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HEADLIGHT, 1st Prize Cock at New York, 1898.



DASH, 2nd Prize Cock at New York, 1898.

## *Rose-comb Black Minorcas*

# THE CANADIAN POULTRY REVIEW

DEVOTED TO POULTRY, IN ALL ITS BRANCHES

For the FANCIER, the FARMER, and the SMALL BREEDER.

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No. 6

## ROUP AND INFLUENZA.

BY J. S. NIVEN, B.A., M.B., T.C.D., I.R.C.S.I. L.M.,  
CONSULTING SURGEON LONDON GENERAL  
HOSPITAL, LONDON, ONT.

**F**EEEL that I am stepping on 'hallowed ground' by the heading of this article, so much has been written about it. So little is known of the etiology of it, and every poultry keeper knows all about it, that it appears like sacrilege for such an inexperienced member of the fraternity as I am to take up the subject, but I will do so carefully and with the hope that some good may come of my effort.

At the very outset I wish to put myself on record as altogether disagreeing with the most of poultry-keepers, who, if they see a fowl droopy, with some swelling and discharge from the eyes and the nostrils, pronounce it a case of roup.

I have carefully studied the affections of fowls, and I am led to believe that there are either two forms of roup or that one is roup and the other something else; and I think that for the better understanding of this subject, we should consider two totally different diseases, which should have different names and very different treatment. The first I will describe, which I think is by far the most common. At the outset, the first symptom is looking droopy, feathers rough, slight discharge from the eyes and nose, and in a few days the face may swell and the discharge become offensive. If the mouth and throat are examined they will be found red and inflamed. The microscope shows that this discharge is full of micrococci and staphylococci, which give rise to the offensive smell. This is a highly contagious disease, spreads very quickly, and runs a course of about ten days, under suitable treatment. From the symptoms, as

above described, I would put it down to catarrhal fever or influenza. The treatment of this complaint is where all the nostrils that are put on the market as sure Roup cures, have their market harvest.

What is needed is to relieve the fever with aperients, Epsom salts about the best, and to wash off the head, eyes and throat with some astringent which will act on the inflamed mucus membrane and clean off the exudations. The commonest is wine, vinegar and water, kerosine (coal-oil), and keep the fowl in warm, dry air, feed with non-stimulating food. The season of the year when this complaint is most common is in the fall when the weather gets damp and nights cold. It is also very common after the winter shows, where the birds are kept cooped up in a warm room or express car for six or seven days and then returned to their much cooler quarters. If proper attention is paid to the disease, the mortality need not be great.

I now come to another form of disease which by poultry-men is technically called 'roup' or 'canker.' This is by far the most dangerous disease to cope with, and, so far as I have learned, no specific has yet been found that will cure to a certainty, till the discovery by my friend Dr. Hugh Stevenson, who has carefully worked it out.

The symptoms of this, which I will call True or Diphtheritic roup, are as follows: It is not like the disease which I have just described, in which the symptoms are immediate, if I may say so. A fowl may have this complaint for several days before anything is noticed wrong with them except that they may be a bit dumpy and not so eager for their food; there is very little discharge at the eyes and nose for some days, and often none at all; but a person who knows his chicks will soon notice that they are not just as they should be. If they will take them up and open their beaks and examine their mouth, throat,

and under the tongue, they will find minute yellow or white spots or specks, sometimes not larger than a pinhead; this gradually grows larger, and the whole tongue and mouth may be coated with a dense yellowish membrane extending to the air-passages in the nose and eyes. If the temperature is taken per rectum it will be found to be  $107^{\circ}$  or  $108^{\circ}$ , the ordinary temperature of fowls being 104 to 106 deg., and the fowl will frequently give a peculiar sort of 'pit' or cough, as if something were in the throat which they wished to get rid of. The eyes very often become affected with the same yellowish membrane, which seems to grow on all the mucus membranes about the head. They have difficulty in swallowing (some of them do), caused I think by paralysis of the muscles of the throat. Of course this is in cases where the disease has had a pretty long course; and if there is sufficient strength to last so long, there is paralysis of the legs, an inability to get up. This complaint which I have just described, is very infectious and will be conveyed from fowl to fowl through the drinking and feeding vessels, and attacks them (especially the young) at any time of the year, and is not dependent on atmospheric changes, and so far as I know and have learnt, is very fatal, and refuses to yield to any treatment, unless in very isolated instances. When it gets into a large poultry-yard, I should say under the old treatment, there was a mortality of 75 per cent. From the manner in which it comes on, I place it as a constitutional disease rather than a local one like the one I described first, and consequently it requires constitutional treatment. But before this could be got at intellectually, it was necessary to determine what was the cause of the constitutional disturbance. My friend Dr. H. A. Stevenson, Bacteriologist to the Medical Department of the Western University at London, Ont. (also a chicken-crank), undertook to make cultivations of this yellowish membrane, and found that it gave almost identical results with the diphtheria membrane in the human subject. Having determined this, what was simpler than to experiment with the greatest of modern discoveries in medicine, the antitoxine of diphtheria, which has reduced the death rate in that most fatal disease from sixty to ten per cent., and Dr. Stevenson's experiments have been carried on for about two years, and he has yet to find a single case in which it has not

proved successful. Since January, 1898, he has given over one hundred and fifty injections without a single death, but in some there was some paralysis which gradually subsided. He has used the serum in a number of my birds, both fowl and pheasant, and in every case there was perfect recovery.

The serum which he has used was kindly donated by H. K. Mulford, of Philadelphia—is a weak antitoxin of about 100 units. He gives from 150 to 300 units to fowls weighing four to five pounds, and as much as 300 units to heavier birds. It is better to give too much than too little, as it is quite innocuous. A second injection in severe cases is advised on the second day after. And more than this, he has proved that by injecting fowls exposed to the disease, that they were immunized or protected from taking the disease.

I have been led to write this article from reading one by Dr. Stevenson in the "Farmer's Advocate," published in London, the May number, and also another reason, that it has produced so great results in my sick birds, as I had a good opportunity of watching the action, for my birds were used for the first experiments. I should advise anyone interested in this to get that paper, and he will find just how it is done. Both Dr. Stevenson and myself are only anxious that all breeders of poultry should profit by our experiments, which, if properly carried out, will almost revolutionize poultry culture. Our thanks are due to H. K. Mulford for supplying us with the serum.

Before ending this rather long paper, I would like to impress on all poultry breeders the necessity of distinguishing between these two diseases, which have the head and air passages for their base. The one is a purely local disease, the other is a constitutional one. The first is usually associated with some change in the climate or surroundings, the other may come on at any time, and does not seem to depend on atmospheric change. It is time to give them different names—call one 'Influenza' (or grippe), the other 'Diphtheritic Roup.'

Another point that cannot be too strongly emphasized, is that fowls suffering from the diphtheritic roup should not be used in any way as food, as the membrane which is associated with the disease is so nearly allied to that disease which is so dangerous to the human family, and I have no doubt but that

many of the attacks of diphtheria could be traced to infected fowls if it were investigated, just as many outbreaks of typhoid fever are now traced to infected water or milk. No fowl should be marketed either suffering from roup nor after the disease has disappeared for at least three months. Great care should be used to cleanse and disinfect the hands after handling birds that are infected with this disease.

No doubt others may claim the right of priority in the discovery which Dr. Stevenson has made; still, his work has all been original, and he has taken the very earliest moment when he could safely publish the results of his investigations, and that without the idea of selling any nostrums as a sure cure, but gives his investigation and discovery the widest possible publicity in the interest of poultrymen.

As anyone can buy a hypodermic syringe and also the antitoxine serum (Mulford's, Park, Davis and others) for diphtheria, and I have no doubt that some of the reliable manufacturers will put on the market a weak serum for fowls which would be of little use for human treatment, and also at a cheaper rate.

If these notes, badly put together, will be of use to the poultry fraternity, and end in the cure of this most fatal disease, the object of this paper will more than repay the writer.

#### POLANDS.

BY SAM MASON.

**I**N VIEW of the remarks on this variety by your talented contributor, Mr. Marx, in his monthly notes for November, it may perhaps seem to savor of presumption on my part to pen these notes, yet, having bred and studied the habits of these birds for some years, and hoping to see them back to their former glory, I may be excused for my audacity.

I was delighted to see Mr. Marx defending my favorites, and whenever I notice the words 'Polands' or 'Polish,' I at once leave everything else and haste to devour, mentally, all that is written about them. This accounts for my seeing in the Answers to Queries column, in a recent issue, that someone was in quest of knowledge on Polands, and the reply that nothing had as yet appeared in the 'F.W.' on this beautiful breed; therefore, I hope that the querist, if not some

others, may find something of interest in these jottings.

Well, to begin with, I think I can sum up the qualities of the Polish fowl in the words of a certain advertiser in a contemporary, who began his advertisement thus. "— are handsome birds, easy to breed, and good layers." For the breed this gentleman named kindly use Poland. This may seem rather a large order, but in the first place everyone must admit they are handsome. Perhaps, however, at first sight, to those unacquainted with fancy breeds, they may seem monstrosities, as evidenced by the remarks one often hears at shows, such as: "Look here, this one has got a bonnet on;" and again, "Poor thing, it can't see to eat;" "I wonder if they feed them with a spoon!" But the more one sees of them the more they like them.

In these days, when everyone almost seems to breed for beauty of form and color, often in utter disregard of utility points, it seems strange to me that more fanciers do not take to the Poland. Of course nearly every breeder thinks his own particular breed the most beautiful; still, it would be difficult to have a more handsome variety than Polands, be they gold, silver, white-crested, or buff. Not only have they a body of even better color and markings than a Wyandotte, but this is surmounted with a beautiful head of feathers, and when the crests in golds and silvers is nicely ticked on the end of each feather, nothing to my mind is more exquisite or attractive.

Now as to the second part of that sentence it is an acknowledged fact that like produces like, and in breeding Polands this is particularly applicable. Provided the strain is good there is not the least doubt that good birds will be bred. The breed is too well established and free from crossing to do anything else. They have never to my knowledge been crossed to gain any improvement in size, color or shape, but several writers say that they were used in the production of Sebright Bantams, no doubt to get ground color and lacing. I have often heard it remarked by well-known breeders that it would not be a bad idea to introduce Polish blood in breeding Wyandottes. It would certainly improve the ground color and the black lacing, but how long it would take to breed out the crest is quite another thing.

