April, has the following on this subject:

"Some experiments, conducted by Mr. Wheeler, of the New York Experimental Station, Geneva, N.Y., on the question as to whether hens lay more eggs when there are no males running with them, show conclusively that such is the case, and that there is an absolute loss in letting male birds run with hens kept for laying purposes. The result of the experiments was published in bulletin 87 of the station, from which we take the following:

"The pullets in pen 7 without cock bird, laid about 22 per cent. more eggs than those in pen 8 (34 per cent. more per fowl, cockerel in pen 8 counted); and, although the consumption of food was somewhat greater per fowl in pen 7, the cost of eggs produced was nearly 30 per cent. less than for pen 8."

Under the sub-heading "Keep the Laying Stock Active," it is stated "that the cock bird is a nuisance in the pen of layers. He not only monopolizes the most of the food, but teaches the hens to break eggs and so learn to eat them. Besides, the stimulating diet is too fattening for him and will ruin him as a breeder." If the farmer desires fertile eggs and vigorous chickens from them he will keep the male bird separate during the winter, and mate him with his selected breeding stock at the proper season.

I will first shortly refer to the stock. I do not intend to attempt to eulogize any particular breed at the expense of another, as there is altogether too much of this done by fanciers. My belief is that the Plymouth Rock, Langshan, Wyandotte, Java, Brahma, Dorking and like breeds, are all fairly hardy birds and make good table fowl, but for eggs I claim the Minorca, Leghorn, Houdan, Spanish, Andalusian,

and like breeds are, beyond all question, the best. For these latter, however, very comfortable quarters must be provided during winter.

While it is true that some common fowls that are native to the climate are hardy, and thrive better than perhaps some pure breeds may, yet the observation of the farmer will convince him, after due time, that the greatest profit is from the pure bred stock, provided he will learn the characteristics of the breeds. It is just as much the duty of the farmer to know all about the different breeds as it is to know how to plow and cultivate. It would surprise any farmer if his family physician should inform him that he could not distinguish one disease from another; yet there are thousands of farmers who cannot go into a herd or a flock and distinguish the different breeds. Are such farmers really farmers? Have they completely "learned their trade?"

What is common stock? It is said that there are a great many different breeds. There are more different kinds of common fowls than there are pure breeds. There is at least one uniformity in a pure breed. One hundred Leghorns, or Plymouth Rocks, or other breeds, will be so nearly alike that the farmer will be unable to note any difference, but it is seldom that two common fowls are alike. All common fowls are not just alike in characteristics. One flock may contain some excellent layers, while another flock may be useless. If a good flock is found, it is often the case that it is the result of indiscriminate crossing from some pure-bred fowls, and the common stock has repeatedly been praised for excellence when the credit really belongs to pure breeds.

Those who ridicule the enterprising farmer for expending an extra sum for pure-bred males never fail to come around at some time and request to "change eggs." They might as well, with equal propriety, ask to exchange a mongrel calf for a Jersey; but they know that a kind neighbor will oblige them with the eggs rather than break friendship, and they take advantage of his enterprise. It pays to buy pure-bred stock, however, even when one has to "change eggs" with those who do not encourage pure breeds.

A very good poultry house can be constructed on the South side of a barn. I would recommend it to be double boarded. My idea is to first of all run tarred paper across the uprights (2 x 4 scantling) on the outside, then put on the boards. Tar paper again on the inside of the uprights and board. This will leave an air space of four inches which will undoubtedly add much to the comfort of the building. I would either shingle the roof or cover it with some warm waterproof paper. Have most of the windows facing the south, one small window to every six feet of run

I consider sufficient. A large window admits more heat and light during the day, but it radiates the heat rapidly at night. One of the most essential requirements in a poultry house is light, as the hens will abandon a darkened house during the day time, no matter how warm it is. Instead of using very large windows there should be small windows in front and at the ends, so as to render the house light and cheerful in every part. Another advantage of using a number of small windows is that they are cheaper than large ones, and the cost is increased but little. They also admit the sunlight from all quarters during the whole day, and aid in more rapidly drying the floor, should it be damp. Be sure and locate the house on a dry spot. I prefer an earth floor as it can be so much more readily cleaned out and fresh dry sand put in. I would divide the house off into sections, keeping not more than twenty or twenty-five fowl in each section. At least six square feet of floor space should be allowed for each fowl. A house constructed as above should be warm enough for any variety.

Another good plan would be to have the sleeping apartment on the inside of the barn and a shed to run in, on the south side. If this were done single boards would be sufficient for the shed.

I would recommend that the roosts be at least eighteen inches from the wall so that no part of the fowl would come in contact with the building. Provide dropping boards (three feet wide) under the roosts so that the manure could be readily scraped off with a hoe.

