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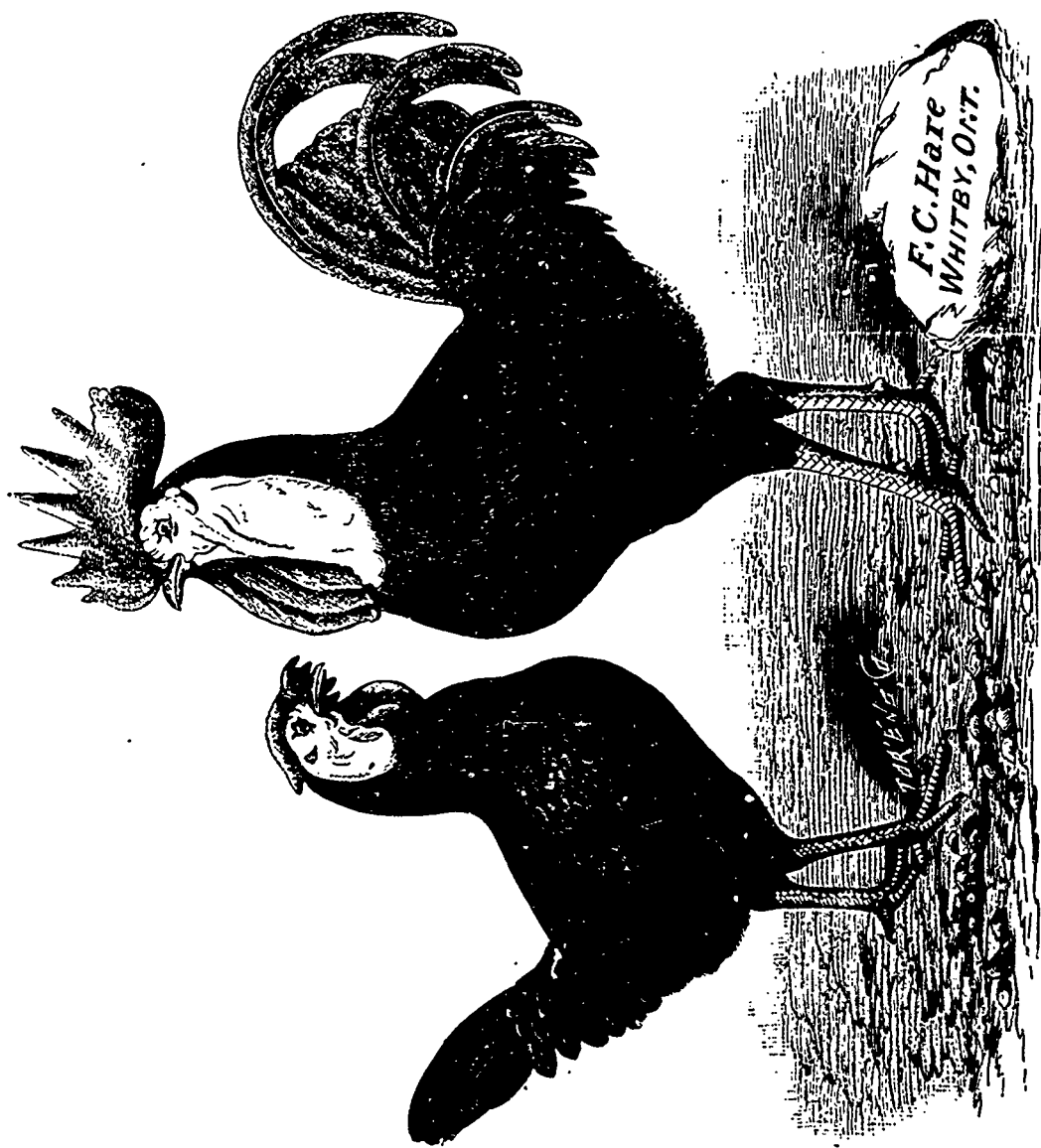
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PAIR BLACK SPANISH.

# THE CANADIAN POULTRY REVIEW

DEVOTED TO THE POULTRY, IN ALL ITS BRANCHES

PUBLISHED BY H. B. DONOVAN.

VOL. XV.

58½ VICTORIA STREET, TORONTO, MAY, 1892.

No. 5.

## SPECIAL NOTICE.

The Editor of this Journal has assumed control of the Canadian Department of the *Poultry Monthly* published at Albany, N. Y., and beginning with the April issue, this Department appeared under his charge. The *Monthly* is without doubt the best poultry journal published in the United States, and its Canadian Dept't will be made a leading feature. We bespeak for it the support of our readers, and a glance at our business columns will show that we have been able to make very favorable terms for those who wish to take two or more of the journals with which we are connected. To those who wish to try the advertising columns of the *Monthly*, we can offer more favorable terms on *yearly* contracts than have yet been given, especially to those who are regular patrons of the REVIEW. Write us for terms on any size space.

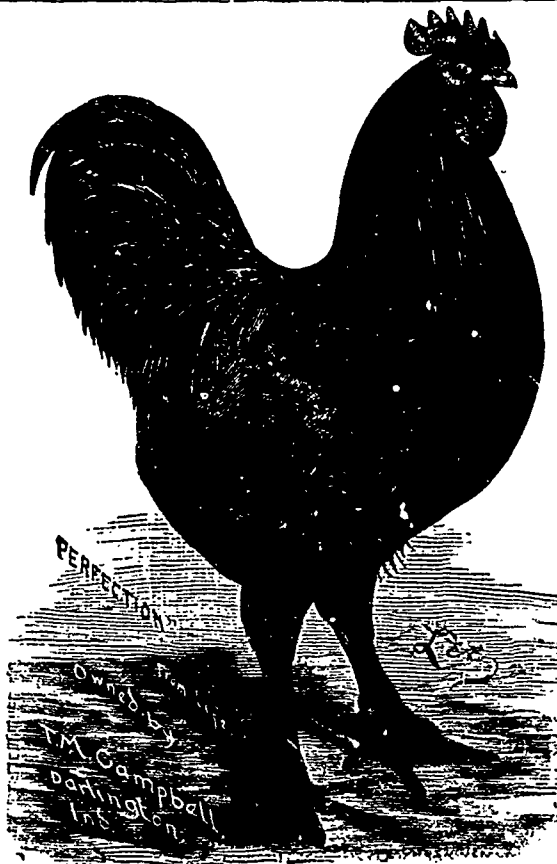
## NOTES AND COMMENTS

MR. E. J. OTTER, TORONTO,

IS going to Port Arthur on or about May 1st to fit up a series of poultry and brooding houses for Mr. T. A. Keefer of that place, and expects to be from home for three months or more.