No fears need be entertained of any pure Polish

chicks arriving with double or single combs, yellow or white legs, or any other glaring defects, as is too often the case with some breeds now before the public. Still, even in Polands every egg does not produce a champion, yet those which are hardly good enough to exhibit will possess some redeeming feature that will render them of good service in the breeding pen. Above all the crest is the most important feature, and unless this is of fairly good dimensions, the bird is practically useless, except for the table, where it will be found to be equal of many breeds, the flesh being very white and juicy.

When selecting the breeding pens, first of all when handling the bird, grasp the crest in the hand and thus judge of the size and substance contained therein. The additional skull, with which all crested fowls are gifted, should feel large and firm and the feathers should stand an inch or two clear of the width of the hand, making allowance of course for the difference in sex. If the crest looks large when the bird is on the ground, but when handling it feels flabby and loose, and the skull small, dispense with it at once, as although, if it should deceive some judges when exhibited, its defects would be soon perceived by a Polish breeder, and would eventually bring discredit on the exhibitor. It is only to be expected that unless there is a good foundation the crest cannot develop to any great size. Thus can the probable dimensions be gauged that the crest of a newly-hatched chick may eventually assume, as when hatched and dry the crest should be as large and round as an ordinary marble, if, however, it is small or dome-shaped, it is only natural to presume that the possessor cannot make a good one.

Having thoroughly tested the crests, the usual routine of comparing the body markings should be gone into, taking care that they are not too dark, as the chickens do not moult much lighter, rather the reverse. It is often noticeable that if a gold or silver cockerel has a dark breast, it seldom moults lighter, but more often darker. Naturally those with dark breast are hardly ever so clear in tail as those with light breast. Seldom are they bred too light in color, although in striving to get light lacing, and clear tails, a white crest (in golds and silvers), of course, is not at all desirable, and such would result if not carefully mated. Lacing is much preferable to spangling.

The gold and silver chickens when first hatched much resemble the same variety of Hamburgs, with, of course, the additional prominence on the head, and they are really very pretty, their beaks standing straight out, not curved at an angle, whilst their eyes are large and round, reminding one of the head of a Robin. The silver variety seems to be the favorite, being the easiest to breed. The rich ground color of golds is not so easy to obtain along with other good points, although in this respect the fact that they have been bred for so many years accounts for this variety producing a better percentage of good-colored chicks than some other breeds of less standing.

Hatching operations should not begin until about the latter part of March or beginning of April, that is, if strong healthy chickens are to be expected, and which will mature into good stock or exhibition birds.

Polands require to pass their second moult before being much use in the exhibition pen, as a fairly moderate adult can generally account for a good young one. However, if one wishes to have any chance at the early chicken shows, a much earlier start must certainly be made, but these early birds seldom moult into really good adults. Not only this—the birds hatched between March and June, when the weather is most congenial for growing, seem to attain a greater length of feather than the early hatched ones.

One large Poland breeder has often remarked to me that he never hatches a chick before May. Anyhow, said gentleman's name is much in evidence in the prize lists at the chicken shows. One experienced breeder makes a specialty of early hatched ones, and supplies most of the winners at the summer shows in the North. He has an exceptionally well-adapted place, and manages to get his pullets in laying order when others are only thinking of mating up their pens. Having hatched the chicks, the directions for feeding recommended in these columns, and which need not be repeated by me, should be followed, the only trouble being when the crest is growing. At this stage usually when about five or six weeks old, extra stimulants should be given to assist the feathering, and on sunny days sulphur may be added with good results.

The hen should be allowed to minister to their wants and to protect them from cats and hawks until

two months old, and when she is removed they can all run together for another two months at least before the sexes are separated. The cockerels being generally of a quiet disposition, will seldom disagree, the only danger being the possible chance that the pernicious habit of crest-picking may begin. When the crest is full of young juicy-looking quills such a tit-bit is hard to resist, and they generally fall into the temptation, and one may enter the pen some morning to find them in a sad state. In this, as in all cases, prevention is better than cure, and an eye should be kept on them as much as possible, and by careful watching the founder of the mischief may be detected and at once removed to a separate pen ere the others follow suit. Allowing six months as ample time in which to decide which are required for exhibition as young birds, and which are wanted for breeding purposes, the remaining ones should be disposed of as quickly as possible, to give the others a better chance.

Those not required for exhibition should be subjected to a close acquaintance with a pair of scissors, that is to say, they should be deprived of their crests. This is certainly the best thing to do, as they gain more vigor, can see to pick quite easily, whilst the crest is stronger the ensuing moult. But by all means do not clip the crest unless fairly grown, as, if clipped when the quills contain blood the bird takes cold, and the undue flow of blood to the head may cause it to stagger shortly afterward as if stricken with vertigo, to say nothing of the glaring temptation for the ever-ready crest-picker. Those that have by very present good points escaped the scissors, will need a little attention—their crests will require to be washed occasionally, which will assist growth and prevent the inroads of insects. A peculiar and very minute insect infests the heads of crested birds, and unless exterminated they ruin the crest, which will present a jagged appearance. The best way, I find, is to dust the crest and neck well with Keating's, and wash the crest a few hours afterwards. If only the head is treated with the powder the pests often escape down the neck, only to return when the powder has lost its strength. The washing process clears away the dead and dazed insects.

As regards washing for exhibition little need be said. The silvers will require washing bodily, but the golds and white crested will be all right if the crest

only is washed. In washing the crest I get well down to the roots of the feathers, then the feathers 'fluff' better; and when drying always wipe the face carefully.

If a rather long period elapses between the times of exhibiting it is advisable to let the birds have full liberty on a grass run, if possible, whilst their crests should be tied up, which will enable them to see to pick and forage much better. To do this, take a piece of broad tape about an inch and a-half or two inches in width and about six inches long. Take a pair of scissors and taper off the ends to about half an inch in width, leaving about two inches in the centre of the original width. Now place the bird between the knees, and gather the crest carefully together, keeping the feathers in proper position, then fix the tape with the broadest part just above the beak, and tie behind under the overhanging skin of the skull. Not only will this keep the feathers clear of the eyes, but will assist in keeping the front of the crest a good shape, and the tape, being broad and soft, will not cut the skin. This should, however, be untied about once a week, and the crest allowed to fall apart of its own accord. In case the crest is not properly grown it is very dangerous to tie it up thus, as the feathers may get twisted into quite a different shape to what is desired and grow in that position.

Sometimes with heavy-crested birds a kind of matter may form about the eyes, and emit a very offensive odor, but if the face is carefully washed, about once a fortnight with a weak solution of Condy's Fluid this difficulty is overcome easily. Their spurs and beaks seem to grow very fast, and will need paring now and again.

One of the worst things to deal with, however, is when a bird begins to lose control of its head, this being very noticeable with very heavy crested ones. If the system gets run down either by too frequent showing or slow moulting, they begin to swing the head about, which gradually drops between the feet and seems too heavy for the bird to lift up, and it often turns a complete somersault. When this happens the best thing to do is to cut off the topknot, no matter how much you would like to keep it on, and give very nourishing food.]

A very valuable hen which was entrusted to my care

was suffering severely from this affliction, and was quite unable to hold up her head. She would persist on twisting her head as far between her legs as possible. I had her in my house in a hamper near the fire, and fed her several times a day with a spoon. The diet was milk and bread, soup, and anything tasty that we ourselves were partaking of. She eventually came round, and is still alive and well. A teaspoonful of cod-liver oil was also administered twice a day.

In giving these little drawbacks it is to be hoped that this will not deter fanciers from taking up the breed. The difficulties attending the preparation of Polands for the show-pen are not as bad as those attendant on heavy combed and heavily feathered breeds. A Poland's crest is much easier to preserve in good condition than the comb of a Minorca or the foot-feather of a Cochin. It is also remarkable what a long time they can be exhibited, and I believe I am right when I say that a hen belonging to Mr. Joseph Partington won the cup at the Palace six years in succession.

But no matter how much Polands are 'written up,' it must be admitted that they have deteriorated compared with what they were even ten years ago. It is much to be regretted that more classes are not provided for them, and when the Crystal Palace executive ceased to do so, it seemed the last rung of the ladder down which they have so rapidly descended.

An idea seems to prevail that these magnificent fowls are bad layers, but those who have kept them any period state that such is not the case. They compare very favorably with Game and the heavy legged varieties. The white-crested blacks lay the best, although their eggs are somewhat smaller than golds and silvers, which latter are similar in size to those of Leg-horns, but of a shape peculiarly their own. In conclusion I may say I do not wish to pose as an authority, but here give my impressions on this breed.

As a dry ground is very desirable for all poultry it is almost imperative where Polands are to be kept. A roomy shed should also be provided in which to detain them in rainy weather, and to prevent them attaining bad habits, find them occupation by hanging up about a foot high a mangold or cabbage, and sprinkle the corn well amongst the covering of the floor. As nearly every variety has a club of its own, I trust that the idea mooted some few months ago to form one for

the Polish fowl may come to a head, and if well supported, as I firmly believe it would be, then might we hope to see this old and handsome fowl command the success it deserves.—"Feathered World."

#### WHAT A LARGE EXPORT FIRM SAYS AS TO THE EGG BUSINESS.

KEEP THE EGGS CLEAN.—LOSS THROUGH CARELESS HANDLING.

THE importance of the egg trade is not sufficiently appreciated. American statisticians place the total value of the eggs produced in the United States in excess of that of dairy products, cotton, wheat, the mineral output, or other staple industries of the country. The same may be said of Canada, although the industry is here carried on without the detailed publicity which characterizes other branches of the trade. As an article of food, especially for working people, the use of eggs could with advantage be extended. No other product can be as inexpensively and quickly prepared for the table, while few table products are capable of being served in such a variety of ways, and none offer more nourishment to the consumer.