A poultry house should be kept scrupulously clean. The oftener it is cleaned the better, but it should never be left for more than a week at a time without being thoroughly cleaned out and coal oil put on the roosts. I would strongly recommend that the manure be taken and put on the land at once before it loses its strength. It would be found of great value for garden produce or asparagus.

FEEDING.—Do not feed too much or too little. Fowls require a change. It is absurd to suppose that a continuous supply of wheat without change of variety will do. For egg production, I would recommend the following:

In the morning I would give a warm feed composed of shorts, bran and oat chaff, having first thoroughly scalded it. A few boiled turnips, or potatoes, or some clover mixed with this would be much relished by the fowl and increase the egg output. This should not be made sloppy, but should be just wet enough so as to nicely roll into a ball. I would recommend this to be fed in a trough about two inches deep, placed against the wall, so that the fowl could not get their feet into it. Do not allow them to gorge themselves as it makes them lazy. A hen should be active—always busy. These are the best layers.

I cannot too strongly comment upon the feeding of green bone. In my opinion it is par excellence the greatest boon the poultry world has had in years. I would give a little of this at noon each day allowing about one ounce to each bird. At night feed grain—all that the fowls will eat up clean. This should be scattered in the pens so that the birds have to scratch for it. A cabbage should be placed in each pen. The best method of doing this is, I think, to tie it by the root just high enough to have the fowl jump for it, which will give them exercise. If cabbage is not plentiful, I would recommend cutting a turnip in two and putting it in the pen. My experience has been that fowls are very fond of turnips. A good vegetable food is clover. This should be steamed and mixed with the morning food. An eminent writer has this to say of the value of green bone and clover in an article on "Aids to Egg Production":

"There are two articles of food at least that are not so generally used by poultry keepers to stimulate laying in the winter season as they should be. I refer to fresh raw meat and clover. Animal and vegetable food are furnished by this combination in the very best possible shape. The meat being raw and full of nutritious juice, promotes vigor and egg production much more perfectly than cooked meat that loses considerable of its virtue by the process of cooking. To be sure if the soup that boils out of meat is well utilized, much of the loss through stewing is saved. Nevertheless, we prefer the raw article to anything else in the meat line. Of course it should be fed in moderate quantities only two or three times a week. Never go to extremes and overdo a matter. Hens that were meat hungry, would doubtless engorge themselves, if allowed flesh without restriction, to the serious derangement of their digestive organs. But we have found raw meat, reasonably fed, to set the egg producing machinery to work better than any other one food substance. The clover is grand for food for many reasons. It is bulky. It contains the nitrogenous elements and the carbohydrates in excellent proportions for the nourishment of the animal. It is rich in mineral constituents. Compounds of lime are abundant, such as are required for shell formation. The poultry relish it at all seasons. It is especially appetizing to them in winter when there is a dearth of green food. Chop it finely, steam and feed it mixed with ground wheat, bran and corn meal."

Mr. Warrington, an English chemist of note, tells us in an article in the *Agricultural Gazette*, of London, England, that the white of an egg is rich in the alkalies, potash and soda, a part of the latter being present as common salt; that the yolk is extraordinarily rich in phosphoric acid, and contains much more lime than the white. The fundamental

principles to be borne in mind, continues Mr. Warrington, in arranging the diet of a hen are that the largest ingredients in eggs are lime, nitrogen and phosphoric acid." We have thus found from one chemist of what the egg is composed, and we learn from another that green bones, which have heretofore been thrown away or given away by the butchers, when "cut up," not ground up, are the best and cheapest egg-making material extant. Green bones are rich in albumen, phosphate of lime and phosphoric acid, which go to make egg and shell. The result has been a revolution in the economy of egg production in winter. An immense result has been the invention and manufacture of mills to "cut up" the bones. And so we have what has heretofore been actual waste converted into eggs commanding a high price. Surely this is a great step in the right direction.

A bone mill can easily be procured, and will, in a very short time, more than pay for itself. Most farmer's have a horse-power or wind-mill and by this means enough bone could be cut up in a few minutes to feed a large flock of fowl. Bones and rough meat are easily obtained for little or nothing, and a week's supply can be laid in during the cold months.

Mr. A. W. Kinney, of Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, is considered an authority on the subject of egg production, and he has this to say of the value of meat and bone:—

"I have over and over again proved the new plan, and know exactly that what I say is correct. It can be shown that a flock of fowls is very similar to a machine, turn on the steam and power comes. With a hen, put into her the proper feed and eggs will come, every time without fail—little labor, and at a very large profit.

"Having had an experience of seven years in the feeding and management of poultry, and seeing the effects, with the results, of all kinds of food now used, I may be excused for having a most decided opinion on these matters.

"I find that there is nothing that will equal the exclusive use of meat and bone, and very little of anything else is fed.