FROM BRITISH COLUMBIA

this month we had an enquiry for a practical poultry breeder to go to that Province to engage in the raising of poultry for market purposes. The enquirer would supply the land and perhaps the fittings and thinks there is a fortune in it for the right man. We should be glad to give name and address to any practical man who had any idea of engaging in the undertaking.



LANGSHAN COCKEREL "PERFECTION" owned by T. M. CAMPBELL, Darlington, Ind. Score 93 by I. K. Felch, at Indianapolis, Jan. 19-24th, 1892.

MR. W. BARBER, TORONTO, has sent some settings of Game eggs to Mr. C. W. Brown, of Salt Lake City. We are promised the result of the hatch.

MR. C. J. EISELE, GUELPH, has shipped to Dr. Hallum Massiah,

of Bermuda, W. I., a pen of Langshans and one of black Minorcas. This is his second shipment to the West Indies, the other going to Demarara.

MR. F. TROTH, TORONTO, has imported from Mr. Hollingworth, England, the golden duckwing Game

cockerel second at the Birmingham show.

J. W. BARTLETT DEAD.

We regret having to announce the demise of this gentleman at a comparatively early age. He was well known to the breeders of Ontario before his removal to Winnipeg, where he was employed by the Manitoba Government.

MR. T. BROWNE,

the Secretary of the Ontario Association has succeeded in getting \$100 added to the poultry list of the Western Fair.

MR. U BONNEVILLE, DANVILLE, QUE., writes us that through his ad. in REVIEW he is sending Turkey eggs to England as well as to other places including Vancouver and Victoria, B. C. He also sent a trio of black-red Games last month to Vancouver. They stood the journey well.

A STUPID MISTAKE

occurred in Haycock & Kent's announcement in last issue, the P. O. address being given as Frontenac instead of Kingston. We much regret the error.

POULTRY FOR MANITOBA.

Several shipments of thoroughbred poultry were made to Manitoba last month. Mr. Downes sent a trio of Plymouth Rocks and Mr. Miles a trio of light Brahmas to the Premier of the Prairie Province.

CHICKEN COOP.

A correspondent writes us advising breeders to make their coops for hens and young chickens with painted canvas ends, then they can be folded close and easily stowed away when not in use.

MR. HARE'S BLACK SPANISH.

We are pleased to be able to furnish our readers with a cut of a pair of black Spanish owned by Mr. F. C. Hare, Whitby, Ont. Since Mr. Hare began to exhibit black Spanish he has swept nearly every prize at Toronto, Bowmanville, etc. The cock shown in the cut is two years old, has ear-lobes about six inches long, and yet can see to pick up the smallest grain. He and his mates on the lawn form as pretty a picture as can be imagined, in striking contest with the buff Cochins Mr. Hare also breeds. The black Spanish are generally regarded as the "aristocracy" of the poultry yard, and certainly when skilfully bred justify the distinction.

FEATHER EATING.

A correspondent asks, "Kindly give me an answer in your next issue to the following question: 'How to stop fowls feather eating?'" Our experience is that this vicious habit is due to pure idleness and a want of vegetable food. It mostly occurs during winter in confined quarters. Give the fowls their liberty in a fair sized run, the larger the better, supply green food of any kind liberally and we think they will soon desist.

NEVER DESPAIR.

Messrs. Thompson & Son, Toronto, had a novel experience last month. Some valuable Game eggs were placed under a hen which on the seventh day refused to fulfil her duties and left the nest. Here was a dilemma; it being Sunday it was impossible to hunt for a substitute, but Mr. Thompson, Senr., was determined to make every effort to save the embryo chicks. Placing the eggs in a flannel-lined basket, and covering them with the same material he slung the receptacle under a stove-pipe in the kitchen and stayed in the

room *all night* to keep the heat up, taking what rest he could between whiles on a lounge. It was about 30 hours from the time the nest was forsaken till another hen was placed on the eggs and this one turned out to be an excellent and steady sitter. What is the result? When the time was up no less than nine out of ten fertile eggs hatched strong healthy chicks. Such perseverance in overcoming obstacles, deserves success and is bound to achieve it. There is but one question now troubling us, who is the mother of these chicks? Is it the hen that *laid the egg?* or is it *clucker No. 1?* or is it *clucker No. 2?* or is it the *stove-pipe?* or—*is it Mr. Thompson?* We give it up and leave the reader to decide.

MR. FRED GOEBEL, NEW HAMBURG

has purchased the black Langshan cockerel that won 2nd at the Ontario, from Mr. J. O. LaBelle.

MR. ROBT. ELLIOTT, WINGHAM, was in Toronto on the 26th inst, we had the pleasure of a brief talk with him, his old Listowel friends will be glad to know he is growing quite aldermanic in appearance.

INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.

The local members of the Committee met on March 24th and assigned the various classes as follows:—Mr. Butterfield: Cochins, Games and all Bantams. Mr. Jarvis: Dorkings, Houdans, Minorcas, Polands, Javas, Turkeys, Geese and Ducks. Mr. Smelt: Langshans, La Fleche, Creve Cœur, Plymouth Rocks, Dominiques, Hamburgs, Red Caps, Spanish and A. O. V. Mr. Bicknell: Brahmas, Wyandottes, Leghorns, Andalusians, and we understand Pheasants, Pea Fowl and Guinea Fowl in the Ornamental class. The changes as noted in last issue have all been finally ratified by the Board.

OSTRICH EGGS

artistically painted in a prize competition, are to be a feature in the exhibit made by Cape Colony, South Africa, at the World's Fair.

# POULTRY

## MORTIMER'S MONTHLY MORSELS.

BY F. A. MORTIMER, POTTSVILLE, PA.

**T**HE best way to keep good acts in memory is to refresh them with new ones.

Where tobacco or a large field of tomatoes is growing, the turkeys will do effective work destroying the large green worms that often do so much damage. A turkey hen and her brood will search every hill and not a single plant will be missed. They are fond of the worms which serve as animal food, and they save much labor, as those who grow tobacco know that it is often necessary to go over the crop every day in order to kill the worms, which is a tedious job. The turkey will eat many grasshoppers as well as slugs of various kinds.

An injudicious use of bran in the poultry yard will result disastrously, it causes scouring and so weakens the fowls. Scald the bran and mix with ground grain and feed once a day.

A good egg will sink in water, a boiled egg, which is done, will dry quickly on the shell from the kettle. The boiled eggs which adhere to the shell are fresh laid.

Rake off the lawn mowings every time the grass is cut and shower the short, juicy, fresh blades over the floor or ground of the pens where the poultry may be confined. This is a splendid way to dispose of the debris, and every morsel will be devoured by the chickens. For one kind of "green food" there is nothing so palatable or so satisfying—as far as it goes—as this, and in no other way can fresh grass be

so well fed to poultry. The fresh cutting is crisp, tender, nourishing and highly nutritious too.