The inhabitants of the British Isles appreciate more than any other people the value of eggs as food. In addition to the enormous consumption of domestic laid eggs, nearly \$15,000,000 is spent each year in purchasing foreign supplies. France, Belgium and Denmark contribute more than two two-thirds of this supply, and the monies received in the trade represent a great deal to the farmers and peasants of those countries. Although the consumption of eggs in Canada is capable of vast expansion, there will always be, as there is to-day, a surplus available for exportation. In competing for the egg trade of the United Kingdom it has always to be borne in mind that scrupulous care and pains must be exercised if the trade is to succeed. A fast steamship service and cold storage carrying facilities will do much to offset the advantage which Continental powers have over Canadians. But something more is required to win a good place for Canadian eggs in British markets, viz.—the unanimous co-operation of producers, merchants and exporters in marketing the eggs in the best possible condition.



It is the little things that often make or unmake great industries. We do not intend to offer any advice as to the best breeds of poultry, further than to say that farmers do not, as a rule, look after their poultry with that intelligence and care that is bestowed on other live stock of the farm. Experts tell us that by selecting only the best layers for breeders and mating to suitable pure-breeds, the average egg production of the whole flocks has in a few years been raised from 150 to 250 eggs per annum. In addition the size of the eggs has been increased, a very important item, as in the export trade it is essential that the eggs should average one and one-half pounds per dozen. When it is taken into account that competent authorities place the average yield of hens for a season in the Province of Ontario at less than 100 eggs, it will be readily seen how much is to be gained by paying more attention to the hennery. In this connection it is interesting to note that on March 18th, when a committee was in session considering a bill to amend the Weights and Measures Act, Mr. Milligan, of Huron, gave notice that when the bill came up again he would move in amendment that eggs be sold by weight, and that the standard weight be one and one-half pounds. It is expected that the Bill will soon come up again for consideration.

The loss in the value of eggs offered in Toronto and other markets through careless handling, is each year considerable. The slightest crack renders the egg valueless for pickling or cold storage purposes, and when sold as "checks" or cracked eggs, from two to three cents per dozen less than standard prices must be accepted. Collected from the nests in a haphazard way and carried to the market over rough roads in an ordinary basket, there is usually considerable breakage before the eggs reach the store, where they run the chance of further loss by the handling of the merchant or his assistants. Loss in this way is inevitable so long as proper egg carriers are not used. These egg cases can be purchased at a very nominal figure, say twenty-five cents for a thirty dozen case, and by careful usage will last for years.

"Keep the eggs clean," is the advice which every merchant would impress upon the owners of poultry. An abundance of fresh straw in the hen house is not a heavy expense, and is essential to a profitable market. If in spite of care the eggs should become dirty,

then by no means wash them, as this process removes a glutinous covering from the shell and impairs their keeping qualities.

We do not pretend to be able to prophesy as to the course of the egg trade in Great Britain the coming season. It, however, does not require any prophetic gift to make a forecast of large receipts and comparatively low values the season through. The prospects are that in the British Isles the production of eggs will be larger than ever, while in addition to the usual supplies from France, Belgium and Denmark, a phenomenal movement of eggs from new sources in Russia is predicted. Although these eggs are inferior to those of Canada and cannot be shipped to Great Britain under as advantageous conditions, they must be counted as entering into competition with our product and will, beyond doubt, have an adverse effect upon market values. Last year, it will be remembered, the Americans made a somewhat spirited bid for the export trade, and it is estimated that they sent more than a million dozen eggs to Great Britain. This year it is reasonable to expect very large shipments from the United States, as last year's operations were in the nature of an experiment. Egg dealers in that country have suffered serious losses for a number of seasons by the cold storage of eggs, and now prefer to divert a portion of their stocks to British markets.

Neither the Provincial nor the Dominion government has provided statistics as to the production of eggs in Canada, and it is impossible to compare, with accuracy, the present situation with that of past years. Our government agricultural officials might render great service to the trade if they would turn the present organization for the collection of farm statistics to secure more complete and better classified returns as to poultry and products. Our own observations lead us to believe that there will be material increase in the output of eggs this year, and offerings are now much larger than at the same date in previous years.

What are the lessons to be drawn from the experiences of past seasons and the prospects of the present season? In addition to care, intelligence and promptness in marketing on the part of producers and merchants, eggs should be purchased at a reasonable basis of prices. In the large centres of production in the United States dealers are now paying seven cents per dozen for eggs, and count on purchasing the bulk of

their supplies at six cents per dozen. The low price of corn in the Western States has enabled poultrymen to feed it with good results. The interests of producers and merchants in Canada will be best conserved by an absence of exaggerated values at the opening of the season, which must lead later in the summer to a reaction and consequent demoralization of the markets.

The following table will show the prices of eggs at New York and Toronto, at the end of March, during the past eight years :

	1891	'92	'93	'94	'95	'96	'97	'98
Toronto,	16	14	17	16	15	16	11	10
New York,	24½	14½	18	14½	12	11½	10½	10

D. G. ANN, BROTHERS & Co.

#### WINTER EGG PRODUCTION.

By R. COCKBURN, LAKEFIELD, ONT.

WRITTEN FOR POULTRY ASSOCIATION OF ONTARIO.

**D** ID you ever take up a newspaper containing the market reports of such large centres as Montreal, Toronto, London, etc.? If you have you may have noticed during the winter months that fresh eggs are quoted at 20, 25 and even 30 cts. per dozen; but if you look in the reports for the summer months you will see fresh eggs quoted from 7 to 10 cents per dozen. What is the cause of this? Simply that in the summer everybody who keeps hens has plenty of eggs to sell, consequently the supply is greater than the demand, and prices go down. But during winter the most people's fowls do not lay, and consequently fresh eggs are hard to get, and prices at once go up. Now, how few ever pause to think of the profit there is in the production of eggs in winter, when prices are 20 to 30 cents per dozen. Doubtless, someone will say that is all very well, but you cannot get hens to lay in winter, Why not? There must be a cause for the non-production of eggs at such a time, and I think we can put it down to three reasons. 1st, Unsuitable quarters; 2nd, wrong class of fowls; 3rd, improper feed and management. On going to the majority of farms where poultry are kept, how do we find them? Generally something as follows: The place where they are housed (if housed at all) is full of cracks; the snow and rain beat in

upon them, and it is colder in the house than it is outside; the house is generally in a filthy state, being cleaned out only about once a year, and lice thrive in abundance; the general system of feeding is to throw out a shovelful or two of grain once or twice a day. The class of stock, as a rule, consists of a lot of scrubs, often four or five years of age, immature pullets, and a large supply of cocks and cockerels all running together. With such houses, such stock and such a system of feeding, how can you expect to have your hens laying in the winter, when prices are high and egg production profitable? Now, what must we do in order to obtain a supply of eggs from our fowl in winter? In answering this, I would ask you to look back and take notice of the hen at a time when eggs are got in abundance, namely, in summer time. In doing so what do we see? The hen picks a blade of grass here, runs there for an insect, picks up a sharp piece of gravel somewhere else. This is where the whole matter lies; in order to obtain a plentiful supply of eggs in winter, we must make it summer time for the hen all the year round. How are we to do this? By providing suitable houses, having a proper system of feeding and management, and keeping the right kind of stock to make summer time for. We will first take the houses. In building, the poultry keeper may follow his own inclination as to style and expense, for what may please and suit one may not another. Taking all things into consideration I would advise having a house with a loft on, for a loft comes in very handy for storing feed, coops, and poultry appliances in, instead of having them littered about the passages. But in building, I would lay before you a few of the more important details: We must, if possible, have our building frost-proof, so that water will not freeze in it during the coldest weather; we must have plenty of sunlight in the house, but must not make the windows too large or too numerous, for unless we have double windows they will allow too much heat to escape during the long cold nights. Our means of ventilation must be such that we can regulate the supply of air and keep the houses free from bad odors or closeness, and as a rule we will find the best results from the ordinary box ventilator carried down near the floor, with a slide in it to control the amount of ventilation; it would be better to have the lower part extensible, so that it could be raised or

lowered as desired. The floor is best made of earth with three or four inches of coarse sand on top. This sand should be renewed every spring and fall. The roosts should all be the same height and from 2 feet 6 inches to 3 feet from the floor. Dropping boards should be placed under the perches about 18 inches from the floor; 2x3 scantling with edges rounded off make the best perches. The nest-boxes should be made removable, so that they can be easily taken out and cleaned, and they should be placed or covered in so that they will be on the dark side, for if in light, they will encourage the hens to learn the vice of egg-eating. The house should be partitioned off so as to accommodate twenty-five or thirty birds in a pen. If possible, a passage-way running lengthwise of the building should be made, in order to avoid having to pass through the pens every time we go into the building. In estimating the capacity of the house, you should allow about five square feet of space for each bird. We now come to the most important factor in egg production—feeding and management—for it is no good our going to the trouble of building good houses, or securing good stock, unless we have a proper system of feeding. It is no good feeding the fowl all the grain they want two or three times a day, and then expect good results from them. Would you expect your cows to produce large quantities of milk by being fed on straw alone? Then why expect a hen to produce an article so rich in food constituents as an egg, on grain alone? To obtain the best results, we should have a system about as follows: The first food in the morning should consist of some sort of soft food, for the birds have been without food for a long period, and we require to get food into their system, and not merely into their crop, as soon as possible; but if we give grain for the first food, it has to be ground in the poor bird's gizzard before she gets any benefit from it, but soft food is soon digested and got into the system. The soft food may consist of a mixture of oat-chop, bran and shorts, mixed with boiled potatoes or turnips. It should not be made too hot, and care must be taken to mix it dry enough, so that it will crumble when put into the troughs. The fowls should have a sufficiency of this, but should not be allowed to gorge themselves with it. At noon a light feed of whole grain should be given. This should be well raked into the litter on the floor, in