"I have just had constructed a fine large wind mill, of about one horse power in a good breeze. This is attached to the side of a cook house, and running power is given to a bone-cutter, emery wheel (for grinding the knives and keeping them sharp), and a large meat-chopper. This is all of the machines that are necessary on a large poultry farm. Once a week a butcher brings me all of the cast off parts of the animal he kills. This is thrown into a large pot over a furnace and thoroughly boiled. The meat is run through the chopper, drops into a long trough, when with a hoe it is mixed to a dry crumbly state, dished into pans and

is ready for feeding. The bones are cut up and mixed in the same way in the trough.

"I have forty hens now laying. If I want twenty-five or thirty eggs a day, for a week or more, to fill private customers orders, I give all the meat they will eat at four o'clock, and for the next morning a pan of bones, all they will eat. The eggs come just as is wanted. If trade is a little dull, and eggs piling up ahead, the hens are only fed once a day at 4 p.m.

"To mix with the meat and bone, I use a combination grain called 'moulie.' It is four grains ground together, wheat, oats, barley and peas. It is far superior, in my opinion, than middlings, shorts, bran, chopped feed or corn meal. Experimentally, I have used all of them, and their value is considered very low, especially the latter—corn meal—which is but very little better than saw dust. The 'old fogies' can snicker all they like, as I do not expect them to admit anything new. But I know what I know, and others can try it if they choose.

"During the summer the meat and bone has to be cooked and mixed twice a week, but in the fall and winter only once a week is all that is necessary."

Fowls should be supplied with grit as an aid to digestion, and also with lime for the formation of the shell.

Plenty of fresh water should always be before them. Should it, however, freeze in winter, a good idea is to add enough warm water to take off the chill, and after the fowls have drank sufficient for their wants throw the water out.

Having now dealt shortly with the fowls themselves, the house and feeding, I will proceed to give my views on the proper method of caring for eggs and marketing them, troubling you with a few figures which I have carefully obtained from some of the largest wholesale egg dealers in the city of Toronto.

A serious mistake the farmer makes is in not gathering his eggs regularly. They are allowed to remain for days, sometimes for a week, in a filthy house. The shell of an egg is porous and is very susceptible to smell. Eggs should be gathered every day in order to be of a first-class quality, and none should be sent to market unless perfectly clean.

I also claim that it would pay a farmer to market his eggs every week instead of packing them, as I believe better results would be obtained.

From letters which I have received from large egg dealers, I quote the following:— One says: "We may say we are glad to know you are taking up this matter of the production of fresh eggs in Canada during the winter. If the trade and the public generally could depend upon obtaining absolutely fresh eggs during the winter, the consumption

of them would be enormously increased. At present what are sold as fresh are not fresh, and everyone knows it.

* * * On the whole subject of the egg trade of Canada, permit us to call your attention to the following, which we think you cannot too strongly urge upon the farmers and country egg dealers, and that is the importance of selling their goods and getting them into market fresh. The greatest difficulty that we experience is this. Between the farmers and the country store-keepers holding and waiting for an advance, the eggs get old and stale before they reach us."

Another says: "We have made several attempts to induce farmers to give special attention to this business. We believe that there is no business that offers such returns on money invested. We believe that special attention should be given to the breed of fowls, &c., and above everything farmers should never hold their eggs longer than a week before marketing."

One of the very largest dealers writes me as follows:—

"November, December, January, February and part of March are the most difficult months to secure 'new laid' eggs, in fact sometimes we get so disheartened at the complaints of our customers saying they get stale eggs among stock we sell for 'new laid,' that we find inclined to tell them it is impossible to get a reliable article. We have written our shippers time out of number trying to impress upon them the necessity of not mixing the 'held eggs' with the 'new laid' but all our efforts prove fruitless. We paid last season during the months mentioned for 'so-called new' laid eggs (we cannot use a better term) 25 per dozen and 30 for something extra choice. We have not the least doubt that the consumption would considerably increase if a genuine article were obtainable. * * * We are of the opinion that both the farmer and the country store-keeper are to blame. So many farmers have got the bad habit of trying to preserve when they are low to get higher prices, and the majority will not hesitate to mix them among their 'fresh gathered' and sell them as such, which is really fraud. The store-keeper takes them, perhaps he knows they are not what the farmer represents them to be, but owing to competition and afraid of offending his customer he takes them. Another evil is the bad packages used for shipping. The fillers are used time after time, eggs break in them, perhaps they are left in a musty place, never cleaned out, but have eggs filled in which perhaps stand for a week. Is it any wonder, therefore, that 'new laid' eggs get a musty taste?"

If the consumer only gained confidence in the producer a much larger quantity of eggs would be used.