In a discussion of the subject by the Pennsylvania State Board of Agriculture it was recommended: *First*, To allow the droppings to remain in or near the poultry house, and at regular intervals sprinkle plaster or dry soil over them in order to prevent loss by evaporation. Sufficient dry soil should be added to keep the pile moist and prevent it drying up so as to render the application to the crop difficult. *Second*, to gather up the droppings at intervals and place them in tight barrels, being careful to cover each layer with plaster, dry soil or road dust. When ready for application, when dry, it may be mixed with a varying amount of soil and allowed to lie until the whole is moist enough to crumble readily, when, by shovelling over a few times, the mixture can be easily and readily applied to the crop. Either of these plans will prevent loss by evaporation and attain the same end. No plan was proposed where poultry is not kept under shelter, but it was decided that the increased value of the droppings would soon pay for a roof.

The cross of the Langshan on a common fowl will give splendid broilers. They mature early and grow to good size.

The hot weather is coming; fix up for it. Shade must be provided, and plenty of it. If you have your young stock where there are no trees or bushes to make shade, get at it and make some shade yourself. Cut down some bushes, build a frame-work, and pile the bushes on it.

Poultry droppings alone will pay for the feed the poultry consume, if properly cared for, in the returns it will bring from worn out land in the

quantity and quality of fruit when applied to the orchard.

Do you notice some of the chicks trailing their wings? Look out for lice. Examine beneath the wings, on top of the head, and about the vent. Look closely and you will find the cause.

A good remedy for "scaly leg" is made as follows: Mix together 3 ounces of sweet oil, 1 ounce of sulphur and 20 drops of carbolic acid; wash the legs with a little castile soap and water and then anoint. Use every other day until a cure is effected.

We had this spring, says the *Rural New Yorker*, eight barrels of hen manure from a flock of 40 hens. Such manure sells in our neighborhood at about \$1.25 per barrel, and is well worth the price. It contains the plaster which was sprinkled under the roosts twice each week during the winter. It was used on corn. It was put in the hill and supplied about three-fourths of an acre, on the rest of the field a light dressing of cow manure was plowed in, and a handful of high-grade fertilizer dropped at each hill, in the surface. The corn in the part which received the hen manure is perceptibly taller and greener than that on the other.

It is quite an art to properly feed a Brahma or Cochin. As soon as they are matured they fatten so easily that unless great care is used they soon become sluggish, apoplectic and cease to lay. When such is the case it is best to give them nothing but green food, allowing a meal of wheat and oats at night, but no corn. The chicks of these breeds do not steadily fatten as they grow rapidly with heavy feeding; but as soon as they are matured and have ceased to grow, they readily convert nearly all their food into flesh. If so fed that they can be kept in

moderate condition only they will lay well and at all seasons, while for market they may be quickly fattened at any time.

Experienced poultrymen are inclined to believe that the coming cross for producing laying hens will be the Minorca cock and Langshan hen. Both breeds are black, which is not always desirable, but there will be a harmony of color which is considered best in crossing. The white Minorca will do well with white Cochins or light Brahmas, but there is an activity and good foraging qualities in the Langshan as well as the merit of excellent laying that is not found in all breeds. The Minorcas are said to be the best of layers, and are larger than the Leghorns, but in crossing the size of the comb is reduced, and greater vigor imparted than is possessed by either parent. The dark color should not cause any one to relinquish the Langshan. Its good qualities overbalance all such defects as the color of the plumage.

### BREED OR FEED.

BY H. S. BABCOCK.

TALK with A and he will assure you that it is all in the breed, but meet B. and he will assure you that it is all in the feed. A. is a man who has studied breeds, learned that one is good for one purpose, and another for another, and believes that averages are absolutely reliable data. B., on the other hand, is a practical sort of a man, who has studied results from different systems of feeding and has convinced himself that it is how and what is fed and not to what the food is given.

Both men are right and both are wrong. They are right in so far as

breed and feed are elements in successful rearing, and wrong in supposing that one element is the sole one to be considered.

Take an illustration: I know of a man who keeps light Brahmas, and he finds them exceedingly profitable. Under his system of feeding he succeeds in getting about 160 eggs per annum from each hen. I know others who declare the Brahmas will not lay many eggs but loaf around the yard when they are not sitting. One feeds the breed correctly, the other does not. It is a case where feeding is the main element in the success or lack of success in keeping this fowl. I think there is good reason to believe that many of the complaints made against various breeds are due to ignorance of the proper care of the breed. The complainer would better find fault with himself than with his fowls. If he would learn how to manage them he would find they would respond more liberally to his care.

But, then, there is a great difference in breeds, irrespective of the management; some will be prolific layers and some will not. Under the best of care the colored Dorking is a rather shy layer, while a Leghorn or Sicilian will lay well even though badly managed.

What is needed is a union of the best breed and the best feed for the special purpose the poultry raiser has in view. If it is eggs, then great laying breeds should be selected and fed for eggs, if table poultry, then the best table fowls should be selected and fed for the production of meat. It is not a difficult matter to so mismanage a breed as to defeat the special purpose for which it has for generations been bred, for it is a very difficult matter to learn just how to manage any breed to secure the best results from it.

In poultry for profit, management counts for a great deal, and in manage-

ment the amount and kind of food is a very important element. He is not a very successful poultry raiser who does well, when by better management he could do better. It is the one who gets the most out of a breed who makes the sure profit in poultry raising. Fowls are profitable stock to keep, and even when but tolerably cared for pay some profit, but it is poor business to make twenty-five cents per head on the fowls when one could make four to six times that amount.

Fowls are more often overfed than underfed, and yet either extreme is unprofitable. An underfed fowl can not make the returns it is capable of making, because it lacks the necessary amount of raw material. An overfed fowl becomes sluggish and inactive, ceases to lay, and ceases to be profitable. If poultry raisers would look upon their fowls as machines, whose purpose was to convert raw material—wheat, oats, corn and the like—into manufactured articles—eggs and chickens—they would see the necessity of understanding their wants better. A machine should be so run that it will be constantly producing manufactured goods, and hence must have all the raw material that it can dispose of, but it must not have more, for if it does the machinery clogs up and the production is interrupted or ceases. Fowls require a certain amount of food to support life, and all that they can properly digest beyond that is what makes the profit. But after a certain point is reached, the extra food they take is converted not into eggs but fat, which lies about the ovaries and prevents the easy and active operations of these organs. So far as my observation will permit me to speak, it is not the poor or the very fat hen which is the most profitable, but one which is well nourished, with muscles plump and full, with a fair amount of external fat but with very little fat within. Such

a fowl is in full health and vigor, and these are the best egg fowls yet discovered.