order to make the hens scratch for every grain; by so doing we make the fowls exercise themselves, which is most beneficial to them, for the hens that work hardest are generally the best layers. Just before dusk the birds should be fed all the whole grain they will eat up clean, for they have to pass a good many hours before their next meal, and grain, being slowly digested, affords them warmth and comfort during such hours. In feeding as above, we must take care not to feed too much fattening foods, such as buckwheat, etc., for if we get our fowl over-fat they become comparatively useless as layers. Such a system as enumerated above, alone, will not keep our fowls in good health and laying; we must supply them with something to take the place of the grass and insects that they can procure for themselves in summer. For grass, we may give them turnips, mangles, or cabbages; the latter should be hung up so that the fowl have to jump to get them, and thus exercise themselves as well; the turnips and mangles should be cut in two and thrown into the pen. Another most valuable green food, and a food that contains everything that is contained in an egg, is good clover hay, which should be cut up fine and steamed, and may then be mixed in the soft feed or fed alone. We must also give some sort of animal food, to take the place of the insects, and the very best food that we can give of this sort that we can use is undoubtedly green bone, which may be procured at any butcher shop at a very small price, and often for nothing; it should be ground in a bone mill, or otherwise broken up fine, and fed three or four times a week at the rate of about one pound to every sixteen hens. Experiments along this line have proved that green bone adds greatly to the egg yield. Failing the above, another good plan is to procure livers, heads, etc., and boil and feed them; the water in which they have been boiled may be used for mixing the soft food with. All the food we feed the hen has got to be ground in her gizzard before passing into her system. That is the reason we see her picking up pieces of sharp gravel, crockery and such like; she uses these to act as grindstones. In order therefore, to keep the hen in good health in winter, we must supply her with some sort of grindstones, which may be best given in the shape of broken oyster shells, sharp stones, etc. This material should be placed in the houses where

the fowls have access to it at all times. We must also not forget to supply her with lime of some sort to enable her to form the shell of the egg; absence of this is generally the cause of soft-shelled eggs being laid. Old mortar, broken fine, will supply all that is useful in this respect. A constant supply of pure, fresh water must be kept before the fowl, and should be so placed that they cannot scratch dirt into it or wet their wattles when drinking. Now, a few words in regard to the class of stock you keep. It will cost no more in buildings, feed, or time to keep a flock of standard-bred fowls than it does for the common barnyard scrubs, that we see on too many farms, besides the profit on the former is much greater. There should not be any need to have to tell intelligent people of the advantage in keeping standard-bred fowl that at maturity weigh eight and nine pounds, over the scrubs, that, at their best, will only weigh three or four pounds apiece. Besides, practical experience has proven beyond a doubt, that the egg yield from standard birds greatly exceeds that of mongrels. In order to get the best returns from our hens, we should cull out our flocks every fall, getting rid of all birds that have passed their second summer (for after this they cease to lay well), all immature pullets, and birds that have not got through their moulting, to replace which we should have a batch of early hatched and well matured pullets. We will also secure better results by dividing our flock and putting twenty-five or thirty birds in a pen, for hens lay better when in small flocks. Keep no male birds with the laying stock; they are a needless expense, and the hens do better without them.

Lastly, we must have cleanliness in our houses and stock, for, remember that it is much easier to keep lice away than it is to get rid of them after they have once made their appearance, and if your fowls once become infested with lice you need not expect to get many eggs from them. The houses should be cleaned out at least twice a week in winter, the perches and nest-boxes cleaned and coal-oiled, and a little fresh earth spread over the dropping-boards. The house should, if possible, be whitewashed about once a month, with a wash made of unslacked lime mixed with boiling water and about one ounce of crude carbolic acid to every pail of wash. If these details are

attended to we need have no fear on account of lice. Finally, in marketing our eggs observe a little care and attention and you will be well repaid for your trouble by the better prices and better customers you will obtain. Sort your eggs and pack eggs of one size and color by themselves. Do not place any dirty eggs with the clean ones, as dirty ones spoil the effect of a whole basket of nice clean ones. Sell no eggs as fresh that you cannot from your own knowledge absolutely guarantee as such. Be honest with your customers and your customers will be honest with you.

By working faithfully along such lines as I have endeavored to place before you, together with using a little common sense and forethought, I think we would not hear many complaints about hens being non-productive in winter.

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#### BRANTFORD AND GALT.

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MR. BUTTERFIELD TO JUDGE BRANTFORD'S WINTER SHOW - AN EFFORT BEING MADE TO FIT BOTH BRANTFORD AND GALT INTO ONE CIRCUIT WITHOUT CLASHING OF DATES.

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**W**ILL You please mention in REVIEW that we have secured the services of Mr. Sharp Butterfield for the next show in January.

I notice that Galt and our shows are down for the same week, but there are arrangements being made now so that the two shows will be in the same week; but Galt is likely to close on the Thursday in time enough for the birds to come that night to our show, which will begin Friday morning and continue till Monday or Tuesday night. So exhibitors from the Ontario will have a good week if they will come and see us both; and we hope Hamilton will follow in and make a complete circuit, which will save a great deal of express charges to exhibitors.

J. H. MINSHALL, Sec.

Brantford Poultry & Pet Stock Ass'n.

## INDIAN GAMES.

BY H. S. BABCOCK, PROVIDENCE, R.I.

**O**BSERVATION at different exhibitions during the season of 1897-8 have led me to call attention to what seems to me to be a serious retrograde movement in this admirable fowl. The specimens on exhibition, particularly the male birds, have shown altogether too much daylight under them, and too little breadth of shoulder. A new, and to my mind not improved, type seems to be coming in. The birds still possess the long keel and the great development of breast meat but have become narrower at the shoulder, broader at the rear, and longer in shank.

One marked exception to this rule was the second prize cock, shown at Boston, Mass., January, 1898. This bird was evidently four or five years old, was out of condition, but was of the exact type that an Indian Game should possess. Despite the age and lack of condition of the bird, I hesitated some time before giving the first to a young, vigorous bird in perfect condition. But had the old cock been in better condition he could have easily beaten the rest of his class. I mention this occurrence because in this class were shown the two types of birds.

I hope I am mistaken in assuming that American breeders are changing the type of this admirable fowl. I know that it is unsafe to make anything like a dogmatic statement upon the matter, for the reason that so few specimens are shown now-a-days. Where fifty or one hundred used to appear, an exhibition is lucky which has ten to twenty, and yet the Indian Game never stood in any more assured place than it does to-day. It has demonstrated all its breeders ever claimed for it as the prince of table fowls. It has proved repeatedly by the most unprejudiced testimony, that of public institutions, that, for crossing upon other breeds to produce market fowls, it has no equal. And yet its breeders seem to forget the necessity of exhibiting it freely—a necessity to keep it prominently before the public and to keep it from departing from the true type of the breed. Nothing will keep a fowl closer to its type than competition in the show room, when the awards are made by competent judges. This is one of the great practical benefits of exhibiting,

breeds are kept up to type. The Indian Game, judging from the birds I have seen on exhibition the past season, needs the effects of this competition.

## NEXT SHOW IN PETROLEA.

## EDITOR REVIEW :

**I**N the April REVIEW we announced that we would hold our next annual poultry show the same week in December as we did last year, and that Mr. L. G. Jarvis was chosen as judge. Later on we found that Owen Sound had secured Mr. Jarvis to judge their show, which they have decided to hold three or four weeks earlier than previous years and on our dates.

We have now decided to hold our show from the 15th to the 19th of December, 1898, in the town of Petrolea. We hereby thank the Galt Association for the kindness they showed us by changing their show dates so as not to conflict with our dates. We are all working hard to make the second annual show of the Lambton Poultry and Pet Stock Association one of the largest and best in Ontario.

JOHN W. KEDWELL, Sec.

## THE PRODIGAL RETURNS.

## EDITOR REVIEW :

**P**LEASED to inform you that I received the black-red Bant cockerel, stolen from the Ontario Poultry show in London, yesterday. Thanks to the untiring efforts of the London friends for its return, although I have no word from whom it came, only bird with express paid. Respectfully,

G. S. OLDRIEVE.

Kingston, April 28, 1898.

## EDITOR REVIEW :

We got the black-red Bantam that Mr. Oldrieve lost at the Ontario show. He was in the very best of condition when we shipped him home. When we lose anything in London we never 'pull up' till we find it. Yours truly,

WM. McNEIL.

[Was it six months or a year?—ED.]

## POULTRY CULTURE.

BY S. SISLEY, SHEFFIELD.

WRITTEN FOR POULTRY ASSOCIATION OF ONTARIO.

**Q**UING to the multiplicity of pamphlets, journals, books, etc., published, it would seem at first sight to be almost waste of time to indite anything further, yet I think that every observant and careful poultry breeder will have some little practical knowledge not possessed by his brothers of the fraternity, and as these essays are to be brought before the Association, we may expect considerable results from the wide and far-reaching dissemination of the practical knowledge contained therein.

A very old and true saying runs somewhat in this way. "If you wish to reform a boy, it is necessary to commence with his grandfather," which, applied to poultry, simply means that if the future generations of the feathered world are to be strong and vigorous, excelling in points of color, symmetry, sectional perfection in general, and utility, we must endeavor to make the present and rising generation healthy and vigorous, first, by choosing the most thrifty of our young stock in making up our pens, and, secondly, by proper care and attention, being careful to supply good wholesome food, pure water, and clean, dry, well ventilated, well lighted apartments. But let me say right here that all the literature in creation upon poultry and poultry culture will avail little if the breeder does not possess at least a modicum of common sense in applying any principle or hints to the management of his flock.

Assuming that the breeder has a good, healthy, vigorous flock to start with, properly mated, half the battle is won, for then the chickens will at least have a fair start in the race for life. A word as to hatching. First, with the old "biddy," secure comfortable quarters, placing each hen in a separate compartment so that there will be no danger of more than one hen crowding on the nest, to the spoiling of at least one batch of eggs. Supply each with a liberal quantity of good sweet grain, corn preferred, grit of some kind, and good fresh water at least every day. I believe a little earth in the nest box under the litter will do no harm although there have been excellent results with-

out this. Before placing the eggs under the hen give her a dusting with insect powder, which will keep her comfortable for some time to come, repeating this two or three days before we expect the hatch to kick out, which should occur about the twentieth day if the eggs were all equally good and fresh. Now place them in a coop out of doors if the weather is mild, and if cold, in a comfortable brooding house. For the first ten days supply them with plenty of clean, fine grit, rolled oats, sweet milk, clean, pure water, which should be placed in almost anything except a tin vessel, and a little out of the scratching reach of the old hen. A liberal supply of clover tea to the young brood will in a great measure obviate bowel trouble; also a supply of charcoal will be of material value along this line; also scatter plenty of millet seed in the litter for them to exercise themselves in scratching after. I believe the day is past when mush is considered a good thing for young chicks. Stale bread can be used to advantage. After two or three weeks old, if the weather is mild, a good range with plenty of good water and milk, also good clean grain, is all that is necessary. Some of the best chicks the writer has ever raised kicked out of the shell, started off with the old hen through the corn field and never received a bit of attention until the cold weather set in. An acre or so planted with corn and sunflowers provides a splendid shelter, and insures a supply of insects and grubs, which are essential to the proper development of the flock.