A few words, now, in regard to the cost of producing eggs. I claim that eggs can be produced on the farm at an average of one-half a cent each. It would, therefore, cost about seventy-five cents per annum to maintain a hen on the farm, and with care, feed and attention it is a very poor hen under the treatment herein detailed that will not lay one hundred and fifty eggs per year.

In order to be absolutely accurate in my figures as to the average price obtainable for eggs during the year, I sent letters to the various large egg dealers in Toronto asking them for information as to what "fresh laid" eggs are worth wholesale during each month. All of the dealers to whom I wrote urged me in their replies to emphasize the fact that by "new laid" eggs they mean eggs regularly gathered, properly cared for and not more than ten days old. After carefully averaging the prices given by these dealers for each month in the year I found that the price obtainable during the year was nineteen cents per dozen. Cost of producing one dozen eggs is six cents, leaving the net profit at the farm of thirteen cents on a dozen eggs.

But, of course, I will be met with the statement that in order to obtain this end the eggs have to be shipped to Toronto, and the Express charges are very high. Now, how high are they? Probably the best method of getting at this is as follows:

The highest rate per hundred pounds on produce from any point in Ontario to Toronto is \$1. The lowest is 30c. The average, therefore, is 65c., but as the Express Companies have no 65c rate, I take their 60c. rate. The egg cases commonly used hold thirty dozen, and the Express Companies carry them at 60 lbs. Their rate for one case of 30 dozen is, therefore, 35c., making the average price for shipment of eggs to Toronto one and one-fifth cents per dozen. The Express Companies, as a rule, return all cases to shipper free of charge. Therefore, deducting one and one-fifth cents from the net profit at the farm, you have a net gain of eleven and four-fifth cents per dozen for your eggs.

In order, now, to get at the profit on each hen I take the following:

The hens should average 150 eggs per year (12½ dozen), which, at 19c. per dozen, amounts to.....	\$2 37½
Cost for feeding hen and producing eggs.....	75c.
<hr/>	
Leaving a balance of.....	\$1 62½
Cost of transporting 12½ dozen eggs to Toronto	15c.
<hr/>	
Giving a net profit on each hen kept of...	\$1 47½

I might, however, add that at the present-time I am ob-

taining from a large grocery in Toronto 36c. per dozen for my surplus eggs, and I know of several large groceries in Toronto who would be only too glad to get "fresh laid" eggs at this price, but it is impossible to obtain them.

The above figures are, of course, based on the wholesale market. The profit would be much greater if farmers sold direct to retailers.

It is the winter eggs that pay the greatest profit and bring up the average price for the year to nineteen cents. If the greater part of the eggs are received in spring and summer, when prices are brought down by a large supply, the average price received will be low, but if the fowls lay well in November, December, January, February, March and April, when eggs are from twenty-two to thirty cents a dozen, the average price for the whole year will be eminently satisfactory.

The whole story of getting eggs in the winter can be resolved into three rules:

First. Hatch the chickens early.

Second. Keep them growing, so the pullets will come to laying maturity by November 1st.

Third. Keep them laying, by good food and good care.

When I say hatch the chickens early, I do not mean too early, because if hatched too early and got to laying in August and September they will usually moult in December, just as the weather is becoming very cold, and then good-bye to eggs from then till April. For the heavier varieties, such as Brahmas and Cochins, the last of March is none too early, but the Langshans, Plymouth Rocks and Wyandottes I would hatch the first half of April if possible, although during April will do very well. The Spanish varieties, the Minorcas, Leghorns, Hamburgs, etc., should be hatched in May for best results.

I therefore have no hesitation in saying that there is nothing on the farm that will so quickly mature and become productive as a hen, and after she becomes productive nothing that will give such a large return for the amount of capital expended.

There are, therefore, three elements in profitable poultry farming that cannot be neglected. They are: 1st. Facilities. 2d. Feed and water. 3d. The man.

What are the facilities? Warm houses, good-sized runs, conveniences for both the fowls and the keeper, good stock, working capital and brains. Then comes good feed—the right kind of feed. Egg food for laying hens; fattening food for market fowls. You must depend on one and two year-olds for success in both branches. Do not keep a fowl after she is two years of age. Make out of her all you can the first two winters, and then cap the climax by marketing her. Do not palm off stale eggs on your customers; aim to

get a good reputation and your goods will be in demand ; be honest ; give the best of care ; keep the premises clean ; clean up the manure daily ; fight the lice the whole year round ; nip disease in the bud ; have regular hours for the performance of the work, and do your work well. So much depends on the man. He must be bright and active. He must have brains and energy. If he is easily discouraged he had better get out of the business. He must each year try to improve on the one just past.

Mr. McCormick—Mr. Duff is certainly to be congratulated on writing such an able essay and it is very difficult to write such a long essay without making some little mistakes. Mr. Duff speaks of lime for shells. I never use such a thing. I do not think it is necessary for shell making at all. It is very good for keeping the house pure and clean.