Select the right breed, provide the right feed, in kind, quantity and quality, and hens will pay handsomely. It is the combination of breed and feed, and not the one divorced from the other that makes poultry profitable.

EAST YORK ASSOCIATION.

Editor Review:

I AM surprised at the conflicting statements uttered by some of the members of the East York Poultry Association, each individual offering a different plea in support of their failure to pay the donations subscribed. In the *Canadian Poultry Journal* some one almost denied that there had been indebtedness, while I held a private letter from the same gentleman acknowledging that the prizes would be sent as soon as possible. Mr. Otter, however, we believe, states the truth as nearly as possible and claims that scarcity of funds and hard times has caused the whole difficulty. Mr. Self claims he lost the card notifying him; well I sent a card to Mr. Otter, but to Mr. Self I sent an order and that in a sealed envelope, if he received a card he must have been notified twice had he been anxious to find my address either Mr. Otter or Mr. Gray could give him all desired information and that Mr. Self well knows. In conclusion I claim that the least to have been done was to answer my request, and then all would have resulted more satisfactorily, at least it would appear more honorable. Referring to the other disappointed winner I leave Mr. W. J. Holmes to speak for himself.

Yours truly,

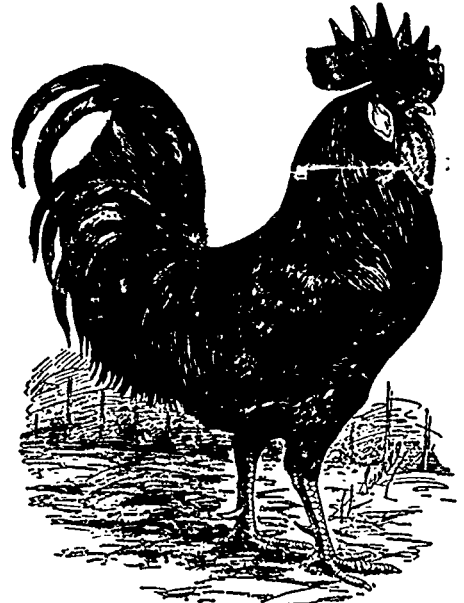
GEORGE ROEINS.

Malvern.

BROWN LEGHORN COCK  
"OROWOC."

THE accompanying illustration represents the brown Leghorn cock, "Orowoc" winner of 1st at both Newport and Philadelphia, this year, (1892), owned and exhibited by Mr. Herbert W. Smith, of Islip, N. Y., and sketched from life by Sewell while on exhibition at the New York show.

This cock is a large, dark bird of magnificent style, fine ear lobes, bright yellow legs and great brilliancy of color. He possesses in addition to Standard requirements two essentials which are most lacking in the brown Leghorn of to-day, viz., size and stamina. Orowoc is a fit representative of the famous "Bonney Strain" to which he owes not only his excellence but his existence.



Brown Leghorn Cock OROWOC winner of first at New York and Philadelphia, 1892; owned and exhibited by Herbert W. Smith, Islip, N. Y.

MR. JACKSON REPLIES.

Editor Review,—

WHEN I read Mr. Gurry's challenge I was more than surprised to think that any poultry breeder would challenge another to show birds at this season of the year when birds are far from being in show condition and as the bird he refers to, namely, Silver King heads my best pen and as I have booked a great many orders for eggs it would be an injustice to my patrons to take that bird out of my pen, which I would have to do in order to fit him for show purposes. However, I offered to pay Mr. Gurry's expenses to this point if he would allow Mr. Bicknell to judge the birds, which he refused. Mr. Gurry I am inclined to believe did not expect me to accept his challenge or he would have issued it two months ago. Now, Mr. Editor, I enclose you five dollars as a deposit to show you I mean business and not bluff, and if Mr.

Gurry means the same I hope to see him cover this money to show his good faith and that he means business. I do hereby challenge him to show from one to ten light Brahmias, old or young, at \$5 each at the Industrial or I will show a cockerel or cock for the \$20, he wonders if I have yet, and will allow Mr. Smelt and J. Y. Bicknell to judge and should a third party be required to decide, allow the judges to choose the same and the judges decision to be final. The full amount of stake money to be deposited in your hands on or before August 20th, 1892. This challenge remains open until May 20th, 1892. Hoping Mr. Gurry will have courage enough to cover my deposit.

Yours Respectfully,

C. S. JACKSON.

International Bridge.

[Five dollars received. We may say to both Mr. Gurry and Mr. Jackson that we are averse to challenges of this kind, the proper place to decide the merits of the birds is in the show room for the regular premiums.—Ed.]

## SETTING HENS.

BY BLACK WYANDOT.

**M**Y method of setting hens (and I have found it very convenient and successful) is to have a small lath pen for each hen giving her about fifteen square feet of floor room to exercise in. In this pen I put the nest box made of a proper sized store box well lined with soft broken straw, sprinkled with a small handful of flour of sulphur to make it warm for the lice. I move the broody hen to this nest after night, and fasten her in the nest box until the next evening by which time she is usually well settled to her task. After that remove the cover of the nest box and allow the hen to come on and off at pleasure. Have the floor of the pen well covered with dry ashes or dust, keep the supply of water at hand and a good supply of grain food. I prefer whole corn as a feed for sitting hens as it is heating and keeps the hen up in flesh through a period when she is very likely to "go light" rapidly.

It is good policy not to disturb sitters except when absolutely necessary. It is very probable that the hen knows more about the "proper method" of getting out a full hatch than you do. I am fully convinced that she knows more about it than any iron-clad "soulless machine" yet invented by man, and I would a good deal rather trust my valuable eggs to biddy for successful hatching and rearing. The prize winners of America are hatched and reared by hens. There are few exceptions to this rule. There is a mysterious something about a fussy old hen that has never yet been counterfeited and I have yet to see the flock of artificially hatched and reared chicks which compare in thrift and plumage with those hatched by the natural process.

## WHO "MIXED THOSE BABIES UP?"

*Editor Review:*

**I** CLAIM 1st prize on silver Poland hen, 93½; 2nd on cockerel 92½. Enclosed you will find score cards. I want the Secretary to send me second prize money. I think the Secretary and R. G. Martin have got a little mixed.

London.

WM. MCNEIL.

[Cards received, 1st silver Poland hen cut 6½, score 93½; 2nd cockerel cut 7½, score 92½. Both cards signed L. G. Jarvis. Have taken the liberty of retaining cards till dispute is settled. Ed.]