Assuming now that the summer is past, the most important point is the proper housing and care of the already nearly developed flock. Be sure there is no overcrowding, because this, with poor ventilation, will spoil your summer's work; roup will take possession, and many a promising show bird will be so checked as to be unfit for exhibition. Not only so, but I have known a pen of B. P. R. pullets, although recovering from an attack of roup contracted in the fall, rendered entirely unprofitable for the breeding pen, not more than ten per cent. of a poor yield of eggs proving fertile. The cock bird was above reproach, more than ninety per cent of eggs hatching from other matings. Fit up your pens and house early, before the bleak winds and cold fall rains set in, if you would have

your pullets ready for winter laying. Supply your pens with plenty of grit, oyster shells, clean straw, a good drinking fountain, roosts, and drop-boards about two feet from the ground, so that you lose none of the floor room for scratching purposes, good nest-boxes, as much in the dark as possible to prevent egg-eating, and you are ready for the winter season. As to feed and care for winter laying, I would recommend a morning meal of fine-cut clover steeped over night, mixed with thirty per cent. bran, thirty per cent shorts, fifteen per cent. each of cornmeal and ground oats, and ten per cent. green cut bone or meat scraps, at least four mornings in the week, alternating with cooked vegetables and the above ingredients, except the bone or meat, which could be substituted by linseed meal. Be sure and leave the fowls with an appetite after the morning meal, which can be gradually appeased during the day by throwing a few handfuls of grain, such as barley, buckwheat, rye, oats and wheat alternately into the litter to keep them busy and out of mischief. The supply of water should have the chill taken off in the very cold weather. Charcoal should be kept in a box where it will be easy of access, also a dust-box in the most sunny corner of the pen. As to hatching by incubators, I would advise every farmer to do so, principally for the purpose of having early chicks for the market. Of course raising chicks in this way entails a somewhat more complicated arrangement, to wit: a brooder house supplied with a proper heater, which you will find described in many of the poultry journals; yet I believe a less expensive mode of heating could be secured by using rough hardwood instead of coal, which runs away with the profits. In using wood a brick furnace would be necessary, which, with proper check-drafts, would insure a regular heat during any period of enforced absence. But do not attempt this unless you mean business from the word 'go.' As to incubators, there are a number of good machines on the market, yet none of them will run themselves; therefore a little brains is necessary to run them successfully. We are operating at the present time the 'Safety' and 'Victor' machines. Having the chickens hatched, place them in a brooding-house or brooders, which are supplied by the incubator manufacturers. For myself, I prefer the brooding-house—about 100

i chicks to each hover or pen; size five feet by nine, in-

cluding hover. The feeding process will be an exact repetition of that for biddy-hatched chicks; but if they are intended for broilers or general market poultry a limited range should be enforced, as an unlimited one would run too much flesh off, and a more liberal supply of food is necessary to force them right along so that they can be marketed at about twelve weeks old, yet care is necessary that they are not fed off their legs. Soft food once a day in the morning I believe to be advantageous, if for no other reason than at that time the crop is thoroughly empty owing to the long night's fast, and the soft food is easily digested, and the system is all the more readily supplied with nutriment. The balance of the day's rations should be good, whole, sweet grain, supplemented by vegetables if the young flock have not ready access to growing clover or other green food.

As to the exhibiting of poultry, the experienced breeder alone knows the care, the patience, the skill, the judgment and the time necessary to carry off highest honors at our best poultry shows. One requisite, forbear quarreling with the judges, and allow that they know at least a little more all round than the exhibitor, or, as a rule, they would not be placed in such a position of trust. Always accept their decisions with good grace, no matter whether they have scored your birds well up in the nineties or figuratively cut their heads off, for in so doing you will many times gain the benefit of a doubt when comparisons run close. Presuming that you have good, vigorous, healthy birds to begin with, it does not require an excessive amount of work to put them in show condition. Have them perfectly clean from top of head to point of toes, light birds by a thorough washing, and dark birds by the use of benzoin sponged over the feathers until all dirt and grease is removed. Wash and oil the legs of all kinds and colors. Scaly legs may be prevented or cured by a liberal use of lard mixed with sulphur about equal parts. On no account forward diseased birds for exhibition, which not only endangers the health of other birds but lends an unfavorable impression of the breeder to the public. To my mind there is no excuse for half the diseases so prevalent amongst poultry. As to titivating birds for the show-room, make nature appear in its Sunday best form, and there draw the line. Anything more is dishonest

—any attempt at paint, powder, dye or veneer of any kind is beneath contempt. Again I say, help nature to appear in its most attractive form, but stop there before falling into the abyss of the artificial. No bird or birds will reproduce a colored leg, a dyed feather or a comb made perfect by the use of scissors. I once heard of a noted B.P.R. breeder who shipped a bird to a customer with so much paint on its legs that it was fairly dropping off. Do not do it, poultrymen; there is no money in it, and it will breed, not good birds, but a distrust of the fraternity in general. Again, do not sell a 'first prize Industrial Exhibition' a half dozen times to as many different customers, for be assured "Murder will out." To command the best markets of the world a good deal of attention is necessary to the packing and the prompt forwarding in prime condition of the poultry we have for sale; many facilities and great inducements are now offered by transport and cold storage companies, but I believe it is yet in its infancy. When we consider the large quantities of poultry that are being consumed in our own country, and in fact in most countries of the world—many of those countries importing largely in order to supply the demand—it behooves us to 'get a move on' and awaken to the possibilities awaiting us in the export trade. Why is it not possible, I ask, by supplying a prime article, placed upon the market in a prime condition, to create a demand throughout importing countries for Canadian poultry? This could be accomplished by having shipping centres where all the poultry would be examined and classified as number one, two and three, and shipped as such, which would result in number one commanding a higher figure than two and three, and as well would have the effect of doing away largely with the inferior grades. Why should Canadian produce of any kind be inferior to the products of any other country? Why is it that other countries do to a considerable extent command the English market in butter? Simply because they have butter factories running on a large scale, and can supply large quantities of the article of a uniform quality. Just so it is with poultry. The country that can put up a prime article is going to take the lead.

A great deal has been written about utility breeds, and so many have been held up as models of perfec-

tion that one is almost in a maze as to the selection of a breed or breeds. In my humble opinion I believe that some of our American classes approach nearer the mark than most of them. In the first place, what are the qualities requisite in a utility breed? Are some of them not good egg production, early maturity, adaptation to our climate? etc. Some would choose a breed entirely for egg production, and I believe there is always good profit in selling eggs if properly handled, ignoring all other qualities; and yet I believe it possible to procure a large egg production from almost any breed. Then why not kill two or three birds with one stone by choosing a breed that will combine a number of these qualities? For instance, take a barred Plymouth Rock, with its more than average weight, its attractive, rich yellow flesh, its generally sought after brown eggs of good average size, etc. I think there is little left to be desired. The buff Leghorn also embraces most of these qualities, size excepted, which does not count much, as they are not sold by the pound on our local markets. These are just some general principles along utility lines, which will equally apply to a number of other breeds, and which should aid the beginner at least in the choosing of a utility breed.

In conclusion, let us all, as poultrymen, put our shoulders to the wheel and by honest, earnest endeavor push forward this already great Canadian industry, until our name shall be known throughout the length and breadth of the world as having birds that are second to none and able to hold their own in the hottest competition, and as supplying to our customers a first-class article for a fair and equitable remuneration.

GUELPH DATES DECEMBER 6, 7 AND 8.

AT a meeting of our Poultry Association this evening it was decided to hold a poultry show on the 6th, 7th and 8th December, 1898.

THOS. McMASTER, Secretary.

Guelph, May 5, 1898.



WHAT SOME BREEDERS SAY OF THE SEASON'S BUSINESS.

SOLD TOO MANY.

I HAVE had splendid success with white Wyandottes this season. I have had more orders for eggs than I could fill, besides inquiries which I had to let go. I sold myself rather close of stock and could have sold more if I had had them. That REVIEW plays the mischief with a fancier's fowl and eggs. I have found a better demand this season for good stock around home than I have for any year since I began the breeding of fancy fowl. I have had good success with my young chicks, only one died from natural causes; have hatched out about 100.

P. WELLINGTON, Blackwell Station.

RAT PORTAGE TO NOVA SCOTIA.

I have had quite a large egg trade this season. Have shipped as far west as Rat Portage and east into Nova Scotia. Have sold no fowls since before New Years.

W. H. KIRBY, Oshawa.

DOES NOT SELL EGGS.

I note your inquiry in May REVIEW as to business this season. I sold all the stock I had for sale through my small advertisements in November and December REVIEW. Had a number of inquiries after I was sold out that I could not fill. I do not sell eggs.

WALTER R. STEPHENS, Newmarket.

200 CHICKS ON MAY 7.

I do not intend breeding many pheasants this season. It keeps me on the hustle with my other stock. I have close on 200 chicks hatched to date at home, my first black Japs hatched to-day (May 7), and I have a lot of Bant eggs down of the different varieties; only have about thirty Bants hatched as yet.

R. OKE, London.

SOLD AS FAR SOUTH AS VIRGINIA—A CHICK IN EVERY EGG.

I see under the heading of "Notes and Comments" you ask "How Has Business Been This Season?" Just a few words and to the point. I have sold more stock and eggs this season than any other two seasons

since I have kept fancy fowls. I sold too close on stock. I am almost stuck for eggs just now. My farthest shipments of eggs were to Virginia and Vermont. I have bought one setting of eggs this season, and it was a setting of black Hamburg eggs from W. McNeil, London, and every egg hatched. I take three poultry journals but only advertise in the REVIEW.

W. ELLIOTT & SON, Oshawa.

"TRADE HAS BEEN IMMENSE."

In response to your inquiry per REVIEW. Trade in eggs and stock of W. Leghorns and B. Rocks has been immense, thanks to REVIEW ad. Have shipped to nearly every part of the Province, and New York, Pennsylvania and Michigan States. I will have a new adv. for July. Have cockerels and pullets March hatch that will win, and a great number of them. Nearly every egg hatched.