Mr. Duff suggests turnips as a good vegetable food for poultry. I dare say it is, but another good article is the mangle. The fowls will devour it ravenously. I can confidently recommend the mangle to any farmer.

Mr. Duff—Mr. McCormick is in error in stating that I recommended lime being put in the poultry house for the formation of shell. I did not so recommend nor do I think it is needed ; but what I did recommend was plenty of food which contained lime. This is quite sufficient.

I am quite sure the mangle is as good a vegetable food as the turnip, but as my experience was with the latter, I referred to it.

Professor Mills—In regard to keeping the male birds separate from the hens. Mr. Duff has stated that he has no doubt whatever, that hens will lay better if no male bird is permitted to run with them. Mr. McCormick has stated that unfertile eggs will keep perfectly fresh for a much longer period than fertile eggs. I was mentioning this to a poultryman and he said it was not so.

Mr. Duff—I am very fond of experimenting, and I might say, in answer to Professor Mills, that I kept two pens of fowl, one with a male bird and the other without. Both were housed and fed under like conditions. I found that the pen of birds without the male laid about sixteen per cent. more eggs than the pen with the male. Each pen contained the same number of fowl of the same variety and of about the same age.

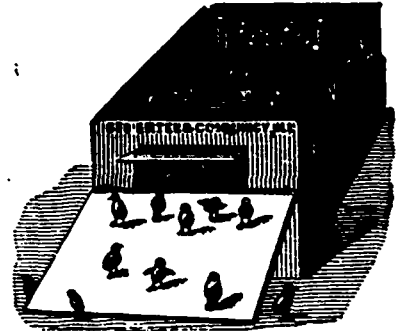
In regard to keeping unfertile eggs fresh I will ask Mr. McCormick to answer Professor Mills.

Mr. McCormick—I am satisfied that the eggs will keep longer. Pack them in oat hulls placing the eggs on the end and have them turned every other day. This will keep them perfectly fresh.

I had a large Minorca egg which had been under a hen for nine weeks. It was unfertile, so I thought I would see whether it could be detected from a fresh laid egg. I took it to a well-known judge of eggs and asked him whether it was a fresh egg. He broke it and looked at it and then swallowed it and pronounced it fresh laid. Surely this is a good test.

THE IMPROVED VICTOR BROODER.

A FEW months ago we gave an illustration of the Improved Victor Incubator, manufactured at London, Ont., by the well-known firm of George Ertel & Co. This month our illustration gives a correct likeness of their celebrated brooder, which is a glass covered, double deck, hot water brooder, with lamp, screen cover and everything complete, ready for use.



This Brooder is a neatly constructed, oblong cabinet, provided with glass sash above to let in sunshine. The arrangement of this Brooder is such as to furnish the little chickens the most comfortable quarters that can be obtained, and there is no danger from sudden changes of the weather, or from rats or mice, and prevents their getting out at the top when they become able to use their wings.

Messrs. Ertel & Co. give just as good a guarantee with their Brooder as with all other goods of their manufacture, and their reputation is too well known for us to comment upon. For full particulars regarding their Brooder, send to their address at London, Ont., four cents in stamps and have catalogue forwarded.

Mr. James Lawrie of Malvern, was in our office a few days since and expressed himself strongly in favor of having exhibitors names left on the tickets at the Industrial. Mr. Lawrie is a strong advocate of the good old Dorking, and bred the hen which won first at the recent New York Show for Mr. Duff. He laughs at the idea of their being thought delicate at any age.

CACKLE.

At the annual meeting of the New Hamburg Association it was decided to hold another show some time next winter. Mr. A. Fraser was elected President of the Association, Mr. R. Pudicomb Vice-President, and Mr. L. Peine Secretary-Treasurer. We hope for a more lengthy report for next issue.

Mr. Peine was in Toronto on the 26th and kindly gave us the above information.

Mr. Jno. Gray informs us that he recently sent two of his brooders to breeders in British Columbia as well as several to parties in Ontario.

"Would you kindly tell me how I can stop my hens from eating eggs. Ingersoll, March 20th. R.W."

Remove the *cause* and it will probably cease, though the habit once learned is often unbreakable. Cause may be over-crowding, nests too light, lack of animal or vegetable food, or both.

During February and March, up to this date (26th), the REVIEW had over eleven hundred enquiries for specimen copies from Canada alone, many of which have since been placed on our regular mailing lists. This looks as if the fancy was growing.

Mr. Jno. Nunn sent a black Spanish cockerel to Mr. Geo. T. Young of Calgary, N.W.T., which reached his new home in good shape and condition. Mr. Young highly complimented Mr. Nunn on his manner of shipping.



Mr. J. H. Cayford, Box 1,163, Montreal, is our Agent and Correspondent for the Province of Quebec. Any correspondence relating to subscriptions or advertising may be addressed to him.