## FROM AUSTRALIA.

**A**N interesting letter reaches us from Sydney, Australia, from the publishers of *The Australian Fanciers' Chronicle* a portion of which we take the liberty of presenting to our readers. Australian fanciers have much to contend with, the cost of importing being enormous and breeders there deserve great praise for the strides which the fancy has taken. Our correspondents say:

"We must compliment you upon the appearance of your journals, which are a credit to yourself and the Dominion. In Australasia there are two fanciers' journals published fortnightly, viz., the *Australian Poultry and Dog Gazette* and our own publication. The former has been in existence about two years, but we are about eight months younger. The career of the *Chronicle* has been somewhat chequered. It was started by a very young and not over wise gentleman in September 1890, but ceased publishing from December to February following; again in June

it ceased publishing, owing to a deadlock between ourselves (the printers) and the proprietor; and finally we purchased it and appointed a new Editor, since then it has steadily thriven in the face of great opposition displayed by those interested in the favoritism which has been only too prevalent here, and the conservative spirit which has harbored it.

"We have here in New South Wales, many very enthusiastic fanciers and were they backed up by the principal Society, there is no doubt fancying would increase far beyond its present proportions; but at present, although our birds are eagerly bought up by our neighbors, the Victorians, and frequently defeat their best productions, prices realized here are much lower than in the southern colony. About 12 months ago an opposition Society was formed, which styled itself the Fanciers' Club; but unfortunately its operations do not seem to have inspired perfect confidence, and we are very little, if any, better off than when we had only one Society. We had two large shows in Sydney last year, devoted to poultry, pigeons, canaries and dogs; but we get nothing approaching the attendance of your exhibitions, nor even (we are sorry to say) those of our neighbors, the Victorias. The prize-money given here is small (15/- first) especially with country agricultural shows, and altogether fanciers have little encouragement except their innate love of fancying, which is very strong.

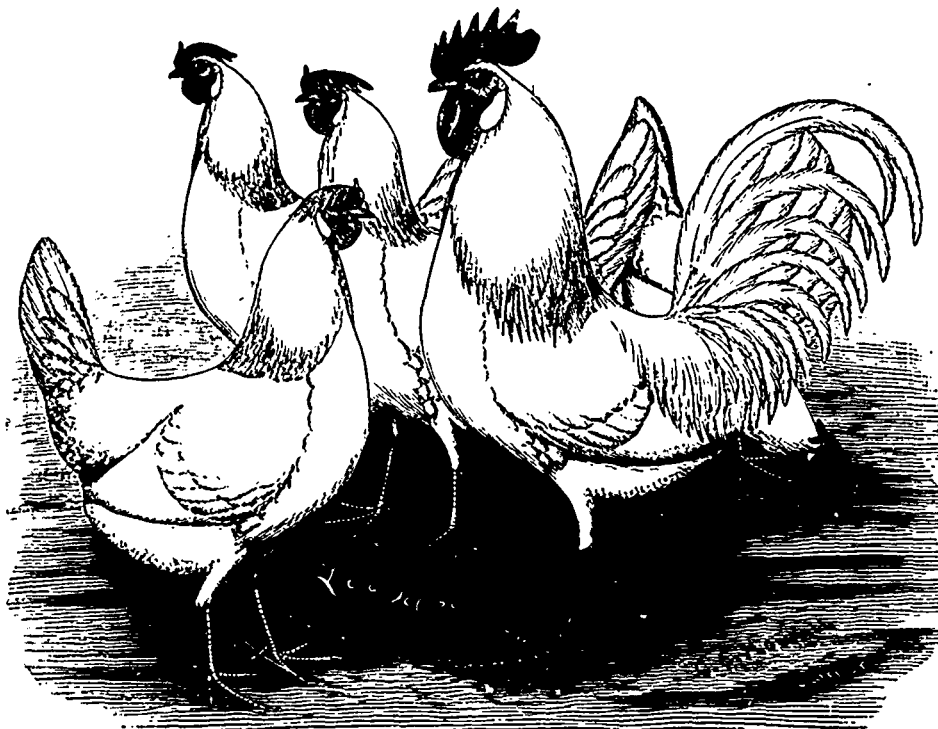
As we said before, our paper is thriving, and we trust, ere this year is out, that our Societies will become more active in seeking the welfare of fanciers. Meanwhile we wish to convey good wishes to yourself and all Canadian fanciers, and beg to subscribe ourselves.

Yours obediently,

EDWARD LEE &amp; CO.

Sydney, Australia.





Group of S. C. White Leghorns. Owned by C. E. Howell, Elmira, N.Y.

**TORONTO POULTRY, PIGEON AND PET STOCK ASSOCIATION.**

**T**HE regular monthly meeting of the above Association was held in Temperance Hall, on Thursday, April 14th, the president, John Miles in the chair. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and adopted. One new member, Mr. Charles Grimsley, Bracondale, was proposed by Mr. Joseph Bennet and accepted. A large number of birds were on exhibition, including Leghorns, Hamburgs, Ornamental Bantams and Pigeons and prizes awarded as follows: Leghorns, R. C. B.—1st cock, 1st hen, T. R. Woods; single comb, 1st cock, 1st and 2nd hen, C. R. Bache. Hamburgs, spangled—1st cock, 1st and 2nd hen; Bache; pencilled, 1st cock, 1st hen, T. Darwent. Bants,

Pekin—1st cock, 2nd hen, E. J. Otter, 2nd cock, 1st hen Patterson Bros.; Sebright, 1st cock, 1st hen, G. McDermott, 2nd cock Woods, 2nd hen, Bache; Japanese, hen, Otter. Pigeons—1st Owl cock, 3rd Jacobin hen, W. Fox, 2nd Jacobin cock, 1st Jacobin hen, 2nd Nun hen, 3rd Nun cock, Maplewood Columbarry. Guinea Pigs—1st and 2nd male and female, W. Fox. The judges were Messrs. Miles and Daniels on fowls, Messrs. Donovan and MacKenzie on pigeons and pet stock, and Donovan on bantams. It was decided to give a special prize for the heaviest 1892 chick at our next meeting, and as there are several members with very early chicks the contest will be very interesting. The meeting adjourned at 10.30 p.m. Receipts \$6.25.

JOHN GRAY, Sec'y.

**BROILERS AND MARKET POULTRY.**

BY MICHAEL K. BOVER,  
*In Iowa Poultry Journal.*

**B**EFORE you mate up your pens for winter hatching, remove all the scales from the legs of the fowls. A half dozen drops of kerosene to a spoonful of melted lard, and applied every night until cured, is a slow remedy but a good one. It does its work thoroughly. Do not use kerosene exclusively, as it is too irritating.

\* \* \*

The early hatched pullets, if they have been properly fed, should now be in the height of their laying season. The hens have slacked up until they have assumed their entire new coat. If you are running an incubator, do not forget to get out a nice flock of

good laying pullets about February or March. They will pay big profit. One of the most successful poultrymen we know of, and one that makes poultry pay handsomely every year, saves all the pullets he can hatch during February and March. These come into good laying condition during October, November and December, and bring in more cash than any thing else.