W. E. HOGGARTH, Cromarty.

SOLD MORE THIS SEASON THAN HE EVER DID BEFORE.

Yours of the 2nd inst. to hand and allow me to apologize for not writing before this, as I have been so very busy. I am well pleased with the cut of the Poland and also of the very nice way you spoke of me as a Poland breeder. Sewell is pretty slick and a "dacent bhoy," and it is a great pity he is not Irish. (Sure.—Ed.) Well, I suppose you are well pleased that you are going to have the A.P.A. meet with us at Toronto. This has been a grand spring for me. I have sold a lot of birds and eggs, more than I ever did before, and I must thank the REVIEW for it.

WM. MCNEIL, London.

In answer to your note in last month's REVIEW, I am pleased to say that my egg trade has been large. I have only six eggs in stock to-day (May 21st). Just as rushed as any time in season. Reports come in saying that they have hatched as high as thirteen chicks out of the setting. I have over a hundred myself, all doing fine.

J. H. MINSHALL, Brantford.

REPORTS EGGS VERY FERTILE.

Have had great success in hatching chicks this spring, mostly all eggs being fertile and chicks strong and healthy.

A. J. GRIGG, Clinton.

DID NOT ADVERTISE IN 'REVIEW.'

Trade of all kinds is dull here.

S. F. GULLIFORD, Akron, O.

My pheasants are shelling out eggs by the dozen and are in fine condition. T. S. MCGILLIVRAY.  
Hamilton, May 10, '98.

We have not heard from nearly as many breeders as we expected nor as we wanted to hear from. Those who have not had a successful trade are invited to write. There must be a reason for it, as we have no doubt the volume of business done this past six months in fowl and eggs has been larger, for the same period, than for very many years past, in fact we doubt if it has ever been equalled.—ED.

#### WHY THEY DIE IN THE SHELL.

CAN you tell me the reason chicks die in the shell? I had some this season that chipped the shell but never came out—others hatched but they only lived about a day, though they seemed fine large chicks.

2. Also if there is any cure for worms in the intestines of fowls—they are about three inches long and very hard. It seems to be an uncommon complaint, as I find very little about them in poultry books. What is the cause of them?

Please answer through the June REVIEW and you will greatly oblige  
A FANCIER, Ontario.

ANS. 1—Many reasons can be advanced for this, such as want of vigor or stamina in the parents, lack of moisture, or lack of heat caused by meddling too much with the hen when eggs are due to hatch, or with the machine if one is used. Sudden lowering of the temperature is fatal in the early season.

2. Intestinal worms are not so uncommon as "A Fancier" imagines. They may be expelled by the use of Santonin or Areca Nut, given in a little soft feed, followed two hours later by a dose of castor oil. The size of dose of the former should be guided by the size and age of the fowl.—ED.

#### THE AMERICAN POULTRY ASSOCIATION TO MEET IN TORONTO.

"THE Ontario expects every man to do his duty" is Dr. 'Nelson' Bell's latest war cry. Dr. Bell is President of the Ontario Association, and to his energetic efforts and to those of Mr. McNeil, who was delegated to meet the Association at Boston and assure them of Ontario's cordial welcome, are due in great part the overwhelming majority received by Toronto.

The American Poultry Association is, so to speak, the governing body in poultry matters in the United States and Canada as far as exhibitions are concerned, the 'Standard of Perfection,' issued by that body being the only guide used in the placing of the awards, though it may safely be confessed each and every judge uses his own individual interpretation of it. The Association meets in Canada for the first, but we trust not for the last, time, and is composed of representative men from all over the Union and Canada. Ontario and Toronto in particular must see that nothing is left undone or unsaid to make this visit memorable for its success and good comradeship in the minds of those who honor the Province and city by their presence. Mr. Thomas A. Browne, Secretary of the 'Ontario,' has received official notice of the deciding vote, and was in Toronto on Friday the 27th conferring with the local Association as to future work.

#### EDITOR REVIEW:

It is with the utmost pleasure that I take this the first opportunity of notifying you that I have received to-day the official notification of the vote of the Executive Committee of the American Poultry Association, from their President, Mr. I. K. Felch.

It will be most gratifying to our brother fanciers to know that the selection of Toronto as their next meeting place was carried by a very large majority (51 to 20) against the cities of Chicago Ill., and Tacoma, Washington.

This gratifying success was no doubt largely on account of the energetic efforts of our able representative Mr. William McNeil, and our President, Dr. A. W. Bell, who extended to each member of the Execu-

tive a cordial invitation on behalf of the Association, and supplemented it by personal requests on the line of friendship.

I would ask you to kindly thank the members of the A. P. A. for their kindness in accepting our invitation, and assure them nothing will be left undone to make their meeting both a pleasure and profit to those who have the opportunity of being present.

Yours very truly,  
THOS. A. BROWNE, Secretary,  
Poultry Ass'n of Ontario.

London, May 26, 1898.

## NOTES AND COMMENTS

### "PHEASANT CULTURE."

WE have had the articles written by Dr. T. Shannon McGillivray on "Pheasant Culture" and which appeared in recent issues of REVIEW, reproduced in booklet form. These articles are concise and cannot fail to interest and instruct those who indulge, or are about to indulge in this pleasant work. Advertisement of the book will be found elsewhere.

### WEBBER STARTS A ZOO.

I had a nice lot of Pekin ducks come off yesterday, one of which has four legs. How is that? Nine young ducks besides, all doing well. F. R. WEBBER. Guelph, May 14, 1898.

Such freaks are not usually hatched alive, as this one was. As a curiosity it is worth keeping.

### DON'T WASH THE EGGS,

is the advice given in D. Gunn Bros. & Co's letter and this advances a theory new to most breeders. Washed eggs lose their bloom and the appearance of fresh eggs which they should have. The plain inference is, keep the nests clean and thus avoid any necessity for the wash tub.

### THE NEXT THREE MONTHS

will decide in great part the future thrift and health of the young stock. A ceaseless war against lice and other vermin must be waged. Don't spare the coal oil and lime wash in coops, nor the insect powder, whatever kind is used, on the chicks. Don't imagine because you fail to see the minute little beasts that they are not there, for they are. Give the chicks all the liberty possible, but if confined see that they are kept supplied with the etceteras they would get while afield. Grit, green food and flesh food of some sort, are all necessary. In our own yards we use mica crystal, lawn clippings and lettuce and boiled bullock's liver, and have yet to learn of their superiors.

### ROSE-COMB BLACK MINORCAS.

The two accompanying cuts are furnished by George A. Northup, Raceville, N.Y., who is the originator of this new and popular variety of Minorcas. Mr. Northup made a very creditable exhibit of eighteen birds at the last New York show, Madison Square Garden, winning in a strong class, four breeders competing: 1st and 2nd cock; 1st and 2nd hen; 1st and 2nd cockerel; 1st and 2nd pen; 1st and 2nd pullet.

### CANADIAN EGGS IN ENGLAND.

In an interview Mr. Alfred J. Bryce, of Montreal, who has just returned from England, says that there is a great future for the Canadian export of eggs to the English market. Up to the present he says Russia was the great competitor, which Canada had to contend with in England, but the Russian eggs are of a very inferior quality to those produced in the Dominion, and the British consumer has 'caught on' to this fact completely. "For instance, I have just heard," said Mr. Bryce, "that some English dealers have closed a deal here for the fall delivery of 60,000 cases of limed Canadian eggs." "What does this represent in dollars and cents?" he was asked.

"Here are your figures: At 30 dozen per case, the total quantity would be 1,800,000 dozen, which, at 14 cents per dozen, would realize the handsome sum of \$252,000." Mr. Bryce concluded with the statement that, as the abrogation of the reciprocity treaty between Canada and the United States fostered cheese making in Canada, so did it appear to act in the egg trade.

### EXCULSION!

Here is a record for a "Toronto" Incubator in a hatch completed on the 16th inst: 10 eggs - 96 fertile, 96 chicks. The eggs were from S. C. white Leghorns, except four Wyandotte eggs.

Yours truly, L. H. BALDWIN.

Toronto, May 17, 1898.

### THE TORONTO POULTRY, PIGEON AND PET STOCK ASSOCIATION.

A MEETING of the executive committee of the above association was held in Temperance Hall, Friday, 27th May, for the purpose of preparing for the Ontario show, to be held in Toronto next January.

The Secretary read a communication from the Secretary of the American Poultry Association, stating that their executive had decided, by a vote of fifty-one to twenty, to accept the invitation to hold their next meeting in Toronto the same week as the Ontario.

It was decided to have at least 1,500 premium lists printed in book form, and that a limited space be allotted to advertisements.

Mr. Browne, the genial secretary of the Ontario Poultry Association, was present and gave the members many valuable pointers regarding the Ontario.

The regular monthly meeting of the Toronto Poultry, Pigeon and Pet Stock Association was held in Temperance Hall, May 12th, with the President, Mr. C. Bonnick, in the chair. There was a discussion on preparing birds for exhibition, and much useful information was given as to how to wash birds and get them into condition for showing. Mr. James Browne won prizes on his golden Sebright and black Cochin Bantams, and Mr. Davidson on silver spangled Hamburg pullets.

There being no further business before the chair the meeting then adjourned.

ROBERT DURSTON, Secretary.

### RAISING GEESE FOR PROFIT.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

**R**AISING geese for market is an important industry in Rhode Island and has proved very profitable. It stands midway in importance between the chicken and turkey industries. In view of the extent of the industry the Rhode Island Experimental Station has for several years devoted considerable attention to studying the best methods of caring for geese, the most profitable breeds and crosses, the time to market, and other similar problems.

Geese are probably the hardiest of all domestic fowl, require less attention than cows or hens, and little or no outlay for buildings. The old geese do well in all weathers with nothing in the way of shelter but a shed to run under, and usually they disdain that. They do best on wet or marshy land, where hens and turkeys would not thrive. They are, however, very different from other fowls, and unless their nature is understood and their requirements met they are the least profitable of all stock. The desirability of extending a knowledge of the best methods of geese raising, as well as making experiments that will throw more light on the subject, is evident from the facts above stated.