AN EASY WAY TO GET FELCH'S GREAT BOOK.

To any one sending us four new subscribers with \$4 we will send a copy of "Poultry Culture" by I. K. Felch, value \$1.50 a book no fancier should be without. We have lots of these books so don't be afraid the supply will run out. Send four new Subscribers with \$4 and get a NEW STANDARD *free*.

Two Subscriptions for \$1.50.

If you send us the name of a new subscriber together with \$1.50 we will extend your own subscription for one year as well as send REVIEW to the new name for one year. This makes it but seventy-five cents each. The only condition we make is that the name of the subscriber be a new one and not a renewal.

SEND A STAMP FOR REPLY.

We receive annually some hundreds of postal cards asking for information *not of a business nature*. Each reply costs us a three cent stamp not to mention the trouble. The latter we don't mind but don't you think the enquirer should bear the former expense? We do and no enquiries not relating strictly to business will in future be answered unless such is attended to.

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ADVERTISING RATES.

Advertisements will be inserted at the rate of 20 cents per line each insertion, 1 inch being about 20 lines.

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	3 Mons.	6 Mons.	12 Mons.
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contracted for, will be charged full rate. time inserted.

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Breeders' Directory, 1-5 col. card, 1 year \$8; half year \$5.

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All communications and advertisements must be in our hands by the 20th to insure insertion in issue of same month. Address,

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196

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- C. S. Jackson, International Bridge, Canada. 995
- S. L. WYANDOTTES.**
- Jacob Dorst, 565 Logan Ave., Toronto.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

Advertisements of 27 words, including address, received for the above objects, at 25 cents for each and every insertion, and 1 cent for each additional word. Payment strictly in advance. No advertisement will be inserted unless fully prepaid.

This Coupon is good for one advertisement of 30 words in the "For Sale and Exchange" or "Stock Transfers" columns.

Canadian Poultry Review, Toronto, Ont.

TO meet the wants of advertisers who are continually using this column, and who find it a great trouble to be constantly remitting small amounts, we have adopted the plan of issuing Coupons (as above) good for 30 words each, 4 for 1. Any one buying these Coupons useuse them at any time in lieu of money

when sending in an advertisement. Not less than four Coupons sold.

For Sale or Exchange.

TWELVE ADS. FOR \$2.50

An advertisement of 10 words will be inserted EACH MONTH for one year in this column for \$2.50, PAID IN ADVANCE. Advertisements may be changed EVERY MONTH if desired.

Notice—All parties who have sent for my catalogue and have not received it, but have received another breeder's circular of this place, instead, and those who have written me for stock or eggs with same result, will write me, not on post card, will find a prompt reply, to their advantage. CS Jackson, International Bridge, Ont.

Brooders! Brooders!—Perfect mothers, no cripples; low price, \$7; sure satisfaction. How to raise strong, healthy chicks, free. J. R. Gray, Manager, 695 Bathurst st., Toronto.

Toronto Poultry Yards—Experienced fanciers, superior stock, Brahmans, Cochins, Langshans, Wyandottes, Rose-comb Leghorns, Dorkings, Red Caps, ornamental Bantams. Try us for prize winners. Eggs \$2. J. R. Gray, Manager, 695 Bathurst street, Toronto.

Buy one of the Best Brooders in the market and use your hens as incubators a second time. With brooders chicks don't die from exposure, dampness, trampled on, and not a house around. All progressive poultry men are using them. 50 chick outside brooder \$10, 75 chick \$12, inside 50 chick \$5, 75 chick \$6. C. J. Daniels, 221 River street, Toronto.

B. Red Games—One cockerel and three pullets, \$8; splendid color, no red feathers on wings of pullets, good high station, good heads, extra good tails. At stock but I have no room for them. R. Bert Smith, Stratford.

B. Red Games—One cockerel, splendid color, jet black from throat to tail, nice small tail and good short lemon hackle with good head. This cockerel and two pullets, score 93½ and 93, for \$10. Money returned if not satisfactory. R. Bert Smith, Stratford.

B. F. Rocks—Good color, combs, lobes and legs, and extra large, Haycock, Bennett and Eckert's strains. Wm. Carter, Constance.

Golden Poland and S. S. Hamburgs—Both pens headed by a McNeil cockerel. Poland extra good in color and crest. Hamburgs fine, have bred them sixteen years. Wm. Carter, Constance.

Brown and White Leghorns—Evenly serrated combs having five points, nice in color and legs, bred from Rice and Pletch's stock. Eggs from any of these pens \$1 per 13. Wm. Carter, Constance, Ont.

Topley's Black Minorcas, Single Comb—won at the gr-at Port Hope show, first cockerel scoring 96 1-2. Eggs for sale from my best pen \$3 13, \$5 26, no better stock in Canada. James Topley, Port Hope Ontario.