\* \* \*

We do not believe that a nest egg causes egg production any more than a milk pail would make a cow give milk. Nest eggs are intended to induce hens to lay in certain nests, and to prevent their having hiding places to lay. It takes proper feeding to make a hen lay. We were rather amused at the theory of a writer who said that there should be several nest eggs in each nest, as it encouraged biddie to increase the pile. The theory is based upon the fact that "mind influences body." *Every man has a right to his opinion*, but we are not in accord with any theory that is ridiculous, to say the least. But use nest eggs; we are believers in them as far as "nest eggs" are concerned, but as egg producers we have no faith.

\* \* \*

While the writer has very little confidence in the egg foods and condition powders now upon the market, he is making a number of experiments with one of the best known articles now offered for sale. The result of these experiments may soon be made public.

\* \* \*

The wise farmer keeps two varieties of fowls. One for meat; the other for eggs. For instance, the Wyandotte or Plymouth Rock principally for broilers or roasters; the Leghorn or Minorca for egg production. If properly attended to, he has something to sell the year round.

\* \* \*

Market poultrymen want only such

breeds as will suit their purposes best. For eggs—Leghorns, Minorcas, Spanish or Houdans have been thoroughly tried and found non-superior. The Anconas and the Red Caps also come in for notice, and they are meeting with deserved success. For broilers—crosses of Houdan on Cochin or Brahma; Leghorn on Plymouth Rocks or Wyandottes, or Plymouth Rocks upon Wyandottes. For roasters—Langshans upon Plymouth Rocks; Brahmas upon Cochins; or any of the *Asiatics, or the Plymouth Rocks or Wyandottes* in their purity. For general purpose—the Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes, Dominiques, Langshans, Houdans, etc.

\* \* \*

Do not be led astray by boom articles on the poultry business. There is no fortune in any branch. Rightly managed, the business pays a big dividend, but not so big that it makes men rich. We do not like the reports of the profits as given by I. K. Felch or James Rankin. While we do not for a moment doubt the fact that they clear several thousand dollars every year, we must remind the reader that both these gentlemen sell poultry at fancy prices. Mr. Felch gets five, ten, fifteen and twenty-five dollars for a single breeder, and Mr. Rankin does the same with ducks. They have built up a big reputation by hard work and cash. The novice cannot wait that long—he must sell quickly to keep up the bank account. Speaking of the profits of the business, reminds us of a reply that James Seely, the broiler raiser, of Hammonton, gave us in answer to a query: "What is there in the business, anything?" Mr. Seely replied: "A good living to the man that is persistent and not afraid of work."

\* \* \*

If Congress would appropriate a certain sum of money to employ ex-

perts to experiment more scientifically in breeds and general management, until a practical system could be laid down, and then this information issued in bulletins and sent broadcast to every farmer in the United States, the egg crop would in a few years be sufficiently large enough to meet every demand in this country. It might not be a bad idea to elect poultrymen to seats in Congress, but the only trouble would be that the company they would necessarily be in would lead them on *monopolies and corporations, and ere long, instead of being the poultrymen's friends, they would become corporation slaves. Evil associates corrupt good manners.*

\* \* \*

Do not lose sight of the fact that clean, warm houses save considerably in the feed. You read that advice before, but you did not heed it. Feed, health and egg production depend upon clean and warm quarters in winter. The man who keeps the premises clean, has the houses warm and dry, feeds properly and hatches early, is never without eggs to sell or good fat fowls to kill. In every case where the poultry yards have been a financial success, we have learned that these rules have been enforced, and where they have been neglected failure has been the result.

\* \* \*

It seems almost unnecessary to say that soft feed should invariably be fed from troughs. Everybody keeping chickens ought to know that, yet we have seen breeders, who claimed to know all about the business, who scattered the mash broadcast among a large flock. What a waste. One half is sure to be trodden down.

\* \* \*

Exercise has more virtue than some poultry keepers seem to credit it with. Bury the grain in the sand, or scatter

among chaff or leaves, and let the fowls scratch for every kernel. How they will work—and in a fortnight, how they will lay! It is a good plan during the winter to bury oats or wheat in this way. They will get down to solid work, warm up their bodies and get into trim for laying. Busy hens are never feather eaters. Busy hens are never dumpish. Busy hens are never too fat. Busy hens are never sick. Get them down to solid work if you want success.

\* \* \*

“The curse of the South is the negro,” said a gentleman to us one day during our residence in Virginia. “Why?” we asked. “Because they are too lazy to work.” Then we say, the curse of the poultrymen is the lazy birds, for they never lay eggs, they catch every sickness they are heir to.

\* \* \*

Why do not the poultry shows throughout the country show more of a good feeling to the market fowl? We admire the bird in its purity, in its best style, in the highest type of its plumage, but our people are crying for more eggs and more meat. If the Leghorn and Minorca, and so on, are the veritable “egg machines,” why not show us a plate of the eggs, that we may see their size, the number it takes for a pound, and the color of the product? If the Langshan, the Houdan, the Plymouth Rock, the Wyandotte, the Indian Game, and so on, are the ideal market fowls, why not show us their carcasses dressed, that we may compare their appearance, the plumpness of their bodies, and the color of their skin. Why not have cages of crosses adapted for broilers, and then show us how heavy they get when three or four months old, that we may see what is best to use to meet our purpose? If this were done, would not the shows

pay better? Would not the farmers turn out to “learn a thing or two”? The late New York show made a step in this direction, and from what we could learn it was a success—but we have not heard of any similar action being taken by other shows.

\* \* \*

The fancier cannot afford to ignore the farmer or market poultrymen. The latter's work is what feeds the country. The utility of a breed is what makes it a benefit. Without utility a fowl is a costly pet. France keeps poultry for market. How many poultry judges, how many fanciers, how many exclusive fancy poultry shows do we hear of in France? Yet France has made more money comparatively, out of poultry than the United States, or England, has.

(This has been in type for some months, but, we regret owing to a lack of space it has been crowded out.—ED).

#### FROM BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Editor Review:—

YOU don't seem to have had any notes of our last poultry show. It took place January 12th, 13th and 14th, F. W. Hitchcock, of Greenleaf, Kansas, judge. He is a good one, and a heavy cutter. The largest exhibitor, a prominent fancier, took only one first prize, and nearly all his birds were disqualified, including a Langshan hen which Butterfield scored 97 last year.

You might mention that Mr. Geo. King of this city has just received from E. Strike, the champion Indian Game breeder of England, a trio of Indian Game, prize-winners in England. They stood the long journey in fine shape and laid the fifth day after their arrival.

J. B. C.  
Victoria, B. C.

#### PRACTICAL POULTRY RAISING.

BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.

(Written for the Rural Press.)

BEFORE launching into the sea of details that go to make up the sum total of modern poultry keeping, a few prefatory remarks may not be out of place.