In a recent report of the Rhode Island Station the work of past years is summarized and a number of additional tests are reported. The following breeds and crosses were tested: Embden-brown China, Embden-Toulouse, brown China, Embden-African, Toulouse brown China, Embden-white China, African-brown China, African-Toulouse, pure African, pure Embden, and Prince Edward's Island.

The Embden-white China were the easiest to pick, were white when dressed, and, though small, were plump and presented an attractive appearance. The Embden African were also easy to pick and were large

and plump. The white China, though the weakest and smallest of all breeds, when mated with Embden ganders produced vigorous, quick-growing goslings, which were plump and solid when dressed. The Embden-Toulouse is regarded as the most satisfactory cross for large geese for Christmas and New Year trade. Pure African and Embden and African crosses grow best early in the season and should be marketed early. Pure-bred China, African-Toulouse, and African-brown China should be dressed before fall, in order that they may be easy to pick. White-plumaged Embden and white crosses may be picked easier and later than the others.

Old geese lay a greater number of larger eggs and are more reliable than young geese. Nevertheless, if geese must be purchased it often saves time to buy young geese rather than to attempt to secure any number of old ones. Young ganders are better for breeding than young geese. Young geese do not lay as many fertile eggs or produce as many goslings the first breeding season as they do the second. If geese are often changed from one place to another, they are apt not to breed well, and the other conditions being equal they breed better the third season they are in a locality than the second.

In order to insure the best results, geese for breed-should be obtained as early in the fall as possible, not later than October. They thus have an opportunity to become acquainted with their new surroundings before the breeding season. Breeding geese should have considerable exercise and be kept moderately thin in flesh through the winter by light feeding and a free range of facilities for swimming. The best ganders for breeding purposes are African and brown China. The Toulouse geese lay well, but often do not sit. The Embden geese lay fewer eggs, but make better mothers. Brown China and white China geese are prolific layers. Geese are grazers, and too much grain is not good for them. To insure fertile eggs they should have an abundance of green food and should have access to a pond or other body of water. If this is not possible a tub of water set level with the surface of the ground may be substituted. Very early laying is not desirable, since the goslings do not thrive well unless they have an abundance of grass. For the first two or three days they should be given nothing except grass and water. Later a light feed of scalded cracked corn should be given in addition three times a day. The goslings are liable to be overcome by the heat, and should always have some place of retreat where they may escape the sun's rays.

The eggs may be hatched advantageously under hens, but the goslings should be immediately taken away from them. They may be brooded for a short time in outside brooders and after that confined in houses at night.

**PUBLISHERS' NOTES**

Mr. J. H. Cayford, Box 1,168, Montreal, is our Agent and Correspondent for the Province of Quebec. Any correspondence relating to subscriptions or advertising may be addressed to him.

Mr. C. A. Mayhew has bought a grand pen of imported black Minorcas and offers eggs for the balance of the season at extremely low rates. See his adv.

Mr. S. F. Gulliford has bred Polands exclusively for many years and has imported birds no less than six times. He offers birds and eggs for sale in his yearly "For Sale" adv.

**SEND A STAMP FOR REPLY.**

Enquires not of a business nature must be accompanied by a three cent stamp for reply.

**TWO SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR \$1.00.**

If you send us the name of a new subscriber together with \$1.00 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 50 cents each. The only condition we make is that the name of the subscriber be a new one and not a renewal.

This paper is mailed regularly to its subscribers until a definite order to discontinue is received and all arrears are paid in full.

**CANADIAN POULTRY REVIEW.**

IS PUBLISHED AT  
Toronto, Ontario, Canada,  
BY H. B. DONOVAN.

Terms—\$1.00 per Year, Payable in Advance.  
**ADVERTISING RATES.**

Advertisements will be inserted at the rate of 10 cents per line each insertion, 1 inch being about 10 lines.

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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 the time inserted.  
Back and front cover pages a matter of special correspondence.

Brooders' Directory, 1-5 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 invariably 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 action in issue of same month. Address,  
H. B. DONOVAN  
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**JOHN HORD & SON, PARKHILL.**  
Ont., breeders of 15 different varieties of Land and Water Fowl, Toulouse Geese and Rouen Ducks. 1298

**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.

THESE RULES must be followed:

1. Payment MUST be made in advance, the amounts are too small to permit of bookkeeping.
2. Write copy for ad on a separate sheet from any other matter, and on one side of the paper only.
3. See that ad. is fully prepaid as per rate above.
4. Say plainly how many times ad is to be inserted.
5. Give heading under which it is to appear.

Unless above rules are followed we cannot guarantee correctness.

*Twelve Adv. \$2.50*

All advertisements of 30 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.

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

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.

**Bantams.**

**EXHIBITION GAME BANTAMS** My Game Bantams won at Buffalo, ten first and other prizes, at the Ontario, London, special Game Bant. Cup; also most of the other specials in this class, besides numerous firsts and seconds. Birds for sale in all colors; also eggs from all kinds, from \$2 per setting up. W. Barber & Co., 212 Queen street west, Toronto. 598

**Cage Birds, etc.**

**ENGLISH BIRDS**—Imported, Goldfinches, Linnets, Skylarks, Thrushes, Jays, Starlings, etc., Mocking Birds, Cardinals, Fancy Finches, etc., at Hope's Bird Store, 109 Queen Street West, Toronto.

**FOR IMPORTED BIRDS**—Try Hope's Bird Store, 109 Queen Street West, Toronto. Fine young Mocking Birds, war-raited cocks, \$4 each.

**CAGES, JAPANNED, FROM 35c.**—Cages, brass, from 65c; Cages, breeding, from 75c. Cage appliances, nest and nestings, seed, etc.; everything in the bird line at Hope's Bird Store, 109 Queen Street West, Toronto.

**PARROTS, COCKATOOS**—Love Birds, Paroquets, Parrot Cages, Parrot Food, Gold Fish, fish globes, bird cages, seeds, etc., etc. Fancy Pigeons, Guinea Pigs, Rabbits, etc. A large stock now on hand at Hope's Bird Store, 109 Queen street west, Toronto.

**Game.**

**FOR SALE**—Will sell cheap, the following high class Games, from my breeding pens: One trio Black Reds, one trio Duck-wings, four Pyle hens, two pair Black Red Game Bantams. A. J. Grigg, Jeweler, Clinton, Ont. 199

**EXHIBITION GAME**—Our birds won 19 firsts and Game special at Buffalo; at the Ontario, London, special Game Cup and numerous other prizes, including specials, firsts, etc. Birds for sale in all colors, winners and good enough to win. Eggs from all kinds from \$3 per setting up. W. Barber & Co., 212 Queen-st. west, Toronto 598

**Javas.**

**ROYAL BLACK AND THE LILY WHITE JAVAS**, also Black Minorcas, Red Caps, Silver Grey Dorkings, Wyandottes, Game, Sebrights, Black African and other Bants, Ducks and Geese. Stock and eggs for sale. F. R. Webber, Guelph Ont. 1298

**Leghorns.**

**WHITE LEGHORN AND WHITE WY-**andotte eggs for sale, \$1.50 per 13, \$2.50 per 25 Leghorns are Rice's strain, Wyandottes are Massie's; also R.B. Red Bantam eggs \$1 per 13. H. M. Dymont, Barrie, 299

**EGGS FOR HATCHING** from my prize-winning strain of R. C. Leghorns. \$2.00 per setting. H. Tozer, London, West 698

**BUFF LEGHORN EGGS**—Prize pen, headed by Medal Cockerel at Toronto, 1897. Every female in pen a winner. Eggs \$3.50 per 13, guaranteed to be from this cockerel. I have sold eggs and stock that have produced winners when shown against my own birds. If they will win for others they will win for you. Though I have sold the above prize pen, I still have control of all eggs laid this season. O. F. Wagner, 726 King street west, Toronto, Canada.

**Minorcas.**

**NORTHUP'S 1898 MINORCA Catalogue**, the most complete ever published in descriptions, prices, winnings, pictures, contains much information, fully indexed under 60 headings. Rose and single comb Minorca eggs guaranteed to hatch regardless of distance. George H. Northup, Raccoville, N.Y., Box 478, 199

**MAPLE CITY POULTRY YARDS** Black Minorcas (Scott's strain), S. C. White Leghorns, Barred Plymouth Rocks, Mammoth Pekin Ducks. Eggs \$1.50 per 13. W. A. Wilson, Box 584, Chatham, Ont. 798

### Pheasants.

**GOLDEN AND ENGLISH PHEASANT EGGS** for sale, with particulars how to raise as easily as common chickens. Guarantee 80 per cent. fertile. Golden \$5.00, English \$3.00, 13 per setting. W. J. Atkinson, Petrolia, Ont. 698

### Poultry Appliances and Food.

**SHIPPING LABELS** printed on red exp. press paper. "Eggs for hatching" 25 for 10c. "Live Fowls," double the size of others, 15 for 10c, free by mail. Use these and raise your eggs and stock handled with care. H. B. Donovan, Toronto. Stamp for samples.

### Pigeons.

**THE FOLLOWING VARIETIES** of fancy Pigeons have been left in my charge for immediate disposal at bargain prices: White Pouter hen Archangels, Owls, Turbits, Fantails, Barbs, Magpies and others; sent at once; stamp reply. Wakely M. Neisinger, 11 Phoebe street, Toronto.

**A BARGAIN**—Ten pairs Homing Pigeons at 75c and \$1. These are A1 birds and must be sold at once. S. F. Long, Orono, Ont.

**JACOBIANS, WHITE FANTAILS, POUTERS, Magpies, etc.** Intending buyers would do well to write me for prices if they wish to get winners, and at at low rates for quality. Stamp enclosed. Chas. MacSle, Box 202 Port Hope, Ont. 299

**PIGEONS**—One pair Satinbills \$6; two Blue English Owl cocks, 1 Blue Magpie cock, 1 Black and 1 Cinnamon pair of Flying Tumblers, prize winners; 1 Strawberry-winged Turbit cock, a grand bird. Norman S. Jones, 7 Hughson street south, Hamilton, Ont.

**POUTERS ONLY**—At the recent Ontario made a clean sweep in Blacks, Reds and Blues; pairs for sale in Blacks and Reds, from \$5 up; enclose stamp for reply. Mall & Glidden, Port Hope, Ont.