Buff Leghorns, Black Minorcas—Eggs for sale from imported birds, prize winners, at \$3 per setting of 13 from Buffs; \$2 from Minorcas. Jas. Dundas, Deer Park, Ont.

Barbs, Turbits, Magpies—Owls, Carriers, Jacobins, Fantails, a 1 color, pair and odd birds, all at stock no culls, 5'ipped, prices away down. Egg for hatching from imported Red Caps, (4 pens) \$2 per 15, white Wyandottes, eggs from a pen of birds that have won 4 first and 3 second prizes, \$1 50 per 13. All eggs packed in baskets, satisfaction guaranteed. James T. Gofton, Brantford, Ont.

For Sale—One trio black Hamburgs, good birds, two fine white Cochins cockerels. Eggs for hatching from white Cochins, \$4 per 13, white Plymouth Rocks, \$3 per 13. R. B. Millard, London, Ont.

Buff Leghorns—Prize-winning birds, eggs \$2 per 13. Hugh M. Williams, Carleton Place, Ont. 595

Light Brahmans—Eggs for hatching from birds of the very highest class at \$2 per setting. Four grand cockerels for sale, \$5 each. George H. Buck, Brantford, Ont. 595

Eggs for Sale from my grand strains of prize winning Games and Game Bantams in black reds, brown reds, silver and golden Duckwings and Pyles, also birds of all varieties at moderate prices. W. Barber, 242 Queen St., West, Toronto. 595

Two Special Varieties of Plymouth Rocks white cockerel scoring 92, and barred Rocks away up. Whites per setting, \$2, barred per setting \$1.50. Wm. Brown, Woodbridge.

Wanted at Once—Two black Minorcas, male birds, good. Eggs for sale from black Wyandottes, black Javas, black Minorcas, white Javas, Houdans, Pekin ducks; most of our stock are prize birds. Webber & Robertson, Guelph, Ont.

For Sale—One light Brahma cock, first-class bird, will let him go at half his value, and some nice golden Sebright Bantam pullets. J. G. Ford, Milton, Ont.

Thirty Acres of good land, with farm buildings and 20 apple trees (latter bearing), together with my breeding pens of Bronze Turkeys, Toulouse Geese, dark Brahmans, S C brown and R C white Leghorns, 35 birds in all. At the three last Ontario Poultry Shows my Turkeys and white Leghorns won more first prizes than all other exhibitors combined, and my sales of Turkeys alone since Jan. 1st, 1893, amount to \$1,045. Price for the whole business \$1,200, half cash, balance on easy terms. W. J. Bell, Angus, Ont.

Golden Wyandottes Eggs from pen headed by cock first prize Port Hope 1894 as cockerel, grand bird and 7 lovely hens and pullets; eggs \$2 per 13. F. H. Brown, Port Hope, Ont. 695

Eggs—Barred Plymouth Rocks, SS Hamburgs, Golden and Silver Poland, \$1.25 per setting, two settings \$2. Two Silver Poland cockerels and some White Leghorn females for sale, all good stock. Wm. C. Wilson, East Oro, Ont.

Golden Wyandottes—J H Magill, Port Hope, Ont, offers eggs from a grand pen of Golden Wyandottes headed by the 2nd prize cock at the Ontario, 1st and 3rd pullets and 1st hen at Coburg, pullet 1st and Special at Port Hope, \$2 per 13. 595

Light Brahmans—Cocks and cockerels only, grand marked large exhibition birds very cheap, your chance to secure extra good breeders.

Langshans—3 large cockerels, good color and shape, will score high, one large good shaped hen bright green plumage; finest comb, 3 fair pullets cheap.

Houdans—3 large cockerels, good crests, fine legs and feet, no females left, also a few good Rocks.

White Leghorns—5 cockerels only, large, good color, fine combs, wattles, ear-lobes and station, bright yellow legs.

Brown Leghorn pullets good in all points, cockerels all sold, my old champion strain, with great exhibition record. Having sold out my females in most varieties I will give some bargains in males to close out this stock. J H Paton, 167 Ossington Ave. Toronto, Ont.

For Sale—Eggs for hatching from Sages World's Fair strain of Dark Brahmans \$2 per 13, also some good cockerels. L Sage, 317 Horton St, London, Ont.

Remember—I am the only man who dare ship Barred Rocks C.O.D., a few more left, eggs \$2 per setting. E Gurry, Oshawa.

For Sale—Barred Plymouth Rocks. Eggs from one of the best pens in Canada, winners of 1st prizes at the following 12 places: Montreal, Ottawa, Kingston, Toronto, Hamilton, Port Hope and the Ontario. Eggs \$3 per 13, \$5 per 26. C. E Stockwell, Danville, Que.