These articles are written not merely from a fancier's enthusiasm, but are the staid opinion and experience of one who has devoted many years of study to this fascinating pursuit. Whilst the writer admires well-bred fowls as much as any man living, and has himself bred many prize winners, yet the chief object sought during all these years of experimenting has been “utility.”

No matter how handsome a fowl you may breed, it may be a paragon of beauty, but unless it is hardy and a good layer, or a good table fowl, we have no use for it; we live in an eminently practical age, and the creature that is not self-supporting, be it fowl or man, is considered a poor stick at best, and sooner or later must come to grief. In this connection it should be borne in mind, that whilst we bipeds are admittedly selfish, our fowls eclipse us in this particular; possibly because they lack the knack of concealing their faults; at any rate we will be charitable to our feathered friends, and take this view of the matter. No hen that ever graced or disgraced a barn-yard had the remotest intention of laying one solitary egg more than the number necessary to satisfy her own requirements; and this number is generally about one dozen, she then proceeds to sit on them with a view to reproducing her species; here we have in a nutshell, the object of hens in laying. It is quite true that most hens lay a great many more eggs than they hatch, but this is because their

owner is constantly robbing them, and they either have to lay more or give up their incubating scheme in despair. Biddy is a firm believer in the old saw,—“If at first you don't succeed, try, try, try again,” and with admirable persistence she will keep on laying as long as the eggs are removed, until she is utterly incapable of producing another, then her mind is quite made up to sit, and sit she will, in spite of all the remonstrances of her owner, even if she gets nothing but a china nest egg or the bare floor to sit upon.

It is clearly then this daily removal of the eggs, coupled with the fact that for very many years poultry-keepers have annually selected their best layers to breed from, that has transformed a bird that in a state of nature would lay only about two dozen eggs a year, into a veritable egg machine producing as many as fifteen dozen in some instances in that space of time. This fact alone should be sufficient to convince the most sceptical of the great possibilities of careful breeding; why people will continue to keep a lot of uncouth mongrels possessing neither intrinsic worth nor outward beauty, is one of the conundrums that no breeder of choice fowls can solve. Most people who keep such wretched specimens of poultry, will tell you “they don't pay,” and this it is to be presumed, is their reason for not getting something better.

It is the writer's intention to show in these articles that fowls will pay and pay handsomely too, if you have the right kind of fowls, and keep them in a rational manner; it is partly for such people that these articles are written, but more particularly for the farmers of our land, who almost without exception keep fowls; the poultry however, strangely enough, seems to be the most neglected branch of Agriculture. Why in the name of common sense do farmers keep fowls in utter neglect,

and put forth such gigantic exertions to raise an acre or two of turnips?

If they are candid about it, they will tell you that the reason is simply this, the turnips will not thrive at all without a certain amount of attention, whilst the fowls will; the turnips must be looked after, or abandoned, whilst the fowls even under complete neglect yield some return.

Does it not seem utter folly then, to neglect that which possesses such sterling worth; would it not pay to give your fowls more attention? Let us reason together. Why are you farming at all? Doubtless you will reply, “to make money,” such being the case, why not grow that which will bring you the most money?

*(To be Continued.)*

#### LONDON POULTRY AND PET STOCK ASSOCIATION.

**R**EGULAR monthly meeting of the London Poultry and Pet Stock Association was held in their room, Albion Block, on the evening of the 21st inst. President McNeil in the chair, with a good attendance of members. Minutes of previous meeting were read and confirmed. There were no birds brought up for competition, the principal question for discussion was the poultry prize list for Western Fair.

The poultry committee met in the Western Fair office, Friday, 22nd inst., at 2 p.m. Mr. A. Bogue, (chairman) presiding. The chairman, in his opening remarks, stated that in view of the recent expenditure necessary for the remodelling of the poultry building which is now one of the finest in the country, the board requested that the appropriation to the poultry prize-list do not exceed \$100 over last year's list. The matter was discussed at some length, when the following additions

were recommended. That a third prize of 50 cents be added to fowls, turkeys, geese and ducks old and young, also new sections for buff Leg-horns, golden and silver Pheasants, Pekin Ducks, four varieties Pigeons, two varieties Rabbits and Guinea Pigs. The above additions to the present list it was thought would make it much more attractive and greatly increase the number of entries. Messrs. Butterfield and Jarvis were recommended as judges, and Mr. J. H. Saunders as Superintendent. The Secretary, Mr. Thos. A. Browne, stated that hereafter no entries would be received under any consideration after the date advertised in the prize list, intending exhibitors would do well to note this as he will draw the line just where he says.

R. OKE, Secretary.  
London, April 23rd, 1892.

#### KINGSTON NEWS.

**M**IDLAND Central Fair Association has decided to hold the annual Exhibition early in September, and have given over the management of the poultry department to the Kingston Poultry Association. Upwards of \$600 will be given in prizes for poultry. Nearly all the standard varieties are included in the prize-list, and the prizes will be for single birds; first \$1.50 and second \$1, also prizes of \$3 and \$2 will be given for breeding pens of the most popular varieties.

Messrs. Haycock & Kent of the Frontenac Poultry Yards, have just built a new brooder house to accommodate about 300 chicks, they now have upwards of one hundred chicks out and their incubators are in full blast. They have adopted Rudd's Orrocco brooders and find they work very satisfactorily.

Messrs. Oldrieve & Nicol have an exceedingly fine stock of Game and Bantams. They report a number of chicks out. It is a great pleasure to go through their yards and see the fine condition of their birds.

Reports from various breeders in this section say, that it is not a good spring for chicks as the percentage of hatches are very small, and if the cold weather continues there will be very few early hatched chicks raised.

Mr. W. C. Rothwell of Collinsbay, is having great luck with his Pekin ducks and B. P. Rocks and has a great number of ducks and chicks now out.

Mr. H. Turpin has just bought a trio of silver Wyandottes from C. A. Hawkins. He is also breeding B. P. Rocks and brown Leghorns. He is a new hand at the business but promises to make it a success.

**ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS ON DISEASES, BREEDING, MANAGEMENT, ETC.**

Correspondents are requested to make full use of this column. The answers to enquiries, as to diseases will be answered by a well-known medical man and breeder. Please read the following rules carefully.

1. Give a concise, clear and exact statement of case, always giving age, sex, and breed.
2. Enclose 3 cent stamp for reply.
3. Report result, not necessarily for publication. *This is absolute.*
4. Acute cases requiring immediate treatment to be answered by mail in the first instance, later through the REVIEW for the benefit of our readers.
5. Write legibly and on one side of the paper only.
6. Answers to be to name in full, initials or *nom de plume*, the second—preferred.