**HOMING PIGEONS FOR SALE**—Bred direct from long-distance Belgium and American strains at reasonable prices. Stamp for reply. I. B. Johnson & Son, 180 Queen street east, Toronto. 698

**TUMBLERS**—Owing to moving my lofts I must cut down my stock to very few pairs (none specially reserved), and now offer for sale my many winners and fine stock birds (about 100); Long Faces in black, red and yellow; Mottles, Rosewings, and Self; Short Faces in Almonds, Kites and reds. Printed price list on application. C. O'Loughlin, Niagara Spray Lofts, Niagara Falls, N.Y. 698

**HINTS TO BEGINNERS** (Pigeons) by F. M. Gilbert, new edition, 1894, revised with additional chapters. A most practical, timely and comprehensive work. Indispensable to the amateur. Price paper 50c. Address, H. B. Donovan, Toronto.

**POUTERS**—Blacks and Reds, also blue pied cocks cheap; pair yellow Swallows, pair black Magpies (2nd at Ontario), pair yellow do., 2 yellow inside Tumbler cocks, 1 white Jacobin hens and others. Stamp. C. Massie, Port Hope, Ont. 269

**FANCY PIGEONS FOR SALE**—Magpies, Owls, all colors, Turbits, Swallows, Doves, Antwerps, Pouters and Fantails, all colors; correspondence solicited. C. E. Warwick, 407 Markham St., Toronto. 299

### Plymouth Rocks.

**KLINE'S BUFF ROCKS** have won at Washington, Madison Square Garden, Mid-Continental, Buffalo, Mt. Gretna, Johnstown, Hagerstown and others, making 31 entries and awarded 31 regular premiums and 11 special premiums, including three gold specials and silver cup. Eggs \$2 per 14. Send stamp for '98 catalogue. Frank Kline, Box 308 M, Spring City, Pa. 668

**BUFF ROCKS EXCLUSIVELY**—America's leading strains, Burdick, Bennett and Wilson's. My chicks, all from the above strains, are growing nicely; ready by September. A few Golden Wyandottes for sale cheap, to clear. Eggs reduced, \$1.50 per 13, \$2 per 26. John J. Foley, Brantford, Ont. 798

### Polands.

**S. F. GULLIFORD, AKRON, OHIO, U. S.A.**, 30 years importer and fancier, White Crested Black Bearded, Silver Bearded, Golden and Bearded Buff Laced Polands, Champions of America; also Silkies of the finest quality. 599

### Sale or Exchange.

**FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE**—An English Greyhound, bench show winner, trained for coursing, or will trade for shotgun or type writer or incubator. Will trade one Irish Setter pup for best offer of young chickens. Joe Lewis, Canonsburg, Pa., U.S.A.

**WILL EXCHANGE** six choice pullets and cock, B.P. Rocks, for pure bred Berkshire Boar Pig, 4 or 5 weeks old. James H. Esdon, Curry Hill, Ont.

**A BARGAIN**—Trio Golden Wyandottes or Buff Leghorns (yearlings), \$3, worth double; or will exchange for Dominique or Andalusian hens. A. A. Whitteker, Morrisburg.

### Wyandottes.

**WHITE WYANDOTTES**—Some good large last year's cockerels now for sale; also one or two breeding pens, not related. The best of stock at reasonable rates. Chas. Massie, Port Hope, Ont. 199

**WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS** for hatching, until June 5th, \$1 per 13; stock for sale after Sept. 1st. P. Wellington, Blackwell Station, Ont.

**GOLDEN WYANDOTTES EXCLUSIVE**—Winners Ontario, Toronto, Peterboro, Cobourg, Ottawa; stock for sale at all times, and eggs in season. J. H. Magill, Box 162 Port Hope, Ont.

**J. DORST**, breeder of all standard varieties of Wyandottes, stock for sale at all times. Eggs in season \$2 per 13. J. Dorst, 665 Logan Avenue, Toronto, Ont. 11

**SILVER WYANDOTTES**—For Sale—1 cock \$2, 3 cockerels \$3 each. Eggs \$2 setting. My stock won at Industrial, Western and Ontario Shows. Satisfaction guaranteed. James Arthur, 731 Lorne Avenue, London. 1098

**EGGS FOR HATCHING** from Silver and White Wyandottes and Barred Plymouth Rocks; ten years' breeding Wyandottes; send for our new 1898 catalogue. Uleys Poultry Farm, Montreal. 998

### Various.

**EGGS FROM CHOICE BUFF LEGHORNS, B. P. Rocks, Golden Wyandottes, Golden Spangled Hamburgs, Red Caps, Black Minorcas, White Minorcas, Andalusians and Partridge Cochins, \$1 per 15; stock for sale; satisfaction guaranteed. S. W. D. Frith, Winchester, Ont.**

**GLENHURST POULTRY YARD**—EGGS for sale—White Wyandotte, White Plymouth Rock, Cornish Indian Game, Black Minorca, Houdan, Black Langshan, White Langshan, Barred Plymouth Rock, Silver Laced Wyandottes, Buff Rocks, \$1.50 for 15, or \$2.50 for 30. Packed in patent boxes. Will replace at half price any not fertile. Also poultry supplies. Will exchange any of above for first-class Tamworth Pigs, any strain, Dorset and Shropshire Sheep, Tamworth Pigs, Shetland Ponies, Jersey Cattle, all ages (registered). Prices right. Stratford Bros., Brantford, Ont. 698

**ROOM WANTED**—As we are through breeding, will sell our Buff Rock and Leghorn breeders, \$1.50 to \$2 each. Pair White Cochins Bantams \$1. Callander & Bauleh, Woodstock, Ont.

**FOR SALE**—10 Silver Wyandotte hens, 1 year old; 6 hens, 1 cock, B. R. G. Bantams, 5 pairs of Homing Pigeons, 2 years old; must sell; prices low. W. J. Gordon, Pickering, Ont. 199

**P. COCHINS, B. P. ROCKS, B. SPANISH, W. Leghorns, G. Sebright Bants.** Eggs \$1 per setting. Will exchange trio of P. Cochins, for G. Hamburgs. James Motheral, Drumbo, Ont.

**R. AND A. LAURIE, WOLVERTON, Ont.**, breeders of Black Minorcas, Spanish, Silver Wyandottes, Barred Rocks, Red Caps, Langshans, Partridge Cochins and Rouen Ducks. Eggs \$1 per setting. 698

**S.C. BROWN, WHITE AND BUFF** Leghorns and Black Minorcas eggs for sale at \$2 a setting of 13. J. L. Margach, Bowmanville, Ont., late of Port Hope. 698

**PARTRIDGE COCHINS, Barred Rocks and Black Javas;** eggs and stock for sale; a pen of Javas, cock and four hens, good ones; also Mastiff Dog, 15 months old and a beauty. L. G. Pequignat, New Hamburg, Ont.

**DELHI POULTRY YARDS—T.D. Smith,** proprietor, breeder of L. Brahmas, Buff and P. Cochins, B. Langshans, B. Minorcas, B. Hamburgs, Buff P. Rocks and White Leghorns. Fowls and eggs for sale. Satisfaction guaranteed. 693

**EGGS FOR HATCHING** from my prize-winners, \$1.50 per 13. See Review for prizes won. Light Brahmas, Blue Andalusians, Golden Spangled Hamburgs, Golden Wyandottes and Silver Polish. Ralph Williams, Ingersoll, Ont. 698

**EGGS FOR SALE** from the following varieties of choice stock—White Rocks, Barred Rocks, White Leghorn, Brown Leghorn, Black Spanish. \$1.00 per setting. Walter Joyce, Plattsville. 698

**BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS—Brown, Black, Leghorns.** Eggs from prize winners, two lists on two entries, score 91½ by Jarvis; splendid layers, \$1 per 13; satisfaction guaranteed. Henry Rank, Plattsville, Ont. 299

**EGGS FOR HATCHING—Silver, Golden and White Wyandottes, Barred P. Rocks and Pekin Ducks,** \$1.50 per setting. Stock unsurpassed. J. E. Meyer, Kossuth. 798

**EGGS FROM Silver Wyandottes, Partridge Cochins, B.P. Rocks, Black Spanish, White Leghorns, Sebright Bants** at \$2.50 per setting. Stock for sale at all times. Jas. Motheral Drumbo, Ont. Box 65. 299

**EGGS FROM PRIZE WINNERS—Buff, Brown, Black and White Leghorns, Buff and Partridge Cochins, B.P. Rocks, Silver S. Hamburgs, Black Spanish, Golden Bearded, Polish, Golden Wyandottes, S.G. Dorkings, Black Langshans, Light Brahmas, Golden Sebright Bants,** Eggs \$1 per 13. Wm. Daniel & Co., Plattsville, Ont. 299

**EGGS—Silver and White Wyandottes** \$1.50 per 13; sub. Leghorns, \$1 per 13; C. Indian Game, \$2 per 13. W. J. Gordon, Pickering, Ont. Homing Pigeons \$1 per pair. 199

**CLOSE BROS., Importers and Breeders** of High Class Exhibition, Game and Game Bantams, Rouen and Aylesbury Ducks. Stock for sale at all times. Eggs in season. Mitchell, Ont. Stamps for reply. 1293

**EGGS \$1 PER 13—Games, Irish Blk. Reds, Heathwoods Irish and Mexican Grays, Tornados and Pekin Ducks, Cornish Indians \$2.** Free illustrated circular; fowls at all times. C. D. Smith, Fort Plain, N.Y. 693

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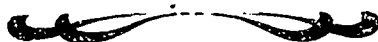
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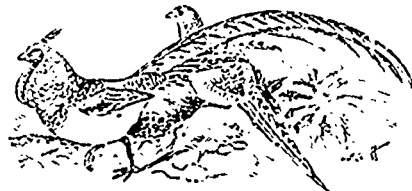
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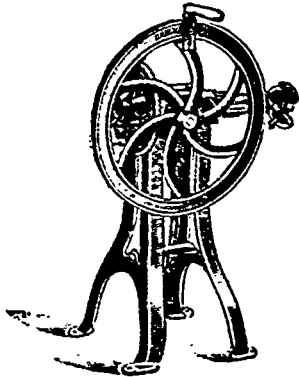
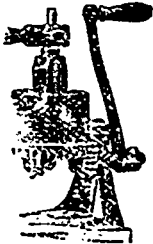
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