For Sale—4 Red Cap hens, No 1 birds, showed one at late O. S. show and secure 1st score 92½. Price \$5. Jno. Ramsay, Box 149, Owen Sound.

Eggs for Hatching—From prize winning birds of the following varieties: barred P. Rocks, \$2 per 13, \$3 per 26; buff Leghorns and blue An-alutians \$2 per 13 straight; white, brown and black Leghorns and Houdans \$1 per 13 straight. S me good barred P. Rock hens for sale: W. H. Groat, Grimsby.

Wanted—Purchaser for one P. Cochins cockerel, good all-round bird, price \$2.50. Few settings P. Cochins eggs, selected pen, \$2 per 13. Seemy adv. in another column, white and barred Rocks, S.M. Clemo, Box 99, Galt, Ont.

My Stock of Silver Laced Wyandottes are prize winners. Will sell a limited number of eggs for hatching at \$1 per setting. M. Brown, Woodbridge, P.O., Ont.

Eggs from my Buff Plymouth Rocks. Cockerel 1st at Industrial, 1st at Ontario show; pullet 3rd Industrial, 2nd Ontario show. \$2 per 13. George Dunn, Box 54, Woodstock, Ont. 595

Six prizes on ten entries, Toronto, 1894, Silver Grey Dorkings and Red Caps. Eggs \$2 per 13. Bone cutter \$10. W. H. Kirby, Park Road, Oshawa, Ont.

Look in Odd Numbers, all but 13, so I give 12 Golden Laced Sebright eggs for \$1, and guarantee fair hatch of 42 chicks. For hardiness, elegance and profit Sebrights beat all. Try them. H. Freeman, Milton, Ont.

Pit Games for Sale—Two trios of Brown and Black Reds, large, heavy boned birds of the very best strains. Price reasonable. Eggs \$1 per 13. A. J. Grigg, Ridgetown.

Exhibition Black Red and Red Pyle Games of the highest quality, bred from the best strains in England and America. Eggs \$2 per 13. Satisfaction guaranteed. A. J. Grigg, Ridgetown.

Eggs for Hatching at reduced prices, barred Plymouth Rocks, white Plymouth Rocks, as good as the best. On account of the hard times we have reduced the price of our eggs to \$1.50 per setting, Allin Bros., Box 20, Newcastle, Ont. 695

For Sale—Black breasted Reds (exhibition) head color and station right, also best strains of Pit Games. Eggs in season. Write for price, Harry Scane, Ridge Road, Ridgetown, Ont.

Eggs for Hatching from Black Leghorns, Black Minorcas, Black Spanish, and Light Brahmans, \$2 per 15, \$3 per 26, also cockerels and pullets for sale. W. G. Lovell, Box 357, Galt.

A. F. Fraser's Pen of Golden Sebright Bantams comprises male winning 1st at New Hamburg, score 96½, female 1st at New York, and others equally as good. Eggs \$3 per 13. A. F. Fraser, Sherbrooke, Que.

A. F. Fraser's S. C. Brown Leghorns took three firsts out of four at Monsreal, also first both old and young at Sherbrooke this season. Eggs \$3 per 13. A. F. Fraser, Sherbrooke, Que.

For Sale—Eggs from twenty-five varieties of land and water fowls at \$2 per 13, also two Embden ganders, one light Brahma cockerel, and one extra fine Bull Terrier dog (white) 11 m-nths old, price \$10. O'Brien & Colwell, Paris Station P.O., Ont.

Eggs \$1 per setting from black Minorcas and black Leghorns. Minorcas, thirteen females and two cockerels, No. 1, two 1st prizes and mate 2nd, females extra large, clean lobes and perfect shaped combs and body. Leghorns same quality. These eggs I will guarantee perfectly fresh and just as they come from these pens, no culls and are honestly worth \$3 per setting. I sold thirty settings last season and not one complained. Satisfaction, or I will send more free of charge. George Bannister, 694 Ann St., Ottawa, Ont.

Eggs from the Choicest of Buff Cochins, Houdans, Dorkings and Pekin Bants, \$2 for 13, also Langshan cockerel and two Buff Cochins cockerels. Excellent breeders, cheap if sold at once. C. S. Benson & Co., 121 Winchester Street, Toronto.

Eggs, Eggs—from ten varieties, Minorcas, Plymouth Rocks, Hamburgs, Cochins, Brahmans, Leghorns and Langshans. Fine illustrated catalogue free. S. A. Hummel & Co., Freeport, Illinois. Mention CANADIAN POULTRY REVIEW. 695

Golden Wyandottes—and Polish (St. Iago, not bearded) first class, eggs \$3 per 13; one pair of each for sale cheap, speak quick. James F. Williams, No. 215 Mt. Pleasant Ave. London, Ont.