QUE.—I have a buff Cochon cock that has

a hard lump in his crop, comb very black, eats good and feels well, feathers very dry and hard, weak in legs. Please give cause of the above and oblige, yours truly,

W. H. T.

Ans.—Feed your bird on the best of grain and some meat, remove the feathers over the lump and paint it well daily with tincture of iodine. Give twice a day in a little soft food a teaspoonful of cod liver oil. If he improves, stop the oil for a time, at least after 10 days.

**PUBLISHER'S NOTES**

Mr. J. H. Cayford, Box 1,188, Montreal is our Agent and Correspondent for the Province of Quebec. Any correspondence relating to subscriptions or advertising may be addressed to him.

**U. S. OFFICE.**

We have established a branch office at Boston, Mass., U.S. Readers will receive prompt attention to their enquiries when addressed to P.G. Box 1379 Boston.

"The Dog in Health and Disease" by Prof. Wesley Mills, Montreal, \$2.25, free, by mail from GAZETTE office.

**AN EASY WAY TO GET FELCH'S GREAT BOOK.**

To any one sending us five new subscribers with \$5 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.

The following is taken from the "Decatur Daily Republican."

March 23rd, '92.

\$3,000 Incubator taken to Quincy. Messrs. Myers & Dean, proprietors of the

Leader Incubator and Brooder Co., of Quincy, Ill., arrived in the city yesterday morning to investigate the merits of the "Reliable Incubator," manufactured here by L. Kunher & Co. The gentlemen were so well pleased with the results of the investigation that they proceeded at once to purchase the entire patent and title, which was accomplished for the sum of \$3,000 cash. The "Reliable" is a chicken hatcher rightly named, as it has been successfully operated by many families in and about our city, who can vouch for its good qualities in the highest terms.

I sold Mr. E. M. Kneeshaw, St. Andrews, East, whose ad is in your paper, 30 head of Langshans at two shipments, you will see by his card, also by fact of his buying again that the birds gave great satisfaction. 6 of them at Montreal scoring the highest in Asiatic class, 3 94½, 2 94 and 1 93, total 564½, and these were only sold for breeding birds. Allow me to say at the same time that I have sold over \$200 worth of birds since January, '91, for which my ad in your paper is greatly to be thanked for success.

Yours fraternally,

Guelph,

C. J. Eisele.

Dear Sir,—

You will be pleased to notice in the REVIEW the very high scores six of my birds had at Montreal, these were some of the first lot of birds I bought of you, and they were all cut for condition as they were thin when I got them, and most of the second lot got from you were even better than the first, this reflects great credit on your skill as a breeder of black Langshans, and I am proud of my beauties.

Yours truly,

E. M. KNEESHAW.

**THE BUSINESS HEN.**

**POULTRY-KEEPING FOR PROFIT.**

The pat title of a unique book is The Business Hen. It is, in fact, a condensed and practical little encyclopedia of profitable poultry keeping, P H Jacobs, Henry Hale, James Rankin, J H Drevenstedt and others equally well-known have written chapters on their specialities, the whole being skillfully arranged and carefully edited by H W Collingwood, managing editor of *The Rural New-Yorker*. The result is a collection of the most valuable

series of articles on poultry that have ever been written. Starting with the question, "What is an Egg?" The book goes on step by step to indicate the most favorable conditions for developing the egg into a "Business Hen"—that is, a profitable rather than a pleasure fowl. Incubation, care of chicks, treatment of diseases, selection and breeding, feeding and housing, are all discussed in a clear and simple manner, so that all can readily understand. Two of the most successful egg-farms in the country are described in detail. On one of these farms the owner has succeeded in developing a flock of 600 hens that average over 200 eggs each per year! He tells in his own words just how he succeeded doing it. In short, this is the best book for all who love "the little American hen" that has ever been printed. Price, 75 cents in neat cloth binding; paper covers, 40 cents. It is issued by The Rural Publishing Company, New York.

## ON 40 DAYS' TRIAL

The Great Truss for  
**RUPTURE**



This Pad closes Hernia as if drawn together, closing the aperture. Truss is held positively without friction day and night, and healed like a broken leg. **There is no duty to pay,** which many Canadians found more expensive than the truss. The easiest, most durable, and

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## The Canadian Poultry Review

- - Is Published at - -

**TORONTO, ONTARIO, CANADA.**

BY H. B. DONOVAN,

*TERMS:—\$1.00 per year, payable in advance.*

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Advertisements will be inserted at the rate of 10 cents per line each insertion, 1 inch being about 10 lines. Advertisements for longer periods as follows, payable quarterly in advance:—

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Advertisements contracted for at yearly or half yearly rates, if withdrawn before the expiration of the time contracted for, will be charged full rates for time inserted.

Back and front cover pages a matter of special correspondence.

Breeders' Directory, 15 col. card, 1 year \$8; half year \$5.

These are our only rates for advertising, and will be strictly adhered to. Payments must be made invariable in advance. Yearly advertisements, paid quarterly in advance, changed every three months without extra charge.

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

**H. B. DONOVAN,**  
58½ Victoria Street,  
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### BREEDERS' ADDRESS CARDS.

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**RULES—1.** First time a breeder's name is inserted under a heading, 50c. per annum, under each subsequent heading, 25c. per annum, payable in advance.

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### DEPOSIT DEPARTMENT.

To facilitate business between buyer and seller we have opened a department under above head, and will receive purchase money till the bargain is consummated. The plan is as follows: Suppose A in London desires to purchase a bird or birds from B in Montreal, but naturally does not like to send money to one who is entirely unknown to him. Instead of doing so A sends us the money, writes to B same time, and we notify both of the receipt of amount. B then ships the purchase to A on approval and when A writes us that the purchase is satisfactory we forward amount to B less our commission. If the birds are not satisfactory A returns them to B and we return money to A less our commission.

**RULES—1.** All purchases must be sent on approval, buyer to pay charges each way unless otherwise arranged.

**2.** Our commission on sales up to \$20 is 50 cents, over \$20 2½ per cent. If no sale is made we return money less 50c. amount.

**3.** Packing must be supplied free of charge by seller unless otherwise arranged.

### 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 can use them at any time in lieu of money, when sending in an advertisement. Not less than four Coupons sold.

**For Sale—Eggs from prize winning white Wyandottes and rose-comb white Leghorns. Guaranteed good. \$2.25 per 15, \$4 per 30. Express prepaid. R W Caswell, Gull Lake, Assa., N W T. 792**

**For Sale—Eggs from my choice pens of S C B and W Leghorns, also from my S L Wyandotte and B P Rocks; pens headed by the first prize cockerels at Galt. Eggs at \$1.50 per 13. J H Dedels, Kossuth, Ont. 592**

**Imported Pit Game eggs for sale, \$3 per 13, also a few trios for sale. John Johnston, Iroquois, Ont. 592**